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Meeting of the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics in Athens

Commissioner Burke stresses the need for reliable, complete and rapid statistics



Commissioner Burke (*in the middle*) between Mr Harris (chairman) and Mr Calò (secretary) speaking at the meeting

The meeting of the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics was held in Athens on 26 January 1984 at the invitation of the Greek Government. It was opened by Mr Demosthenopoulos, Deputy Minister of the National Economy, who stressed in his speech the importance of statistical information in the policy decision-making process. The main theme of the meeting was the 'programme for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy', better known as the 'Italian Plan'.

The Italian Plan is a programme spread over six years aimed ultimately at replacing the existing system of agricultural surveys by a system of surveys of agricultural holdings based on decentralized organization and meeting national and Community requirements more efficiently.

Pursuant to a Council Decision of 16 July 1981, the Commission makes a financial contribution to this project each year, after approval of the annual programme and sub-



The Italian Delegation — *from left to right: Mr Giusti, Mr Orsi, Mr De Francisci and Mr Grisostomi*

ject to the external annual programme being carried out. Before approving the annual plan, the Commission seeks the opinion of the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics on the programme of surveys planned by the ISTAT in the following 12 months. In Athens, after a discussion touching on both points of methodology and matters of organization and data processing, the Standing Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr D. Harris, Director at Eurostat, approved the 1984 programme.

Mr. Burke, Member of the Commission whose portfolio includes responsibility for the Statistical Office, who was in Athens for talks with the local authorities on the 'Greek Memorandum', attended part of the meeting and gave a brief speech. After expressing his satisfaction at the progress made in implementing the Italian Plan, Mr Burke stated that Greece was faced with much the same problem in improving the organization of the

system for agricultural surveys. The agricultural development proposals put forward by the Commission in response to the 'Greek Memorandum' highlight the need for complete, reliable and rapidly available statistics for the purposes of drawing up and monitoring the development projects. Consequently, both the Greek authorities and the Commission feel that there is a need for restructuring of the system of agricultural surveys along the same lines as in Italy.

Mr Burke stated that the Commission intended to support this project but stressed the difficulties associated with the current financial situation.

The Athens meeting provided an opportunity for the Greek authorities to inform all the members of the Standing Committee of the problems encountered by the National Statistical Service and the Ministry of Agri-

culture in collecting statistics designed to meet both the country's own needs and the Commission's requirements for implementing the Common Agricultural Policy. It was along these lines that Mr Arsenis, Minister of the National Economy, gave a speech at the official reception which followed the meeting of the 26th and was also attended by Mr Pagalos, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Messrs Roumeliotis and Demosthenopoulos, Deputy Ministers of the Ministry

of National Economy and Mr Papathanassiou, Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture. The following day, the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Statistical Service organized a series of visits in a region near Athens (Beotia) to show the organization of a local statistical office and the structure of certain production units, namely two agricultural holdings and an agricultural processing firm.

M. Anastasiadis



From left to right: Mr Calò (Eurostat), Mr Stendevad (DG VI), Mr De Michelis (Eurostat), Mr Harris (Eurostat), Mr Demosthenopoulos (Greek Vice-minister of National Economy), Mr Kassimatis (Secretary-General of the Greek Ministry of National Economy), Mr. Kalambokidis (Advisor-Coordinator of the National Statistical Service of Greece) and Mr Snowdon (Eurostat)

Eurostat Directory — Issue No 3, January 1984

Eurostat has prepared a new version (see Eurostat News 3-1981) of a guide intended to help users of Eurostat statistics to contact officials who can help them find the statistics they need. This document is a kind of vademecum of the work of the Statistical Office.

The subject matter areas are first divided according to Directorates and then, within Directorates, Divisions and other administrative units, and finally within these units by

work areas. The names and telephone numbers of the officials concerned are given for each work area so that the information source may be rapidly pinpointed.

The Directory is currently available in English, French and German. Copies can be obtained from: Marije Klinkum, Bâtiment Jean Monnet, Kirchberg/Luxembourg, Bureau B3/029, Tel. 4301-3105.

The interpretation of national accounts in a period of inflation



In a period of rapid inflation the interpretation of national accounts, particularly the income and saving aggregates, can be rather difficult. If the data are read too quickly some erroneous conclusions may be drawn.

At the risk of simplifying a situation which in reality is even more complex, this short article will try to point out to the non-specialist in national accounts a number of traps to avoid, and to describe how Eurostat plans to provide the statistical information necessary for making a more comprehensive interpretation.

A basic principle of national accounts ...

The present national accounts systems (the ESA¹ in the Community and the SNA² worldwide) have been designed to measure the income arising from productive activities and its distribution among the different sectors of the economy on the basis of transactions carried out on the market. This principle is valid for all the flows recorded, whether they are transactions in goods and services (purchases and sales), income transactions (wages, dividends, interest, etc.) or capital transactions (investments or capital transfers). The only exceptions to this principle concern one or two flows which are imputed in the accounts.

¹ ESA: European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (Eurostat)

² SNA: System of National Accounts (United Nations)

... **is called into question** ...

In accordance with this principle, interest recorded as paid or received in the different sectors of the economy corresponds to actual interest as involved in transactions.

In periods of inflation the accounts show a rapid increase in interest flows because of the increase in interest rates. Does this mean that there is an increase in income from capital loaned? It is by increasing interest rates that lenders (or depositors) try to recoup the loss in purchasing power of their capital during that period. Thus the interest may be broken down into two components: the capital loss in terms of purchasing power of the loan capital, and real interest. An actual interest rate of 14% during a year in which inflation is 12% therefore represents a real interest rate of 2%.

The question therefore arises — and interest is only one example — as to the extent to which losses (or, in other cases, gains) in the purchasing power of the assets or liabilities of the economic entities should be deducted from (or added to income). On this point we may refer to the concept of income proposed by Hicks in 'Value and Capital', which has subsequently been developed by other economists, i.e. income is equal to the maximum sum which an individual can consume while keeping the value of his capital intact. If this definition were applied to the example of interest, the interest flows in the various sectors of the national accounts would comprise only the equivalent of real interest. The other part, representing the loss in purchasing power of the capital, would be deducted from the actual flows of income and saving in the sectors holding interest-bearing assets.

... **but there is no satisfactory alternative.**

The real-life situation is not so simple. In each sector wealth consists of assets and liabilities other than interest-bearing assets. The reasoning set out above can also be applied to

monetary assets, i.e. assets in cash and sight deposits which do not bear interest. Since in this case real interest is nil, the whole of inflation represents the loss in purchasing power of this wealth.

Among their financial assets and liabilities the various sectors also possess shares and other equities. Should account also be taken of the capital gains or losses on assets in the form of shares? Against which value should these gains or losses be recorded — the stock market quotation or the value of the proportion of the net worth of the enterprise which these shares represent?

The wealth of the sectors also comprises tangible assets and land (housing in the case of households, fixed capital goods and stocks in the case of enterprises and infrastructure and public buildings in the case of the State). It so happens that, particularly in the case of housing and land, the relative prices of these assets have risen more quickly than the prices of other products. Should the Hicksian concept of income also include the capital gains or losses accrued but not actually realized on tangible assets and land?

What do the economists say about this ...

For some years now economists have been carrying out research, either by sector or for the economy as a whole, in an attempt to correct the national accounts data which as such were misleading. Their aim was to arrive at a better explanation of the behaviour of economic entities, and to propose economic policy measures which would be more appropriate to this behaviour.

However, opinion has always been very divided on how to make these corrections — which capital gains or losses to take into account, the numeraire (inflation rate) to be used, whether it is necessary to coordinate adjustments overall, whether gains in one sector should be balanced exactly by losses in another, etc.

One of the most controversial points is the choice of the range of the capital gains or losses to be taken into consideration. Some consider it necessary — and sufficient — to alter concepts of income and saving to take account only of the capital gains or losses on monetary and financial assets other than shares. These gains or losses can be realized immediately (or easily) — they are irreversible and final, which is not true, for example, in the case of a dwelling, the relative price of which may vary widely depending on the period of time involved, etc. On the other hand, some consider that there is no reason why the capital gains or losses recorded for tangible assets should be ignored in the study of the behaviour of economic entities.

... when they look at the figures?

The data for the countries on which sufficient information is available on assets and liabilities by sector (i.e. Germany, France and the United Kingdom in Europe) show that:

- *households*, by reason of their savings deposits, purchases of bonds, setting aside of reserve funds in the form of life insurance, etc., are net lenders. As owners of financial assets, in periods of inflation they suffer losses in purchasing power on these assets. Their rate of saving calculated on the basis of transactions would therefore be considerably higher than the rate of saving corrected to allow for the capital losses on their financial assets. The increase in savings rates in periods of inflation would be only apparent. In addition, households are also the owners of dwellings and land. In all the countries for which information is available the relative prices of land and dwellings have risen much more rapidly than the general level of prices. These capital gains on tangible assets are equal to or even exceed the capital losses on financial assets. When corrected overall the data for the 1970s show a clear tendency in the medium term for the savings rate of households to increase.
- *General government*, particularly in recent years, is usually a net borrower. In order to finance its budget deficit general government has borrowed money and it appears that actual interest costs are becoming very great. If the capital gains resulting from the loss in purchasing power of financial liabilities (including monetary liabilities) of general government are deducted from general government expenditure, the budget deficit reduces to such an extent that in some years it disappears or even becomes a surplus. It is very important to make a correct assessment of the public sector deficit in order to determine the expansionist or deflationary impact of budget policy. The capital gains on the tangible assets of general government (infrastructure, public buildings, etc.) hardly affect the situation. The only factor which could influence the budgetary 'behaviour' of general government is the presence of substantial natural resources, such as fuel deposits against which they can record capital gains which cannot be realized directly but which offer prospects of future income.
- The situation regarding *enterprises* is very complex. Company accountants do not agree amongst themselves on how financial and real capital gains or losses should be recorded in the profits and the various management ratios. Generally speaking, non-financial enterprises realize capital gains on their financial liabilities (other than shares and equities) as well as on their real assets such as stocks. However, some of these are already incorporated in the income of the enterprises (the operating surplus) in the national accounts which, contrary to certain practices in company accounting, record the changes in stocks and intermediate consumption from previous stocks at average prices for the current period and not, for example, at prices on a 'first in, first out' basis. The analysis of profit rates of enterprises raises other problems again. For example, the effect on the profit rate of the capital gains on investments depends on how these invest-

ments are financed — whether by borrowing or by increasing share capital.

