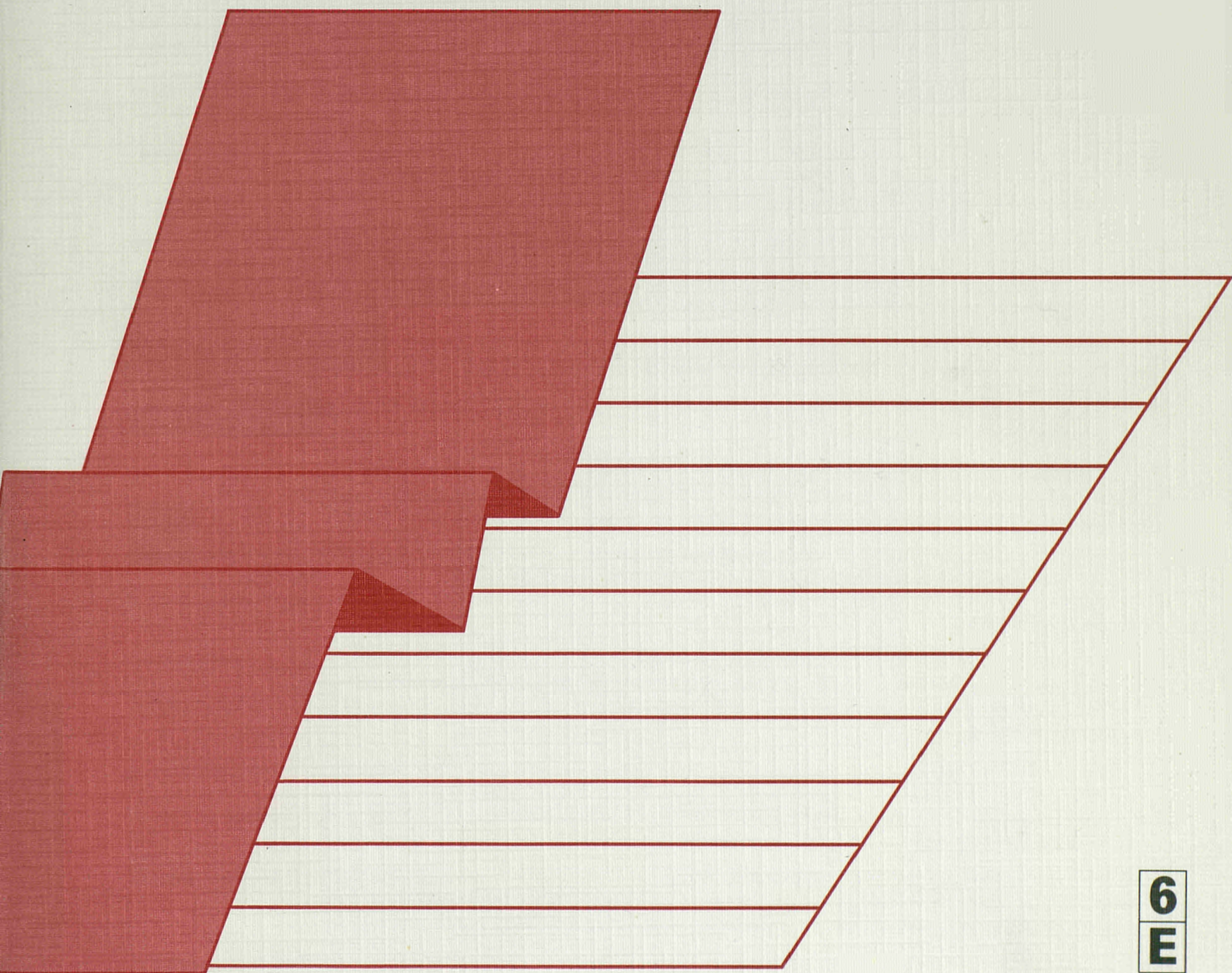


EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

**User's guide
Third edition 1990**



OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR
STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
OFFICE STATISTIQUE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
ISTITUTO STATISTICO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE
BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK DER EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN
SERVIÇO DE ESTATÍSTICA DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS

L-2920 Luxembourg – Tél. 43011 – Télex : Comeur Lu 3423
B-1049 Bruxelles, bâtiment Berlaymont, rue de la Loi 200 (bureau de liaison) – Tél. 235 1111

Las publicaciones de Eurostat están clasificadas por temas y por series. La clasificación se encuentra al final de la obra. Para mayor información sobre las publicaciones, rogamos se pongan en contacto con Eurostat.

Para los pedidos, diríjense a las oficinas de venta cuyas direcciones figuran en la página interior de la contracubierta.

Eurostats publikationer er klassificeret efter emne og serie. En oversigt herover findes bag i hæftet. Yderligere oplysninger om publikationerne kan fås ved henvendelse til Eurostat.

Bestilling kan afgives til de salgssteder, der er anført på omslagets side 3.

Die Veröffentlichungen von Eurostat sind nach Themenkreisen und Reihen gegliedert. Die Gliederung ist hinten in jedem Band aufgeführt. Genauere Auskünfte über die Veröffentlichungen erteilt Eurostat.

Ihre Bestellungen richten Sie bitte an die Verkaufsbüros, deren Anschriften jeweils auf der dritten Umschlagseite der Veröffentlichungen zu finden sind.

Οι εκδόσεις της Eurostat ταξινομούνται κατά θέμα και κατά σειρά. Η ακριβής ταξινόμηση αναφέρεται στο τέλος κάθε έκδοσης. Για λεπτομερέστερες πληροφορίες σχετικά με τις εκδόσεις, μπορείτε να απευθύνεσθε στην Eurostat.

Για τις παραγγελίες μπορείτε να απευθύνεσθε στα γραφεία πώλησης, των οποίων οι διευθύνσεις αναγράφονται στη σελίδα 3 του εξωφύλλου.

Eurostat's publications are classified according to themes and series. This classification is indicated at the end of the publication. For more detailed information on publications, contact Eurostat.

Orders are obtainable from the sales offices mentioned on the inside back cover.

Les publications de l'Eurostat sont classées par thème et par série. Cette classification est précisée à la fin de l'ouvrage. Pour des informations plus détaillées sur les publications, contactez l'Eurostat.

Pour les commandes, adressez-vous aux bureaux de vente dont les adresses sont indiquées à la page 3 de la couverture.

Le pubblicazioni dell'Eurostat sono classificate per tema e per serie. Tale classificazione è precisata alla fine dell'opera. Per informazioni più dettagliate sulle pubblicazioni rivolgersi all'Eurostat.

Per eventuali ordinazioni rivolgersi a uno degli uffici di vendita i cui indirizzi figurano nella 3ª pagina della copertina.

De publikaties van Eurostat zijn ingedeeld naar onderwerp en serie. Deze indeling is achter in het boek opgenomen. Voor nadere informatie over de publikaties kunt u zich wenden tot Eurostat.

Gelieve bestellingen op te geven bij de verkoopbureaus, waarvan de adressen op bladzijde 3 van de omslag zijn vermeld.

As publicações do Eurostat estão classificadas por tema e por série. Esta classificação está indicada no fim da obra. Para mais informações sobre as publicações é favor contactar Eurostat.

Encomendas : serviços de venda cujos endereços estão indicados na contracapa.

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

**User's guide
Third edition 1990**

Theme **6**
Foreign trade
Series **E**
Methods

This publication is also available in the following languages:

ES ISBN 92-826-1362-3
DA ISBN 92-826-1363-1
DE ISBN 92-826-1364-X
GR ISBN 92-826-1365-8
FR ISBN 92-826-1367-4
IT ISBN 92-826-1368-2
NL ISBN 92-826-1369-0
PT ISBN 92-826-1370-4

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1990

ISBN 92-826-1366-6

Catalogue number: CA-58-90-069-EN-C

© ECSC — EEC — EAEC, Brussels • Luxembourg, 1990

Printed in Belgium

Preface

The Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) compiles statistics on the external trade of the Community and trade between Member States. The basic data are collected, processed and forwarded regularly by the Member States.

These statistics form the basis for a large number of Eurostat productions catering for the multifarious requirements of the Community institutions and outside users. The purposes they serve are various. At the most detailed level they are used for multilateral and bilateral negotiations relating to the common commercial policy, whilst at a more aggregated level they are a basis for economic forecasts and analyses. External trade statistics constitute the cornerstone of sectoral and overall analyses and must therefore be tailored to suit these applications.

Consequently, external trade statistics have branched out over the years and become increasingly diversified. A user's guide is therefore essential.

Similarly, the proliferation of dissemination media has led to more widespread use, with more flexible access to information. Alongside the traditional methods of dissemination on paper, there are now microfiches, diskettes, magnetic tapes and on-line data banks. These new media necessitate better guidance as regards access, choice and utilization, as well as more information on the definitions and basic methods used to compile the statistics.

This guide has two objectives:

- to provide the basic methodological information required for using Eurostat's external trade statistics;*
- to give the user guidance as to the various ways and means of obtaining the desired statistical information.*

The reader will thus find in this publication information on:

- definitions and methods*
- classification systems*
- Eurostat productions*
- access to information.*

In 1988 important changes were implemented affecting the collection, processing and dissemination of external trade statistics, following the introduction of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) and adoption of the Single Administrative Document (SAD) for recording goods. Statistical series must therefore be used very carefully, taking account of these changes.

This brief guide does not pretend to replace a handbook on the methodology of external trade statistics, but does give some idea of the substantial and painstaking work put in over the years by the Committee on External Trade Statistics in collaboration with the representatives of the Member States. Eurostat will be pleased to provide users particularly interested in the methodological aspects with any further information they may require.

Eurostat would also like to take this opportunity to thank the national authorities for their cooperation. It goes without saying that the high standard of their work guarantees the reliability of Community statistics.

CONTENTS

I. METHODOLOGY

A. DEFINITIONS AND METHODS

- A.1. Legal basis
- A.2. Aims
- A.3. Scope
- A.4. The "special trade" system
- A.5. Statistical territory
- A.6. Exclusions and simplifications
- A.7. Information recorded
- A.8. Statistical procedure
- A.9. Trading partners
- A.10. Statistical value
- A.11. Quantity

B. NOMENCLATURES

- B.1. Countries
- B.2. Goods

C. COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND DISSEMINATION OF DATA

- C.1. Sources
- C.2. Reference period and deadline
- C.3. Statistical threshold
- C.4. Confidentiality
- C.5. Corrections
- C.6. Community productions
- C.7. Discrepancies
 - Flow chart: External trade statistics of the Community (extra-EC)
 - Flow chart: Statistics of trade between the Member States (intra-EC)
 - Community legislation applicable to the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between the Member States as of 1 January 1989.

II EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

A. DATA COLLECTION

- A.1. Source
- A.2. Subject matter
- A.3. Main characteristics

B. PROCESSING OPERATIONS

- B.1. Formatting
- B.2. Validation
- B.3. Aggregation
- B.4. Conversion into ECU
- B.5. Transcoding products
- B.6. Application of corrections

C. DATA BASES

- C.1. COMEXT system structure
- C.2. COMEXT data base

- III. TARIFF AND TRADE STATISTICS**
 - A. DATA COLLECTION**
 - A.1. Source
 - A.2. Subject matter
 - B. PROCESSING OPERATIONS**
 - C. DATA BASES**
 - C.1. GSP
 - C.2. Starcom
 - C.3. Cronos
 - C.4. Trend
 - C.5. Comtrade
 - C.6. Non-Community countries
 - D. ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE FLOWS**
- IV. PUBLICATIONS**
 - A. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS**
 - A.1. Summary
 - A.2. Statistical yearbook
 - A.3. Monthly statistics
 - A.4. Analytical tables
 - A.5. GSP statistics
 - A.6. Nomenclatures and equivalences
 - B. MICROFICHES**
 - B.1. Characteristics
 - B.2. Schematic description of subject matter
 - C. MAGNETIC FILES**
 - D. OTHER MEDIA**

METHODOLOGY

I. Methodology

A. Definitions and methods

A.1. Legal basis

The statistics on Community external trade and trade between Member States are based on Community legislation which is directly applicable in the Member States. The methodology (in the widest sense of the term) is laid down by Council Regulations Nos 1736/75, 200/83 and 2954/85 and by the Commission's implementing regulations deriving therefrom.

The classification of goods applicable to these statistics is the Combined Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature as per Council Regulation No 2658/87. The methodology and nomenclature are managed and updated by the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, through two institutional committees, the Committee on External Trade Statistics and the Combined Nomenclature Committee.

Section C.8. lists the legislation in force.

A.2. Aims

The statistics on Community external trade and trade between Member States serve many purposes, including:

trade negotiations,
monitoring of economic trends,
monitoring of various flows of goods,
balance of payments,
national accounts,
market analysis,
supply balance sheets,
budgetary control.

The types and numbers of aspects covered by statistics are determined on the basis of the above requirements.

A.3. Scope

The statistics on Community external trade and trade between Member States cover all goods

- entering or leaving the statistical territory of the Community,
- moving between the statistical territories of the Member States.

Some of these goods are covered by transit or warehousing statistics, which are not currently compiled at Community level. Eurostat therefore publishes only the figures for "special trade", which, unlike "general trade", does not include warehousing traffic.

A.4. The "special trade" system

Special trade covers the following statistical procedures:

- imports of goods placed in free circulation and/or released for consumption on arrival in or on leaving warehouses, imports for inward processing and imports after outward processing;
- exports of goods originating in the Community or in free circulation there, exports after inward processing and exports for outward processing.

The trade flows covered by special trade statistics are illustrated by the two flow charts at the end of this chapter.

A.5. Statistical territory

The statistical territory of the Community comprises the customs territory of the Community with the exception of the French overseas departments. This means that Greenland, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla are excluded, whilst the Azores and Madeira (Portugal) and the Balearics (Spain) are included.

The statistical territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and consequently that of the Community includes West Berlin. Trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic is not included in the Federal Republic of Germany's external trade statistics and therefore not in those of the Community. The total value of this trade is given in Eurostat's monthly external trade bulletin.

A.6. Exclusions and simplifications

Community statistics do not include data on the following:

- goods which appear in the list of exclusions set out in Annex B to Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75, e.g.
- legal tender
- goods for diplomatic and similar use
- imports and exports of a transitory nature;
- goods with a value or weight below the statistical threshold fixed by the Member States in accordance with Article 24 of the above-mentioned Regulation;
- goods to which specific arrangements apply (e.g. certain repairs, certain transactions effected by national and foreign armed forces, monetary gold).

A.7. Information recorded

Of the data collected by each Member State relating to trade in goods, the following are used for Community statistics:

- reference period (calendar month),
- type of flow (import or export),
- goods code,
- statistical procedure,
- country of origin or consignment for imports,
- country of destination for exports,
- statistical value,
- net weight,
- supplementary units of measurement for certain goods.

Since 1988 transport characteristics have also been recorded, e.g. mode of transport, vehicle nationality, container transport.

A.8. Statistical procedure

Statistical procedures are defined with respect to customs procedures (Commission Regulations (EEC) Nos 546/77 and 3678/87 deal with their equivalence).

Since 1 January 1988, the following codes for statistical procedures have been used in Eurostat statistics:

Imports:

- 1 – normal import
- 3 – import after outward processing
- 5 – import for inward processing – suspension system (included under code 2 up to 1987)
- 6 – import for inward processing – drawback system (included under code 2 up to 1987)

Exports:

- 1 – normal export
- 3 – export for outward processing
- 5 – export after inward processing – suspension system (included under code 2 up to 1987)
- 6 – export after inward processing; drawback system (included under code 2 up to 1987).

A.9. Trading partners

Community statistics state:

- for imports:
 - **country of origin**
- for goods originating in non-Community countries and declared for free circulation in the Community or imported for inward processing;
 - **country of consignment**
- for goods originating in non-Community countries and already in free circulation in the Community or placed under the customs procedure for inward processing,
- for goods originating in the Member States,
- for all goods listed in Chapter 97 of the Combined Nomenclature (up to 1987 Chapter 99 of the Nimexe): Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques);
- for exports:
 - **country of destination**

Community statistics are therefore divided into two categories:

- Community external trade statistics (extra-EC trade), which, as far as imports are concerned, are generally based on origin,

- statistics of trade between Member States (intra-EC trade), which, in order to avoid double counting at Community level, record the country of consignment (e.g. goods of US origin imported into Belgium then exported to France will be regarded as being of US origin for the Belgian import declaration, but then Belgium will be given as the country of consignment in the French import declaration, so that the EC aggregate does not include the goods twice under trade with the USA).

A.10. Statistical value

a) Community external trade

For imports, the statistical value is equal to the customs value or to a value determined by reference to the concept of customs value (cif).

For exports, the statistical value is taken as the value of the goods at the place and time they leave the statistical territory of the exporting Member State (fob).

These definitions are given in Article 17 of Regulation No 1736/75.

b) Trade between Member States

The statistical value is established from the taxable allowance to be determined for tax purposes according to the Sixth Council Directive harmonizing the legislation of the Member States relating to taxes on turnover. The cif or fob value is applied, as appropriate. Details of deductions and additions may be found in Article 6(1) and (2) of Regulation No 2954/85.

