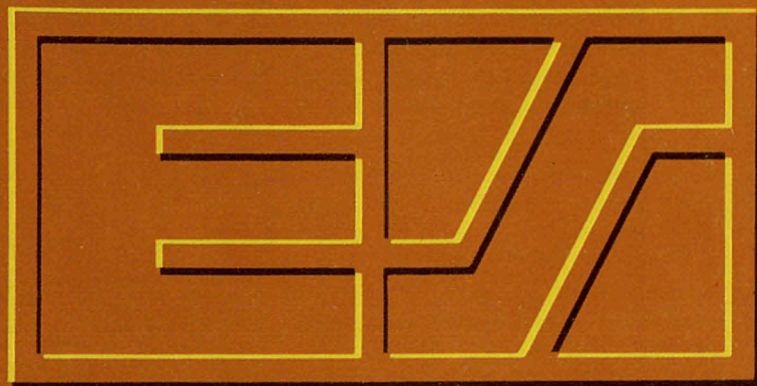


eurostat news

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This publication contains the principal statistical indicators. The work is divided into six sections:

1. General statistics; 2. National accounts, finances and balance of payments; 3. Population and social conditions;
4. Industry and services; 5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
6. External trade.

The data cover the period 1972 to 1981 and relate to the EC countries, Spain, Portugal, the United States and Japan. Comparisons between two periods are often expressed in percentages or as an index number. The most important features are shown in graph form.

Classification of Eurostat publications

| Themes | Sub-themes |
|--|--|
| 1. General statistics | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. General statistics2. Regional general statistics3. Third-country statistics |
| 2. National accounts, finances and balances of payments | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. National accounts2. Accounts of sectors3. Accounts of branches4. Money and finance5. Regional accounts and finance6. Balances of payments7. Prices |
| 3. Population and social conditions | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Population2. Social conditions3. Education and training4. Employment5. Social protection6. Wages and salaries |
| 4. Industry and services | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Industry, general2. Energy3. Iron and steel4. Transport and services |
| 5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Agriculture, general2. Agriculture, production and balances3. Agriculture, prices4. Agriculture, accounts5. Agriculture, structure6. Forestry7. Fisheries |
| 6. Foreign trade | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nomenclature2. Community trade, general3. Trade with developing countries |
| 9. Miscellaneous | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Miscellaneous statistics2. Miscellaneous information |

General information

The publications of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) are grouped according to 'themes' and 'sub-themes', of which the reader will find a classification overleaf.

Eurostat News provides the public with a regular flow of information on the progress of the SOEC publications programme. The presentation is such that it is clear which publications have been **published** in the course of the last quarter and which are about **to be published** and will thus be available in the near future. There follows a list of 'periodicals', indicating their frequency of publication (monthly, quarterly, half-yearly).

The information provided on each publication is as follows: 'theme' to which the work belongs, title of volume, international classification number (ISBN or ISSN), languages in which available, format, number of pages, price and brief summary of content. For practical reasons, the *price* is given in only one currency, the BFR (Belgian franc) which is the legal tender in the country of publication (the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg). The price thus indicated applies when orders are placed directly with the **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities** (L-2985 Luxembourg, 5 rue du Commerce — postal cheque account (CCP) 19 190-81 — bank

current account BIL 8-109/6003/300) and serves as a rough guide to the prices in the various national currencies in the event of purchase from the sales offices which are listed on the third page of the cover. The languages in which the publications are available

are shown by the following abbreviations: M = multilingual, i.e. in all the official languages of the European Communities, DA = Danish, DE = German, GR = Greek, EN = English, FR = French, IT = Italian, NL = Dutch.

Users who wish to order publications directly from the Publications Office (or to take out subscriptions) will find an **order form** on the last page of *Eurostat News*. It need only be detached, legibly completed and sent to the address indicated.

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Officials of the Commission of the European Communities who are *employed in Brussels* should apply to the Eurostat 'Data Shop' (U.P.B. Building, 120 Rue de la Loi, Brussels — Office 4/11, Tel. 5 15 04).

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NEWS ITEMS

The work of Eurostat in 1982

The following report was presented to the Conference of the Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes, held in Leeds Castle, Kent, UK, 27-29 April 1983. It provides a comprehensive review of Eurostat activity in the previous 12 months.

GENERAL

Following the new priorities laid down in the fifth statistical programme of the European Commission (1982-84) (COM(81)327), the Statistical Office of the European Communities made considerable progress in 1982 in expanding existing data banks and creating new ones.

The largest data bank, Cronos, increased in size to over 1¼ million time series. About half of these are made available as a commercial service by hosts on the Euronet network. The Community external trade statistics (Comext) are also available on-line through these services, which will be increased in March 1983 by launchings in Washington and Amsterdam. In December 1982, an experimental demonstration of the possibilities of direct consultation by national statistical services of the Eurostat data banks was given at INSEE in Paris.

A first study was completed of the possibilities of the transmission of statistical data over international networks, examining *inter alia* aspects such as the implications for the organization of work in national statistical offices, the development of a Community-wide statistical communications architecture and the need for a European statistical data transfer format standard.

Use of the UN Comtrade data base at the ICC Geneva has increased and permanent leased lines with fast remote printers have been installed, one in Brussels and one in Luxembourg. A link between Eurostat and the Inter-

national Energy Agency in Paris for the exchange of energy data has been proposed. Eurostat is also participating in certain far-reaching projects of the Commission – Caddia (urgent data transfer over networks in the areas of foreign trade and agriculture) and Insis, a project to link first the European Community institutions and later the Community Member States by an integrated services digital network.

GENERAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS

National accounts

Methodological development work

In 1982 the international community of national accounts experts entered upon a period of reflection, which should lead to a revision of international systems of national accounts at the beginning of the 1990s.

The statistical Office is playing an active part in this work. Several important meetings at Eurostat, the OECD and the United Nations have been devoted to these questions. Thus, the Conference of Directors-General of National Statistical Institutes had the opportunity in May 1982 to examine all the Eurostat guidelines on the development of national accounts. A group of experts convened by the United Nations in New York in March 1982, in which Eurostat participated, laid the foundations for the study of a number of subjects for which long-term revision is envisaged. These subjects were dealt with in greater detail in further meetings of the OECD and of the Economic Commission for Europe. Finally, an 'inter-secretariat liaison group' was set up to coordinate the work programmes of the three organizations concerned: Eurostat, the United Nations and the OECD.

In this general context of reflection, Eurostat concentrated in 1982 on the following problems:

- (i) compilation of experimental supplementary tables on goods and services produced and/or distributed by general government;
- (ii) initial study on alternative methods of measuring 'income' in national accounts;
- (iii) initial study of the utility and definition of a 'consumption subsidies' concept in national accounts.

Current work

All national accounts data are now available in the Eurostat data banks. This data-storage work was completed in 1982 with the creation of the data base on general government accounts and statistics.

Moreover, the Working Party on Input-Output Tables has drawn up the programme of tables for the five-year period from 1980 to 1984.

Analysis

Finally, in the field of accounts analysis, the bulk of the Office's work in 1982 was devoted to establishing data bases for the multisectoral macro-economic models of the Commission. Particular attention was devoted to the use of models derived from the energy input-output tables.

Nomenclatures

1982 was mainly devoted to preparing the fourth meeting of the joint Eurostat/UNSO group on harmonization of nomenclatures at the world level, which will take place in May 1983.

A preliminary version of the ISCAP (Integrated system of classifications for activities and products) has now been completed as far as the transportable goods section is concerned; it will have to be examined at the meeting of the joint group in May 1983. Attention will then be given to the construction and services sectors.