Should the national accounts systems be altered ...

As mentioned above, national accounts in their present form record transactions carried out and do not take into account in the flows of income and saving the capital gains or losses recorded on assets and liabilities.

The question is whether, in the light of the above considerations, the principles of accounting should be altered in order to avoid erroneous interpretations of the accounts.

The answer given by national accountants at present is that this is not impossible, but that prior to this economic analyses must continue to be made and more statistical information on wealth must be obtained.

Economists who use the accounts must continue their research into the effect of taking account of the various components of capital gains or losses in the income flows in the various sectors of the economy. There is no clear consensus on the interpretation of the 'adjusted' data. Explanations of economic behaviour on the basis of the adjusted data should be given in much more detail. The inclusion of adjusted series in general macro-economic models is still in its infancy, particularly as regards the interactions of these corrections on the variables in the different sectors. Most current research is concerned with only part of the problem. In most cases the research concerns either a single sector, or a single type of correction, e.g. correction of flows of interest or of financial or total assets.

The national accountant should not adapt his system to a single type of analysis, but rather

he should provide all economists with the data which they require.

... or should they be developed?

This has prompted Eurostat to produce a development programme, at Community level, for national and sector balance sheets intended to supplement the national accounts which are based solely on flows. These balance sheets are compiled by institutional sector and for each type of asset and liability. They should be compiled not only at current values at the beginning and end of the accounting period but also at constant purchasing power. They must continue to be coordinated with the flow accounts by means of accounts called 'reconciliation accounts', where revaluations would appear explicitly. In this way, balance sheets will show the capital gains or losses recorded for each asset or liability during the period concerned.

It will be possible to calculate for each sector a 'net wealth' by taking the difference between total assets (financial and real) and total (financial) liabilities. The variation in net wealth at constant purchasing power compared with the variation in net wealth at current value will show the total capital gains or losses of each sector. If this variation in net wealth is broken down into components of the capital gains on real assets, monetary assets, shares and equities and other financial assets, economists will be provided with the data which they need to continue their analyses. Outside the system of accounts as such national accountants will be able to produce supplementary tables showing aggregates of income and saving adjusted by the various components of capital gains or losses.

A. Chantraine

Measurement of self-sufficiency from the balance sheets of agricultural products¹



I. Introduction

For the politician, administrator or economist it is essential to know a country's or region's supply situation in physical terms for a determined product. One of the statistical indicators which gives an overall picture is the degree (or rate) of self-sufficiency. However, we have to know what we are talking about when we use this term. In principle, the degree of self-sufficiency estimates the proportion of a country's domestic uses that can be covered by its own (or indigenous production during a given period (reference period); it is calculated as follows:

$$(a) \frac{\text{Production}}{\text{Domestic uses}} \times 100$$

Production and domestic uses must be defined since, depending on the content of these two notions, figures with widely differing meanings can be obtained. In this document reference is made to agricultural products but most of the remarks are also applicable to industrial products or raw materials.

¹ A balance sheet permits a comparison between the supplies and uses of a product. The supplies comprise initial stocks, production and imports. The uses comprise exports, domestic uses and final stocks. We have an equality: Initial stocks + production + imports = exports + domestic uses + final stocks. In practice, the stocks being often poorly known, the following schema is used: Production + Imports = Exports + Domestic Uses + Final stocks - Initial stocks (Final stocks - Initial stocks = Change in stocks).

II. Production

Production is defined as everything produced during the reference period in the country concerned, i.e. excluding stocks held in the country at the beginning of the reference period. Domestic production comprises the quantities produced during the reference period, whatever the raw materials used. A distinction should be made between indigenous production (produced from indigenous raw material)² and production from imported products or raw materials.

At the present time, the statistics can be used to determine, with a satisfactory degree of reliability, the origin of the raw material used in the manufacture of a product (e.g. seeds for oil).

This brings us to the following concepts:

- (1) 'Domestic production': production within the country, whatever the origin of the raw material;
- (2) 'Production of indigenous origin (or indigenous production)': production within the reference area from indigenous raw materials.

NB:

- Concept (2) is included in concept (1).
- Any agricultural product harvested or produced in the reference area (e.g. wheat) is indigenous production as defined in concept (2).

III. Domestic uses

These are all the uses within the reference area during the reference period. In the supply balance sheets for agricultural produces, these

² 'Indigenous' means here originating in the reference area.

domestic uses are traditionally subdivided into: seeds (or eggs for hatching), animal feeding stuffs, industrial uses, human consumption, losses.

It may be well asked whether losses are in fact a use; we shall merely point out that in any balance sheet (financial or otherwise) 'losses is an important item'. They are indeed a use, because it is obvious that all the quantities available can be used at the outset.

If a certain proportion of uses is not taken into account, it will obviously be difficult to determine a country's capacity to meet all its requirements. Disregarding one or more uses comes to the same thing as underestimating the country's total uses. Assuming that *all* uses are taken into account, what may be termed 'normal' uses have still to be defined. The question may also be raised as to whether, under the European Community's agricultural policy, subsidized uses (e.g. for animal feed or human consumption) are to be included or not in domestic uses, since it can justifiably be maintained that, as these uses do not take place at market prices or under normal market conditions, they are not 'normal' uses. Similarly, a certain quantity of products is destroyed for the purpose of regulating the markets, such quantities being counted as 'losses' (e.g. in the case of fruit) or as a special use (e.g. in the case of distillation of wine). The aim of withdrawing or destroying products in this way is to artificially *reduce* the quantities available on the market and not to reduce market uses. In the calculation of self-sufficiency, this comes to the same thing as reducing production in formula (a).

The determination of a 'normal' use (not including withdrawals from the market) is a way of concealing the true market situation; it should also be noted that when the supply available on the market is reduced by means of the system of subsidized stocks (e.g. for butter), this does not appear in 'normal' domestic uses.

We can therefore use two concepts for domestic uses:

- (3) 'Total domestic uses': comprises *all* uses of a product during the reference period in the reference area (or country);
- (4) 'Normal domestic uses': comprise the uses of a product during the reference period in the reference area (or country), *excluding quantities withdrawn from the market* (either destroyed or used under a subsidized scheme).

IV. Stocks

It may be asked whether stocks are uses. In the supply balance sheets, stocks are not part of domestic uses. They can be defined as 'the quantities of products preserved or stored with a view of subsequent use'.

Stocks can be subdivided into:

- (i) permanent stocks (strategic stocks, working stocks) of a virtually constant level;
- (ii) stocks subsidized for the purpose of management of the market (stocks of butter, wine, etc.), of a variable level; they are intended to be used or exported with the benefit of subsidies or to be returned to the market;
- (iii) exceptional stocks, resulting either from commercial speculation or from surpluses on the non-subsidized market, of a variable level; they are intended to be returned to the market (and, e.g. exported).

By analogy with indigenous production (or production of indigenous origin), we can also speak of stocks of indigenous origin (comprising products of indigenous origin).

We can therefore coin the following concepts:

- (5) 'stocks': comprising *all* stocks
- (6) 'stocks of indigenous origin'
- (7) 'normal stocks': stocks excluding subsidized stocks
- (8) 'normal stocks of indigenous origin'.

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In many cases, only the changes in stocks are known. However, these changes give no information about the total volume of stocks, which is the only important factor in an analysis of supply. The change therein is merely an established fact.

V. Domestic resources — Total uses

Opening stocks are a resource in the same way as production, which prompts the question as to whether building up stocks at the end of the period does not constitute a use. Considering stocks as a necessary part of the management of supply, the following concepts can be defined:

- (9) 'total uses': comprise total domestic uses and closing stocks;
- (10) 'domestic resources': comprise opening stocks and production;
- (11) 'indigenous resources': comprise production and opening stocks of indigenous origin.

VI. The various calculations of self-sufficiency

According to definition of the terms in formula (a), we will obtain results of widely differing significance.

- (b) $\frac{\text{Domestic production}}{\text{Total domestic uses}} \times 100$
- (c) $\frac{\text{Production of indigenous origin}}{\text{Domestic uses}} \times 100$
- (d) $\frac{\text{Domestic production}}{\text{'Normal' domestic uses}} \times 100$
- (e) $\frac{\text{Production of indigenous origin}}{\text{'Normal' domestic uses}} \times 100$

Formula (b) gives an idea of the utilization of a country's *production capacity* in relation to its own needs. The classical example is that of the utilization of a country's refining capacity, which is the ratio of oil refineries' production to the uses of petroleum products;

however, this utilization of capacity says nothing about the *origin* of the petroleum processed. In the case of an agricultural product, e.g. soya oil, formula (b) will give the proportion of domestic uses covered by oil mills but will not give information about the origin of the soya seeds processed.

Formula (c) gives an indication of a country's real dependence on other countries, in that it shows the proportion of uses covered by a country's indigenous production, i.e. actual output within a country from its own raw materials. In the example of soya oil, only the oil produced from soya seeds harvested in the country will be considered.

Formula (d) and (e) give the same information but in relation to 'normal' uses. Taking concept (9), (10) and (11), we obtain the following formula:

$$(f) \frac{\text{Domestic resources}}{\text{Total uses}} \times 100$$

$$(g) \frac{\text{Indigenous resources}}{\text{Total uses}} \times 100$$

The results obtained with formula (f) is, like that given by formula (b), an indication of the utilization of a country's production capacity. Similarly, the results obtained with formula (g) gives, like the result obtained with formula (c), an indication of a country's real dependence.

