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Quarterly

3 1985

PUBLISHED

Eurostat review 1974-83

ISBN 92-825-5194-6 (EN/FR/NL)

ISBN 92-825-5195-4 (DA/DE/IT)

Format A 4, 238 pages, price BFR 600

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

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

The data show the evolution during the period 1974 to 1983 for the Community as a whole, the 10 member countries and, in order to enable comparisons, for Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the United States and Japan. The most important features are shown in graph form.

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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1985

Eurostat News

is also published in French and German

DE ISSN 0378-505X

FR ISSN 0378-360X

Printed in the FR of Germany

NEWS ITEMS

In-service training in Eurostat:

Experience of the scheme operated in collaboration with the United Kingdom Government Statistical Service

The recognition of the importance of first-hand knowledge by national statisticians of the workings of the Community statistical system led the United Kingdom to send to Luxembourg in 1972 one of its young statisticians to spend a few months in Eurostat.

The positive results from this initial experience led to other visits and since then nearly a score of young UK members of the GSS have worked in Eurostat for periods of around five to six months.

Careful planning and preparation have been necessary on both sides to ensure that the maximum mutual benefits are derived from these visits ('stages'). From the UK point of view there is the problem of finding, among the volunteers, those who can be released from their UK duties and whose careers will profit most from work in Eurostat. At the Luxembourg end, there are the problems of selecting suitable objectives and preparing a work programme which can be carried out in a relatively short time period. By virtue of preliminary visits and discussions of the tasks to be performed, useful work can begin immediately on arrival in Luxembourg. The good services of the British Embassy in Luxembourg have been very valuable in the problem of finding suitable accommodation.

The normal profile of the UK visitor is that of an assistant statistician (or senior assistant statistician) in his or her mid or late twenties, who has already had a few years professional experience in the Central Statistical Office or one of the statistical services in a Government Department. The ideal time for release to Luxembourg is when one period of service on a particular task is drawing to a close so that, after spending the spring and early summer months in Luxembourg, the 'stagiaire' returns to take on new duties in the UK.

The visit begins with the short induction course in Brussels given to in-service trainees (stagiaires), giving a general introduction to the work of the Commission. During the rest of the period contact with other stagiaires is maintained, with visits to Community institutions (the Parliament in Strasbourg, and the Institutions in Berlin). But most of the time is spent working at the desk, or the terminal, in Luxembourg, with occasional participation in one of the working group meetings in the Jean Monnet Building and, when this can be arranged, visits to one or more of the national statistical offices.

The UK statistician stagiaire differs from other stagiaires in that the costs are borne by the UK Government, the stagiaire is a professional government statistician and the project is selected in advance in agreement between both administrations.

Eurostat has had substantial benefits from this scheme — a string of concrete and timely contributions to our work programme, normally in the form of reports and conclusions to be presented to working groups to be incorporated into publications or otherwise to be followed up in Eurostat's work programme.

From the United Kingdom point of view there appears to have been good returns from this investment — a broadening of experience at an early stage in career development, an opportunity both to contribute to the knowledge of someone working in a national statistical office and to profit from the expertise of others in assisting in the advancement of Eurostat projects. These projects are of course heavily dependent on the resources and possibilities of the national statistical services. Seen in the context of the need to integrate as much as possible the work of Eurostat and

the national services, this scheme has its valuable, if modest, role to play.

In 1985, three UK statisticians have been working in Eurostat as part of this scheme and have been invited to contribute their views which are to be found in the following paragraphs.



R. Watts

During the past three years I have been working for the DHSS (Department of Health and Social Security) as an assistant statistician. Initially my work involved the development of forecasting techniques for producing budgetary estimates in each of the family practitioner services. Latterly my work involved the analysis of hospital activity and in-patient statistics.

In contrast during my 'stage', I have worked mainly on agricultural statistics, preparing reports on the structure of dairy and cereal farming in the Community, under the guidance of Mr Peare. In addition to the obvious informative aim of these reports was that of illustrating the type of analysis possible from the farm structure survey. I hope to have demonstrated that although the data is provided in a standard table format, this does little to inhibit its potential for analytical purposes.

I have also tried to get involved in areas that interest me personally, for instance — experimenting with different computer graphics software, participating in various development aspects of the Farm Structure Survey Retrieval System (FSSRS), and pro-

viding some information on initial parameter and model estimation for a forecasting system.

In association with our 'stage', two trips were arranged to national statistical offices, the Belgian in Brussels and the Dutch in Heerlen. These trips were undoubtedly the most useful of all those arranged during the 'stage' since not only was it interesting to compare the structure of national statistical offices with our own, but in drawing these comparisons an insight was given into the scale of the problems involved in producing Community statistics. The problems that arise must, in part, be a consequence of the varying levels of priority that statistics are given in the Member States resulting in, as we observed, quite different rates of statistical development.

We would like to thank those in Eurostat involved in arranging these trips, and the national statistical offices of Belgium and the Netherlands who so kindly spent so much time with us. We hope that, for the benefit of future stagiaires, these visits will be able to be repeated.

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank those in Eurostat for organizing our stage, our individual departments for funding and releasing us, and finally the CSO for their coordinating role.



A. White

The life of a stagiaire in the Statistical Office of the European Communities in Luxembourg is rather different to that of a Senior

Assistant Statistician at the Board of the Inland Revenue in London. My work at the Inland Revenue, where I was estimating and forecasting tax fields, monitoring receipts and costing budget proposals, is quite a contrast to the work in Directorate D2, the Industrial and Services Division in Eurostat. I have been working with Daniel Defays and Lothar Jensen on a project to develop an up-to-date and comprehensive data base of employment data, by industrial sector. The project, which proved to be challenging and very interesting, made a number of demands of me:

- (i) I had to familiarize myself with the various sources of employment data;
- (ii) extract relevant data from the Cronos data bank and transfer the data from the ICL to the Amdahl machine;
- (iii) manipulate the data using SAS software;
- (iv) analyse the data and formulate a general methodology for deriving the employment series.

Before I leave I hope to have derived, for certain country/NACE groups, an up-to-date employment series at NACE 3 digit level which covers all enterprises, irrespective of their size; this information will be of service to those responsible for industrial policy in DG III.

As I was working in a unfamiliar area of statistics and using unfamiliar software the five and a half months I have spent in Eurostat have provided me with valuable experience, as well as enabling me to appreciate the needs and problems of statisticians in Eurostat.

The 'stage' in general, has been enjoyable and very worthwhile. The initial one week induction course in Brussels, together with organized visits to the European Parliament and other EC institutions has significantly increased my knowledge of the European Community, its organizations, its objectives and its problems. In addition, my position within the Statistical Office has enabled me to familiarize myself with the work of different parts

of the Office through general conversation with fonctionnaires and observance, at close proximity, of the day-to-day work of the Office.



P. Fullerton

I came to Luxembourg after two and a half years in health statistics at the Welsh Office, Cardiff.

During my 'stage' I have worked for Mr Bezikofer in the Employment and Labour Force Survey Division of Eurostat. My project has been to develop the method of updating unemployment estimates from the Community Labour Force Samples Survey (LFSS).

This survey, carried out annually in each Member State, provides estimates of unemployment which, unlike national registered unemployment figures, allow meaningful inter-country comparisons to be made. However because of the time required to receive and process LFSS information it is necessary to produce more up-to-date estimates.

I obtained information from different Eurostat data bases in which unemployment figures are stored and differences between LFSS and registered unemployment levels analyses. Aided by the SAS package, I prepared compatible data and developed updating methods which applied trends and levels observed in registered unemployment to the results of the 1983 LFSS. These methods were tested against the 1984 LFSS figures available.

The project, although requiring many painstaking calculations on account of the complex nature of the statistics, has been interesting as unemployment is an important field of study and a new area of work for me. The 'stage' has also widened my experience of computers, packages and other countries' statistics.

The Commission's 'stagiaire' scheme affords excellent opportunities for contacts between young people from Community countries and beyond. Although there are only 11 'sta-

giaires', from a total of over 200, in Luxembourg, a lively and varied multinational group developed and friendships are sure to outlast the duration of our 'stage'. Frequent educational excursions and social events also allow the 'Luxembourgers' to mix with the main 'stagiaire' community in Brussels. Hence the 'stage' has widened our knowledge and understanding of the different ways of life in other countries but the strongest impression is left by what there is in common.

Application of PPP in agriculture



A. De Michelis¹

Why should PPP not be used to analyse the agricultural economy?

Comparing the level of economic activity in one country with that of another poses the problem of converting national data into a common monetary unit.

The standard world currency was and still is the US dollar. Fifteen years ago the unit of account replaced the USD for Community comparisons, followed by the ECU.

More recently, to offset the known limitations of comparisons in monetary terms, and due

to work carried out by the World Bank as part of a project on international comparisons, the UNO and above all the SOEC, a new instrument has become available for economists and analysts: the system of purchasing power parities.

To find out how these calculations are made and to familiarize yourself with the Community purchasing power standard, I refer you to Mr Marco de March's article which appeared in issue 4-1984 of *Eurostat news*.

After initial problems in the early 1970s, mainly due to the difficulty in making people understand the value of the new instrument, use of purchasing power parities has spread widely and today it is safe to say that no in-depth comparison is made without using them.

