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The study consists of two parts. The first contains a detailed analysis by country, region, variety, planting density and tree age. The breakdown of the area into different survey classes and changes in area according to class between the two surveys are presented in three-dimensional diagrams. The second part contains a model for forecasting production potential.

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Editor: Mr Aristotelis Bouratsis, JMO B3/087A, Tel. 4301/2046
Secretariat: Mrs G. Conrath, JMO B3/96, Tel. 4301/3898
Dissemination: Mrs A. Zanchet, JMO B3/92, Tel. 4301/2038

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Statistical Office of the European Communities

L-2920 Luxembourg-Kirchberg, rue Alcide De Gasperi, Bâtiment Jean Monnet Tel. 43011, Telex Comeur Lu 3423



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NEWS ITEMS

Visit to Eurostat by the President of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office



From left to right: Mr Clarke, Adviser to the Director-General of Eurostat, Mr Ronchetti, Director-General of Eurostat, Mrs Nyitrai, President of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Mr Dvorak, responsible for international relations at the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Mr Lahure, Secretary of State for the Economy, Luxembourg, Mr Als, Director of Statec, Luxembourg, Mr Thill, adviser at Statec, Luxembourg

Dr Vera Nyitrai, who is President of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, visited Eurostat on 6 and 7 May 1986. She was accompanied by Mr Ferenc Dvorak who is responsible for international relations at the Hungarian CSO. During her visit Dr Nyitrai had discussions with members of the staff of Eurostat on many areas of mutual interest. In particular, attention was devoted to the important work which is currently being car-

ried out on the harmonization of economic classifications and to the need for study of the interrelations between national and international systems as well as between different international classifications.

Dr Nyitrai also had a meeting with Statec (Service central de la statistique et des études économiques, Luxembourg) during her visit.

The work of the Statistical Office of the European Communities

1. General

1.1. The Commission of the European Communities approved a new three year programme in July 1984 (Sixth Statistical Programme of the European Communities 1985-7—COM(84)364). The new programme puts more emphasis than in the past on the following activities:

- (i) bringing the complete statistical service, i.e. statistical expertise as well as the statistics, closer to the user with increased attention to the linking and analysis of statistics from various sources;
- (ii) concentrating intra-Community harmonization and standardization in those fields where closer comparisons are urgently required for policy needs;
- (iii) increased recognition in statistical work of the world context in which the Community acts: the bringing closer together of Community and international standards, statistics as an instrument of innovation, development of technical cooperation in statistics;
- (iv) better coordination of the input, throughput and output of statistical information from all sources in order to promote maximum use at minimum cost, while continuing the search for the elimination or reduction of high cost/low benefit statistics in order to release resources to cope with new demands.

1.2 While new funds have become available for the work on technical cooperation in statistics with developing countries, the search for economies and gains in efficiency continues. In particular alternatives to the costly large-scale structure surveys of earnings are being sought and progress has been made

towards the simplification of statistical and other formalities in intra-Community trade. *Inter alia*, new efforts must be made on international trade in services, on the services sector generally and on high-technology industries.

1.3 The proceedings of the seminar held in Luxembourg in November 1983 under the chairmanship of Professor Malinvaud have now been published under the title 'Recent developments in the analysis of large-scale data sets'. In November 1984 a seminar in Luxembourg devoted to 'Protection of privacy, automatic data processing and progress in statistical documentation' was presided over by Mr Georges Als, Director of Statec. The proceedings of this seminar, in which statisticians from many countries were joined by other experts in this field, has also been published.

2. Processing and dissemination of statistical information

2.1 Eurostat continued its drive to promote statistical information in conjunction with the Commission's Spokesman's Group and the Cabinet responsible for the Statistical Office. On the external side information activities were diversified, with visits, conferences, introductory courses, demonstrations and seminars aimed at interested sectors.

A very basic introductory publication on EC statistics was widely disseminated on the occasion of the European Parliament elections in an endeavour to reach the general public directly. Other innovations include new publications on family budget surveys (see 3.3.) and financial statistics (see 3.6) and public on-line access to the regional data base (see 3.4).

2.2 Within the Eurostat itself steps were taken to streamline coordination of the various phases of production of data for dissemination by publication or through computer networks.

2.3 Efforts to increase the use of the Eurostat data bases have been undertaken in five different fields:

- (i) The literature on the form and content of the data bases has been updated and widely disseminated in three languages.
- (ii) Information has been provided systematically and regularly to in-house users, which has led to a substantial increase in the use of the bases.
- (iii) The setting up of users' committees and appearances at specialist trade fairs and exhibitions has been an important factor in increasing the use of Eurostat data both by commercial hosts and in administrations directly connected to the Eurostat bases.
- (iv) New statistics have been compiled which make it possible to follow more accurately the contents of the bases, the use made of them and the main users.
- (v) Lastly, to facilitate the widest possible access to the most recent data an extract entitled 'Eurostatus', which contains 40 indicators for each country, is available to users every day. In addition, some 20 pages of statistical information are available on the Reuters system.

3. General economic statistics

3.1 National accounts

In 1984, Eurostat gave further consideration to methodology with a view to revising the international systems of national accounts. It worked in close collaboration with the OECD, the UN Statistical Office, the IMF and the World Bank.

Various stages have been reached in the work. Studies were carried out mainly to look in greater detail at concepts of income (in particular, the effect on income of previous proposals for defining alternative concepts of consumption). Eurostat also began studying the treatment of sole proprietorships in the accounts of institutional sectors. In discussions with the appropriate working parties, Eurostat raised various subjects such as the hidden economy, institutional sectoring, the use of chain indices and the day-to-day management of the present system (tax receipts including compulsory social contributions, treatment of Community taxes, harmonization of questionnaires as regards consumption of households etc. with the OECD and the United Nations.

The national accountants also cooperated with financial statisticians to draw up balance sheets, mainly for financial assets (see below). At the end of 1983, Eurostat embarked upon a study on the assessment of the stock of dwellings.