Regional statistics

Seminar on the situation and prospects of regional accounts in the Community

The seminar took place in Luxembourg from 30 November to 3 December 1982, and about 100-120 statisticians and users of regional accounts took part. It was chaired by Mr L. Pinto and the Regional and Financial Statistics Division acted as the secretariat. The documents presented at the seminar will be printed in a separate publication in 1983.

Compilation of regional statistics for the second report on the economic and social situation of the regions in the Community

The collection of statistics at regional levels II and III needed for drawing up the second regional report represents a considerable task for Eurostat and the national statistical services. The work is carried out in cooperation with the Working Party on Economic Accounts and Statistical Indicators at the Regional Level.

Development work

Regional accounts methodology

The methods used for compiling regional accounts in the Member States were described by the national statistical services in texts distributed at the seminar of 30 November to 3 December 1982.

Regional accounts

Value added is now determined at regional level III by groups of sectors for most Member States. A study is in progress in France on the possibilities for estimating value added by *département* and by group of branches (agriculture, industry and services).

Balance of payments and international capital movements

Harmonization of national methods

The notes describing the methods of calculating balance of payments in the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, France, Greece and the United Kingdom, revised and harmonized in accordance with the fourth edition of the IMF Manual, have almost been completed. These notes will be published in 1983.

Global balance of payments

After revising and improving information on global balance of payments (quarterly and monthly data) to stress its short-term nature, Eurostat is now working on the planning and compilation of an 'instant reference book' containing the balance-of-payments series and other macro-economic reference series.

Financial accounts, banking and monetary statistics

The Office has compiled a set of statistical and analytical documents covering the main financial series included in the general short-term information file of the Cronos data bank. These documents will be kept up to date in the future.

For the same purpose of improving methodological knowledge, the Office has drawn up a manual explaining the differences between the financial series covering similar subjects contained in the OECD file on main economic indicators and those contained in the Eurostat file on general short-term information.

The Office has also commissioned Professor Gex to study the problems involved in drawing up a Community manual of financial balance sheets.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Employment and unemployment

During the course of 1982, priority in demographic and social statistics was necessarily given to statistics required to service labour market problems, including unemployment of young persons, duration of unemployment and the crisis of employment in steel. Both the monthly statistical bulletin on registered unemployment and the statistical bulletins on employment were extended to meet demands from the user directorates-general.

Eurostat was closely involved with the ILO, first in preparing for the XIII International Conference of Labour Statisticians organized by the International Labour Office, and later in the year by participation in the Conference which covered several aspects of labour statistics (employment, unemployment, wages and work accidents).

The completion in 1982 of the processing of the results of the Community labour force sample survey for 1981 – rather later than usual partly because response by some countries was delayed on account of the work coinciding with work on the census of population – was a priority. Detailed preparation for the 1983 survey, taking account of the changes proposed at the ILO Conference was a major task.

A number of publications setting out the definitions and scope of national statistics in the field of employment and working conditions were prepared during the year, for example definitions and scope of registered unemployment, the duration of unemployment, vacancies notified, industrial disputes, sources of wage statistics, and of statistics on hours of work, etc.

Education

In the field of statistics on education, 1982 saw the first publication of statistics of public expenditure on education and training.

Wages

During 1982, publication was completed of the results of the Community survey of labour costs for 1978. An important innovation, in addition to the publication of printed volumes was the provision of early information by statistical bulletin of summary tables for the Community and individual member countries and the introduction of full documentation and detailed tables on microfiche for specialist users. A draft regulation proposing the continuation of such triennial surveys in 1984 and 1987 was prepared in consultation with the Working Party and was transmitted to the Council early in 1983.

The periodicity of the surveys of the structure of earnings of workers in agriculture was changed from annual to two-yearly by Council Directive 82/606/EEC which provided for Community surveys every two years, i. e. in 1982, 1984, etc.

The first country reports containing 34 summary tables of the structure of earnings survey in respect of 1978/79 have been transmitted to the printers. At the same time summary statistical bulletins are being prepared country by country. Complete results for each country comprising some 150 tables available on microfiche will immediately follow publication of the summary tables.

Accidents

In the field of work accidents, the Working Party concentrated in 1982 on streamlining the system of reporting work accidents in the iron and steel industry to concentrate on the more severe accidents. The changes agreed will take effect from reference year 1984. Work has also progressed on the extension of the reporting of severe accidents to all industries.

Consumer and other price surveys

The detailed publication of the 1980 results of the purchasing power parities exercise was

completed in 1982, and a second publication setting out the major part of the prices collected for household consumption was prepared for publication.

In the framework of annual price surveys a special survey was carried out in the areas of furniture, floor coverings and household textiles. The purpose of this work was not only to improve the results obtained in 1979/80 in this very difficult area, but also to prepare the '1985' exercise.

In the field of the consumer price index, a programme was accepted to extend the number of detailed price indices according to an agreed classification, and a new publication is in preparation.

Data banks for social statistics

Considerable progress was made during 1982 in the creation of social statistics data banks particularly within Cronos where systems became operational for demography, employment, unemployment, employment in iron and steel, and industrial disputes. Work on the preparation of the data banks within Cronos for social protection, earnings and labour costs statistics continued and will be completed during 1983.

INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND SERVICES STATISTICS

Industrial statistics

As regards industrial statistics, the result of the coordinated survey on industrial structure and activity in 1977 have been published. The principal results for the years 1978 to 1980 are directly available via Cronos.

A new official series of harmonized and non-harmonized production statistics was published in 1982.

With regard to the project on indices of industrial producer prices, it was decided to move on from the development stage to the operational stage, involving the publication by Eurostat in the second half of 1983 of the initial series of these statistics in the monthly publication *Short-term industrial indicators*. This bulletin was recast at the beginning of 1982 by regrouping its contents by industry and extending it to the construction and civil engineering sector.

A data base for sectoral industrial analyses has been set up and, since the end of 1982, contains about 15 variables relating to 150 industrial sectors for the Member States, and external trade data for about 40 countries.

In the field of raw materials, the 1980 balance sheets (minerals) were published in 1982. In the iron and steel sector statistical tables were drawn up on steel consumption by sector (1979) and on deliveries of special steels by consumer industry (1981).

Transport

In 1982 planning began for the progressive computer processing of all monthly, quarterly and annual statistical data which Eurostat is obliged to collect under the terms of three Council directives relating to the transport of goods by road, rail and inland waterways. This work will continue in 1983.

Services

From March 1982 onwards, Eurostat began publishing a series of booklets comprising some statistical data on the structure and activity of wholesale and retail enterprises for each country of the Community. Four issues were published in 1982, one each devoted to France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and Greece; a fifth issue, on the United Kingdom, has been prepared and will be published in 1983. Each booklet presents, *inter alia*, a comparison of the main structural characteristics of the country in

question with those of the countries covered by earlier issues in the series.

In October 1982, a restricted circulation booklet was published, containing data available at present on the structure and activity of transport enterprises in the Member States of the European Communities.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY STATISTICS

Economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) and the sector income index (SII)

Good progress was made during the year with further mechanization of the EAA. The SII was extended to provide additional (and more refined) indicators of agricultural income by the inclusion of estimates for wages, rents and interest payments.

A production and income model for (i) making *ex-post* analyses of developments in productivity, prices and incomes, (ii) producing regular short-term income forecasts, and (iii) simulating the direct effect on income of agricultural price policy, was being developed.

Agricultural price statistics

Work during 1982 was concentrated on preparing detailed descriptions of all the absolute price series (both output and input) for inclusion in a proposed publication. Preliminary work was also undertaken in connection with the next rebasing of the EC agricultural price indices (output and input) to the year 1980 = 100.

A methodological study is being established which will enable the effect on retail prices to be determined for a given change in the price of the corresponding agricultural commodity.