However, strange as it may seem, the agricultural economy has evaded this trend. So far the ECU has been and remains the only monetary unit of comparison for the indicators of the agricultural economy between Member States.

I feel this to be a severe restriction of the potential for analysis and for obtaining realistic findings on the agricultural economy as reflected in the main statistics available.

¹ A. De Michelis is head of the division 'Agricultural accounts and structures' of Eurostat.

Although the purchasing power parity system allows a choice from a large range of specific parities (cf. Doc. 'Comparison in real terms of the ESA aggregates'), Eurostat generally uses the parity relating to GDP, i.e. the PPS.

The use of a single parity has the advantage of simplicity, allows the general price level in the Member States to be taken into account and standardizes the conversion of aggregates which do not have a direct link with the GDP and for which the choice of the specific parity required is not always clear.

The same applies to agriculture. It would be possible to calculate specific parities or parities peculiar to agriculture from lists of agricultural goods and services and by surveys in rural zones. This is feasible but costly and could perhaps be carried out in the long term. By contrast, the purchasing power standard offers all the advantages described above with respect to the economy as a whole, and has the added merit of already being in existence and available for immediate use.

For what kind of analyses of the agricultural economy can purchasing power parities be used? In all comparisons where results in volume terms are required, i.e. ignoring differences in price levels, for example, in agricultural accounts.

Everyone will readily appreciate that if farmers' earnings are compared in two countries (A and B) and the results converted into ECU, the fact that the farmer in country A could, with the equivalent of his earnings, buy more (or fewer) goods and services than the farmer in country B is not being taken into account as the prices for the same goods and services are lower (or higher) in A than in B. By using the purchasing power standard this bias is precluded (not totally and not specifically).

Let us add that the PPS should not replace comparisons in ECU. These are still valuable, particularly for comparisons of aggregates where trade flows between countries are significant.

B. Results for total value added in agriculture

Let us now look at some practical examples of use of the purchasing power standard in agricultural accounts and more particularly for value added (net, actual, at factor cost). This aggregate (value added) has so far been used as a parameter of agricultural revenue in determining the index of sectoral revenue. The results for the average over the years 1980 to 1983 are given in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1
Actual net value added (at factor cost) in agriculture in ECU and in PPS¹ at 1980 rate
1980-83

	EUR 10	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR
in Mio ECU	52 412 100	6 779 13	13 546 26	14 307 27	3 954 7	1 663 3	70 0.1	5 298 10	1 086 2	1 556 3	4 152 8
in Mio PPS	60 719 100	6 469 11	13 590 22	20 091 33	3 870 6	1 653 3	73 0.1	5 840 10	1 427 2	1 470 2	6 234 10

¹ Deflated by the implicit index of GDP prices.

Table 1 shows, for example, that by using the ECU as a common monetary unit, Germany generated 13% of Community value added in agriculture during the period 1980 to 1983, France 26%, Italy 27% and so on.

In terms of PPS, Italy's share increases considerably (to 1/3 of the Community total) whilst the share of Germany and France drops to 11 and 22% respectively.

The comparison in PPS also shows that the relations between countries which appear in the ECU tables change significantly. Graph 1 gives a good indication, for the same period, of the different level of value added between the two comparisons.

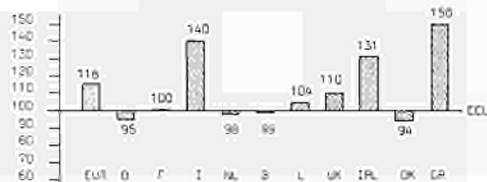
This graph shows that in terms of purchasing power the real total value added in the Community is 14% higher than the figure based on exchange rates for the ECU; the figures for Germany and Denmark are 5% lower, and for Italy 40% higher etc.

C. Results for agricultural work input

When value added is divided by annual work units,¹ an indicator of value added per unit of agricultural labour input is obtained. When the results are compared, the differences between countries are less marked under the PPS system than the ECU system.

Graph 2 illustrates the difference in value added divided by AWU in PPS and in ECU.

Graph 1
Difference (in %) between value added in ECU = 100 and in PPS in 1983



¹ This indicates, for a given year, the number of persons working in agriculture expressed in hours worked. Farmers are assumed to work eight hours a day for 275 working days a year as in other professional categories; this corresponds to one AWU. By definition a farmer cannot work more than 1 AWU per year. Those carrying out other activities have their part-time activities combined to produce 1 AWU.

Table 2

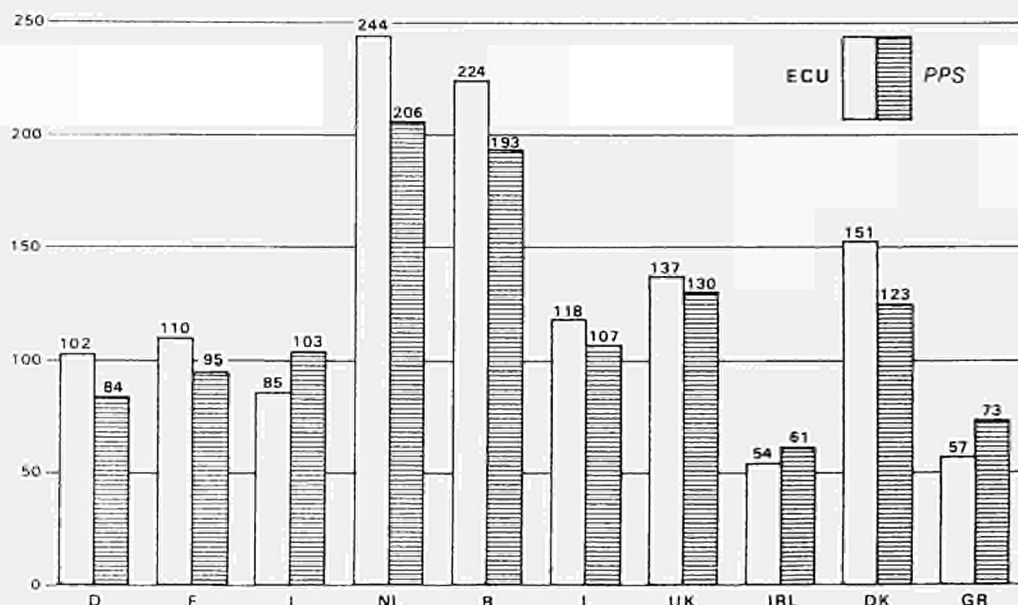
Actual net value added in agriculture (at factor cost) divided by AWU in ECU and PPS¹ at 1980 rates 1980-83

	EUR 10	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR
in Mio ECU	6 932	7 065	7 614	5 912	16 883	15 561	8 698	9 506	3 717	10 485	3 922
	100	102	110	85	244	224	118	137	54	151	57
in Mio PPS	8 030	6 742	7 639	8 303	16 522	15 467	8 608	10 479	4 885	9 907	5 889
	100	84	95	103	206	193	107	130	61	123	73

¹ Deflated by the implicit index of GDP prices.

Graph 2

Differences compared with the Community average (= 100) of value added/AWU during the years 1980 to 1983



This shows that between 1980 and 1983, the value added by man/year working full time in agriculture is higher in Italy, Ireland and Greece when calculated in purchasing power

parities but is lower in other countries. The differences between countries range from 1 to 4.5 in terms of ECU and 1 to 3.4 in terms of PPS.

Table 3
Total of real net value added in agriculture in ECU and in PPS¹
1980-83

Value added	EUR 10	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR
in Mio ECU	48 813 100	7 536 15	11 742 24	12 604 26	4 302 9	1 486 3	63 0.1	5 401 11	1 027 2	1 498 3	3 154 6
in Mio PPS	56 603 100	7 550 13	12 881 23	16 423 29	4 454 8	1 817 3	76 0.1	6 096 11	1 254 2	1 457 3	4 595 8

¹ Deflated by the implicit index of GDP prices.

All the calculations given in the foregoing tables were based on the 1980 rates of exchange. This is the year in which the last

five-year purchasing power parity surveys were carried out in the Member States. The SOEC also calculates parities for the years

between two surveys using the prices of products included in the basket of the price indices or taken from other statistical sources.

The same calculations can therefore be made as above, based, for example, on constant rates for 1983 (ECU and PPS). As far as the PPS is concerned these are based on data less

precise than calculated in the survey years (1975—1980—1985 etc.) but still statistically reliable.

I will restrict myself to the following comparison of total value added and value added by AWU for 1980-83 at the 1983 exchange rates.

Table 4
Real net value added in agricultural by AWU in ECU and PPS¹ at the 1983 exchange rates
1980-83

Value added	EUR 10	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR
v.a./AWU ECU	6 449 100	7 850 122	6 593 102	5 191 80	18 306 284	13 887 215	7 326 114	9 697 150	3 505 54	10 054 156	2 975 46
v.a./AWU PPS	7 478 100	7 865 105	7 232 97	6 764 90	18 953 253	16 981 227	8 837 118	10 944 146	4 280 57	9 779 131	4 335 58

¹ Deflated by the implicit index of GDP prices.

Table 4 shows that for value added by AWU, the deviation between ECU and PPS, which was relatively large for certain countries at 1980 rates, decreases significantly (for example, Italy 85—103 at the 1980 rates and 80—90 at the 1983 rates, 110—95 and 102—97 for France, etc.).