The main developments in the national accounts data in 1984 were the change to 1980 as base year for calculations at constant prices and the introduction of a new formula for aggregating implicit price indices to obtain the Community price index.

3.2 Classifications

In 1984, work continued on harmonizing classifications at intra-Community level and at world level.

At intra-Community level, meetings of the *ad hoc* working party culminated in a final draft of the 'Integrated System of Classification for Activities and Products' (Sinap) for transportable goods. At the same time, the working party endeavoured to put together an initial version of Sinap for non-transportable goods and services.

At world level, the Eurostat took part in the work at the United Nations on revising the ISIC (rev. 3) and the SITC (rev. 3).

From all these combined efforts at both Community and world level, three new proposals emerged which will be presented to the 23rd session of the UN Statistical Commission: the SITC (rev. 3), the ISIC (rev. 3) and a new classification of products (the CPC, or Combined Trade Production Goods Classification).

These three new classifications have taken account of the work carried out on Sinap and have been harmonized. In the drafts put forward, therefore, there is already a very close link between the ISIC (rev. 3), the CPC, the SITC (rev. 3) and the Harmonized System (HS).

3.3 *Consumer prices and purchasing power parities*

Eurostat first of all finished its work on Phase IV of the purchasing power parities project, which comprised the Community-Austria and Community-Israel comparisons and the comparison of 15 African countries. Eurostat also helped to complete the comparisons with the Eastern European countries, the extended comparison covering the OECD countries and the world level comparison. It took part in the meetings of the interorganizational group set up to coordinate work on the ICP at world level.

Work on Phase V of this project, which is to use 1985 as base year, went ahead according to the programme fixed at the end of 1983 with the Member States and the other countries and international bodies concerned. The programme provides in particular for a series of price surveys spread over 1984, 1985 and 1986. The first of these surveys, on clothing, footwear and furniture, took place in the autumn of 1984.

For the consumer price index, in 1984 Eurostat changed the base year from 1975 to 1980. About 20 detailed series for 1976 to 1982 relating to the Member States and, in the case of some groups, to Spain, Portugal, the USA, Canada and Japan as well, were published in

a special volume. These series are on Cronos. Using national price indices, a system was also set up on Cronos which can be used to calculate monthly purchasing power parities for the final consumption of households.

Activities in other fields closely connected with purchasing power parities were the publication of the first standardized results on family budgets, which were available for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, and the drawing up of weightings for Brussels and Ispra applicable to the remuneration of the Commission's staff. Exhaustive price surveys were carried out for this purpose in Rome, Varese and Brussels.

3.4 *Regional statistics and accounts*

1984 marked an important step in the dissemination of Eurostat's regional data: the data base 'Regio' was finalized and made accessible to the public via Euronet.

The main work in regional statistics was drawing up a system of harmonized unemployment indicators at the various levels of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NUTS), in accordance with the definitions adopted by the ILO at the end of 1982.

Three kinds of work were carried out on regional accounts:

- (i) a programme for drawing up economic accounts for agriculture at regional level (NUTS II) was adopted, and the first results appeared in 1985;
- (ii) studies were carried out on behalf of Eurostat in France and Ireland to work out methods of estimating the value added of the main sectors of economic activity at a very detailed regional level (NUTS III);
- (iii) a methodological feasibility study on regional accounts of central government was carried out, based on France.

3.5 *Balance-of-payments statistics*

In this field, work was carried out on both methodology and analysis:

- (i) the methodologies worked out according to a harmonized scheme were published for France, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, Denmark and Greece (the corresponding publications for the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom appeared in 1983);
- (ii) Eurostat also worked on the collection and analysis of data on international exchanges of services, in connection with the current round of GATT negotiations;
- (iii) work also continued on analysing discrepancies in bilateral balances of payments in connection with the work of the IMF at world level.

3.6 *Financial statistics and accounts*

The dissemination of Eurostat's financial data was improved both by the enlargement of the computerized data base and by the launching of a quarterly publication, 'Money and Finance'.

Methodological work concentrated mainly on two fields:

- (i) balance sheets of financial assets, in connection with the work on balance sheets of non-financial assets;
- (ii) statistics on indebtedness, both external and internal.

Studies were carried out on behalf of Eurostat in Denmark to draw up financial accounts for that country in accordance with the ESA.

4. **External trade, ACP and non-member countries, and transport statistics**

4.1 Eurostat has just published the annual ACP Basic Statistics Pocket Book, compris-

ing a selection of the main macroeconomic series on some 60 associated countries with figures generally to 1982. At the beginning of 1984 the two-yearly two-volume publication '*Yearbook of foreign trade statistics (i) ACP countries (ii) Southern Mediterranean countries*' was published.

4.2 *Methodology of external trade*

The European Commission has approved a regulation modifying the list of exclusions annexed to the Regulation on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States.

The Council has adopted a number of measures concerning the standardization and simplification of statistics of trade between Member States.

Many meetings have been held to develop Community codes for the purpose of simplifying initially intra-Community, and later extra-Community trade.

The harmonized commodity description and coding system (HS)

Work has continued on integrating the HS into the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States (Nimexe).

4.3 *Production and dissemination of external trade statistics*

Production of EC-statistics

A new data bank system using the system ADABAS has been developed which allows retroactive corrections of the stock of monthly figures.

Dissemination

External trade data bank

The results of the external trade statistics of the Community, expressed in the Nimexe nomenclature and derived nomenclatures such as the SITC, Nace, CCT, textiles etc. has

regularly been made available 'on-line': externally under the name Comext-Eurostat with the help of two hosts and inside the Commissions services under the label Siena. Also in Cronos several external trade series are incorporated.

These data can be placed in a world context through a link-up with the UN's Comtrade data bank and the incorporation of the statistics of our main trading partners (USA, Japan, Canada, ACP countries, etc.) in the Comext, Siena and Cronos banks.

The sale of microfiches and magnetic tapes

was promoted by the production of a full catalogue providing for modulated dissemination of the various types of statistics produced.

The user's guide to external trade statistics

was widely distributed in the seven Community languages and a new enlarged edition is in preparation.