A.11. Quantity

The statistics state the net weight of goods and, where appropriate, supplementary units of measurement (number of items, pairs, hectolitres, etc.).

The supplementary units of measurement are specified in the annual publication of the Combined Nomenclature in the Official Journal (up to 1987 in the publications concerning the Nimexe).

B. Nomenclatures

B.1. Countries

Geonomenclature

In the Community statistics, the trading partner and reporting countries are represented by code numbers and in accordance with the definitions of the Country Nomenclature for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States (Geonomenclature).

The Geonomenclature was introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75, and an updated version is published annually in the Official Journal. It also appears at irregular intervals in the form of a handbook containing the definitions of the countries and information on the grouping of countries by economic zones.

The countries are identified by a three-digit numerical code, structured by continents and major geographical regions and, within each region, according to the geographical position of each country or territory, the progression being in principle from

west to east along the successive lines of latitude starting in the north and working south.

B.2. Goods

a) CN – Combined Nomenclature

Since 1 January 1988 the Combined Nomenclature has been the Community's tariff and statistical nomenclature, replacing the old Community nomenclatures Nimexe¹ (statistical) and CCT² (customs tariff). Regulation No 2658/87 makes it compulsory for all Member States to use the Combined Nomenclature.

The Combined Nomenclature is aligned with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), the nomenclature of the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC), which is

used throughout the world for applying customs tariffs and compiling external trade statistics.

The Combined Nomenclature thus comprises:

- the HS classification codes,
- the Community subdivisions of this classification (CN subheadings),
- the "Preliminary provisions", the "Additional notes" to the sections and chapters, and the footnotes relating to the CN subheadings.

Apart from the classification, the autonomous and conventional rates of duty under the Common Customs Tariff, the supplementary statistical units and other relevant information are also published.

Structure of the old and new classification systems

Up to 1987

Old classification	Breakdown levels	Code	Number of units
CCCN	Section	Roman numerals	21
	Chapter	Two digits	99
	Heading	Four digits	1 011
CCT	Subheading	Four digits + alphanumerical code	approx. 4 100
NIMEXE	Code	Six digits	7 990

Since 1988

New classification-	Breakdown levels	Code	Number of units
HS	Section	Roman numerals	21
	Chapter	Two digits	97
	Heading	Four digits	1 241
	Subheading	Five digits	3 558
	Subheading	Six digits	5 019
CN	Subheading	Eight digits	9 506

The 1988 version of the Combined Nomenclature (Chapters 1 to 97) contains 9 506 purely numerical, eight-digit subheadings, the first six digits of which correspond to the HS code. Chapter 98 has been set aside for special cases or simplifications provided for in Community Regulations, such as the recording of exports of complete industrial plant, while Chapter

99 is intended for special cases or simplifications not covered by statutory provisions (confidentiality codes, goods for use in connection with vessels and aircraft, returned goods, postal consignments, etc.).

1 Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3840/86 of 16 December 1986 amending the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States (Nimexe), OJ No L 368, 29.12.1986, p. 1.

2 Regulation (EEC) No 3618/86 of 24 November 1986 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3331/85 amending Regulation (EEC) No 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff, OJ No L 345, 8.12.1986, p.1.

The complete version of the nomenclature, including amendments adopted by the Commission or Council, has to be published by 31 October of each year in the form of a Regulation in the Official Journal of the European Communities. The new version enters into force on 1 January of the following year. The Combined Nomenclature remains unchanged during the calendar year.

b) Nomenclature user aids

The following aids are available to assist interpretation and application of the Harmonized System and Combined Nomenclature.

HS

– Explanatory notes to the HS

These are published by the CCC and are a valuable aid in ensuring that goods are classified uniformly. They are not, however, legally binding.

– Collection of classification opinions

These opinions are issued by the CCC and consist of individual decisions regarding the classification of very particular and not obviously classifiable goods.

– Alphabetical index

This is a list of all goods mentioned in the nomenclature itself and in the explanatory notes.

– The CCCN–HS and HS–CCCN correlation tables

These tables show where goods classified under a four-digit code in the CCCN are to be classified at six-digit level in the Harmonized System, and vice-versa. They serve as a useful guide for a wide variety of purposes (e.g. comparisons of statistical results or of rates of duty in the CCCN and the HS) and facilitate the conversion tasks required of reporting authorities. However, tables of equivalence can never be so exhaustive as to take account of all conceivable combinations.

CN

– Explanatory notes to the Combined nomenclature

Before introduction of the Combined Nomenclature, explanatory notes existed only for the CCT, and not for the Nimexe.

In contrast, the explanatory notes to the Combined Nomenclature apply to both tariff and statistical subheadings.

– Nimexe–CN and CN–Nimexe correlation tables

These tables facilitate transition from the Nimexe to the CN. They are not legally binding for purposes of classification, which can only be carried out on the basis of the statutory texts.

For statistical purposes Eurostat also plans to draw up additional correlation tables on the basis of the statutory texts.

– SITC rev.3;

– SITC rev. 2;

– NACE (General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities),

– NST/R (Standard Goods Classification for Transport Statistics).

c) Taric – Integrated Tariff of the European Communities

In supplying the Community with data on their intra-Community trade and exports to non-Community countries, the Member States are obliged to adhere to the structure of the Combined Nomenclature. Figures for imports from non-Community countries, on the other hand, must be transmitted in accordance with the Integrated Tariff of the European Communities (Taric) (cf. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3367/87 of 9 November 1987, OJ No L 321, 11.11.1987, p. 3). France, Spain and Portugal were given a two-year transition period to adopt the Taric.

The Taric is based on the Combined Nomenclature and uses two additional digits to represent various Community measures affecting imports (e.g. tariff quotas, exemptions from duties, tariff preferences, import licences, etc.).

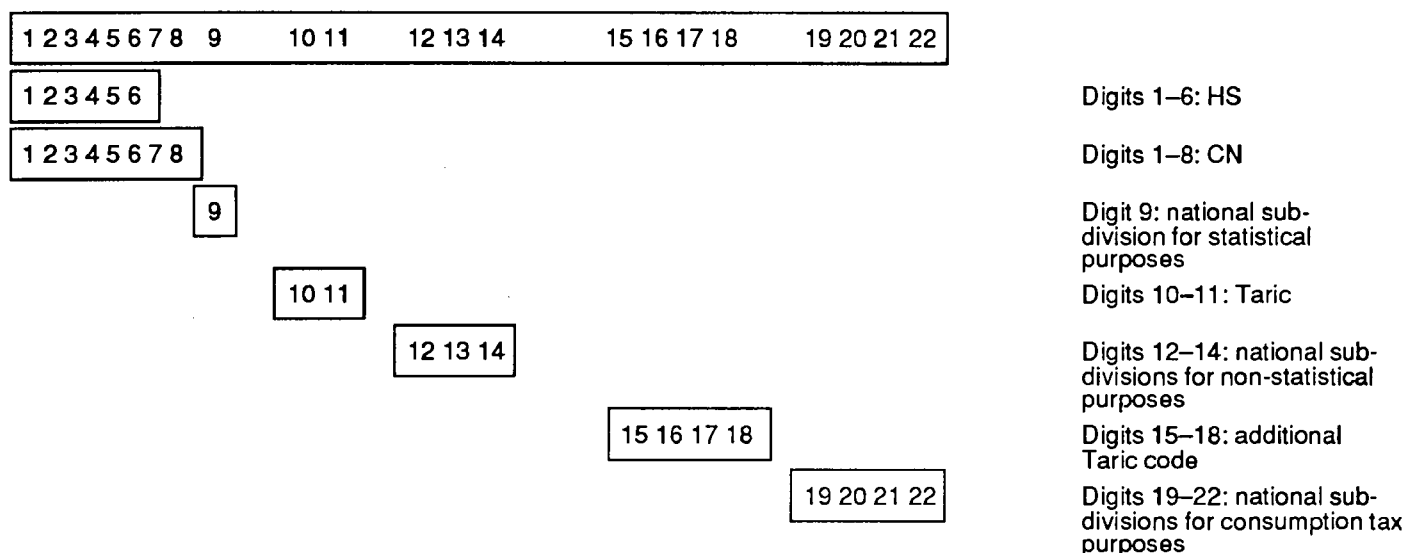
For a number of special measures, such as variable levy components, anti-dumping duties or monetary compensatory amounts, an additional four-digit code must be specified.

In contrast to the Combined Nomenclature, the Taric can be amended during a calendar year. As the Member States have retained the possibility of using the ninth digit for additional subdivisions for national statistical purposes, the Taric code is represented by digits 10 and 11.

d) Goods code

The goods code to be used for the purposes of customs and external trade statistics by the authorities in the Member States takes the following form:

Goods code



This represents the maximum code length provided for by the Single Administrative Document¹, although there are variations according to goods type and from one Member State to another.

The statistics sent to the Statistical Office of the European Communities must be compiled according to the eight-digit CN code and, for imports from non-Community countries, using the ten- and eleven-digit Taric code and the additional Taric code (digits 15–18).

e) SITC

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC rev. 3) of the United Nations Organization².

The change to the HS has necessitated a further revision of the SITC. Following approval of the final version by the UN Statistical Commission, the 22nd plenary meeting of the Economic and Social Council in May 1987 adopted Decision 1985/7 recommending use of the SITC rev.3 at international level.

The SITC rev.3 follows the structure of the HS, so that the smallest SITC units are defined by HS subheadings. The SITC rev.3 headings are therefore simply aggregations of the smallest HS units according to branches of activity or production methods. As far as processed petroleum products are concerned, SITC group 344 corresponds to a single HS heading.

The 1 033 four-digit subgroups of the SITC rev.3 cover all goods in which there is international trade.

720 of these subgroups are subdivided into 2 805 five-digit headings, thus permitting an additional breakdown on the basis of the HS and other economic classifications.

This means that the SITC rev.3 contains 3 118 basic units which may, where necessary, be broken down further for national purposes.

The subgroups make up 261 groups (three-digit), 67 divisions (two-digit) and 10 sections (one-digit).

As well as the classification itself, the UN publication also includes the following correlation tables: SITC rev.3–HS, HS–SITC rev.3, SITC rev.3–SITC rev.2 and SITC rev.2–SITC rev.3.

f) NACE/CLIO³

The NACE/CLIO is a classification of goods derived from the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities and is used for the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts and to compile input-output tables.

The NACE/CLIO headings are divided into 44, 25 and 6 groups respectively for compiling the input-output tables (R44) and for breaking down the detailed data by branch (R25) and by sector of activity (R6).

g) NST/R

Standard Goods Classification for Transport Statistics

This classification is used for statistics by mode of transport. It is derived from the CN and SITC and is currently being revised.

h) Working nomenclatures

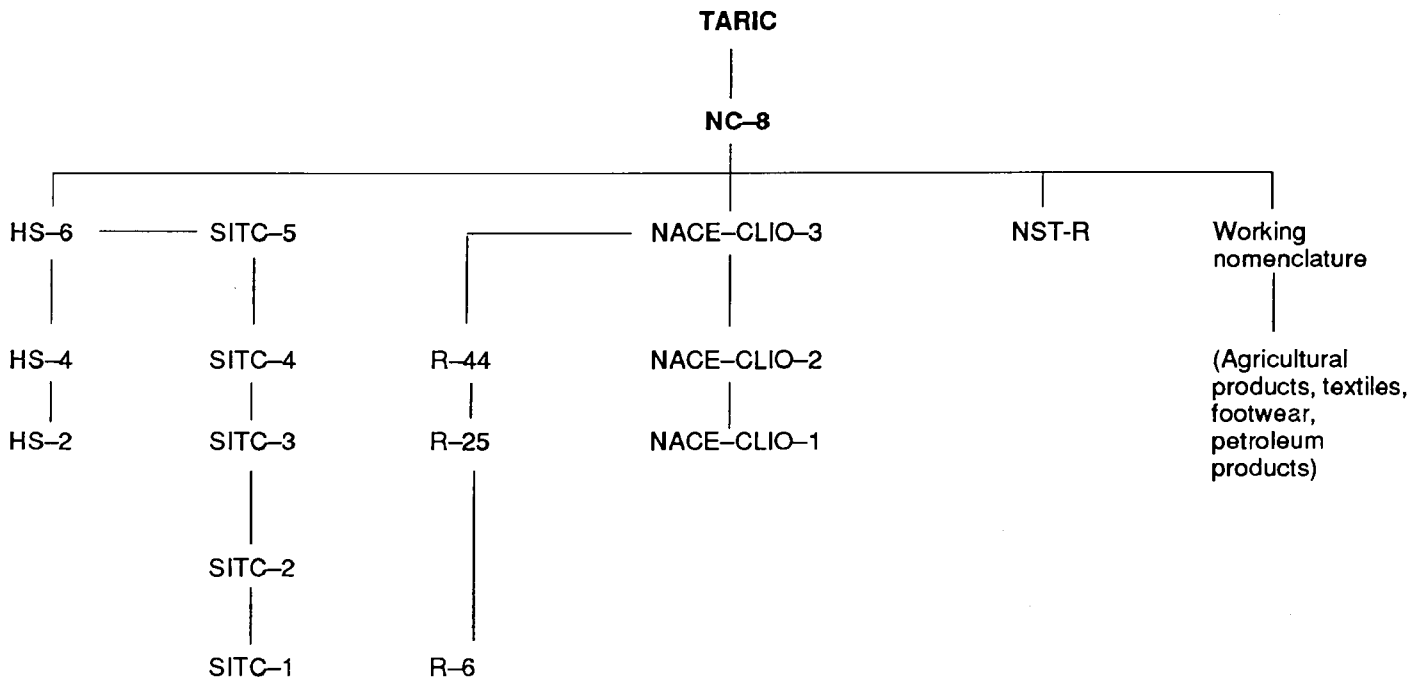
These consist of the textile categories and the nomenclatures in the agricultural regulations. The definition and details of equivalence with the CN and SITC are published in Eurostat Theme 6, series E.

1 See Annex 1 to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2791/86 of 22 July 1986 and the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2793/86 of 22 July 1986 (OJ No L 263, 11.9.1986, p. 4 and p. 39).

2 Statistical studies, series M, No 34/rev.3, New York 1986, Publication of the United Nations, catalogue No E.86.XVII.12.

3 NACE, Eurostat 1970

I) Table of nomenclatures of goods and levels of aggregation for which Eurostat provides external trade statistics (see diagram)



C. Collection, processing and dissemination of data

C.1. Sources

Community statistics are compiled from national data sent to Eurostat by the Member States on a monthly basis, in a standardized form and in accordance with the procedures laid down for implementing Community Regulations.

Generally speaking, imports and exports are recorded statistically on the basis of the customs declarations made by the declarant at the time of customs clearance. In some Member States certain firms are allowed to submit multiple declarations.

C.2. Reference period and deadline

The reference period is the calendar month. The data supplied by the Member States are recorded under the calendar month of the date of registration of the customs declaration or, failing that, the date of the multiple statistical declaration.

The results are sent to Eurostat by the Member States each month and at the latest six weeks after the end of the reference month.

C.3. Statistical threshold

The statistical threshold is the limit below which figures for a transaction are not transmitted to Eurostat. The threshold is expressed in terms of net weight or value.

In the absence of a single statistical threshold for the Community, the Member States inform the Commission of the limit applied, which must not exceed 1 000 kg (whatever the value of the goods) or 800 ECU (whatever the weight).

C.4. Confidentiality

Most Member States take measures to ensure the confidentiality of certain flows of goods. Legislation, implementation procedures and the extent of confidentiality vary from one Member State to another.

Confidentiality procedures are applied at the most detailed level of the classification being used for data collection, i.e. they may cover the whole or a part of a CN subheading. Similarly, confidentiality may be limited to imports or exports or to selected characteristics (value, statistical procedure, quantity, trading partner, etc.).

Measures are taken in respect of collection and processing by Eurostat in order to minimize the impact of these headings on Community results.

Legislation regulating statistical confidentiality at Community level is currently being prepared. In the meantime, the Member States are required to submit explanatory notes concerning the products subject to confidentiality, together with additional information allowing confidential trade to be included at a higher level of aggregation (though still as low as possible), so that the corresponding trade totals for such aggregates are correct.

C.5. Corrections

Wherever possible, the corrections submitted by Member States are applied to the month in which the incorrect figure was recorded.

Retroactive corrections are possible for the previous 24 months, though some Member States as yet correct only cumulative figures.

C.6. Community productions

External trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States are compiled from national

figures. They are made available to users by the Commission in the form of monthly, quarterly and annual publications, through data bases and computerized information systems set up by Eurostat.

C.7. Discrepancies

Comparison of the statistics on Community external trade and trade between Member States with the results published by the Member States themselves or by other bodies reveals discrepancies between:

- the national and Community statistics for the same variable;
- the figures of the importing and exporting countries for the same reference period.

a) Community and national statistics

The discrepancies between the Community and national figures are due to differences in methodology. For example, for goods originating in non-Community countries and not in free circulation in the Community, Community statistics require the country of origin to be stated (which is supplied by the Member States), whereas certain Member States systematically use the country of consignment for their national statistics. The reverse may happen in the case of goods originating or in free circulation in the Community, etc.