If only the changes in stocks are known, only formulae (b), (c), (d) or (e) can be used. The calculations described above are not the only ones possible, but seem to be the only ones capable of providing useful and reliable information.

If a figure calculated according to formula (g) is to be published, another term must be found so as to avoid any confusion e.g. 'degree of autarcy'.¹

¹ Autarcy: a national economy that is completely self-sufficient and independent of imports from other countries (Webster, 1981 edition).

Is the figure calculated according to formula (g) better than that calculated with formula (c)? It all depends on the use made of it and, above all, on what it is intended to show. In the case of wine (see Table 3), the degree of self-sufficiency is generally lower than the 'degree of autarcy'; this would seem to indicate that the latter, which takes account of production and uses in the periods preceding and following the reference period (by including opening and closing stocks), gives more comprehensive information; since it takes stocks into account, the 'degree of autarcy' does not refer to an isolated period, whereas the degree of self-sufficiency relates to a single period in isolation, without taking account of the influence that the preceding

and following periods may have on supply in that period.

In our opinion, the figure calculated according to formulae (d) and (e) cannot be called 'degree of self-sufficiency', since the principle on which it is based is erroneous because it does not consider all domestic uses. Its purpose is to bring out the existence of production surpluses.

In the various calculations, the product in question must be specified; for example common wheat covers common wheat and processed products made from common wheat. Depending on whether the grain alone or the grain plus derived products is considered, the result will differ greatly. The same applies to sugar or meat (see Table 1).

Table 1 — Degree of self-sufficiency

		D	F	I	NL	BLEU	UK	IRL	DK	EUR-9	GR	EUR-10
Common wheat 1976/77	Grain	87.2	156.5	82.5	49.9	72.7	57.6	55.1	139.3	96.9		
	Grain and derived products	94.3	180.3	87.5	62.8	85.0	58.0	52.4	148.0	105.1		
White sugar 1980/81	Sugar only	137.2	236.4	103.6	187.4	287.8	51.3	124.4	211.4		75.7	129.0
	Sugar + sugarbased products	123.3	220.4	101.6	161.1	221.6	48.7	100.7	187.3	128.0	74.4	126.7
Beef + Veal 1981 ¹	Meat only	108.5	100.4	59.9	148.8	107.8	88.3	250.9	246.9		57.8	102.0
	Meat and derived products	105.4	102.8	60.2	148.3	110.2	82.4	323.3	370.3		57.4	101.9

¹ 1980 for F and UK.

VII. Self-sufficiency as shown in the supply balance sheets

- Eurostat publishes a degree of self-sufficiency, calculated in accordance with formula (c), for most agricultural products:

$$\frac{\text{Production of indigenous origin}}{\text{Total domestic uses}} \times 100$$

- The calculation according to formula (f) is feasible for one or two products only, since there is little or no information on stocks; the only data available are on changes in stocks and these do not permit a correct calculation.
- The calculation according to formula (g), based on indigenous stocks, is at present feasible only for wine, since the origin of

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stocks is, as a rule, unknown or not stated for the other products. It would be very useful, however, to be able to do this calculation for other important products.

Example of the meat balance sheet

The calculation of self-sufficiency from the meat balance sheet is based not on the production of meat of indigenous origin but the *potential* production of meat represented by 'gross indigenous production' (or GIP), which may be defined as the quantity of livestock on the hoof likely to be slaughtered during the reference period. The drawback of this calculation is that it determines self-sufficiency in a processed product (meat) from

the production of the raw material (the animal) represented by GIP and from the uses of the processed (meat) represented by total domestic uses of meat. In the final analysis, this calculation gives a figure which may well be interested but is not a degree of self-sufficiency, since at the very most it shows the proportion of uses of meat which would have been covered by potential meat production represented by livestock on the hoof (GIP) if all the potential production had been used within the country, which is not necessarily the case.

A degree of self-sufficiency can be calculated using formula (c) for the other products (see Table 2).

Table 2 — Meat — 1977

		D	F	I	NL	BLEU	UK	IRL	DK	EUR-9
Total	Present calculation	85.9	92.5	75.8	189.5	121.5	72.9	265.7	309.7	95.9
meat	Calculation according to form. (c)	84.9	89.8	75.8	171.7	108.0	71.5	221.5	305.7	95.8
Total	Present calculation	95.1	104.5	62.3	127.2	91.5	73.3	604.6	319.5	96.1
cattle	Calculation according to form. (c)	92.5	97.6	62.3	120.8	88.5	70.4	468.4	313.0	95.6
	Present calculation	87.9	84.6	75.6	221.5	175.3	64.8	150.4	353.8	100.1
	Calculation according to form. (c)	87.7	83.8	75.6	197.1	150.0	64.6	146.1	349.5	100.1

Example of the wine balance sheet (Table 3)

Eurostat's calculation of the degree of self-sufficiency for wine is based on formula (c). On the other hand, another calculation is possible using the formula (e), i.e. considering 'normal' domestic uses, which do not include the quantities of wine distilled for the purpose

of market regulation (withdrawal from the market).¹

¹ A part of the surplus is withdrawn temporarily from the market in the form of subsidized stocks, but this withdrawal is not taken into account in the calculation and there is therefore an anomaly since the quantities stored remain available to be returned to the market.

The purpose of distillation is to withdraw the surplus supply; logically, therefore, this comes to the same thing as reducing domestic resources by the quantity distilled. However, this logic is not observed since the calculation relates to actual production (a production figure cannot be changed!) on the other hand it considers the 'normal' domestic uses, i.e. minus the quantities distilled. This comes to the same thing as saying that the Resources side (production + imports + opening stocks) is greater than the Uses side (exports + closing stocks and domestic uses), but, as a balance sheet is by definition balanced, either resources have therefore to be decreased or uses increased, which is tantamount to creating a 'profit and loss' item! However, looking at things logically, this distilled wine has come to the market where an economic operator has bought it in order to transform it into another product, and this therefore represents a use on the market which is entirely comparable to the other uses. The objec-

tion is that this use is not 'normal' but meets an economic and political necessity (there is no proof, however, that these quantities would not have been used if there had been no intervention on the market).

If this calculation does not contain an error of logic, the result is at the very least misleading. It measures not a real but an artificial situation. The term 'degree of self-sufficiency' cannot be used here. The differences between the results of the calculations based on the formulae (c) and (e) are considerable and can lead to diametrically opposed interpretations. By reducing domestic uses, the calculation based on formula (e) which is done with reduced domestic uses gives a degree of self-sufficiency that is artificially increased. As the origin of that is known in the case of wine, a calculation can be made on the basis of formula (g), giving results which are an even closer reflection of the real situation since a large proportion of wine production has to be stored before being marketed.

Table 3 — Wine balance sheet 1981/82

Method of calculation	EUR-10	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR
Formula (c) (Eurostat calculation) = degree of self-sufficiency	93.6	47.2	94.6	118.8	—	0	57.1	0	—	—	104.3
Formula (e)	103.3	47.3	99.6	143.3	—	0	57.1	0	—	—	129.7
Formula (g) = 'degree of autarcy'	101.7	66.4	101.1	126.2	—	0	39.8	0	—	—	104.2

VIII. Conclusion

The various calculations possible for evaluating the self-sufficiency give different results which need different interpretations. When publishing a figure it is necessary to explain exactly how it was calculated, to avoid confusing the user. To avoid all misinterpretation it is preferable to give a different name to the result of each method of calculation; at present this is not realised. Currently Eurostat

publishes a 'degree of self-sufficiency' calculated using formula (c) for all agricultural products except meat. It would be preferable that the different degrees of self-sufficiency, be they for raw materials, energy or agricultural products, should be calculated using a standard and clear methodology in order that Eurostat may give reliable information to Community institutions and the general public.

Y. Zanatta

Developments in the automatic processing of external trade statistics — present constraints and prospects for improvement



Over the past few years the automatic processing and provision of external trade statistics have developed in such a way that the number of carriers for these data and means of access to them have increased greatly. The different tools, provided for users by the SOEC have been described in 'Eurostat News' on several occasions.¹

This diversity gives the user a very wide choice, but also creates certain difficulties in practice which may lead to doubtful interpretations or analyses unless a little care is taken.

The SOEC is developing some new projects, mainly aimed at integrating the existing systems, which will reduce these dangers and make access to the statistics more rational and, therefore, easier.

The methodological concepts which have been used, the processes applied to the data, and the publications and other output are explained in the publication 'External Trade

Statistics — User's Guide'. This was published by the SOEC in 1982, and a revised version is in preparation. For this reason the first part of this article deals only with the main items which might affect the results, while the second part deals with the improvements which are expected to follow the new developments.

Constraints

Community methodology

The trade recorded is special trade which ignores transit and warehouse traffic. In the case of imports, as regards the non-Community trading countries, the country of origin is given for extra-Community trade and the country of last export for intra-Community trade, in order to avoid double counting when the data are aggregated to give Community trade data. Lastly, trade is broken down under statistical headings, including inward and outward processing.

Community processing

Every month the Member States submit their trade statistics under the Nimex nomenclature in national currencies, quantities and supplementary units for the month concerned and the cumulative figures for the year so far. Three points: corrections, confidentiality and conversion, call for some comments.

Corrections

At present corrections are made by the Member States to the cumulative data, but are not made retrospectively to the data for the individual months. For example, when data are

¹ Articles in Eurostat News:
'The Siena Data Bank' (No 3-1983),
'Publicizing Cronos and Comext' (No 2-1982),
'The Comext-Eurostat Data Bank' (No 1-1982),
'A "guide" to external trade statistics' (No 1-1982).

submitted for June the data for the period January—June contain all the corrections made during this period, whereas the data for the individual months from January to June remain as they were originally submitted at the end of the month concerned.

Confidentiality

Statistical confidentiality for the data submitted is ensured in various ways, e. g. certain data are not provided, or the name of the country and/or products is not revealed.

The first method applied for example to certain Member States for which trade in military supplies and government purchases are not reported, and to Germany, which provides no information on inter-zonal trade with the GDR.

