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

This selection covers the following subjects:

General statistics;

National accounts, finance and balance of payments;

Industry and services;

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries;

External trade.

# irostat publications

## Sub-themes

1. General statistics
2. Regional general statistics
3. Third-country statistics

1. National accounts
2. Accounts of sectors
3. Accounts of branches
4. Money and finance
5. Regional accounts and finance
6. Balances of payments
7. Prices

1. Population
2. Social conditions
3. Education and training
4. Employment
5. Social protection
6. Wages and salaries

1. Industry, general
2. Energy
3. Iron and steel
4. Transport and services

1. Agriculture, general
2. Agriculture, production and balances
3. Agriculture, prices
4. Agriculture, accounts
5. Agriculture, structure
6. Forestry
7. Fisheries

1. Nomenclature
2. Community trade, general
3. Trade with developing countries

1. Miscellaneous statistics
2. 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

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*Eurostat News  
wishes its readers  
a happy New Year*



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# NEWS ITEMS

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## Meeting of the Directors-General of the national statistical offices

**Mr Pisani, Member of the Commission, stressed the importance of statistics for the purposes of development policy**

On 24 and 25 November 1983 the Conference of the Directors-General of the national statistical offices was held in Brussels.

The conference was honoured, and this was emphasized in the speech of welcome by Mr de Geus, Director-General of Eurostat, by the presence of Mr Pisani, Member of the Commission. This gesture was intended to stress the importance which the Commission attaches to technical cooperation with the developing countries. In fact the main item on the agenda of this meeting was technical cooperation between the Community and developing countries on statistical matters.

In his speech Mr Pisani gave several examples of the unsuitability of the statistical data available to developing countries. He stressed that in many cases the statistical data available were not suitable for drawing up development strategies, although he acknowledged that some progress had been made in that field.

Mr Pisani then underscored two points which he considered of prime importance:

(a) Reliability of the statistics, which left much to be desired in most developing countries. He stated that this lack of reliability was a serious impediment to the rational organization of food aid and could lead to wrong decisions regarding the distribution of funds to recipient countries.

(b) The fact that the statistics were often incomplete.

Mr Pisani explained that measures aimed at promoting self-sufficiency in food could only produce random results in the absence of the most elementary items of information. These data were required for determining the causes of such difficult problems as population movements and demographic imbalances.

In concluding his speech Mr Pisani spoke of the urgent need for overall statistical data tailored to the developing countries, and promised the conference that he would assist in the search for means of producing these statistics.

## Seminar on data analysis



*From left to right:* Mr Harris, Director at Eurostat, Mr Malinvaud, Director-General of INSEE

From 16 to 18 November, a seminar on 'Recent developments in the analysis of large data sets'

was held in Luxembourg under the aegis of Eurostat.

The Chairman was Mr Malinvaud, Director-General of Insee. Present were official statisticians both national and international including Mr Kurabayashi, Director of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, and a number of distinguished academic and research statisticians.

The seminar was opened by Mr de Geus, Director-General of Eurostat, who pointed out that this seminar is one of a series of such international seminars which had been organ-

ized by Eurostat over the past 10 years. Each seminar had been different from its predecessor but all have dealt with matters of topical importance to Eurostat and had produced useful results. Academics had participated in each of these seminars, but this present one in particular is distinguished by the strength of representation of academic statisticians.

Afterwards Mr de Geus expressed the hope to draw on the discussions of the seminar to determine methods which would be appropriate for use in official statistics both here at Eurostat and in member countries and he finished his address with the following statement: 'I am told that the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics some time ago introduced as a slogan for internal guidance the



Mr de Geus, Director-General of Eurostat

phrase “Keep it simple” or KIS. I am in full agreement with this aim but I would suggest that in today’s conditions a further slogan might be added — namely “Keep it cheap”.’

Papers presented included reports on the analysis conducted by Professor Aitkin for Eurostat on the labour force survey, and by Insee on earnings data. The Central Bureau of Statistics of the Netherlands reported on a successful analysis using log linear models of a large education survey. The US Bureau of the Census, and Statistics Canada presented papers describing their recent work in the analysis of complex sample surveys.

The programme of the seminar was aimed towards assisting at the building of bridges between some different points of view:

- between official statisticians and academic statisticians;

- between different techniques of data analysis. Some papers discussed the role of correspondence analysis and some log-linear models;
- between classical statistics, and information theory.

One paper by Professor Longo and Dr Sgarro of the University of Trieste provided an interpretation of the problem from the information theory side. There was a good deal of discussion about the related measures of distance between structures, or of badness of fit, variously called log-likelihood ratios, deviance, divergence, mutual information, Theil indices and cross entropy,  $\chi^2$  and other names.

The discussion of the techniques of analysis centred around three topics:

- the role of linear models, and particularly of log-linear models. It became clear that

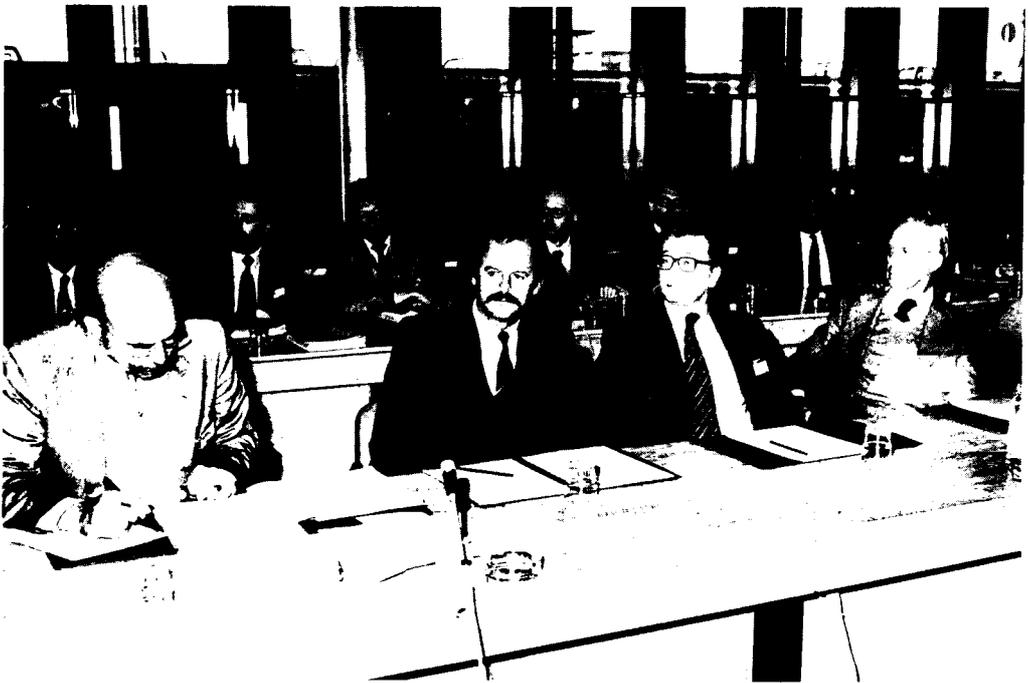
## NEWS ITEMS

in favourable cases, it is possible to summarize large and complex tables from major surveys in a few dozen interpretable parameters. The problems are, less ones of technical feasibility, but more problems caused by the unfamiliarity of the customer with the output, and the organizational problems of actually doing the job;

- the methods of correspondence analysis significantly developed in France have a potentially important role, particularly with data which have a geographic breakdown. Examples are foreign trade data, and regional data;
- if new algorithms described by Professor Bachem of Bonn are relevant to a large group of problems to be found in the organizations for official statistics, where there are needs to:

- (i) update structure data in input output tables, and in some agriculture structure data,
- (ii) to fill holes in databanks by estimating for missing values, and for data for which it is impossible to collect accurate details. Examples were discussed from foreign trade, and from transport data. The problem can be regarded as that of disaggregating data,
- (iii) to derive a single set of coherent data from multiple sources. The balance of payments data provided an example.

The rapporteur was Professor Zighera of the University of Paris X. In conjunction with the chairman, and Eurostat, he is preparing a report of the seminar for publication in 1984.



*From left to right: Mr J. A. Nelder, Rothamsted, Mr Nanopoulos, Mr Nols and Mr Ronchetti, Directors at Eurostat*

## Medals for 20 years service to the European Community



On 18 October 1983, the medals for 20 years service to the European Community were presented by Mr Thorn, President of the Commission, in the presence of Mr de Geus, Director-General of Eurostat, to the following officials of Eurostat:

*Mrs Maria Beeskow,  
Mr Alberto De Michelis,  
Mrs Micheline Everaert,  
Mr Jean Leroy,*

*Mr Peter Müller,  
Mrs Denise Schiphorst,  
Mrs Annemarie Theisen.*

## The role of models in official statistics

This article is an extract of the contribution of Dr J. A. Nelder, Rothamsted, United Kingdom, to the seminar 'Recent developments in the analysis of large scale data sets'.