Similarly, discrepancies may be increased by differences in definitions, methodological concepts, exclusions, statistical confidentiality, thresholds and corrections.

b) Importing and exporting countries' statistics

Discrepancies between the import figures recorded by an importing country and the export data of the relevant exporting

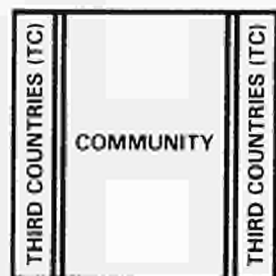
country are sometimes quite substantial, due to a variety of causes.

It is possible that the goods recorded as exports by the exporting Member State:

- are not recorded in the imports of the trading partner because on arrival at their destination they are placed under a transit procedure or in a customs warehouse;
- are recorded in the imports of the importing Member State with a different value, not only because of the rule "exports - fob, imports - cif", but above all as a result of special situations such as trade between associated companies with revaluing of imports, inclusion or exclusion of monetary compensatory amounts on agricultural products, and declaration of the value to be used for calculating VAT as the statistical value;
- are recorded in the imports of the trading partner:
 - during a later period (affects the overall figures and the figures by type of goods);
 - under a different statistical heading (affects the figures by type of goods);
- are recorded in the trading partner's imports according to different methods:
 - because not all the cases in which the Regulation may apply have been settled (ships' stores, postal consignments, confidential data, aircraft maintenance, etc.);
 - because it is impossible to eliminate all the errors in data returns or in the processing and forwarding of results;
 - because there are still a certain number of fraudulent declarations.

Flow charts showing:

- external trade statistics of the Community (extra-EC)
- statistics of trade between the Member States (intra-EC)



statistical area



areas with customs status

importation under the special trade system only

transit

importation under the general trade system only

exportation under the general trade system

importation under both the special trade and general trade systems

exportation under both the special trade and general trade systems

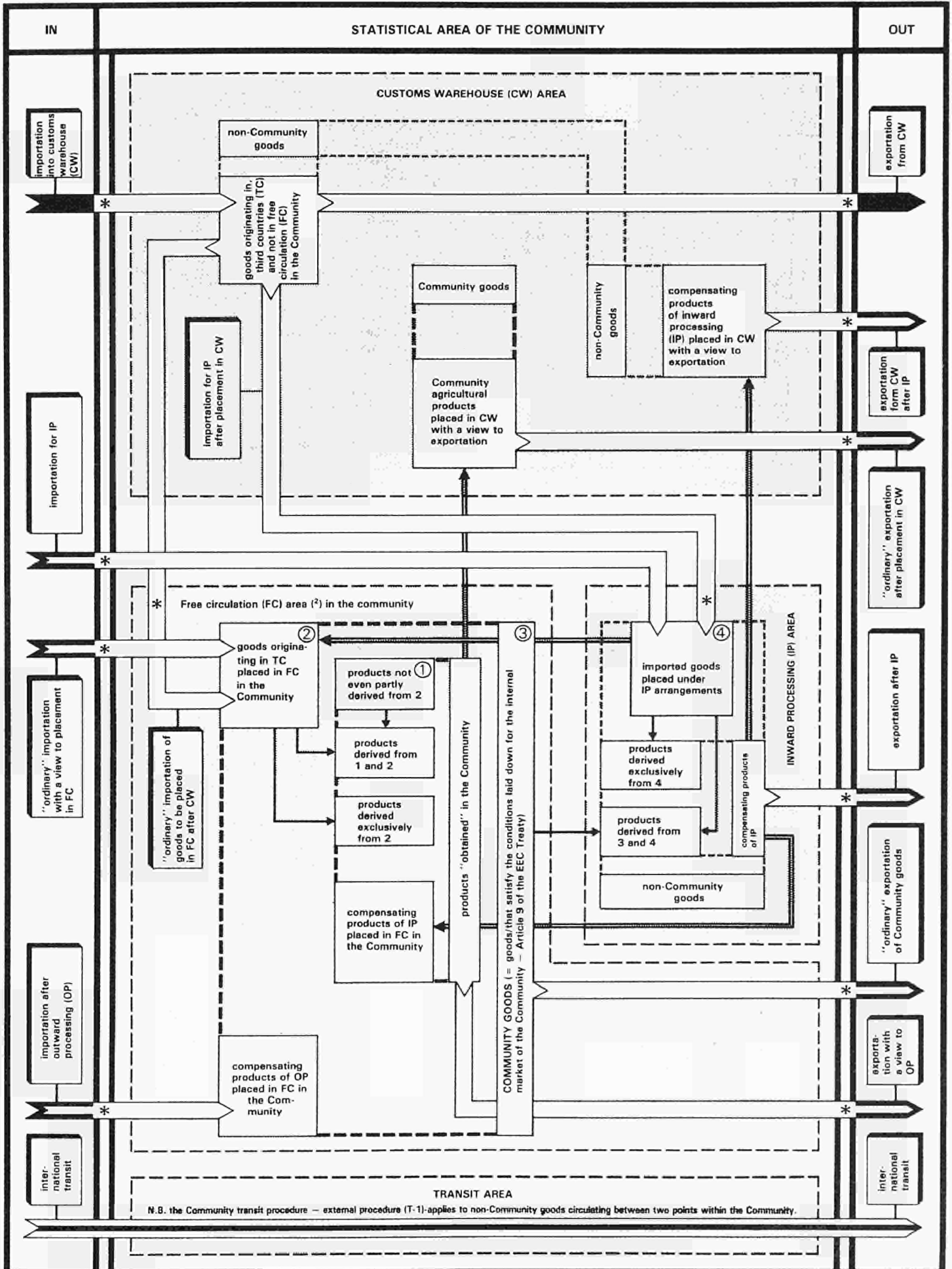
manufacturing circuit

unrecorded movement of goods

* time of recording

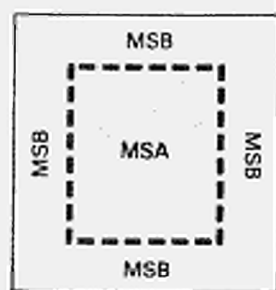
Community goods

non-Community goods

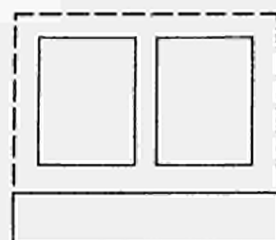


(1) The Community's external trade statistics relate at present to special trade only.

(2) Subject to the placement of Community goods under the Community transit procedure - internal procedure (T 2).



statistical area



goods with the same status

import under the special trade system only

Community transit – internal procedure (T2)

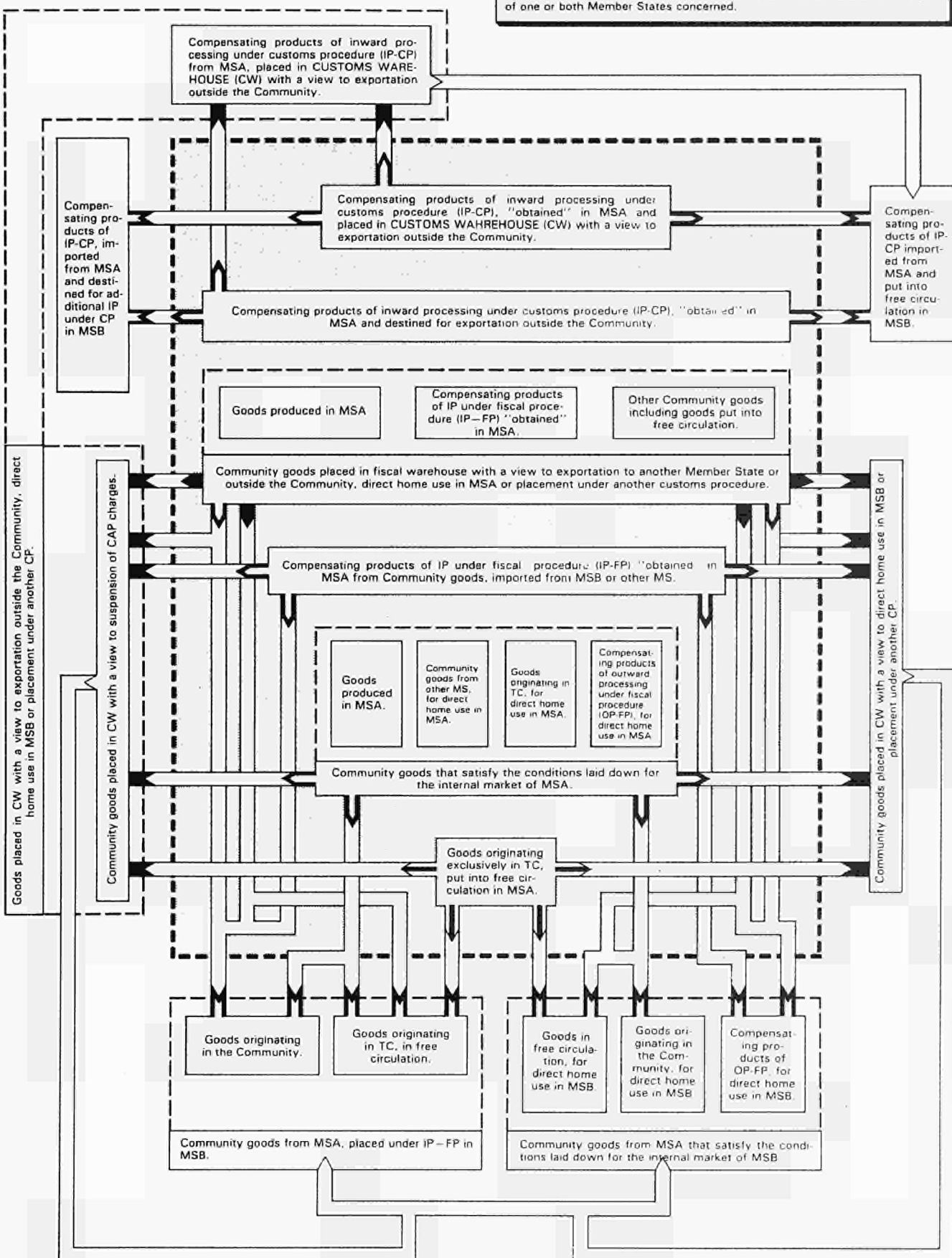
import under the general trade system only

export under the general trade system

import under both the special trade and general trade systems

export under both the special trade and general trade systems

Flow chart of the trade between the Member State of dispatch (MSA) and the Member State of destination (MSB) that can be recorded under the 'SPECIAL TRADE' system in the statistics of trade between Member States, on the part of one or both Member States concerned.



**Community legislation applicable to the external
trade statistics of the Community and statistics of
trade between the Member States as of 1 January
1989**

Basic Regulations (methodology)

- (>) Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 of 24 June 1975 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States
(OJ No L 183 of 14.7.1975, p. 3)
- amended by*
- Council Regulation (EEC) No 2845/77 of 19 December 1977 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States – in respect of the statistical threshold
(OJ No L 329, 22.12.1977, p. 3)
 - Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3396/84 of 3 December 1984 revising the list of exceptions referred to in Article 22(2)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75
(OJ No L 314, 4.12.1984, p. 10)
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 3367/87 of 9 November 1987 on the application of the Combined Nomenclature to the statistics of trade between Member States and amending Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States
(OJ No L 321, 11.11.1987, p. 3)
 - Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3678/87 of 9 December 1987 on statistical procedures in respect of the Community's external trade
(OJ No L 346 of 10.12.1987, p. 12)
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 1629/88 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 in respect of the recording of mode of transport in the external trade statistics of the Community
(OJ No L 147, 14.6.1988, p. 1)
- (>) Council Regulation (EEC) No 200/83 of 24 January 1983 on the adaptation of the external trade statistics of the Community to the Directives concerning the harmonization of procedures for the export of goods and for the release of goods for free circulation
(OJ No L 26, 28.1.1983, p. 1)
- (>) Council Regulation (EEC) No 2954/85 of 22 October 1985 laying down certain measures for the standardization and simplification of statistics of trade between Member States
(OJ No L 285, 25.10.1985, p. 1)

COMBINED NOMENCLATURE

- (>) Council Decision of 7 April 1987 concerning the conclusion of the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System and of the Protocol of Amendment thereto (87/369/EEC)
(OJ No L 198, 20.7.1987, p. 1)
- (>) Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff
(OJ No L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1)
- (>) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3367/87 of 9 November 1987 on the application of the Combined Nomenclature to the statistics of trade between Member States and amending Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States
(OJ No L 321, 11.11.1987, p. 3)
- (>) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3174/88 of 21 September 1988 amending Annex 1 to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff
(OJ No L 298, 31.10.1988, p. 1)

COUNTRY NOMENCLATURE

- (>) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3639/86 of 28 November 1986 on annual updating of the country nomenclature for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States
(OJ No L 369, 29.11.1986, p. 46)

validity of which was extended by

- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 634/89 of 13 March 1989 on the country nomenclature for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States
(OJ No L 70, 14.3.1989, p. 17)

COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANT

- (>) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 518/79 of 19 March 1979 on recording exports of complete industrial plant in the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States
(OJ No L 69, 20.3.1979, p. 10)

amended by

- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3521/87 of 24 November 1987 amending Regulation (EEC) No 518/79 for recording exports of complete industrial plant in the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States
(OJ No L 335, 25. 11. 1987, p.8)

STATISTICAL PROCEDURES

- (>) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 546/77 of 16 March 1977 on statistical procedures in respect of the Community's external trade
(OJ No L 70, 17.3.1977, p. 13)

amended by

- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3678/87^{1*} of 9 December 1987 on statistical procedures in respect of the Community's external trade
(OJ No L 346, 10.12.1987, p. 12)

MODE OF TRANSPORT

- (>) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3522/87 of 24 November 1987 on the recording of the mode of transport in the statistics of trade between Member States
(OJ No L 335, 25.11.1987, p. 10)
- (>) Council Regulation (EEC) No 1629/88^{2*} of 27 May 1988 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 in respect of the recording of mode of transport in the external trade statistics of the Community
(OJ No L 147, 14.6.1988, p. 1)

OTHER COMMISSION REGULATIONS (METHODOLOGY)

- (>) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3345/80 of 23 December 1980 on the recording of the country of consignment in the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States
(OJ No L 351, 24.12.1980, p. 12)
- (>) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3396/84¹ of 3 December 1984 revising the list of exceptions referred to in Article 22(2)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75
(OJ No L 314, 4.12.1984, p. 10)

1 Already mentioned above

2 Already mentioned above

- (>) **Commission Regulation (EEC) No 455/88 of 18 February 1988 on the statistical threshold in the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States**
(OJ No L 46, 19.2.1988, p. 19)



EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

II. External trade statistics

A. Data collection

A.1. Source

Community statistics are based on a single source: the figures which the Member States send to Eurostat every month, in standardized form, in accordance with the Community Regulations listed in the "Methodology" section. The suppliers of this information are as follows:

Belgique, Luxembourg:	Institut National de Statistique/ Bruxelles Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek, Brussels
Danmark:	Danmarks Statistik, Copenhagen
Deutschland:	Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden
Espana:	Direccion General Aduanas, Madrid
France:	Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits indirects, Paris
Ellada:	Greek National Statistical Office, Athens
Ireland:	Central Statistics Office, Dublin Revenue Commissioners, Statistical Division, Dublin
Italy:	Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Rome

Netherlands: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek,
Heerlen

Portugal: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisbon

United Kingdom: HM Customs and Excise,
Statistical Office, Southend-on-Sea

A.2. Subject matter

These authorities supply four major categories of data, i.e.:

- Special trade: monthly figures for imports and exports of the Member States, intra- and extra-Community flows.
- Retroactive corrections for special trade: monthly as required, correction of individual values for the current and previous years. This system is not yet applied by all Member States.
- External trade by mode of transport: quarterly figures for intra- and extra-Community imports and exports, breakdown by three transport criteria, i.e. mode of transport, container code and nationality of the means of transport.
- Additional Taric code: monthly returns covering certain import and export flows (intra- and extra-Community) under the special Community procedure: MCA (monetary compensatory amounts), ACA (accession compensatory amounts), reference prices for wine, special anti-dumping measures.

Summary of data categories collected

	Special trade	Corrections to trade	Trade by mode of transport	Additional Taric Code
1. Variables in all categories	Reference period or application period Reporting country Flow Product code Trading partner Statistical procedure	idem idem idem idem idem	idem idem idem idem Total only	idem idem idem idem idem
2. Variables applicable		Transmission period	Mode of transport Containerization code Nationality of means of transport	Additional Taric Code
3. Variables observed	Individual and cumulative values Individual and cumulative quantities Individual and cumulative supplementary units	Individual value Individual quantity Individual supplementary unit	Individual and cumulative values Individual and cumulative quantities	Individual and cumulative values Individual and cumulative quantities Individual and cumulative supplementary units

A.3. Main characteristics

Countries

The following concepts must be borne in mind.

