

**European
Communities**

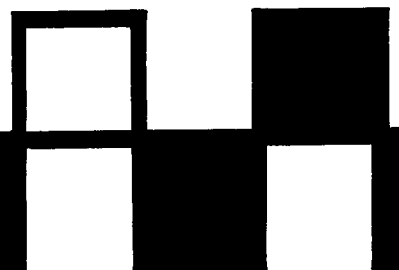
Commission

**Directorate-
General
for Economic
and Financial
Affairs**

**Report of the results
of the business surveys
carried out among heads
of enterprises
in the Community**

2

1970



Published three times a year

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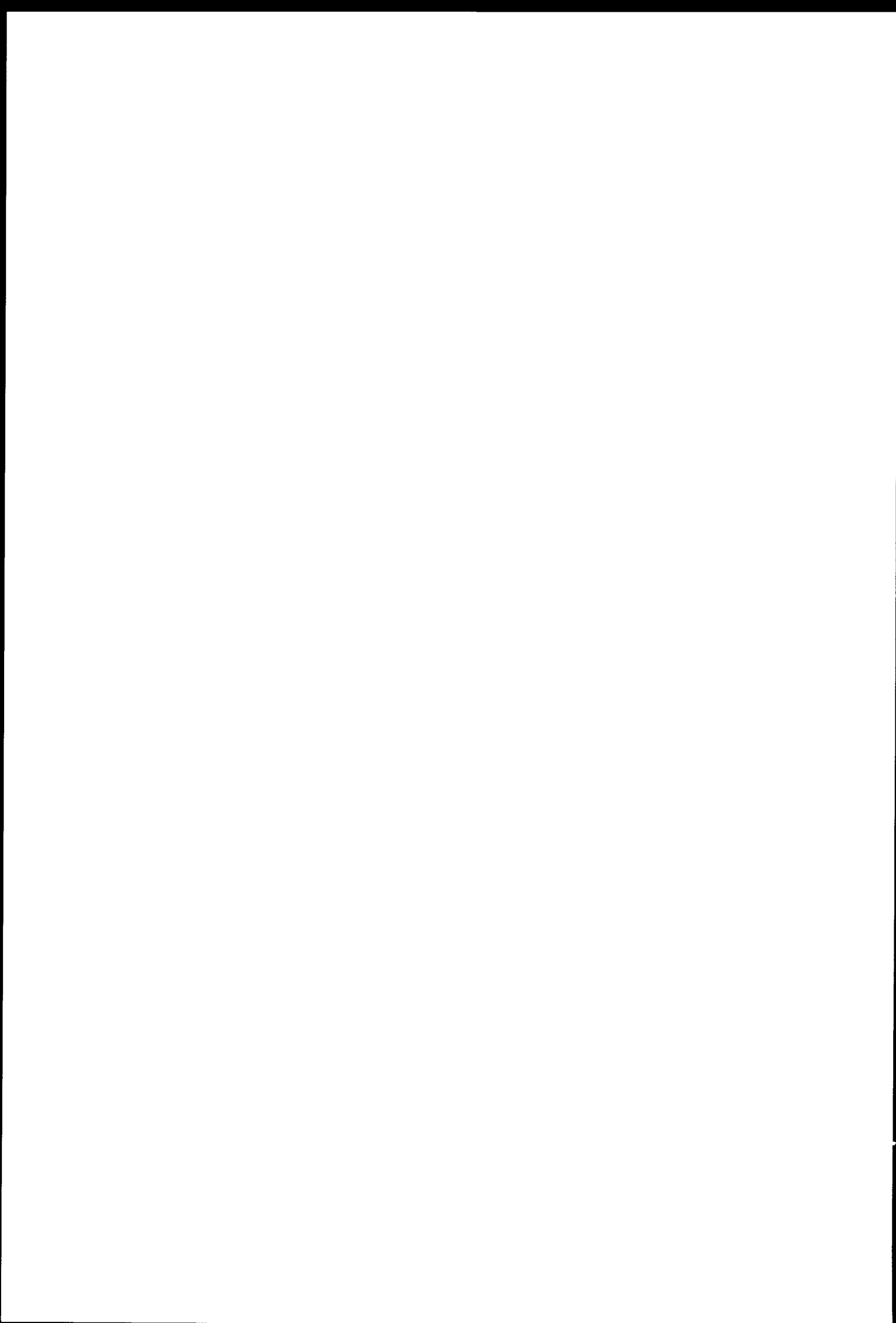
EEC business surveys, carried out:

in the German Federal Republic by the IFO-Institut
in France by INSEE
in Italy by ISCO-Mondo Economico
in the Netherlands by CBS
in Belgium by the National Bank
in Luxembourg by STATEC

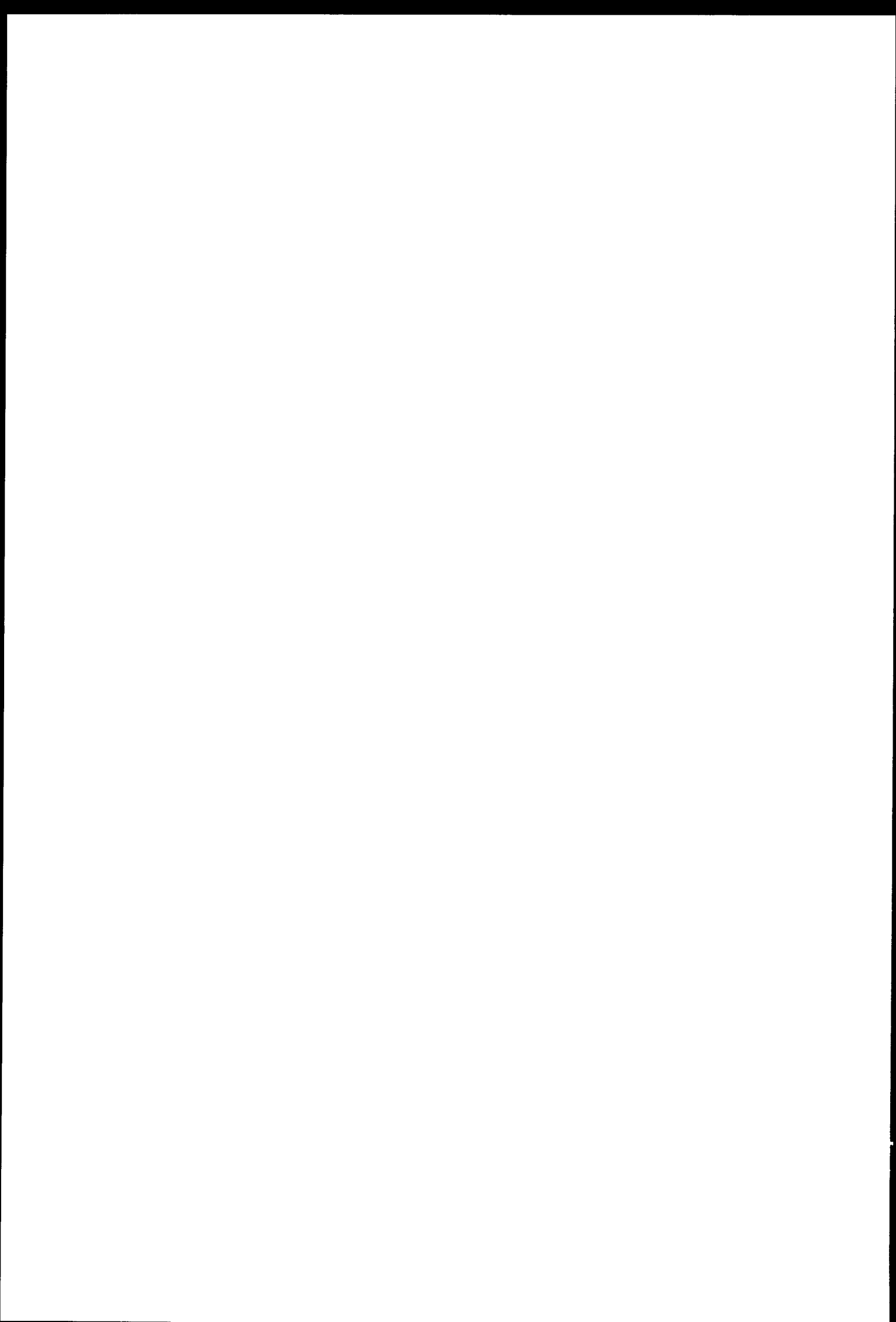
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs

RESULTS OF THE BUSINESS SURVEYS
CARRIED OUT AMONG HEADS OF ENTERPRISES
IN THE COMMUNITY

February 1971



MONTHLY BUSINESS SURVEY
(ECONOMIC TRENDS)



PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS

This issue summarizes the results of the monthly business surveys carried out between the end of June 1970 and the end of October 1970. It comprises four chapters—industry as a whole, consumer goods, capital goods, and intermediate goods—each with comments illustrated by diagrams and tables displaying the relevant data for each participating country and for the Community as a whole. The data relating to specific industries are given only for the Community as a whole and will be found in a consolidated table at the end of the brochure. For Luxembourg, the data given concern only industry as a whole; the relatively small number of firms in this country makes it practically impossible to publish a breakdown for the three types of industry without disclosing confidential information.

All the member countries contribute to the survey on a voluntary basis. Dutch companies and their trade federations have so far considered that for reasons of industrial secrecy they could not take part in the survey. After negotiations with the trade federations concerned, the "Centraal bureau voor de statistiek" has, however, been carrying out the business survey since September 1969 in accordance with the Community plan in certain industrial sectors, and it hopes to extend the survey gradually to the remaining sectors. The first results cannot be published in the present Report as they are still incomplete, but they will be included at a later date.

In the EEC Business Survey the data concerning the Community as a whole have been calculated on the basis of information obtained from the five participating countries, whose aggregate contribution to the Community's industrial production is more than 90%. However, as concerns individual industries, overall Community data are reckoned only in those cases where they are deemed sufficiently representative: thus, for the man-made fibre branch no figure is given, since no results can at present be included for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The classification of the main sectors of economic activity is based provisionally on the nomenclature given below. It is intended in the future to provide a more detailed breakdown, with a classification based on the main end-uses for each product.

INDUSTRIES PRODUCING CONSUMER GOODS	INDUSTRIES PRODUCING CAPITAL GOODS	INDUSTRIES PRODUCING INTERMEDIATE GOODS
Garments and knitted and crocheted goods	Building materials	Textiles
Footwear and processing of leather	General equipment products	Leather
Consumer chemicals	Mechanical equipment (other than electrical)	Wool and cork
Furniture	Electrical equipment goods	Paper
China and hollow glass	Commercial vehicles	Printing
Metal consumer articles	Shipbuilding, aircraft manufac- turing, railway and tramway rolling stock	Processing of plastics Basic chemicals
Domestic electric appliances	Precision instruments	Chemicals for industrial and agricultural uses
Private cars		Petroleum
Photographic goods, spectacles, watches and clocks		Iron and steel and primary pro- cessing thereof
		Production of man-made fibres
		Rubber
		Non-ferrous metals industry

INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE

In the COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE, the surveys show that the growth of production has slowed down in recent months. Pressures on the production apparatus are still heavy, although the rise in demand slackened a little during the year. Managements were less and less sanguine concerning their total order books: between the end of June and the end of October, the percentage of those considering that total orders were "above normal" fell from 22 to 17. The number of managements which considered their production capacity to be more than adequate rose, and stocks of finished products built up again. The period of operations covered by orders on hand shortened during the period under review.

Production expectations, though still comparatively favourable, have deteriorated since the beginning of the year: at the end of October, 82% of managements expected that activity would be unchanged or increase in the coming months, as against 94% at the end of January. All this suggests that in the months ahead activity will remain lively, while the pace of expansion may continue to slacken. Predictions on selling prices once again point to a rise.

In GERMANY, replies from managements suggest that orders on hand have fallen a little; at the end of October, 20% considered that the level of orders was "above normal", as against 25% at the end of June. In the same period, stocks of finished products are reported to have built up a little. The period of operations covered by orders on hand probably shortened slightly and the number of managements judging their production capacity to be more than adequate went up. Managements expected the pace of activity to slacken in the months ahead: at the end of October, 19% expected the pace of production to slow down, as against 11% at the end of June. Expectations regarding selling prices suggested that the tendency would still be distinctly upward.

In FRANCE, replies to the surveys continued to reflect the weaker rise in domestic and export demand. At the end of October, 29% of managements considered their export order books to be "above normal", as against 37% at the end of June; for total order books, the corresponding percentages were 19 and 25. In the same period, stocks of finished products probably built up a little, while the period of operations covered by orders on hand may have shortened slightly. Production expectations in the autumn were more optimistic than at the beginning of the summer: at the end of October, 29% of managements expected production to go up in the months ahead, as against 27% at the end of June. Price expectations still reflected a vigorous upward tendency.

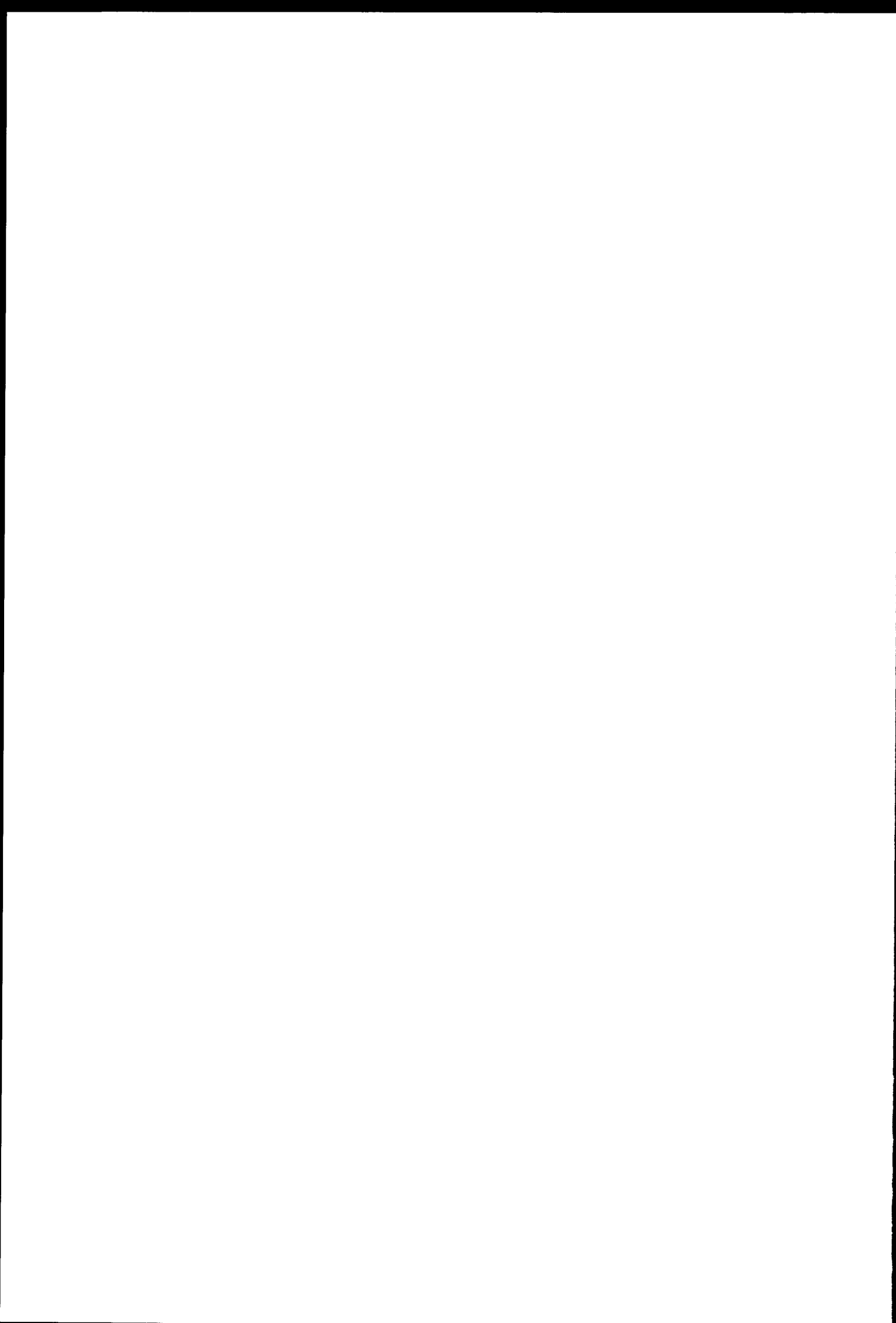
In ITALY, managements report that domestic demand has slackened somewhat in recent months. At the end of October, 9% of them considered that their total order books were "above normal", as against 15% at the end of June. Assessments of export demand deteriorated even more distinctly. Stocks of finished products appear to have risen again, but remain rather low, and there was an advance in the number of managements considering their production capacity more than adequate. Production expectations were optimistic again: at the end of October, 85% of industrialists thought that activity would remain unchanged or increase in the months ahead, as against 82% at the end of June. Expectations as regards selling prices pointed to a persistence of pressure.

In BELGIUM, the surveys show that the pace of expansion has slackened somewhat. To judge by the assessments which managements have made of their total and export order books, demand appears to have weakened a little. At the end of October, 12% considered that their total order books were "above normal", as against 15% at the end of June. For export orders, the percentages were 10 at the end of September and 14 at the end of June. Opinions on stocks of finished products deteriorated further. The period of operations covered by orders on hand lengthened slightly. There was little if any change in expectations regarding the future trend of production: they remained comparatively pessimistic, for at the end of October, 18% of the firms questioned expected production to go up in the future — the same percentage as against 15% at the end of June.

In LUXEMBOURG, managements' replies to the surveys have become less favourable in recent months. Total and export order books are shorter and stocks of finished products have built up again. Production expectations are less optimistic, but the upward tendency of selling prices persists.

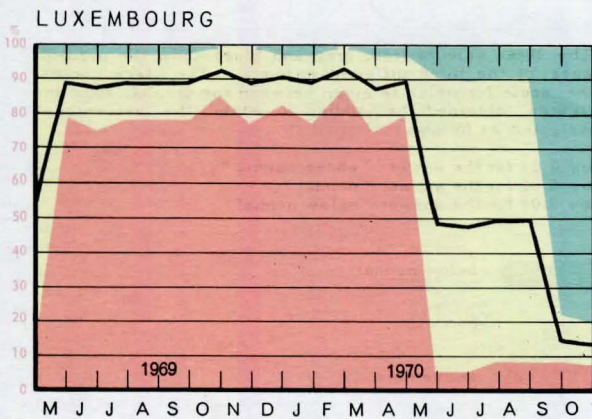
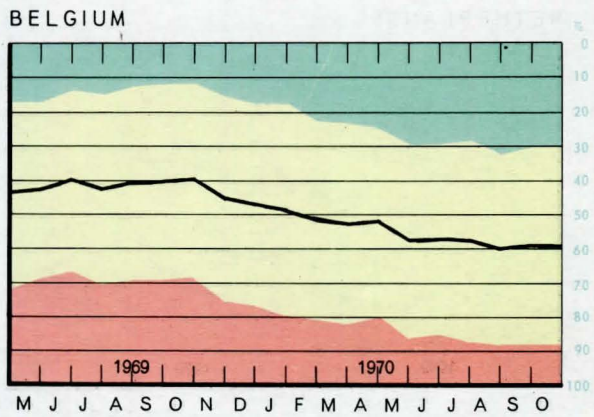
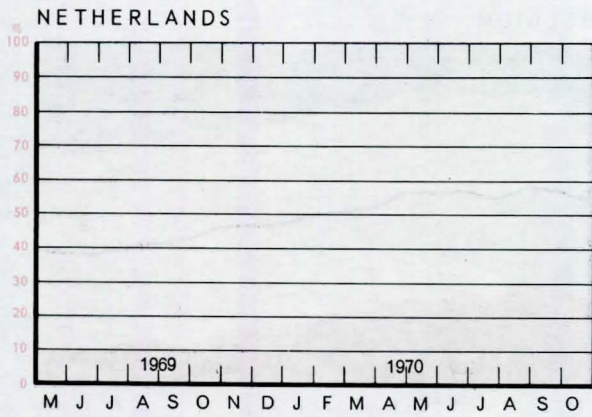
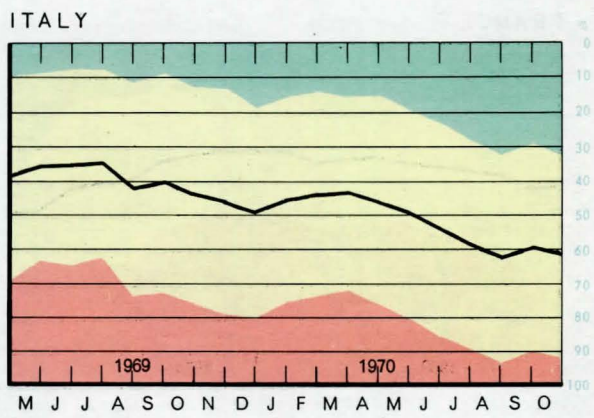
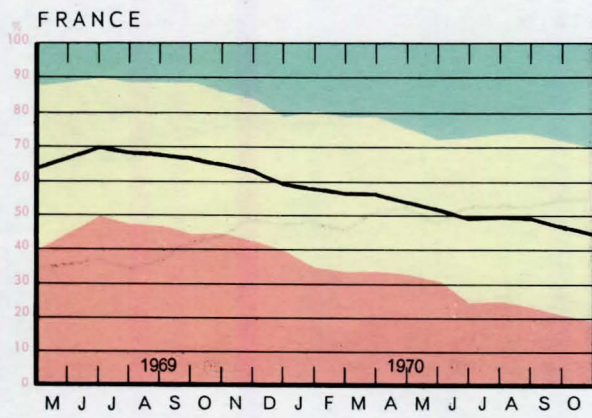
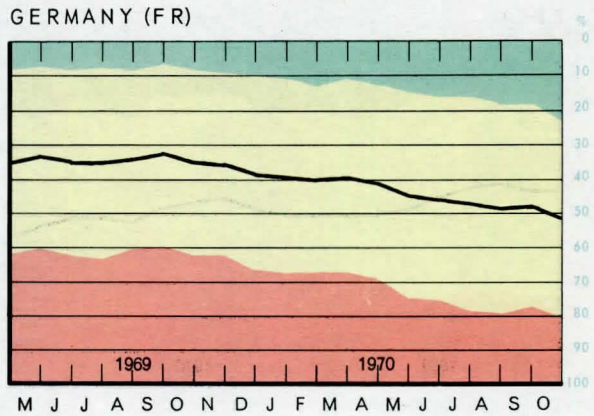
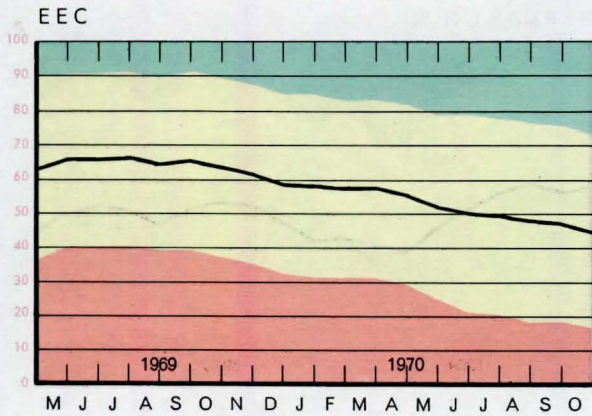
the figures are percentages of relies received