### Introduction

If we look at the period since 1945 we can see three developments vital to our subject. First there is the growth of mathematical statistics

(to be distinguished from statistical mathematics); procedures have been developed for the analysis of many kinds of data using appropriate classes of statistical model. The diffusion of the underlying ideas through the potential user community has been uneven and much remains to be done in the way of education. Secondly there has been a major improvement in both the quantity and quality of official statistics, which now give high-grade information about our societies. In consequence, policies are increasingly being discussed in quantitative, i.e. statistical terms. The third development is, of course, that of the computer, the first tool for thinking. The computer makes possible both the effective *handling* of large quantities of information, and the effective *interpretation* of that information by allowing the ideas of mathematical statistics to be applied to data in ways not previously feasible.

This report considers the problems and challenges involved in creating from these developments an environment in which official statistics will be better collected, better processed, and from which better inferences and decisions will be made.

### Models in general

A statistical model is best thought of as a device for representing numerical patterns. It does this by replacing a set of *data values*

$$y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n$$

by a set of *theoretical values*.

$$\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3 \dots \mu_n$$

where the  $\mu_i$  are functions of a relatively small number of *parameters*  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p$ , say. In general the  $\beta_i$  will not be known *a priori*, so that we have to choose *estimates*  $b_j$  such that the corresponding  $\mu_i$ , the *fitted values*, now denoted by  $\mu_i$ , are in some sense as close to the  $y_i$  as possible. Closeness implies the existence of a *criterion*  $C$ , a function of both the  $y$ s and the  $\mu$ s, whose optimum value defines the estimates  $b_j$ .

Characteristically statistical models contain two types of component, one *systematic* (or deterministic) and the other *random* (or stochastic). The latter are defined in terms of their mass behaviour, and characterized by, for example, their covariance structure, while the former are regarded as constant. Both type of component presuppose in practice a *population* over which a systematic component keeps its constant value and a random component produces a set of values looking like a random sample from a distribution defined over that population. The identification of populations that are in some sense homogeneous and over which it makes sense to fit a statistical model is critical to the inferential process. The search for such populations sharply distinguishes the statistical mathematician, who merely postulates them in the statement of his theorems, from the statistician, who must find them if he is to make useful and valid inferences.

The importance of a good statistical model is that it enables us, for the purposes of description and prediction, to replace the  $n$  data values  $y_i$  where  $n$  is usually large by the  $p$  parameter estimates  $b_j$ , where  $p$  is much smaller than  $n$ .

### Why fit models?

We have the theory and the computing tools to fit models to data: why, nevertheless, should we fit them? They can only approximate the data, so why not use the 'real' figures? There are three aspects of model-fitting that seem important in the present context, which we shall call summarization, exploration and prediction.

#### ● Summarization

Many people both inside government and out have concluded that we have too many statistics nowadays; the mind cannot encompass all those digits. Some ways are required for reducing the number of numbers that need to be remembered, and model fitting may

achieve this. Thus if we have a  $10 \times 10$  two-way table of counts and if the frequencies in it are approximately multiplicative so that a log-linear model with  $\eta = \alpha_i + \beta_j$  gives a good fit, then we may replace the original 100 numbers by 19 parameters  $a_i, b_j$  together with a goodness-of-fit measure to describe the unaccounted-for variation. The number of numbers to be remembered is reduced to a fifth of the original. The more structured the data and the larger the table the greater the summarizing power of a model of given complexity.

The role of model-fitting in summarization is thus that of allowing numerical data to be thought about more easily as the results of reducing substantially the number of numbers that need to be remembered, either in the short or long term.

#### ● *Exploration*

There is a considerable recent literature on what has been called *exploratory data analysis*, the phrase originating with Tukey and his co-workers. Simultaneously and independently we have seen the growth of techniques collectively known in France as 'l'analyse des données' and associated with Benzecri and his school. Both schools have attempted to distance themselves from model fitting by stressing that their methods reveal pattern without making the strong assumptions which underlie most models. I shall argue that there is not a qualitative distinction here, and that all exploratory techniques presuppose a prior interest in certain kinds of pattern which can be expressed by means of models. For a simple example consider the inspection of an apparently unstructured set of observations; exploratory techniques would be concerned with whether the data looked like a sample from a unimodal or multimodal distribution, and if the former whether it was symmetrical or skew and so on. In other words the analyst is matching the data against a set of patterns, which can be described in terms of models. These models may be fairly non-specific, e.g. specify a symmetric distribution rather than a

normal distribution, but I contend that there is no difference in principle between this kind of activity and that of searching for a parsimonious model from a fully parameterized family.

Gower in the discussion of the paper by Deville and Malinvaud (1983) points out that correspondence analysis, although usually described as an exploratory technique, can, in common with many other such techniques, be cast in a model-fitting form, and that there may be insights to be obtained from so doing.

There is clearly a close relationship between what Box and Jenkins (1976) call *model identification* (I prefer the phrase *model selection*) and exploratory data analysis. The argument about exploratory data analysis versus model fitting seems to me mainly an argument about *timing*: at what stage is a model to be selected? In both scientific and technological work a model, albeit tentative, will eventually be required, and exploratory data analysis is best seen, I suggest, as an activity preceding model selection.

#### *Prediction*

For the analysis of time-series, prediction or forecasting carried with it the strong temporal element — what will happen in the future given present data? I propose that prediction be thought of, more widely, as attempting to answer 'what-if' questions (Lane and Nelder, 1982). On this view, the various techniques of standardization that are used in epidemiology can be regarded as instances of prediction; a typical 'what-if' question might then be 'what would the incidence of this disease be in this city *if* its age structure were that of the country as a whole?' Similarly seasonal adjustments for unemployment figures can be regarded as instances of prediction.

The practical problems of defining prediction procedures for official statistics are discussed in Deville and Malinvaud (1983). There are strong pressures for the use of fixed proce-

dures, involving, in effect, fixed models. This contrasts with the open-ended activity associated with data exploration. However, there is not necessarily a conflict here; exploration is concerned with model selection, while prediction takes place after selection and the fitting of the selected model. The exact point at which a procedure becomes standardized is a matter for discussion.

### Aspects of model-fitting

#### *Goodness of fit*

Log-linear models, based on assumptions of Poisson distributions for the individual cells, provide, after fitting, statistics such as the Pearson  $X^2$  or the deviance, which give an absolute measure of the goodness of fit of the model to the data. If the statistic is large compared to expectation then either the systematic part of model is in doubt or the distributional assumption is questionable. This argument is a probabilistic one and is arguably not always the only one that should be considered. A more empirical approach regards the goodness-of-fit statistic as a measure of the variability in the data not accounted for by the systematic part of the model. An alternative assessment of the statistic would involve matching it against acceptable deviations of the data from the fitted values based on other than probabilistic considerations. For log-linear models the use of the deviance as a criterion is approximately equivalent to measuring absolute discrepancies  $y_i - \mu_i$  in units of  $\sqrt{\mu_i}$  and hence relative discrepancies  $(y_i - \mu_i)/\mu_i$  in units of  $1/\sqrt{\mu_i}$ . Thus the absolute differences 110—100 and 10 100—10 000 carry equal weight, though the second is 10 times the first, while for the corresponding relative differences the second is one-tenth of the first. It follows that if in two tables the numbers in the first are 100 times those in the second, then relative differences in the first one tenth of those in the

second will be equally detectable. This gives rise to the well-known phenomenon that with enough data any model is likely to be rejected using a probabilistic criterion. At the same time, however, the average relative differences may be perfectly acceptable for the purposes of summarization or prediction.

It may happen that the practical significance of absolute or relative differences might be judged to be other than that implied by the deviance criterion. If so, then for summarization purposes an alternative criterion for fitting could be constructed. I am not aware that this has been done; perhaps the possibility of so doing has not been recognized. However, the program GLIM makes it very easy to experiment with alternative criteria; we have the tools to experiment in this direction.

#### *Parsimony*

Though model fitting remains relatively unformalized, one principle at least is well established, namely that of parsimony. That is to say, one should not use a more complicated model than is justified by the data. The principle may be regarded as a statistical form of Occam's razor. Again there are both theoretical and empirical justifications for adopting it. The main theoretical (statistical) one is that the inclusion of extra unneeded parameters in a model increases the variances of the remaining parameter estimates (unless the two sets are orthogonal, which is rare). Similarly, it increases the variance of predictions derived from the fitted values. Of course omission of parameters which should be included produces bias and the practical achievement of parsimony involves making a balance between increased bias and increased variance.

The empirical justification for parsimony lies in the desirability of having as few numbers as possible to summarize the data via the model. It is easier to look at and think about a summary involving 10 numbers than one using 20, so unnecessary information should not be added.

Parsimony is closely related to the idea of invariance.

Science and technology are concerned with reproducible phenomena, for which something remains the same while other things (e.g. time, laboratory, site, experimenter) change. If a two-way table of counts indexed by factors A and B can be summarized by a log-linear model using main-effects A and B only, then the parsimony involved may be regarded as an internal invariance whereby the relative effect of changing levels of A on the response is independent of (invariant to) changes in the level of B. Invariance of parameter values widens the scope of prediction.