Reporting countries

These comprise the Member States taken individually (Belgium and Luxembourg considered together as the BLEU) and the Community as a whole (EUR 12).

Trading partners

These comprise the Community Member States and non-Community countries (some 200 countries in all). There are also a number of economic areas or groupings of countries, including in particular: Grand total/world, intra-EC, extra-EC, industrialized non-Community countries, United States of America and Canada, state-trading countries, developing countries, countries linked with the Community by the Lomé Convention (ACP), etc.

A distinction must be made between countries of origin and countries of consignment for imports and countries of destination for exports, in accordance with the definitions in the methodology section. Examples of the interpretation of these definitions are given in the section on "nomenclatures".

Nationality of means of transport

Like the trading partners, the nationality of the means of transport is coded according to the Geonomenclature. It is recorded for the following modes of transport: sea, road, air and inland waterway. Countries which are important as trading partners may not be as nationalities, and vice versa. This also applies in general to groupings of countries.

Flows

Flows indicate the direction of trade:

Imports: the flow goes from the trading partner to the reporting Member State (code = 1)

Exports: the flow goes from the reporting Member State to the trading partner (code = 2)

Statistical procedures

Imports:

- 1 – normal imports
- 3 – imports after outward processing
- 5 – imports for inward processing – suspension system (non-payment of customs duties)
- 6 – imports for inward processing – drawback system (payment of customs duties, reimbursement on export)

Exports:

- 1 – normal exports
- 3 – exports for outward processing
- 5 – exports after inward processing – suspension system (customs duties were not paid)
- 6 – exports after inward processing – drawback system (reimbursement of customs duties paid).

Up to 1987, codes 5 and 6 (imports and exports) were grouped together under code 2.

Product code

Imports from non-Community countries are coded, where subdivisions are envisaged, according to the eleven-digit Taric classification, and all other flows are classified according to the eight-digit Combined Nomenclature. The ninth digit of the product code (for national use) is always replaced by 0.

In the case of external trade by mode of transport, the product is classified according to the three-digit NST/R code.

Mode of transport

A distinction is made between the following modes of transport:

- 1 – sea
- 2 – rail
- 3 – road
- 4 – air
- 5 – post
- 7 – fixed transport installations (e.g. pipelines)
- 8 – inland waterway
- 9 – own power
- 0 – other or not known.

Container code

This indicates whether or not the goods were transported by container. It is used for the following modes of transport: sea, rail, road, air and inland waterway:

- 0 – not by container
- 1 – by container.

For other modes of transport it has the value 9.

Additional Taric code

The additional Taric code is a four-digit code divided into a one-digit indicator and a three-digit serial number. The indicator refers to the Community procedure in question: MCA, ACA, reference prices for wine, anti-dumping measures.

The additional code is combined, depending on the trade flow concerned, with an eight-digit (Combined Nomenclature) or eleven-digit (Taric) product code and, in the case of anti-dumping, with a country of origin.

Units

Values (V): The values, collected in 1 000 national currency units (United Kingdom and Ire-

land in national units) are converted into 1 000 ECU.

The conversion rate used depends on the period in question.

Quantities (Q): Quantities are collected in 100 kg and converted for publication into 1 000 kg.

Supplementary units (SU): for certain products statistical data are also expressed in another unit (e.g. number, pairs, hectolitres).

Where such units exist, they are stated in the Regulation establishing the Combined Nomenclature (and the annual updates thereof), opposite each CN code (Nimexe before 1988).

Confidentiality

Different legal and practical measures are applied in the Member States to ensure passive and, where it exists, active confidentiality. Normally this concerns very detailed flows of goods, at eight-digit (CN) or eleven-digit (Taric) level for the product, and cases where there is a single import or export partner.

There are two types of confidentiality, product confidentiality and trading partner confidentiality. The former can be achieved by:

- regrouping under the same product, but with a different statistical procedure (normally 1);
- regrouping with an associated product;
- use of a special code 9990 0000 indicating confidentiality (Nimexe: 999601; SITC: 99900);
- where possible, the SITC group can also be given, which means that the code used is 9900BBB (BBB indicating the SITC group). This enables SITC totals to be calculated correctly as from three digits;
- the latter possibility may be extended by adding the HS chapter, giving a code 999AABBB (AA=HS chapter, BBB=SITC group).

Country (trading partner) confidentiality is achieved by using a special code 977 (= confidential) for the partner. Where possible, this may be replaced by 975 (confidential, but intra-Community) or 976 (confidential, but extra-Community), which enables certain product aggregates to be calculated correctly. In any event, in order to ensure the availability of total trade with a trading partner, countries 975, 976 and 977 are broken down by trading partner under the notional code 00900000 (Nimexe: 009000).

It should be noted that it is not always possible, when calculating total "world" trade, to produce a breakdown into intra-EC and extra-EC. Consequently, the "world" total comprises 1010 (intra-EC) + 1011 (extra-EC) + 1090 (miscellaneous).

Explanatory notes on confidentiality are available for all publications.

Other exclusions

Statistics are supplied on the basis of customs documents and do not take account of corrections made at the end of the year by certain Member States to cover inter-governmental trade. This means that a balance of trade may contain sometimes considerable discrepancies vis-à-vis official national figures.

B. Processing operations

Processing operations vary depending on the type of data. The following operations are those to which all data on external trade and trade between Member States are subjected.

B.1. Formatting

This stage comprises all the processing operations needed to obtain harmonized files. Data are given a common format (formats may vary) and are translated into EBCDIC (different computers are used in the Member States). Figures are aggregated, and national subdivisions (where they exist) are eliminated. Some processing operations apply only to one or two Member States, e.g. standardization of the national currency unit for the United Kingdom and Ireland.

All this is preceded by copying the tapes onto a disk which, given the diversity of the data, often proves difficult.

An example of a specific processing operation for a certain type of data is aggregation and elimination of the Taric codes (digits 11 and 12 of the product code) in the case of intra-Community flows or export to a non-Community country.

B.2. Validation

There are two types of validation operations, namely for checking the general plausibility of a file and for verifying a record individually.

In the first case a check is run to ensure that the file covers a single period and reporting authority; certain totals are calculated and compared with the total records supplied. During processing, figures are calculated for the totals by CN chapter and trading partner (for imports/exports separately). These are compared with the check lists supplied by the reporting authority, thus guaranteeing that the files, which are very large and difficult to check manually, remain complete.

The second category comprises validation operations to check the accuracy of a field or a combination of several fields within a record: presence of the supplementary unit according to the CN, level of values and whether positive or negative, existence of the product code according to the appropriate classification (CN, NST/R, Taric), existence of the trading partner according to the Geonomenclature, existence of the other fields present depending on the data type, which can vary considerably. One example of a specific validation is the presence of the nationality of the means of transport as a function of the mode of transport.

Errors discovered may be corrected directly by Eurostat. Alternatively, Eurostat may contact data suppliers.

A third type of validation is the checking of the plausibility of a figure independently of its syntactic accuracy, e.g. permissible combinations of flows/partners/products or mode of transport/product. The national authorities responsible for compiling external trade statistics possess more or less abundant plausibility checking systems. Eurostat does not validate data at commercial transaction level, but plans to introduce this type of validation at an appropriate level of aggregation. One current example is the comparison of the weight of a supplementary unit within a Member State and between Member States. Systematic implementation of this type of check can have a major impact on the quality and credibility of the information supplied to users. However, it should be remembered that external trade statistics are very voluminous, and intervals are short. It is difficult enough to identify all errors or anomalies, but it is even harder to correct them all.

B.3. Aggregation

Aggregation means totalling figures up on the basis of one or more criteria present in a data set. The reporting countries are aggregated to calculate a total for EUR 12 (the twelve Community Member States). The trading partners, i.e. the countries of the world classified according to the Geonomenclature, are aggregated to economic or political groupings, e.g. EFTA, state-trading countries, world, intra-EC and extra-EC. Calculations are carried out for a large number of these groupings, with variations according to requirements and types of data (e.g. where transport is concerned, the geographical aspects may be more important than political or economic factors).

Goods classified according to a hierarchical product nomenclature may be aggregated at the significant levels, e.g. HS at six, four and two digits.

In addition to the aggregation criteria mentioned, others may be applied, depending on the type of data, e.g. statistical procedure and nationality of means of transport.

B.4. Conversion into ECU

The most commonly used variable is value. This is supplied in terms of 1 000 national currency units (except UK and Ireland). For purposes of comparison and aggregation it is necessary to convert figures into a common unit, the ECU. Eurostat uses the averages of the daily rates of conversion for each period and interval. To minimize errors caused by rounding off, the conversion is generally undertaken after aggregation.

B.5. Transcoding of products

The Combined Nomenclature (CN) is not the only one used. Eurostat carries out a large number of transcoding operations to other systems, e.g. SITC, NACE, and other specialized and separate classifications, e.g. textiles.

Equivalences between an original classification and a target classification are used for transcoding. They are sometimes direct, i.e. where the new system is a regrouping of the old one. Where this is not the case, Eurostat possesses estimates of weights (between 0 and 100 %) assigned to the different links.

Transcoding may be followed by aggregation, e.g. to SITC three-digit group level.

B.6. Application of corrections

In cases of error, omission or delay, the national authorities apply corrections to earlier periods. In general, the only action taken by Eurostat is to adjust a cumulative value for a later month. This procedure is limited to the current year, and it is not possible to apply an adjustment correctly to an earlier individual month. This also explains why the sum of the individual values differs from the cumulative value.

Some Member States provide Eurostat with retroactive corrections to individual months, going back as much as three years. Eurostat enters these in its files and data bases and takes them into account in new publications.

Other Member States merely correct cumulative values or else send in finalized data containing the corrections.

C. Data bases

C.1. Comext system structure

The national authorities (see "Data collection") send figures on magnetic tape, paper or by telecommunications (retroactive corrections). After various processing operations (see previous chapter), the results are fed not only into the sequential files used for archiving and publications, but also into a series of data bases. This is done either directly, using sequential files, or indirectly, by retrieval from the Comext base.

All processing operations, retrievals and interrogations are carried out using the management systems of the classifications (Sabine and Taric). In addition to the basic classifications, i.e. the Combined Nomenclature (Nimexe) and the Geonomenclature, the derived classifications, the inter-classification equivalences and the texts in various languages are also stored, together with the explanatory notes on confidentiality.

Eurostat is responsible for the regular feeding of information into the following bases:

- the multi-domain Cronos base, a large part of which is reserved for external trade. At SITC section level, Cronos contains annual Community data going back to 1958, quarterly data as from 1970 and monthly data as from 1979. As well as miscellaneous supplementary information (e.g. conversion rates), the major aggregates of various non-Community countries (USA, Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, etc.) are also available.
- The TREND base contains volume and average value indices for Community data (see Chapter III.C.4).
- Other statistical areas, e.g. agriculture, industry and energy, use external trade statistics to complement their own figures. Sectoral data are retrieved from Comext and after conversion are stored and approximated with the other information contained in the specific data bases.

Apart from Eurostat, several Commission Directorates-General feed external trade data into their satellite bases, e.g. textiles. These satellite bases generally contain a small part of the nomenclature of goods, in the form of a specialized nomenclature.

The Comext system also serves as a source for printed publications, magnetic tapes for printers and microfiches (see chapter on publications). The hosts disseminating external trade statistics are supplied through the same channel.

C.2. Comext data base

Structure and content

Although the user sees Comext as a single base, its internal structure comprises two separate bases, the Pretreatment Bank (BPT) and SIENA.

The BPT is the reference base for the Community data collected from the Member States. It contains the monthly individual and cumulative figures for the past 36 months. Retroactive corrections are introduced, and a record of corrections is kept. The priority access key is time. Except for production purposes (input of manual corrections), the BPT does not have interrogation software, but consultation is possible via an interface with SIENA.

SIENA is the base used for consulting external trade statistics. Access is limited to the Community Institutions and other

priority users (data suppliers). SIENA contains annual data as from 1976 and quarterly data as from 1981, based on the Combined Nomenclature (Nimexe before 1988). Annual data based on the SITC are available from 1977. SIENA also contains textiles data for the period 1976–1987 inclusive.

Functionalities

The functionalities, apart from those relating to loading, archiving, etc., are as follows:

- on-line consultation
- aggregate management
- job entry
- retrieval
- interface through a program.

On-line consultation

Data are selected by combining two or more characteristics.

SIENA can also store the correlations between the CN (Nimexe) codes in adjacent years and can therefore indicate the years for which a product code is valid.

The user can ask SIENA to find the smallest product aggregation remaining stable over a given period with a specific code.

For each type of flow (import, export or balance of trade), SIENA offers a range of 17 different tables for presentation of the data selected. These fall into two categories:

- tables based on a permutation of two characteristics selected from period, product, reporting country and trading partner, with columns and rows;
- tables containing various types of data in columns and rows, with one characteristic selected from period, product, reporting country and trading partner.

The range of information thus available includes unit value based on quantity or supplementary units, indices, annual average growth rates, market share, etc.

Management of aggregates

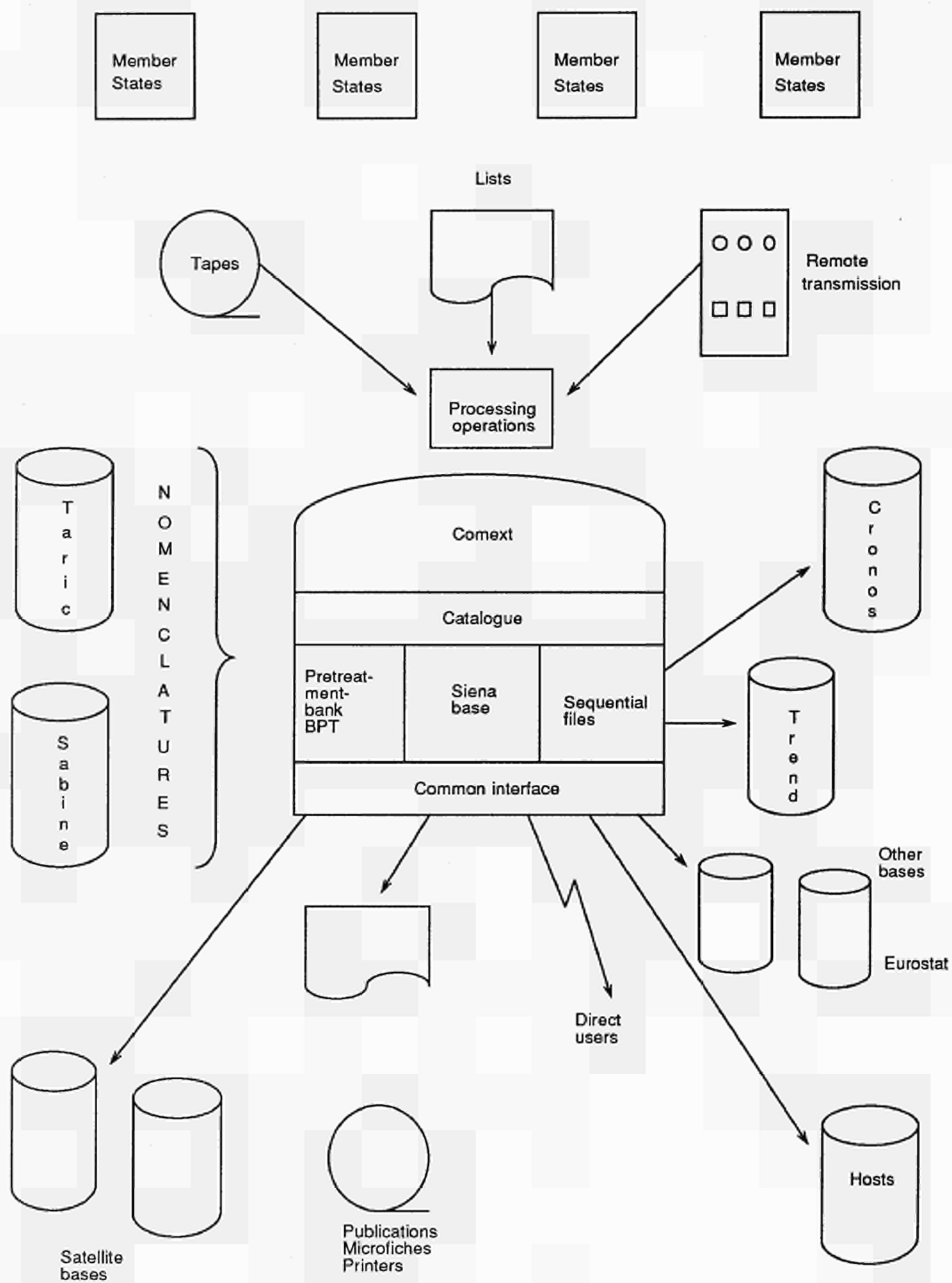
It is possible through SIENA to create aggregates of product codes and country codes selected from the various classifications (Combined Nomenclature, Nimexe, SITC, Geonomenclature, etc.).