The publication on hard copy

i.e. the monthly bulletin and Nimexe and SITC 'Analytical tables' were brought out regularly and at very short notice.

Many promotional events

and training courses for users in new ways of consulting data banks were organized inside the Commission and for external users.

4.4 *Analysis and development*

Analysis

Analysis of EC trade with developing countries. Two studies were completed in 1984. One was an official publication 'Analysis of EC-Latin America trade: recent trends', the other mainly for internal use covered EC-Maghreb trade relations and aspects of Maghreb integration.

A generalized tabulator 'Extra' for analysing foreign trade data stored in the UNSO's Comtrade data base in Geneva was completed.

Indices of external trade

Studies in depth into various issues associated with unit values, which have been carried out over the last three years culminated in proposals for a new approach to calculating unit value indices and an embryo production system giving results for discussion with EC Member States. In addition a seminar on external trade unit value indices took place in early November 1985.

Technical cooperation

The technical cooperation programme continues to expand rapidly. This reflects the interest shown by beneficiary countries and the priority given by the Commission to cooperation with developing countries. The main projects in progress are:

- (i) *Training of statisticians*: following approval of the Eurostat study on training needs in Africa, a first set of actions for funding by the European Development Fund (regional part) was approved.
- (ii) *ECWA¹ external trade statistics*: a methodological regulation was approved by the ECWA Council of Ministers as well as a proposal for computerizing the ECWA secretariat. A study was set in hand to reconcile the ECWA external trade nomenclature and the Ecowas² customs nomenclature.
- (iii) *ICP-Africa*: the results of phase IV (15 countries) were discussed and approved. Main results were published. Arrangements were started for phase V (addition of further five African countries).
- (iv) *National accounts*: Eurostat collaborated with French services in organizing a seminar at Brazzaville on the uses of National Accounts and their implications for data collecting and processing.

¹ Economic Community of Western Africa.

² Economic Community of Western African States.

- (v) *Income/expenditure studies*: the EDF funded project in Benin is underway. EDF funding has been obtained for a similar project in Togo.
- (vi) *Food strategy*: Eurostat is associated with those Community projects which have a statistical character (CILSS, Kenya, etc.). Eurostat has started detailed complementary work in Mali and is developing projects in certain southern African States.

5. Energy and industrial statistics

5.1 Energy

EIS (Energy Information System) Project

In view of the importance of energy in the Community's economy, Eurostat and the Directorate-General for Energy have decided to create a joint centralized data base fed with statistical and technical information on energy from these two Directorates-General of the European Commission.

This base will be equipped with systems for carrying out analyses and preparing publications. Consequently, these data and systems will be equally available to other departments at the Commission wishing to use them, with certain restrictions with regard to confidentiality. Dissemination of statistical information to outside users will be the sole responsibility of Eurostat.

As a result of agreements between Unipede (Union of producers and distributors of electric power), the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and the Commission of the European Communities, the statistical inventory was extended to include a breakdown of unavailability data by cause and system affected at the end of 1984. For this purpose, a 'universal' nomenclature of causes and systems has been developed. The data compiled

will remain confidential; annual summary tables for the Community as a whole will be drawn up.

Petroleum

- (a) In view of the level of external trading in petroleum products in 1983 and 1984, regular statistics of monthly imports of petroleum products by country of origin have been created in coordination with the IEA (International Energy Agency/OECD). The most representative series have been published in the monthly 'Hydrocarbons' bulletins since January 1985. From now on, all these new series will be available in the Cronos computerized system.
- (b) The basic file of quarterly balance sheets of crude oil and petroleum products has been altered to facilitate the updating of data and to guarantee greater security for the data base. More reliable dissemination of these balance sheets has been achieved as a result.
- (c) In order to provide correspondents and users interested in the oil economy with better information, a summary of the methodology applied in the Community's statistical processing of the flows of petroleum products between refineries and petrochemical industries has been produced. This methodology eliminates the double accounting often found in national statistics and guarantees complete harmonization of the results presented by Eurostat for each of the Community's Member States.

Energy prices

- (a) The study of gas consumption prices in the Community has been published with annual update. It contains a review, a description of pricing and tax systems and an analysis of the results with an international comparison.

- (b) The survey of electricity consumer prices, similar to the one for gas, has also been published.
- (c) A review of taxes specifically applied to energy is now being prepared. All this work will allow the energy price series in the data banks to be supplemented and improved.

Energy input/output tables

Study contracts for the production of the 1980 tables have been signed with all the national statistical institutes of the Community's Member States, with the exception of Belgium, which nevertheless still intends to participate.

The first results for 1980 are being received (FR of Germany, France, United Kingdom and Denmark). These will shortly be inserted into the computerized system once they have been checked.

5.2 *Industry and services*

Industry

The Sub-Committee on Annual Industrial Statistics and Censuses held a meeting in March 1984. The main items dealt with were the excessively long periods taken for data to be forwarded, loss of information as a result of statistical confidentiality, and the carrying out of the five-yearly survey of enterprises employing fewer than 20 persons. The representatives of the national statistical offices promised to examine the possibility of providing data on a more detailed breakdown of sectors than that set out in Directive 72/221/EEC of 6 June 1972.

The results of the coordinated inquiry on the structure and activity of industry were published for the years 1980 and 1981 at the end of 1984. This publication also includes, for the first time, results on investments (Directive 64/475/EEC).

The results of the annual inquiry on industrial activity broken down by size of enterprises for the year 1979 were published, thus making up for the lack of data for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978.

The monthly bulletin 'Industrial Short-Term Trends' 12/1984 showed indices with base 1975 = 100 for the last time. From 1985 on, the base is 1980 = 100. New series which do not go back to 1975 will then be introduced.

In the wake of difficulties in connection with the forwarding of industrial producer price indices, Eurostat had to postpone publication of the national series, which were only received for six countries.

At its meeting in May 1984, the DGINS Conference approved the programme for developing harmonized statistics of industrial products proposed by Eurostat. In January 1985, the Industrial Statistics Committee dealt with the implementation of this programme, under which priority is to be given to extending the lists of harmonized products to products of the mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering sectors.