### Conclusion

When the Royal Statistical Society of London was founded in 1834 it adopted a sheaf of wheat as its symbol for the collection of data together with a motto 'Aliis exterrendum' — let others thrash.

After a long argument the society discarded the motto in 1856, concluding that the collection of data was not in itself enough; methods of interpretation are also required. However, the original attitude is still alive and well in 1983 and the battle remains to be won.

## Farm structure survey retrieval system



### Foreword

This article is intended to explain some aspects of this recently established system, leaving aside technical considerations concerning data processing and analysis. Users requiring further information should contact the manager

(Willy Wegria, JMO B3/010; tel.: 4301 34 16)

to obtain a copy of the *User's Manual* or other documentation.

The first survey on the structure of agricultural holdings was undertaken by the Statistical Office of the European Communities and the Member States in 1966.

A second survey was conducted in 1971 as part of the 10-yearly world agricultural census recommended by the FAO.

The third survey, conducted in 1975, was presented partly in the form of a schedule of tables drawn up using a standard Community programme and partly, so as better to meet the needs of the common agricultural policy, in the form of tables classifying agricultural holdings according to a Community typology.

This typology is based on economic criteria linked to the two essential features of holdings, namely their technical and economic characteristics and their size. It is used to classify holdings by type.

In 1977 the survey was conducted at a less detailed geographical level. Over the years the survey questionnaire has developed and the amount of data has increased considerably.

A single work plan based around a nucleus of questions and comparable analytical tables was drawn up for the 1979/80, 1983, 1985 and 1987 surveys, the aim being to keep down costs and speed up the transmission of results.

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(left hand page)

FSSRS (FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY RETR. SYS.)  
BELGIQUE/BELGIE

79/80 TABLE 15 COLUMNS 1—5  
LFA = 0

**TAB 5.2 HOLDINGS BY AA AND NUMBER OF DAIRY COWS**

AA (HA)	NUMBER OF DAIRY COWS				
	0	1—2	3—9	10—19	20—29
001 < 1	HO 21034	1522	190	7	1
002 1—< 3	HO 8197	1191	489	4	0
003 3—< 5	HO 10265	1734	3675	374	13
004 5—< 10	HO 7190	921	5571	4528	502
005 10—< 20	HO 5456	471	3008	9109	4437
006 20—< 30	HO 2086	111	606	3098	2707
007 30—< 50	HO 1543	86	251	1350	1890
008 50—<100	HO 1110	23	64	189	464
009 = >100	HO 351	1	10	10	19
010 TOTAL	HO 57232	6060	13864	18669	10033
011 NUMB OF DAIRY COWS	HE	8749	83364	259159	236065
012 AGRIC AREA (AA)	HA 414443	28858	123857	303268	238067
013 FODDER CROPS+GRASS	HA 161141	16602	70698	177970	157328

COLS 1—5 1; COLS 6—10 2; UP 3; DOWN 4; NEW TABLE 5; MENU 6; QUIT X  
DATA:0000 YEAR:0000 TABLE:0000 COUNTRY:0000

Similarly, in order to anticipate and manage the various requests which come from Directorates-general in the Commission and from various other institutions the 'Agricultural structures' section decided to set up a retrieval system for the major agricultural surveys.

The aim was to provide, as quickly as possible, all potential users with a reliable and easily comprehensible system. Accordingly, the system was incorporated into the 'Transaction processing' (management system for interactive dialogue between the terminal(s) and the computer) service on the ICL — 2982 computer.

## Schedule of system contents

Version 1: available since February 1983

- Development of data access and consulting system.
- Decisions 79/833/EEC and 80/722/EEC are fully applied in the schedule of tables (i.e. 37 types of table).
- The headings are in three languages, i.e. French, English and German.
- The initial results of the 1979/80 survey are entered in the base (the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark).

- The latter are available at various levels, both 'geographical' (countries, regions and districts) and 'economic' (less-favoured areas and all areas irrespective of status).
- The data are set out in tabular form in rows and columns and the system provides for the display on the screen of 13 rows and five columns.

By way of an example, the following table gives results for Belgium in the form of a table giving numbers of holdings classified by two criteria: agricultural area utilized and number of dairy cows.

- By selecting 'News and Views', the user can obtain access to all additional information and information entered after the basis data, such as any addition or change referring to the Community or any individual State, any notice of meetings, new tables etc..
- The system's security is controlled by passwords which regulate access to data selectively, depending on the users.
- Certain messages draw the user's attention to any mistakes in operation.
- A series of programs allows utilization of the base by any user to be recorded on a daily and monthly basis.

(right hand page)

FSSRS (FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY RETR. SYS.)  
BELGIQUE/BELGIE79/80 TABLE 15 COLUMNS 6—10  
LFA=0

TAB 5.2 HOLDINGS BY AA AND NUMBER OF DAIRY COWS

AA (HA)	NUMBER OF DAIRY COWS				TOTAL
	30—49	50 99	= >100	TOTAL	
001 < 1	HO	0	0	0	1720
002 1—< 3	HO	0	0	0	1684
003 3—< 5	HO	1	0	0	5797
004 5—< 10	HO	65	3	0	11590
005 10—< 20	HO	2188	177	1	19391
006 20—< 30	HO	2260	544	4	9330
007 30—< 50	HO	1879	608	27	6091
008 50—<100	HO	858	439	30	2067
009 = >100	HO	64	93	17	214
010 TOTAL	HO	7315	1864	79	57884
011 NUMB OF DAIRY COWS	HE	266971	112848	10038	977194
012 AGRIC AREA (AA)	HA	225113	81513	5876	1006552
013 FODDER CROPS+GRASS	HA	167047	63639	5008	658292

COLS 1—5 1;COLS 6—10 2;UP 3; DOWN 4;NEW TABLE 5; MENU 6;QUIT X .  
DATA:0000 YEAR:0000 TABLE:0000 COUNTRY:0000

This system makes it possible to monitor and keep a statistical record of user's operations, including any which are incorrect.

The data in the tables may be replaced by a series of symbols with special statistical meanings ('actual zero value', 'mathematical impossibility', 'statistical confidentiality', etc.).

Version 2: available since October 1983

— Other 1979/80 data will be entered as they are forwarded by Member States (Federal

Republic of Germany in late August 1983).

— The structure survey for 1975 will be reprogrammed in line with a 1979/80 tabular presentation. Most of the tables are entered in the system (the format of some could not be changed in view of mathematical impossibilities).

— The option 'List of tables' makes it possible for example, to obtain the following:

(a) the 10 columns of a table on a single page;

FSSRS (FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY RETRIEVAL SYSTEM)  
LUXEMBOURGTABLE CODE 01 SURVEY YEAR 79/80  
LFA=0

TAB 1 MAIN ITEMS BROKEN DOWN BY AGRICULTURAL AREA IN USE (AA)

SIZE OF HOLDING (HA AA)	SIZE OF HOLDING (HA AA)										TOTAL	
	<1	1—(2	2—(5	5—(10	10—(20	20—(30	30—(50	50—(100	= >100	TOTAL		
001 ALL HOLDINGS	HO	476	331	580	513	679	660	1147	744	43	5173	
002	AA HA	210	472	1958	3762	10134	16352	45490	46488	5195	130062	
003 IN LESS-FAV AREA	HO	476	331	580	513	679	660	1147	744	43	5173	
004	AA HA	210	472	1958	3762	10134	16352	45490	46488	5195	130062	
005 HOLDER = NAT PERS	HO	465	318	565	508	675	659	1142	742	41	5115	
006	AA HA	207	453	1912	3726	10071	16331	45281	46330	4919	129230	
007 HOLDER = MANAGER	HO	439	286	528	474	633	631	1088	717	38	4834	
008	AA HA	195	406	1786	3488	9474	15626	43162	44701	4472	123311	
009 AGE OF HOLDER	(35	HO	40	25	61	26	40	41	175	155	8	571
010	35—44	HO	60	30	69	55	65	91	229	181	10	790
011	45—54	HO	114	69	142	130	200	233	378	233	8	1507
012	55—64	HO	97	74	95	103	154	154	205	106	10	998
013	= >65	HO	154	120	198	194	216	140	155	67	5	1249
014 TRAINING PRIMARY	HO	37	33	92	68	127	212	557	425	20	1571	
015	SECONDARY	HO	2	2	4	14	6	12	57	68	8	173
016	HIGHER	HO	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	12
017 ...												
018 ...												