Agricultural labour force statistics

A study on methods for harmonizing Community agricultural labour force statistics

was completed. The detailed and far-reaching recommendations are still under active consideration.

Structure of agricultural holdings

A regulation for a farm structure survey in 1983 was adopted by the Council in February 1982 and preparations for implementing this are under discussion with Member States. Much work was devoted to the calculation of revised standard gross margins (in the context of the Community typology for classifying farms), and to the conceptual difficulties engendered by the effects on inflation on the revised figures.

The first stage of the farm structure survey retrieval system became operational at the end of the year. It already permits ready selective access to certain tabular results from the 1979/80 structure survey; further developments of the system are planned for 1983.

Statistics on sheep and goats

On 22 March 1982 the Council adopted a directive under which the Member States are to carry out statistical surveys on their sheep and goat stocks. The first results will refer to December 1982 and will be forwarded to the Commission in spring 1983 together with a forecast of gross indigenous production for the coming year.

Statistics on fishing vessels

In close cooperation with the national experts, work on the compilation of a statistical register of fishing vessels in the Community has progressed to such an extent that during 1983 this register will be able to meet the changing requirements of statistical tables on the fishing fleet of both the Community and the individual Member States. It is intended to update the register each year as at 31 December.

ENERGY STATISTICS

Overall energy balance sheets

Work aiming to develop knowledge of use over a long historical period in the context of the overall energy balance sheets has concentrated more particularly on a breakdown of industrial consumption into 10 activity sub-branches.

Historical series from 1960 onwards have thus been drawn up for each of the sources and types of energy on the basis of the various existing industrial surveys conducted either by national statistical institutes or, more often, by professional bodies or the ministries concerned. Data have been aggregated in common units for the whole energy sector over the same historical period in the context of the 'final energy' balance sheets. The energy sector, which includes the producers and 'transformers' of energy, has also been broken down according to the various branches of activity, thus identifying the consumption for each activity.

Again with regard to breakdown of consumption, an important analysis of the transport sector was carried out to provide a new approach to transport policy taking account of energy consumption.

Finally, an attempt was made to harmonize the input-output tables and the overall energy balance sheets. Taking account of the methodological differences between the two types of statistics, an analysis was made with a view to harmonizing the basic data. Where this was impossible, an explanation of some of the differences was requested from the national authorities.

Useful energy balance sheets

In the context of work on energy savings and the possibilities of substitution at the final demand stage, the Statistical Office draws up a 'useful energy' balance sheet every two or three years. This balance sheet extends the final energy

balance sheet by recording the energy actually used by final users in their appliances and thus bringing out the energy losses from this last transformation process. The useful energy balance sheets have been updated to 1980 and will be published in this form in March 1983.

Energy input-output tables

The 'energy' section of the 1975 tables, expressed in terajoules, has been published with a detailed analysis for the first countries for which results are available – the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and Denmark.

Since then the 1975 tables for the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands and Belgium have become available and are now being checked, corrected and balanced.

Processing of the tables for these eight countries has begun, involving in particular the calculation of energy content figures using a new method developed in cooperation with experts from several countries. The energy content for external trade has been calculated, making it possible to arrive at a figure for total energy content. These energy content figures will make it possible to calculate total energy flows, taking account of the indirect energy included in imports and exports, in order to complete the traditional energy balance sheets.

Eurostat intends to publish the results of the analysis of energy input-output tables in 1983, with methodological explanations and comments.

At the same time, the energy consumption of households, isolated in the input-output tables, was calculated by interpolation from 1975 to 1980 in harmony with the national accounts and the energy balance sheets. Degrees per day were calculated and an attempt was made to correlate them with the consumption figures.

It was possible, through consultation with experts from the Member States, to draw up a

programme for compiling energy input-output tables for 1980, coordinated with those compiled for national accounts under the aegis of the national statistical institutes.

In order to facilitate this coordination, a harmonized nomenclature has been drawn up, making it possible to move from one table to another simply by regrouping branches. Partial provisional tables for 1980 have already been provided by France and Denmark. In principle, the definitive tables should be completed by the end of 1984. In practice, budgetary constraints will confine the work initially to four countries: the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Denmark.

Energy prices

The Cronos (ZEN 1) data bank on energy prices and price indices has been updated using the 1981 data and, partially, those of 1982.

The specific surveys on gas and electricity prices have been updated to January 1982, with slightly incomplete data (absence of some replies). This updating can be obtained from internal documents available on request. More complete surveys are envisaged for 1983 to fill the gaps and continue price series, indicating tariffs and taxes.

EXTERNAL TRADE, ACP AND NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES STATISTICS

Statistical methods and classification of external trade

Among the main tasks carried out in 1982 were:

(i) *a draft Council regulation* on the adaptation of Community external trade statistics to the Council directives on the harmonization of export procedures and procedures for putting goods into free circulation.

This regulation aims to ensure the exhaustiveness of Community external trade statistics, covering both imports from non-member countries and exports to non-member countries.

This regulation was adopted by the Council and has been in force since 1 January 1983;

(ii) *strengthening of the internal market*. A draft Council regulation laying down certain measures for the standardization and simplification of statistics of trade between Member States integrates these statistics as part of the general Commission initiative by applying to these statistics the consequence which results from the introduction of a single document to be used for the despatch, transit and for home use of Community goods or for their entry under a processing procedure exempt from taxes;

(iii) *Integration of the harmonized system into the Community nomenclature systems*. The work being carried out in this field by the group of experts seconded to the CUS, with the active cooperation of Eurostat, is progressing rapidly.

Analyses and developments

The Office has just published the ACP Yearbook 1982 comprising a selection of the main macro-economic series on about 60 associated countries from 1976 to 1981.

The Siena project – a chronological data bank on external trade statistics in Nimexe, SITC and NACE – has just been made available to internal users in the Community institutions. Siena is a working aid making it possible to analyse Community trade over a long period. Developments are envisaged in the next few months; this project will represent the main instrument for analysis and internal distribution of Community trade statistics.

The technical cooperation programme is expanding rapidly. This reflects the interest shown by beneficiary countries and the priority

given by the Commission to cooperation with developing countries.

The main projects in progress or on the programme are as follows:

(i) *Training of statisticians*: a study of the needs of statistical training in Africa in the next 10 years has just been completed. This study was carried out by Eurostat, with the cooperation of the British ODA, the French INSEE (National Statistical Institute) and the Munich Centre as regards the data-processing side. The results will be presented in June 1983.

(ii) *ECWA external trade statistics*: a diagnostic study including proposals for improvement of the statistics was carried out by a group of Senegalese statisticians. The study was submitted to Community experts for examination. The recommendations will be confirmed by the Conference of Heads of State of the ECWA in April 1983.

(iii) *ICP-Africa, 1980-82*: the results will be available in May 1983 for the 15 countries which took part in the project. The ODA contributed by sending a technical assistance mission to some countries.

(iv) *ICP-ACP*: preparation for stage V (1984-86) with about 40 ACP countries participating (subject to budgetary constraints).

(v) *National accounts*: for the time being Eurostat is confining itself to cooperating in the theoretical study of a system suitable to African countries' conditions and needs.

(vi) *Budget/consumption study in Benin*: this project involved very close consultation between Eurostat and the INSEE.

(vii) *Investigations in the African rural environment*: the new Commission guidelines on cooperation for the next 10-year period require a better knowledge of the rural environment (products, marketing channels, price formation, consumption, etc.) in order to work out the food

strategies aiming at self-sufficiency in food for African countries. Exploratory work has been and will be entrusted to European experts, and a report on this subject will be presented to the meeting of the Working Party on Cooperation in November 1983.

Collection and dissemination

The monthly bulletin was published regularly at the beginning of each month and made it possible to disseminate, in parallel with the Comext data base, the most recent statistics available from the Member States individually, pending the arrival of Community processing results, delayed by transmission difficulties.