When confidentiality on products is required, trade in the product concerned is included with trade in another product or aggregated under the Nimexe heading 999601 provided for this purpose.

When confidentiality regarding the country is required, the breakdown by trading country for trade in the product concerned is provided only in part or not at all, and the overall trade statistics are given under the geographical code 977 — 'undisclosed' (confidential trade).

It should be noted that the values for these confidential headings are included only in the grand total (all products/all countries) and the cumulative figures for countries (one figure for all products), and are not recorded whether in the geographical zones or in the aggregates.

The trade subject to these confidentiality measures involves 3 000 combinations (flows/products/Member States) and accounts for approximately 5 % of the Community's total trade.

Conversion

To convert currencies into ECU for the individual periods the SOEC uses the statistical rate which is equal to the average of the daily rates, and for the cumulative periods the rate equal to the average of the statistical rates for the months comprising the period concerned, weighted by the number of working days. This procedure can produce certain anomalies when the cumulative figures are broken down to obtain values for a given month.

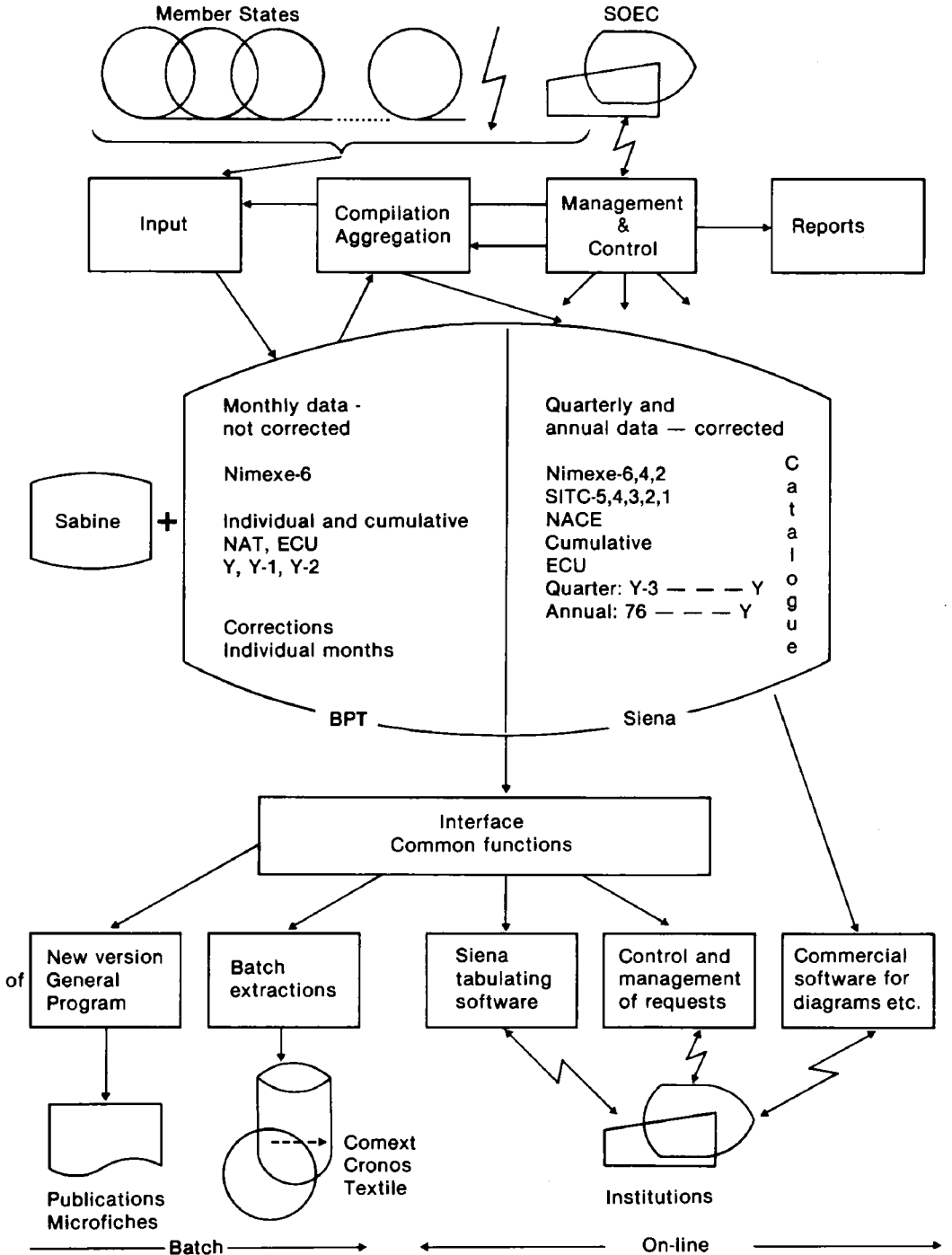
This single source of Nimexe data forms the basis for all the Statistical Office's work on external trade statistics. In the case of the microfiches and publications, and the Siena and Comext data banks, explanatory notes state which Nimexe or SITC headings are confidential. In the case of other levels of aggregates and for ECSC products, textiles and derived bases, (Cronos domains FRIC, FRIM, SNAG, MICA, MECA, ICG, BISE, INDE and ZPAI), there is no mention of the confidentiality, and the trade recorded does not include trade falling under these headings.

Non-Community statistics on external trade

The main sources are the National Statistical Offices or the United Nations. The methodology used varies depending on the reporting country, so that the system of trade concerned may be either special or general, and the country of origin and sometimes the country of last export are given for imports, but in general there is no mention of inward or outward processing. In addition, with reference to the United Nations, the statistics compiled for the SITC also contain confidential data, but the effect of this differs from that in the Community statistics, since it is applied to a different level of nomenclature.

In addition to publications, the data base Comtrade is most used for access to these data. This base is in Geneva and is accessible on-line in Luxembourg and Brussels. It

The external trade system



should be noted that, although the figures relating to an individual reporting country may be compared with those for the Member States any attempt to aggregate them by zone will lead to double counting.

Developments in hand and prospects for improvement

Community statistics

Between now and the end of 1984 a new project will be developed. This will integrate the Siena base and standard uses of external trade statistics known as the 'general programme', as well as the pretreatment data bank (see diagram), into a single data base management system.

The input for this integrated data bank will come from the Member States. Starting in 1984 they will submit monthly, in addition to their basic data, their retrospective corrections with the real month to which these apply. This base will contain detailed Nimexe statistics for the past 30 months with a record of the corrections, and will serve as a reference base, and guide input into all the other derived systems. In addition, provisional data, which at present are reported for the textiles and agricultural domains, will be included, before being replaced as the final data are received.

Simultaneously, the facilities offered by the Siena data bank will be further developed in the new system, in particular as regards batch mode processing for the production of tables and diagrams.

With regard to statistical confidentiality, explanatory notes on the confidential nature of the data will be printed in all cases, regardless of the level of aggregation. Discussions regarding the trade falling under these headings have begun with the Member States in the Working Group on 'Production of external trade statistics', with a view to minimizing the adverse effects.

Simultaneously, a study will be carried out in 1984 to add indexes in French and English to the Nimexe nomenclature, so that a machine search may be carried out using keywords. Work on developing this retrieval system will continue in 1985.

Until this work is finished the present systems, and in particular Siena and Comext, will continue to be available with the following improvements. The new version of Siena will give access to the monthly data for 1983 and confidentiality data will be indicated. Data for the USA, Japan and Canada, in accordance with the SITC nomenclature, will be accessible in Comext.

United Nations statistics

The use of Comtrade, the UN data bank containing external trade statistics which is on the International Computing Centre (ICC) computer in Geneva, should be made easier, since the ICC was recently connected directly with the computer centre in Luxembourg.

The EUR-10 data, compiled in accordance with Community methodology, are being entered into the Comtrade base, which will enable international comparisons of Community trade to be made on a more precise basis than at present.

Looking to the future, the quality and reliability of the external trade statistics will improve basically as a result of the contacts established with the suppliers of the data and the users. Machinery has been set up to facilitate this cooperation. To help the Member States a working group on 'Production of external trade statistics' has been set up under the 'Committee for External Trade Statistics'. To help users outside the Commission, 'User Groups', set up by the hosts which disseminate Comext, meet from time to time. A similar move has been made for the Commission departments. The first meeting was held in Brussels at the end of November 1983, and a further meeting is to be held in Luxembourg

in the near future. Besides these channels, any comments or additional information may be sent to Directorate C — External Trade. Practical information on accessing the statis-

tics may be obtained from Mr Poliart (Ext. 3530) and Mr Kelhetter (Ext. 3560).

G. Rambaud-Chanoz

Statistics on the structure and activity of industry and problems of their use and comparability

1. Demand

As in the case of statistics on industrial products, which were discussed in volume 4-1983 of Eurostat News, the demand for data on the structure and activity of industry comes primarily from Commission departments, in particular Directorates-General III (Internal Market and Industrial Affairs) and IV (Competition), other European institutions, industrial associations, professional organizations, market research and private companies.