# NEWS ITEMS

(b) a table giving values for various regions in a country or values for various

European countries, in line with criteria and year selected beforehand;

FSSRS (FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY RETRIEVAL SYSTEM)

SURVEY YEAR 79/80  
LFA = 0

**TAB 1 MAIN ITEMS BROKEN DOWN BY AGRICULTURAL AREA IN USE (AA)**

LINE NUMBER 001	TITLE	ALL HOLDINGS								TABLE CODE 01	
		SIZE OF HOLDING (HA AA)									
		<1	1—<2	2—<5	5—<10	10—<20	20—<30	30—<50	50—<100	= >100	TOTAL
BELGIQUE		22754	9881	16062	18780	24847	11416	7634	3177	565	115116
ANTWERPEN		2919	1762	2160	2101	2466	694	187	22	6	12317
BRABANT		5161	1725	2677	2445	2607	1132	793	382	75	16997
WEST VLAANDEREN		3130	1467	2696	4210	5518	2069	894	162	6	20152
OOST VLAANDEREN		4789	2024	3138	3991	4588	1265	382	55	5	20237
HAINAUT		1413	512	961	1147	2489	1952	1744	696	102	11016
LIEGE		1173	661	1386	1660	2913	1533	856	455	90	10727
LIMBURG		2571	1067	1584	1683	2063	672	272	89	14	10015
LUXEMBOURG		644	363	858	932	1371	1297	1426	470	28	7389
NAMUR		954	300	602	611	832	802	1080	846	239	6266

(c) a table giving the values for various surveys on the basis of criteria and

countries (or regions) selected beforehand.

FSSRS (FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY RETRIEVAL SYSTEM)  
LUXEMBOURG

LFA = 0

**TAB 1 MAIN ITEMS BROKEN DOWN BY AGRICULTURAL AREA IN USE (AA)**

LINE NUMBER 001	TITLE	ALL HOLDINGS			HO					TABLE CODE 01	
		SIZE OF HOLDING (HA AA)									
		<1	1—<2	2—<5	5—<10	10—<20	20—<30	30—<50	50—<100	= >100	TOTAL
SURVEY YEAR	1975	405	307	973	500	1149	999	1360	504	16	6213
SURVEY YEAR	1977	547	344	642	604	852	810	1300	620	29	5748
SURVEY YEAR	79/80	476	331	580	513	679	660	1147	744	43	5173

**Version 3:** available from March 1984

- Improvement of management techniques.
- The option 'List of tables' will be available on line.
- The schedule of tables will be extended to cover Decision 83/459/EEC (i.e. 35 additional types of table).

**Version 4:** available from August 1984

- The opinion 'Catalogue' will give:
  - (a) A descriptive framework for data, with explanatory footnotes. It covers only definitions and exceptions relating to four types: the data themselves, the year, the table and the country.
  - (b) A series of key words covering the main agricultural domains enables the user to find the required tables.

— The option 'Data manipulation' provides for:

- (a) the calculation of simple arithmetic functions such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division;
- (b) secondary functions, such as storage, percentages, derivations etc.;
- (c) the presentation, deletion, permutation of and addition of text to rows and/or columns of data in tables worked out beforehand;
- (d) the programming of a certain number of functions (mentioned above) permitting their repetition as required;
- (e) the operation of programs on-line and off-line.

**Version 5:** future development

- Modifications and/or adjustments in line with requests and criticism from users.

**W. Wegria**

## Statistics on industrial products



### Requirements

Requests to the SOEC for production statistics by product or group of products come mainly from the departments of the Commission and other European institutions, industrial professional associations and private firms.

The Commission departments often need these statistics in connection with their work in a variety of fields: industrial and commercial policy, rules of competition, international agreements, bilateral negotiations and sectoral analyses.

### Comparability problems

Production statistics differ from one country to another. Each country has its own product classification, drawn up according to the structure and state of development of its industries. The degree of detail per product or group of products varies from one country to another and the measurement units (weight, number, area, volume, capacity, monetary value) used for the same product also differ in many cases. Furthermore, production is measured at different stages: total production, marketed production, invoices, deliveries. the data are collected on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

The data may, moreover, be collected on a specific basis or as part of a wider project (surveys of industrial structure), which delays the production data considerably.

Other details, such as the extent to which the producing enterprises are covered and the threshold above which surveys are carried out, also affect the comparability of the various countries' data.

Finally, while there is provision for statistical confidentiality in all the countries to protect enterprises' individual data, this varies in kind from one country to another.

The methods used also have a significant bearing on the comparability of production data. The main obstacle to the compilation of comparable production statistics for the EC Member States and for these States and non-member countries is, however, the question of product classification.

The problems are even greater when comparable production statistics for the countries have to be in line with the statistical data on external trade.

This question is particularly important to the Community institutions and international organizations.

### History of production statistics in the EC

The problem of collecting statistical data on output of industrial products arose as soon as the EEC was established in 1958. An operation which should have been very simple — i.e. collecting statistics by product in physical units for the six Member States in order to determine the production of the Community of Six for a given product or group of products — proved very difficult.

Because of the differences between national classifications, measurement units, etc. and

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## NEWS ITEMS

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the question of statistical confidentiality, the results were unsatisfactory. For about 500 products a total for the six Member States could only be calculated in under 20 % of cases. Later, after the accession of three new Member States, the number of products for which the EC 9 total could be calculated was even lower.

Eurostat tried to put matters right by drawing up a list of 380 industrial products representative of the various sectors defined in collaboration with the national institutes of the six countries. This list was intended to facilitate the collection of comparable and comprehensive data for EC 5. The list was approved by the national statistical institutes but data were supplied by only two Member States and the project ended in failure.

When industrial problems worsened after the first oil crisis, the Commission departments required production statistics in the sectors most severely affected by the crisis, such as textiles, clothing, paper and board.

The Committee on Industrial and Handcraft Statistics was convened in November 1973. After the proposals of Eurostat had been examined, it was decided that harmonization and the development of production statistics should be undertaken sector by sector. A working party under the aegis of Eurostat consisting of representatives of the national statistical institutes plus experts from the industries, was asked to study the drafts prepared by Eurostat.

On the basis of this procedure — which started in 1974 — it has been possible to compile harmonized product statistics for the following sectors:

- Man-made fibres, textiles, clothing (106 products).
- Pulp, paper and board (42 products).
- Leather and footwear (69 products).
- Office machines and data processing equipment (17 products).
- Domestic electric appliances (18 products).

These data are published in the quarterly bulletin of Eurostat on industrial production. There are gaps because the surveys conducted in the Member States have to be gradually brought into line with the Community classification.

The above bulletin also contains, in the section on other sectors, data about 220 products which are made in industrial sectors for which there are as yet no harmonized lists. The data for these products have been published since 1958 in the quarterly bulletin on industrial production.

Harmonization is in progress for the data on the mechanical engineering sector (NACE 32).

Work on harmonization has been held back because it was decided that current joint work by Eurostat/UN on the harmonization of international classifications should be taken into account. The aim of this joint project is to harmonize international classifications of activities, products and external trade.

By 1984 this project will be sufficiently advanced and Eurostat will resume its own harmonization work in order to provide the departments concerned with statistics on important products which are comparable at international level.

**C. Weydert**

## Animal production in Europe



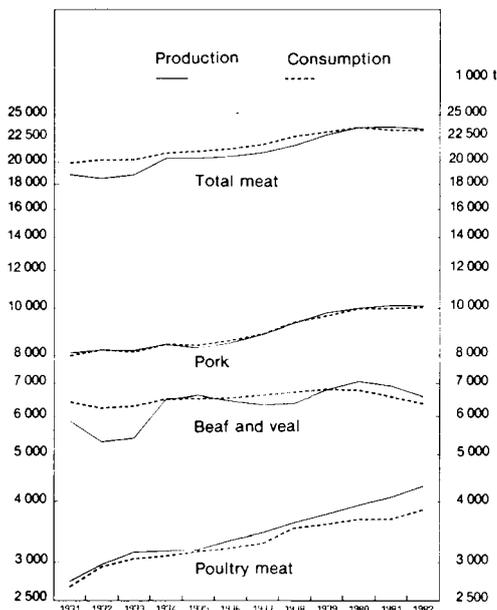
Eurostat has now been compiling statistics on animal production in Europe for over 20 years. The older data are obviously not always 100 % comparable, for Eurostat has played — and still is playing — a role of harmonizer and it is not always possible to improve existing statistics retroactively. The major tendencies can, however, be plotted from the data available. The data given hereafter all concern the Community of the Nine, because it was not possible to gather the data relating to Greece, for such a long period, as it did not join the EEC until 1981.