As far as the total value added (Table 3) is concerned, the difference in absolute values for ECU and PPS also decreases; for example, Italy: 5 784 million ECU at 1980 rates and 3 819 at 1983 rates. This means that the price levels in Member States have a

tendency to even out with respect to one another, i.e. in certain countries with higher inflation rates than the others, prices have risen more quickly and the volume of purchasable goods and services decreases.

Finally, the use of PPS should not be taboo in analysing the agricultural economy. For the analyst it is one of the tools of the trade and he should know how and when it can be used.

The choice is up to the statistician and the economist.

The main indicators of economic accounts in the European Community, the United States and Japan 1970-83



J. C. Roman¹

This article is a summary of the analyses set out in *Main indicators*, a publication designed to present a selection of the main statistics based on the economic accounts of the European Community, the United States and Japan.

Over the last four years for which figures are available (1980 to 1983), the Community's growth rate was very slow, less than 1% per annum on average, even slower than that of the United States. In contrast, Japan's growth rate was 3% or more in each year.

After 1970, and particularly since 1973 (first oil crisis), the Community's economic growth was virtually the same as that of the United States: the United States' GDP remained at approximately 118% of the Community's GDP.² In contrast, the growth rate in Japan was much higher: in 1970, Japan's GDP was 36% of the Community figure and in 1983 it was 47%.

For the Community, trends in labor productivity (measured as the GDP per head of occupied population) were quite favorable:

the improvement was, in fact, better than in the United States although not as good as in Japan. In 1970, US productivity was 146% of that of Europe, in 1973 140% and in 1983 120%. Productivity in Japan, in relation to that in the Community, increased from 70% in 1970 to 82% in 1983.

Thus economic growth in the Community, which overall was comparable with growth in the United States, was the result of a greater increase in productivity.

This explains the slower rate of increase in the numbers of persons occupied and consequently the more rapid rise in unemployment in the Community. One suggested explanation for this is that companies in the Community have tried to substitute capital for labour in the production process because of increased wage costs. This has led to a more rapid increase in the GDP/head of occupied population ratio in the Community than in the United States. Is this argument valid? Is it true to say that wage costs have risen?

Wage costs, or wages and salaries as a corrected proportion of GDP, are understood to be the following ratio: $(R10/S)/GDP/A$

where R10 is the compensation of employees
 S is the number of wage and salary earners
 A is the number of occupied persons.

From 1972 to 1975, a sharp rise in wage costs was recorded in the Community (from 65.5 to 69.9%) and an even steeper rise in Japan (from 70.7% to 79.6%). However, wage costs remained steady in the United States. This corresponds to a more rapid growth in compensation per employee than in GDP per head of occupied population.

¹ J. C. Roman is an administrator in the division 'Economic accounts' of Eurostat.

² Calculation in PPS.

Since 1975, however, wage costs have seemed to settle down in Europe and, to a lesser extent, in Japan.

It should be emphasized that this indicator means that *the average compensation for work performed has increased more than GDP per head of occupied population in the Community and, even more noticeably, in Japan.* But this may be due solely to a change in the structure of the category called wage and salary earners, the tendency towards a better qualified workforce. This may be true particularly in the medium term. *Nevertheless, the size of the increase in 1973-75 seems to suggest that the increase in compensation for work performed at constant quality was higher than the increase in GDP per head of occupied population in both the Community and Japan.*

Over the whole period 1970-82, it is, however, more difficult to know whether this hypothesis is correct. It is a fact that there was an increase in wages and salaries as a corrected proportion of GDP, from 65.0 to 67.9% in the Community and from 67.1 to 78.2% in Japan, whereas the figure for the United States remains stable at 68%. However, there is insufficient data to show whether the increase in compensation for work of constant quality was higher than the increase in GDP per head of occupied population or whether the indicator reflects an improvement in the qualifications of wage and salary earners. The national accounts statistics cannot show the extent to which each factor is responsible.

Another question is whether the (probable) rise in wage and salary costs has led to capital being substituted for labour in the production process, which could explain the more rapid increase in productivity in terms of an increase in the capital/labour ratio.

Here, too, the answer is not easy. Some estimates of capital stock are available, but trends in the labour/capital ratio do not in themselves indicate that such trends are linked to an increase in the relative cost of labour.

Enquiries would have to be made among producer units to find out whether they have utilized the capital factor in the production process more than they would have done if labour costs had remained steady.

Let us simply say that *the positive correlation between wage and salary costs and productivity suggests that there was a greater substitution of capital for labour when wage costs rose, and that this substitution led to a more rapid growth in labour-productivity.*

One of the arguments put forward to explain the low rate of growth since 1974 is the drop in saving and investment.

During the period 1970 to 1983, there was, in fact, a sharp rise in consumption in the Community from 75 to 80% of the GDP, and an even sharper rise in Japan (from 60 to 70%), but the figures remained virtually stable in the United States apart from a marked increase in 1982 and 1983. A major share of this growth was accounted for by government consumption, and this ties in with the appreciable increase in public expenditure as a whole.

To balance this, there was a sharp drop in gross saving in both the Community and Japan. The ratio of saving to GDP fell from 25 to 19% in the Community and from 40 to 30% in Japan between 1970 and 1983. In the United States, the drop in the rate of saving occurred mainly in 1982 and 1983 (1981 = 19% of GDP, 1983 = 16%), whereas in the Community and Japan it was mainly in 1974 and 1975.

There was thus a higher increase in consumption in Japan than in the Community and an even higher increase compared with the United States, along with a sharper fall in saving. Nevertheless, the rate of saving in Japan is still higher than in the Community or the USA (Japan 30% of GDP in 1983, USA 16%, Community 19%).

Because of the drop in saving, gross fixed capital formation fell from 23% of GDP in the Community in 1970 to 19% in 1983, and in Japan from 36 to 28%. The tendency in the

USA, on the other hand, was for a slow deterioration in the investment rate, the figures fluctuating rather from year to year.

If the drop in the growth rate for the European Community, and, to a lesser extent, in Japan can be 'explained' by a fall in the investment rate, this is less obvious in the American economy.

However, if levels of investment rates are compared, it becomes apparent that *the European and American economies, where growth rates have been markedly lower than in Japan, also have appreciably lower investment rates*: by 1983 the GFCF/GDP ratio had become more or less level with that of the USA (Community 19%, USA 17%) whereas in Japan it was much higher (29%).

Growth in the Community was also affected by trends in the current account of the balance of payments where the sharp downturns in 1974 and 1979-82 often led to the adoption of restrictive economic policies. The period 1979-82 was particularly bad for current balance: -0.3% of GDP in 1979; -1.3% in 1980; -0.5% in 1981 and -0.4% in 1982.

However, the balance was restored in 1983 (+0.1%). The situation varies considerably, though, from one Member State to another, some showing appreciable surpluses (Netherlands +2.8% of GDP, United Kingdom +0.8%, Federal Republic of Germany +0.6%, and others substantial deficits (Greece -5.4%, Ireland -6.0%). Since 1981 Japan has recorded higher and higher surpluses (1983 = +1.8% of GDP). In the United States, the 1982 current balance showed slight shortfall (-0.3% of the GDP), but the deficit worsened considerably in 1983 (-1.3%) under the combined influence of several factors: increase in domestic demand causing an increase in imports, rise of the dollar causing a slowdown in exports.

As already indicated, the increase in consumption was largely in the general government sector, and correlates with trends in

general government expenditure as a whole, which has risen sharply in all the Member States, with a rise in the Community from 36 to 47% of GDP between 1970 and 1981. The rise was also sharp in Japan (from 19 to 34% of GDP for the years 1970-82) but steadier in the United States (from 31 to 35%). The level of public expenditure in the Community is therefore currently much higher (47% of GDP) than in the United States and Japan, where in this respect the figures are similar (35-34%). In the Community, the main reason for this trend is the *rapid increase in social protection benefits from 18 to 27% of GDP between 1970 and 1982*. The figures for the United States and Japan are not entirely comparable, but also show a market increase in this type of expenditure. Among social protection benefits, the sharpest rise has been in unemployment benefits: from 0.3 to 2.2% of GDP (between 1970 and 1981) in the Community. In some Member States, the figures for these benefits are particularly high: 3.9% of GDP in Belgium in 1982 and 4.0% in Denmark.

Despite an appreciable increase in taxation in the Community and Japan to cover this new expenditure, the public sector borrowing requirement ran at an increasingly high level. The deficit was -5% of GDP in the Community in 1981 and -4% in the United States and Japan in 1982.

Whereas in the Community and Japan the deficit is due to a considerable increase in expenditure despite an appreciable increase in revenue, the United States net borrowing resulted from a relatively modest increase in expenditure combined with a levelling off of revenue. *Thus tax receipts including compulsory social contributions remained virtually stable in the United States (29 to 30% of GDP) whereas there was a marked increase in the Community (from 35 to 41% of GDP between 1970 and 1981) and Japan (from 20 to 28% between 1970 and 1982). In the Community, therefore, taxation is clearly running at a much higher level (41% of GDP) than in Japan or the United States (28 to 30%).*

The public sector borrowing requirements led to increased recourse to loans. *Consequently, interest expenditure rose sharply in the Community (from 1.9 to 4% of GDP between 1970 and 1981) as it did in the United States (from 2.3 to 4.5% between 1970 and 1982) and Japan (from 0.6 to 3.9% between 1970*

and 1982). However, the situation varies considerably from one Member State to another: interest charges are particularly heavy in Belgium (9.4% of GDP), Italy (8.4%) and Ireland (7.8%) but much lower in the Federal Republic (2.7%) and France (2.1%) and lowest of all in Luxembourg (0.9%).