Questions Country	1970 + = -	Assessments															Expectations																																																											
		Total order-book					Export order-book					Stocks of finished products					Production					Selling prices																																																						
		J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O																																																		
GERMANY (FR)	+ = -	25	22	21	23	20	16	18	16	14	9	14	15	15	17	19	10	16	16	14	9	22	29	31	35	33	59	62	61	59	57	63	69	74	74	72	74	73	72	70	69	79	69	71	68	72	74	67	65	54	63	16	16	18	18	23	21	13	10	12	19	12	12	13	13	12	11	15	13	18	19	4	4	4	11	4
FRANCE	+ = -	25	25	24	21	19	37	36	34	32	29	22	22	22	24	23	24	24	24	27	29	34	35	35	34	42	48	49	50	51	51	48	49	49	39	45	66	66	68	65	64	65	64	64	59	57	62	61	62	60	53	27	26	26	28	30	15	15	17	29	26	12	12	10	11	13	11	12	12	14	14	4	4	3	6	5
ITALY	+ = -	15	11	7	10	9	5	6	9	8	9	14	15	16	18	20	17	22	26	17	16	38	37	38	34	39	62	61	61	61	59	64	58	57	56	53	69	72	68	70	72	65	64	62	68	64	23	28	32	29	32	31	36	34	36	38	17	13	16	12	8	18	14	12	15	20	5	6	5	10	11					
NETHERLANDS	+ = -																																																																											
BELGIUM	+ = -	15	13	12	12	12	14	13	11	10	11	19	20	22	22	18	15	19	18	15	18	17	15	21	24	25	56	59	56	58	58	57	56	55	58	58	71	70	68	71	73	64	62	64	65	58	29	28	32	30	30	29	31	34	32	31	10	10	10	7	9	21	19	18	20	24	15	15	12	11	11					
LUXEMBOURG	+ = -	5	8	8	8	7	2	5	5	5	5	10	9	10	10	11	2	4	2	2	3	9	5	9	10	15	85	83	83	13	13	89	86	86	9	9	88	88	88	89	87	28	18	97	26	95	10	9	9	79	80	9	9	9	86	86	2	3	2	1	2	70	78	1	72	2	7	7	0	0	0					
EEC	+ = -	22	21	19	19	17	18	19	18	16	13	17	18	18	20	21	16	20	20	18	17	28	31	33	34	36	57	57	58	57	56	60	61	63	62	61	70	70	69	68	67	71	66	67	65	65	21	22	23	24	27	22	20	19	22	26	13	12	13	12	12	13	14	13	17	18	5	5	4	9	6					



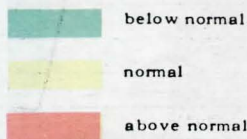
INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE

Order-books



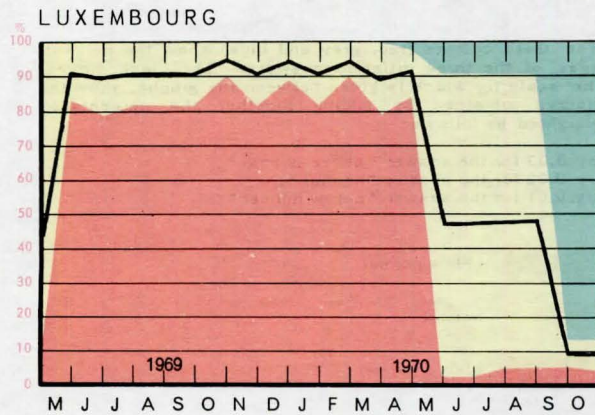
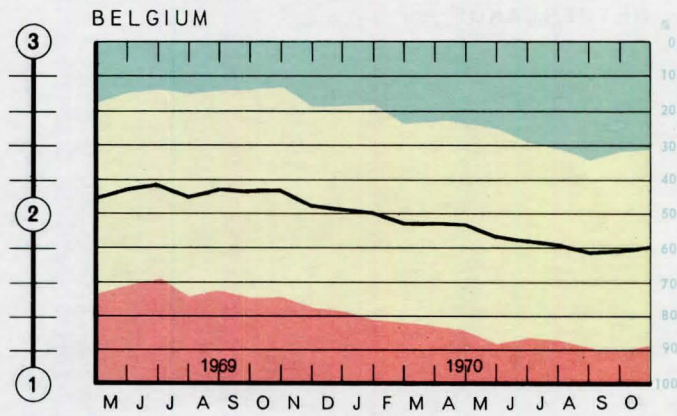
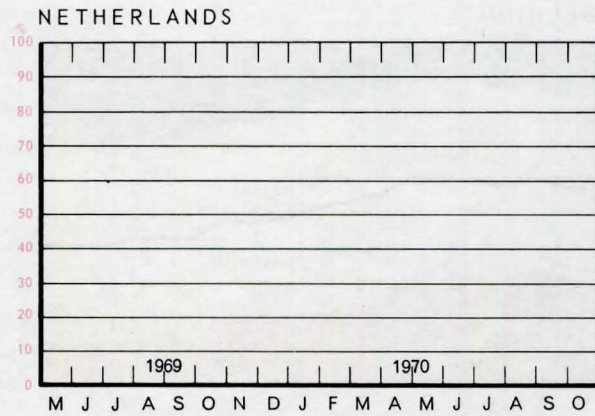
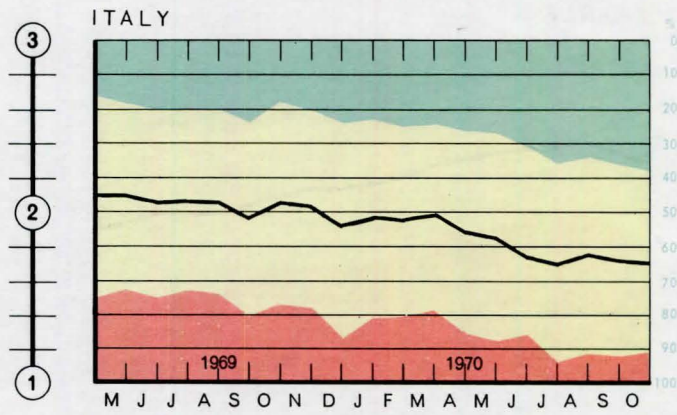
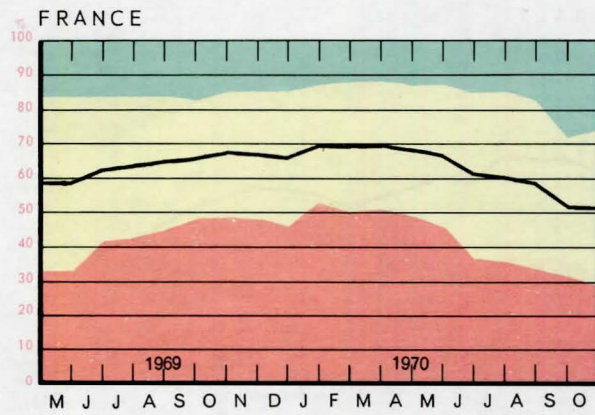
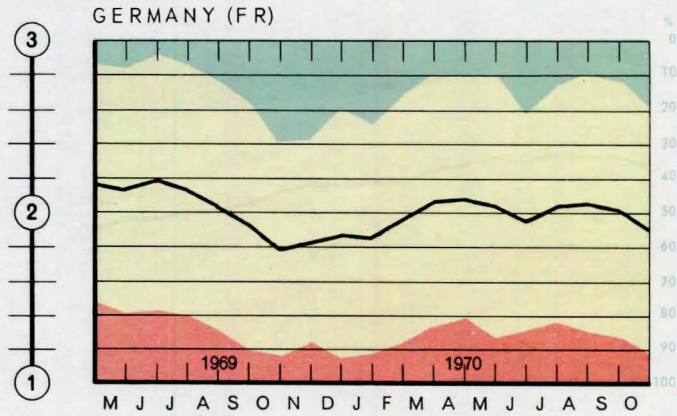
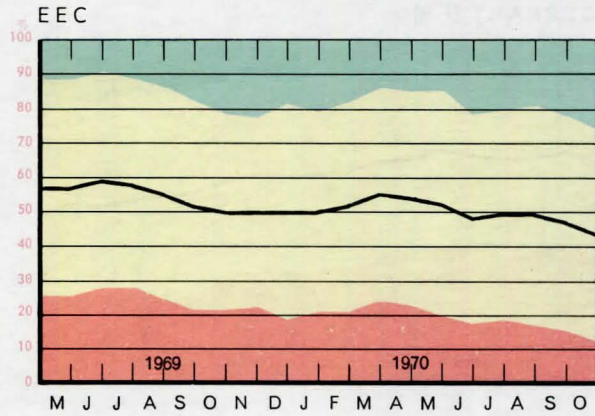
The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

- by 0.03 for the answer "above normal";
- by 0.02 for the answer "normal";
- by 0.01 for the answer "below normal";



INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE

Export order-books



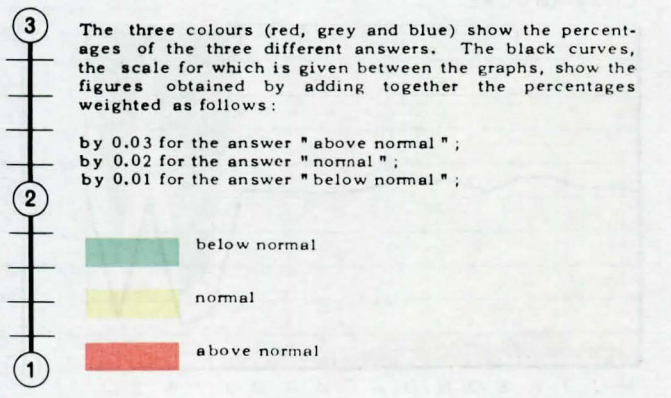
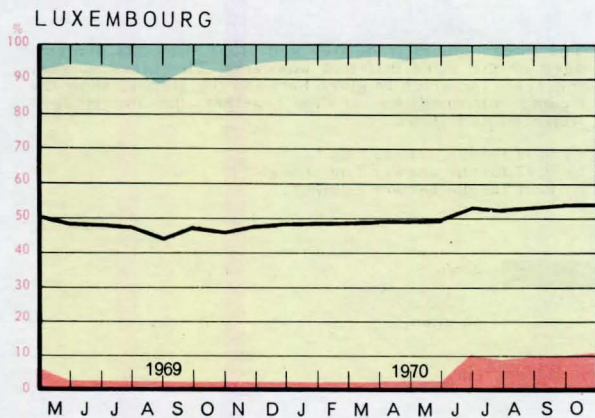
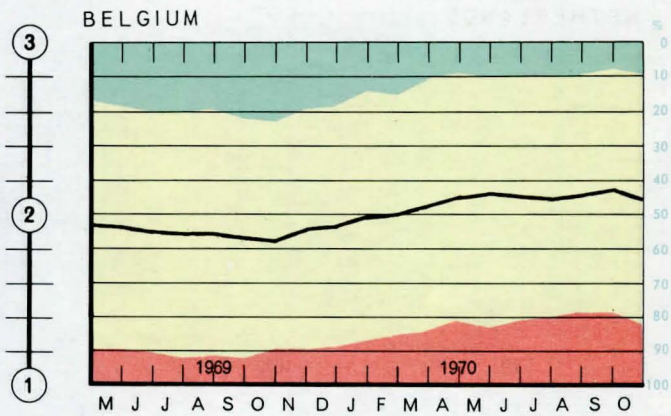
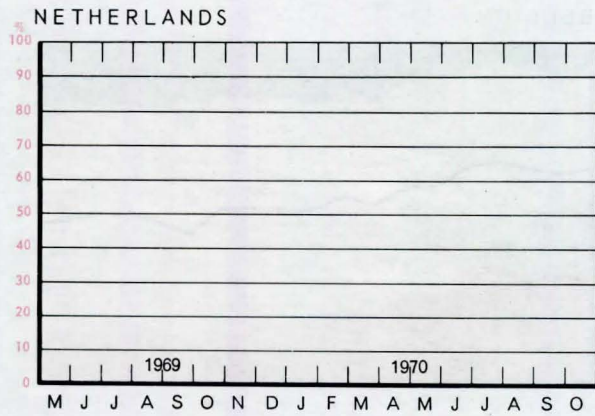
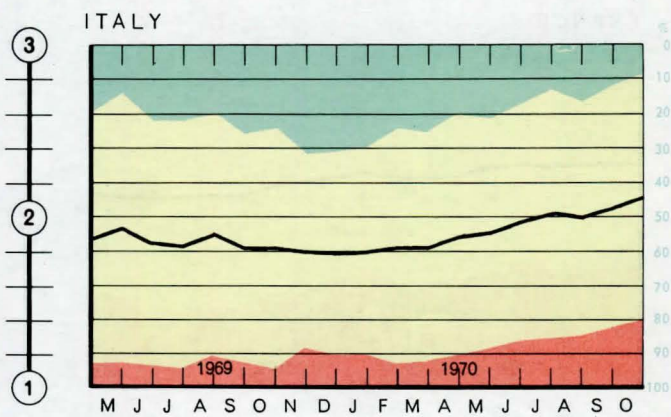
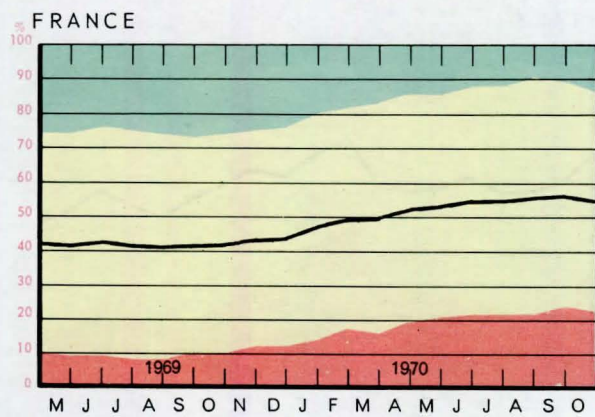
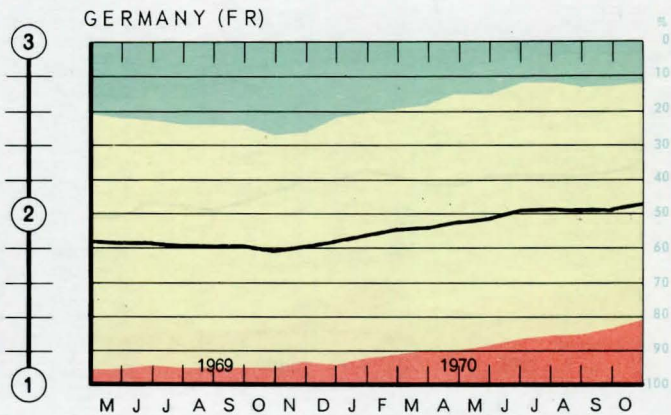
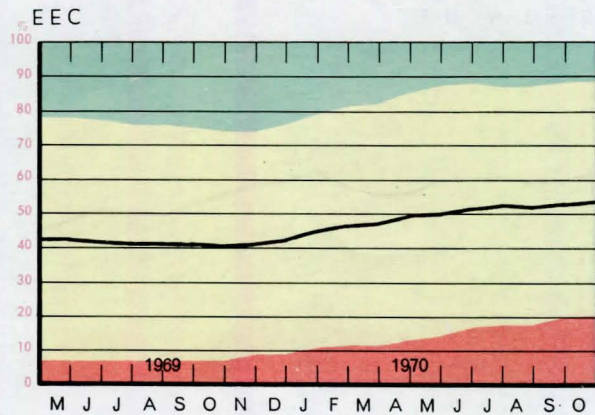
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- by 0.02 for the answer "normal" ;
- by 0.01 for the answer "below normal" ;

below normal
 normal
 above normal

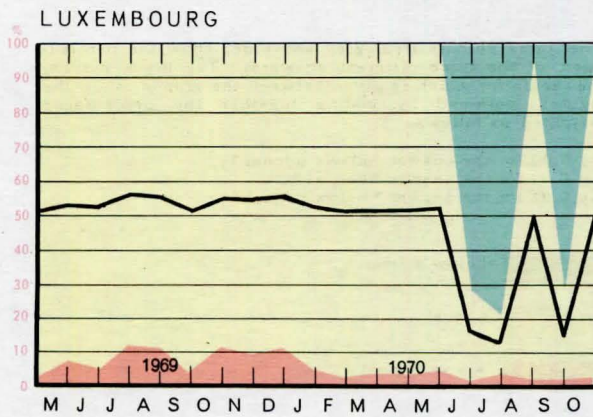
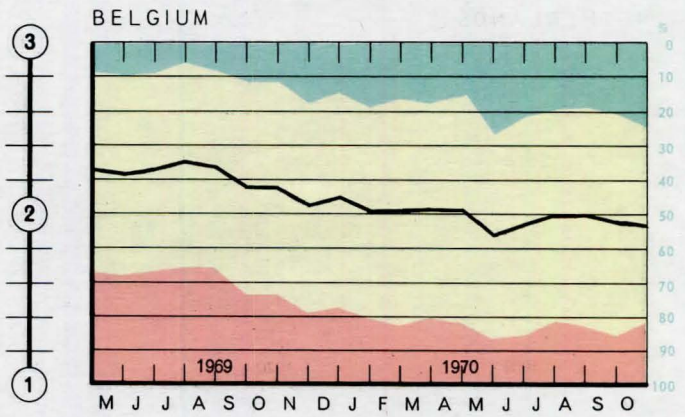
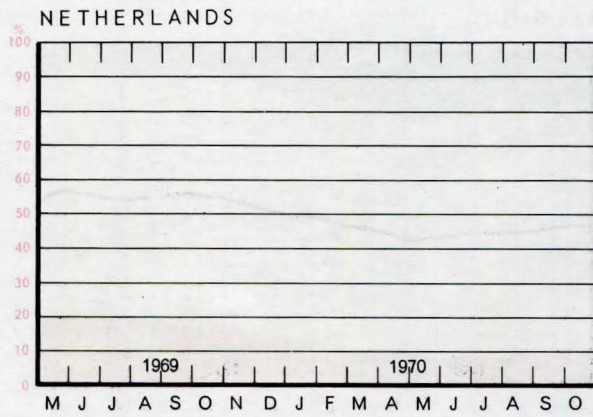
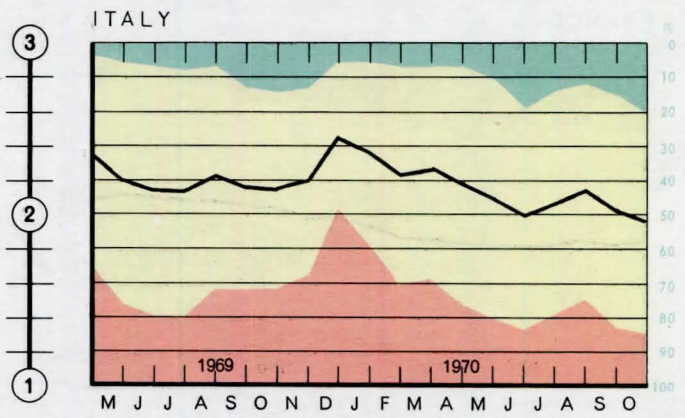
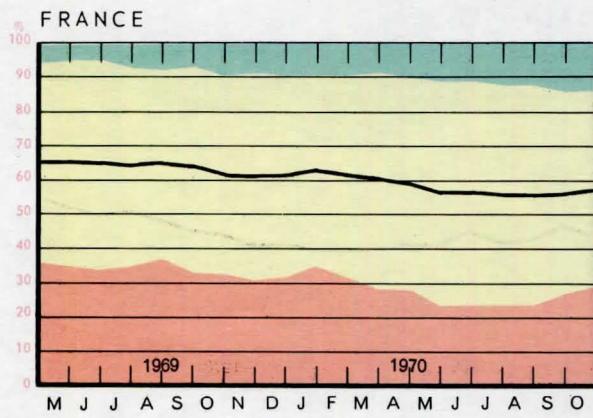
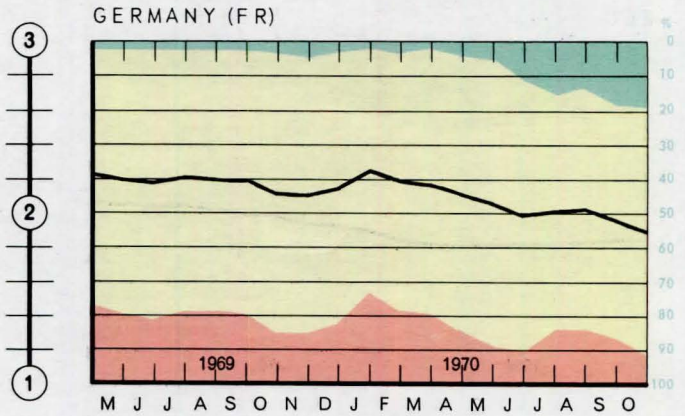
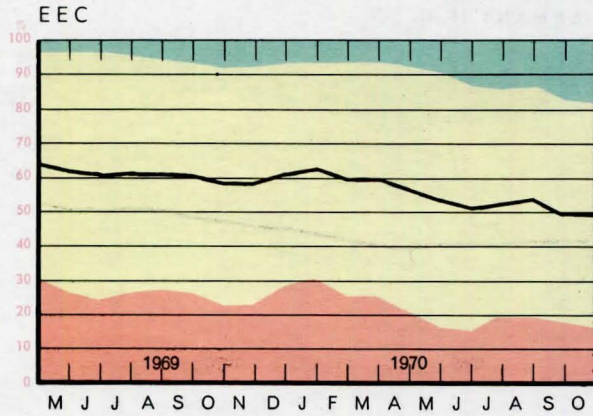
INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE

Stocks of finished products



INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE

Trend in production



The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

- by 0.03 for the answer "up";
- by 0.92 for the answer "no change";
- by 0.01 for the answer "down".