In the field of animal production, Eurostat focuses particular attention on livestock numbers, which constitute the means of production, and the resulting production. This production is of two kinds: the production of the animal as such (meat) and that of the food-stuffs the animal produces (milk and eggs). Eurostat also collects data on the production of dairy products, part of which is carried

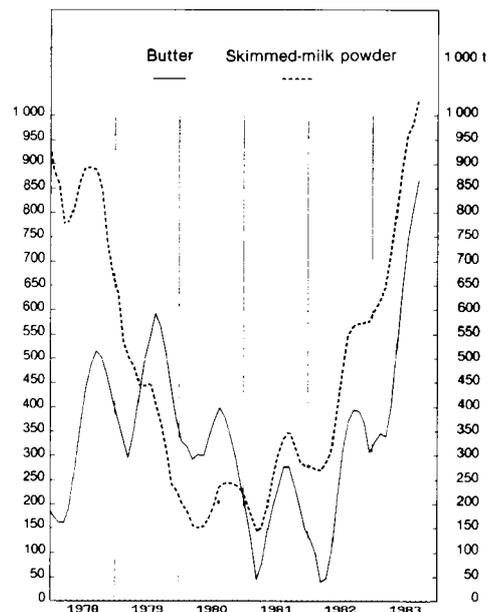
out at the farm and part at the dairy.

Eurostat draws up, for each of the products considered, annual 'supply balance sheets' in which the data on resources are listed (production, imports and withdrawals from stocks) and the uses to which they are put (exports, stockbuilding, processing, human consumption and animal consumption).

Production and consumption of meat — EUR 9



Stocks of butter and of skimmed-milk powder — EC 10



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*Meat* production, which stood at 13 million tonnes 20 years ago, rose constantly up to 1981 when that figure was almost doubled (24 million tonnes). Consumption also rose, but to a lesser extent. The degree of self-sufficiency, which measures how dependent Europe is on non-Community countries (if it is under 100 %), or the extent of excess production (if it is over 100 %), thus rose from 91 % to 101.5 % in 1981. The downturn in production recorded in 1982 brought our surplus down from 1.5 % to a mere 0.5 %.

This information relates to all meats, including rabbit meat, pigeon meat and offal, production of which and use of which are not easy to assess. It therefore seems wiser to keep track of the trends (frequently very divergent) of the main varieties of meat.

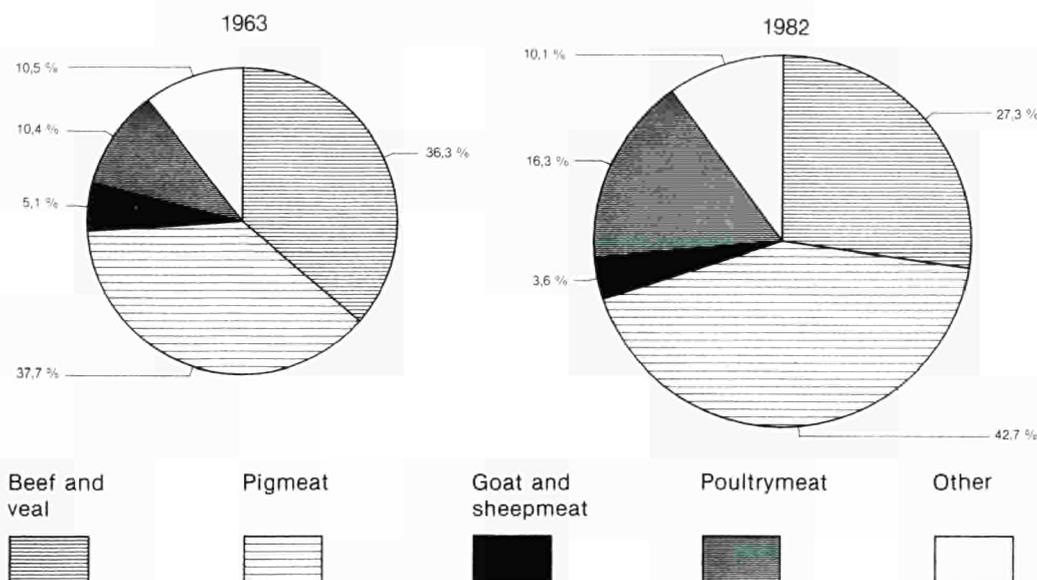
*Beef and veal*, production of which failed to cater for requirements up to 1978 (with the exception of 1974 and 1975, when there was a slight surplus), has exceeded consumption levels since 1980. The production forecasts

for the years ahead (see rapid note on animal production No 7/1983) suggest that the fall in production recorded in 1982 (-6.3 % expressed in number of animals) will prove temporary and that rises of 2.6 % in 1983 and 2.1 % in 1984 can be expected. The marketing of this production will depend largely on trends in consumption, which — particularly with regards this comparatively expensive variety of meat — is affected by income trends.

As for the *pigmeat* sector, superlatives are the order of the day, for numbers have reached an unprecedented level (81 million head in August this year), which means that the stagnation of production in 1982 ought to make way for new production records in 1983 and 1984. Whether or not the European market, which has for the last three years peaked at 38 kg per inhabitant per annum, will absorb this fresh rise in production remains to be seen.

Ever since statistics were instituted, *poultrymeat* production has risen constantly and substantially. The 1.6 million tonnes recorded

Meat consumption in 1963 and 1982 — EC 9



# Classification of Eurostat publications

Themes	Sub-themes
<b>1. General statistics</b> (grey covers) (4 publications)	1. General statistics 2. Regional general statistics 3. Third-country statistics
<b>2. National accounts, finance and balance of payments</b> (violet covers) (15 publications)	1. National accounts 2. Accounts of sectors 3. Accounts of branches 4. Money and finance 5. Regional accounts and finance 6. Balance of payments 7. Prices
<b>3. Population and social conditions</b> (yellow covers) (14 publications)	1. Population 2. Social conditions 3. Education and training 4. Employment 5. Social protection 6. Wages and incomes
<b>4. Industry and services</b> (blue covers) (16 publications)	1. Industry, general 2. Energy 3. Iron and steel 4. Transport and services
<b>5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries</b> (green covers) (13 publications)	1. Agriculture, general 2. Agriculture, production and balances 3. Agriculture, prices 4. Agriculture, accounts 5. Agriculture, structure 6. Forestry 7. FISHERIES
<b>6. Foreign trade</b> (red covers) (9 publications)	1. Nomenclature 2. Community trade, general 3. Trade with developing countries
<b>9. Miscellaneous</b> (brown covers) (3 publications)	1. Miscellaneous statistics 2. Miscellaneous information

## Abbreviations:

A	= annual
B	= biennial
HY	= half-yearly
Q	= quarterly
M	= monthly
n.p.	= non-periodical
s.i.	= special issue

# Programme of publications for 1984

## Theme 1 — General statistics

(grey covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. General statistics	1. EUROSTAT REVIEW (dark blue covers)	A
	2. BASIC STATISTICS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	A
	3. EUROSTATISTICS — Data for short-term economic analysis	M
2. Regional general statistics	1. YEARBOOK OF REGIONAL STATISTICS	A

## Theme 2 — National accounts, finance and balance of payments

(violet covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. National accounts	1. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Aggregates	A
	2. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND OF PURCHASING POWER — 1980	n.p.
	3. EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS ESA (DA, GR, NL)	n.p.
	4. COMPARISON IN REAL VALUES OF THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF 15 AFRICAN COUNTRIES — 1980	n.p.
	5. STUDIES OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (4 issues)	n.p.
2. Accounts of sectors	1. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by sector	A
	3. GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS	A
3. Accounts of branches	1. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by branch	A
4. Money and finance	1. MONEY AND FINANCE	Q
5. Regional accounts and finance	1. REGIONAL ACCOUNTS — The Community's financial participation in investments	A
	2. REGIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by branch	A
6. Balances of payments	1. BALANCES OF PAYMENTS — Global data	A
	2. BALANCES OF PAYMENTS — Geographical breakdown	A
	3. BALANCES OF PAYMENTS — Quarterly data	Q
	5. BALANCES OF PAYMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES INSTITUTIONS	n.p.
7. Prices	—	

### Theme 3 — Population and social conditions

(yellow covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Population	1. DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	A
2. Social conditions	4. FAMILY BUDGETS — Some comparable results for five countries	n.p.
	5. THE SOCIAL SITUATION OF ARTISTS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, FRANCE AND NETHERLANDS	n.p.
3. Education and training	1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING	A
4. Employment	1. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT	A
	2. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — Statistical bulletin (10—12 issues per year)	n.p.
	3. UNEMPLOYMENT — Monthly bulletin	M
	4. DEFINITIONS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT	n.p.
	5. LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY — Methods and definitions	n.p.
	6. LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY 1983	B
	7. STATISTICAL STUDIES OF EMPLOYMENT (2 issues)	n.p.
5. Social protection	1. SOCIAL PROTECTION STATISTICS (ESSROS) Expenditure and receipts — Results by schemes	A
6. Wages and incomes	1. EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES	HY
	3. STUDY OF EARNINGS DIFFERENTIALS IN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES	n.p.