The technical cooperation activities of Eurostat



S. Frowein¹

1. Introduction

From the very beginning the Community has made efforts to help the developing countries. These efforts never competed with those of the Member States but on the contrary complemented them in a useful way.

Particularly strong ties are cultivated with a group of almost 70 African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP States).

The third ACP-EEC Cooperation Agreement, signed on 8 December 1984 in Lomé (Lomé III), is an expression of the desire of the EEC and the ACP States to foster and speed up the economic, cultural and social development of the ACP States, and to strengthen relations. In this context, aid programmes can very often involve statistics from various points of view. Suitable figures are urgently required

for planning, organizing and monitoring the economic programmes involved. Both the developing countries and the donor countries and institutions need a minimum of reliable basic statistics if they are to solve the multifarious problems encountered. In this connection, the development of a statistical infrastructure and the introduction of methods and techniques suitable for the needs of developing countries can in themselves constitute special aid projects.

Eurostat has to play an important advisory and supervisory role on the technical side on behalf of the European Communities, a role which is the responsibility of Division C-3 of Eurostat, 'Analyses and developments'.

As well as the collection of data and the administration and publication of existing ACP and third country statistics, technical assistance is provided for ACP countries and an international comparison project is under way in certain African countries.

2. Aspects of cooperation activity

Eurostat's technical cooperation activities have three facets:

- (i) technical expertise for the EEC's own aid programme;
- (ii) coordination of EC Member States' activities;
- (iii) own projects.

¹ S. Frowein is an administrator in the division 'Analyses and developments' of Eurostat.

(i): Technical reports are generally essential if the resources of a development project are to be allocated in the best possible way. Eurostat provides these in the form of studies conducted either by its own officials or by experts who analyse on the spot the requirements for the project, monitor the way in which it is carried out and finally evaluate the completed project.

(ii): As well as the EC, which finances projects in developing countries through its European Development Fund (EDF), the Member States themselves also provide their own development aid in particular covering statistics. Eurostat endeavours to provide a forum for the coordination of such measures, to ensure that projects are compatible. Working party meetings are an ideal vehicle for coordinating planned national projects with the plans of the other national and supra-national decision-makers, in order to exchange experiences and avoid covering the same ground twice.

(iii): Eurostat also makes use of its own resources to carry out (small-scale) technical cooperation actions where it feels it can meet a specific need particularly efficiently.

These three facets of Eurostat's cooperation activities are in practice very difficult to differentiate, since often all three aspects are combined in any given project.

3. Partners in cooperation activities

Within the EC, Eurostat works most closely with DG VIII 'Development', which is divided into directorates according to the geographical areas of responsibility.

Of the Member States, the main partners hitherto have been France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, which are carrying out projects in Africa, Asia and South America and in some spheres are prepared to cooperate in jointly financing, carrying out and assessing projects. As well as the relevant ministries, the national statistical

services in those countries are particularly involved.

Eurostat also works closely with two European training centres for statisticians from developing countries:

- (i) the CESD (Centre Européen de formation des Statisticiens économistes des pays en voie de Développement — European centre for training economic statisticians from developing countries);
- (ii) the Munich centre for advanced training for economic and social statisticians from developing countries.

Eurostat is represented on the supervisory boards of these centres and also provides speakers for lectures and training courses.

4. Details of the most important activities

4.1. Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA)

This programme was adopted in 1977 by the Conference of African Statisticians. The main aim is to improve the training and supply of African statisticians to give self-sufficiency in statisticians in the next decade. Fourteen regional training centres are taking part in the programme and five European institutes are involved as associate members. The STPA is coordinated by the United Nations' Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In 1980, the European Communities were asked by the ACP Council of Ministers to provide financial aid for this programme from EDF funds. In this connection, Eurostat was asked to conduct in 1982/83 a study on statistical training needs for Africa. At various levels, the following institutions also took part in the study: the Economic Commission for Africa, the ACP secretariat, the CESD and the national bodies responsible for the financing of development aid projects in France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. Eurostat provided one of the principal authors of the final report.

The conclusions and recommendations of this study showed that EDF financing could be provided for a series of specific measures in certain centres; concrete projects have already been launched. Under the centralized control of Eurostat, 'twinning' agreements are currently being negotiated, for example, between European universities and African centres, which, by providing purposive support, aim to improve the efficiency of statistical training in the African centres (training, curriculum development, exchange of lecturers).

Also directly connected with the STPA programme, a study was commissioned from the Munich Advanced Training Centre to investigate the possible use of mini- and microcomputers in African statistical training centres.

The conclusion of this study and the results of similar investigations conducted in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and The United Kingdom, together with the recommendations of the Economic Commission for Africa on the contents of data-processing training programmes for statisticians within the STPA programme, led to a large measure of agreement among all the bodies taking part, on specific norms and standards for hardware and software. An exchange of information on practices and techniques recently adopted by the donor agencies was agreed.

4.2. *National accounts*

On national accounts, Eurostat works principally with the appropriate authorities in France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

French investigations in four West and Central African countries (Congo, Senegal, Ivory Coast and Cameroon) into data collection and processing in national accounts were complemented by matching Eurostat work in Benin, Zaire and Gabon, Eurostat was also actively involved in the assessment of these investigations by helping in the organization

of a workshop in Brazzaville (November 1984).

Discussions were also held with the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany to see if similar projects could be carried out in 1985 in English-speaking Africa. An initial investigation is planned, to be conducted in Tanzania by an expert from the Statistisches Bundesamt.

Eurostat also offers the benefit of its experiences in the developing countries in its contribution to the current UN discussions on the revision of the SNA (System of National Accounts).

4.3. *International Comparison Project (ICP)*

In phase IV of the UN's International Comparison Project, with the help of various Community countries, in particular the UK, Eurostat organized price collections and carried out calculations of purchasing power parities for 15 African countries, the results being presented in Addis Ababa in March 1984. During 1984, the main results were published,¹ further analyses of the figures carried out and arrangements made for phase V (inclusion of nine further countries in the surveys). In phase V the project is being linked more consciously to the development of a continuing price survey system.

In April 1985, a meeting of the 24 African countries taking part in phase V was held in Luxembourg, at which a concrete programme of work was drawn up.

4.4. *Foreign trade*

Following preparatory work in 1983, Eurostat assisted the six- (now seven-) country Western African Economic Community (WAEC) in drawing up a regulation for harmonized foreign trade statistics. This regulation

¹ Comparison of price levels and economic aggregates: The results for 15 African countries — 1980.

was approved by the WAEC Council of Ministers in the autumn of 1984. Eurostat started working with individual WAEC Member States on the practical implementation of the regulation. Particular mention should be made of projects to computerize the customs procedures of the 16-country Economic Community of Western African States (Ecowas), using principally the Asycuda computer system (automated system for customs data) proposed by Unctad, and for the harmonization of trade nomenclatures.

4.5. *Food strategy*

In 1984 the EDF approved a 40-month project in the eight countries of the CILSS (Comité inter-état pour la lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel, i.e. to fight drought in the Sahel) to develop a 'continuous diagnosis' of the food production situation. As well as providing technical control of the EDF project, Eurostat also worked in Mali and Senegal on complementary developments.

Extensions to other CILSS countries are planned. Close liaison was maintained with relevant activities funded by the French FAC (Fonds d'aide et coopération — Cooperation aid fund) in this area.

In East Africa Eurostat has been involved in monitoring an EDF funded analytic exercise in Kenya (including construction of a food accounting matrix). In the SADCC countries (Southern African Development Coordination Conference) a first examination has been made of possibilities for supporting relevant EDF or EC Member State activities.

Smaller projects are due to be set in hand in 1985 in Tanzania and Lesotho.

4.6. *Household surveys*

Eurostat helped with the technical aspects of the preparatory investigations with EDF funding of household income and expenditure surveys in Benin and Togo. In both cases, the

projects were coordinated with the French development services involved in the support of the projects by the French FAC (Fonds d'aide et coopération). Preliminary discussions were begun on parallel measures in English-speaking Africa.

Close contact was also established with the UNSO's Central Coordinating Unit, aimed at improved coordination between EC work and the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) and avoiding duplication of work.

4.7. *Computing*

The development potential offered by the new technologies, in particular microcomputing, for statistical data processing in developing countries is receiving particular attention from Eurostat.

In all the projects described here in which Eurostat is involved, the increasing use of automatic dataprocessing, in particular microcomputing, plays an important part. Special mention must be made of the computerization of the WAEC secretariat, which is being monitored by Eurostat and financed by the EDF.