2. Bases, coverage, problems

The bases for the statistics discussed here are the coordinated annual inquiries into industrial activity and fixed capital investment in industry. Both include also the energy sector as well as building and civil engineering. A detailed description, including the implementation of the inquiries in the Member States, is given in the article 'coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity', Eurostat News 2-1981. Through these inquiries, economic data can be collected for use in a variety of tasks and analyses in the fields of general economic policy, industrial, commercial and competition policy, international negotiations, market research, etc. The important variables recorded include the number of enterprises, the number of persons employed, turnover, intermediate consumption and stocks, labour costs, taxes, subsidies, fixed capital investment and the breakdown thereof, etc. The large number of these variables recorded in the Member States, broken

down by economic activity, also permits in theory a wide range of analyses and the calculation of various structural indicators. In using these statistics, however, close attention must be paid to the methodological rules and the differentiation of the series from one another and from the series recorded in other sectors. It is therefore very important to know what the statistics contain, what they express, what purpose they serve and for what type of analyses they can be used. The importance of the problem becomes clear if it is borne in mind that for many variables surveys are carried out in a number of fields. Data on gross value added, labour costs and fixed capital investment are compiled in, for example, the national accounts and industrial statistics. For employment alone, there are three annual surveys, two surveys scheduled at longer intervals and a short-term economic survey. They all differ from one another to a greater or lesser extent, even though for many series there are at least similarities in trends. The, in some cases, contradictory results can, however, be attributed almost exclusively to methodological differences and permit fairly conclusive analyses, provided their limitations are borne in mind. The main problem here, as with most international statistics, is the need for as extensive a harmonization as possible. However, in the first place this is frequently confronted by traditional and in certain areas widely differing national systems and, secondly, contradictory aims may hamper harmonization (e.g. need for detailed statistics versus costs or versus up-to-date statistics). Some of the specific problems of comparability are dealt with in the abovementioned articles.

3. Aim, methods and definitions

The aim of the statistics in question is to 'reflect the structure of Community industry and to follow the relevant trends'.

3.1. Problems of level of detail and topicality

This work requires a certain level of detail in two directions:

1. The breakdown by economic activity must be as detailed as possible so as to make for better identification of industry related or, as they are often called, 'sectoral' trends or problems. For this purpose, a breakdown of the NACE (General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities) into 104 groups and 29 classes is used.
2. As many variables as possible must be recorded in order to obtain a comprehensive picture of industrial activity and to be able to calculate suitable indicators. For the structural inquiry alone, up to 73 variables are recorded, although they are not all published but used primarily to determine data that are not recorded, such as production value and gross value added.

The recording of statistics of this type is a very difficult and time-consuming task and they are therefore in many cases not particularly up-to-date. For example, the forthcoming publication 'Structure and activity of industry' will contain data for 1979 and 1980. The aim is to be able in the foreseeable future to supply data for all Member States with a time-lag of only two years. Consequently, these statistics are suitable primarily for ex-post analyses and for medium- and long-term economic analyses, such as analysis of problems of structure and competition.

In order to back up and supplement these data and to facilitate short-term economic analyses, the tool known as 'short-term industrial indicators' was developed. It contains

up-to-date figures but only for selected variables and for a limited number of NACE groups.

3.2. Distinction according to number of employees

A further consequence of the detailed nature of the inquiry is that, as far as the basic unit, i.e. the enterprise (see below), is concerned, for reasons of cost only enterprises with 20 or more employees can be covered on an annual basis. For enterprises with between 1 and 19 employees, a supplementary survey takes place every five years (the next one is planned for 1984, covering 1983). The limitation to 20 or more employees may be significant, depending on the country and economic activity. In social statistics and national accounts, on the other hand, units with one employee or more are covered. Anybody interested in data on the whole of industry should therefore use the latter statistics, which are, however, available for only a few variables and only at an aggregated level.

As a result of this distinction according to the number of employees, the figures for industrial statistics cannot be higher than the corresponding data in the national accounts or social statistics. Roughly speaking, the series will correspond all the more closely the greater the degree of concentration and therefore, amongst other things, the capital intensity in a particular industry. For example, the differences in the food, drink and tobacco industry (NACE 41/42) will probably be much greater than in the manufacture of means of transport (NACE 35 and 36) or in the iron and steel industry (NACE 221). Moreover, the difference will vary from country to country, being strongly influenced by traditional economic structures. In Italy, where there is a sizeable small businesses sector, the differences will probably be considerably greater than in, for example the United Kingdom or the Federal Republic of Germany.

3.3. *The basic statistical unit*

As already mentioned, the 'enterprise' is defined as the basic unit for statistics on the structure and activity of industry, being the smallest legally autonomous unit. There were two main reasons for this choice:

- (i) in view of its statutory obligations to keep accounts, the enterprise is the most suitable inquiry unit for providing the data required in the questionnaires;
- (ii) in most of the Member States, the enterprise was already used as the inquiry unit (historical, cost-orientated reason).

The classification by industry is based on the enterprise's principal activity, the main criterion being value added and, if this is not sufficient, the number of persons employed. If for example, an enterprise is engaged in the manufacture of means of transport and in the production of chemicals and generates 55 % of its value added in the chemical industry, it is classified in its entirety under the chemical industry in respect of all the variables (i.e. number of employees, turnover, labour costs, etc.). From a historical point of view, i.e. at a time when the difference between the enterprise and the local unit was relatively unimportant, this may well have been entirely appropriate, but in a growing economy or one threatened by recession, showing either a tendency to diversify in order to spread the risk or a tendency to concentrate which goes beyond the individual industry, this concept may lead to distortions in the data. In order to deal with this problem, the coordinated inquiry records data for 'kind-of-activity units', i.e. parts of enterprises that may be spatially separated but 'that carry on a single activity which is characterized by the nature of the goods or services produced or by the essential identity of the production employed'. This definition leads to better differentiation; and therefore comparability of the variables. It is also closer to the definition of 'local unit' used extensively in social statistics or of 'branch' used in national accounts.

Attention must again be drawn here to danger of comparison with or simultaneous use of corresponding statistics produced by other Eurostat units. The difference between enterprise, local unit and branch adds a further element of uncertainty to the picture obtained.

Unlike the case of the distinction according to the number of employees (see 3.2), it is impossible to say anything about the direction of the differences. In some industries the figures will be higher, in others lower. Even for industry as a whole the figures do not necessarily have to tally, since in many cases industrial enterprises also incorporate commercial enterprises or concerns and vice-versa, with the result that the difference between the industrial and services sectors cannot always be determined.

In addition, the enterprise concept and the criterion of classification by principal activity also lead to difficulties in temporal analyses, e.g. if enterprises generate more than 50 % of their gross value added in industry X in one year and in industry Y in the following year and are classified in their entirety under the 'bigger' industry in respect of all the variables. This would lead to a decrease, due to the definitions used, in the variables of X and a corresponding increase in those of Y.

3.4. *Valuation*

Up to now, the value data shown in industrial statistics are available only at current prices and are converted, for the purposes of country-to-country comparisons or Community standardization, into the European Currency Unit (ECU) at current exchange rates. Since financial flows are of secondary importance compared with data in real terms in cyclical and structural analyses, problems arise in

- the time dimension: influence of the (temporal) structure of inflation and exchange rates;
- the spatial dimension: influence of the different structure of inflation from one

Internal publications to be published in 1984

These are documents primarily intended for the services of the Commission and the other European institutions and whose publication has been authorized by the Director-General. In certain cases and at the discretion of the sections responsible for their content, these internal publications are made available to professional bodies and national administrations which collaborate closely with the Office. They can be consulted at the Information Offices of the Commission.

We remind our readers that SOEC's 'Programme of publications for 1984 has been published in issue No 4-1983 of *Eurostat News*.

Theme 1 — General statistics

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
3. Third country statistics	A. DEVELOPMENT: Data and trends	8

Theme 2 — National accounts, finance and balance of payments

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
6. Balance of payments	A. BILATERAL BALANCES OF PAYMENTS OF THE EC MEMBER STATES, THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN	1
	B. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES	1
7. Prices	C. CONSUMER PRICE INDICES	12

Theme 3 — Population and social conditions

Sub-themes	Titles	Edition per year
1. Population	A. POPULATION — Statistical Bulletin	4
3. Education and training	A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING — Statistical bulletin	2
4. Employment	A. TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC)	12
5. Social Protection	A. SOCIAL PROTECTION (ESSPROS) PART I: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE — Results 1970-1982	2
	B. SOCIAL PROTECTION (ESSPROS) PART II: PERSONS AND BENEFITS 1970-1982 — Function unemployment	1
	C. OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES STATISTICS — Iron and Steel industry — Annual survey, principal results 1979-1983	1
	D. FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES 1978-1982	1
6. Wages and Salaries	A. EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES — April 1983 — October 1983	2
	B. EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES 1972-1983 (Microfiche)	1
	C. LABOUR COSTS IN INDUSTRY — April/October	2
	D. LABOUR COSTS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC) 1982	1
	E. STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS 1978/1979	7
	F. STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS 1978/1979 (Microfiche)	1

Theme 4 — Industry and services

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
1. Industry, general	A. INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS	11
	B. STATISTICAL BULLETIN OF INDUSTRY	5
	C. STATISTICAL BULLETIN 'Investments in fixed Assets 1982'	1

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
2. Energy	A. STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF THE COAL ECONOMY IN 1983	1
	B. STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN 1983	1
	C. STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF THE NATURAL GAS ECONOMY IN 1983	1
	D. STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF THE PETROLEUM ECONOMY IN 1983	1
	E. STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF THE ENERGY ECONOMY IN 1983	1
	F. ENERGY SUPPLY ASPECTS OF THE NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS	1
4. Transport and services	A. INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL SALES	6-8

Theme 5 — Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
2. Agriculture, production and balance	A. CROP PRODUCTION	10/11
	B. PRODUCTION OF MILK IN 1983	1
	C. MONTHLY STATISTICS OF MILK (updated data of the quarterly publication 'Animal Production')	8
	D. MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EGGS (updated data of the quarterly publication 'Animal production')	8
	E. STRUCTURE AND UTILIZATION OF HATCHERIES IN 1983	1
	F. MONTHLY STATISTICS OF MEAT (updated data of the quarterly publication 'Animal production')	8
	G. DEVELOPMENT OF SHEEP POPULATION AND PRODUCTION FORECASTS	1
	H. DEVELOPMENT OF PIG POPULATION AND PRODUCTION FORECASTS	3
	I. DEVELOPMENT OF CATTLE POPULATION AND PRODUCTION FORECASTS	2

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
3. Agriculture, prices	A. AGRICULTURAL PRICES: SELECTED SERIES FROM THE CRONOS DATA-BANK	4
	B. THE RATES OF VALUE-ADDED TAX IN AGRICULTURE	1
	C. EVOLUTION OF EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (output and input) annual	2
	D. EVOLUTION OF EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (output and input) quarterly	4
	E. EC-INDEX OF PRODUCER PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	12
4. Agriculture, accounts	A. SECTORAL INCOME INDEX 1983	1
5. Agriculture, structure	A. SURVEYS ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 1966/67, 1970/71, 1975, 1977, 1979/80	1
	B. EVOLUTION OF THE TOTAL LABOUR INPUT INTO AGRICULTURE	1
6. Fisheries	A. FISHERIES: Quantities and values of landings in the EC	4

Theme 6 — Foreign Trade

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
2. Community trade, general	A. EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS PRODUCTS/COUNTRIES SCE 1311/1312 (microfiches)	4

industry and country to another and of the structure of exchange rates from one country to another, determined partly by monetary factors.