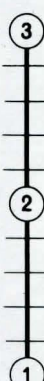
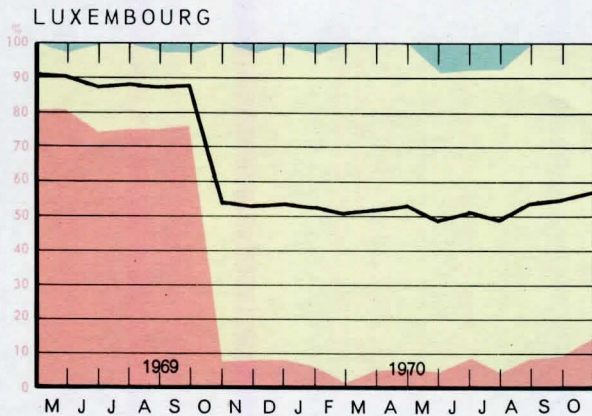
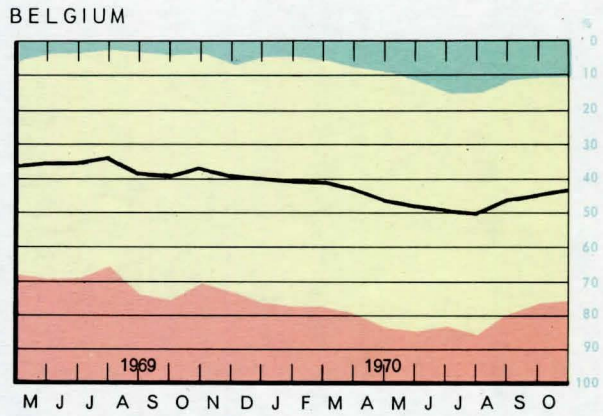
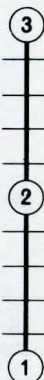
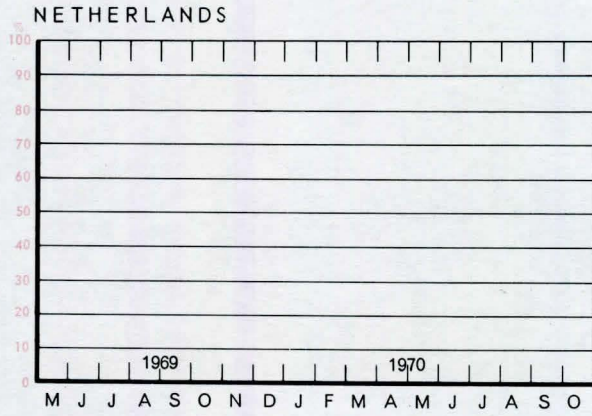
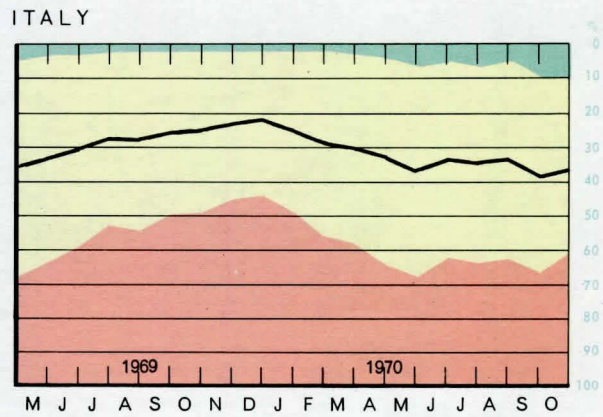
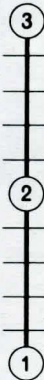
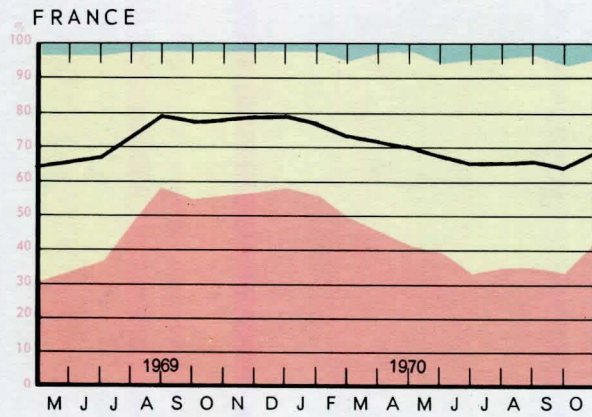
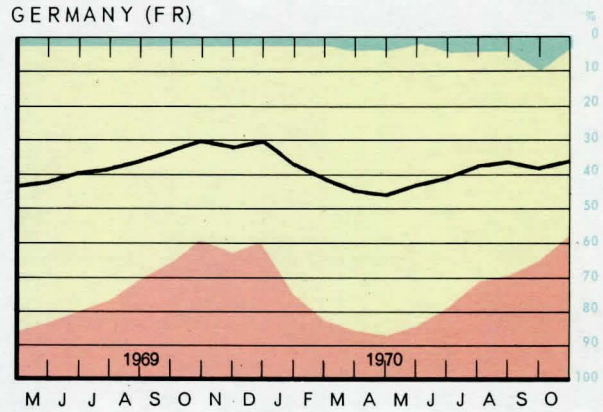
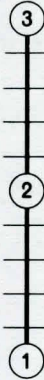
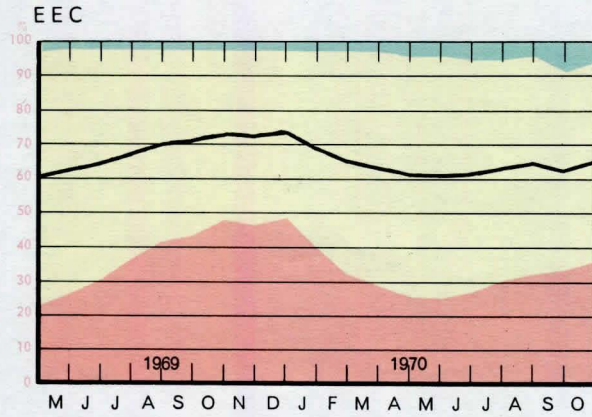
down

no change

up

INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE

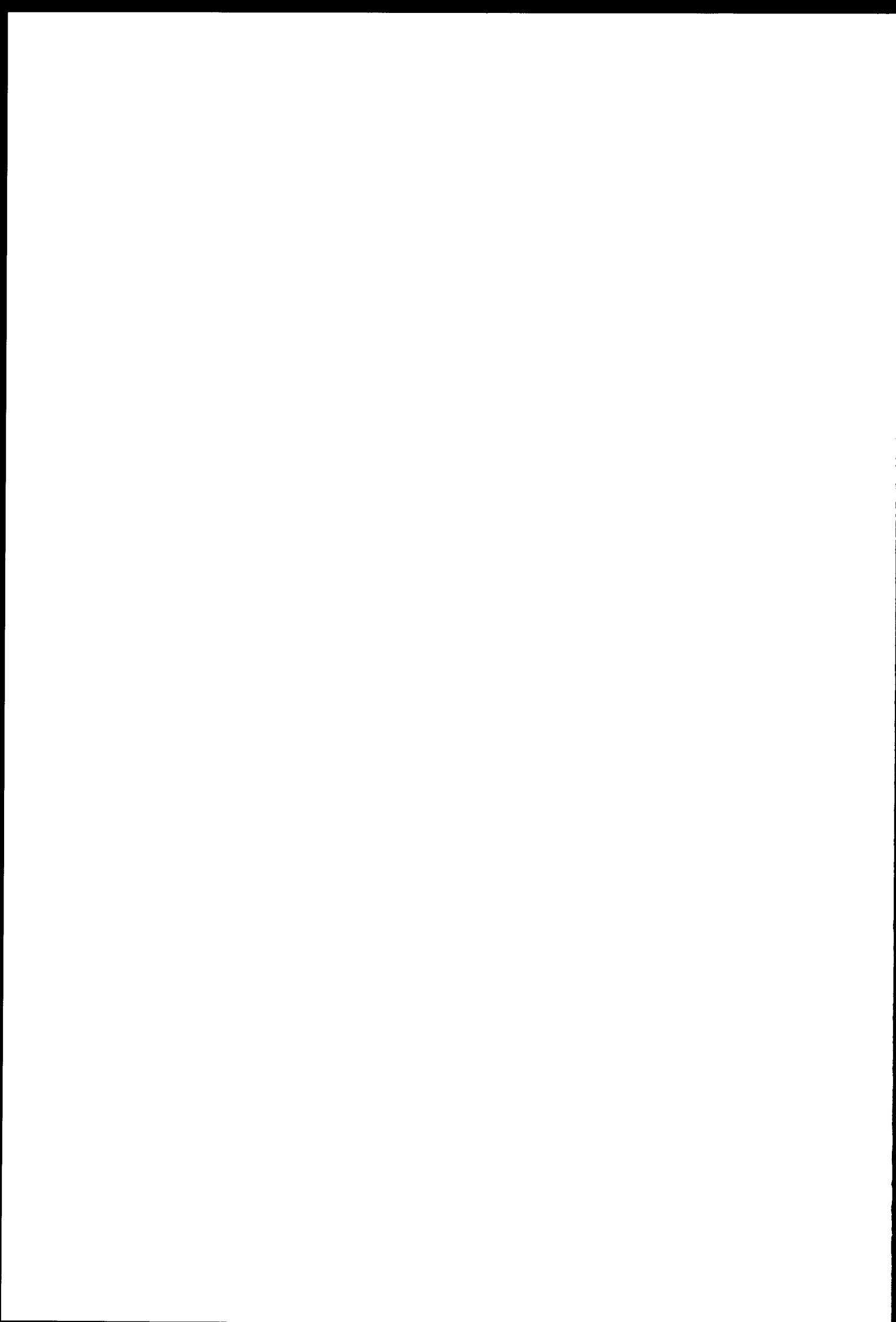
Trend in selling prices



The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

by 0.03 for the answer "up";
by 0.92 for the answer "no change";
by 0.01 for the answer "down".





CONSUMER GOODS

In GERMANY, enterprises in the consumer goods industries are still somewhat less optimistic than at the beginning of the year, but they take a more favourable view of the level of orders than at the middle of the year. The percentage of managements which reported a "normal" or "above normal" level of total orders went up from 76 at the end of June to 78 at the end of October. Stocks of finished products are still considered to be fairly low. The number of managements which judged their production capacity to be more than adequate rose. Production expectations remained fairly optimistic: at the end of October, 20% of managements expected production to go up, as against 21% at the end of June. The pressure on selling prices remains heavy.

In FRANCE, the surveys show that there has been little if any change in activity in the consumer goods industries since the middle of the year. All in all, views on the trend of overall demand improved after the Government had eased its restrictive measures; the percentage balance of managements considering the level of total orders to be "above normal" over those judging it to be "below normal" narrowed from -31 in June to -13 in October.

Reports on export demand, by contrast, deteriorated. Stocks of finished products have probably contracted a little of late. Moving in line with opinions on demand, production expectations have become more optimistic again since June: at the end of October, 38% of industrialists expected their activity to increase, as against 26% at the end of June.

In ITALY, the surveys show that in the consumer goods industries the pace of expansion has been fairly slow in recent months. All in all, reports on the trend of demand in the recent past nevertheless improved: at the end of October, 12% of managements considered that their total order books were "above normal", as against only 8% at the end of June. Reports on export demand also improved. Stocks of finished products appear to have contracted a little. Production expectations were down: at the end of October, 18% of managements expected operations to increase in the months ahead, as against 21% at the end of June. The tendency for prices to move up is still very pronounced.

In BELGIUM, business in the consumer goods industries appears to be somewhat more buoyant than at the middle of the year: managements' assessments of their total order books were more favourable; at the end of October, 22% of them considered total orders to be "above normal", as against 12% at the end of June. There was no change in the situation of export orders. Stocks of finished products are reported to have remained much the same. There was a rise in the number of managements which considered that their production capacity was more than adequate. Following a distinct deterioration, managements' replies with regard to the future trend of production improved again and suggest that the rate of growth will be comparatively high in the next few months: at the end of October, 81% of industrialists expected production to remain unchanged or rise, as against 78% at the end of June. Expectations as regards selling prices point to a distinct increase.

In the COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE, the business climate in the consumer goods industries has improved a little since the middle of the year, with overall demand apparently recovering slightly: at the end of October, 77% of industrialists considered that their total order books were "normal" or "above normal", as against 70% at the end of June. Stocks of finished

products have probably contracted a little, and the period of operations covered by orders on hand is likely to have lengthened. Production expectations, distinctly down in the summer, appear to be more optimistic again: at the end of October, 22% of managements expected the current rate of production to go up, as against 18% at the end of June.

In the *non-durable consumer goods industries*, overall demand is advancing slightly. Stocks of finished products are reported to have contracted a little, and production expectations are somewhat more optimistic.

In *garments and knitwear*, total orders and export orders are declining, stocks are still high and the view taken of the outlook is not very optimistic. In *leather and footwear*, demand is fairly sluggish but production expectations are slightly better.

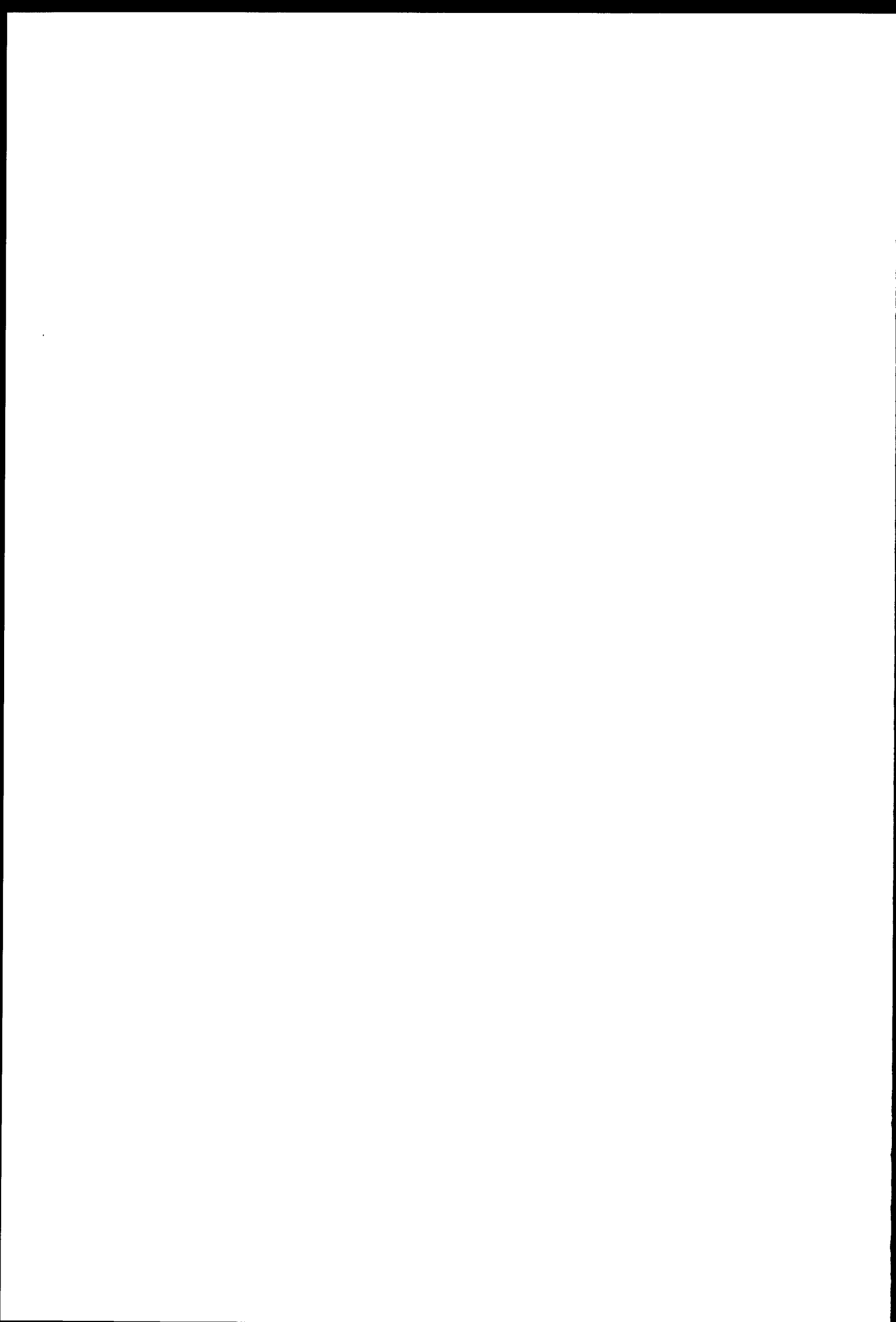
In *consumer durables*, assessments of order books are a little more favourable, stocks of finished products are reported to have built up a little, but production expectations remain fairly optimistic.

In the *motor vehicle industry*, internal demand is a little less firm, but production expectations are still very optimistic.

As regards *metal consumer articles and domestic electric appliances*, order books are shorter and stocks higher, but there is still optimism on the future trend of production.

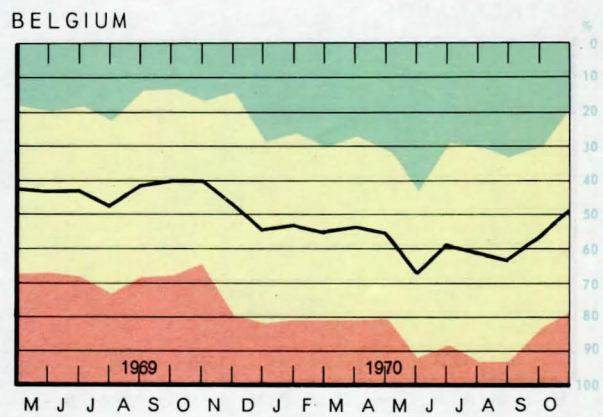
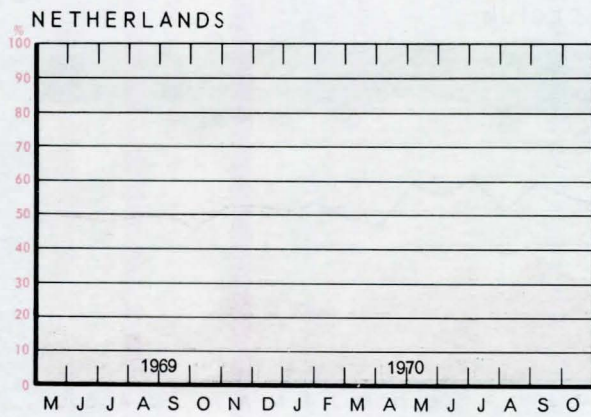
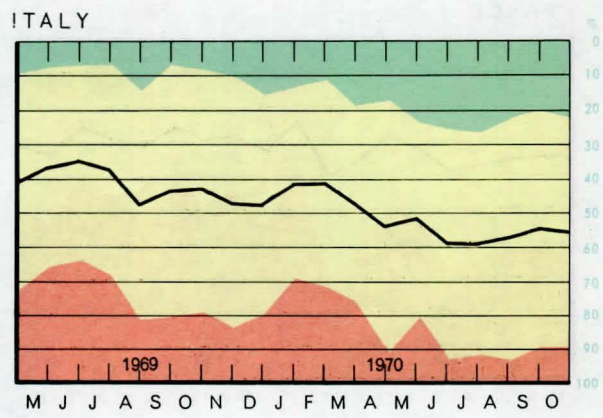
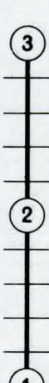
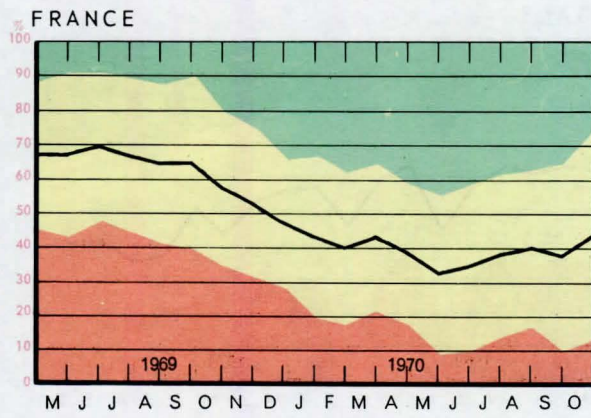
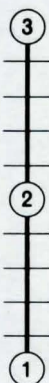
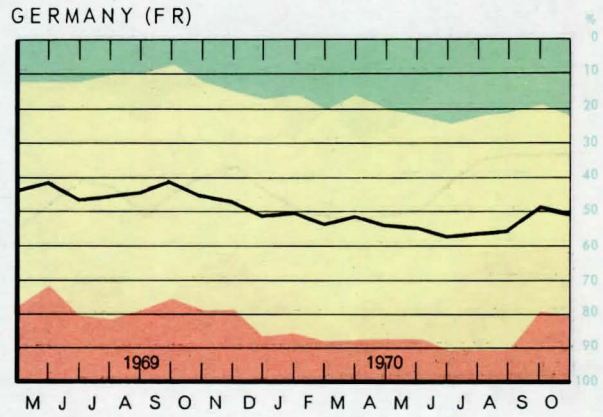
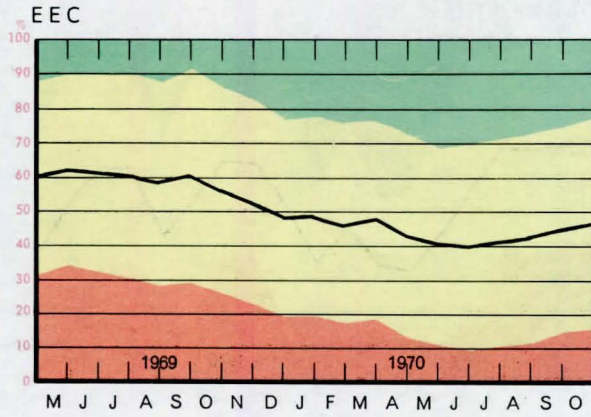
the figures are percentages of relies received