Services

The publication of the indices of retail sales volume became an official publication which went on sale from January 1985. These indices were rebased in May and now refer to the base year 1980. A breakdown of turnover into three sub-groups, namely food, clothing and household equipment, was introduced in the publication in the course of 1985.

Steel

Programme of statistical research on consumption of steel by branches:

- Realization of the first stage of the second triennial programme (1983—1984—1985) concerning figures for 1982. Realization of the study plan 1984 concerning figures for 1983 (second stage of the triennial programme).

- Publication of a synthesis for the EC for 1982 in the Iron and Steel Yearbook 1984.

Establishment of 'Input-output Steel' tables of the Member States:

- Available at the end of 1984: Germany, Italy, Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland.

Revision of statistical questionnaires:

- Second plan of rationalization decided by the Commission's Steel Statistics Committee at its meeting in December 1984. The first plan had been realized in 1978.
- Adaptation to technical progress: definitions of special steels (revision of Euro-norm 20-74). Improvement of the calculation of apparent steel consumption (revision of questionnaires concerning deliveries and receipts).
- Actions concerning reorganization and improvement of Greek statistics.

Enlargement of the number of series on Cronos (SEF SIDR) to 17 000. Introduction of data for the first processing stage of steel (non-treaty products). Publication of long term series: *Iron and Steel 1952—82*. Development of an integrated data-bank for steel.

Participation in statistical work concerning the crisis situation in the iron and steel industry.

Raw material balance sheets:

- Elaboration and publication of detailed data on mineral raw materials from 1979 till 1982. Preparation of the 1983 enquiry. Creation of a data base (preparatory work).

6. Demographic and social statistics

6.1. Employment and unemployment

As the fight against unemployment remained top priority, Eurostat continued the collection

and dissemination of data on this subject as well as its methodological research.

For the purposes of the short-term indicator of trends in the number of registered unemployed, the current monthly data have been supplemented in a 'Statistical Bulletin' by a more detailed analysis of the structure of unemployment by age and, as far as possible, by duration of registration. The description of the national definitions on which these statistics are based has been updated and extended. The new version appeared early in 1985.

A labour force sample survey was carried out in spring 1984 in all the Member States (with the exception of the Netherlands). This survey is therefore being effected annually for the first time, the Council having adopted in December 1984 a regulation for the repetition of this survey in spring 1985 with the participation of all the Member States.

The results of the sample surveys allow the development of unemployment rates suitable for comparing the level of unemployment within the Community between Member States and between regions.

Eurostat will also be able to improve the analysis of the problem encountered by young persons under 25 on the labour market, through the yearly calculation of annual unemployment rates for this population group. It was not possible to provide this information regularly in the past.

6.2. Earnings and labour costs

The results of the 1981 Labour Costs Survey were published around the end of 1983. They are available in the customary form of a published volume as well as in the form of a — very complete — microfiche edition and on magnetic tape.

Data for the 1984 labour costs survey were collected mid 1985, sent by countries to Euro-

stat in the first quarter of 1986 and published mid-1986.

In the fields of short term (half-yearly) harmonized statistics of earnings, the conversion to automatic data transmission or transmission of data in machine readable form and preparation of printing by way of photo-composition from magnetic tape have been completed. It is expected therefore that publication of data can be accelerated in the future.

Social protection statistics

In 1984, the development of the European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (Esspros) was continued by:

1. The publication of three statistical Bulletins concerning
 - (a) the results for 1982,
 - (b) data on the function 'Unemployment' (amount of benefits and number of beneficiaries),
 - (c) data on capital transactions,
2. Both new and continuing detailed analysis of the function 'Promotion of employment' and fiscal benefits;
3. Introduction of new primary series into the Cronos data base.

6.3 *Population, education and general social statistics*

Demography

Detailed country tables envisaged in the Community programme for exploitation of the 1981 censuses in member countries were received from a number of countries during the course of the year with a view to publication of comparative results when these are available for all countries. As far as shorter period population statistics are concerned, the regular annual volume of demographic statistics containing data for member countries and

the Community up to the end of 1982 as well as preliminary 1983 figures, was issued in mid 1984. Such demographic and population data are now also available in the computerized data bank system 'Cronos'.

Education

The proposal for the use of common questionnaires with OECD and Unesco for the collection of routine data (numbers of pupils, students, teachers, finance, etc.) was pursued by the three organizations under the lead of OECD.

The size and pattern and comparability of vocational training systems is a matter of concern to the European Community, so there is a considerable demand for more statistics on training and re-training. But there is no internationally agreed definition and in any case statistics are hard to collect. So far, annual data collected by Eurostat have necessarily been restricted to public expenditure. This work will continue.

Industrial accidents

The format for the collection of total accident statistics provisionally agreed in 1983 was confirmed in 1984 and data according to the format began to be submitted on a regular basis. The second stage of the project to present the various data collected on occupational injuries in the Member States in a compatible manner was completed.

Concerning industrial accidents in the iron and steel industry, first data was received from a common questionnaire providing for an in-depth study into fatal accidents.

Environment statistics

During 1984 the Office increased its interest in environment statistics and collaborated both with CES and OECD in their work on the international field and with DG XI (Environment and Consumer Protection) in the development of a Community system of environmental indicators.

7. Agriculture and fisheries

7.1 *Agricultural Accounts and structures*

Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry (EAA and EAF)

The base year for calculations in constant prices was changed to 1980. Retroactive calculations of time series back to 1973 were made at the same time. Historical series of additional indicators of agricultural income are now available for most of the Member States from 1973 onwards. The competent working parties approved preparation of regional agricultural accounts, initially for the year 1983, and work on these has commenced. Eurostat decided in addition to the ECU presentation to apply purchasing power standards to the EAA and EAF and to the sectoral income index.

Structure of agricultural holdings

● *1970/80 Farm Structure Survey*

A publication was prepared which contains the non-typological results for this survey; information on Italy is not included as it is not yet available. Typological results were submitted by five countries and these are currently being analysed.