Improvements were made both in the production of microfiches (contract with an outside firm) and in the distribution of magnetic files.

The catalogue 'user's guide to external trade statistics' was published in the seven Community languages and widely distributed, as

were booklets dealing specifically with Comext-Eurostat.

The one-line dissemination via Euronet of the Comext-Eurostat data bank became fully operational in January 1982 for the server firm (CISI) and in January 1983 for the firm Euris.

Many promotion and training events were organized in various Member States with Eurostat officials participating. In the coming months the emphasis will be placed on dissemination through the press and information offices and the external delegations.

The pilot system of external trade indices has been developed and the first results are available. These are analysed in cooperation with the IF of Munich and the HWWA of Hamburg. A description of the system has been available since early 1983.

A new Cronos field (MICA) containing external trade data relating to agricultural products covered by Regulation No 1188/77 has been opened. A system for collecting provisional monthly data with a time-lag of four weeks has been set up in the Working Party on Production of External Trade Statistics.

Community model for forecasting harvests on the basis of meteorological data

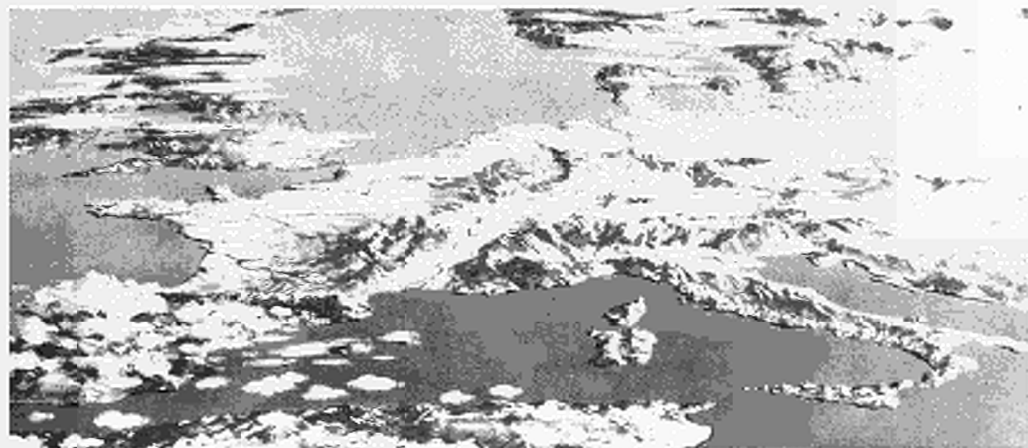
After continuing in 1982 its work on the influence of weather conditions on the growth of crops in the current farm year, Eurostat now has – for the Commission's requirements – a model and a programme for forecasting the harvests of the main crops in the Community. On the basis of area data available in the various countries and yield forecasts made with the model, harvest forecasts are prepared for each crop and country from the beginning of the season and will be improved, if possible, from month to month.

The area data, which are taken from the Eurostat-Cronos data bank, are based on the national data available, provisional data and forecasts of

crop areas, or are obtained by linear regression from the data for the last 10 to 15 years.

The yield trends are first of all analysed as a function of time by simple linear regression and then the regression residuals are correlated with meteorological data used as explanatory variables in a process of recursive multiple regressions.¹ The method is very flexible, which means that only pertinent data are taken into account for each estimate.

¹ The methodology was developed by Eurostat in cooperation with the Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de l'État – Gembloux (Belgium) – Statistique et Informatique.



Europe's weather - Europe's agriculture

For analysing the influence of climate on yields, use is made at present of four variables from the meteorological data available,¹ namely:

- (i) monthly precipitation,
- (ii) average monthly temperature,
- (iii) maximum monthly temperature,
- (iv) minimum monthly temperature.

For each country and crop a reference station, determined as the weighted average of the actual stations, represents the average climate. Greater

importance can thus be given to the climate of the regions most involved in growing the crop without, however, according excessive importance to a single station.

For routine operation of the forecasting model, the user's attention is also drawn to the presence of exceptional weather conditions which might lead to unrealistic yield forecasts. The development of this 'early warning' is based on analysis of the meteorological data available.

The forecasting model can be updated annually on the basis of information collected during the past year.

R. Linguenheld

¹ Deutscher Wetterdienst (German Meteorological Service), Zentralamt, 6050 Offenbach/Main 1, Frankfurter Str. 135.

Eurostat: quarterly publication, green series: Crop production.

Eurostat and the Community development policy

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has to supply various Commission departments with the statistical information they need.

Eurostat fields of activity largely reflect Community policy priorities. In the field of develop-

ment policy, just as in other fields of Community activities, Eurostat must therefore be in a position to respond to requests made by Community departments.

This policy applies to non-member States associated by convention with the European

Community; these conventions and above all the most important, the Lomé Convention, involve procedures which differ considerably from those provided for by the Treaties, especially as the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) States signatory to the Convention are in a very different situation from that of the 10 Member States.

How are the activities of Eurostat organized in this field?

In the first place, Eurostat has been collecting existing data of interest for the Community in the associated countries for many years, both foreign trade statistics compiled by the ACP States or, before the Lomé Convention, by the Associated African States and Madagascar who had signed the first (Yaoundé) conventions, and data on national accounts, demography, social indicators, etc., all of which are of course published. To avoid duplicating work, collection of data is sometimes very indirect, with Eurostat transcribing and reprocessing statistics collected in the above countries by large international organizations like the UN, the IMF and the World Bank. The second type of statistical data which Eurostat handles are the statistics produced by developed countries on developing countries, i.e. statistics on development aid and developing countries' debts. These are, once again, collected at third hand, the sources being the OECD's Committee for Development Aid (CDA) or the World Bank.

The process of collecting data, and particularly those produced by the countries themselves, leads Eurostat to the same conclusion as that drawn by the ACP countries, namely that their statistics are often inadequate, incomplete and unreliable. The statistical systems themselves are also in the process of development.

How can Eurostat help in this situation?

Just as Eurostat helped to harmonize and sometimes develop the statistical systems of the Community Member States, it must do the same for countries associated with the Community, in order to provide the people responsible for the Community development policy with a means of evaluating, directing and implementing it.

The first requirement for developing an efficient national statistics system is qualified staff to take this work in hand. The first steps taken by Eurostat were thus to promote training for statisticians and this is why it worked with DG VIII and the national statistical institutes to found the European Centre for training statistical economists from developing countries (CESD), which has now been active for 20 years; however Eurostat was also closely involved in the creation of the further training centre for statistical economists from developing countries by the Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft in Munich, the African and Mauritian Institute for Statistics and Applied Economics at Kigali (Rwanda) and in the development of schools such as the ENSEA (National College for Statistics and Applied Economics) at Abidjan and the ISPEA (Institute for Statistics, Planning and Economics) at Yaoundé. The experience gained in this field also led the Directorate – General for Development to commission Eurostat with a study on statistical training requirements in Africa. Eurostat has also attracted a large number of trainees from African and Latin American countries and also from China – another facet of its contribution towards training statisticians from developing countries.

In addition to this basic work Eurostat has been directly engaged in compiling statistics in countries associated with the Community.

At one time the customs declarations for several countries were processed in Luxembourg to allow foreign trade statistics to be produced for these countries. Accurate information on foreign trade flows was the central aim of relations between the Community and countries associated under the Lomé Convention. This has resulted in a mechanism for stabilizing export revenue, known as Stabex, and is why Eurostat has supported the introduction of automatic data processing of foreign trade statistics for the Central African Customs and Economic Union. More recently, Eurostat commissioned a team of African statisticians to prepare a study on improvements in foreign trade statistics for the Economic Community of West Africa (CEAO),

a study which has now triggered activities in which Eurostat statisticians are involved. Eurostat made international price comparisons in 15 African countries in conjunction with the United Nations, which involved carrying out price surveys in the participating countries in both urban and rural areas, providing information which had often been lacking, and finally, calculating purchasing power parities, which are better instruments for comparing the levels of certain economic variables (GNP, investment, etc.) from one country to another, than exchange rates which are too much influenced by currency fluctuations and international speculation.