Questions Country	1970	Assessments															Expectations									
		Total order-book					Export order-book					Stocks of finished products					Production					Selling prices				
		J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O
GERMANY (FR)	+	10	10	10	21	20	15	35	34	16	6	23	22	18	19	20	11	23	23	22	11	17	30	24	24	29
	=	66	68	69	60	58	55	55	58	74	63	68	67	62	61	61	78	67	69	70	79	80	68	74	74	68
	-	24	22	21	19	22	30	10	8	10	31	9	11	20	20	19	11	10	8	8	10	3	2	2	2	3
FRANCE	+	10	14	17	10	13	48	55	61	47	50	32	29	26	25	25	26	28	30	35	38	31	31	30	30	43
	=	49	48	46	55	61	41	31	27	38	38	65	67	69	68	63	58	56	54	50	49	64	66	69	67	56
	-	41	38	37	35	26	11	14	12	15	12	3	4	5	7	12	16	16	16	15	13	5	3	1	3	1
ITALY	+	8	9	8	11	11	6	7	11	12	12	20	20	19	15	17	21	34	29	26	18	42	45	44	39	57
	=	67	65	70	69	67	61	57	60	57	54	53	60	51	56	70	65	51	61	65	63	55	52	54	59	40
	-	25	26	22	20	22	33	36	29	31	34	27	20	30	29	13	14	15	10	9	19	3	3	2	2	3
NETHERLANDS	+																									
	=																									
	-																									
BELGIUM	+	12	7	7	17	22	21	15	13	15	17	29	22	28	24	19	19	28	35	33	24	16	20	32	36	33
	=	59	63	60	53	59	56	67	69	68	66	62	70	61	68	73	59	52	55	52	57	84	80	68	63	64
	-	29	30	33	30	19	23	18	18	17	17	9	8	11	8	8	22	20	10	15	19	0	0	0	1	3
LUXEMBOURG	+																									
	=																									
	-																									
EEC	+	10	11	12	15	16	20	30	31	21	16	26	24	22	20	21	18	27	27	28	22	26	32	30	29	39
	=	60	61	61	60	61	54	53	55	63	57	64	66	62	63	64	68	59	62	61	65	71	65	68	69	59
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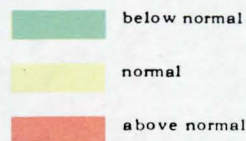
CONSUMER GOODS

Order-books



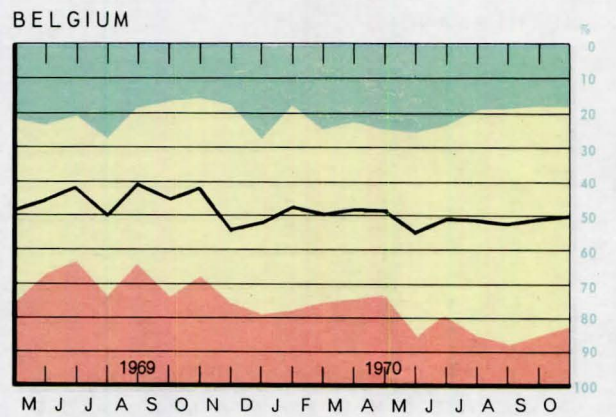
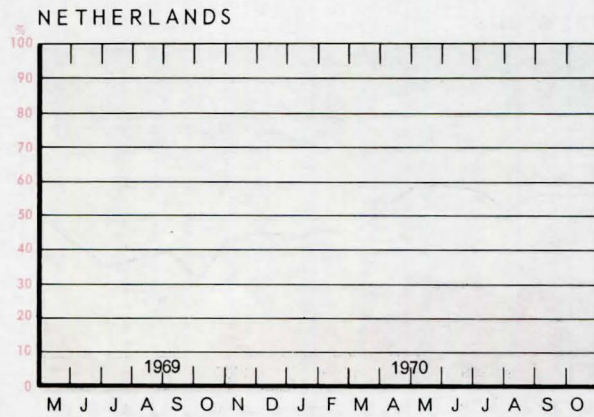
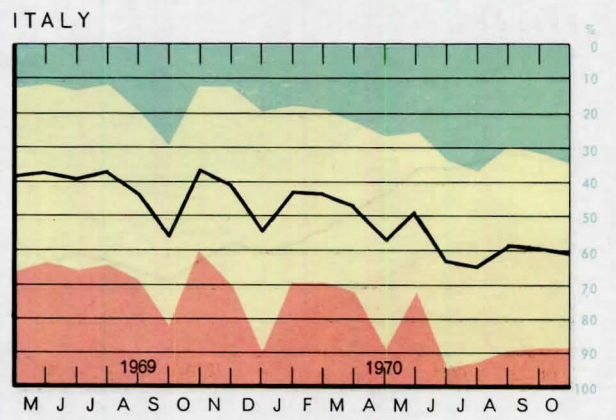
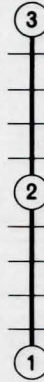
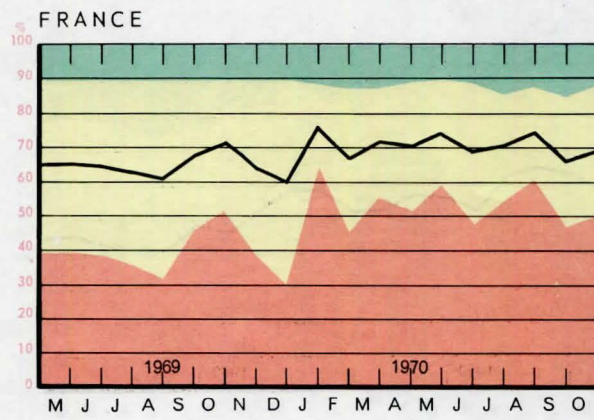
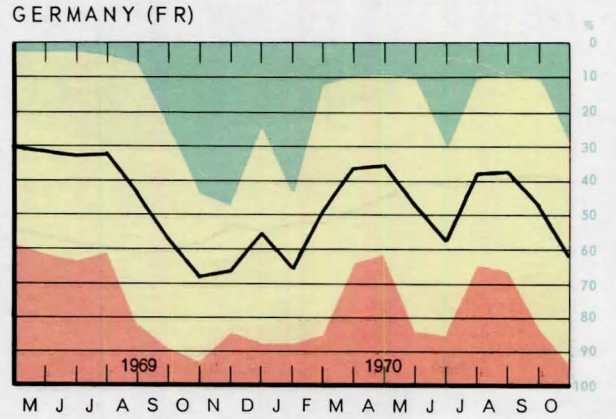
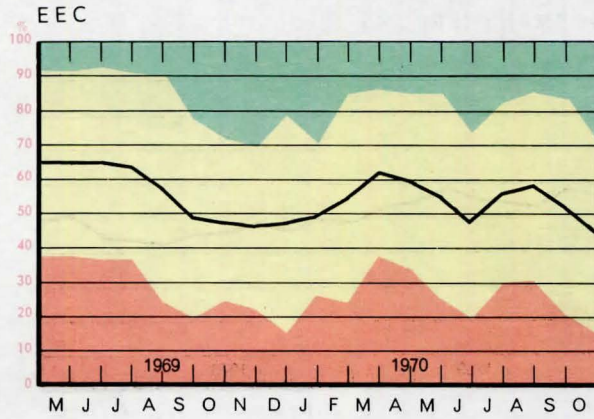
The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

- by 0.03 for the answer "above normal";
- by 0.02 for the answer "normal";
- by 0.01 for the answer "below normal";



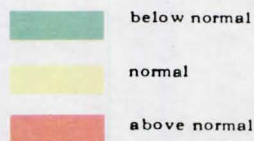
CONSUMER GOODS

Export order-books



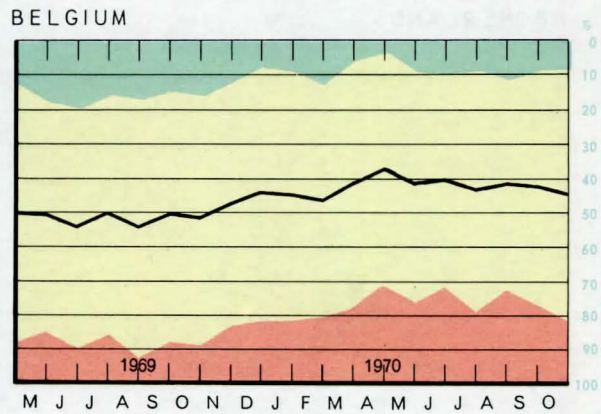
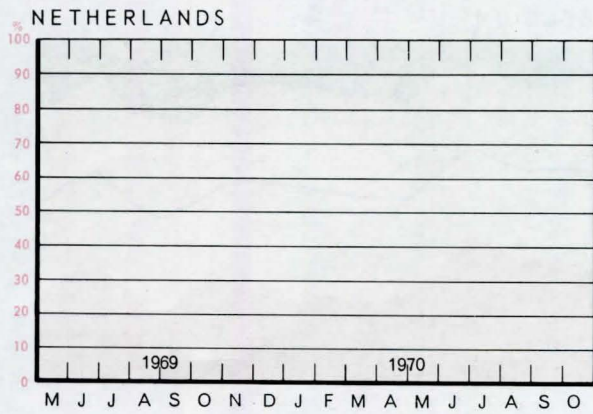
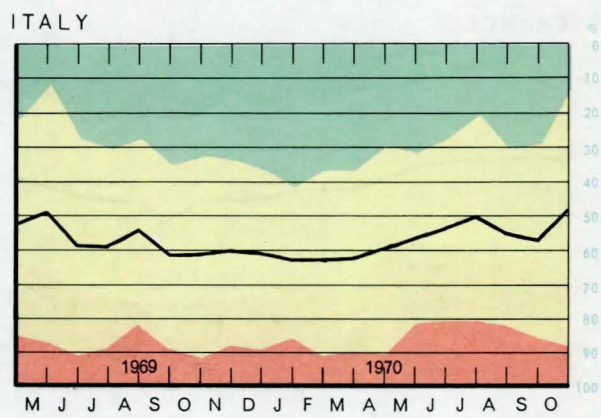
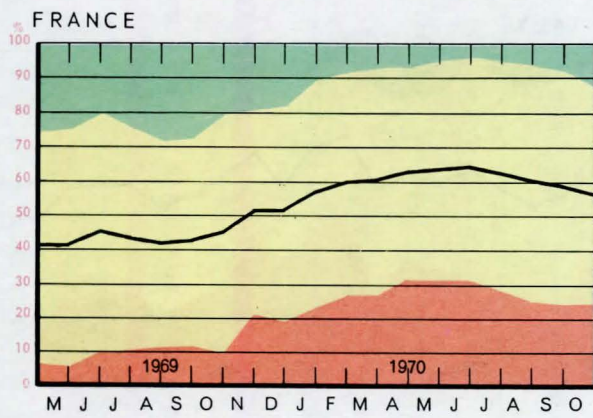
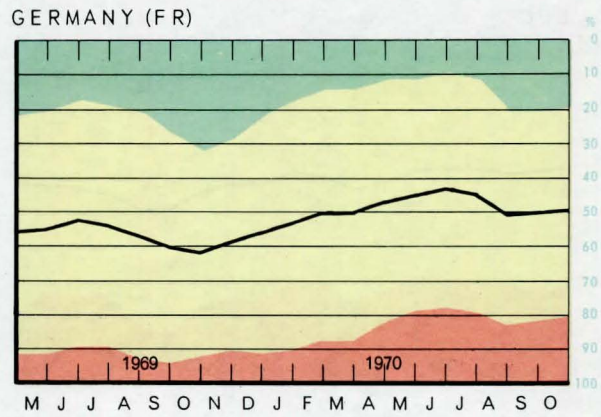
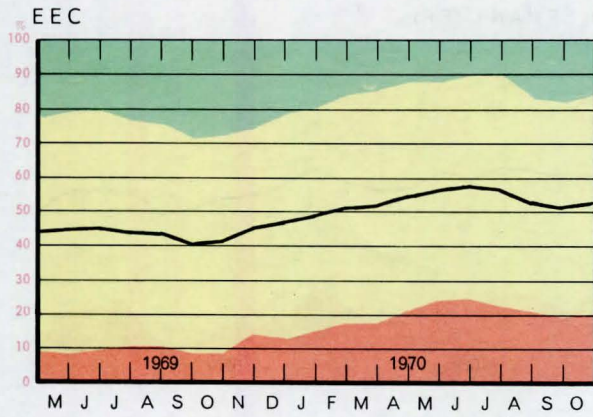
The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

- by 0.03 for the answer "above normal";
- by 0.02 for the answer "normal";
- by 0.01 for the answer "below normal";



CONSUMER GOODS

Stocks of finished products



3
2
1

3
2
1

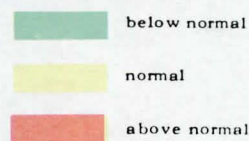
3
2
1

3
2
1

3
2
1

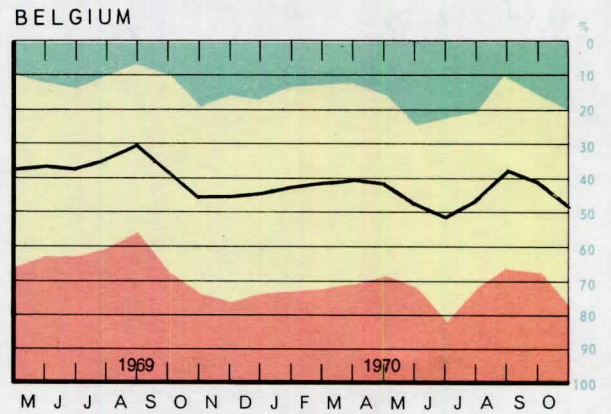
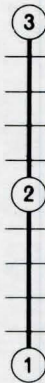
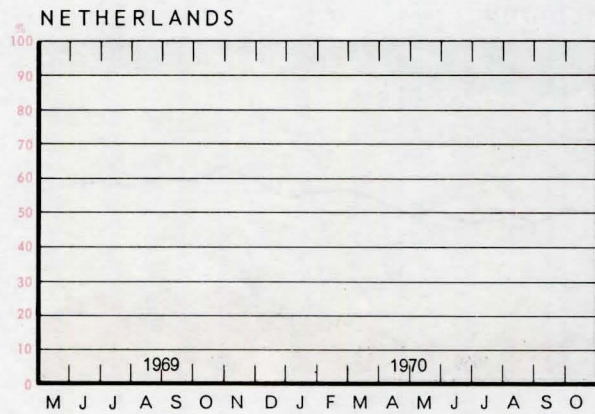
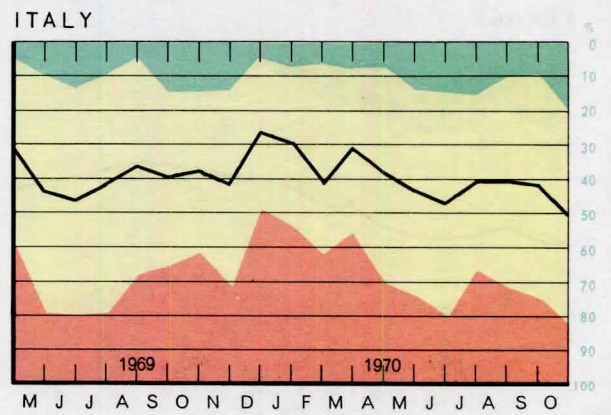
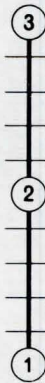
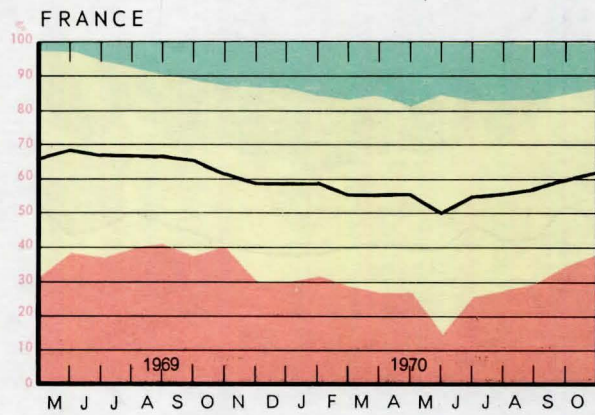
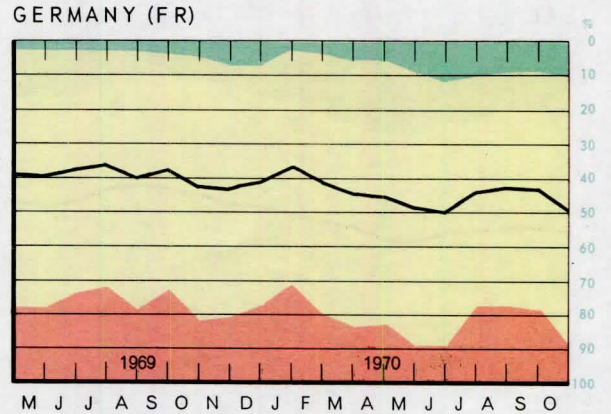
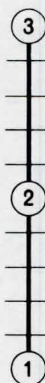
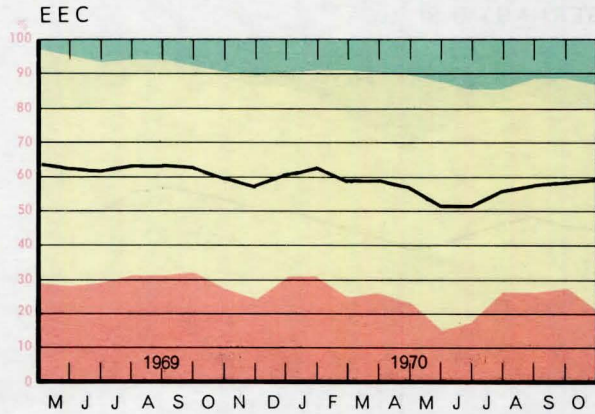
The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

- by 0.03 for the answer "above normal";
- by 0.02 for the answer "normal";
- by 0.01 for the answer "below normal";



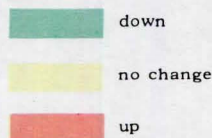
CONSUMER GOODS

Trend in production



The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

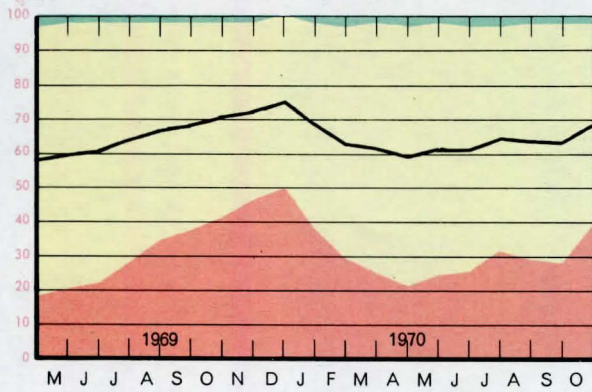
by 0.03 for the answer "up";
by 0.92 for the answer "no change";
by 0.01 for the answer "down".