The question of purchasing power parities, which are theoretically available but difficult to calculate, will not be discussed here. In order to solve the problem of deflating, Eurostat is at present developing in cooperation with the Member States a producer price index of industrial production.

4. Use

It can be concluded from the above remarks that the statistics on the structure and activity of industry are particularly suitable for analyses relating to a specific period, i.e. spatial analyses. Care must be taken in analyses of time series and their use in conjunction with corresponding series from other inquiries (social statistics, national accounts) and consideration must be given to the question of how far the series are consistent in themselves and with one another.

4.1. Cross-section analyses

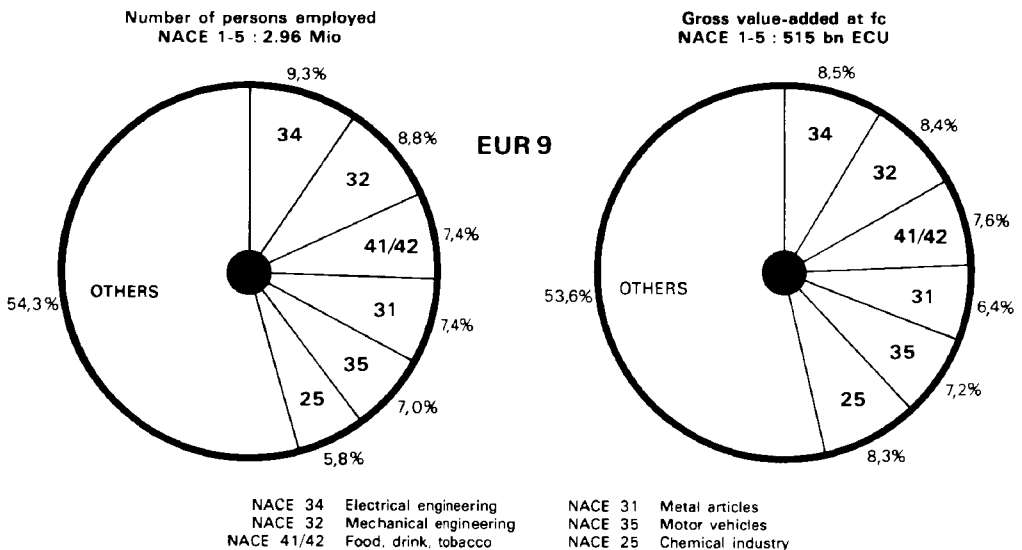
Cross-section analyses can be carried out in various ways:

- (i) comparing a country's industries with one another and with industry as a whole;
- (ii) industries from country to country and in relation to EUR 9;
- (iii) different but related series (variables) for a particular industry, and
- (iv) any combination of the above.

(All these methods can, of course, be used for each grouping and also within each grouping).

The analysis by industry and country can provide information about various aspects of the structure of industry in a particular Member State or from one Member State to another, by calculating shares of the total or indices as an expression of the relative divergence from an average value. We can thus, for example, obtain an answer to the question as to a country's most important industries according to various criteria, such as number of persons employed, turnover, gross value added, gross operating surplus, etc.

Graph 1 Share in employment and gross value-added



NEWS ITEMS

Graph 1 shows us, for example, that in 1979 the six most important industries accounted for around 46 % of the number of persons employed and gross value added at factor cost in the Community as a whole. The share of the number of persons employed and value added, the latter being included in the calculation of national product, may vary considerably from industry to industry and from

Member State to Member State. It depends to a great extent on labour productivity, measured as gross value added per person employed. The impact of laying down a particular criterion, e.g. number of persons employed or value added, for assessing the importance of a particular industry can be seen from the following two examples.

Table 1 — Share in employment (1A) and gross value-added (3A)

1979												%
		D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	EUR 9	
NACE 25	1A	6.6	5.3	6.2	8.6	7.1	0.8	4.5	4.8	5.7	5.8	
	3A	9.0	7.4	8.7	12.2	10.7	1.5	6.9	13.9	7.5	8.3	
NACE 43	1A	3.4	4.9	7.7	3.1	6.4	—	4.5	7.8	2.7	4.6	
	3A	2.5	3.5	6.2	2.3	4.3	—	2.7	4.5	2.3	3.2	

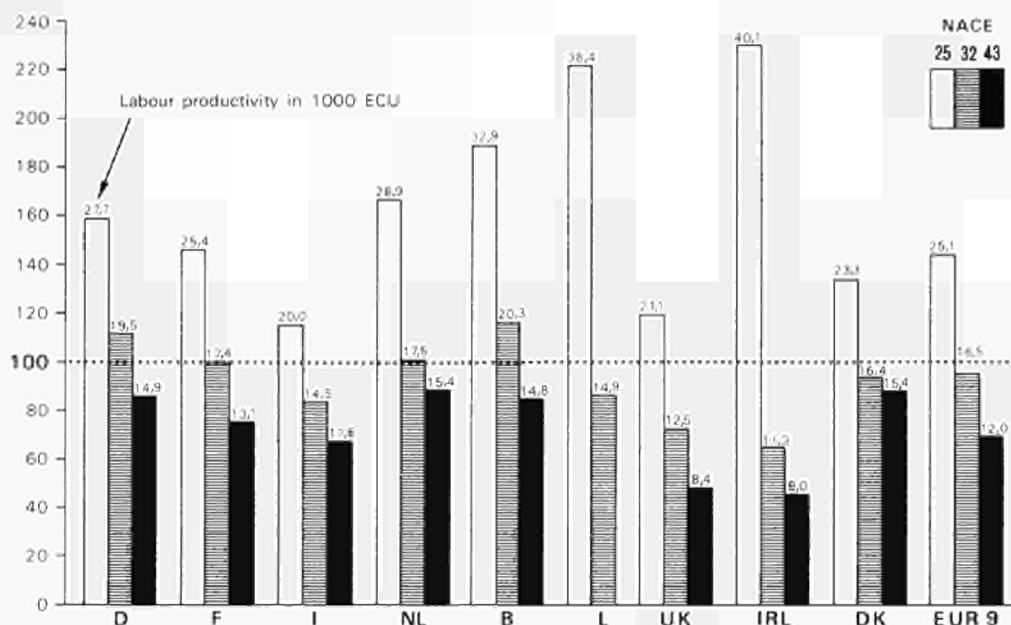
It can be seen from the table that the chemical industry accounts for a significantly higher proportion of value added than of the number of persons employed, whereas the opposite is true in the case of the textile industry. In fact, labour productivity in the Community as a whole amounts to 25 100 ECU in the chemical industry and only 12 000 ECU in the textile industry. Another striking feature of Table 1 is the sizeable difference between the two sets of figures for Ireland. Closer analysis reveals that Ireland's labour productivity in this industry has in fact grown at an above-average rate in recent years. This is due primarily to the development of the pharmaceutical industry, whose labour productivity is exceptionally high (1979: approximately 88 000 ECU). The outstanding nature of this result can also be seen from the fact that Ireland's labour productivity for industry as a whole is the lowest in the Community, amounting to only about a third of that of its chemical industry. In Graph 2, the labour productivity of the chemical industry (NACE 25) is compared with that of mechanical engineering (NACE 32) and the textile industry (NACE 43), taking the productivity of Com-

munity industry as a whole (NACE 1-5) as a yardstick:

Graph 2 gives us a picture, measured in terms of labour productivity, of the competitiveness of the above industries amongst themselves, compared from one Member State to another and in relation to the Community average for industry as a whole (= 100). The industries in question represent high, medium and low levels of productivity. The overall picture shows that in the case of Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands productivity in the chemical industry and mechanical engineering is not higher than labour productivity of the Community total of respective industries but also far above the level for Community industry as a whole. In the case of the textile industry, however, the level is well below the overall average for these countries too. The situation in Denmark is definitely on the positive side. France is more or less average, while Ireland and the United Kingdom bring up the rear. In using labour productivity as thus defined, it must be borne in mind, however, that for technical reasons and reasons pertaining to business policy and labour law

Graph 2: Index of labour productivity, 1979

EUR 9 of NACE 1-5 = 100



the pattern of employment is not always in line with trends in the utilization of capacity. It must be borne in mind that the number of persons employed is recorded at a particular time (in this case September) and that other methods may lead to different results, e.g. using annual averages or the number of hours actually worked.

Another interesting indicator in this context is the proportion of labour costs to gross value added at factor cost. We can also regard it as a yardstick for the breakdown into wages plus salaries and 'profit', since labour costs and gross operating surplus add up to gross value added.

Table 2

EUR 9

1979

Nace	1979						
	25	31	32	34	35	41/42	1-5
6A	25.1	15.2	16.5	15.8	17.7	17.8	17.4
8A	63.9	78.8	78.6	75.1	76.3	64.0	70.9
*	16.0	12.0	13.0	11.9	13.5	11.4	12.3

6A = Labour productivity in 1 000 ECU

8A = Labour costs as percentage of gross value added at factor cost in %.

* = Labour costs per person employed, in 1 000 ECU.

NACE-definitions see Graph 1.