Eurostat organized and financed surveys carried out by the statistical institutes of the States participating in the project to implement this enormous programme; this entailed meetings with these institutes and coordination of their activities and Eurostat thus recruited two African experts.

Nevertheless the tendency towards increased involvement by Eurostat in the field of direct and positive activities is a recent trend which results from two main facts. The first, chronologically, was the decision taken by the directors-general of the national statistical institutes of the Member States to entrust Eurostat with the coordination of development aid activities in the field of statistics. The second was a Commission memorandum on new Community guidelines on development policy. This document, which is often called the Pisani memorandum, after the present Development Commissioner, places great emphasis on the need to adopt long-term plans, more coherently scheduled programmes, and to plan, assess and implement aid policy more efficiently to avoid the hazards contingent upon over-selective action. There should in fact be a shift in activity from sponsoring projects to supporting coherent plans for national and regional policies.

These measures require quantitative instruments for assessment, control and decision-

making, and will also entail development of the statistical system – not in all directions, but centred around priority activities.

For example, hunger is a distressing and immediate problem in the ACP countries, and statistical data must be collected on food production, distribution, consumption, storage and price mechanisms, the structure of food consumption etc., to implement (coherent) policies aimed at self-sufficiency in food. Under no circumstances, however, should this be regarded as a prerequisite for an aid programme (how could anybody think it more important to compile statistics than supply food in emergencies?) but these are measures which should accompany such aid and are vital components in a productive long-term programme.

Eurostat has already initiated studies or contributed to activities in the Sahel countries, Benin, etc. These cover other fields, the most important of which is probably energy policy and, in more general terms, exploiting natural resources. In these instances, the role which Eurostat plays is not to act as a substitute for the countries concerned, but to support, counsel and assist them. It is normal for Eurostat to collaborate with the statisticians in the beneficiary countries, especially as most requests for Eurostat help emanate from the countries themselves.

Eurostat sees its commitment to the full range of these activities as its contribution to the Community development policy and is prepared to take action whenever there is an opportunity to improve compilation of the necessary information. If this were not the case it would not be assuming the role allotted to it within the Community, but by taking on this role, Eurostat can make an extremely useful technical contribution towards a broader process which is the central aim of development, namely the transfer of knowledge and technology.

D. Byk

Parliamentary questions

Members of the European Parliament regularly address written questions to the Commission. In fact in 1982 2 022 questions were received. Many of these questions have a statistical content and so we think our readers may find the answers informative.

Starting with this issue of *Eurostat News* we are publishing a selection of the most interesting questions and answers.

Written Question No 1746/82
by Mr Alfred Lomas, Mr Barry Seal,
Mr Thomas Megahy, Mr Richard Caborn,
Mrs Janey Buchan and Mr Richard Balfe
(S — UK) to the Commission
of the European Communities
(10 December 1982)

Subject: Trade between the UK and other EEC countries

In a previous written reply to a question from us asking for details of the balance of trade in manufactured goods between the UK and the EEC, the Commission gave figures to show that in 1972, the year before the UK joined the EEC, the balance was +210.5 million ECU and that this had deteriorated by 1980, when the balance was -1 658 million ECU.

We would draw the attention of the Commission to a reply given by the British Government in the House of Commons on 25 October 1982, showing a trade balance in manufactured goods of UKL 4 589 million, approximately 10 000 million ECU for the year September 1981 to August 1982 (the latest figures available).

Would the Commission agree that these latest figures, showing a further massive worsening of the trade balance of the UK with the rest of the EEC, are detrimental for the economy of the UK?

Answer given by Mr Ortoli
on behalf of the Commission
(28 January 1983)

The figures cited by the Honourable Members in the first paragraph concerning the UK trade

balance with the Community in 1972 and 1980, as supplied by the Commission (+210.5 million and -1 658 million ECU respectively) refer to Sections 6 and 8 of the SITC classification, known in the UK official statistics as 'finished manufactures', and take into account trade with the original six members of the EC.

The figures cited in the second paragraph concerning the UK trade balance with the Community in the 12 months to August 1982, as supplied by the British Government in the House of Commons (UKL -4589 million), refer to Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the SITC classification, known in the UK official statistics as 'manufactured products'.

If comparisons between 1980 and the period September 1981 to August 1982 are made on the same basis, the data suggest a substantial deterioration in trade with the EC on both the narrow and wider definition. Indeed, the UK trade balance with the other Member States for Sections 6 and 8 of SITC amounted to -2 458 million ECU in the 12 months to August 1982.

Such a marked deterioration does not appear to have occurred with regard to non-EC countries where developments have been more favourable. However, this could well reflect movements in real exchange rates. The real appreciation of sterling against the currencies of the Community was, up to 1981, more marked than against other currencies, in particular the dollar. Moreover, between early 1981 and 1982 there was a relatively substantial real depreciation of sterling against the dollar and related currencies.

It is not possible to conclude that the worsening of the UK trade balance in manufactures with the Community or with any other group of countries is necessarily detrimental to the UK economy. Indeed, commodity trade balances analysed by region have a limited economic meaning. Such movements, both in overall trade and in manufacturing products, depend on a large number of factors all of which must be taken into account when assessing their

NEWS ITEMS

economic significance, for example the conjunctural positions of the UK and of the other countries, the respective policy stances, the relative competitive positions as well as the structural changes that are taking place. In particular, the move of the UK into heavy deficit in trade in manufactures with the Community has been offset by a move into substantial surplus for mineral fuels (at a time when other industrial nations are still in heavy deficit on oil trade) and of continued strong net invisible export earnings such as banking, shipping and insurance.

**Written question No 1830/82
by Sir James Scott-Hopkins (ED – UK)
to the Commission of the European
Communities**

(10 January 1983)

Subject: Minerals received from South Africa
What proportion of (1) copper, (2) manganese, (3) gold used by European Community manufacturing industries is received from South Africa?

**Answer given by Mr Burke
on behalf of the Commission**

(7 February 1983)

The Commission is not in possession of any information indicating the proportion of copper, manganese and gold used by Community manufacturing industries which comes from South Africa. However, the Honourable Member will find in the following table data on Community imports of the products in question from non-member countries, in particular the Republic of South Africa.

1981

| | EEC imports | | South Africa's share of imports from non-member countries % |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | from non-member countries 1000 tonnes (metal content) | of which from South Africa | |
| Copper, of which: | 2 040 | 127 | 6.2 |
| ores | 150 | 18 | 12.0 |
| metal | 1 813 | 106 | 5.8 |
| other ¹ | 77 | 3 | 3.9 |
| Manganese, of which: | 1 285 | 510 | 39.7 |
| ores | 970 | 443 | 45.7 |
| ferro-alloys | 303 | 60 | 19.8 |
| other ¹ | 12 | 7 | 58.3 |
| Gold: ² | | | |
| in tonnes (unwrought) | 624 | 110 | 17.6 |
| in 1 000 ECU | 4 669 537 | 1 456 624 | 31.2 |

¹ Chemical compounds, waste and scrap, ash and residues, etc.

² Note that approximately 30 tonnes of unwrought non-monetary gold is imported from outside the Community by the United Kingdom; this amount is covered by statistical secrecy and could originate in the Republic of South Africa.

Source: Nimex statistics and Eurostat raw materials balance sheets.