4.8. *Other projects*

In 1984 Eurostat was involved in various other projects throughout the world, for example:

- (i) The secretariat of the Andean Pact countries (Junac), to which Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela belong, requested assistance from the European Communities. Eurostat is helping to restructure the statistical services and provide basic and further training for staff in the Andean Pact countries.
- (ii) Eurostat drew up a register of enterprises and establishments with the Statistical Office of the Ivory Coast.
- (iii) A statistical cooperation programme was drawn up as part of the EEC/Yugoslavia

Cooperation Agreement, in conjunction with the Yugoslavian Federal Statistics Office. The main aims of this programme are to eliminate discrepancies in foreign trade figures and to give the Yugoslavian statistical services access to Eurostat's statistical data banks. An experimental online linkup was installed in October 1985.

- (iv) A programme of basic and further training was drawn up for the members of the secretariat of the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council), to which Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates belong. The first practical further training courses are planned for 1985.

5. Increasing effectiveness by coordination of international cooperation

For historical, administrative and political reasons, various EC Member States, third countries and international organizations which provide aid are involved in cooperation activities supporting statistical projects in developing countries. Since there are not always adequate exchanges of information and planned measures are not always coordinated satisfactorily, there is often a risk of work being duplicated.

Exchanges of information on proposed actions and the subsequent coordination of the aid provided are essential for the appropriate allocation of funds, in order to avoid squandering resources which are in any case scarce.

In Eurostat's view, one of its main tasks is to provide a forum for the coordination of planned activities in the statistical field. Eurostat endeavours to fulfil this task through bilateral contacts with the responsible authorities in the EC Member States, consultations with other supranational and international organizations and multilateral discussions in working party meetings.

The result of these endeavours can be seen in the fact that the content of training programmes in English-speaking and French-speaking Africa is now being coordinated, that quite a few projects are being jointly financed, with clearly defined areas being taken over by various donor organizations, and that in the field of data processing, especially microcomputing, particular importance is being attached to the compatibility of the hardware and software used with international standards.

Eurostat considers that this pattern of interdependence which has been built up among the organizations concerned with development activities in statistics leads to an appreciable increase in the effectiveness of the technical cooperation provided by the EC Member States in the field of statistics.

Eurostat Seminar on external trade index numbers 6 to 8 November 1985

Eurostat (The Statistical Office of the European Communities) is organizing a seminar on 'External trade index numbers', to be held at the Conference Centre at the Jean Monnet Building, Luxembourg, from 6 to 8 Novem-

ber 1985 under the chairmanship of Professor C. Fourgeaud of Cepremap, Paris.

There has been a great deal of study and development of this topic in the last 10 years

and the object of this international seminar is to provide the opportunity for an exchange of ideas and experience. Contributions are planned from many countries, from within the EEC and outside, representing the views of users and researchers as well as of producers of indices.

With regard to practical arrangements:

- (i) Enquiries about the seminar should be made to Mr D. Koszerek, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Jean Monnet Building, BP 1907, Luxembourg, Tel. Luxembourg 4301-2745.
- (ii) Papers received in time will be translated into English, French, German and Italian.
- (iii) Detailed information regarding the programme will be sent to participants at least four weeks before the opening of the seminar.
- (iv) At the seminar, simultaneous interpretation will be provided from and into all seven European Community languages; Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek and Italian.
- (v) It is intended that the proceedings will be published.

Restructuring of the system of agricultural statistical surveys in Greece (Greek plan)

1. On 16 July 1985, the Council of the European Communities adopted Decision 85/360/EEC on the restructuring of the system of agricultural surveys in Greece.

2. This decision aims to improve the system of agricultural surveys in Greece to enable it to provide the necessary information for the formulation and follow-up of the common agricultural policy.

3. To this end, the 'Greek plan' proposed jointly by the National Statistical Service of Greece and the departments of the Ministry of Agriculture responsible for compiling statistical information provides for:

- (i) the strengthening of the central technical and administrative infrastructure responsible for organizing, programming and carrying out the collection and processing of agricultural statistical data;
- (ii) the strengthening or creation of a regional technical and administrative infrastructure to ensure that the required surveys are carried out and the data forwarded to the National Statistical Service of Greece and to the Ministry of Agriculture;
- (iii) improving the sampling frames, in particular by creating a register of agricultural holdings;
- (iv) the gradual implementation of a coherent programme of statistical surveys, conducted on the basis of samples of agricultural holdings by interviewers chosen and specially trained for this purpose.

4. This plan is to be implemented over a period of five years (1986-90) at a cost of 60 million ECU, a third of which (20 million ECU) will be financed from the Community budget.

Development of Community-based occupational health statistics

Workshop — 1 and 2 December 1985

The Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Education (DG V) jointly with Eurostat will organize a workshop on the prospects and problems facing the development of Community health statistics. Speakers will be drawn from the medical and statistical professions and the objective is, through an exchange of views, to identify the most pressing needs for improvements in

statistics and the areas where progress can be expected.

The seminar is open to professionals interested in this field: for further details contact:

MORSI sarl
Mr Koebel
70, rue de Luxembourg
L-7330 Heisdorf

International relations

1985 is notable for the exceptional number of international meetings on statistics which Eurostat has attended and at which it was able to make contributions on various topics such as national accounts, regional accounts, agricultural statistics, technical cooperation, purchasing power parities, employment statistics, etc.

In addition, Eurostat has been visited by a large number of statisticians from various countries. Amongst the most distinguished were the heads of the national statistical offices of China, Japan and the United States, and the Secretary-General of Asean.

Mrs Tella considered that America's main interest in Eurostat's activities lay in the fact that the Community plays a very active part in certain United Nations projects, such as the revision of the SNA, the ICP and the harmonization of classifications. Mr Ishida, from Japan, was interested in the same aspect of our work and in the position of the Community's statistics *vis-à-vis* the Economic

Commission for Europe, OECD and the UN. The visit of Mr Zhang Sai, which followed the visit of Mr Xu Gang, Assistant Director-General of the Beijing State Statistical Bureau, was made in the context of increased technical and scientific cooperation between the European Community and China.

In addition to an agreement on facilities for exchange visits — Chinese officials would spend a period of time in Europe and European experts would visit China — the discussions led to an undertaking by Eurostat to study the possibility of providing more collaboration and technical help on statistics with a view to restructuring the industrial statistics system in the People's Republic of China.

Subject to a preliminary exchange of letters and approval in principle by the Commission, the first step would be a study made on the spot by European experts in order to determine the nature and the extent of the operation and the possibility of the Community's involvement.

This would be followed by a formal application to be submitted by the Chinese authorities to the Commission.

In order to ensure that any Community moves in this connection are fully coordinated, as in the case of the programme for technical cooperation with the developing countries, Eurostat is trying to obtain information on similar projects which the Member States have undertaken or are contemplating with regard to collaboration with, and technical assistance for, China, and is in turn keeping the national statistical offices informed of its own activities on behalf of the Commission.

Mr Phan Wannanethe, Secretary-General of Asean,¹ would like to set up a small statistical unit whose main task would be to service the eight committees, viz. five economic committees — food and agriculture, finance and banking, trade, transport and industry — and three general committees — science and technology, culture and information, and social development.

Eurostat outlined the Community's statistical system.

¹ A regional organization covering South East Asian countries, viz. Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Singapore.



From left to right: Mr Zhang Sai, Director-General of State Statistical Bureau of China
Mr Akira Ishida, Director-General of Statistical Standards Department of Japan
Messrs Sannwald, Krijnse Locker, Clarke and Mr. S. Ronchetti, Director-General of Eurostat
Mr Hiroyuki Ieda, Director of International Statistical Affairs Division, Government of Japan.

Parliamentary questions

Written Question No 1549/83

by Mr Pierre-Bernard Cousté (DEP — F)
to the Commission of the European
Communities

(4 January 1984)

(84/C 105/16)

Subject: Level of indebtedness of the 10
countries of the EEC

Could the Commission indicate, by reference
to the latest and most accurate statistics, the
short and long-term level of indebtedness of
the 10 Member States of the Community?

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

(9 February 1984)

The statistics needed to establish the level of
indebtedness of the economies of the various
Community countries — their assets and

liabilities accounts — are unfortunately not
available in full detail and on a comparable
basis. However, the Commission can provide
figures on two important aspects of each
country's debt position — net external
indebtedness and public sector debt —
although these figures are not comparable
given the differences in statistical coverage.

The Honourable Member will find the data
on external indebtedness in the tables below,
expressed in national currencies (or US dol-
lars) and ECU.

Only the Federal Republic of Germany,
Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the
United Kingdom have a net external asset
position while all the other Member States
have net external liabilities.

It should be noted, however, that the data are
not always comparable since the institutional

Table I — Net external position¹ (— = debt)

Country	1981	1982	Short-term		Long-term	
			1981	1982	1981	1982
Belgium	- 712 ²	- 1 106 ²	:	:	:	:
Denmark	- 128.9	- 160.6	:	:	:	:
Federal Republic of Germany	+ 45.1	+ 54.3	- 56.3	- 3.4	+ 101.4	+ 57.7
Greece	- 7.470	- 8.304	- 1.028	- 0.9691	- 6.4427	- 7.3350
France	- 83.4 ³	- 140 ⁴	:	:	:	:
Ireland	- 4.924 ⁵	- 6.707 ⁵	:	:	:	:
Italy	- 13.5	- 20.8	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	+ 5.3 ⁶	+ 6.8 ⁶	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	+ 25.1 ⁶	+ 36.0 ⁶	+ 116.5	+ 115.9	- 91.4	- 80.50
United Kingdom	+ 15.9	+ 23.1	:	:	:	:

¹ In '000 million units of national currency; Greece, Italy and Luxembourg: in USD.