## Theme 4 — Industry and services

(blue covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Industry, general	2. STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY 1981	A
	3. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	Q
	4. EC RAW MATERIALS BALANCE SHEETS	A
	5. INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS	M
	6. ANNUAL INVESTMENTS IN FIXED ASSETS 1975—1981	A
	7. STUDIES RELATED TO INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS	n.p.
	2. Energy	1. ENERGY STATISTICS YEARBOOK
3. OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS		A
4. ENERGY BALANCE-SHEETS BASED ON THE INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES (1980)		s.n.
5. COAL — Monthly bulletin		M
6. ELECTRICAL ENERGY — Monthly bulletin		M
7. HYDROCARBONS — Monthly bulletin		M
3. Iron and steel		1. IRON AND STEEL YEARBOOK 1984
	2. IRON AND STEEL — Quarterly bulletin	Q
	3. IRON AND STEEL — Monthly bulletin	M
4. Transport and services	1. STATISTICAL YEARBOOK TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM	A

## Theme 5 — Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

(green covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Agriculture, general	1. YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS	A
2. Agriculture, production and balance	1. ANIMAL PRODUCTION	Q
	2. CROP PRODUCTION	Q
3. Agriculture, prices	1. EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (Output and input)	HY
	2. METHODOLOGY OF EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (Output and input)	n.p.
	3. AGRICULTURAL PRICES: 1971—1983	A
	4. AGRICULTURAL PRICES (microfiches)	Q
	5. CATALOGUE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL PRICE SERIES STORED IN CRONOS (3 volumes)	n.p.
4. Agriculture, accounts	1. ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS — AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY	B
5. Agriculture, structure	1. SURVEY ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 1979/1980	B
	2. COMMUNITY SURVEY OF ORCHARD FRUIT TREES	A
6. Forestry	1. FORESTRY STATISTICS	A
7. Fisheries	1. FISHERIES — Statistical yearbook	A

## Theme 6 — Foreign trade

(red covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Nomenclature	1. GEONOMENCLATURE	A
2. Community trade, general	2. ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE NIMEXE, Exports (13 volumes) (microfiches)	A A
	ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE NIMEXE, Imports (13 volumes) (microfiches)	A A
	3. ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE CTCI, Exports (6 volumes) (microfiches)	A A
	ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE CTCI, Imports (6 volumes) (microfiches)	A A
	4. NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STAT- ISTICS — Countries-products SCE 2112 (microfiches)	Q
	NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STAT- ISTICS — Countries-products SCE 2311 (microfiches)	Q
	5. NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STAT- ISTICS — Countries-products SCE 1111/1112 (microfiches)	Q
	NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STAT- ISTICS — Countries-products SCE 1311/1312 (microfiches)	Q
	NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STAT- ISTICS — Countries-products SCE 1118/1119 (microfiches)	Q
	6. FOREIGN TRADE — ECSC PRODUCTS (microfiches)	Q
7. MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE BUL- LETIN	M	
8. EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS USER'S GUIDE (DA, GR, ES, NL)	s.i.	
3. Trade with developing countries	3. TRADE: SECTORIAL ANALYSIS OF THE EC TRADE	n.p.

## Theme 9 — Miscellaneous statistics

(brown covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Miscellaneous statistics	1. GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	A
2. Miscellaneous information	1. EUROSTAT NEWS	Q
	2. STATISTICAL NEWS AND GRAPHS	s.i.

in 1963 rose to 4.3 million tonnes in 1982, i.e. an increase of 169 % in 19 years. In rapid note on animal production No 5/1982, Eurostat had already drawn attention to the ever-increasing proportion of poultry in meat consumption; whereas it stood at 10.4 % of total consumption of meat in 1963, it stood at 16.3 % in 1982. Member States are unfortunately as yet unable to distinguish between the main poultry varieties, for it would be interesting to assess the impact of turkey meat in this total in more precise terms.

Although production of *eggs for human consumption* has risen by 9.5 % in the last eight years, consumption has risen only by 5.8 %, which means that production outstripped consumption by 3.2 % in 1982. As the number of laying hens rose by 8.6 % in 1982, an increase in the surplus in this sector can also be expected.

Lastly, with regard to *milk*, the record production of 1982 will again be broken in 1983. The very mild winter of 1982—83 has undoubtedly contributed in part to these

record production figures, but the ever-increasing number of dairy cows (+ 2.1 % in mid-1983) and their constantly improving yield are undeniably the main causes of the trends observed. As milk cannot be stocked or exported as such, most of this surplus is processed into butter (or butter oil) and skimmed-milk powder. It therefore comes as no surprise that the production of these two products reached record levels in 1982 and 1983 and that stocks are rising to unprecedented levels.

In *conclusion*, all the sectors reviewed above reveal supply levels which are higher than the levels of internal demand, and the production forecasts, which are all on the up and up, offer no hint in the short term of a balance between supply and demand. Short of drastic steps to cut back production, it is expected that the Commission will have to increase subsidies for the stocking and exporting of surpluses out of sheer force of circumstances.

**R. Peeters**  
22. 11. 1983

## 1965 – 81: Changes and developments in Community transport

(The Eurostat yearbook of transport, communications and tourism 1981 has just been published)



'Transport is an activity involving the movement of persons or goods over a distance by the following means: rail, road, inland waterways, sea, air and pipeline.' This definition adopted by Eurostat indicates the vast importance of this economic and social sector in the economy as a whole, a role which is highlighted by the fact that in 1981 there were 6.8 million people in the Community working in transport and communications, accounting for something like 6.3 % of all jobs. Between 1965 and 1981 the transport sector was transformed to such an extent that it would be fair to

say that a completely new era was ushered in. Railways, roads and sea and air transport have taken on a new look, that of the 21st century. Traditional means of transport such as steam locomotives are tending to disappear, if they have not already done so, and are giving way to modern means of transport such as high-speed trains, Concorde and supertankers. Eurostat statistics provide, in simple language, an insight into these developments.

One of the most traditional means of transport is the *railway*, and there are plenty of figures to illustrate the changes which rail transport has undergone. For instance, the old steam locomotive has all but disappeared in Europe. Whereas in 1965 there were still 12 707 of them, in 1981 there were only 189, all of them in a single country, Italy. And although the average length of track in use is on the decrease, the length of electrified track has in fact increased by about 9 500 km in 15 years. Today 37 460 km of track are electrified out of a total of 110 923 km in the Community.

The total volume of goods transported by rail has tended to decrease in six Member States and to increase in the other four (viz. FR, UK, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland). The number of rail passengers increased from 3 417 million in 1965 to 3 469 million in 1981, but although the train remains the most popular means of transport, it is losing ground to other means of transport such as the car or plane.

'The revolution in *road transport*' could be the title of a separate article. Over a period of 15 years road networks and the means of travelling on them have undergone a fundamental change. In 1965 there were 7 300 km of motorway in the European Community, compared with 26 000 km in 1981. In 1965 there were 43 million motor vehicles compared with 98 million in 1981 — almost one for every three inhabitants. Eight and a half million new vehicles were registered in 1981. Changes in infrastructure, together with tech-

nical improvements to the reliability and performance of vehicles, have had the positive effect not only of saving time but also, and especially, of saving lives. Thus it is that, although there were 128 % more vehicles on

Community roads in 1981 than in 1965, there were 1.2 % fewer accident victims. This does not alter the fact, however, that 1 583 177 people were killed or injured in road accidents in 1981.

Developments in transport by sea can only be described as extraordinary. Although the number of ships registered in Community countries was some 0.7 % down in 1981 compared with 1965 (14 288 ships compared with 14 387 in 1965), the total capacity of the Community shipping fleet shot up by 106.2 % from 53 303 000 GRT in 1965 to 109 928 000 GRT in 1981. In other words, it may be said that the average size of Community ships has doubled over a period of 15 years.

The most striking facts about the *composition of the Community fleet* are as follows:

- (a) ships sailing under the Greek flag accounted for 38.2 % of total capacity in 1981, compared with only 13.4 % in 1965;
- (b) the United Kingdom's share of the Community fleet fell from 40.4 % in 1965 to 23.1 % in 1981;
- (c) other countries' share of the total changed only marginally, with the exception of the Netherlands, whose share fell by almost 50 %.

*The Community's share of world shipping* (in GRT) fell substantially between 1965 and 1981, from 33.2 % to 26.1 %, a decline which was a constant factor throughout the period, thus precluding any possibility of a 'hiccup'. Finally, there are two apparent trends in *goods traffic*:

- (a) an increase in the volume of goods loaded (416.5 million tonnes in 1981 compared with 248.7 million tonnes in 1970);

(b) stagnation (and even a fall in 1980 and 1981) in the volume of goods unloaded (1 016.6 million tonnes in 1970, 1 190.1 million tonnes in 1980 and 1 027.5 million tonnes in 1981).

There was a marked increase in *air transport*. The number of aircraft movements almost doubled, from 1.9 million in 1965 to 4.3 million in 1981, and the number of passengers

went up by more than 223 %, from 69 million in 1965 to 223 million in 1981.

It would therefore be no exaggeration to say that the face of Community transport is changing and that it was in the period from 1965 to 1981 that the foundations for tomorrow's transport were laid.