Three types of aggregate are possible:

1. Physical aggregates, not only of the product classifications CN/Nimexe (8/6/4/2/total) and SITC (5/4/3/2/1/total), but also of the geographical zones defined in the Geonomenclature. These aggregates are calculated once only before being stored in the data base.
2. System aggregates, which are calculated centrally by the SIENA management team. The aim is to store the product or country groupings most commonly used by the Commission. System aggregates are calculated from primary data whenever a user requires them.
3. User aggregates, which each individual SIENA user can create. These are calculated from the primary data whenever they are requested. The user can thus create aggregates tailored to the analyses to be undertaken.

An aggregate may be defined by using primary data, other aggregates in the same group or system aggregates.

Comext system structure



Job entry

SIENA also offers the possibility of retrieving data from Comext in off-line mode by job entry. The user can select a large number of data, for which the on-line waiting time would be prohibitive.

Retrieval

The user can also retrieve data from Comext and store them in a file, using specified formats. They can then be re-used for future applications (cf. satellite systems).

Interface through a program

If a user does not wish to retrieve and store data, but still wants to use them for another application, he can call SIENA through a program written in COBOL or FORTRAN. He indicates the selection parameters and in return receives the information required, in a specified zone.

DG1MENU software

DG1MENU is a software system developed by the Directorate-General for External Relations. It permits the selection of several table types, aggregation of products and certain calculations (market share, arithmetic mean, percentage, etc.).



TARIFF AND TRADE STATISTICS

III. Tariff and trade statistics

A. Data collection

A.1. Source

Community trade data

These figures are taken from the Comext data base described in the previous section.

Tariff and surveillance data

These come mainly from the Taric data base set up by the Commission's Directorate-General for Customs Union and Indirect Taxation. There is an annual publication on this subject.

Other information is collected on the basis of Community legislation such as the Generalized System of Preference arrangements, which are published each year in the Official Journal and require the Member States to submit quarterly figures for imports under this system. The national authorities responsible for this are the same as for trade statistics (see A.1, previous chapter), except for:

- Deutschland, Oberfinanzdirektion Düsseldorf
Zentralstelle Zollkontingente 4000 Düsseldorf 1
- Netherlands De Centrale Douaneadministratie
Afdeling Tarief 2596 H's Gravenhage

Data from non-Community countries

These are obtained either under bilateral exchange agreements or through GATT (countries participating in the "Common data base" set up by the GATT Secretariat).

A.2. Subject matter

Non-Community country trade data and imports under the preference system are presented in columns identical to those described for special trade, i.e. reference period, reporting country, flow, product code, trading partner. Volumes, quantities and supplementary quantities are recorded for each.

The methodologies and definitions applied to statistics of imports under the preference system are the same as for special trade data, whilst those relating to non-Community country statistics vary according to the concepts applied at national level.

Tariff data cover all measures connected with tariff nomenclatures, as specified in the various Regulations, i.e.:

- rates (autonomous, consolidated or conventional)
- restrictions, quotas, ceilings
- suspensions

- original negotiating rights
- preferences under bilateral agreements (GSP, EFTA, Mediterranean, ACP, etc.)
- other measures.

As well as these measures, which relate to either a heading, a set of headings or part of a heading, information concerning quantity restrictions and non-tariff measures is also included.

Similar information on non-Community countries is included when available.

B. Processing operations

The various types of data undergo various processing operations. Trade data go through the following phases:

- formatting
- validation
- aggregation
- conversion into ECU
- transcodifying of products and application of correctors described previously.

In addition, figures from non-Community countries are standardized and harmonized.

Tariff data are collected, recorded and checked. As they are subject to constant change, they are updated continuously.

These figures are used for analysis and for feeding data banks.

C. Data bases

C.1. GSP base – Generalized System of Preferences

A specific system for import statistics based on the generalized preferences structure has been developed, primarily to meet the requirements of the Commission.

This system provides access to product- and country-specific quantity limits for product/country pairs, levels of imports under the preference scheme and levels of imports under "special trade".

Other retrieval, combination and tabulation facilities are also offered, permitting the volume of preferences granted at various levels of aggregation to be measured, together with rates and distribution.

C.2. Starcom base - (Tariff and trade system)

The Starcom system, designed primarily to assist negotiators in the GATT Uruguay Round, has become the reference bank for tariff and trade information relating to both the Community and non-Community countries. It fulfils three functions:

- data collection
- data harmonization
- analysis of data with a view to producing trade, tariff or combined figures, chronological series, estimates of customs receipts, and assessments of the impact of simulated or real tariff agreements or proposals.

The system is on the AMDAHL computer and supplies results on screen, paper, electronic file or PC. Although ideal for use in connection with negotiations, it can also assist analysis of trade and/or tariff data, transition to the new conditions brought about by the Harmonized System, calculation of levies and the impact on own resources, and simulation exercises.

C.3. Cronos base

The multi-domain Cronos base includes several domains containing non-Community country statistics.

Cronos-ZCA1 - Statistics of external trade of ACP and developing countries

This domain contains approximately 100 000 annual series on the external trade of the ACP and southern Mediterranean countries, in some cases going back to 1962. Please refer to the table below for details.

The figures are provided by the national statistical offices of the ACP countries, either directly to Eurostat or via the United Nations Statistical Office.

Cronos-ZPVD - Macroeconomic indicators for developing countries

ZPVD contains macroeconomic data for developing countries, particularly information on:

- demography and social indicators
- geography and food policy
- national accounts
- transport and services
- external trade
- foreign aid
- external debt

- public finances, currencies,
- external assets
- balance of payments
- agricultural and industrial production.

This domain is the main source of the information published in "ACP: Basic statistics".

C.4. Trend base (External trade indices)

This base contains the indices for the Community and the Member States divided into two main groups. The first of these provides indices at SITC section level (one digit) broken down by trading partner, whilst the second contains the indices broken down by "world", "intra-EC" and "extra-EC" at a more detailed level, i.e. products expressed according to different classifications (NACE-CLIO, BEC, Nimex chapters, SITC divisions, etc.) - a total of approximately 500 products.

This base is on the AMDAHL and is updated monthly. It is accessible to Commission staff.

The Community indices are published in the monthly external trade bulletin and are also stored in the ICG domain of Cronos.

C.5. COMTRADE base – External trade statistics of the member countries of the UNO

The Commission also uses the United Nations "COMTRADE" data base on external trade, which contains the external trade statistics of all the UN member countries from 1966 onwards.

The main characteristics of this data base are:

- product nomenclature SITC rev.1 or rev.2
- country classification: UN nomenclature
- units: value = US\$ 1 000
- quantity = tonne and/or supplementary units
- flows: imports – exports – re-exports.

In addition to using the interrogation systems developed by the International Computing Centre (ICC), the Commission has also created software to meet specific in-house requirements.

For further information see the section "Useful addresses" at the end of this guide.

C.6. Non-Community countries

Figures relating to the United States and Japan are or will soon be included in the Cronos, Comext and SIENA data bases.

Summary of the series in Cronos-ZCA1

Reporting Countries	Collections	Flows	Units	Products SITC rev.1	Trading Partners
66 ACP countries	01	Imports	Values in	All products together	World, main economic zones, EUR 10, EUR 9, EUR 12, Member States, certain major industrialized countries
9 southern Mediterranean countries		Exports	US\$ 1000		
	02	Imports	Values in US\$ 1000 quantities in tonnes	Sections - (SITC one digit)	
		Exports			
	03	Imports	Values in US\$ 1000 quantities in tonnes	Main groups - (SITC three digits)	World EUR10, EUR9, EUR12
		Exports			
	04	Exports	Values in US\$ 1000 quantities in tonnes	Main products (SITC - four and five digits)	World, main economic zones, EUR 10, EUR 9, EUR 12, Member States, certain major industrialized countries

D. Analysis of international trade flows

Trade policy is one of the areas in which the Commission is empowered to negotiate on behalf of the Community. It is responsible for concluding, renewing and monitoring the effects of trade agreements with non-Community countries. Consequently, it is of major importance for the Commission, other public bodies and private economic operators to have complete information on trends in Community trade in goods. Eurostat's analysis of international trade does not, of course, aim to be all-embracing; the potential items of interest are too numerous and often have wide repercussions in other areas. Nevertheless, in its role of producer of primary trade statistics, Eurostat must in the first instance provide an analytical presentation of Community trade statistics so as to supply the users of statistics with properly structured information. Furthermore, Eurostat carries out a fairly general initial analysis of the most recent trade figures, as well as more detailed selective studies of special interest to the Commission or the Community overall.

The analyses carried out by Eurostat include:

- an analysis of short-term economic trends, published monthly in the external trade bulletin;
- * the Community's position is evaluated in an overall context and analysed with reference to the performance of its major trading partners, such as the United States and Japan;
- * Community trade is studied in terms of both volume and price;
- * Community trade is broken down by geographical zones and product categories;
- * Community trade is divided into intra-EC and extra-EC trade;
- structural studies of Community trade with certain partners and/or for certain product groups. In general such studies are linked to the Community's trade policy problems and have been prepared for the renewal of the Lomé Convention, the UNCTAD Conference, the North-South dialogue, the Euro-Arab dialogue, relations between the EC and Latin America or the EC and COMECON, etc.

IV

PUBLICATIONS

IV. Publications

A. Printed publications

A.1. Summary

All printed publications are in the DIN A4 format and have a red cover (Theme 6, External trade). They comprise one or more volumes, depending on the publication, and contain a preface describing the main methodological characteristics.

The following printed publications on Community external trade are currently available:

Series A, YEARBOOKS:

- External trade – statistical yearbook multilingual, approx. 170 pages

Series B, SHORT-TERM TRENDS:

- External trade - monthly statistics EN/FR, with multilingual glossary, 11 issues per year, approx 180 pages per issue.

Series C, ACCOUNTS, SURVEYS AND STATISTICS:

- Analytical tables DE/EN/FR, with multilingual glossary, approx. 7 000 pages
- Generalized System of Tariff Preferences (GSP)

Series D, STUDIES AND ANALYSES:

- "EC-Mediterranean trade", published in 1988
- "EC-Yugoslavia trade", published in 1988
- "Analysis of EC-DC trade in agriculture 1970-1986", published in 1989
- "Statistical analysis of EC trade in high technology products" (in preparation)
- "EC-Latin America trade 1979-1987" (in preparation)
- "EC-COMECON trade 1979-1987" (in preparation)
- "Analysis of EC-NIC trade" (in preparation)

Series E, METHODS:

- Nomenclatures and correlation tables.

A.2. Statistical yearbook

The yearbook is divided into three parts:

- *Comments and charts*

At the beginning of the publication there are comments on Community trade in recent years, together with charts illustrating trade trends and structures.

- *Community trade*

Annual series since 1958:

Table 1: General summary of EC trade by country

Table 2: Trends in EC trade with its main non-EC partners

Table 3: General summary of EC trade by commodity

Trends in EC trade by country

Table 4: World, intra-EC, extra-EC

Table 5: Intra-EC by Member State

Table 6: Main zones

Table 7: Trends in EC trade by SITC sections

Table 8: Indices of volume and average value EC summary

Table 9: Conversion rates

- *EC and world trade*

Part three describes the Community trade situation in the context of world trade and the main non-Community countries' trade.

Table A: Trade by country

Table B: Trade by commodity

Table C: Origin and destination of world exports

Table D: Trends in the trade of the main non-Community countries

Table E: EC and main non-Community partners' share in the trade of each country

Geonomenclature

Economic zones

Sources

A.3. Monthly statistics

The monthly publication contains the latest information on short-term trends in the external trade of the Community and the Member States and on the Community's share of the trade of the major non-Community countries. Each issue comprises

a fixed section of thirteen tables and a variable section containing a commentary, charts and special tables.

Fixed section

General summary of trade by country:

Table 1: Annual and quarterly figures

Table 2: Monthly figures

General summary of trade by commodities:

Table 3: Annual and quarterly figures

Table 4: Monthly figures

Trends in trade by country:

Table 5: World, intra-EC, extra-EC

Table 6: Intra-EC trade by Member State

Table 7: Main zones

Trends in trade by commodities:

Table 8: SITC sections

Trade by partner countries:

Table 9: All commodities (cumulative monthly figures)

Table 10: SITC sections and main partner countries (cumulative quarterly figures)

Indices:

Table 11: Volume and average value indices

Trade of main non-Community countries:

Table 12: Trends in total trade and trade with the EC (EUR 12)

Conversion rates:

Table 13: Member States, USA, Japan, Switzerland

Geonomenclature

Economic zones

Sources

Variable section

Commentary and table containing latest figures

The commentary describes recent trends in EC trade, taking account of Eurostat's latest estimates.

Charts

Each month a new subject is chosen, and the relevant charts produced, e.g. EC trade with developing countries, USA, Japan, etc.

Special tables:

These appear only four times a year.

- EC trade in agricultural products. Cumulative quarterly values and quantities.
- EC trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Cumulative quarterly values and quantities.

Balance of payments

A supplement on the balance of payments is attached to the publication every three months.

This covers the concepts and definitions used in the balance of payments, and provides the latest data on the global balance of payments for each Member State, the USA and Japan.

It also contains tables comparing the main balances of payments of the industrialized countries.

A.4. Analytical tables

A.4.1. Description

The analytical tables for external trade are published annually. They contain detailed results at the lowest level of the Combined Nomenclature (Nimexe up to 1987).

There are two series of 12 volumes (A-L) "Products by country" for imports and exports expressed in terms of value, quantity and supplementary units, plus two volumes (Z) "Countries by product" for imports and exports expressed in terms of value and quantity.

Products broken down by country:

Vol.A, chap. 1-24: Live animals; animal and crop products; fats and oils; foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco

Vol. B, chap. 25-27: Mineral products

Vol., chap. 28-38: Products of the chemical or allied industries

Vol.. D, chap. 39-43: Plastics, rubber, hides, skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery; travel goods

Vol.E, chap. 44-49: Wood, cork, paper, paperboard and articles thereof; basketware and wickerwork

Vol.F, chap. 50-67: Textiles and textile articles; footwear; headgear; umbrellas and sun umbrellas; etc.

Vol.G, chap. 68-71: Articles of stone, plaster, cement, etc.; ceramic products; glass and glassware, natural pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, jewellery; coins

Vol.H, chap. 72-73: Iron and steel

Vol.I, chap. 74-83: Base metals (excluding iron and steel) and articles thereof

Vol.J, chap. 84-85: Machinery, mechanical and electrical appliances

Vol.K, chap. 86-89: Transport equipment

Vol.L, chap.
90-:

Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; sound recorders and reproducers; arms and ammunition; miscellaneous products

Countries broken down by product:

Vol. Z: Economic zones and individual trading partners at the aggregated level of the

product classification (two digits) = Harmonized System chapters (CCCN chapters up to 1987).

In addition to these publications on special trade, there are two volumes on imports under the GSP:

Vol. 1: Classification by product

Vol. 2: Classification by country

The format of these publications is described on the following pages.

CONTENTS OF MONTHLY STATISTICS

Reporting country	Flows	Units	Products as per SITC rev. 2 (rev. 3 as from 1.1.1988)	Trading partners	Table number
Figures for 3 years, nine quarters and 19 months (Tables 1 and 2 = 3 years, nine quarters and 13 months; Tables 3 and 4 = 1 year, five quarters and 13 months)					
EUR 12	Imports Exports	Values	All products together	Economic zones + 85 main trading partners	Tab. 1 Tab. 2
EUR 12	Imports Exports	Values	SITC-1 sections SITC-2 divisions	World Intra-EC Extra-EC	Tab. 3 Tab. 4
EUR 12 +	Imports Exports Balance	Values Exports as % of imports. change ¹⁾	All products together	World Intra-EC Extra-EC	Tab. 5
	Imports	Values	All products together	Member States	Tab. 6
	Imports Exports	Values Change ¹⁾	All products together	9 zones, USA, Japan	Tab. 7
	Imports Exports	Values Change ¹⁾	SITC-1 sections	World Intra-EC Extra-EC	Tab. 8
EUR 12	Imports Exports	Indices: Volume + average value	SITC-1 sections grouped together	Intra-EC Extra-EC	Tab. 11
20 non-Com- munity countries	Imports Exports	Values	All products together	World EUR 12	Tab. 12
Cumulative quarterly data					
EUR 12	Imports Exports	Values Change ¹⁾	SITC-1 sections	Zones + 88 main trading partners	Tab. 10
	Imports Exports	Quantities Values	Main agricultural product categories according to SITC	7 zones	Tab. 14
	Imports Exports	Quantities Values	Regulated agricultural products	11 zones + USA	Tab. 15
	Imports Exports	Quantities Values	Petroleum and petroleum products	Main trading partners	Tab. 16
Conversion rates					
Member States, USA, Japan, Switzerland	5 years, 13 quarters, 25 individual months, 25 cumulative months				

1)% change compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

A.4.2. Standard presentations

Tables: products/countries

The statistical publications based on this classification give for each product or product group a breakdown of Community trade by trading partner and economic zone.