● *1983 Farm Structure Survey*

The programmes for analysing the results have been completed and the data are now verified and analysed as soon as they are communicated by the Member States.

● *Farm Structure Surveys for 1985 and 1987*

The Council has adopted the regulation governing procedures for these surveys.

● *Data bank on Farm Structure Surveys*

The system for extracting data from the Farm Structure Surveys (FSSRS) is now operational. Improvements permitting manipulation of the stored data and information retrieval have been made and has been available on-line since 1985.

Fruit and wine-growing surveys

The results of the 1982 fruit survey were published in 1984; a comparative study of the results of the 1977 and 1982 surveys was made at the same time. Checking and processing of the results of the basic wine-growing survey have been completed for all the countries concerned and an overall publication on this subject appeared in 1985.

7.2 *Agricultural balance sheets and products*

Animal production

A report is being made by an external expert with a view to describing the methods used by the Member States in surveying the cattle, pig, sheep and goat populations and in forecasting the production, in application of the existing Council directives. The report has been discussed by the working group on 'Animal products statistics' in March and October 1985 and used for reports submitted to the Council.

A first discussion on the improvements to be made to the Commission's decision on milk statistics took place in June 1984; another meeting on this subject was held in February 1985.

All data available on feed balance sheets have been put on computer with a view to improving efficiency as well as quality of, and access to, these data.

Fishery statistics

Progress has been made in fishery statistics with the implementation of computer programmes allowing comparison between data gathered by Eurostat, FAO, NAFO and ICES. This work will, in a first stage, make an improvement to the quality, completeness and comparability of these data bases and, in

a second stage, reduce the workload of these four organizations (that of the Member States has been already reduced by the introduction of the harmonized Statlant system of questionnaires). The statistical register of fishing

vessels is now fully operational, a computer software package having been found that permits flexible handling of the data.

Crop production

The *ad-hoc* working party completed its re-examination of the methodology of Eurostat's supply balance sheet statistics in December 1984. During 1985, all the methodological handbooks (30 handbooks — 400 pages — 7 languages) were gradually put on a word processor.

The Eurostat model for harvest forecasts on the basis of meteorological data yielded much better (and quicker) results in 1984 than those produced by the Member States using the traditional methods of specific surveys and experts' opinions. The relevant departments have been and will continue to be regularly informed of the results yielded by the model.

Houston study on 'Measuring the impact of changes in agriculture prices on consumer expenditure' completed

At each of the annual rounds of agricultural price negotiations in the Council of Agricultural Ministers of the European Communities, questions are raised with regard to the impact on consumer expenditure of the proposed increases in institutional prices for agricultural products. The EC Commission in Brussels asked Eurostat to investigate this

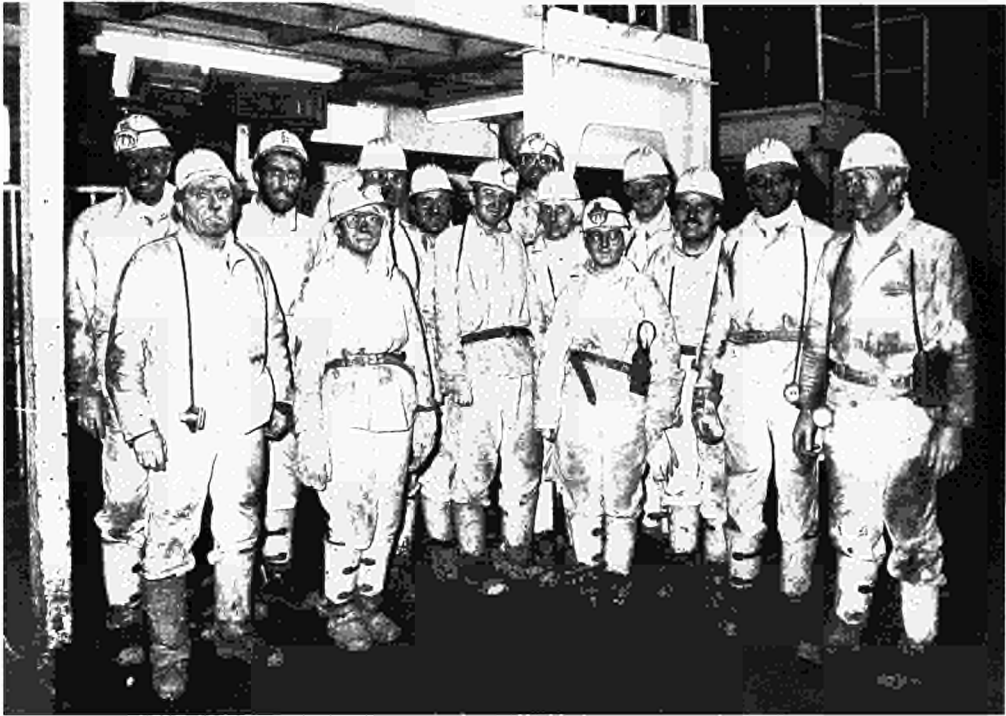
relationship. A number of basic studies were first carried out to investigate the situation in individual Member States (the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Ireland), then Professor Houston of Glasgow University was asked to develop a harmonized method of quantifying this relationship, which would be applicable to all EC Member States, and to carry out a first set of calculations on an experimental basis.

Professor Houston submitted a report on the results of his investigations in autumn 1984. The report was discussed with experts from the Member States at a meeting of the Working Party on Agricultural Price Statistics on 13 and 14 November 1984.

It must be emphasized that Professor Houston's study is concerned with the development of a method to measure the relationship between agricultural producer prices and the corresponding consumer prices. The further relationship between institutional prices and producer prices (which is harder to quantify) will be investigated separately by the Directorate-General 'Agriculture' (DG VI) of the EC Commission.

Combination of the DG VI coefficients and the Houston study results, will give the required estimates of impact on consumer expenditure resulting from particular institutional price changes.