**A. Bouratsis**

## Parliamentary questions

**Written Question No 686/83**  
**by Mr Tom Spencer (ED—UK)**  
**to the Commission of the European Communities**

(4 July 1983)

*Subject:* Trade in services

Given the current interest within the GATT in removing barriers to trade in services, will the Commission state what work is currently being conducted to improve and harmonize the statistical basis of our knowledge of service industries within the Community?

In particular, would it please indicate what work is being done to improve the availability of European Community statistics in the following sectors:

- Banking,
- insurance,
- data processing,
- advertising,
- international construction?

Does the Commission agree that this is a field where much work needs to be done at Community level and, if so, will the Commission draw up a communication to the Council and the Parliament making proposals?

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

(10 August 1983)

The Commission agrees that the field of statistics for trade in services is one where much work needs to be done at Community level and welcomes the interest of the honourable Member in this question.

It would certainly be desirable for the Community to have reliable statistics on the main pattern of its external trade flows in the principal service sectors, including those mentioned by the honourable Member, and to be able to relate these to the activities of these sectors within the Community. However, it must be borne in mind that the 'invisible' nature of many service transactions makes them difficult to record. This is a major contributory factor explaining the paucity of statistics in this field.

In an effort to improve the situation, the Commission's Inter-Service Group on 'International Trade in Services' is treating the development of statistics as a priority concern and is currently drawing up a report for submission to the Commission later in the year. The Statistical Office of the European

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Communities is pursuing a programme of studies in parallel. The Commission will draw the appropriate conclusion from this work with regard to the longer term development of statistics in this field as soon as sufficient progress has been made and, if necessary, will submit a communication to the Council and Parliament.

In short term the Commission has obtained the full support of the Committee established under Article 113 of the EEC Treaty for an *ad hoc* exercise designed to provide the Community with the best possible statistics on trade in services which can be assembled with the currently existing data base as a contribution to the current programme of studies decided upon at the GATT Ministerial meeting of November 1982.

**Written Question No 1376/82  
by Mr Guy Fernandez (COM—F)  
to the Commission of the European  
Communities**

*(20 October 1982)*

*Subject:* Imports of beef and veal

Can the Commission state for 1979, 1980 and 1981:

1. The volume of, and the share of, each Member State in imports of beef and veal?
2. The volume of, and the share of, each Member State in exceptional imports of beef and veal at reduced or zero rates of duty?

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

*(17 March 1983)*

1. The Commission will send directly to the honourable Member and to the Secretariat-General of Parliament data on Com-

munity imports of beef from non-member countries.

2. The Commission does not have the details requested on the breakdown by Member State of the total imports with reduced import charges.

The Commission estimates that the volume of Community imports within the framework of special systems, with reduced or no levy, ranged from 85 to 95 % of the total beef and veal imports from third countries in the period 1979 to 1981.

For 1980 taking the available information on licences issued, quotas fixed and actual imports for the GATT-quotas (frozen beef, live animals and high-quality beef) the balance sheets and the ACP quota, the Commission estimates that the breakdown between the Member States is as follows:

Belgium/Luxembourg:	3.0 %,
Denmark:	0.7 %,
France:	4.6 %,
Federal Republic of Germany:	28.8 %,
Italy:	34.2 %,
Netherlands:	7.0 %,
United Kingdom:	21.7 %.

The Commission would remind the honourable Member that these figures are estimates and refer to one year only.

**Written Question No 681/83  
by Lord O'Hagan (ED—UK)  
to the Commission of the European  
Communities**

*(4 July 1983)*

*Subject:* Unemployment

There are widely varying rate of unemployment in the Member States of the European Community.

Will the Commission now give the figures for the increase in the rate of unemployment in each Member State in each of the past five years?

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

(26 August 1983)

The increase in the rate of unemployment in each Member State in the past five years was as follows:

Reference month: May

	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
1978/77	- 4.0	5.4	15.7	- 2.9	11.6	71.3	1.6
1979/78	- 15.8	20.4	6.3	3.0	3.3	- 15.9	- 7.4
1980/79	- 2.1	5.7	7.8	5.9	3.9	- 7.9	14.6
1981/80	43.6	21.5	7.3	58.9	27.3	54.0	72.5
1982/81	48.3	15.6	22.4	44.7	19.9	34.2	16.3
1983/82	30.6	1.5	17.8	27.0	11.3	28.3	8.9

	Ireland	Denmark	EEC Nine	Greece	EEC Ten
1978/77	- 8.0	13.5	5.1 <sup>1</sup>	—	—
1979/78	- 11.5	- 20.8	0.7 <sup>1</sup>	—	—
1980/79	2.6	6.1	7.1 <sup>1</sup>	14.2	7.1 <sup>1</sup>
1981/80	29.4	45.4	34.1 <sup>1</sup>	30.0	35.3 <sup>1</sup>
1982/81	19.6	12.8	23.2 <sup>1</sup>	24.0	23.2 <sup>1</sup>
1983/82	26.9	13.4	14.6 <sup>1</sup>	39.3	14.7 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Estimations

Source: Eurostat

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# PUBLICATIONS

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## Published

<b>Theme 1</b>
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### *BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY — 1983*

ISBN 92-825-3973-3 (DA), ISBN 92-825-3974-1 (DE), ISBN 92-825-3975-X (EN)  
ISBN 92-825-3976-8 (FR), ISBN 92-825-3977-6 (GR), ISBN 92-825-3978-4 (IT)  
ISBN 92-825-3979-2 (NL)

Format A 6, 289 pages, price BFR 250

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

This selection covers the following subjects:

- General statistics
- National accounts, finance and balance of payments
- Industry and services
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- External trade.

(1. 1. 2/83)

<b>Theme 2</b>
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### *NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY SECTOR 1970-81*

ISBN 92-825-3958-X (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 393 pages, price BFR 1 200

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. 1/83)

### *BALANCE OF PAYMENTS METHODOLOGY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM*

ISBN 92-825-3419-7 (FR/EN)

Format C 5, 157 pages, price BFR 500

This publication explains the concepts, definitions and methods used for the compilation of the balance of payments of the United Kingdom. (2. 6. 7/82)

### *CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EC 1980*

ISBN 92-825-3680-7 (EN/FR), ISBN 92-825-3681-5 (DE/IT), ISBN 92-825-3682-3 (DA/NL)

Format A 4, 189 pages, price BFR 300

This publication gives the main results of the survey of consumer prices in the European Community (as well as Spain and Portugal) in 1980 for the goods and services belonging to the final consumption of households.

The first part sets out average prices, expressed in national currencies for the capital city of each country, with indication of the period during which the prices were recorded.

The second part lists the average annual prices for 1980 in the form of indices for each country. Indices of price levels between countries for each elementary category of consumption are also given.

<b>Theme 3</b>
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*LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY 1981*

ISBN 92-825-3956-3 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 153 pages, price BFR 250

A labour force sample survey was carried out in the spring of 1981 in all Member States of the Community except Luxembourg pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 159/81 of 20 January 1981.

In this publication, the Statistical Office of the European Communities presents the main results of the survey. Similar surveys have been conducted regularly every two years (starting in 1973), with the aim of providing comparable and harmonized statistics on employment and unemployment.

The published data cover, in particular:

- the total population of private households, the labour force and unemployed persons, by sex and age group;
- employed persons by sex, professional status and branch of activity;
- weekly working hours;
- the main groups of persons seeking employment, by sex, reasons for seeking employment, duration of search and methods used.

The data in some tables have been selected so as to illustrate different aspects of female economic activity.

This publication also includes summary statistics of the main characteristics of the active population by region.

*EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — STATISTICAL BULLETIN — 4-1983*  
*SOCIAL ASPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC)*  
*1974 — June 1983*

(EN/FR)

Format A 4, 14 pages, price BFR 100

(3. 4. 2/83)

*EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — STATISTICAL BULLETIN — 5-1983*  
*EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINING 1974-82*

Format A 4, 9 pages, price BFR 100

(3. 4. 2/83)

<b>Theme 4</b>
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*EC RAW MATERIALS BALANCE SHEETS 1981*

ISBN 92-825-4020-0 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, 41 pages, price BFR 300

Supply balance sheets for 20 mineral raw materials for the year 1981 compared with 1980. Explanatory notes. Consolidated balance sheets for the EC, Member States and certain third countries. Balance sheet ratios showing the degree of external dependence and self-sufficiency in raw materials. EC imports of raw materials by country of origin. World raw materials reserves. Raw materials consumption per capita 1981. (4. 1. 4/83)

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## PUBLICATIONS

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### *STATISTICAL YEARBOOK TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM — 1981*

ISBN 92-825-3816-8 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 293 pages, price BFR 1 200

Statistics on the infrastructure, on the equipment and on the operations of the different modes of transport.

Statistics on traffic accidents, on communications (post, telegraph, telex, telephone) and on tourism.