² Credit institutions and external public debt.

³ At end of 1982.

⁴ At end of June 1983.

⁵ General government.

⁶ Credit institutions.

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities.

sectors in question are not covered the same way. It has been possible to show the net overall position of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, but not for the other Member States. The figures for the

Netherlands and Luxembourg relate only to the net external position of banks; for Belgium they show the sum of the net external position of banks and the external public debt; and for Ireland they indicate the net external position of the public sector.

Table 2 — Net external position

(- = debt)

in million ECU

Country	1981	1982	Short-term		Long-term	
			1981	1982	1981	1982
Belgium	- 17 005 ¹	- 24 403 ¹	:	:	:	:
Denmark	- 16 233	- 19 791	:	:	:	:
Federal Republic of Germany	+ 18 450	+ 23 607	- 23 032	- 1 478	+ 41 483	+ 25 085
Greece	- 6 884	- 8 581	- 947	- 1 001	- 5 936	- 7 580
France	- 13 448 ²	- 21 466 ³	:	:	:	:
Ireland	- 7 169 ⁴	- 9 679 ⁴	:	:	:	:
Italy	- 12 440	- 21 495	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	+ 4 885 ⁵	+ 7 027 ⁵	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	+ 9 355 ⁵	+ 14 162 ⁵	+ 43 420 ⁵	+ 45 593 ⁵	- 34 065 ⁵	- 31 667 ⁵
United Kingdom	+ 28 066	+ 38 481	:	:	:	:

¹ Credit institutions and external public debt.

² At end of 1982.

³ At end of June 1983.

⁴ General government.

⁵ Credit institutions.

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Table 3 shows public sector debt expressed in national currencies, in ECU and as a percentage of GDP, and provides a breakdown into short- and long-term debt.

These figures must also be treated with caution, since statistical definitions vary from one Member State to another. In some, the

figures apply to central government (France, Greece) or to the Treasury (Italy), while in others they relate to general government excluding social security (Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands) or to general government as a whole (Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland) or even (as in the United Kingdom) to the public sector debt including public corporations.

Table 3 — Public debt of Member States¹

Country	In national currency ²		In ECU ³		Structure of debt % ⁴				Debt as % of GDP	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	long-term		short-term		1981	1982
					1981	1982	1981	1982		
Belgium	3 203	3 805	77.6	85.1	63	60	37	40	88.6	97.8
Denmark ⁵	214.4	303.0	27.1	37.1	83	n.a.	17	n.a.	51.7	64.3
Federal Republic of Germany	545.6	614.5	217.0	258.6	88	n.a.	12	n.a.	35.3	38.4
Greece	671.9	962.2	10.9	14.2	65	n.a.	35	n.a.	32.9	36.1
France	526.1	667.4	87.1	103.8	37	42	63	58	16.9	18.7
Ireland	10.2	12.8	14.8	18.3	93	94	7	6	96.3	103.1
Italy ⁶	258 637	330 223	204.8	249.5	33	34	67	66	64.4	70.3
Luxembourg	20.4	22.8	0.5	0.5	83	81	17	19	14.2	14.9
Netherlands	169.9	201.1	61.2	76.9	88	87	12	13	48.5	55.0
United Kingdom ⁷	148.0	n.a.	267.6	n.a.	79	80	21	20	58.3	n.a.

¹ Situation at 31 December; United Kingdom: at 31 March following. Consolidated amounts.

² In '000 million BFR, DKR, DM, DR, FF, HFL, IRL, LIT, LFR, or UKL.

³ In '000 millions (annual rates).

⁴ Central Government only: Belgium, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Ireland and Greece.

⁵ Amounts expressed in nominal terms.

⁶ *Settore Statale*.

⁷ Situation at 31 March 1982 and 31 March 1983.

n.a.: not available.

Sources: national and Commission departments.

**Written Question No 2166/83
by Mr Ernst Müller-Hermann (PPE —D)
to the Commission of the European
Communities**

(5 March 1984)

(84/C 144/44)

Subject: Trade with the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan)

Can the Commission give information on the pattern of the Community's trade over the past five years with both the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan)?

Given the importance of the trading relations between the Community and Taiwan, does

the Commission not agree that it would be appropriate to set up an official agency for contacts between Taiwan and itself, an agency which could quite conceivably operate in the absence of diplomatic relations between the Community and the Republic of China, since its activities would be confined to economic and trade questions?

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

(23 March 1984)

1. The pattern of trade between the Community and both the People's Republic of China and Taiwan over the past five years is shown in the tables below.

2. The Commission does not share the opinion of the Honourable Member, given that the Community intends to have official relations only with the authorities of the People's Republic of China.

It considers, moreover, that the conditions under which trade is currently conducted with Taiwan are such that this trade is able to develop without any particular difficulty.

Pattern of EEC-China trade (by Member State)

	<i>million ECU</i>									
	EUR-10	D	F	I	NL	BLEU	UK	IRL	DK	GR
IMPORTS										
1977	859	247	163	141	83	39	156	4	25	2
1978	929	278	165	157	98	38	164	4	23	2
1979	1 329	375	221	288	114	62	215	6	30	7
1980	1 907	562	337	315	197	137	288	8	45	18
1981	2 284	664	415	360	221	167	376	9	54	18
1982	2 334	681	402	435	209	148	375	8	55	21
EXPORTS										
1977	792	437	84	69	45	42	95	1	14	5
1978	1 491	778	155	148	103	159	137	1	6	2
1979	2 103	1 089	247	203	117	95	329	3	17	2
1980	1 734	823	219	185	107	75	283	2	32	9
1981	1 894	910	246	291	86	104	203	1	34	9
1982	2 044	870	352	214	68	213	183	5	138	2
BALANCE										
1977	- 67	190	- 79	- 72	- 38	3	- 61	- 3	- 11	3
1978	562	500	- 10	- 9	5	121	- 27	- 3	- 17	0
1979	785	714	26	- 85	3	33	114	- 3	- 13	- 5
1980	- 173	261	- 118	- 130	- 90	- 62	- 5	- 6	- 13	- 9
1981	- 390	246	- 169	- 69	- 135	- 63	73	- 8	- 20	- 9
1982	- 290	189	- 50	- 221	- 141	65	- 192	- 3	83	- 19

NEWS ITEMS

Pattern of EEC-Taiwan trade (by Member State)

million ECU

	EUR 10	D	F	I	NL	BLEU	UK	IRL	DK	GR
IMPORTS										
1977	1 082	464	121	86	128	43	217	7	16	16
1978	1 208	503	139	100	156	53	231	7	19	24
1979	1 661	618	214	175	196	67	353	9	29	35
1980	2 165	825	288	250	263	93	403	9	34	35
1981	2 576	920	322	252	290	109	595	14	40	34
1982	2 589	919	337	257	264	110	615	15	40	32
EXPORTS										
1977	489	202	50	47	39	44	94	8	5	0,3
1978	666	268	67	72	49	54	139	7	10	0,2
1979	819	368	66	85	70	51	159	8	12	0,7
1980	872	406	76	89	69	48	154	7	23	0,6
1981	1 104	475	125	129	80	42	217	5	30	0,5
1982	1 430	546	321	122	130	52	223	7	29	0,2
BALANCE										
1977	- 593	-262	- 71	- 39	- 89	+ 1	-123	+1	-11	-16
1978	- 542	-235	- 72	- 28	-107	+ 1	- 92	-	- 7	-24
1979	- 842	-250	-148	- 90	-126	-16	-194	-1	-17	-34
1980	-1 293	-419	-212	-161	-194	-45	-249	-2	-11	-34
1981	-1 472	-445	-197	-123	-210	-67	-378	-9	-10	-33
1982	-1 159	-373	- 16	-135	-134	-58	-392	-8	-11	-32

Source: Eurostat.

PUBLICATIONS

Published

Theme 1

YEARBOOK OF REGIONAL STATISTICS

ISBN 92-825-5169-5 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 354 pages, price BFR 1 000

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

The issues contains information on:

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

The main regional indicators are also presented in a series of coloured maps.

(1. 2. 1/84)

Theme 2

EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS — ESA — 2nd edition

ISBN 92-825-4739-6 (DE)

Format A 4, 249 pages, price BFR 1 100

The second edition of the 'European System of Integrated Accounts' is an updated version of the original text; it incorporates the amendments, clarifications and additions made since 1970 by the Working Group on National Accounts, as well as a number of editorial improvements.