PUBLICATIONS

Published

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| Theme 1 |
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EUROSTAT REVIEW 1972—1981

ISBN 92-825-3704-8 (EN/FR/NL)

ISBN 92-825-3705-6 (DA/DE/IT)

Format A 4, 238 pages, price BFR 600

This publication contains the principal statistical indicators. The work is divided into six sections:

1. General statistics; 2. National accounts, finances and balance of payments; 3. Population and social conditions; 4. Industry and services; 5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 6. External trade.

The data cover the period 1972 to 1981 and relate to the EC countries, Spain, Portugal, the United States and Japan. Comparisons between two periods are often expressed in percentages or as an index number. The most important features are shown in graph form. (I. 1. 1/83)

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY — 1982

ISBN 92-825-3183-X (DA)

ISBN 92-825-3184-8 (DE)

ISBN 92-825-3186-4 (EN)

ISBN 92-825-3187-2 (FR)

ISBN 92-825-3188-0 (IT)

ISBN 92-825-3189-9 (NL)

Format A 6, 283 pages, price BFR 200

Selection of the Community's basic statistics and a comparison with a number of other European countries, plus the USA, Japan and the USSR.

This selection covers the following subjects:

- General statistics: illustrations
- National accounts, finance and balance of payments
- Population and social conditions
- Industry and services
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Foreign trade.

(I. 1. 2/82)

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| Theme 2 |
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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — AGGREGATES 1960—1981

ISBN 92-825-3360-3 (EN/FR/NL)

ISBN 92-825-3361-1 (DA/DE/IT)

Format A 4, 135 pages, price BFR 400

PUBLICATIONS

Results of the principal aggregates of the national accounts drawn up according to ESA (European system of integrated economic accounts). Development and comparison between the Community as a whole (EUR 10), the 10 Member States, the two prospective member countries (Spain, Portugal), the United States and Japan. (2. 1. 1/82)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY SECTOR 1970—1980

ISBN 92-825-3317-4 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 337 pages, price BFR 1 000

Detailed data for the Community and the Member States on flows of income between institutional sectors (companies, households, government, etc.) and their financial transactions (change in assets and liabilities), compiled in accordance with the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA). (2. 2. 1/82)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY BRANCH 1970—1980

ISBN 92-825-3100-7 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 225 pages, price BFR 850

Data for the Member States are provided for operations on goods and services (gross value-added, earnings of employees, gross fixed capital formation, final consumption of households, the breakdown of employment by branch as well as structural data and figures based on purchasing power parities. (2. 3. 1/82)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN 1976—1980

ISBN 92-825-3344-1 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 141 pages, price BFR 700

The publication contains the geographical breakdown of annual balance of payment data for the years 1976—1980.

A new presentation of the balance-of-payments items is used. The number of countries and partner zones has been significantly increased. Declaring countries are the Member States of the European Communities, the EC as a whole (EUR 9 and EUR 10) as well as the United States and Japan.

The data are expressed in millions of European currency units (ECU). (2. 6. 2/82)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS 1971—1980

ISBN 92-825-3375-1 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 451 pages, price BFR 1 200

Series of publications relating to statistics on general government; they provide all transactions on general government broken down by sub-sector (central government, local government, social security funds), as well as an analysis of public income and expenditure. The volume also presents detailed information on the receipts from the various national taxes. It is completed by comparative tables for the nine member countries. (2. 2. 3/82)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — GLOBAL DATA 1970—1981

ISBN 92-825-3507-X (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 98 pages, price BFR 350

This publication gives the most recently available data on the overall balance of payments (annual flows) for each of the Member States of the European Community and for the Community as a whole (sums of EUR 9 and EUR 10), for each of the countries applying for membership (Spain and Portugal) and also for the United States and Japan.

Comparative tables for the main headings of balances of payments of industrialized countries are also included.

All these data are set out here according to a lay-out based on the one suggested in the fourth edition of the International Monetary Fund's publication, *Balance of payments manual*. These series are expressed in European currency units (ECU) and contain the most recent 12 years for which data are available.

(2. 6. 1/82)

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| Theme 3 |
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DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1981

ISBN 92-825-3420-0 (DA/DE/EN/FR/GR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 205 pages, price BFR 800

While all member countries possess highly-developed systems of demographic statistics, the wide diversity of practice with regard to the publication and presentation of results makes it very difficult to obtain comparable and up-to-date information necessary to study trends within the Community. The present publication is the fifth in an annual series designed to make good this deficiency. All the principal series of demographic statistics are covered, namely population by sex and age groups, births, deaths, migration, marriages, divorces, fertility, life expectancy and population projections. Both absolute numbers and rates are given in considerable detail for countries and for the total Community. Data for Portugal and Spain are included using a format identical with that for member countries.

(3. 1. 1/82)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — STATISTICAL BULLETIN — 2-1983

(EN/FR)

Format A 4, 15 pages, price BFR 100

This bulletin presents detailed structural data on unemployment which are available on a Community-wide basis once a year in respect of the month of October. These data relate to aspects of the situation on the labour market in October 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982.

The bulletin complements the up-to-date statistics of registered unemployed people which are published regularly in the monthly series of bulletins *Unemployment*.

(3. 4. 2/83)

EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION STATISTICS — METHODOLOGY — Volume I

ISBN 92-825-3421-9 (GR)

Format A 4, 92 pages, price BFR 250

Revised and enlarged version of the methodology of the former social accounts (social protection accounts).

This volume is the first part of the methodology of the European social protection statistics; it deals with the financial transactions and gives the nomenclatures and definitions (with explanatory notes) of the social protection schemes, their expenditure, their receipts and the objectives (functions) of the benefits they grant.

The second part will cover the protected persons and the beneficiaries.

SEMINAR ON THE MEASUREMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT LUXEMBOURG, 7-10 DECEMBER 1981 — Special issue — EUROSTAT NEWS 1983

ISBN 92-825-3259-3 (DE)

ISBN 92-825-3260-7 (EN)

ISBN 92-825-3261-5 (FR)

Format C 5, 157 pages, free of charge

The employment crisis, with unemployment over 10 million in the European Community by end 1981, resulted in many new and varied demands for statistics and analysis. In order to take users' views into account in formulating its policy for this further development of Community labour market statistics, Eurostat organized a seminar in Luxembourg in December 1981. Professor J. Sexton of the Institute for Economic and Social Research, Dublin, kindly accepted the chairmanship of the seminar. This volume comprises a report on the proceedings of the seminar. (3. 4. 7/82)

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| Theme 4 |
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STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES — 1978

ISBN 92-825-3476-6 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 264 pages, price BFR 1 000

The publication contains the main results for 1977 and 1978 of the coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity, carried out by the Member States pursuant to a Council Directive of 6 June 1972. (4. 1. 2/82)

ENERGY STATISTICS YEARBOOK — 1981

ISBN 92-825-3502-9 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 204 pages, price BFR 1 000

The *Energy statistics yearbook* groups in a single publication an extensive volume of statistical information relating to the energy economy of the Community and the Member States, particularly for the most recent year available.

The first chapter covers the characteristic data of energy economics in recent years. The second chapter concerns the overall 'energy supplied' balance sheets for the Community and each Member State for the most recent year. These balance sheets are presented in detailed form in specific units and in terajoules, and in a more aggregated form in terajoules and in tonnes oil equivalent.

The third chapter gives historical series for each energy source for the principal aggregates characterizing the structures of energy economics. (4. 2. 1/82)

*USEFUL ENERGY BALANCE SHEETS — 1980 (Supplement to *Energy statistics yearbook*)*

ISBN 92-825-3463-4 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 55 pages, free of charge

This publication provides the useful energy balance sheets on 1980 for the Community as a whole and for each of the Member States.