Import ← ① Werte — Value — Valeurs: 1000 ECU ← ② ③ → 1988

④	Ursprung / Herkunft Origin / consignment Origine / provenance	Meldeland — Reporting country — Pays déclarant												
		KN / CN / NC	EUR 12	Belg.-Lux.	Danmark	Deutschl.	Ελλάδα	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederl.	Portugal	UK
⑤	8899.91-00 UFO-UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT (fictitious product code)													
⑥	FR: CONFIDENTIAL													
⑥	BL: INCL. 8899.99-00													
⑦	DE: BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES INCOMPLETE													
⑥	FR: GEHEIM													
⑥	BL: EINSCHL. 8899.99-00													
⑦	DE: OHNE BESTIMMTE LÄNDER													
⑥	FR: CONFIDENTIEL													
⑥	BL: INCLUS 8899.99-00													
⑦	DE: VENTILATION PAR PAYS INCOMPLETE													
⑧	001 FRANCE	50				50								
⑧	058 URSS	120	5	5	25	5	10							
⑧	208 ALGÉRIE	130	20	5	15	15	15	10	20	10	15	10		
⑨	950 AVITAILLEMENT	42	3	4			7		5	5	7	5	6	
⑨	958 NON DETERM.	10								10				
⑨	977 SECRET	20			20									
⑩	1000 MONDE	372	28	14	60	70	32		30	60	32	30	14	
⑩	1010 INTRA	50				50								
⑩	1011 EXTRA	250	28	10	40	20	32		25	45	25	25	10	
⑩	1030 CLASSE 2	130	20	5	15	15	15		10	25	15	10		
⑩	1040 CLASSE 3	120	5	5	25	5	10		15	20	10	15	10	
⑩	1090 DIVERS	72	3	4	20		7		5	15	7	5	6	

Exemple 1 Exemple 2

Key

- 1) Flow: imports or exports
- 2) Unit used
- 3) Reference period
- 4) Reporting country: EUR 12 and Member States
- 5) Product code and description
- 6) Footnote on the confidentiality of products or part of products
- 7) Footnote on the confidentiality of trading partners
- 8) Geonomenclature code and name of trading partner or economic zone
- 9) Countries not broken down by trading partner (ships' stores, not determined or confidential countries), grouped under zone code 1090 "Miscellaneous"
- 10) Total trade

Example: 1 000 World = imports of the EC as a whole from the rest of the world: 372 000 ECU, of which 1010 intra-EC: 50 000 ECU + 1011 extra-EC: 250 000 ECU + 1090 miscellaneous (cannot be broken down according to intra or extra): 72 000 ECU.

Example 1: Imports by Greece of UFOs from France amounting to 50 000 ECU. This is an exchange between Member States (intra-EC trade); France is therefore the country of consignment, as the goods may have originated in a third country.

Example 2: Imports by Ireland from Algeria amounting to 10 000 ECU. This is extra-EC trade, Algeria being the country of origin. If Ireland deals with customs formalities on these UFOs and brings them into free circulation so that another Member State, e.g. Germany, imports some of them, Ireland is then the country of consignment.

Tables: country/product – Volume Z

The publications based on this classification give for each trading partner and economic zone a breakdown of Community trade by product and product group.

Import ← ① Werte — Value — Valeurs: 1000 ECU ← ② ③ → 1988

Chapitre SH	Meldeland — Reporting country — Pays déclarant											
	EUR 12	Belg.-Lux.	Danmark	Deutschl	Ελλάδα	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	UK
	→ 009 GRECE											
	Example 1											
87	5 069	9	18	385		503	266		3 140	503	18	198
88	4 065	1 029		839		431	10		1 321	431		4
89	17 322	25		14 479		28	118		1 077	28		1 566
90	4 179	54	4	573		205	1 374		473	205	4	1 271
91	127					2	6		2	2		115
92	1 918	66	1	152		39	98	1	94	39	1	1 427
94	1 601	2		1 373		32	44		23	32		95
97	2 698	55	39	254		48	825		1 132	48	26	238
98	1 801	4	496	112		130	7		333	130	486	93
99	23 850	32	9	18 453		277	126	13	16	277	9	4 638
⑦ → TOTAL	2 950 421	87 063	40 740	1 142 779		181 188	452 166	7 710	510 609	181 188	40 740	278 218
	024 ISLANDE											
	Example 2											
01	140		14	76			2					48
02	1 137	34	487	402	60	1	199				34	9
03	122 819	2 948	2 413	20 550	9 460	325	12 836		14 500	325	2 948	56 714
04	767		249		25	93				93		307

Key:

- 1) Flow: imports or exports
 - 2) Unit used
 - 3) Reference period
 - 4) Reporting countries: EUR 12 and Member States
 - 5) Geonomenclature code and name of trading partner or economic zone
 - 6) Product code: HS chapter (two digits). Together with other aggregate headings, Chapter 99 also contains goods which are not broken down according to product code, but are kept confidential.
 - 7) TOTAL = total imports from Greece (imports by the Community EUR 12 = 2 950 421 000 ECU, by Federal Republic of Germany = 1 142 779 000 ECU, etc.).
- Example 1: Aircraft imports by Italy (Chapter 88) from Greece amounting to 1 321 000 ECU. This is trade between Member States (intra-EC): the country of consignment is therefore Greece, as the goods may have originated in a third country.
- Example 2: Imports by Greece of fish, crustaceans and molluscs (Chapter 03) from Iceland amounting to 9 460 000 ECU. This is extra-EC trade, the country of origin being Iceland. If Greece deals with the customs formalities on these fish etc. and brings them into free circulation so that another Member State, e.g. France, imports some of them, Greece is then the country of consignment.

A.5. GSP statistics

Under the terms laid down by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the European Economic Community offers generalized tariff preferences for imports of certain products originating from developing countries.

Here EUROSTAT presents statistics on the value of imports having benefited from the generalized system of tariff preferences (GSP) in comparison with statistics on special trade imports.

These show to what extent the developing countries have used the system and what were the products concerned.

The products are described using the serial number taken from the Official Journal in which the annual Regulation is published.

This printed edition presents the statistics broken down by product (volume 1: GSP 1444) or by trading partner (volume 2: GSP 2444). The same tables are available on microfiche.

A.6. Nomenclatures and equivalences

Since 1 January 1988 the Combined Nomenclature (CN) or the Taric development thereof plus, where appropriate, an additional code for extra-Community imports has been used as the product classification, replacing the Nimexe. This represents a relatively far-reaching change, and Eurostat has produced the following publications:

- Nimexe 87-CN 88 correlation table
- CN 88-Nimexe 87 correlation table
- Nimexe year-on-year correlation tables since 1976.

These are in addition to the following annual publications:

- CN self-explanatory descriptions (available in French and English, and soon in German)
- Index to the CN (in preparation)

- Correlation tables
CN-SITC rev.3, NACE/CLIO (D), regulated agricultural products, textile categories, SU
- Correlation tables
SITC rev.3 - CN
NACE/CLIO(D) - CN
Regulated agricultural products - CN
Textile categories - CN
SU - CN
- CN confidentiality notes

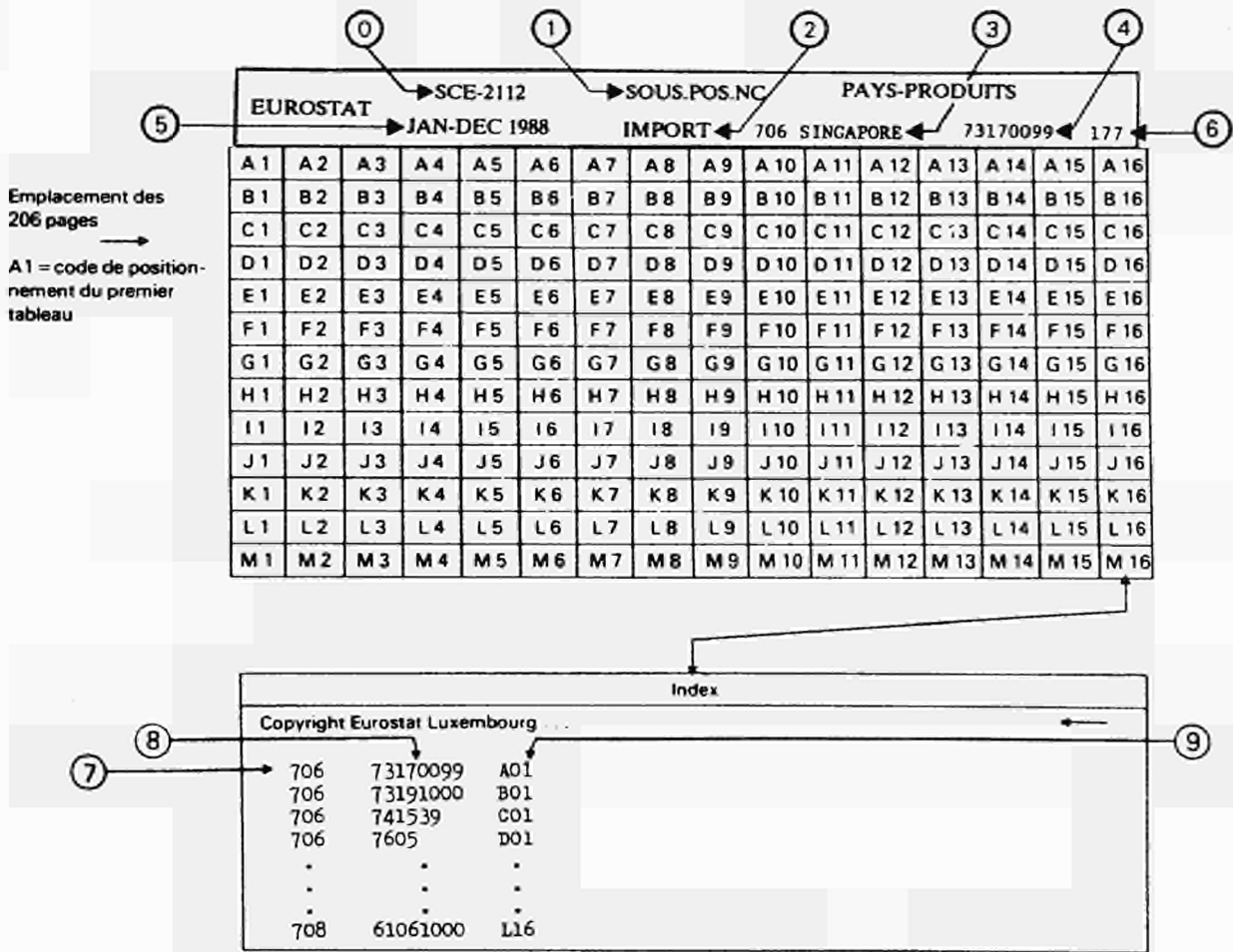
B. Microfiches

B.1. Characteristics

Microfiches are size 14 x 10 cm and are divided into three parts, described below:

- a heading, which can be consulted directly;
- the reproduction, reduced to 1/42 of 206 original-size pages, which can be consulted on the screen of a microfiche reader restoring the pages to their original size. A reader/reproducer can be used to make enlarged photocopies of each page. For external trade statistics, each page corresponds to a table or part of a statistical table described in the various modules of the general programme. The microfiches contained in a module are numbered;
- an alphanumerical index on the last page (position M 16) of each microfiche. This index can be used to locate the page and position the microfiche correctly in the reader.

Layout of a microfiche



Emplacement des
206 pages
→
A1 = code de position-
nement du premier
tableau

Key

Heading:

- 0 Number of module
- 1 Title of statistical production
- 2 Flow
- 3 First trading partner on microfiche (Table A 01)
- 4 Code of first product on the microfiche (Table A 01)
- 5 Reference period
- 6 Serial number of microfiche within a module

Index:

- 7 Trading partner code
- 8 Product code
- 9 Index of position of microfiche on reader keyboard

Contents of publications on microfiches

Titles	SCE catalogue reference	Nomenclatures										Units		Interval	Type of table	
		Combin. Nomen. NIMEXE				SITC					VQ	SU	Prod. Country		Country Prod.	
		8	6	4	2	5	4	3	2	1						
Combined Nomenclature																
CN subheading-8 (Nimexe-6)	1111	X										X		T	X	
CN subheading-8 - SU (NIMEXE-6 - SU)	1112	X											X	T	X	
HS subheading-6	1120		X									X		T	X	
HS heading-4 (NIMEXE-4)	1121			X								X		T	X	
HS chapters-2 (NIMEXE-2)	1131				X							X		T	X	
CN subheading-8 excluding processing traffic (statistical procedure 1 only)	1181	X										X		A	X	
CN-subheading-8 - SU excluding processing traffic (statistical procedure 1 only)	1182	X											X	A	X	
CN subheading-8/6/4/2 (NIMEXE-6/4/2)	2112	X	X	X	X							X		T		X
CN subheading-8/6/4/2 excluding processing traffic (statistical procedure 1 only)	2113	X	X	X	X							X		A		X
SITC																
SITC-5	1311					X						X		T	X	
SITC-5 - SU	1312					X							X	T	X	
SITC-3	1321							X				X		T	X	
SITC-2	1331								X			X		T	X	
SITC-1	1341									X		X		T	X	
SITC-5/4/3/2/1	2311					X	X	X	X	X		X		T		X

Processing traffic									
CN subheading-8 (NIMEXE-6, SCE 1119)	1191	X					X	T	X
CN subheading-8 - SU (NIMEXE-6 - SU, SCE 1118)	1192	X					X	T	X
CN subheading-8/6/4/2 (NIMEXE-6/4/2)	2119	X	X	X	X		X	T	X
Agricultural products									
Regulated agricultural products (1)	1151						X	T	X
Agricultural products according to SITC (2)	1351						X	T	X
Regulated agricultural products (1)	2151						X	T	X
Agricultural products according to SITC (2)	2351						X	T	X
NACE/CLIO									
		NACE/CLIO P				NACE/CLIO D			
NACE/CLIO-3/2/1	2911	X					X	T	X
NACE/CLIO-R44/R25/R6	2912					X	X	T	X
"Surveillance products" publications									
Textiles	1551			Textiles categories		X		T	X
	1552			Textiles categories		X		T	X
	2553			Textiles categories		X		T	X
GSP (3)	1444			Serial number		X	X	T	X
	2444			Serial number				T	X

Key: VQ = values and quantities; SU = supplementary units; T = quarterly; A = annually; CN = Combined nomenclature; HS = Harmonized System

(1) Agricultural products subject to Community regulations.

(2) All agricultural products.

(3) The GSP information has the same structure as described for the paper publication. It is also available in quantities and complementary quantities.