Visit to the Lohberg colliery



As part of the Commission's staff training programme, a group of officials from the Statistical Office of the European Communities visited the Lohberg (Dinslaken) colliery.

The group went down the pit and was able to see the difficult working conditions of the miners at a depth of 1 100 m. They also saw the most modern coal-winning methods and the colliery's high safety standards in operation.

In a discussion between the visitors and members of the Works Council after the visit underground, the visitors were given an opportunity to ask all about the miners' social situation and the economic position of coal in the energy sector. The accommodation provided in a miners' hostel built shortly after the war and the excellent food of the hostel canteen contributed towards the positive impression made by the visit on all members of the group.

Symposium on the role of remote sensing in forecasting agricultural yields Brussels — 16 and 17 April 1986

The forecasting of agricultural harvests must integrate information from remote sensing. A symposium, organized by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) at Ispra by DG VI-Agriculture, led to a wide-ranging exchange of expert opinions on the subject: Mr Spiers of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), one of the three major teams responsible in the USA for providing the World Agricultural Outlook Board with indicators and estimates of production; Mr Mack of the Research Institute of Agricultural Resources — Agrometeorological section for Canada; Mr Linguenheld of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, backed up as regards the Community model by the team of Professor Dagnelie of the Faculté Agronomique de Gembloux for the mathematical and statistical approach.

In the USA and Canada, remote sensing has been systematically used for almost 10 years as a supplement to the conventional models developed from the classical data of agrometeorology and from production parameters. Remote sensing makes it possible to examine many new kinds of information to which the analysts responsible for forecasting at all geographical levels must always have ready access.

In Europe, various national experiments presented by the JCR — asked by the Commission to catalyse the efforts of the technical institutes — confirm the wide application to agriculture of the data provided by remote sensing: primary early warning; standardized and regionalized indicators reflecting local growing conditions (pedology, texture of the soil, humidity, etc.) leading to biometeorological models of a greater or lesser degree of sophistication; determination of areas under crops by multi-temporal approaches with many, few or no ground-truths.

Eurostat could become the driving force in introducing these new technologies to provide statistics on crop assessment and to play a general role in the monitoring of agriculture and in early warning systems. To this end, the production and storage of primary remote sensing data should be put in hand without delay; applications, which will become more and more diverse and rewarding, will follow automatically.

All the specialist documentation on this symposium can be requested from the JCR, Ispra — Remote Sensing project: 21020 Ispra (Varese), Italy.

Databank news

A. Szauer, administrator in the service 'Dissemination' of Eurostat

As announced in the last *Eurostat News* we will report under this heading about news on the area of electronic data dissemination.

This issue is dedicated to the subdomain Eurostatus of the databank Cronos. Cronos contains about 850 000 time series of all statistical sectors, which are divided into 24 different domains. The direct access to time series might be obtained via commercial host companies. At present these are Cisi-Wharton in Paris, Datacentralen in Copenhagen and GSI-ECO in Paris. The data are transmitted on tape from Eurostat to the host companies according to a fixed schedule for each domain. Depending on the update frequency the domains are transferred between twice per month and twice per year.

The experience of the last years has shown that the main obstacles for a wide dissemi-

nation of Cronos are the complexity of the databank and the unsatisfying freshness due to the transmission time for the tapes.

This led to the development of Eurostatus, a small domain with the main short-term indicators for the Member States and their most important trading partners, which is updated daily by the host companies. If you need additional information to that given in the following article please write to the following address:

Statistical Office of the European Communities
Service A2, Data dissemination
Post Box 1907
L — 2920 LUXEMBOURG

Eurostatus — Short-term indicators

'A happy event in the Cronos family. The dissemination unit of Eurostat announces with pleasure the birth of Eurostatus'.



A. Thierry¹

It happened a year ago and on the occasion of its first birthday, we present an account of the past year.

¹ A. Thierry is an assistant in the division 'Dissemination' of Eurostat.

I. Aim

The idea behind the creation of this new domain was, and still is, to increase the volume of time series consulted in the Cronos databank. To achieve this, three improvements were at the origin of the birth of Eurostatus.

- (A) Simplification of the Cronos codes,
- (B) Regrouping of different statistical sections in one domain,
- (C) Accelerating the updating of the data.

(A) Simplification of the Cronos codes

To use the actual consultation system of the Cronos databank, the user needs to know two things:

- (a) the name of the domain to be consulted,
- (b) a 9-digit code identifying the time series required. This series code is built up using a classification plan.

In Eurostat's internal consultation system, Eurostatus is integrated into the ICG domain (general and short-term economic information) and the code structure is the same throughout the whole domain.

1st and 2nd position	country
3rd and 4th position	fixed value (94)
5th, 6th, 7th and 8th position	indicator
9th position	periodicity

An extract from the classification plan

Sub-codes:

1 XX.....	country
2 ..94.....	fixed value
3 ...XXXX.	indicator
4X	periodicity

Sub-code 1: country

- 03 EUR 10
- 12 Federal Republic of Germany
- 14 France
- 16 Italy
- 18 Netherlands
- 21 Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg
- 22 Belgium
- 24 Luxembourg
- 26 United Kingdom
- 28 Ireland
- 30 Denmark
- 32 Spain
- 34 Greece
- 36 Portugal
- 42 United States of America
- 46 Japan

Sub-code 2: fixed part of the code

Sub-code 3: Indicator

Finance

- 1001 Conversion rate — monthly average
1 ECU =
(countries not available: EUR 10, B, L)
 - 1002 Conversion rate — monthly average
1 USD =
(countries not available: UEHL, L)
 - 1003 Official discount
(countries not available: EUR 10, UEHL, L)
 - 1004 Call money rate
(countries not available: EUR 10, UEHL, L, DK, SP GR, P)
 - 1005 Yield on public sector bonds
(countries not available: EUR 10, UEHL)
 - 1006 Money supply, M1, annual variation
(countries not available: EUR 10, UEHL, SP, P)
- (.....)