(2. 1. 3/84)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY SECTOR 1970-82

ISBN 92-825-4898-8 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 400 pages, price BFR 1 200

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

(2. 2. 1/84)

PUBLICATIONS

REGIONAL STATISTICS — THE COMMUNITY'S FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION IN INVESTMENTS 1983

ISBN 92-825-5408-2 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 87 pages, price BFR 250

Updating of and commentary on the data relating to the regional dispersion of the financial participations agreed by the Community in 1983 with regard to regional development, according to the following forms:

- (i) European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Guidance Section;
- (ii) European Regional Development Fund (ERDF);
- (iii) European Coal and Steel Community and European Atomic Energy Community (ECSC Treaty, Articles 54 and 56.2a, and Euratom Treaty);
- (iv) European Investment Bank (EIB). Loans from the Bank's own resources and from the resources of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending (NCI). (2. 5. 1/84)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS METHODOLOGY OF DENMARK

ISBN 92-825-4927-5 (DA/EN/FR)

Format C 5, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 250

This publication explains the concepts, definition and methods used for the compilation of the balance of payments of Denmark. (2. 6. 4/83)

Theme 3

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1985

ISBN 92-825-5164-4 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 220 pages, price BFR 800

While all member countries possess highly developed systems of demographic statistics, the wide diversity of practice with regard to the publication and presentation of results makes it very difficult to obtain comparable and up-to-date information necessary to study trends within the Community. The present publication is designed to make good this deficiency. All the principal series of demographic statistics are covered, namely population by sex and age-groups, births, deaths, migration, marriages, divorces, fertility, life expectancy and population projections. Both absolute numbers and rates are given in considerable detail for countries and for the total Community. Data for Portugal and Spain are included using a format identical with that for member countries. (3. 1. 1/84)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — STATISTICAL BULLETIN — 2-1985

(EN/FR)

Format A 4, 17 pages, price BFR 100

This bulletin presents the main results of the 1983 Community Labour Force Survey.

A commentary, illustrated by several graphs, points out some special features of the results obtained by the Community Labour Force Survey with respect to unemployment, part-time work and activity patterns.

More comprehensive results will be presented in the publication *Labour Force Sample Survey — 1983* which will be available towards the end of 1985. (3. 4. 2/85)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — STATISTICAL BULLETIN — 3-1985

(EN/FR)

Format A 4, 8 pages, price BFR 100

This bulletin presents data on trends in the working population and employment since 1980 and includes first estimates for 1984.

A commentary, illustrated by several graphs, describes changes in the working population and employment by sex and by sector of activity in the 10 Member States of the Community plus Spain and Portugal. Comparison is made between the Community of the Ten, the enlarged Community of Twelve and the United States.

More detailed data is published in the annual *Employment and Unemployment*.

(3. 4. 2/85)

STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS 1978/79 — PRINCIPAL RESULTS

Volume 8 — Italy

ISBN 92-825-4178-9 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 608 pages, price BFR 1 500

Volume 9 — Ireland

ISBN 92-825-4179-7 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 608 pages, price BFR 1 500

This publication contains 34 tables, published separately for each country, showing the main results of the Community survey on the structure and distribution of earnings in industry, wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance in 1978/79.

Apart from each volume with national data there exists an enlarged edition on microfiches (143 tables).

Price on application.

(3. 6. 2/83)

Theme 4

ANNUAL INVESTMENTS IN FIXED ASSETS 1977-1982

ISBN 92-825-5306-X (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, 127 pages, price BFR 300

The publication contains for the nine Member States and for the period 1977 to 1982 the detailed result 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. 6/84)

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY RAIL — 1983

ISBN 92-825-5607-7 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 175 pages, price BFR 600

Statistics referring to the carriage of goods within the Member States on the main railway networks open to public traffic.

PUBLICATIONS

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY INLAND WATERWAYS — 1983

ISBN 92-825-5730-8 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 500

Statistics referring to the carriage of goods within the Member States by inland waterways, carried by inland waterway vessels irrespective of the country in which they are registered or licensed.

Theme 5

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS — AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY — 1978-1983

ISBN 92-825-5438-4 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 350

This publication contains the most recent data on agriculture and forestry accounts. This edition includes tables, showing time-series for final output, intermediate consumption, value added and fixed capital formation, for each of the Member States and the Community, in national currencies and in ECU, at current prices (and exchange rates) and at constant prices (and exchange rates). The data relate to the period from 1978 to 1983. (5. 4. 1/84)

WINE-GROWING IN THE COMMUNITY

ISBN 92-825-5255-1 (FR/IT)

Format A 4, 117 pages, price BFR 250

This publication presents an analysis of the results from the vineyard survey, defined in the Council Regulation No 357/79, conducted in 1979/80 (1982 for two countries). This analysis describes the structure of wine-growing in the Community. (adaptation)

Theme 6

ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE — NIMEXE — IMPORTS 1984 (13 volumes)

ISBN 92-825-5530-5 Volumes A-L + Z (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

Format A 4, approximately 3 300 pages, price: single copy BFR 1 200
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External trade statistics of the European Community and of the Member States according to the Nimexe nomenclature.

Breakdown into 'products by country' for all 6-figure Nimexe headings, in 12 volumes each for imports and exports (A—L), arranged by commodity group, and into 'country by products' by Nimexe chapter (2-figure code) in a 13th volume in each case (Z).

Volume A: Chapters 1-24 ISBN 92-825-5517-8	Agricultural products
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Volume D: Chapters 39-43 ISBN 92-825-5520-8	Artificial materials, leather
Volume E: Chapters 44-49 ISBN 92-825-5521-6	Wood, cork, paper
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Volume I: Chapters 74-83 ISBN 92-825-5525-9	Other base metals
Volume J: Chapters 84-85 ISBN 92-825-5526-7	Machinery, appliances
Volume K: Chapters 86-89 ISBN 92-825-5527-5	Transport equipment
Volume L: Chapters 90-99 ISBN 92-825-5528-3	Optical precision instruments
Volume Z: ISBN 92-825-5529-1	Countries-products

(6. 2. 1/85)

ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE — NIMEXE — EXPORTS 1984
(13 volumes)

ISBN 92-825-5537-2 A-L + Z (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

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Volume D: Chapters 39-43 ISBN 92-825-5507-0	Artificial materials, leather

PUBLICATIONS

Volume E: Chapters 44-49 ISBN 92-825-5508-9	Wood, cork, paper
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Volume I: Chapters 74-83 ISBN 92-825-5512-7	Other base metals
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Volume K: Chapters 86-89 ISBN 92-825-5514-3	Transport equipment
Volume L: Chapters 90-99 ISBN 92-825-5515-1	Optical precision instruments
Volume Z: ISBN 92-825-5516-X	Countries-products

(6. 2. 1/85)

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — USER'S GUIDE — 2nd edition

ISBN 92-825-4882-1 (FR), ISBN 92-825-4881-3

Format A 4, 61 pages, price BFR 150

The SOEC's aim in publishing the second edition of this guide to assist the users of its external trade statistics.

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

The guide contains a list and a description of the SOEC's printed publications and publications on microfiches and magnetic tapes, with prices and subscription terms, and also informs the user whether the data bases and information can be accessed on-line via Euronet.

(6. 2. 8/84)

EXTERNAL TRADE — ECSC PRODUCTS 1984

(on microfiches)

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

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

(6. 2. 9/85)

To be published

Theme 2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS METHODOLOGY OF GREECE

ISBN 92-825-5642-5 (GR/EN/FR)

Format C 5, approximately 190 pages, price BFR 200

This publication explains the concepts, definition and methods used for the compilation of the balance of payments of Greece. (2. 6. 4/83)

Theme 3

LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY — METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

ISBN 92-825-5711-1 (DE), ISBN 92-825-5712-X (EN), ISBN 92-825-5713-8 (FR), ISBN 92-825-5714-6 (IT)

Format A 4, approximately 30 pages, price BFR 250

This publication presents the methods and definitions used from 1983 onwards for the Community Labour Force Sample Survey.

Information provided covers the main technical features of the survey, the basic concepts and definitions, the Community list of questions with explanatory notes and the sampling methods and adjustment procedures used by each Member State.

For methodology in use prior to 1983, reference should be made to the 1977 publication on methods and definitions. (3. 4. 5/84)

LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY — RESULTS — 1983

Format A 4, approximately 142 pages

This publication presents the main results of the Community Labour Force Survey, which was carried out according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 603/83 of 14 March 1983 in the Spring of 1983 in all Member States.

This harmonized and synchronized survey is the most suitable instrument at Community level for comparing the level and structure of employment and unemployment between Member States.

Results in tabular form are contained in four sections — Population and activity, Employment, Working time, Search for work (Unemployment), and are accompanied by explanatory notes. (3. 4. 6/84)

Theme 4

OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS 1984

ISBN 92-825-5623-9 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 200 pages, prices BFR 600

This annual publication presents in its first part the main operating statistics for the past year, gives an outline of the structure of the nuclear plan situation, with units on line as well as units under construction and analyses the energy availability particularly according to the age and to the type of reactor.