1	2											
3												
4												
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11
SPE-1444 LE 30/11/87 CONFIDENTIELS EXCLUS												
COMMENCE SPECIAL ET SPS - PRESENTATION PRODUITS PAR PAYS - JAN-DEC 1986 VALEURS = 1000 ECU (MOIS = 22)												
30 DECRET 8699/86, ANNEXE 22												
300000 DE 25 000 D'ECUS												
	040 YUGOSLAVIE	2999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2999	0	0
	412 MEXIQUE	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	0
	2000 TOUTS PAYS SPS	4678	527	0	379	0	160	122	0	3969	270	249
		702	89	0	583	0	0	181	0	89	0	249
300030 SAUF HYDRES DE FLOUS, Y COMPRIS LE NIKILUM ET LA NINE OMBAGE												
	720 CHINE	270	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	0
	2001 TOUTS PAYS SPS	270	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	0
300040 EN70, 201 HYDRAZINE ET HYDROXYLAMINE ET LEURS SELS INORGANISQUES; AUTRES BASES, HYDRES, HYDROXYDES ET PEROXYDES METALLIQUES INORGANISQUES, A L'EXCLUSION DES HYDRES D'AMTS												
DE: NIMEXE: 002009, VENTILATION PAR PAYS INCOMPLETE												
UN: NIMEXE: 000010, CONFIDENTIEL												
UN: NIMEXE: 000009, CONFIDENTIEL												
	720 CHINE	8046	12009	0	8046	0	170	3051	0	7	0	1000
		10026	11940	0	7030	0	0	42	0	3	0	904
	040 BRÉSIL	261	97	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		267	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	412 MEXIQUE	169	0	0	19	0	0	270	0	0	0	0
		249	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	0
	040 PEROU	122	0	36	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	109
		164	0	30	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	72
	720 CORÉE DU SUD	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	040 YUGOSLAVIE	70	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	410 CUBA	1773	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1763	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	512 CHILI	70	1	0	82	0	0	43	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	740 DOMINIQUE	60	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000 TOUTS PAYS SPS	3241	12107	36	8678	0	221	3470	0	1768	0	1112
		42812	11940	30	8481	0	0	369	0	3	0	1009

- 1) Number and title of module
- 2) Reference period
- 3) Unit and threshold = 25 000 ECU for special trade if GSP imports = 0
- 4) Reporting countries + Community
- 5) Code (serial number in Official Journal) + abbreviated product description with CCT reference
- 6) EX = figures refer to some of the products covered by this code
- 7) Footnote on the confidentiality of products or parts of products in Nimexe code
- 8) Trading partner
- 9) Economic zone
- 10) Imports under special trade
- 11) Imports benefiting from GSP

1	SPE 1994 LE 14/12/97 CONFIDENTIELS EXCLUS	COUVERNE SPECIAL ET SPE - PRESENTATION PAYS PAR PRESENTS - VALEURS * 1000 ECU (SOMM * 25)										2	
		EUR-12	BENELUX	IRLANDE	DEUTSCHLAND	HELLAS	ESPANA	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	PORTUGAL		U.K.
3	100 TANGANIE												
5	56 TOTAL SPE-ANNEXE	10717 215	4400 0	93 0	341 0	0 0	0 0	214 0	734 0	0 0	0 0	4000 215	
	878420	112 0	112 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
	821816	39 0	27 0	0 0	12 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
	821908	44 0	13 0	0 0	48 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
	821130	1234 0	433 0	0 0	32 0	0 0	16 0	834 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
	56 TOTAL SPE-ANNEXE	1481 0	596 0	0 0	89 0	0 0	24 0	834 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	44 0	
	878030	840 0	292 0	11 0	249 0	3 0	19 0	112 0	0 0	29 0	0 0	112 0	
	878148K	89 0	0 0	0 0	84 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 0	
6	57858EX	434 0	0 0	0 0	48 0	0 0	80 0	112 0	3 0	143 0	0 0	110 0	
	87829EX	8330 0	6899 0	0 0	486 0	0 0	0 0	1383 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
7	87847EX	174291 432	11990 88	6407 288	107942 2	0 0	142 0	4949 0	178 0	10827 0	0 0	23948 92	
	87893EX	428 0	194 0	0 0	210 0	0 0	0 0	21 0	0 0	4 0	0 0	4 0	
	87854EX	873 0	282 0	0 0	885 0	0 0	0 0	92 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	18 0	
	87867EX	672 0	341 0	0 0	280 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	223 0	
	87819EX	1886 0	82 0	0 0	3404 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	314 0	
	57 TOTAL SPE-ANNEXE	186926 432	19349 88	6807 288	111823 2	3 0	411 0	6489 0	178 0	10811 0	0 0	24604 92	
	89898	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
	94 TOTAL SPE-ANNEXE	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
	TOTAL TANGANIE	214446 1542	27081 432	6481 287	114024 288	3 0	427 0	8417 88	964 0	20647 0	0 0	27442 92	

- 1) Number and title of module
- 2) Reference period
- 3) Unit and threshold = 25 000 ECU for special trade if GSP imports = 0
- 4) Reporting countries + Community
- 5) Trading partner
- 6) Product code (serial number in Official Journal) (abbreviated product description is given in the annex to the tables and in volume 1)
- 7) EX = figures refer to some of the products covered by this code
- 8) Imports under special trade
- 9) Imports under GSP

B.2. Schematic description of subject matter of microfiche publications

Combined Nomenclature: Product/country tables

SCE 1111 - CN Subheading 8 (Nimexe 6 up to 1987)

Imports/exports
Values and quantities
All statistical procedures together
Available since 1976
Quarterly
Number of microfiches: 220 per period (Nimexe 170)

SCE 1112 - CN Subheading 8 - SU (Nimexe 6 - SU up to 1987)

Imports/exports
Supplementary units
All statistical procedures together
Available since 1976
Quarterly
Number of microfiches: 30 per period (Nimexe 20)

SCE 1120 - HS Subheading

Imports/exports
Values and quantities
All statistical procedures together
Available since 1988
Quarterly
Number of microfiches: 130 per period

SCE 1121 - HS Heading (Nimexe 4 up to 1987)

Imports/exports
Values and quantities
All statistical procedures together
Available since 1976
Quarterly
Number of microfiches: 45 per period (Nimexe 20)

SCE 1131 - HS Chapter (Nimexe 2 up to 1987)

Imports/exports
Values and quantities
All statistical procedures together
Available since 1976
Quarterly
Number of microfiches: 7 per period

SCE 1181 - CN Subheading 8

Imports/exports
Values and quantities
Excluding processing traffic (statistical procedure 1 only)
Available since 1988
Annual
Number of microfiches: 200 per year

SCE 1182 - CN Subheading 8 - SU

Imports/exports
Supplementary units
Excluding processing traffic (statistical procedure 1 only)
Available since 1988
Annual
Number of microfiches: 30 per year

SCE 1191 - CN Subheading 8 Processing traffic (SCE 1119 - Nimexe 6 up to 1987)

Imports/exports
Values and quantities
Breakdown by statistical procedure
Available since 1977
Quarterly
Number of microfiches: 120 per period

SCE 1192 - CN Subheading 8 Processing traffic - SU (SCE 1118 - Nimexe 6 up to 1987)

Imports/exports
Supplementary units
Breakdown by statistical procedure
Available since 1977
Quarterly
Number of microfiches: 20 per period

SCE 1151 - Regulated agricultural products

Imports/exports of agricultural products subject to Community regulation
Values and quantities
All statistical procedures together
Available since 1987
Quarterly
Number of microfiches: 2 per period

Combined Nomenclature: Country/product tables

SCE 2112 - CN Subheading 8/6/4/2 (Nimexe 6/4/2 up to 1987)

Imports/exports
Values and quantities
All statistical procedures together
Available since 1979
Quarterly
Number of microfiches per period: 500 (Nimexe approx. 270)

SCE 2113 - CN Subheading 8/6/4/2

Imports/exports
Values and quantities
Excluding processing traffic (statistical procedure 1 only)
Available from 1988
Annual
Number of microfiches per year: 570

SCE 2119 - CN Subheading 8/6/4/2 (Nimexe 6/4/2 up to 1987) Processing traffic

Imports/exports
Values and quantities
Breakdown by statistical procedure
Available since 1977
Quarterly
Number of microfiches per period: 450 (Nimexe approx. 200)

SCE 2151 - Regulated agricultural products

Imports/exports of agricultural products subject to Community regulation
Values and quantities
All statistical procedures together
Available since 1976
Quarterly
Number of microfiches per period: 6

SITC¹ :Products/countries**SCE 1311 - SITC 5**

Imports/exports
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1976
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 60

SCE 1312 - SITC 5 - SU

Imports/exports
 Supplementary units
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1976
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 7

SCE 1321 - SITC 3

Imports/exports
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1976
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 13

SCE 1331 - SITC 2

Imports/exports
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1976
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 2

SCE 1341 - SITC 1

Imports/exports
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1976
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 2

SCE 1351 - Agricultural products

Imports/exports of agricultural products
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1975
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 2

SITC¹: Countries/products**SCE 2311 - SITC 5/4/3/2/1**

Imports/exports
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1976
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 100

SCE 2351 - Agricultural products

Imports/exports of agricultural products
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1975
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 2

NACE/CLIO: Countries/products**SCE 2911 - NACE/CLIO 3/2/1**

Imports/exports
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available from 1976 to 1987
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 15

SCE 2912 - NACE/CLIO R44/R25/R6

Imports/exports
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1976
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 14

Textiles nomenclature: Products/countries**SCE 1551 - Textiles**

Imports/exports
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1988
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 5

SCE 1552 - Textiles - SU

Imports/exports
 Supplementary units
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1988
 Number of microfiches per period: 2

Countries/products**SCE 2553 - Textiles**

Imports/exports
 Values and quantities
 All statistical procedures together
 Available since 1988
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 5

GSP 1444

Imports
 Values, quantities and additional quantities
 available from 1987
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 20
 Classified by products benefiting

GSP 2444

Imports
 Values, quantities and supplementary units
 Available from 1987
 Quarterly
 Number of microfiches per period: 20
 Classified by countries benefiting

1 1978 – 1987; SITC rev. 3: from 1988.

1 SITC rev. 1: 1976 and 1977; SITC rev. 2: 1978-1987; SITC rev. 3: from 1988.

C. Magnetic files

External trade statistics, classification tables and details of equivalence between various classifications are available on magnetic tape. External trade statistics files have the following specifications:

Density:	6250 BPI
Label:	Standard IBM
Record format:	F (fixed)
Record length:	39
Block length:	15600 (400)
Sorting:	1 - 18

Structure of external trade data record

Positions	Zone designation
1	Flow 1 = Import 2 = Export
2 - 10	Product code, left-justified
11	Geographical grouping code 0 = country 1 = grouping
12 - 14	Trading partner code according to Geonomenclature
15	Statistical procedure
16 - 18	Reporting country code according to Geonomenclature
19 - 25	Values in 1 000 ECU S9 (13) compact 3
26 - 32	Quantities (weight in tonnes) S9 (13) compact 3
33 - 39	Supplementary units S9 (13) compact 3

The use of magnetic files is subject to certain restrictions as set out in the general conditions of sale, cf. "Useful information" section.

The following publications are available on magnetic tape:

I. Special trade - imports and/or exports

Ref. No	Title	Description
OBNC	Classification	Imports and/or exports comprising special trade of the Member States of the European Community according to the eight-digit Combined Nomenclature (CN), with the following characteristics: Reporting countries (Member States) Trading partners (country of origin or of consignment in the case of imports, country of destination in the case of exports) Statistical procedure Statistical value Net weight Supplementary units of measurement for certain goods
OBNI	Nimexe	Imports/and or exports comprising special trade of the Member States of the European Community according to the six-digit Nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States (Nimexe), with the following characteristics: Reporting countries (Member States) Trading partners (country of origin or of consignment in the case of imports, country of destination in the case of exports) Statistical procedure Statistical value Net weight Supplementary units of measurement for certain goods

N. Réf.	Titre	Description
OBTD	CCT	Imports and/or exports comprising special trade of the Member States of the European Community according to the Nomenclature of products in the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) compiled from Nimexe data. Same characteristics as the OBNI tape for the six-digit CCT codes.
OBCT	SITC	Imports and/or exports comprising special trade of the Member States of the European Community according to the UN Standard International Trade Classification, rev.3 (SITC rev.2 up to 1987). These statistics are compiled from Nimexe data and have the same characteristics as the OBNI tape for the products as per the SITC five-digit codes.
OBNS	Classifications	Imports and/or exports comprising special trade of the Member States of the European Community and classified according to the specific nomenclatures based on the Nimexe, with the same characteristics as the OBNI tape. The existing classifications are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combined Nomenclature (eight-digit, six-digit, four-digit, three-digit) - Nimexe (six-digit, four-digit, two-digit) - SITC (five-digit, four-digit, three-digit, two-digit and one-digit) - NACE/CLIO - Textile categories - Regulated agricultural products
OBCO	Code tables	Product code tables with description according to Combined Nomenclature according to Nimexe (up to 1987) according to SITC rev.3 (SITC rev.2 up to 1987) according to another nomenclature (textiles, NACE/CLIO, agricultural products)
OBRE	Correlation tables	Tables showing correlations between the product codes used in two different classifications

Summary of information available on magnetic tape

	Classifications														Unit		Statistical procedure	
	Combined nomenclature				SITC					NACE/CLIO	Textile categories	Regulated agricultural products	Agricultural products (SITC)	CCT 6	VQ	SU		
	Nimexe				5	4	3	2	1									
	8	6	4	2														
Combined Nomenclature file	X															X	X	X
Nimexe file		X														X	X	X
SITC file					X											X	X	
CCT file													X			X		X
Specific nomenclature files		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X		
Labelled tables	X	X			X					X	X	X		X		X		
Inter-classification correlation tables	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			

D. OTHER MEDIA

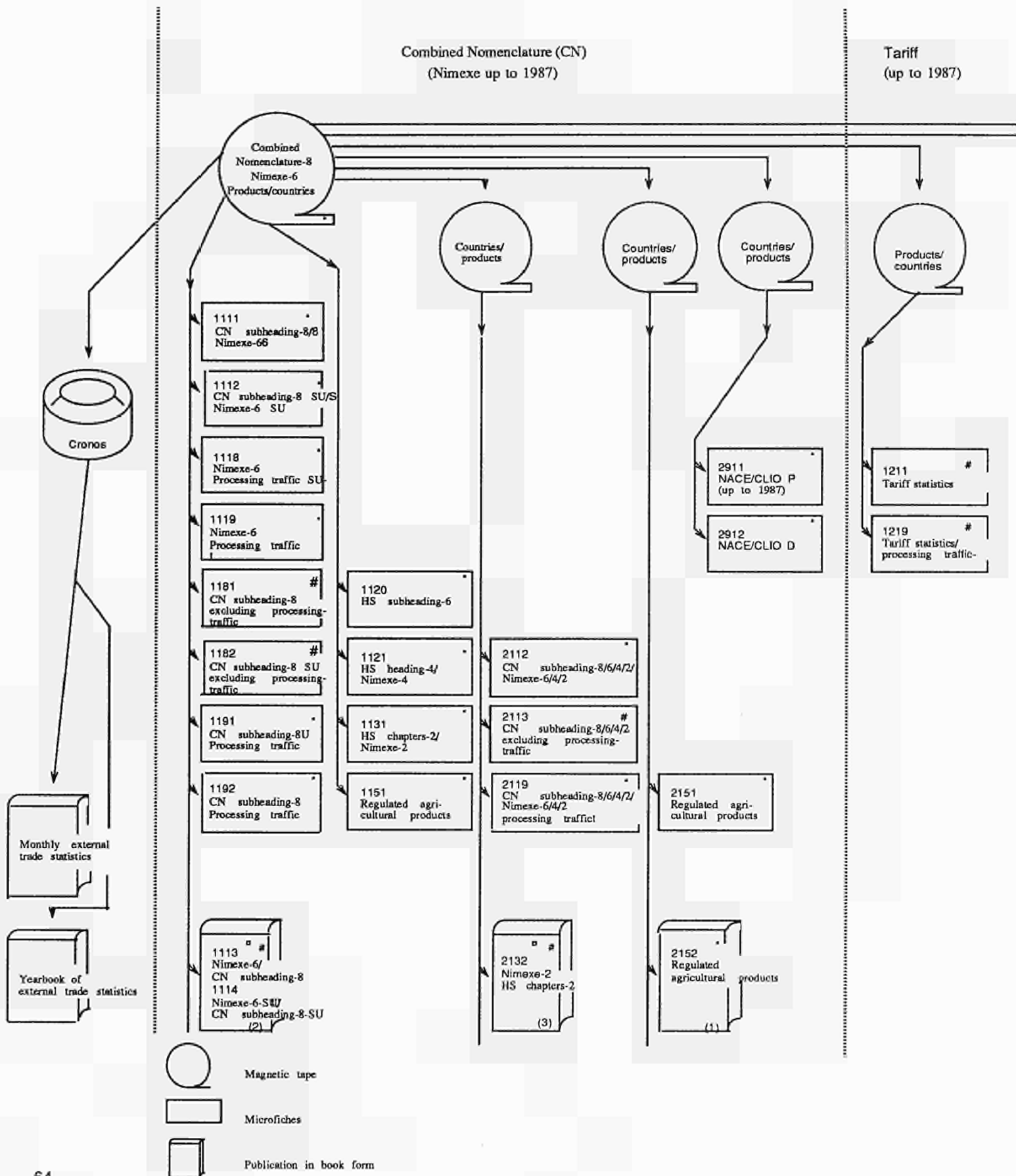
Diskettes/CD-ROM

External trade statistics subsets are available on diskette.

Standard products are being defined, as a prerequisite for the general use of diskettes. The relevant information will be available in due course.