Sub-code 4: periodicity

- 0 monthly data for:
 - finance — prices — unemployment — industry and energy — services — agriculture — foreign trade
- 3 quarterly data for:
 - balance of payments — national accounts — wages

It is, therefore, very straightforward to form the series codes for the conversion rates, monthly average 1 ECU = for Germany.

Country	Fixed part of the code	Indicator	Periodicity
12	94	1 001	0

The different hosts identify the Eurostatus domain from ICG by giving it a name of its own (EURS at CISI-Wharton, ICG2 at Data-centralen, Eurostatus at GSI-ECO).

The structure of the series codes is the same as described above.

**** CONVERSION RATE AVERAGE 1 ECU = DEUTSCHLAND DM

1294100104 PTY01 PH01 SEC30/0 DEC5 TERM01.54-04.86 UPD060586 CR051084 TYP D IA

1982	2.44422	J	2.44349	F	2.40948	M	2.39186	A
	2.38531	M	2.37385	J	2.36129	J	2.35968	A
	2.35435	S	2.35240	O	2.33943	N	2.30897	D
1983	2.29668	J	2.29125	F	2.25989	M	2.25715	A
	2.26714	M	2.27359	J	2.27445	J	2.27819	A
	2.27234	S	2.25345	O	2.26276	N	2.25889	D
1984	2.25796	J	2.24447	F	2.23252	M	2.23232	A
	2.24049	M	2.23481	J	2.23629	J	2.23942	A
	2.24111	S	2.23406	O	2.23045	N	2.23203	D
1985	2.22424	J	2.22559	F	2.22830	M	2.23566	A
	2.24112	M	2.24514	J	2.24969	J	2.22596	A
	2.22614	S	2.21118	O	2.20845	N	2.19421	D
1986	2.17769	J	2.16359	F	2.16124	M	2.15537	A

(B) *Regrouping of different statistical sectors in one domain*

The aim of Eurostatus is to enable the user to find the main economic indicators necessary

for an initial economic analysis, brought together in one domain. Eurostatus includes a selection of time series concerning the following sectors: finance, national accounts, prices, unemployment, industry and services, agriculture and foreign trade.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX 1980=100

SEF **** CONT XX9430400 PTY 01 PER **** ***** 22/5/1986

	01.86	02.86	03.86	04.86
Deutschland	121.6	121.3	121.0	120.9
France	160.4	160.0	160.4	161.1
Italia	197.9	199.3	200.1	200.7
Nederland	122.4	122.6	122.7	123.2
Belgique	142.0	142.1	141.9	142.4
Luxembourg	144.2	143.6	142.9	142.7
United Kingdom	144.0	144.5	144.7	146.1
Ireland	183.3	183.3	183.3	
Danmark	147.5	147.4	148.0	151.7
España	188.4	189.3	190.1	190.6
Greece	295.6	293.5	302.8	307.3
Portugal	305.1	309.2	312.7	316.8
United States	133.1	132.7	132.1	
Japan	115.4	114.9	114.6	115.0
EUR 10	152.1*	152.2*	152.4*	153.1*

Thus it is very easy to build tables using these data, whether it is to compare the evolution of certain indicators of a number of countries

or to list different indicators for one particular country.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT

SEF **** CONT XX94YYYYO PTY 01 PER 04.86 ***** 22/5/1986

	TOTAL	RATE	% FEMALES	% < 25 YEARS
Deutschland	2230.1	8.3	46.0	23.2
France	2371.6	10.2	48.3	33.7
Italia	3197.3	14.0	48.0	46.5
Nederland	697.9	12.3	35.1	33.8

NEWS ITEMS

CROPS 1986 EUR 12

SEF **** CONT 02947XXY6 PTY 12 PER 1986 ***** 22/5/1986

	AREA	PRODUCTION	YIELD	% 86/85
Cereals	35.7	162.5	45.5	2.2
Wheat	15.5	72.6	47.0	1.5
Barley	12.7	52.1	41.0	1.6
Grain-maize	4.2	27.0	65.0	8.9
Potatoes	1.5	39.5	265.0	- 8.3
Sugar beet	1.8	90.9	505.0	- 3.8
Oil seeds	3.9	7.1	18.3	- 6.1
Rape	1.2	2.8	24.0	-24.5

For a more in-depth analysis, the various collections of the ICG or the more specialized domains should be used.

(C) *Accelerating the updating of the data*

Internally, the updating is as rapid as possible, the managers enter the data the moment they are available and the system automatically updates Eurostatus. However, the greatest improvement concerns the update by the

hosts. Every working day, a file including only the modifications (insertions or deletions of data) is made available to the hosts on the computer of the Statistical Office in Luxembourg (ICL 2988).

The hosts connect to the ICL computer in Luxembourg, via the data transmission networks, and download the file on to a diskette on a micro computer and update their own Eurostatus domain. The hosts can update daily, guaranteeing a delay of less than 24 hours with regard to the SOEC data.

AN EXAMPLE OF AN UPDATE FILE

Series codes	Periods	New values	Old values	
129461010	8601	101.059372	101.142319	changed
129461010	8602	97.517624	97.356003	changed
169450700	8603	101.149399		inserted
169450710	8603	102.494125		inserted
169450720	8603	102.970444		inserted
169450730	8603	97.780609		inserted
169450740	8603	3.320683		inserted
369450700	8512	112.921997		inserted
369450740	8512	4.687559		inserted
429420233	8501	0.026016	0.000000	changed
429420233	8502	10.682041	10.708752	changed
429420243	8501	2.211154	2.217802	changed
429450810	8603	7209.402344		inserted
429450820	8603	- 5.086205		inserted
429450830	8603	- 3.894056		inserted
469450810	8602	7877.000000	7845.000000	changed
469450810	8603	8479.000000		inserted
469450820	8602	- 2.309706	- 2.622323	changed
469450820	8603	0.220496		inserted
469450830	8602	- 6.515547	- 6.895324	changed
469450830	8603	- 7.454703		inserted

External trade Mio ECU

SEF **** CONT XX94812Y0 PTY 01 PER 02.86 ***** 22/5/1986

	Exports	Imports	Balance	Ratio
DEUTSCHLAND	19761.1*	16602.0*	3159.1*	119.0*
FRANCE	10479.4*	11538.6*	- 1059.2*	90.8*
DANMARK	1750.1*	1967.0*	- 216.9*	89.0*
IRELAND	1048.4*	1042.9*	5.5*	100.5*
UNITED KINGDOM	9357.7*	10367.1*	- 1009.4*	90.3*

II. First results

Eurostatus is part of the ICG domain and the number of consultation of this particular collection cannot be calculated on the internal system.