As can be seen from Table 2, the chemical (25) and food, drink and tobacco industries (41/42) have above-average gross operating

surpluses at around 36%. At first sight, the relatively poor position of the growth industries electrical engineering (34) and manufac-

ture of motor vehicles (35) is somewhat surprising. A closer look shows that the proportion of labour costs to gross value added is not always correlated with labour productivity. As is to be expected, it is determined to a great extent by cost factors, e.g. measured as labour costs per person employed (**), and the number of persons employed. Thus, productivity in the manufacture of motor vehicles, for example, is roughly the same as in the food, drink and tobacco industry. However, its labour costs per person

employed are considerably higher, with the result that the operating surplus is smaller. In the chemical industry, high productivity and a relatively small proportion of the number of persons employed (see Graph 1) more than offset the high labour costs per person employed. Table 3 shows how widely the indicators differ from country to country and how they are affected by the respective levels of wages and salaries, taking the metal articles industry (NACE 31) as an example.

Table 3
NACE 31

EUR 9

1979

	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	EUR 9
6A	18.2	15.5	12.7	17.3	18.5	18.0	11.6	10.1	15.8	15.2
8A	80.8	83.6	74.0	83.8	81.3	71.4	69.9	72.2	84.4	78.8
*	14.7	12.9	9.4	14.5	15.1	12.9	8.1	7.3	13.3	12.0

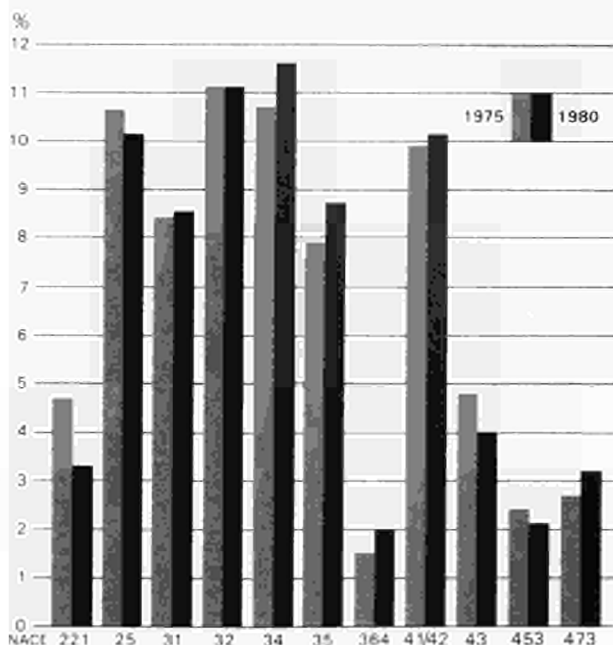
Definitions see Table 2.

Graph 3:

Shares of important industries in total Community gross value-added at factor cost of manufacturing industry

NACE (Abbreviations)

221	Iron and steel
25	Chemical industry
31	Metal articles
32	Mechanical engineering
34	Electrical engineering
35	Motor vehicles
384	Aerospace equipment
41/42	Food, drink and tobacco
43	Textile industry
453	Ready-made clothing
473	Printing



Labour productivity is also determined by labour costs per person employed, since these are part of gross value added. Consequently, countries with below-average productivity, such as Ireland, the United Kingdom and Italy, often have higher relative gross operating surpluses than countries with high productivity, such as Belgium and Germany.

4.2. Analyses of time series

Up to now, we have looked at a number of structural indicators in their spatial dimension. They can also, of course, be considered in terms of trends over time and be supplemented by further indicators such as growth rates and trend factors, provided that consistency criteria are observed. As an example, let us consider just the change in the importance

of key industries. As a measure of this we have chosen the Community total of gross value added at factor cost, which was calculated in ECU at current prices and exchange rates and is available for the period from 1975 to 1980.

Analysis of trends in the shares of important industries (see Graph 3) shows first of all the sharp decline in the 'crisis' industries, namely iron and steel and textiles and clothing. However, the chemical industry too showed a relative decline as a result of a low nominal growth. On the other hand, the electrical engineering, motor vehicle, aircraft and printing industries in particular increased their respective shares.

L. Jensen

Parliamentary questions

Written question No 2288/82
by Mr Dieter Rogalla (S—D)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(2 March 1983)

Subject: European unemployment statistics

1. Are there any statistics on European unemployment and are they based on the findings of the Commission or of national bodies?
2. In these statistics are valid criteria used for the breakdown of jobs and the respective duration of unemployment for all Member States?
3. What practical steps has the Commission taken in the last 10 years to remove any difference in the criteria used for the assessment of unemployment in the Member States?
4. What important observations can be made with regard to the duration of unem-

ployment in certain specific and typical jobs, broken down by Member State and sex?

Answer given by Mr Burke
on behalf of the Commission
 (3 May 1983)

1. The level of unemployment in the Community can be measured either on the basis of the number of unemployed persons registered with the employment offices in accordance with national practice or by taking the findings of sample surveys of the Community's labour force. The differences between these two methods were set out in the Commission's answer to Written Questions No 921/81 by Lord O'Hagan¹.
2. Statistics on the registered unemployed contain a breakdown of the duration of registered unemployment, which is measured

¹ OJ C 333, 21. 12. 1981.

according to national criteria. The labour force sample survey ascertains how long the unemployed have been seeking jobs. National statistics present a breakdown by job, but only in accordance with national classifications, making possible comparisons over time, but not between Member States.

3. In order to improve comparability of employment and unemployment statistics, the Commission conducts labour force sample surveys every two years in accordance with Council Regulations. All the new Member States have participated in this survey.

Strenuous efforts have been made to improve standardization of national statistics and achieve a much more uniform breakdown (e.g. by age and duration), but full comparability will not be possible as long as differences in national legislation and administrative practice persist.

4. As mentioned above, analyses by job and Community level cannot be conducted satisfactorily given differences in classification. Data relating to the individual Member States appear at regular intervals in the Eurostat publication 'Employment and unemployment'.

**Written Question No 1954/82
by Mr Michael Welsh (ED—GB)
to the Commission of the European
Communities**

(18 January 1983)

Subject: Combined impact of Community financial instruments

1. Does the Commission have easily accessible 'horizontal' records of all grants and loans given via the Community's financial instruments to:

- (a) each Member State;
- (b) each eligible region in each Member State;
- (c) each eligible industry or economic activity in each Member State;

(d) each eligible population group in each Member State?

2. Are these records kept manually or on computer? If the latter, what is the name of the data base?

3. How often are these records updated?

4. Has the Commission published a report analyzing the impact of all Community financial instruments on the Member States and their regions? If not, does it intend to do so?

**Answer given by Mr Giolitti
on behalf of the Commission
(7 March 1983)**

1 to 3. Eurostat's annual publication 'Regional Statistics — The Community's financial participation in investments' gives the broad picture of Community grants and loans allocated to the regions of the Community (NUTS nomenclature, Level II) by the following financial instruments: direct measures under the EAGGF, Guidance Section, grants from the European Regional Development Fund, ECSC loans, Euratom loans, EIB and NCI loans.

In this publication a distinction is made between projects in the productive sector and infrastructure investment. The projects are classified under three broad headings, agriculture, industry and services.

For its management purposes, the Commission itself has built up a data base on the activities of the Community's principal financial instruments for structural purposes — Base IFC. Since 1 January 1981, the activities have been listed *inter alia* by measure, by country, by region (except for EAGGF, Guidance Section, indirect measures and the part of Social Fund activity that cannot be broken down by region, which varies from one Member State to another) and by sector of activity; but no breakdown for population groups concerned is available, except in respect of the Social Fund's specific measures under Article 4 of Council Decision 71/66/EEC. At a later

stage this data base may include research contracts part-financed by the Community.

The data base is regularly updated as financial commitments are made.

4. The Commission has not published any analysis of the impact of all the Community's financial instruments on the Member States and their regions. However, Eurostat's 'Regional Statistics' gives a general overview. And the annual reports of the financial instruments themselves are a rich source of information for their own areas of activity.

**Written question No 74/83
by Mr Luc Beyer de Ryke (L—B)
to the Commission of the European
Communities**

(12 April 1983)

Subject: Greece—trade deficit with the EEC

Is any information available, particularly with respect to agricultural produce, on the size of the Greek trade deficit with the Member States of the EEC and on the evolution of this deficit both before and since Greek entry into the Community?

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

(18 May 1983)

The Honourable Member will find below a table showing the trend in trade in agricultural products¹ between the other Member States and Greece:

¹ SITC 0 = food and live animals; 1 = beverages and tobacco; 21 = hides, skins and fur skins, undressed; 22 = oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels; 232 = crude natural rubber; 24 = wood, lumber and cork, 261 to 265 + 269 = natural textile fibres and wool; 29 = crude animal and vegetable materials N.E.S.; 4 = animal and vegetable oils and fats; 592.1 = starches, inulin, gluten, etc.

(million ECU)

Year	Imports by other Member States from Greece	Exports from other Member States to Greece	Greek trade balance with Member States
1976	383	177	+ 206
1977	440	183	+ 257
1978	449	210	+ 239
1979	491	300	+ 191
1980	469	376	+ 93
1981	539	730	- 191

Source: Eurostat; microfiches: Module SCE 2351.

PUBLICATIONS

Published

Theme 2

STUDY OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS No 2
STOCK OF FIXED ASSETS IN INDUSTRY IN THE COMMUNITY MEMBER STATES:
TOWARDS GREATER COMPARABILITY

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

Format A 4, 80 pages, price BFR 150

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)

TRENDS IN THE PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE MEMBER STATES (1970-1981)

Studies of national accounts — No 3

ISBN 92-825-3195-3 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 62 pages, price BFR 150

The publications show the main trends in public finance in the Member States from 1970 to 1981: increase in borrowing, the debt burden, increased expenditure on social security and health etc. The tables included permit analysis of these changes based on budgetary Statistics of the Member States harmonized in accordance with the ESA (European System of Integrated Economic Accounts). (2. 1. 5/83)

STRUCTURAL DATA BASE — TABLES BY BRANCH 1960-1981

Studies of national accounts — No 4

ISBN 92-825-4185-1 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 175 pages, price BFR 225

Detailed series of national accounts covering the period 1960-1981.