These balance sheets are designed to show the energy actually used by final consumers and complement the final energy balance sheets published in the *Yearbook of energy statistics — 1980* (edition 1982). They reflect

real energy content as well as the 'useful energy' recovered by the consumer in final output and take account of the losses at this last stage, thus providing a more accurate picture of the energy actually consumed.

(4. 2. 2/82)

ANNUAL INVESTMENTS IN FIXED ASSETS IN THE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES 1975—1979

ISBN 92-825-3501-0 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, 265 pages, price BFR 400

The publication contains for the nine Member States and for the period 1975 to 1979 the detailed results of the coordinated annual inquiry into capital investments in industry carried out in accordance with a Directive issued by the Council of the European Economic Community on 30 July 1964.

(4. 1. 6/82)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1—1983

(DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, 151 pages, price BFR 200

Quarterly and annual statistics in physical units on production of: man-made fibres, textiles, clothing, leather and footwear, pulp, paper and board, office machines, data-processing equipment, domestic electrical appliances.

(4. 1. 3/83)

Theme 5

YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1977—1981

ISBN 92-825-3362-X (DA/EN/FR/IT)

Format C 5, 281 pages, price BFR 500

This book can be considered as a statistical vade-mecum containing the most important items given in *Agricultural statistics*. This publication contains six parts:

- General
- Agricultural and forestry accounts
- Structure
- Production
- Supply balance sheet
- Prices and price indices.

(5. 1. 1/82)

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS — AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY

ISBN 92-825-3405-7 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 160 pages, price BFR 350

This publication contains the most recent data on agriculture and forestry accounts. This edition includes tables, showing time-series for final production, intermediate consumption, gross value-added and fixed capital formation, for each of the Member States and the Community, in national currencies and in ECU, at current prices (and exchange rates) and at constant prices (and exchange rates). The data relate to the period from 1976 to 1981.

(5. 4. 1/82)

Theme 6

GEONOMENCLATURE 1983

ISBN 92-825-3335-2 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 186 pages, price BFR 700

An annotated edition of the country nomenclature for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between the Member States and a publication containing maps and tables with indexes.

(6. 1. 1/82)

ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE — NIMEXE — EXPORTS 1981

(13 volumes)

ISBN 92-825-3457-X (Multilingual edition)

Format A 4, approximately 2 900 pages, price per series BFR 10 000

External trade statistics of the European Community and of the Member States in the Nimexe nomenclature.

Breakdown into products by country order for each 6-figure Nimexe heading in 12 volumes (A-L) by commodity group and into country by products order by Nimexe chapter (2-figure code) in a 13th volume (Z).

The volumes cover the following groups of products:

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| Volume A: Chapters 1-24 ISBN 92-825-3444-8 | Agricultural products | price BFR 1 500 |
| Volume B: Chapters 25-27 ISBN 92-825-3445-6 | Mineral products | 400 |
| Volume C: Chapters 28-38 ISBN 92-825-3446-4 | Chemical products | 1 100 |
| Volume D: Chapters 39-43 ISBN 92-825-3447-2 | Artificial materials, leather | 650 |
| Volume E: Chapters 44-49 ISBN 92-825-3448-0 | Wood, cork, paper | 600 |
| Volume F: Chapters 50-67 ISBN 92-825-3449-9 | Textiles, footwear | 1 600 |
| Volume G: Chapters 68-72 ISBN 92-825-3450-2 | Stone, plaster, glass, ceramics | 600 |
| Volume H: Chapter 73 ISBN 92-825-3451-0 | Iron and steel | 600 |
| Volume I: Chapters 74-83 ISBN 92-825-3452-9 | Other base metals | 600 |
| Volume J: Chapters 84-85 ISBN 92-825-3453-7 | Machinery, appliances | 1 700 |
| Volume K: Chapters 86-89 ISBN 92-825-3454-5 | Transport equipment | 450 |
| Volume L: Chapters 90-99 ISBN 92-825-3455-3 | Optical precision instruments | 950 |
| Volume Z: ISBN 92-825-3456-1 | Countries — products | 1 000 |

(6. 2. 2/82)

ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE — NIMEXE — EXPORTS 1981

(on microfiches)

ISBN 92-825-3458-8, price complete series BFR 2 500, per microfiche BFR 75

External trade statistics of the Community and of the Member States in the Nimexe nomenclature:

- breakdown of products by countries in the 6-digit Nimexe code Value and Weight (module 1115) and Supplementary Units (module 1116).

The following supplements to this publication are available at the Statistical Office of the European Communities:

- breakdown of products by countries
 - in a 4-digit Nimexe code (module 1121) and
 - in a 2-digit Nimexe code (module 1131)
 - breakdown of countries by products
 - in a 6-digit Nimexe code,
 - in a 4-digit Nimexe code and
 - in a 2-digit Nimexe code (module 2111)
- (6. 2. 2/82)

ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE — SITC/CTCI, REV. 2 — EXPORTS 1981

(6 volumes)

Multilingual edition

Format A 4, approximately 1 450 pages, price for the complete series BFR 6 000, per volume BFR 1 200

External trade statistics of the European Community and of the Member States in SITC (Standard International Trade Classification — SITC, rev. 2):

- arranged in order of 'product by country' to 3 and 5 digits;
- arranged in order of 'country by product' to 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 digits.

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|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Volume I | Countries — products | ISBN 92-825-3436-7 |
| Volume II | 0-4 | ISBN 92-825-3437-5 |
| Volume III | 5 | ISBN 92-825-3438-3 |
| Volume IV | 6 | ISBN 92-825-3439-1 |
| Volume V | 7 | ISBN 92-825-3440-5 |
| Volume VI | 8 + 9 | ISBN 92-825-3441-3 |
| Volume I-VI | | ISBN 92-825-3442-1 |

(6. 2. 3/82)

ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE — SITC/CTCI, REV. 2 — EXPORTS 1981

(on microfiches)

ISBN 92-825-3443-X, price complete series BFR 1 000, per microfiche BFR 75

External trade statistics of the European Community and of the Member States in SITC (Standard International Trade Classification — SITC, rev. 2):

- arranged in order of 'product by country' to 5 digits.

The following supplements to this publication are available at the Statistical Office of the European Communities:

- arranged in order of 'product by country' to 3 digits (module 1321), to 2 digits (module 1331) and to 1 digit (module 1341)
 - arranged in order of 'country by product' to 5, 3, 2 and 1 digits (module 2311).
- (6. 2. 3/82)

To be published

Theme 1

YEARBOOK OF REGIONAL STATISTICS

ISBN 92-825-3316-6 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 350 pages, price BFR 1 000

In this publication, the Statistical Office of the European Communities gives the latest statistics relating to economic and social factors in the regions of the European Community.

The issue contains information on:

- population and its structure;
- employment and unemployment;
- education, health and various social indicators;
- economic aggregates;
- the main series on the different sectors of the economy: agriculture, industry, energy and the services sector;
- the Community's financial participation in investments.

The main regional indicators will also be presented in a series of coloured maps. For the first time, regional series for Greece will be included in the yearbook. (1. 2. 1/82)

Theme 2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY BRANCH 1970—1981

ISBN 92-825-3679-3 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 210 pages, price BFR 600

Data for the Member States are provided for operations on goods and services (gross value-added, earnings of employees, gross fixed capital formation, final consumption of households), the breakdown of employment by branch as well as structural data and figures based on purchasing power parities.

(2. 3. 1/83)

Theme 3

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

ISBN 92-825-3394-8 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 250 pages, price BFR 700

The statistical yearbook on employment and unemployment covers in a single volume all statistical aspects of the labour market:

- population;
- working population and employment according to sex, status and sector of activity;
- gainful employment in industry and the services (ISIC and NACE Nomenclatures);
- registered unemployment, vacancies and job placements;
- industrial disputes;
- working hours.