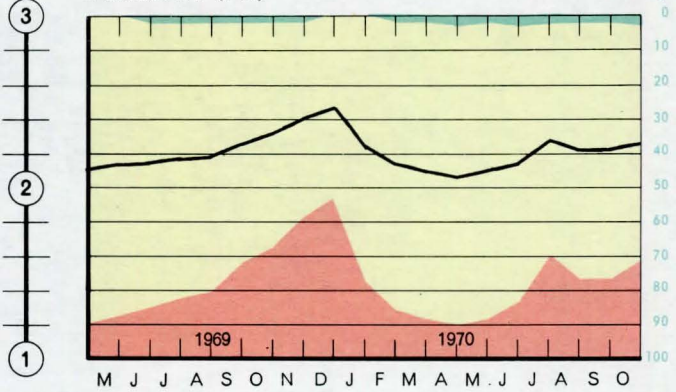
CONSUMER GOODS

Trend in selling prices

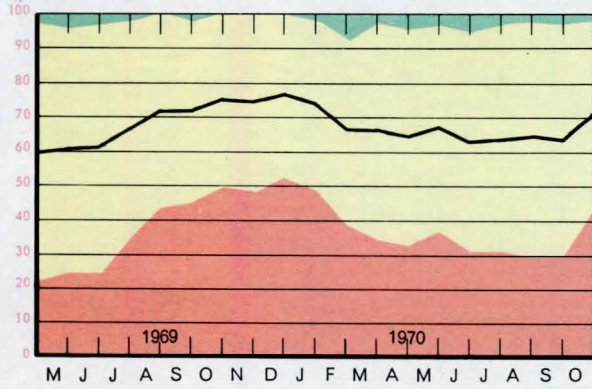
EEC



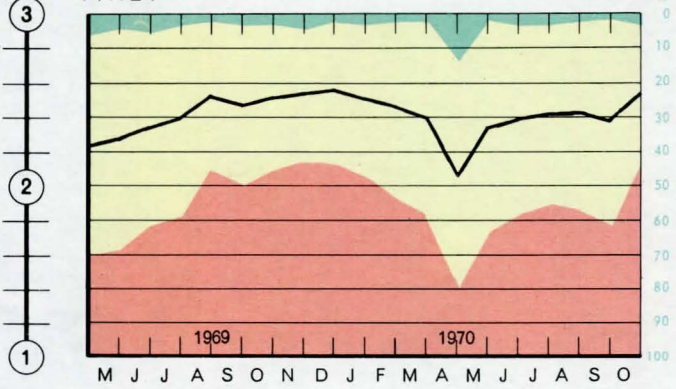
GERMANY (FR)



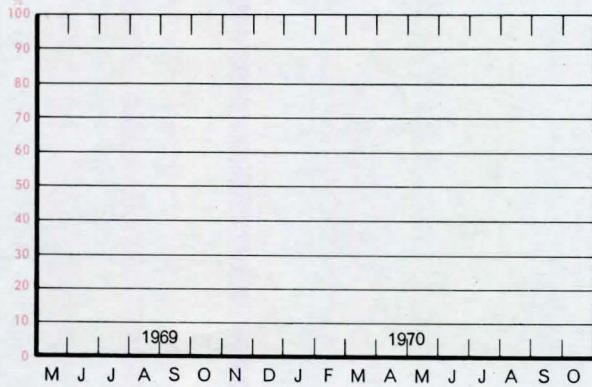
FRANCE



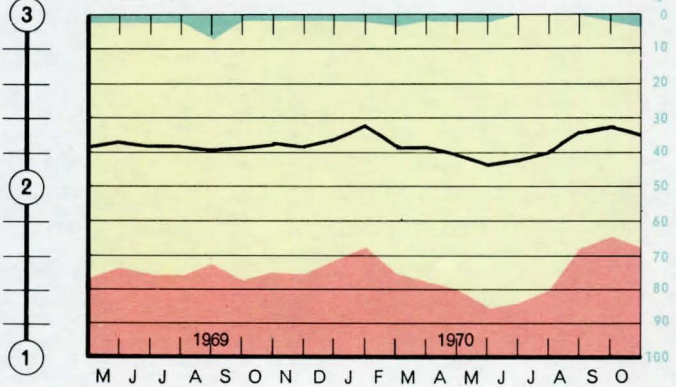
ITALY



NETHERLANDS

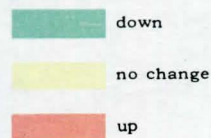


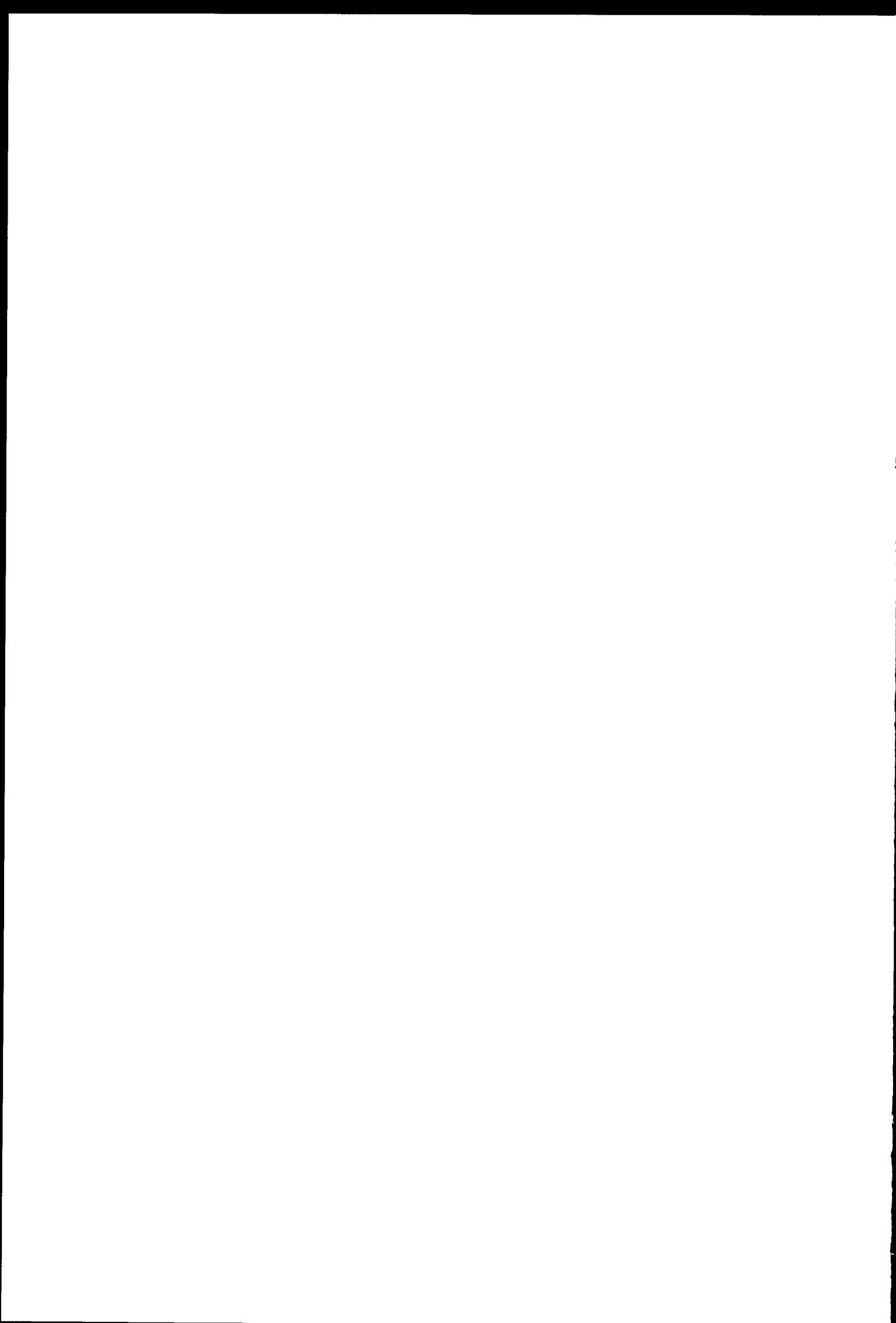
BELGIUM



The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

- by 0.03 for the answer "up";
- by 0.92 for the answer "no change";
- by 0.01 for the answer "down".





CAPITAL GOODS

In GERMANY, the surveys show that the pressure of demand has gradually eased during the year: at the end of October, 31 % of managements considered that their total order books were "above normal", as against 42% at the end of June.

The export outlook, by contrast, has shown little if any change. Stocks of finished products are said to have built up, and the number of managements considering production capacity to be inadequate has fallen. Production expectations deteriorated further: at the end of October, 10% of managements thought that production would fall in the months ahead, as against 5% at the end of June and 1% at the end of January. Price expectations still point to fairly heavy pressures.

In the industries associated with building, demand picked up a little, stocks are reported to have been run down, but production expectations have become pessimistic.

In FRANCE, according to the surveys, business in the capital goods sector is still fairly buoyant. Managements took a favourable view of the trend of overall demand, but have been slightly less optimistic since the middle of the year: at the end of October, 27% of them considered the level of total orders to be "above normal", as against 35% at the end of June. Opinions on export demand were more favourable. Stocks of finished products are reported to have built up appreciably. Managements' opinions on the future trend of production remained optimistic: at the end of October, 90% of managements expected activity to be maintained or stepped up, as against 91% at the end of June.

In the industries associated with building, domestic demand remained fairly sluggish, stocks are reported to have contracted a little and production expectations foreshadowed a slight decline.

In ITALY, business in the capital goods sector has become more sluggish. Managements took a less favourable view of the trend of demand: at the end of October, 72% of them thought that the level of total orders was "normal" or "above normal", as against 79% at the end of June. For export orders, the corresponding percentages were 63 and 70. Stocks of finished products are said to have built up. Production expectations have improved, for at the end of October 21% of managements expected activity to be stepped up in the months ahead, as against 17% at the end of June. Selling prices continue to tend upwards.

In the industries associated with building, domestic demand slowed down, stocks of finished products rose and production expectations deteriorated distinctly.

In BELGIUM, expansion in the capital goods sector has slowed down in recent months. Opinions on the trend of demand were somewhat less favourable: at the end of October, 23% of managements considered that the level of total orders was "below normal", as against 18% at the end of June. Export demand likewise was less firm, for the percentage of managements considering the level of export orders to be "above normal" dropped from +23 in June to +12 in October. Stocks of finished products probably built up a little. Production expectations deteriorated, but were still optimistic, for at the end of October 84% of managements expected activity to be maintained or stepped up in the months ahead, as against 89% at the end of June. Selling prices continued to tend upwards.

In the industries associated with building, demand was still weak, stocks of finished products built up and the trend in production was less favourable.

In the COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE, reports on total order books deteriorated : at the end of October, 26% of managements considered total orders to be "above normal", as against 35% at the end of June. Stocks of finished products appeared to be building up a little. Production expectations, though still favourable, reflected a smaller degree of optimism about the months ahead.

In the *commercial vehicle* industry, order books lengthened slightly, stocks of finished products contracted and production expectations have been more favourable.

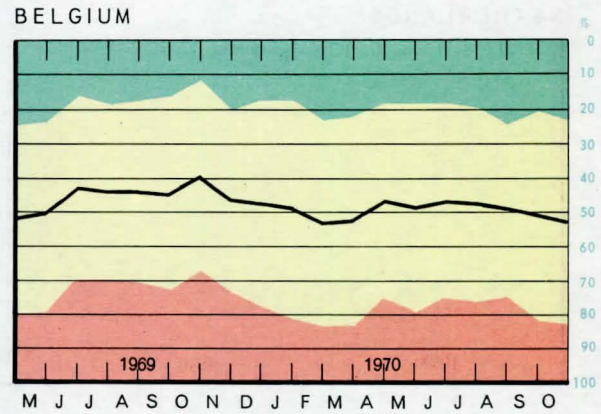
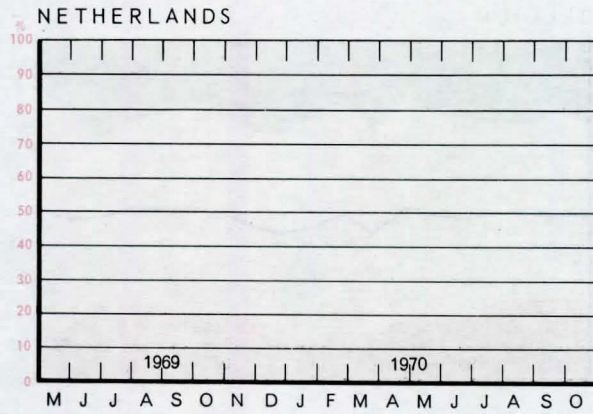
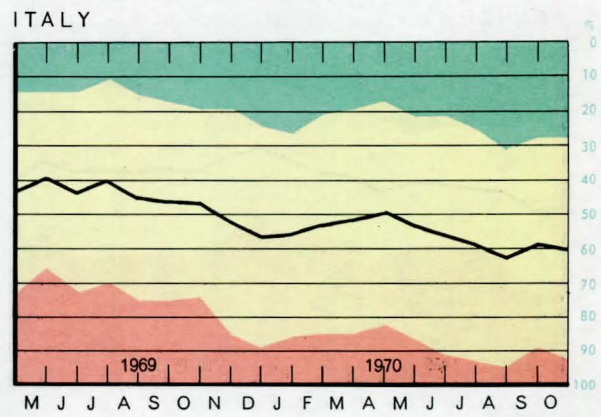
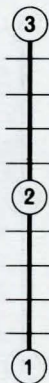
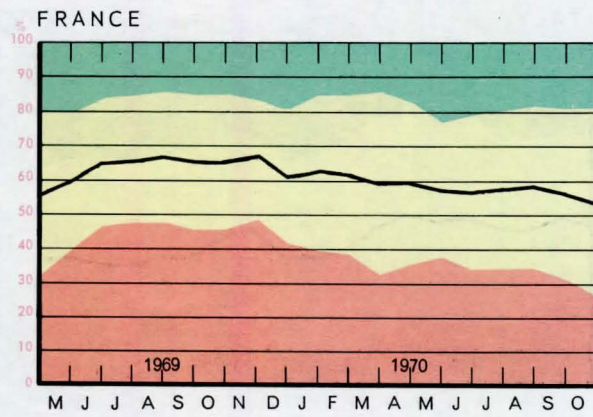
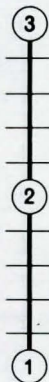
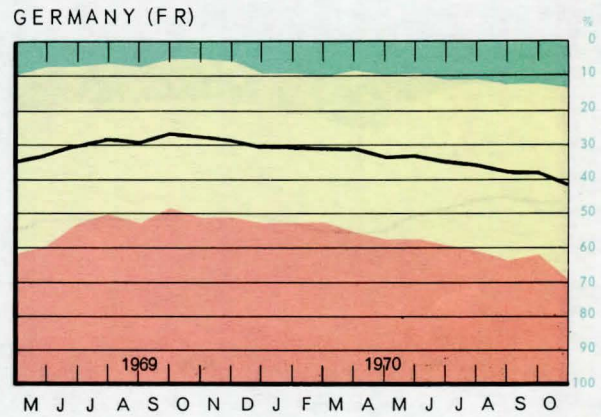
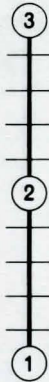
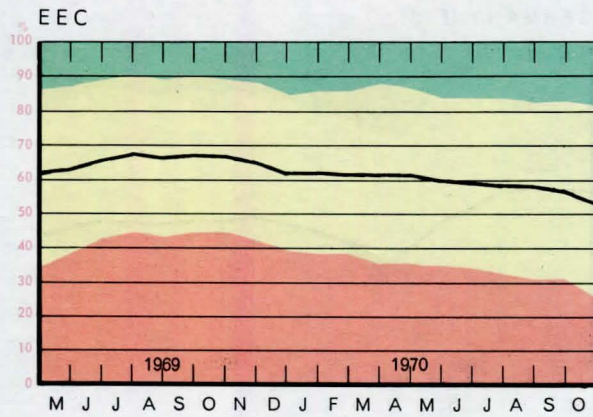
In the *general equipment products industry*, order books shortened further and the trend of production was less favourable. In the *mechanical equipment* (other than electrical) *industry*, orders were fewer in number, but production expectations remained optimistic. In the *electrical equipment industry*, business remained good: order books were very well filled and production expectations very optimistic.

the figures are percentages of relies received

Country	Questions 1970	Assessments															Expectations									
		Total order-book					Export order-book					Stocks of finished products					Production					Selling prices				
		J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O
GERMANY (FR)	+	42	40	37	38	31	10	9	10	8	6	8	8	8	10	10	14	12	14	12	11	22	34	44	48	42
	=	47	49	51	49	55	74	77	76	75	74	70	73	71	71	72	81	84	79	79	78	78	66	56	52	57
	-	11	11	12	13	14	16	14	14	17	20	22	19	21	19	18	5	4	7	9	11	0	0	0	0	1
FRANCE	+	35	35	35	32	27	39	39	48	45	34	19	22	24	26	22	30	27	24	25	34	50	52	53	49	53
	=	44	46	47	49	54	47	48	49	42	52	66	63	61	62	68	61	63	66	63	56	49	47	46	49	46
	-	21	19	18	19	19	14	13	13	13	14	15	15	15	12	10	9	10	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	1
ITALY	+	10	8	6	11	8	5	4	4	8	8	12	12	12	14	15	17	21	25	16	21	43	41	40	37	43
	=	69	67	63	61	64	65	61	63	58	55	74	70	74	76	76	67	67	61	65	59	54	55	55	58	52
	-	21	25	31	28	28	30	35	33	34	37	14	18	14	10	9	16	12	14	19	20	3	4	5	5	5
NETHERLANDS	+																									
	=																									
	-																									
BELGIUM	+	26	25	26	18	17	23	25	24	15	12	16	18	21	20	16	17	22	17	14	15	26	24	30	31	27
	=	56	56	50	61	60	55	51	47	65	73	67	67	63	70	72	72	67	70	71	69	71	66	67	66	62
	-	18	19	24	21	23	22	24	29	20	15	17	15	16	10	12	11	11	13	15	16	3	10	3	3	11
LUXEMBOURG	+																									
	=																									
	-																									
EEC	+	35	33	32	31	26	15	15	15	15	11	12	13	15	16	15	19	18	18	17	20	34	40	45	46	45
	=	49	51	51	52	56	67	67	67	66	68	70	69	67	69	71	73	74	73	71	68	65	59	54	53	53
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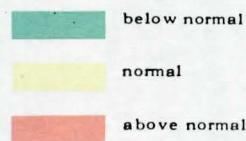
CAPITAL GOODS

Order-books



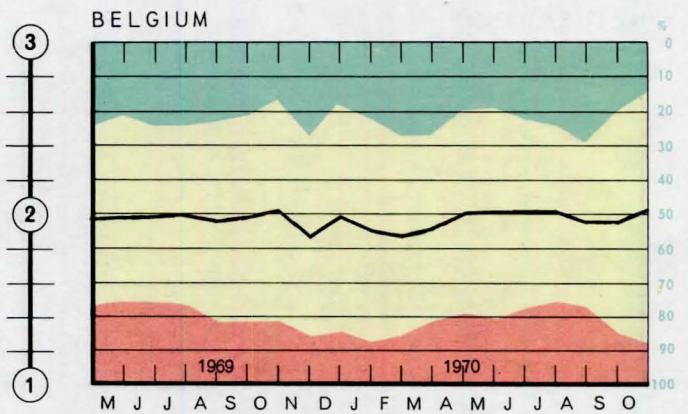
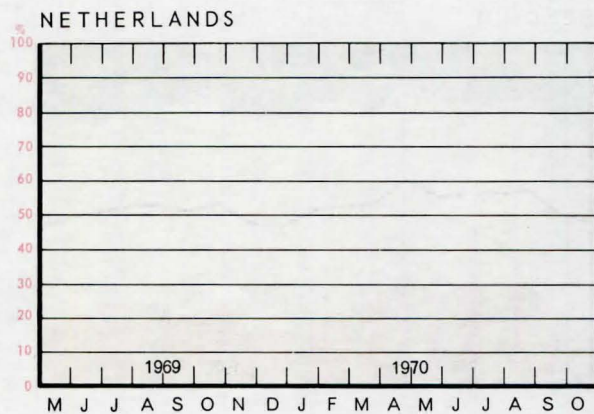
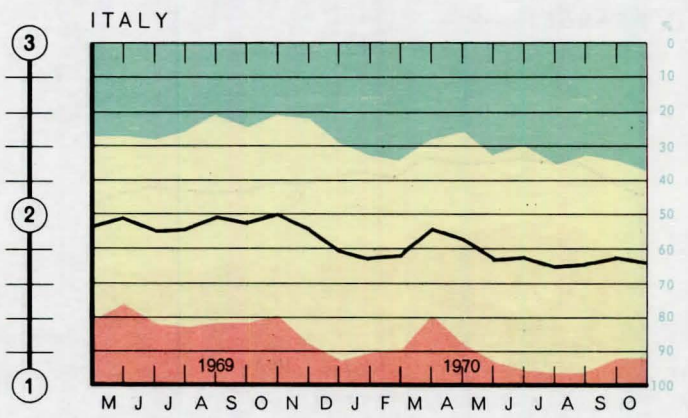
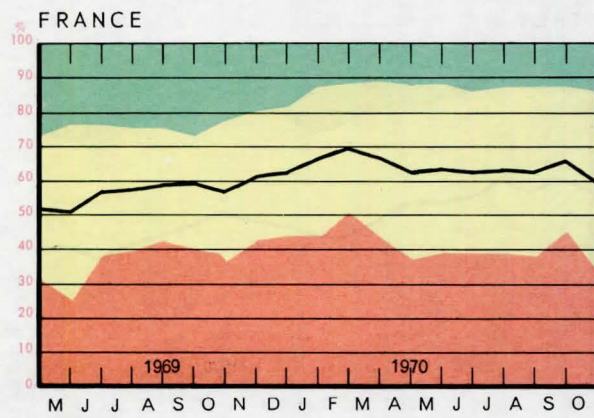
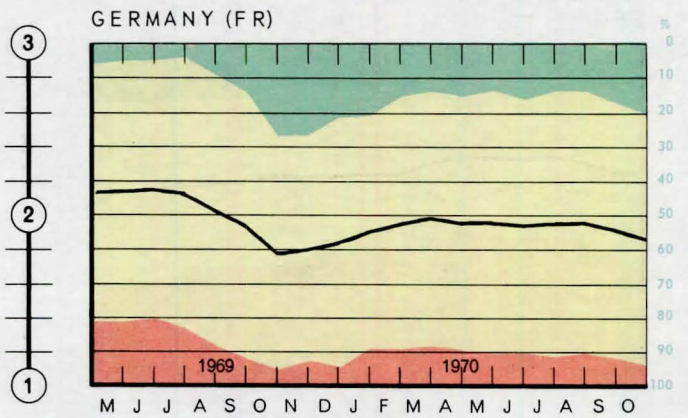
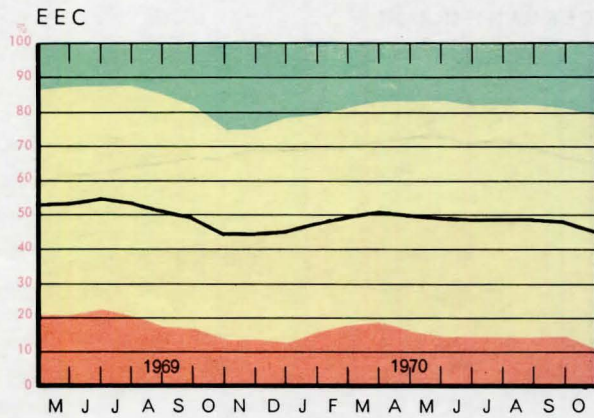
The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