The second part of the publication gives the monthly operating data for each nuclear power station of the Community as well as the yearly results since the first connection to the grid. The annual load diagrams are also included showing the main reasons for unavailability. (4. 2. 2/85)

ELECTRICITY PRICES 1980-1985

ISBN 92-825-5653-0 (DE), ISBN 92-825-5655-7 (FR),

ISBN 92-825-5654-9 (EN), ISBN 92-825-5656-5 (IT)

Format A 4, approximately 150 pages, price BFR 450

This publication is an updating of the annual inquiries on electricity prices in the countries of the Community, with a time series back to 1980. Electricity prices are recorded in approximately 30 locations for both domestic and industrial uses, with a breakdown by type of consumers. The text explains definitions, tariff systems and taxation, and gives an analysis of results together with an international comparison. (4. 2. 8/85)

Theme 5

METHODOLOGY OF THE EC INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRICES (OUTPUT AND INPUT)

ISBN 92-825-5463-5 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 330 pages, price BFR 700

This special edition provides a comprehensive review of the methods used to establish the EC indices of agricultural prices (field of observation, structure of the indices, weighting, index type, base period, definition of prices, etc.). Taking the indices with base 1975 = 100 as an example, the breakdown of the indices by products (output index) or means of production (input index) is explained, and the selected price series described. Finally, the changes in methodology introduced with the rebasing of the EC indices of agricultural prices to 1980 = 100 are discussed. (5. 3. 2/84)

COMMUNITY SURVEY ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 1979-1980

Volume IV: GRAPHS

ISBN 92-825-4911-9 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 450

(5. 5. 2/84)

Theme 6

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — USER'S GUIDE — 2nd edition

ISBN 92-825-4878-1 (DE), ISBN 92-825-4883-X (IT), ISBN 92-825-4885-6 (ES)

Format A 4, approximately 64 pages, price BFR 150

The SOEC's aim in publishing the second edition of this guide is to assist the users of its external trade statistics.

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

The guide contains a list and a description of the SOEC's printed publications and publications on microfiches and magnetic tapes, with prices and subscription terms, and also informs the user whether the data bases and information can be accessed on-line via Euronet. (6. 2. 8/84)

Theme 9

GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 1975-1984

ISBN 92-825-5643-3 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 290 pages, price BFR 450

This report contains an overall analysis of the public financing of R&D from 1975 to 1985 and a detailed analysis by objectives of this financing in 1984 in the Member States. (9. 1. 1/85)

Periodicals

► Monthly bulletins*EUROSTATISTICS — DATA FOR SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (THEME 1)*

ISSN 0252-8266 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 108 pages, price BFR 1 250 annual subscription

This publication is produced essentially by an automatic photocomposition process after an extraction from the ICG domain of the Cronos data bank. Four kinds of information are published in Eurostatistics: an article 'In brief' which looks at the latest trends in the data available, a visual presentation of the most important economic series for the Community and the Member States, 'Community tables', containing data harmonized by Eurostat on the basis of common criteria and 'Country tables' with a selection of the economic indicators most often used in each country. The bulletin appears at the beginning of each month in a trilingual edition (DE/EN/FR). (1. 1. 3/85)

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 600 annual subscription

PUBLICATIONS

This bulletin presents, around the 20th of each month, the situation concerning registered unemployment at the end of the previous month in the Member States of the European Community.

The following data, broken down by sex, is provided:

Number of registered unemployed in total (x 1 000),
Changes in relation to previous month (%),
Unemployment rates (percentage of the civilian working population),
Number of unemployed under 25 years old (x 1 000),
Percentage of unemployed under 25 years old in the total unemployed (%),
Number of foreign unemployed (x 1 000),
Percentage of foreign unemployed in the total unemployed (%),
Job vacancies (x 1 000),
Number of registrations as unemployed during the month (x 1 000),
Brief commentary,
Graph representing seasonally adjusted Community data.

(3. 4. 3/85)

INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS (THEME 4)

ISSN 0254-0231 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 60 pages, price BFR 1 200 annual subscription

Publication of the indicators forwarded by the Member States pursuant to Council Directive No 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 No 78/166. A supplementary chapter has been introduced, containing indices of producer prices of industrial products. Certain issues may include, in the form of an annex of supplementary chapter, statistics which are not published regularly. Supplements on methodology and/or containing retrospective series complete the ordinary publication.

(4. 1. 7/85)

RETAIL TRADE — SALES INDICES (THEME 4)

ISSN 0256-2715 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 8 pages, price BFR 400 annual subscription

This monthly publication gives volume indices (quantities) for retail trade sales in the European Community countries, the United States of America and Japan.

These cyclical indices are intended to provide a short-term indication of trends in the consumption of households and the activity of commercial enterprises.

(4. 1. 9/85)

COAL — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

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

Format A 4, approximately 24 pages, price BFR 700 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. 5/85)

ELECTRICAL ENERGY — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-3561, approximately 16 pages, price BFR 700 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. 6/85)

HYDROCARBONS — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-3731 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 32 pages, price BFR 1 100 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. 7/85)

MONTHLY BULLETIN — IRON AND STEEL (THEME 4)

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

Format A 4, approximately 17 pages, price BFR 1 000 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. 3/85)

MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE BULLETIN (THEME 6)

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

Format A 4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 2 900 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. 10/85)

► **Quarterly bulletins**

MONEY AND FINANCE (THEME 2)

ISSN 0255-6510 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 80 pages, price BFR 1 200 annual subscription

This publication consists of two parts: one containing a number of structural financial indicators, covering the period 1974 to 1984 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. 1/85)

PUBLICATIONS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — QUARTERLY DATA (THEME 2)

ISSN 0251-1800 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 90 pages, price BFR 800 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. 2/85)

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (THEME 2)

(EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 40 pages, price BFR 500 annual subscription

From 1985 Eurostat will publish a quarterly bulletin showing the evolution of the consumer price indices for the 8 main groups of consumption as well as for the 20 sub-groups on the base 1980 = 100.

The first issue of this bulletin will appear about mid-March 1985 and will contain monthly figures for 1981 to 1984 for the EC countries, Spain, Portugal and the United States. (2. 7. 1/85)

QUARTERLY IRON AND STEEL BULLETIN (THEME 4)

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

Format A 4, approximately 100 pages, price BFR 2 200 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. 2/85)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION (THEME 5)

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

Format A 4 approximately 130 pages, price BFR 1 700 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. 2/85)

CROP PRODUCTION (THEME 5)

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

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 1 200 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. 2. 3/85)

AGRICULTURAL PRICES (THEME 5)

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

Price for the complete series BFR 1 200

The microfiche 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 1973 to 1984 inclusive. The prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU.

The selling prices of crop and animal products comprise prices for the major products at the agricultural producer level, and also the prices of a number of processed products of the food industry. The purchase prices of the means, of agricultural production relate to the prices paid by farmers for the purchase of feedingstuffs, fertilizers, fuels, seeds and plant protection products. (5. 3. 3/85)

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

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Prices are available on application.

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

- Description — values and quantities (Nimexe 6/4/2)
- all statistical systems together
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 - quarterly (January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December). (6. 2. 3/85)

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 Organization.

- Description — values and quantities (SITC 5/4/3/2/1)
- all statistical systems together
 - no threshold
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PUBLICATIONS

NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS PRODUCTS / COUNTRIES

SCE 1111 / 1112 (THEME 6)

(microfiche)

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

Description — values and quantities (Nimexe 6)

— supplementary units (Nimexe 6 SU)

— all statistical systems together

— no threshold

— quarterly (January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December).

(6. 2. 5/85)

SITC — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS PRODUCTS — COUNTRIES SCE 1311 / 1312

(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 Organization.

Description — values and quantities (SITC 5)

— supplementary units (SITC 5 SU)

— all statistical systems together

— no threshold

— quarterly (January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December).

(6. 2. 6/85)

NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS PRODUCTS/COUNTRIES PROCESSING

TRAFFIC SCE 1118 / 1119 (THEME 6)

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

Description — values and quantities (Nimexe 6)

— supplementary units (Nimexe 6 SU)

— breakdown by statistical system

— no threshold

— quarterly (January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December).

(6. 2. 7/85)

NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS COUNTRIES PRODUCTS —

PROCESSING TRAFFIC SCE 2119 (THEME 6)

(microfiche)

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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).

(6. 2. 8/85)

► **Half-yearly bulletins**

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. 4/85)

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

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

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 1 100 annual subscription

This publication shows the trend of the monthly EC indices of producer prices of agricultural products and of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production during the latest 13 months for EUR 10 and each of the 10 Member States. Each of the price indices is the result of a base-weighted (Laspeyres) calculation using value-weights determined for the base year 1980 for a fixed basket of agricultural products (output index) or of a selection of goods and services (input index). 1980 serves as the reference year. Number 1/1985 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1975 to 1984. A comment on the most recent evolution together with a presentation of rates of change and some graphics are to be found before the index tables. A weighting schema by country and product is also included. (5. 3. 1/85)

PUBLISHED

Yearbook of industrial statistics

ISBN 92-825-4917-8 (DA/DE/GR/EN/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 171 pages, price BFR 600

This publication:

- provides an aggregated, clear and comprehensive summary of industry in the European Community;
- endeavours to illustrate the position of industry as part of the European economy and regions;
- provides comparisons with the industry of the United States and Japan;
- gives a general picture of industry in Spain and Portugal;
- gives access to specialized and detailed series by references to various publications and data banks;
- may be used above all to provide global and rapid information about industry in the Community.

PUBLISHED

Basic statistics of the Community — 1984

ISBN 92-825-4743-4 (DA)

ISBN 92-825-4747-7 (FR)

ISBN 92-825-5123-7 (DE)

ISBN 92-825-4748-5 (IT)

ISBN 92-825-5124-5 (GR)

ISBN 92-825-4709-3 (NL)

ISBN 92-825-5125-3 (EN)

Format A 6, 292 pages, price BFR 250

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

This selection covers the following subjects:

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

PUBLISHED

Energy statistics yearbook 1983

ISBN 92-825-4908-9 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 218 pages, price BFR 750

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

The first chapter covers the characteristic data of energy economics in recent years.

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

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