The first part provides the methodology followed for the retrapolation of the data relating to the 1980s and for the estimation of other data not belonging to the set of ESA results normally available.

The second part gives the tables by branch and by countries on: value added at market prices (at current and 1975 prices), exports and imports to and from the rest of the world.

A last set of comparative tables and graphics describes the trends in the variables and in some standard ratios. (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)

BALANCES OF PAYMENTS-GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN 1977-81

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

Format A 4, 203 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)

Theme 3

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 76 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)

PUBLICATIONS

Theme 4

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 4-1983

(DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, 265 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, miscellaneous sectors. (4. 1.3/83)

ANNUAL INVESTMENTS IN FIXED ASSETS 1975-81

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

Format A 4, 134 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, 187 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)

IRON AND STEEL 1952-1982

ISBN 92-825-3194-5 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 115 pages, price BFR 450

Long-term series (1952-1982) on the evolution of the structure and of the economic situation of the Community's iron and steel industry: employment, size of enterprises, plants, production of iron-ore, pig-iron, crude steel, finished steel and end products, consumption of raw materials, external trade of ECSC products, indirect foreign trade, steel consumption. (adaptation)

Theme 5

FORESTRY STATISTICS 1976-1980

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

Format A 4, 188 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)

THE RATES OF VALUE-ADDED TAX IN AGRICULTURE

ISBN 92-825-4259-9 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 25 pages, price BFR 100

This publication is a supplement to 'Agricultural price statistics 1971-1982'. It presents the rates of value-added tax on sales of agricultural products and purchases of the means of agricultural production in the Member States of the Community.

(5. 3. 3/83)

To be published

Theme 1

EUROSTAT REVIEW 1973-1982

ISBN 92-825-4083-9 (EN/FR/NL), ISBN 92-825-4084-7 (DA/DE/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 250 pages, price BFR 600

Time series of the principal statistical domains covered by Eurostat. The work is divided into six sections: 1. General statistics; 2. national accounts, finance and balance of payments; 3. Population and social conditions; 4. Industry and services; 5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 6. Foreign trade.

The data cover the period 1972 to 1981 and relate to the EC Member States, Spain Portugal, Sweden, 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.

(1. 1. 1/84)

PUBLICATIONS

ACP — BASIC STATISTICS — 1984

ISBN 92-825-4214-9 (EN/FR)

Format A 6, approximately 140 pages, price BFR 400

Selection of the most important statistics of the ACP countries, signatories with the Community of the Lomé Convention, and comparison with other developing countries. This selection covers the following areas: population, national accounts, production of industry, mining and agriculture, foreign trade, prices, finance external aid, standard of living.

As from 1984 a new part will be introduced: Mediterranean countries, Africa, non-ACP. (1. 3. 1/83)

Theme 2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — AGGREGATES 1960-1982

(EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 150 pages, price BFR 500

Results of the principal aggregates of the 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. 1/83)

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)

Theme 3

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — 1970-1982

ISBN 92-825-4162-2 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 275 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 1982 in the ten 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 15 graphs.

(3. 4. 1/83)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — STATISTICAL BULLETIN — 1-1984

(EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 8 pages, prices BFR 100

This bulletin presents the position of WOMEN AS REGARDS EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT. Data on comparable unemployment rates at the end of 1983 are included together with data on part-time working, activity by economic sector and employment trends by sector of economic activity since 1970. A commentary emphasizes the most relevant developments as regards women and is amply illustrated by 6 graphs.

(3. 4. 2/84)

LABOUR COSTS

Volume 1: Principal results

ISBN 92-825-4016-2 (DA/DE/EN/FR/GR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 185 pages, price BFR 150

Volume 2: Results by size classes and regions

ISBN 92-825-4017-0 (DA/DE/EN/FR/GR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 260 pages, price BFR 200

Volumes 1 + 2: ISBN 92-825-4018-9, price BFR 325

(Complete edition on microfiches)

(adaptation)

Theme 4

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY 1979-1980

ISBN 92-825-4199-1 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 260 pages, price BFR 900

The publication contains the main results for 1979 and 1980 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. 2/83)

PUBLICATIONS

ENERGY STATISTICS YEARBOOK — 1982

ISBN 92-825-4213-0 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 215 pages, price BFR 750

This 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. 1/83)

Theme 5

COMMUNITY SURVEY ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 1979-1980

Volume I — Introduction and methodological basis

ISBN 92-825-4093-6 (DA),

ISBN 92-825-4094-4 (DE),

ISBN 92-825-4095-2 (GR),

ISBN 92-825-4096-0 (EN),

ISBN 92-825-4097-9 (FR),

ISBN 92-825-4098-7 (IT),

ISBN 92-825-4099-5 (NL)

Format A 4, approximately 150 pages, price BFR 350

(5. 4. 1/83)

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 1 250 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 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. 3/84)

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 480 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. Figures are also shown for unemployed foreigners, the numbers of vacancies and vacancies filled during the month.

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. 3/84)

INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS (THEME 4)

ISSN 0254-0231 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 60 pages, price BFR 800 annual subscription

Publication of the indicators forwarded by the Member States pursuant to Council Directive 72/211, in particular: indices of industrial production, turnover, orders received, number of employees, gross wages and salaries by branch of industry and for industry as a whole, and indices of the value of imports and exports for the same branches. A short special chapter is devoted to the short-term indicators for the building and civil engineering sector, as laid down in Council Directive 78/166. As from 1984, a supplementary chapter will be introduced, containing indices of producer prices of industrial products. Certain issues may include, in the form of an annex or supplementary chapter, statistics which are not published regularly. Supplements on methodology and/or containing retrospective series complete the ordinary publication. (4. 1. 5/84)

COAL — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

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

Format A 4, approximately 24 pages, price BFR 480 annual subscription

Monthly update of the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the coal industry. Depending on availability, supplementary tables and commentary will cover the most important developments in this sector. (4. 2. 5/84)

ELECTRICAL ENERGY — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-3561, approximately 16 pages, price BFR 480 annual subscription

Monthly update of the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the electrical economy in general and fuel consumption in power stations in particular. Depending on availability, supplementary tables and commentary will cover the most important developments in this sector.

(4. 2. 6/84)

PUBLICATIONS

HYDROCARBONS — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-3731 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 32 pages, price BFR 950 annual subscription

Monthly update of the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the petroleum and gas industries. Depending on availability, supplementary tables and commentary will cover the most important developments in this sector. (4. 2. 7/84)

MONTHLY BULLETIN — IRON AND STEEL (THEME 4)

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

Format A 4, approximately 17 pages, price BFR 720 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. 3/84)

MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE BULLETIN (THEME 6)

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

Format A 4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 2 840 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. 7/84)

► Quarterly bulletins

MONEY AND FINANCE (THEME 2)

(EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 60 pages

This publication consists of two parts. One containing a number of structural financial indicators, covering the period 1973 to 1983 and a second part in which annual, quarterly and monthly time-series data will be provided.

The structural indicators will refer to the evolution of certain financial aggregates in relation to the GDP, the consolidated balance sheets of credit institutions, the money supply, the public finance, the exchange rates and the foreign reserves.

As regards the time-series, they contain data for the short-term economic analysis and covers the following subjects: Money Supply, Capital Markets, Public Finance, Interest Rates, Exchange Rates and Official Reserves. Moreover, a chapter of the bulletin will provide statistics related to the European Monetary System. (2. 4. 1/84)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — QUARTERLY DATA (THEME 2)

ISSN 0251-1800 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 90 pages, price BFR 480 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. 3/84)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (THEME 4)

(DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 660 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. 3/84)

QUARTERLY IRON AND STEEL BULLETIN (THEME 4)

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

Format A 4, approximately 130 pages, price BFR 1 900 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. 2/84)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION (THEME 5)

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

Format A 4 approximately 130 pages, price BFR 1 450 annual subscription

Monthly statistics on:

1. Meat: slaughterings, external trade and gross indigenous production expressed in number of heads and tonnes;
2. Eggs and poultry: eggs placed in incubation, chicks hatched, external trade in chicks and chicks placed;
3. Milk and dairy products: cows' milk collected, production of dairy products; as well as results of surveys, supply balance sheets forecasts, etc. (5. 2. 1/84)

PUBLICATIONS

CROP PRODUCTION (THEME 5)

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

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 1 450 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. (5. 1. 3/84)

AGRICULTURAL PRICES (THEME 5)

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

Price for the complete series BFR 1 100

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 1972 to 1983 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 feedingsuffs, fertilizers, fuels, seeds and plant protection products. (5. 3. 4/84)

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

(microfiches)

Prices are available on application.

Imports/Exports of special trade under the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States (Nimexe).

Description — values and quantities (Nimexe 6/4/2)

- all statistical systems together
- no threshold
- quarterly (January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December). (6. 2. 4/84)

NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS COUNTRIES PRODUCTS — PROCESSING TRAFFIC SCE 2119 (THEME 6)

(microfiches)

Prices are available on application.

Imports/Exports of special trade under the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States (Nimexe).

Description — values and quantities (Nimexe 6/4/2)

- broken down by statistical system
- no threshold
- quarterly (January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December). (adaptation)

SITC — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS COUNTRIES — PRODUCTS SCE 2311
(THEME 6)
(microfiche)

Prices are available on application.

Imports/Exports of special trade under the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 2) of the United Nations Organizations.

- Description — values and quantities (SITC 5/4/3/2/1)
— all statistical systems together
— no threshold
— quarterly (January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December).
(6. 2. 4/84)

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(6. 2. 5/84)

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This publication which is updated every six months contains harmonized data on manual workers' hourly earnings in industry, and non-manual workers' monthly earnings in industry, commerce, banking and insurance. These data are broken down by industrial groups according to NACE, by sex 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 costs in industry (results of the three-yearly Community surveys and updated estimates for intermediate years). (3. 6. 1/84)

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(5. 3. 1/84)

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