- by 0.03 for the answer "above normal";
- by 0.02 for the answer "normal";
- by 0.01 for the answer "below normal";



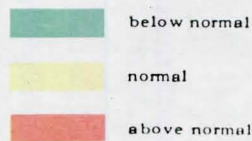
CAPITAL GOODS

Export order-books



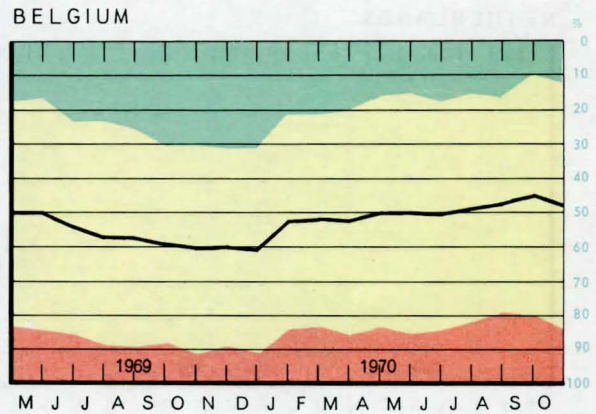
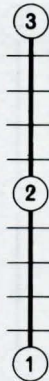
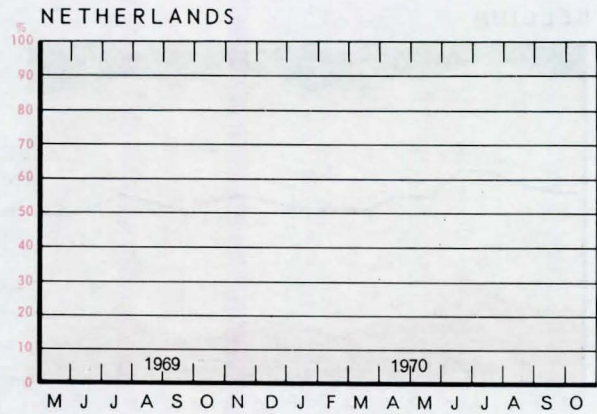
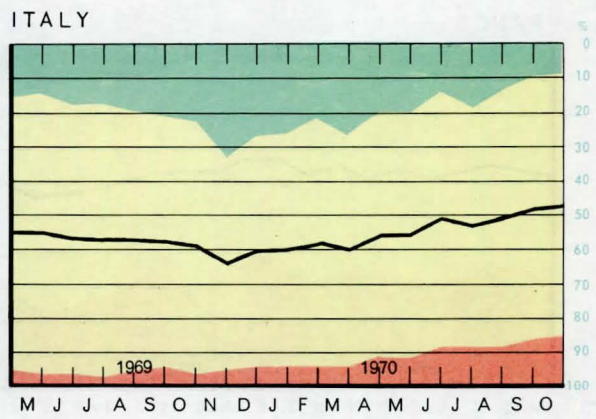
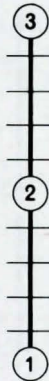
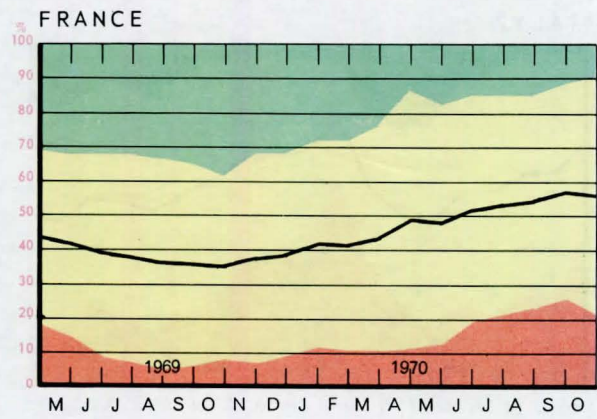
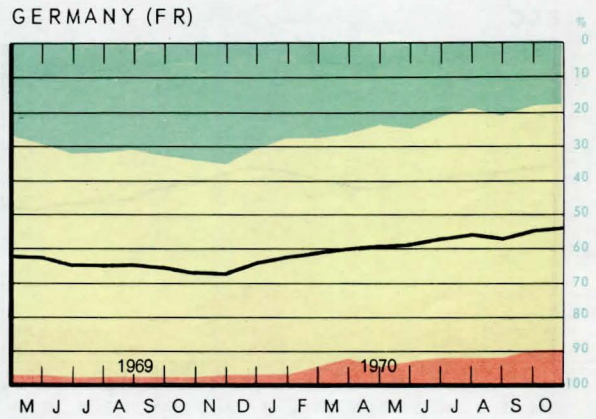
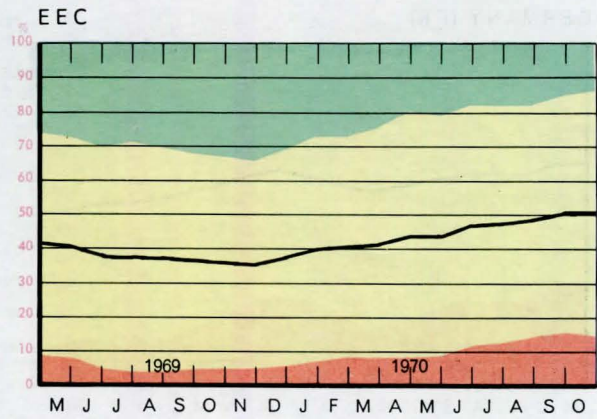
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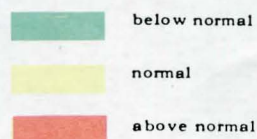
CAPITAL GOODS

Stocks of finished products



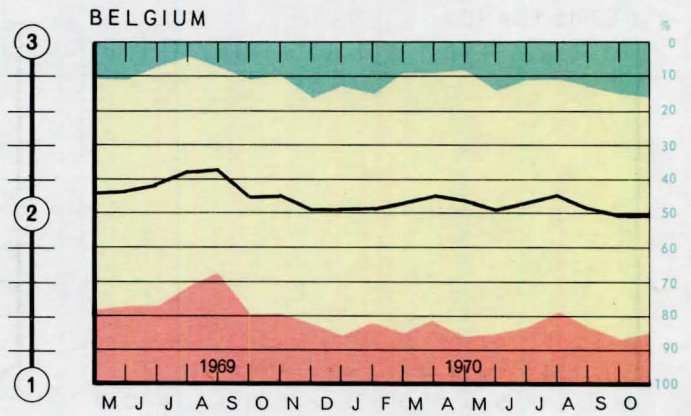
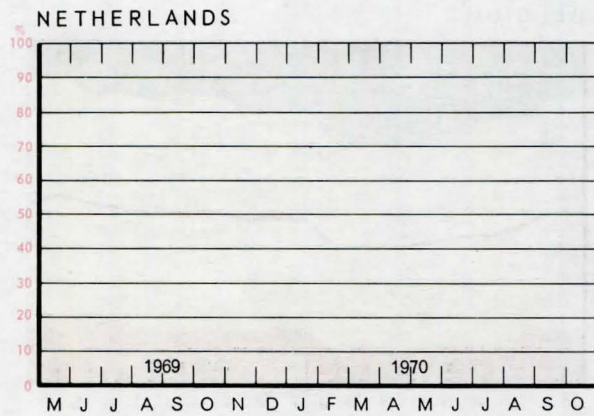
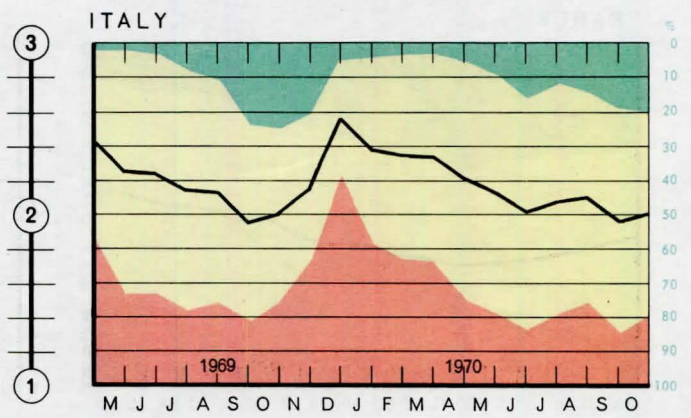
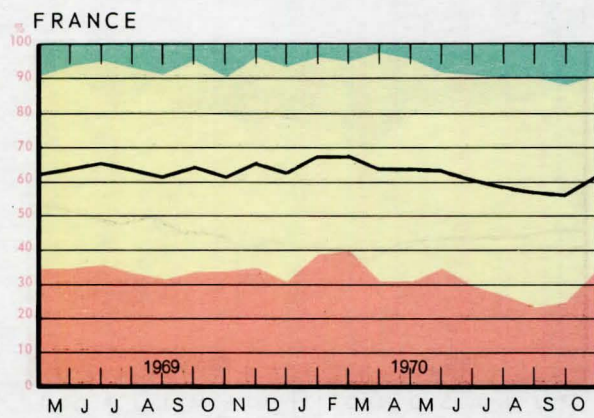
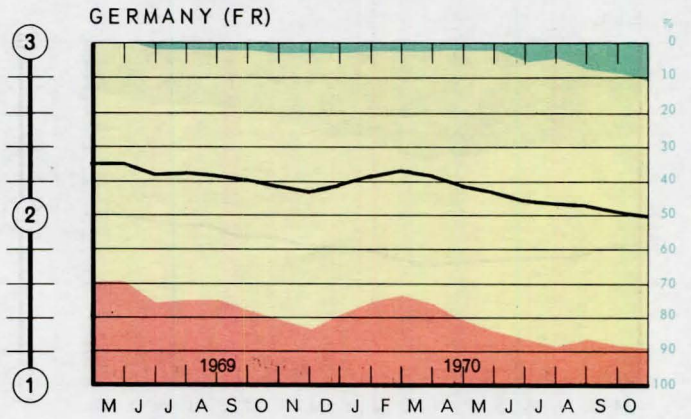
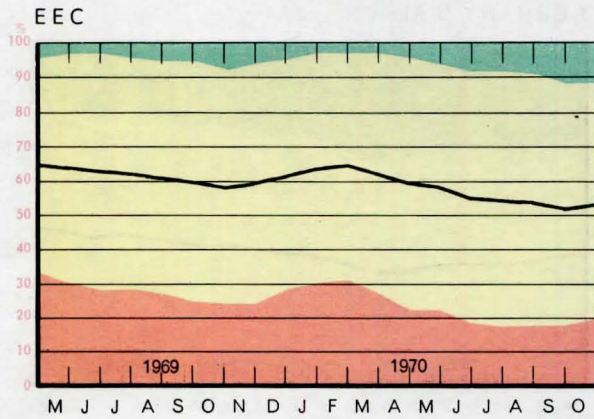
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- by 0.03 for the answer "above normal";
- by 0.02 for the answer "normal";
- by 0.01 for the answer "below normal";



CAPITAL GOODS

Trend in production



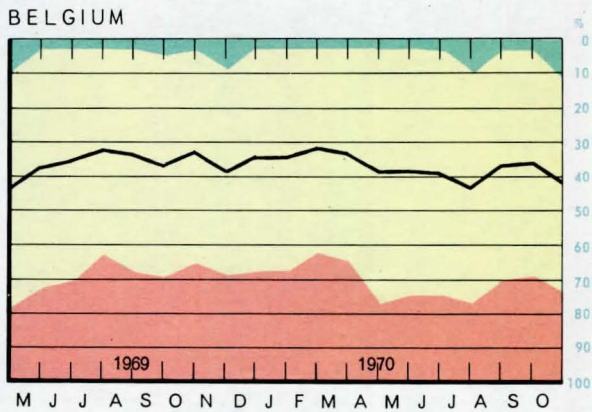
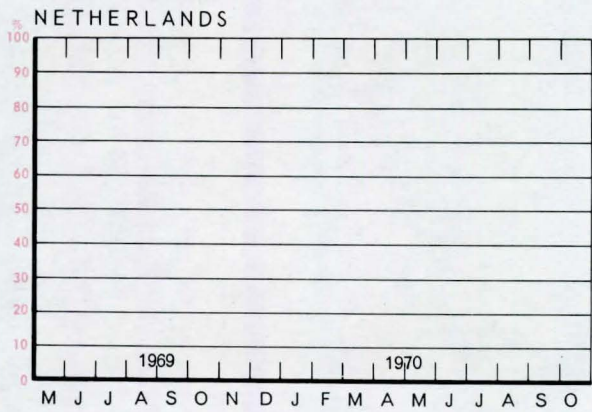
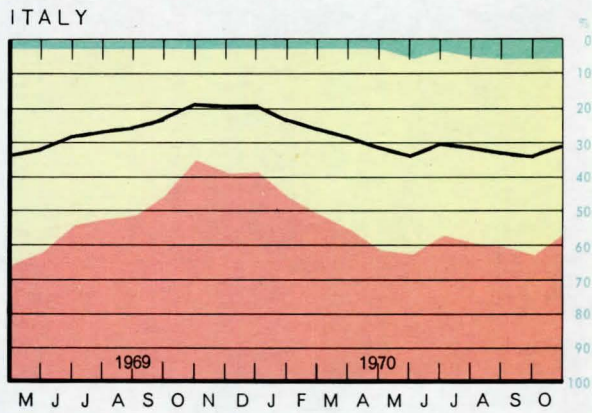
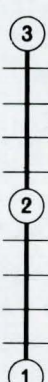
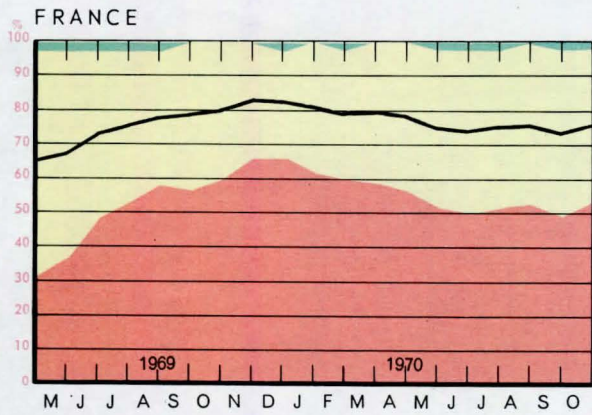
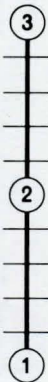
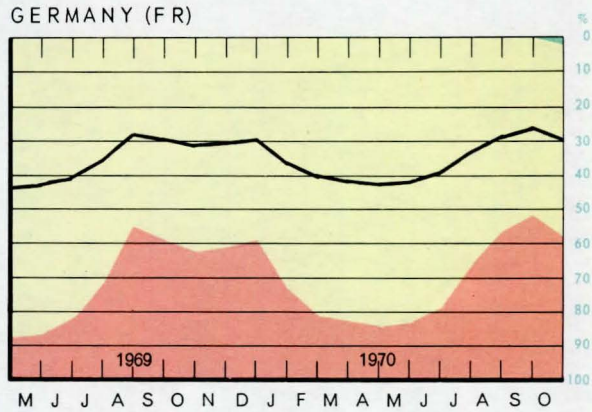
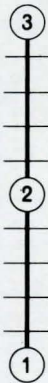
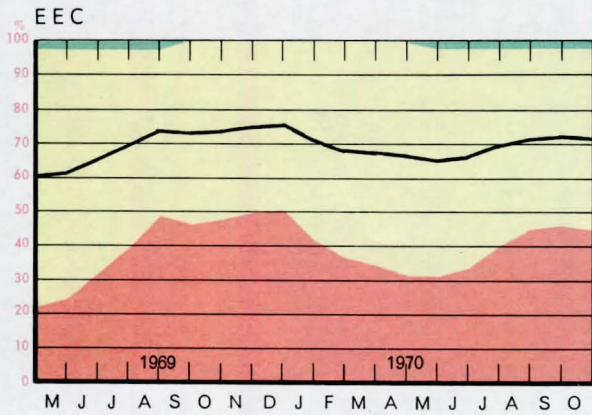
The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

by 0.03 for the answer "up";
by 0.92 for the answer "no change";
by 0.01 for the answer "down".

down
no change
up

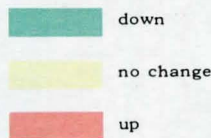
CAPITAL GOODS

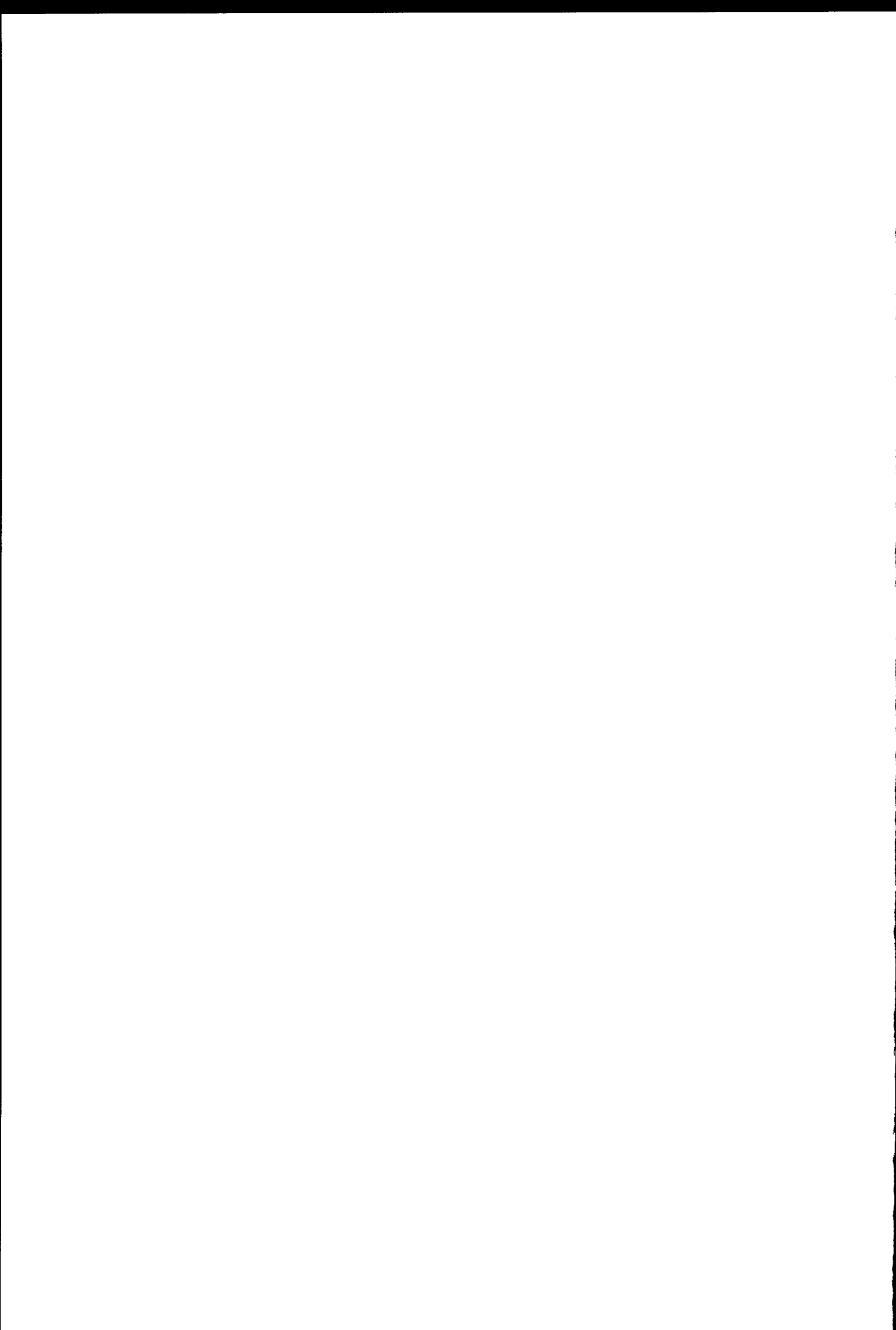
Trend in selling prices



The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

- by 0.03 for the answer "up";
- by 0.92 for the answer "no change";
- by 0.01 for the answer "down".





INTERMEDIATE GOODS

In GERMANY, expansion in the intermediate goods sector has probably slowed down in recent months, and the rise in total orders is reported to have slackened: at the end of October, 12% of managements considered that their total order books were "above normal", as against 19% at the end of June. Stocks of finished products appear to have risen further. Production expectations reflected a deterioration: at the end of October, 29% of industrialists expected their operations to decline in the months ahead, as against 15% at the end of June. Selling prices still appear to be tending upwards.

In FRANCE, the situation in the intermediate goods industries took a turn for the worse. Assessments of total order books were less optimistic: at the end of October, 17% of managements considered that the level of total orders was "above normal", as against 25% at the end of June. For export orders, the corresponding percentage fell from 33 at the end of June to 18 at the end of October. Stocks of finished products are reported to have built up again. Expectations regarding the future trend of production declined, but were still fairly favourable: at the end of October, 85% of those replying expected production to remain unchanged or go up in the next few months, as against 90% at the end of June. Price expectations have continued to point upwards.

In ITALY, the latest surveys reflected a less favourable business trend in the intermediate goods sector. Managements' reports on the state of total orders deteriorated: at the end of October, 9% of managements thought that the level of total orders was "above normal", as against 20% at the end of June. Export orders appear to have stabilized at a fairly low level. According to the surveys, stocks of finished products have risen again. At the end of October, 12% of the industrialists expected the present rate of activity to accelerate in the future; as against 14% at the end of June. Selling prices continued to tend upwards.