(4. 4. 1/83)

### *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 3-1983*

(DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, 152 pages, price BFR 200

Quarterly and annual statistics in physical units of 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)

<b>Theme 5</b>
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### *AGRICULTURAL PRICE STATISTICS 1971-1982*

ISBN 92-825-3900-8 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 377 pages, price BFR 900

This publication 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 ten Community Member States. The prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECUs. The publication also contains a brief description of the various products and information on the rates of VAT levied in each country.

(5. 3. 3/83)

### *YEARBOOK OF FISHERY STATISTICS*

ISBN 92-826-3796-X (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 119 pages, price BFR 700

This publication contains fishery statistics for the Member States of the EC as well as for other important countries in this economic sector. This volume is divided into sections on catches by fishing region, catches of principal species, the fishing fleet and foreign trade in fishery products.

(5. 7. 1/82)

<b>Theme 6</b>
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### *FOREIGN TRADE — PRODUCTS ECSC 1982*

(on microfiches)

Price for the complete series BFR 250, per microfiche BFR 50

Imports and exports of iron and steel products by country of origin and by geographical region destination.

(6. 2. 6/83)

*YEARBOOK OF FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS — THIRD COUNTRIES 1974-81*  
*VOLUME A — ACP COUNTRIES*

ISBN 92-825-3885-0 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 768 pages, price BFR 900

This publication presents the most recent data available to the Statistical Office of the European Communities on the external trade of the ACP States and includes time series dating back to 1974 for certain countries.

The yearbook contains statistics for ACP States in West, Central and East Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Trade is analysed by major products and products groups, with a variety of tables reflecting the trends in the principal raw material and primary product exports of the ACP countries and their main destinations.

(6. 2. 1/83)

*VOLUME B — MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES*

ISBN 92-825-3886-9 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 219 pages, price BFR 450

This publication presents the most recent data available to the Statistical Office of the European Communities on the external trade of the Mediterranean countries and includes time series dating back to 1974 for most countries.

Trade is analysed by major products and product groups, with a variety of tables reflecting the trends in the principal raw material and primary product exports of the Mediterranean countries and their main destinations.

(6. 2. 1/83)

**Theme 9**

*GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 1975-82*

ISBN 92-825-3630-0 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 233 pages, price BFR 600

This report contains an overall analysis of the public financing of R&D from 1975 to 1982 and a detailed analysis by objectives of this financing in 1981 and 1982 in the Member States.

(9. 1. 1/83)

## **To be published**

**Theme 2**

*STUDY OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS No 2*

*STOCK OF FIXED ASSETS IN INDUSTRY IN THE COMMUNITY MEMBER STATES*

ISBN 92-825-4079-0 (FR), ISBN 92-825-4078-2 (EN)

Format A 4, approximately 70 pages, price BFR 150

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## PUBLICATIONS

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After a brief outline of the perpetual inventory method, the study compares the parameters used in the calculation for the industrial branches by four European countries (FR of Germany, France, Italy, UK) and proposes a common harmonized estimation method.

Although it is rather artificial, the perpetual inventory method is at the moment the easiest to implement and the one which will give the most results in the short term. Moreover it is the method most used by European countries with very few exceptions. However, the many hypotheses necessary to use it, render comparisons of different countries results hazardous.

The main aim of this study is to reconcile the need for comparability of the results with the preservation of national characteristics. For this it is necessary to identify which of the differences between national methods result merely from calculating conventions and which reflect real differences in the industries of the various countries.

The study finishes by proposing a method of calculation which achieves this reconciliation at the lowest possible cost. (2. 1. 5/83)

### *GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS 1970-81*

ISBN 92-825-4066-9 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 440 pages, price BFR 900

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. 3/83)

### *METHODOLOGY OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY*

ISBN 92-825-3537-1 (DE/EN/FR)

Format C 5, approximately 500 pages, price BFR 750

This publication exposes the concepts, definitions and methods used for the compilation of the balance of payments of the Federal Republic of Germany. (2. 6. 5/82)

### *BALANCES OF PAYMENTS — GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN 1977-81*

ISBN 92-825-3840-0 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 190 pages, price BFR 700

This yearbook gives the regional breakdown of the balances of payments data for 1977-81 for each Member State of the European Communities and for the United States and Japan. It completes therefore the information given in the yearbook *Balances of payments — Global data*. (2. 6. 2/83)

<b>Theme 3</b>
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### *DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT — METHODS AND MEASUREMENT IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY*

ISBN 92-825-3474-X (EN), ISBN 92-825-3475-8 (FR)

Format A 4, approximately 140 pages, price BFR 300

This study of the duration of unemployment as recorded in the various countries of the European Community examines the way in which these statistics are collected, the definition and classification used, methodological problems connected with momentary interruptions in unemployment and the effects of schemes providing benefits and grants. Data available for the most recent years are supplied in statistical tables. (3. 4. 7/82)

**Theme 4**

*ANNUAL INVESTMENTS IN FIXED ASSETS 1975-80*

ISBN 92-825-4074-X (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 280 pages, price BFR 650

The publication contains for the nine Member States and for the period 1975 to 1980 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. 6/83)

*IRON AND STEEL YEARBOOK 1983*

ISBN 92-825-4021-9 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 175 pages, price BFR 900

Yearly statistics on the structure and the economic situation of the Community's iron and steel industry: employment, size of enterprises, plants, crude steel, iron and scrap balances, production of iron ore, pig-iron, crude steel, finished steel and end products, consumption of raw materials, works deliveries and receipts, external trade of scrap and ECSC products, indirect foreign trade, steel consumption, investments of the iron and steel industry, prices and levy. (4. 3. 1/83)

**Theme 5**

*FORESTRY STATISTICS*

ISBN 92-825-3899-0 (DA/DE/EN/FR/GR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 150 pages, price BFR 750

*Forestry statistics* is a publication of the most important data on forestry in the 10 Member States of the Community. This publication comprises:

1. Summary data on forestry in the EC;
2. Structure of forests;
3. Removals;
4. Supply balance sheets for raw wood;
5. Intra-EC trade in raw wood;
6. Supply balance sheets for the major wood products;
7. Pulpwood consumption by industrial products;
8. Forest fires.

(5. 6. 1/82)

### 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)

*IRON AND STEEL — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0378-7559 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 15 pages, price BFR 650 annual subscription

Short-term economic statistics (monthly) on production of pig-iron, crude steel, steel mill products, consumption and receipts of scrap and number of short-time workers.

(4. 3. 3/83)

*HYDROCARBONS — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0378-3731 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 32 pages, price BFR 860 annual subscription

Updates monthly the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the petroleum and gas industries.

(4. 2. 7/83)

*COAL — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0378-357X (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 24 pages, price BFR 430 annual subscription

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

(4. 2. 5/83)

*ELECTRICAL ENERGY — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0378-3561, approximately 16 pages, price BFR 430 annual subscription

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)

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## PUBLICATIONS

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### ► Quarterly bulletins

#### *BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — QUARTERLY DATA (THEME 2)*

ISSN 0251-1800 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 90 pages, price BFR 430 annual subscription

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)**

#### *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (THEME 4)*

(DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 600 annual subscription

Statistics of industrial production by product. Annual and quarterly data on production of industrial products in the Member States of the EC. **(4. 1. 3/83)**

#### *CROP PRODUCTION (THEME 5)*

ISSN 0378-3588 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

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

The most recent information on

1. Land use, crop production of arable land (area, yield, production), fruit and vegetable production;
2. Meteorological reports;
3. Supply balances for crop products. **(4. 1. 3/83)**

*ANIMAL PRODUCTION (THEME 5)*

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)

*AGRICULTURAL PRICE STATISTICS (THEME 5)*

(on microfiches) (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Price for the complete series BFR 1 000, per microfiche BFR 75

The microfiches for agricultural prices contain for the 10 Community Member States the monthly and annual 'selling prices of crop products', 'selling prices of animal products' and 'purchase prices of the means of agricultural production'. The series have been extracted from those stored in the Cronos data bank (PACO domain). Monthly prices cover the past two years; where no monthly series exist, annual prices are shown for 1971 to 1982 inclusive. The prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU.

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)

*NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES-PRODUCTS SCE 2112 (THEME 6)*

Microfiches (DE/FR), approximately 250 per quarter, price BFR 8 000 per quarter

External trade statistics of the European Community and of the Member States in the Nimexe nomenclature; arranged in order of country by product to 6, 4 and 2 digits. (6. 2. 4/83)

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## PUBLICATIONS

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### *NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES SCE 1111* (THEME 6)

Microfiches (DE/FR), approximately 176 per quarter, price BFR 4 000 per quarter

External trade statistics of the European Community and of the Member States in the Nimexe nomenclature; arranged in order of product by country to 6 digits. (6. 2. 5/83)

### ► 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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# 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.

Further information may be obtained from the staff responsible for *Eurostat News* (at the address given on the first page of this issue) or from Division C-4 — Dissemination of information (Jean Monnet Building, L-2920 Luxembourg — Tel. 43 01-20 38 — Telex Comeur Lu 3423).

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).

# Classification of Eurostat publications

Themes	Sub-themes
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