A special chapter is devoted to employment in the iron and steel industry. As far as they are available, the data relate to the years from 1970 to 1981 in the 10 Member States of the European Community; the main data on Spain and Portugal are given in an annex.

The main variables are illustrated by about 10 graphs.

(3. 4. 1/82)

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| Theme 5 |
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AGRICULTURAL PRICE STATISTICS 1970—1981

ISBN 92-825-3377-8 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 390 pages, price BFR 600

The publication *Agricultural price statistics 1970—1981* provides annual series for the selling prices of the main agricultural (crop and animal) products and the purchase prices of the means of agricultural production. The information relates to all 10 Community Member States. The prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU. The publication also contains a brief description of the various products and information on the rates of VAT levied in each country.

(5. 3. 2/82)

Periodicals

► Monthly bulletins

EUROSTATISTICS — DATA FOR SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (THEME 1)

ISSN 0252-8266 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 90 pages, price BFR 1 140 annual subscription

This publication is produced essentially by an automatic photocomposition process after an extraction from the Cronos data bank. Four kinds of information are published in Eurostatistics: an article 'In brief' which looks at the latest trends in the data available, a visual presentation of the most important economic series for the Community and the Member States, 'Community tables' containing data harmonized by Eurostat on the basis of common criteria and 'Country tables' with a selection of the economic indicators most often used in each country. The bulletin appears at the beginning of each month in a trilingual edition.

(1. 1. 3/83)

UNEMPLOYMENT — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 3)

ISSN 0252-9890 (DE), 0252-9920 (EN), 0252-9912 (FR), 0252-9904 (IT)

Format A 4, approximately 10 pages, price BFR 430 annual subscription

This bulletin, which appears on about the 20th of each month, shows the total of registered unemployed in each of the Member States of the European Community as at the end of the previous month.

Figures are given for the total of unemployed together with unemployed persons under 25 years broken down by sex.

These data are presented in absolute terms, as percentage changes, and as a proportion of the civilian working population. In the case of unemployed persons under 25 years, data in the last category appear for the first time. Figures are also shown for unemployed foreigners, the numbers of vacancies and vacancies filled during the month.

A table showing a regional breakdown of registered unemployed will be appearing in 1983 for the first time.

In addition to the data the main features of and trends in the labour market are commented on briefly and illustrated by a graph.

(3. 4. 3/83)

INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS (THEME 4)

ISSN 0254-0231 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 60 pages, price BFR 720 annual subscription

Short-term industrial indicators with commentary and graphs. The indicators relate to industrial production (gross indices per day worked and seasonally adjusted), turnover, new orders, exports and imports, number of persons employed and wages and salaries for 13 sectors of industry, three main groups of industrial products and for total industry. A special section of the bulletin deals with the short-term indicators of the building and civil engineering sector. The publication may include one or more supplements with methodological notes or long series in the course of the year: these are included in the subscription price.

(4. 1. 5/83)

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(4. 3. 3/83)

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(4. 2. 7/83)

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Updates monthly the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the coal industry.

(4. 2. 5/83)

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Updates monthly the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the electrical economy in general and fuel consumption in power stations in particular.

(4. 2. 6/83)

MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE BULLETIN (THEME 6)

ISSN 0378-3723 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 170 pages, price BFR 2 580 annual subscription

General summary of foreign trade of the European Community by country and by product. Trends in EC trade by country and by product. Trade of the main non-EC countries. Indices.

(6. 2. 7/83)

► Quarterly bulletins

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ISSN 0251-1800 (EN/FR)

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This publication provides the latest available quarterly and annual data on the global balance of payments (flows) of each European Community country, as well as for the Community as a whole (EUR 10 and EUR 9), of each of the candidate countries (Spain and Portugal) and of the United States and Japan. The publication includes comparative tables with the main balance items of a certain number of industrialized countries.

The data are expressed in millions of European currency units (Mio ECU); they are presented according to the Eurostat's balance-of-payments schema and cover the three latest annual and the nine latest quarterly available periods. (2. 6. 3/83)

QUARTERLY IRON AND STEEL BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-3510 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 130 pages, price BFR 1 730 annual subscription

Annual, quarterly and monthly statistics on employment, consumption of raw materials, production of iron ore, pig-iron, crude steel, finished steel products and end products, on works deliveries and receipts, stocks, on external and internal ECSC steel and scrap trade and on apparent steel consumption. (4. 3. 2/83)

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(DE/EN/FR)

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(4. 1. 3/83)

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ISSN 0250-6580 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 1 320 annual subscription

This quarterly bulletin on the volume of animal production comprises five parts. The first three parts contain the monthly statistics on meat (slaughterings, gross indigenous production, external trade in live animals), eggs and poultry (incubation of eggs, chicks hatched and external trade in chicks) and milk (collection of milk, dairies' production, stocks of butter and milk powder). Most of these statistics are forwarded to Eurostat by the Member States in accordance with Council directives or regulations.

Part 4 contains external trade statistics on meat, eggs and milk products; the basic data required for the compilation of these statistics are the Nimexe cumulative quarterly data. For the main products (beef and veal, pigmeat, sheepmeat, horsemeat, butter, milk powder, eggs), these external trade statistics are shown alongside the data on production and intervention stocks; this combination leads to the presentation of simplified 'Eurostat balance sheets', which do not necessarily tally with the annual supply balance sheets compiled by the Member States, but which should help to provide more frequent (quarterly) and more rapid (four to five months after the end of the quarter under review) information on the balance between supply and demand.

Finally, the content of Part 5 varies, and comprises annual supply balance sheets, results of surveys on the numbers or the structure of cattle and pig herds, annual milk statistics, structure of dairies, structure and use of hatcheries, comments and forecasts, etc.

Note: For all the series published, retrospective data are available in Eurostat's Cronos data bank and can be supplied on request in the form of print-outs or magnetic tapes; similarly, recent updatings of the basic monthly series can be sent each month on request. (5. 2. 1/83)

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The selling prices of crop and animal products comprise prices for the major products at the agricultural producer level, and also the prices of a number of processed products of the food industry. The purchase prices of the means of agricultural production relate to the prices paid by farmers for the purchase of feedingstuffs, fertilizers, fuels, seeds and plant protection products. (5. 3. 4/83)

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► Half-yearly bulletins

HOURLY EARNINGS — HOURS OF WORK (THEME 3)

ISSN 0378-3596 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 290 pages, price BFR 860 annual subscription

This publication which is updated every six months contains harmonized data on manual workers' hourly earnings and weekly hours of work in industry, and non-manual workers' monthly earnings in industry, trade, banking and insurance. These data are broken down by industrial groups according to NACE, by sex (earnings only) and, for certain countries, by region.

In addition, this publication shows, for manual and non-manual workers combined and broken down by industrial group, some data on total hourly labour costs in industry (principal results of the three-yearly Community surveys and updated estimates for intermediate years). **(3. 6. 1/83)**

EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (OUTPUT AND INPUT) (THEME 5)

ISSN 0250-5967 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 860 annual subscription

This publication shows the trend of the monthly EC indices of producer prices of agricultural products and of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production during the latest 13 months for EUR 9, EUR 10 and each of the 10 Member States. Each of the price indices is the result of a base-weighted (Laspeyres) calculation using value-weights determined for the base year 1975 for a fixed basket of agricultural products (output index) or of a selection of goods and services (input index). 1975 also serves as the reference year. Number 1/1983 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1973 to 1982. A comment on the most recent evolution together with a presentation of rates of change and some graphics are to be found before the index tables. A weighting schema by country and product is also included.

(5. 3. 1/83)

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