In BELGIUM, business in the intermediate goods sector has been less lively in recent months, as can be seen from the assessments of total order books: at the end of October, the difference between the percentage of managements which considered total order books to be "above normal" and the percentage of those which thought them to be "below normal" widened from -26 to -34. For export orders, the change was from -36 at the end of June to -33 at the end of October. Production expectations remained little optimistic: at the end of October, 70% of managements expected the present rate of production to be maintained or go up as against 72% at the end of June. Expectations on selling prices were slipping downwards.

In the COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE, the surveys show that activity in the intermediate goods sector has lost in vigour. Managements reported a deterioration in the state of their order books: at the end of October, 12% considered that the level of total orders was "above normal", as against 20% at the end of June. Stocks of finished products are reported to have risen significantly. Production expectations remained pessimistic: at the end of October, 23% of industrialists expected the present rate of expansion to slacken, as against 16% at the end of June.

In the *iron and steel products industry* (including primary processing) demand was less buoyant, and production expectations were rather pessimistic. In the *non-ferrous metal industry*, activity was still comparatively weak, orders were at a low level and production expectations not very favourable.

In the *industries serving the consumer good industries*, business was likewise stationary: order books were less well filled, but production expectations picked up a little. In *wood and printing*, order books were shortening, stocks built up and the trend of production was becoming positive again.

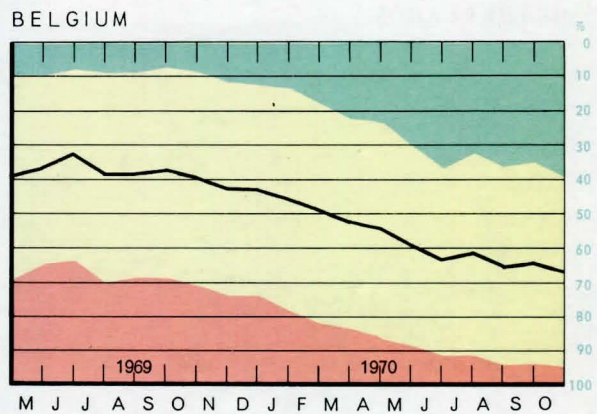
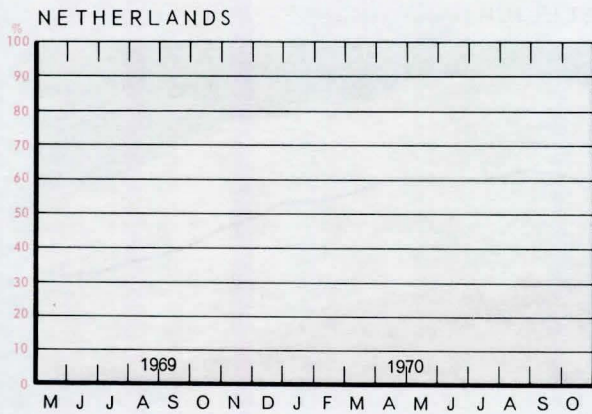
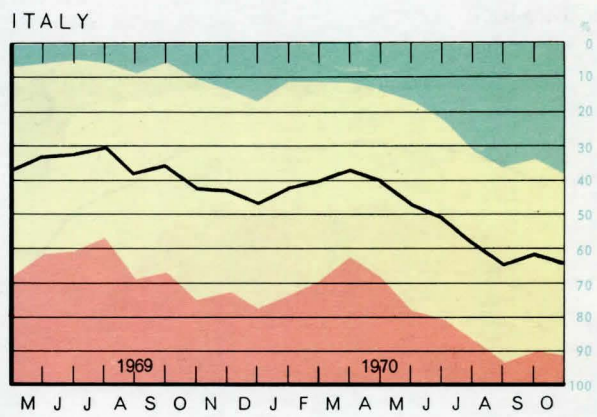
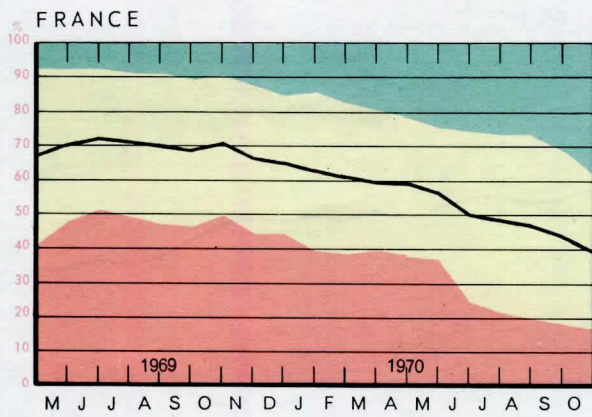
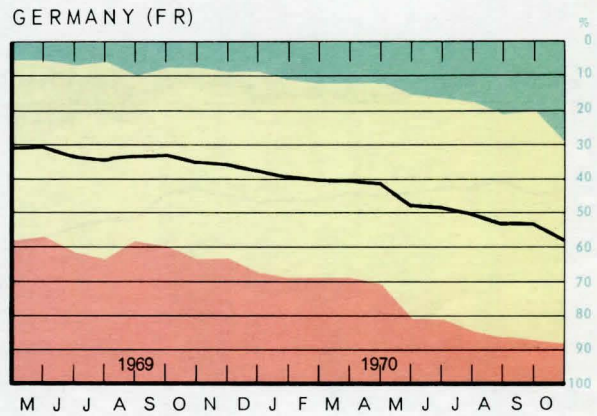
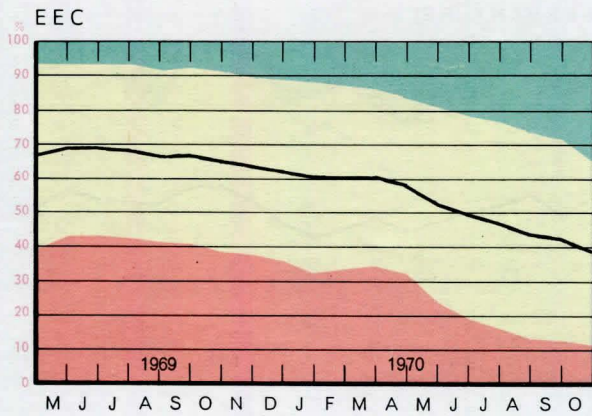
In *chemicals*, order books were shorter, but production expectations are favourable again. In the *rubber industry*, order books are shortening and the future trend of production is unfavourable.

the figures are percentages of replies received

Country	Questions 1970	Assessments															Expectations									
		Total order-book					Export order-book					Stocks of finished products					Production					Selling prices				
		J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O
GERMANY (FR)	+	19	16	14	13	12	25	19	14	19	14	15	16	18	21	25	6	16	14	11	7	24	26	25	29	27
	=	65	67	65	67	59	54	67	80	75	75	79	77	77	74	70	79	59	66	59	64	68	65	66	48	65
	-	16	17	21	20	29	21	14	6	6	11	6	7	5	5	5	15	25	20	30	29	8	9	9	23	8
FRANCE	+	25	22	20	18	17	33	27	22	20	18	20	19	18	23	23	19	21	22	23	21	25	25	25	27	33
	=	50	53	54	51	45	51	57	57	36	43	65	68	72	65	62	71	68	68	62	62	68	68	69	62	57
	-	25	25	26	31	38	16	16	21	44	39	15	13	10	12	15	10	11	10	15	17	7	7	6	11	10
ITALY	+	20	14	7	10	9	5	8	10	7	9	12	15	18	22	24	14	16	24	14	12	34	30	35	30	28
	=	58	55	57	56	53	64	55	52	53	49	74	78	73	73	70	66	69	65	71	68	59	61	59	53	53
	-	22	31	36	34	38	31	37	38	40	42	14	7	9	5	6	20	15	11	15	20	7	9	6	17	19
NETHERLANDS	+																									
	=																									
	-																									
BELGIUM	+	9	9	6	6	5	8	8	5	5	9	17	20	20	22	20	11	12	11	7	17	12	7	8	13	20
	=	55	59	58	59	56	58	54	54	53	49	76	73	74	73	73	61	65	63	67	53	58	67	68	66	65
	-	36	32	36	35	39	34	38	41	42	42	7	7	6	5	7	28	23	26	26	30	30	26	24	21	15
LUXEMBOURG	+																									
	=																									
	-																									
EEC	+	20	17	14	13	12	20	17	13	14	13	16	17	18	22	24	12	17	18	15	13	25	25	26	28	29
	=	59	60	60	59	53	56	61	66	57	57	74	74	75	71	68	72	64	67	62	64	66	66	66	54	60
	-	21	23	26	28	35	24	22	21	29	30	10	9	7	7	8	16	19	15	23	23	9	9	8	18	11

INTERMEDIATE GOODS

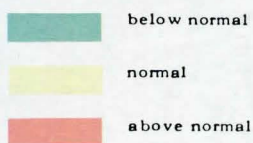
Order-books



3
2
1
3
2
1
3
2
1

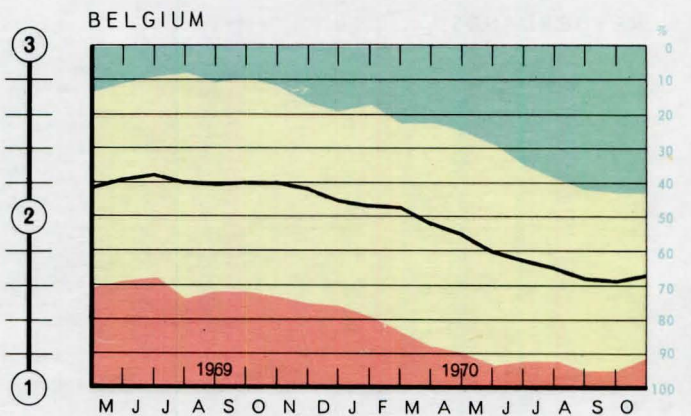
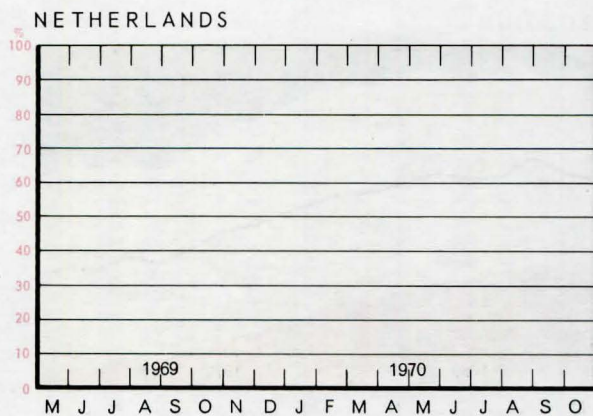
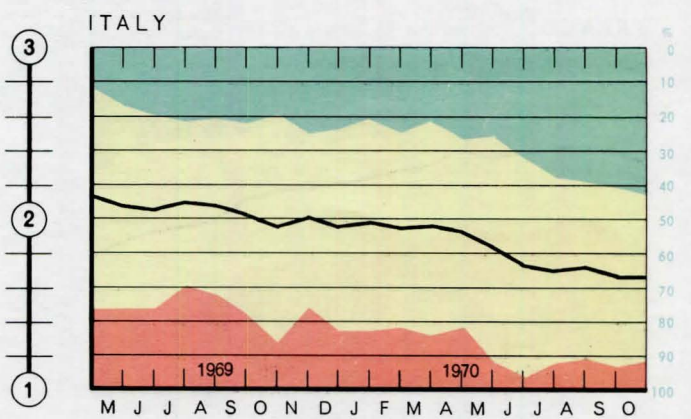
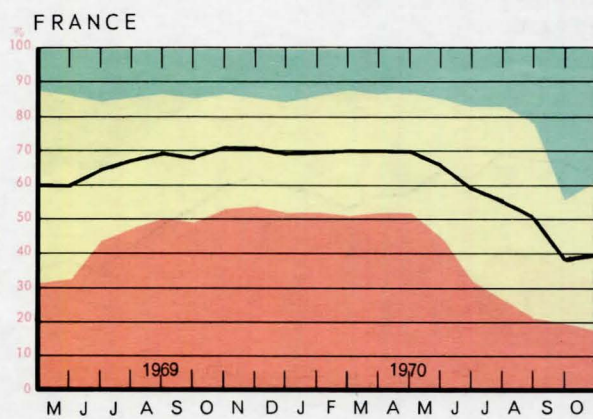
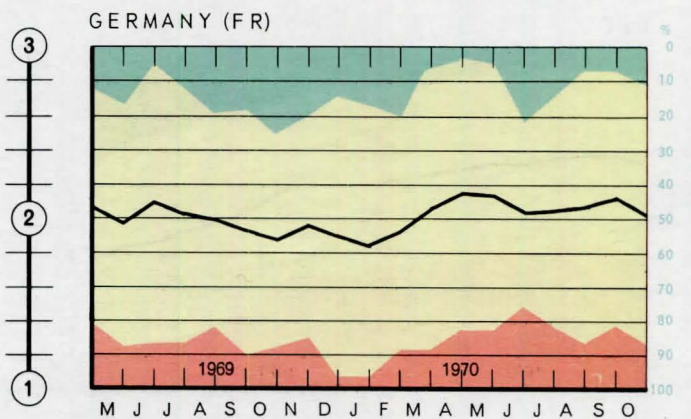
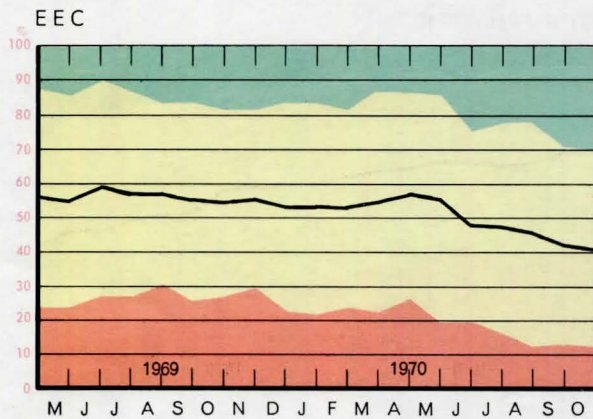
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INTERMEDIATE GOODS

Export order-books



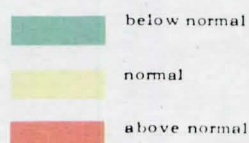
3
2
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3
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3
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1

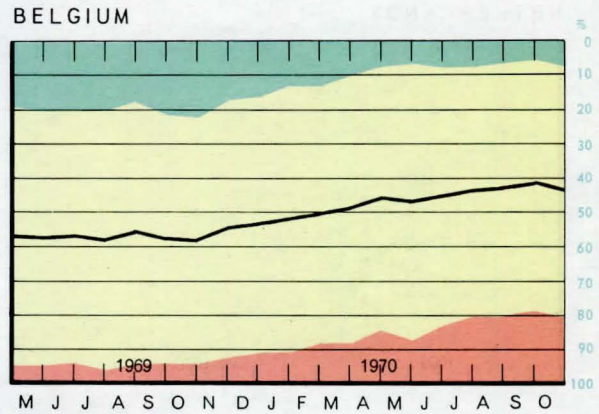
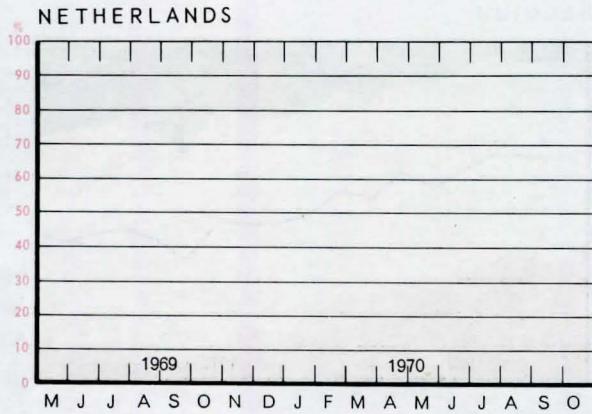
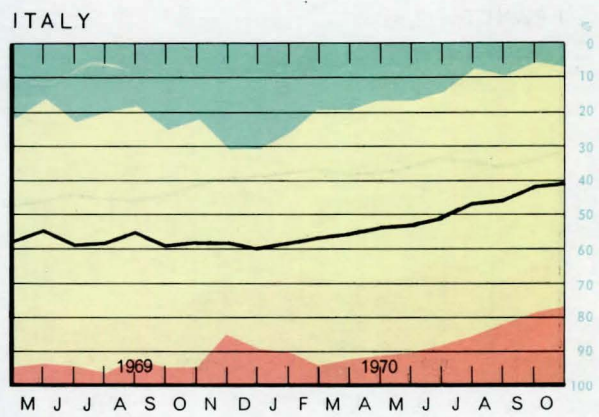
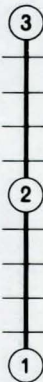
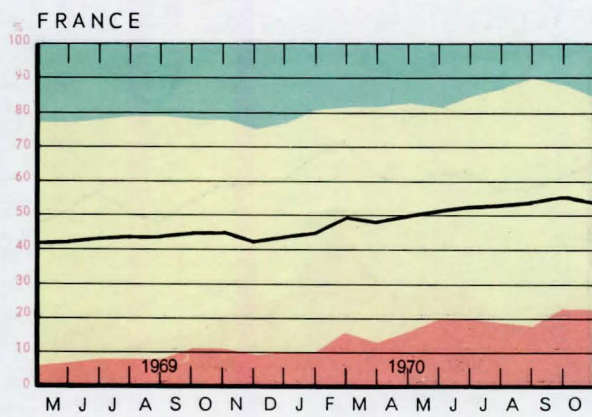
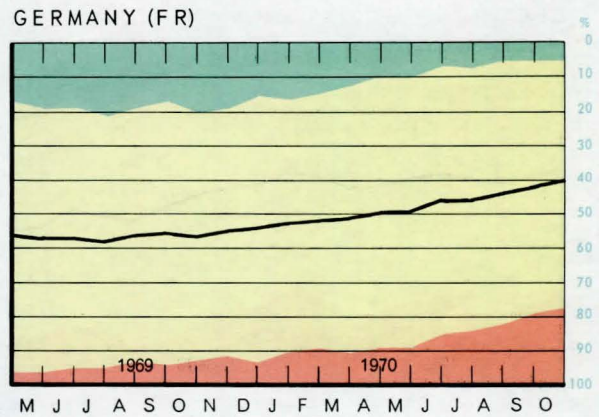
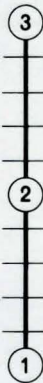
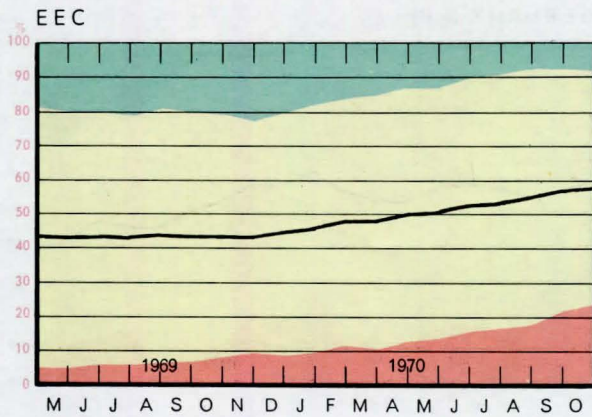
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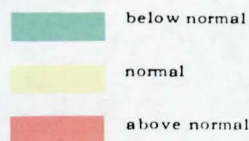
INTERMEDIATE GOODS

Stocks of finished products



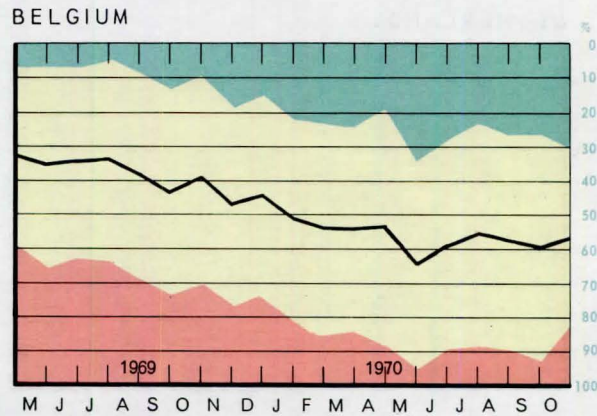
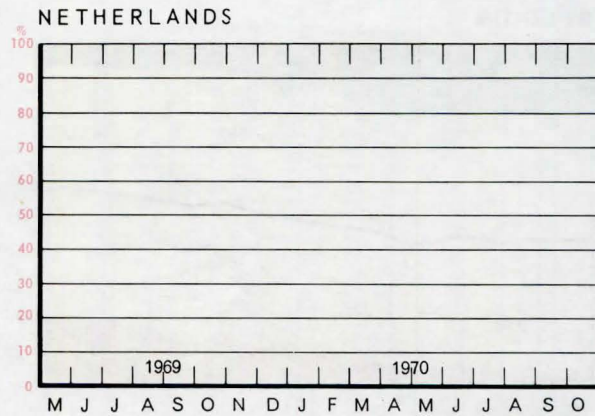
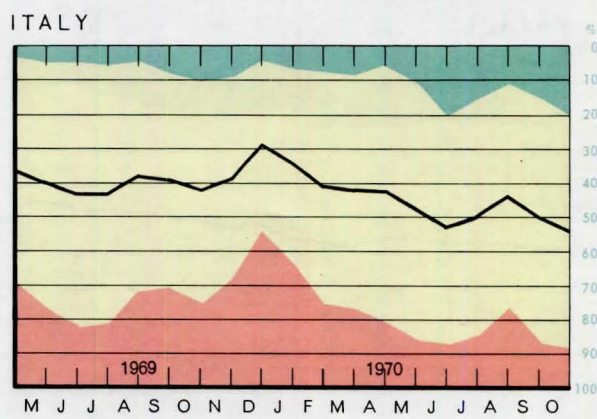
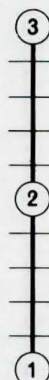
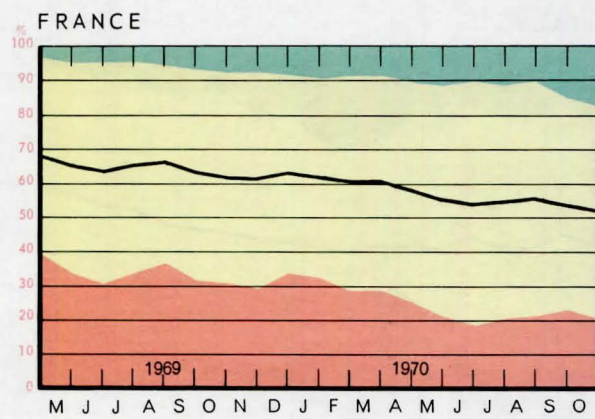
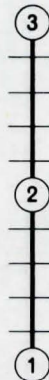
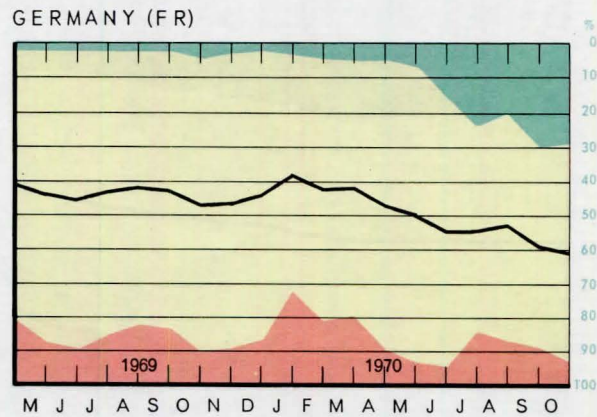
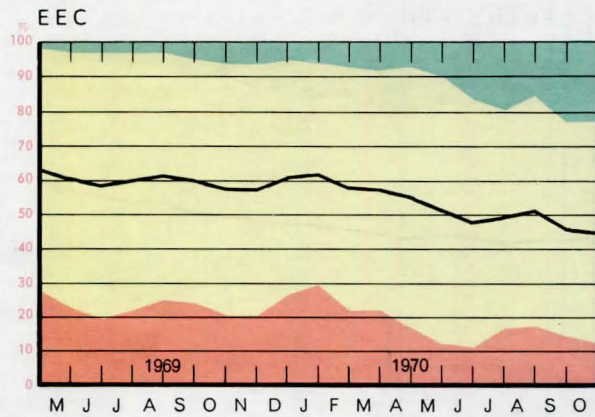
The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