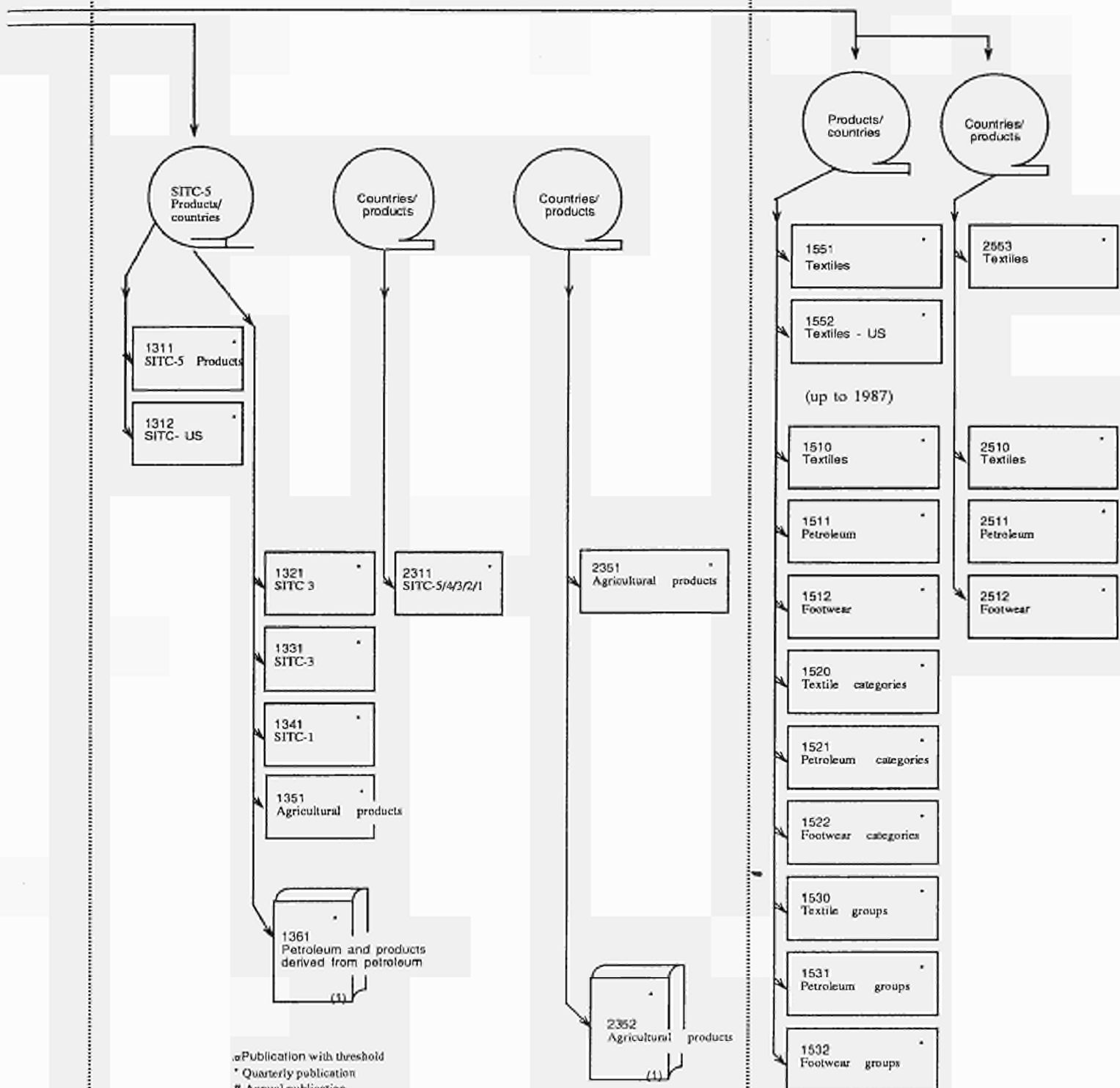
At the same time, the supply on CD-ROM of detailed monthly external trade figures for the major sectors of activity is being considered.

General publication programme for Community external trade statistics



SITC rev.3
(SITC rev.2 up to 1987)

Surveillance



* Publication with threshold
 * Quarterly publication
 # Annual publication
 (1) Published in the form of special tables in the monthly external trade bulletin
 (2) Analytical tables of foreign trade - volumes A-L
 (3) Analytical tables of foreign trade - volume Z

ES Clasificación de las publicaciones de Eurostat**TEMA**

- 1 Estadísticas generales (azul oscuro)
- 2 Economía y finanzas (violeta)
- 3 Población y condiciones sociales (amarillo)
- 4 Energía e industria (azul claro)
- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura y pesca (verde)
- 6 Comercio exterior (rojo)
- 7 Servicios y transportes (naranja)
- 8 Medio ambiente (turquesa)
- 9 Diversos (marrón)

SERIE

- A Anuarios
- B Coyuntura
- C Cuentas, encuestas y estadísticas
- D Estudios y análisis
- E Métodos
- F Estadísticas rápidas

GR Ταξινόμηση των δημοσιεύσεων της Eurostat**ΘΕΜΑ**

- 1 Γενικές στατιστικές (βαθύ μπλε)
- 2 Οικονομία και δημοσιονομικά (βιολετί)
- 3 Πληθυσμός και κοινωνικές συνθήκες (κίτρινο)
- 4 Ενέργεια και βιομηχανία (μπλε)
- 5 Γεωργία, δάση και αλιεία (πράσινο)
- 6 Εξωτερικό εμπόριο (κόκκινο)
- 7 Υπηρεσίες και μεταφορές (παρτοκαλί)
- 8 Περιβάλλον (τουρκουάζ)
- 9 Διάφορα (καφέ)

ΣΕΙΡΑ

- A Επετηρίδες
- B Συγκυρία
- C Λογαρισμοί, έρευνες και στατιστικές
- D Μελέτες και αναλύσεις
- E Μέθοδοι
- F Ταχείες στατιστικές

IT Classificazione delle pubblicazioni dell'Eurostat**TEMA**

- 1 Statistiche generali (blu)
- 2 Economia e finanze (viola)
- 3 Popolazione e condizioni sociali (giallo)
- 4 Energia e industria (azzurro)
- 5 Agricoltura, foreste e pesca (verde)
- 6 Commercio estero (rosso)
- 7 Servizi e trasporti (arancione)
- 8 Ambiente (turchese)
- 9 Diversi (marrone)

SERIE

- A Anuari
- B Tendenze congiunturali
- C Conti, indagini e statistiche
- D Studi e analisi
- E Metodi
- F Note rapide

DA Klassifikation af Eurostats publikationer**EMNE**

- 1 Almene statistikker (mørkeblå)
- 2 Økonomi og finanser (violet)
- 3 Befolkning og sociale forhold (gul)
- 4 Energi og industri (blå)
- 5 Landbrug, skovbrug og fiskeri (grøn)
- 6 Udenrigshandel (rod)
- 7 Tjenesteydelser og transport (orange)
- 8 Miljø (turkis)
- 9 Diverse statistikker (brun)

SERIE

- A Årbøger
- B Konjunkturoversigter
- C Regnskaber, tællinger og statistikker
- D Undersøgelser og analyser
- E Metoder
- F Ekspresoversigter

EN Classification of Eurostat publications**THEME**

- 1 General statistics (midnight blue)
- 2 Economy and finance (violet)
- 3 Population and social conditions (yellow)
- 4 Energy and industry (blue)
- 5 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
- 6 Foreign trade (red)
- 7 Services and transport (orange)
- 8 Environment (turquoise)
- 9 Miscellaneous (brown)

SERIES

- A Yearbooks
- B Short-term trends
- C Accounts, surveys and statistics
- D Studies and analyses
- E Methods
- F Rapid reports

NL Classificatie van de publicaties van Eurostat**ONDERWERP**

- 1 Algemene statistiek (donkerblauw)
- 2 Economie en financiën (paars)
- 3 Bevolking en sociale voorwaarden (geel)
- 4 Energie en industrie (blauw)
- 5 Landbouw, bosbouw en visserij (groen)
- 6 Buitenlandse handel (rood)
- 7 Diensten en vervoer (oranje)
- 8 Milieu (turkoois)
- 9 Diverse statistieken (bruin)

SERIE

- A Jaarboeken
- B Conjunctuur
- C Rekeningen, enquêtes en statistieken
- D Studies en analyses
- E Methoden
- F Spoedberichten

DE Gliederung der Veröffentlichungen des Eurostat**THEMENKREIS**

- 1 Allgemeine Statistik (Dunkelblau)
- 2 Wirtschaft und Finanzen (Violett)
- 3 Bevölkerung und soziale Bedingungen (Gelb)
- 4 Energie und Industrie (Blau)
- 5 Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei (Grün)
- 6 Außenhandel (Rot)
- 7 Dienstleistungen und Verkehr (Orange)
- 8 Umwelt (Türkis)
- 9 Verschiedenes (Braun)

REIHE

- A Jahrbücher
- B Konjunktur
- C Konten, Erhebungen und Statistiken
- D Studien und Analysen
- E Methoden
- F Schnellberichte

FR Classification des publications de l'Eurostat**THÈME**

- 1 Statistiques générales (bleu nuit)
- 2 Économie et finances (violet)
- 3 Population et conditions sociales (jaune)
- 4 Énergie et industrie (bleu)
- 5 Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche (vert)
- 6 Commerce extérieur (rouge)
- 7 Services et transports (orange)
- 8 Environnement (turquoise)
- 9 Divers (brun)

SÉRIE

- A Annales
- B Conjuncture
- C Comptes, enquêtes et statistiques
- D Études et analyses
- E Méthodes
- F Statistiques rapides

PT Classificação das publicações do Eurostat**TEMA**

- 1 Estatísticas gerais (azul escuro)
- 2 Economia e finanças (violeta)
- 3 População e condições sociais (amarelo)
- 4 Energia e indústria (azul)
- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura e pesca (verde)
- 6 Comércio externo (vermelho)
- 7 Serviços e transportes (laranja)
- 8 Ambiente (turquesa)
- 9 Diversos (castanho)

SÉRIE

- A Anuários
- B Conjuntura
- C Contas, inquéritos e estatísticas
- D Estudos e análises
- E Métodos
- F Estatísticas rápidas

European Communities — Commission

External trade statistics — User's guide — Third edition 1990

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

1990 — 65 pp. — 21.0 × 29.7 cm

Theme 6: Foreign trade (red covers)
Series E: Methods

ES, DA, DE, GR, EN, FR, IT, NL, PT

ISBN 92-826-1366-6

Catalogue number: CA-58-90-069-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 12.50

Eurostat's aim in publishing the third edition of this guide is to assist the users of its external trade statistics.

This publication provides the indispensable basic methodological information required by the individual user and helps him find his way through the mass of statistical material produced by Eurostat.

The guide contains a list and a description of Eurostat's printed publications and publications on microfiche and magnetic tapes, with prices and subscription terms, and also informs the user whether the data bases and information can be accessed via public data communications networks.

**Venta y suscripciones • Salg og abonnement • Verkauf und Abonnement • Πωλήσεις και συνδρομές
Sales and subscriptions • Vente et abonnements • Vendita e abbonamenti
Verkoop en abonnementen • Venda e assinaturas**

BELGIQUE / BELGIË

**Moniteur belge /
Beigisch Staatsblad**

Rue de Louvain 42 / Leuvenseweg 42
1000 Bruxelles / 1000 Brussel
Tél. (02) 512 00 26
Fax 511 01 84
CCP / Postrekening 000-2005502-27

Autres distributeurs /
Overige verkooppunten

**Librairie européenne/
Europese Boekhandel**

Avenue Albert Jonnart 50 /
Albert Jonnartlaan 50
1200 Bruxelles / 1200 Brussel
Tél. (02) 734 02 81
Fax 735 08 60

Jean De Lannoy

Avenue du Roi 202 /Koningslaan 202
1060 Bruxelles / 1060 Brussel
Tél. (02) 538 51 69
Télex 63220 UNBOOK B

CREDOC

Rue de la Montagne 34 / Bergstraat 34
Bte 11 / Bus 11
1000 Bruxelles / 1000 Brussel

DANMARK

J. H. Schultz Information A/S

EF-Publikationer

Ottiliavej 18
2500 Valby
Tlf. 36 44 22 66
Fax 36 44 01 41
Girokonto 6 00 08 86

BR DEUTSCHLAND

Bundesanzeiger Verlag

Breite Straße
Postfach 10 80 06
5000 Köln 1
Tel. (0221) 20 29-0
Fernschreiber:
ANZEIGER BONN 8 882 595
Fax 20 29 278

GREECE

G.C. Eleftheroudakis SA

International Bookstore
Nikis Street 4
10563 Athens
Tel. (01) 322 63 23
Telex 219410 ELEF
Fax 323 98 21

ESPAÑA

Boletín Oficial del Estado

Trafalgar, 27
28010 Madrid
Tel. (91) 446 60 00

Mundi-Prensa Libros, S.A.

Castelló, 37
28001 Madrid
Tel. (91) 431 33 99 (Libros)
431 32 22 (Suscripciones)
435 36 37 (Dirección)

Télex 49370-MPLI-E
Fax (91) 275 39 98

Sucursal:

Librería Internacional AEDOS

Consejo de Ciento, 391
08009 Barcelona
Tel. (93) 301 86 15
Fax (93) 317 01 41

Generalitat de Catalunya:

Libreria Rambla dels estudis

Rambla, 118 (Palau Moja)
08002 Barcelona
Tel. (93) 302 68 35
302 64 62

FRANCE

**Journal officiel
Service des publications
des Communautés européennes**

26, rue Desaix
75727 Paris Cedex 15
Tél. (1) 40 58 75 00
Fax (1) 40 58 75 74

IRELAND

**Government Publications
Sales Office**

Sun Alliance House
Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Tel. 71 03 09

or by post

Government Stationery Office

EEC Section

6th floor
Bishop Street
Dublin 8
Tel. 78 16 66
Fax 78 06 45

ITALIA

Licosa Spa

Via Benedetto Fortini, 120/10
Casella postale 552
50125 Firenze
Tel. (055) 64 54 15
Fax 64 12 57
Telex 570466 LICOSA I
CCP 343 509

Subagenti:

**Libreria scientifica
Lucio de Biasio - AEIOU**

Via Meravigli, 16
20123 Milano
Tel. (02) 80 76 79

Herder Editrice e Libreria

Piazza Montecitorio, 117-120
00186 Roma
Tel. (06) 679 46 28/679 53 04

Libreria giuridica

Via 12 Ottobre, 172/R
16121 Genova
Tel. (010) 59 56 93

GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

Abonnements seulement
Subscriptions only
Nur für Abonnements

Messageries Paul Kraus

11, rue Christophe Plantin
2339 Luxembourg
Tél. 499 88 88
Télex 2515
CCP 49242-63

NEDERLAND

SDU uitgeverij

Christoffel Plantijnstraat 2
Postbus 20014
2500 EA 's-Gravenhage
Tel. (070) 78 98 80 (bestellingen)
Fax (070) 47 63 51

PORTUGAL

Imprensa Nacional

Casa da Moeda, EP
Rua D. Francisco Manuel de Melo, 5
1092 Lisboa Codex
Tel. (01) 69 34 14

**Distribuidora de Livros
Bertrand, Ld.ª**

Grupo Bertrand, SA
Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A
Apartado 37
2700 Amadora Codex
Tel. (01) 493 90 50 - 494 87 88
Telex 15798 BERDIS
Fax 491 02 55

UNITED KINGDOM

HMSO Books (PC 16)

HMSO Publications Centre
51 Nine Elms Lane
London SW8 5DR
Tel. (071) 873 9090
Fax GP3 873 8463

Sub-agent:

Alan Armstrong Ltd

2 Arkwright Road
Reading, Berks RG2 0SQ
Tel. (0734) 75 18 55
Telex 849937 AAALTD G
Fax (0734) 75 51 64

CANADA

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd

Mail orders — Head Office:
1294 Algoma Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1B 3W8
Tel. (613) 741 43 33
Fax (613) 741 54 39
Telex 0534783

Ottawa Store:

61 Sparks Street
Tel. (613) 238 89 85

Toronto Store:

211 Yonge Street
Tel. (416) 363 31 71

JAPAN

Kinokuniya Company Ltd

17-7 Shinjuku 3-Chome
Shiniuku-ku
Tokyo 160-91
Tel. (03) 354 01 31

Journal Department

PO Box 55 Chitose
Tokyo 156
Tel. (03) 439 01 24

MAGYAR

Agroinform

Központ:
Budapest I., Attila út 93. H-1012
Levélcim:
Budapest, Pf.: 15 H-1253
Tel. 36 (1) 56 82 11
Telex (22) 4717 AGINF H-61

ÖSTERREICH

**Manz'sche Verlags-
und Universitätsbuchhandlung**

Kohlmart 16
1014 Wien
Tel. (0222) 531 61-0
Telex 11 25 00 BOX A
Fax (0222) 531 61-81

SCHWEIZ / SUISSE / SVIZZERA

OSECE

Stampfenbachstraße 85
8035 Zürich
Tel. (01) 365 51 51
Fax (01) 365 54 11

SVERIGE

BTJ

Box 200
22100 Lund
Tel. (046) 18 00 00
Fax (046) 18 01 25

TÜRKIYE

Dünya süper web ofset A.Ş.

Naribahçe Sokak No. 15
Cağaloğlu
Istanbul
Tel. 512 01 90
Telex 23822 DSVO-TR

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNIPUB

4611-F Assembly Drive
Lanham, MD 20706-4391
Tel. Toll Free (800) 274 4888
Fax (301) 459 0056
Telex 7108260418

YUGOSLAVIA

Privrednivjesnik

Rooseveltov Trg 2
41000 Zagreb
Tel. 44 64 28
44 98 35
43 32 80
44 34 22
Teleks 21524 YU

**AUTRES PAYS
OTHER COUNTRIES
ANDERE LÄNDER**

**Office des publications officielles
des Communautés européennes**

2, rue Mercier
L-2985 Luxembourg
Tél. 49 92 81
Télex PUBOF LU 1324 b
Fax 48 85 73
CC bancaire BIL 8-109/6003/700

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg
ECU 12.50



OFICINA DE LAS PUBLICACIONES OFICIALES DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
KONTORET FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS OFFICIELLE PUBLIKATIONER
AMT FÜR AMTLICHE VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
Υ ΠΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΩΝ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΙΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
OFFICE DES PUBLICATIONS OFFICIELLES DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
UFFICIO DELLE PUBBLICAZIONI UFFICIALI DELLE COMUNITA EUROPEE
BUREAU VOOR OFFICIELE PUBLIKATIES DER EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN
SERVICO DAS PUBLICAÇÕES OFICIAIS DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS

ISBN 92-826-1366-6



9 789282 613665