- by 0.03 for the answer "above normal";
- by 0.02 for the answer "normal";
- by 0.01 for the answer "below normal";



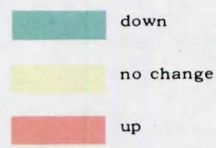
INTERMEDIATE GOODS

Trend in production



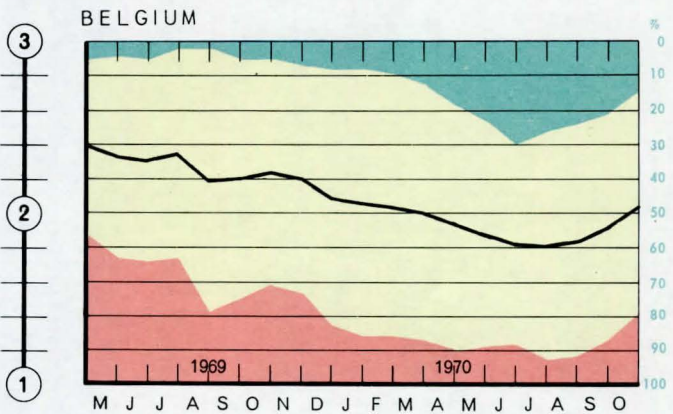
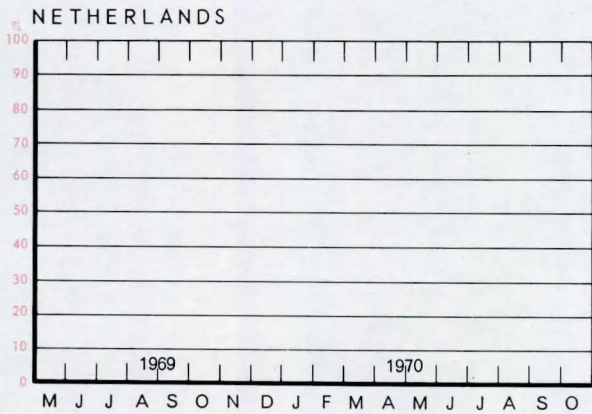
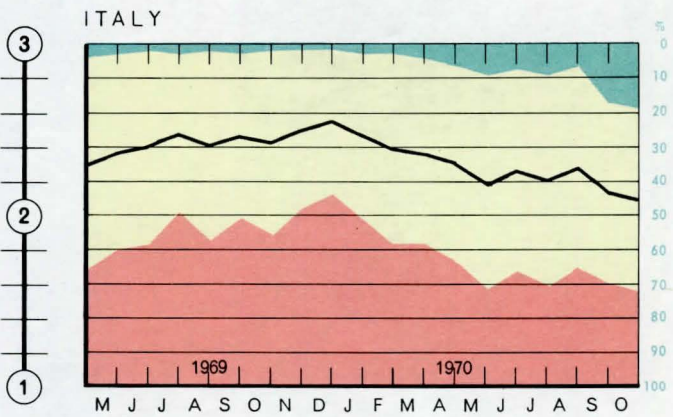
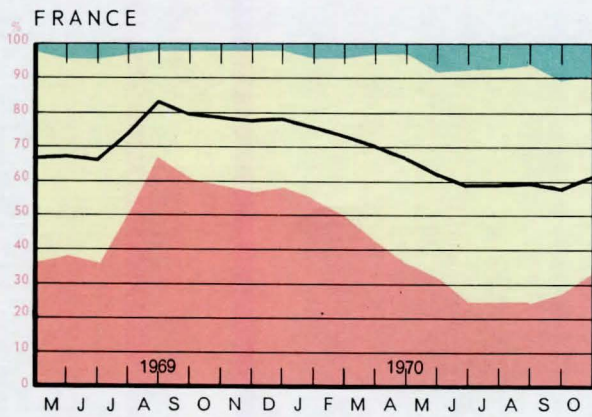
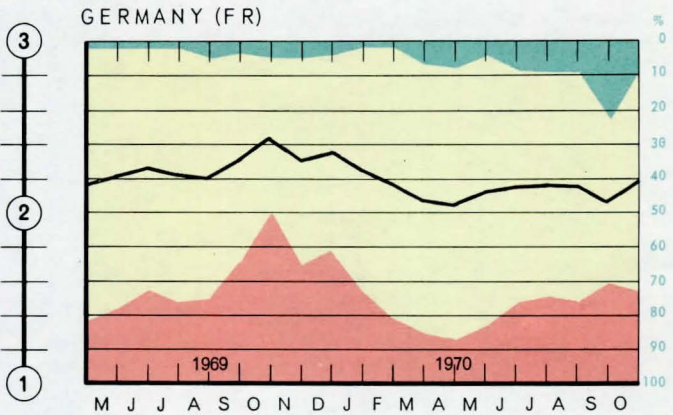
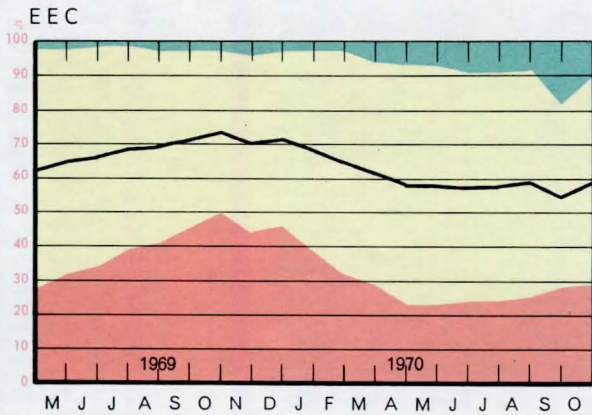
The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

- by 0.03 for the answer "up";
- by 0.92 for the answer "no change";
- by 0.01 for the answer "down".



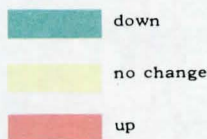
INTERMEDIATE GOODS

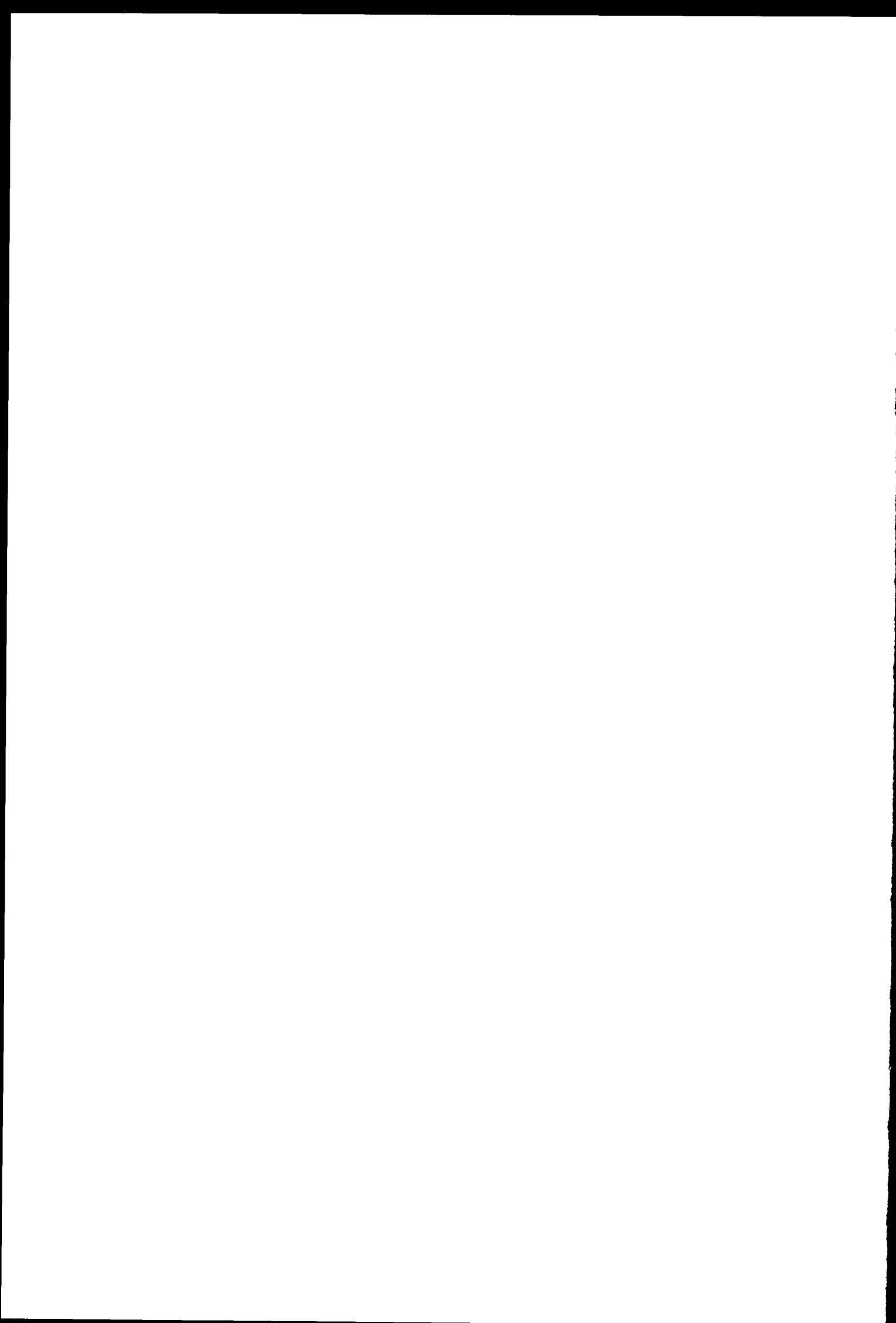
Trend in selling prices



The three colours (red, grey and blue) show the percentages of the three different answers. The black curves, the scale for which is given between the graphs, show the figures obtained by adding together the percentages weighted as follows:

by 0.03 for the answer "up";
by 0.92 for the answer "no change";
by 0.01 for the answer "down".





RESULTS BY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

the figures are percentages of relies received

Questions Sector	1970	Assessments															Expectations									
		Total order-book					Export order-book					Stocks of finished products					Production					Selling prices				
		J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O
1. Textiles	+	10	7	6	8	11	11	12	12	13	14	39	40	42	41	39	9	12	13	14	11	25	23	25	25	27
	=	45	45	41	44	42	51	48	47	45	46	55	55	52	54	54	68	67	67	65	66	63	66	65	62	64
	-	45	48	53	48	47	38	40	41	42	40	6	5	6	5	7	23	21	20	21	23	12	11	10	13	9
2. Garments and knitted and crocheted goods	+	6	9	8	7	10	7	6	9	7	10	40	36	33	32	32	16	17	17	14	14	39	37	39	35	34
	=	51	49	51	48	49	53	51	51	53	48	55	59	59	61	60	64	61	60	64	64	56	60	60	65	65
	-	43	42	41	45	51	40	43	40	40	42	5	5	8	7	8	20	22	23	22	22	5	3	1	0	1
3. Leather and footwear	+	8	8	9	10	8	6	9	17	16	14	31	30	24	30	25	14	17	25	17	16	20	27	34	36	39
	=	47	49	48	49	53	51	47	45	40	43	62	64	71	64	70	66	63	62	71	65	75	69	63	60	57
	-	45	43	43	41	39	43	44	38	44	43	7	6	5	6	5	20	20	13	12	19	5	4	3	4	4
4. Wood and cork	+	11	9	10	8	9	11	12	10	11	8	22	26	27	26	23	7	9	11	12	9	29	29	30	31	34
	=	62	66	60	58	59	67	60	59	60	64	66	63	63	67	70	79	79	77	74	72	65	68	68	65	59
	-	27	25	30	34	32	22	28	31	29	28	12	11	10	7	7	14	12	12	14	19	6	3	2	4	7
5. Furniture	+	12	13	17	22	25	11	12	22	33	24	29	28	21	18	19	18	32	31	28	18	25	20	33	40	55
	=	47	52	59	64	59	54	58	54	54	58	68	67	75	73	64	67	59	64	68	71	74	79	67	59	44
	-	41	35	24	14	16	35	30	24	13	18	3	5	4	9	17	15	9	5	4	11	1	1	0	1	1
6. Paper	+	14	11	10	10	6	17	20	16	9	13	22	26	30	32	35	13	15	23	18	11	33	33	38	35	35
	=	48	50	52	41	40	68	63	62	67	60	68	66	65	64	60	75	75	70	67	66	63	63	59	58	57
	-	38	39	38	49	54	15	17	22	24	27	10	8	5	4	5	12	10	7	15	23	4	4	3	7	8
7. Printing	+	12	10	12	10	13	5	11	8	6	5	0	1	2	3	1	8	18	18	15	14	23	24	31	28	37
	=	67	66	58	65	58	77	76	71	77	75	97	97	97	97	87	80	69	67	72	74	77	76	69	72	62
	-	21	24	30	25	29	18	13	21	17	20	3	2	1	0	12	12	13	15	13	12	0	0	0	0	1
8. Processing of plastics	+	10	12	10	9	10	7	6	5	7	10	23	21	21	18	21	16	18	25	18	17	19	23	23	24	29
	=	60	58	59	62	54	73	75	80	77	70	69	68	70	75	70	74	70	66	70	65	77	72	72	72	64
	-	30	30	31	29	36	20	19	15	16	20	8	11	9	7	9	10	12	9	12	18	4	5	5	4	7
9. Chemicals	+	13	12	9	12	9	43	36	24	33	20	21	21	26	32	33	13	26	28	26	25	20	28	21	21	12
	=	73	72	72	72	67	52	47	69	57	63	72	72	65	58	60	66	59	67	58	72	66	55	65	62	74
	-	14	16	19	16	24	5	17	7	10	17	7	7	9	10	7	21	15	5	16	3	14	17	14	17	14
10. Petroleum	+	23	25	25	23	16	2	2	13	12	11	1	0	0	9	1	19	27	27	31	26	62	64	74	85	68
	=	76	72	72	76	83	76	84	66	75	77	75	80	84	83	87	66	67	67	67	72	35	32	24	15	32
	-	1	3	3	1	1	22	14	21	13	12	24	20	16	8	12	15	6	6	2	2	3	4	2	0	0
11. Building materials, pottery, glassware	+	17	15	15	14	10	19	20	18	16	11	21	23	21	21	22	13	14	12	11	9	27	27	32	26	29
	=	60	63	61	64	62	65	66	59	69	76	69	63	66	66	62	76	77	77	73	66	70	70	65	69	66
	-	23	22	24	22	28	16	14	23	15	13	10	14	13	13	16	11	9	11	16	25	3	3	3	5	5
12 + 13. Iron and steel- Primary processing of iron and steel	+	33	27	22	17	15	14	7	3	2	8	2	2	2	8	22	5	8	8	4	6	16	15	15	19	26
	=	60	65	70	64	47	51	72	82	58	53	92	94	95	89	74	82	55	64	52	45	77	78	79	41	61
	-	7	8	8	19	38	35	21	15	40	39	6	4	3	3	4	13	37	28	44	49	7	7	6	40	13
14. Metal consumer articles	+	9	8	6	15	9	9	11	9	17	10	29	24	26	20	17	11	13	16	15	8	23	36	41	33	48
	=	57	57	63	53	67	64	60	64	58	62	62	65	63	61	69	75	71	69	70	76	74	62	58	67	51
	-	34	35	31	32	24	27	29	27	25	28	9	11	11	19	14	14	16	15	15	16	3	2	1	0	1

RESULTS BY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY AT COMMUNITY LEVEL (cont'd)

the figures are percentages of relies received

Questions Sector	1970 + = -	Assessments															Expectations									
		Total order-book					Export order-book					Stocks of finished products					Production					Selling prices				
		J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O	J	J	A	S	O
15. General equipment	+ = -	30 55 15	30 58 12	29 55 16	30 54 16	28 56 16	10 71 19	9 73 18	10 67 23	11 66 23	11 68 21	12 74 14	10 77 13	13 75 12	15 77 8	13 77 10	20 73 7	15 78 7	15 74 11	15 74 11	15 76 9	35 65 0	39 60 1	49 50 1	50 49 1	50 48 2
16. Mechanical equipment (other than electrical)	+ = -	38 43 19	35 44 21	32 44 24	33 44 23	25 53 22	13 68 19	10 68 22	10 70 20	12 63 25	9 66 25	13 67 20	15 64 21	17 65 18	20 63 17	16 71 13	15 75 10	16 73 11	20 67 13	17 69 14	17 70 13	40 60 0	48 52 0	55 45 0	57 43 0	54 46 0
17. Domestic electric-appliances, radio, television	+ = -	4 60 36	5 62 33	2 70 28	4 71 25	7 63 30	14 63 23	13 69 18	11 71 18	17 66 17	8 73 19	39 55 6	37 58 5	33 60 7	24 70 6	30 59 11	22 65 13	22 65 13	22 70 8	24 69 7	17 67 16	14 81 5	25 73 2	24 76 0	28 71 1	41 53 6
18. Electrical equipment	+ = -	51 43 6	46 49 5	46 48 6	43 51 6	36 53 11	17 75 8	20 72 8	19 74 7	19 73 8	16 72 12	11 67 22	12 72 16	12 69 19	13 70 17	14 74 12	29 65 6	27 69 4	26 70 4	24 65 11	33 56 11	23 76 1	31 66 3	34 64 2	40 58 2	38 57 5
19. Motor vehicle industry	+ = -	25 64 11	25 62 13	27 60 13	31 57 12	34 59 7	25 52 23	47 50 3	51 44 5	23 73 4	18 58 24	3 63 34	4 68 28	2 55 43	3 57 40	2 63 35	21 76 3	42 55 3	37 59 4	38 58 4	34 62 4	23 77 0	36 64 0	22 77 1	24 76 0	46 54 0
20. Shipbuilding, aircraft manufacturing, railway and tramway rolling stock	+ = -	19 56 25	27 55 18	25 63 12	20 63 17	18 73 9	25 41 34	25 45 30	22 56 22	27 56 17	19 57 24	10 87 3	11 86 3	14 84 2	10 88 2	13 86 1	38 60 2	26 72 2	17 81 2	25 73 2	25 74 1	57 43 0	53 47 0	59 40 1	48 50 2	43 57 0
21. Precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	+ = -	29 47 24	26 53 21	24 52 24	25 50 25	19 53 28	19 64 17	16 68 16	19 64 17	14 61 17	13 68 19	16 63 21	15 61 24	15 62 23	12 69 19	16 67 17	17 75 8	20 75 5	28 65 7	20 70 10	16 68 16	31 69 0	35 65 0	39 61 0	45 55 0	52 48 0
B. Rubber	+ = -	31 61 8	34 56 10	29 59 12	35 56 9	28 60 12	29 55 16	29 57 14	26 57 17	17 69 14	19 70 11	6 59 35	7 56 37	5 64 31	5 53 42	8 59 33	42 57 1	56 42 2	37 61 2	32 52 16	35 32 33	54 46 0	25 75 0	19 81 0	16 84 0	22 78 0
C. Non-ferrous metals industry	+ = -	19 52 29	12 51 37	6 48 46	6 43 51	7 35 58	8 63 29	12 66 22	8 59 33	10 50 40	11 52 37	15 72 13	17 74 9	15 79 6	18 75 7	15 80 5	14 69 17	13 62 25	15 60 25	2 65 33	1 75 24	11 74 15	15 64 21	14 61 25	24 42 34	23 50 27
Total of industry	+ = -	22 57 21	21 57 22	19 58 23	19 57 24	17 56 27	18 60 22	19 61 20	18 63 19	16 62 22	13 61 26	17 70 13	18 70 12	18 69 13	20 68 12	21 67 12	16 71 13	20 66 14	20 67 13	18 65 17	17 65 18	28 67 5	31 64 5	33 63 4	34 57 9	36 58 6