On the other hand, this information is available from the hosts and for the month of March 1986, the Eurostatus represented approximately 40% of the total consultation on line of Cronos. This figure has to be interpreted with care because of the rather limited use of Cronos.

However, if we compare this figure with the percentage, Eurostatus represents in number of time series in proportion to the total number of public series in Cronos, less than 0.1%, this gives an idea of the target which data-banks should aim for — quality should be emphasized and not necessarily quantity.

Eurostat Index

Capital Planning Information are pleased to announce the publication in June 1986 of the third edition of *Eurostat Index: a detailed keyword subject index to the statistical series published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities*. The compiler, Anne Ramsay, is librarian/documentalist in charge of the European Documentation Centre at Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic Library in the United Kingdom.

This greatly enlarged and revised third edition

III. Future developments

Improvements still to be made in Eurostatus are of two kinds:

- (a) to complete the domain so that for every indicator, the figures for the Member States, EUR 12, USA and Japan are available. The list of indicators is not definitive and may be changed at any time;
- (b) to improve the updating of the series, by using the provisional and estimated figures communicated by the media. These data will be shown with an asterisk (*) indicating they are not definitive figures.

In conclusion, like the majority of parents, we are satisfied with the development and the position taken by 'baby Eurostatus' and we are aware that we must continue to nurture it with care and attention.

follows the layout of the successful second edition which has proved to be 'a useful aid for the layman to trace European Communities statistics'. Over 100 serial and 'occasional' Eurostat titles have been scanned to provide an easy-to-use alphabetical list of topics in English by detailed headings and sub-headings. The titles of the Eurostat publications containing the tables are given in full within these headings. In addition, the Eurostat Index contains a brief description of each

Eurostat title published between July 1981 and December 1985; an alphabetical list of Eurostat titles published during this period; a bibliography of books and indices containing information about Eurostat publications; and a list of addresses of all European Documentation Centres and Depository Libraries in English speaking countries where it may be possible to consult all or some of the titles.

Eurostat Index: a detailed keyword subject index to the statistical series published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities. 3rd ed. 1986. Capital Planning Information, The Grey House, Broad Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE 9 1 PR, United Kingdom. ISBN 0 906011 22 1. Price approximately £ 22.50 pre-publication and approximately £ 24.50 after 1 June 1986.

Parliamentary questions

Written question No 1162/85
by Mrs Nicole Chouraqui (RDE—F)
to the Commission of the European Communities
 (86/C 29/13)

Subject: Employment trends for women

It is estimated that over the past 10 years the number of women workers in the world has risen by over 100 million, rising from 575 million in 1975 to 675 million today. This means that each year 10 million women have joined the labour force and entered paid employment.

1. How many women from the EEC Member States have joined the labour force and entered paid employment during this period?
2. In what types of jobs have women in the European Community found employment during this period?
3. Based on the Commission's own information, to what extent is there evidence over the last decade that women are no longer entering low-skilled, low-status and poorly paid 'women's jobs' and are finding jobs in formerly male-dominated jobs?

Answer given by Mr Pfeiffer
on behalf of the Commission

Between 1974 and 1984 (the last year for which data are available) the female working

population in the Community of Ten increased by 6.9 million, or 17.5 % (see table). At the same time the number of women in employment increased by 3 million (7.9 %).

Female working population 1974—84

	('000)	
	1974	1984
Federal Republic of Germany	10 110	10 564
France	8 228	9 866
Italy	6 246	8 132
Netherlands	1 341	1 996
Belgium	1 354	1 656 ¹
Luxembourg	44	54
United Kingdom	9 590	10 828
Ireland	306	386
Denmark	1 015	1 269 ¹
Greece	—	1 320 ¹
EUR 10	39 184 ¹	46 071 ¹

¹ Eurostat estimates

2. This increase in the number of women working is entirely due to the creation of an additional 5.6 million jobs in the service sector. On the other hand, the number of jobs in agriculture and industry has fallen by 0.8 million and 1.8 million respectively.

The Statistical Office has been compiling more detailed data concerning paid employment in the service sector since 1977. Several

Member States have not yet supplied complete data under the categories set out in the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). Nevertheless, the data available for some countries (Federal Republic of Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark) suggest that there has been a sharp increase in the employment of women in category 9 of NACE (other services: non-market services of general government and private non-profit institutions, market services, domestic services, etc.) and in particular in Classes 95 (medical and other health services; veterinary services) and 96 (other services provided to the general public).

3. The Commission carried out a survey of European women in paid employment in 1984, in which it was found that 26 % of the women interviewed stated that they held an ordinary job without much responsibility, 59 % said theirs was an ordinary job with responsibilities, 12 % that they belonged to the staff or administration and 2 % that they were part of the management. These figures were practically identical to those of 1980, when the first survey of the kind was conducted.

A number of studies on women in specific areas was also carried out for the Commission. These concern:

- the banks,
- manufacturing industry,
- the television organizations,
- the public sector,
- self-employed occupations, including agriculture,
- decision-making areas.

Although these studies do not contain exhaustive data on trends in women's positions over the past 10 years, they do show that, in varying degrees, the progress of women into higher level occupations and into jobs traditionally held by men, has been positive, but

limited and slow. These studies are serving as the basis for positive action programmes initiated or supported by the Commission, with the objective of remedying the imbalance between men and women at the higher levels of employment and in certain jobs. These programmes were launched during the period of application of the New Community Action Programme on the promotion of Equal Opportunities for Women (1982 to 1985)¹ and will be continued and extended in future.

¹ COM(81) 758 final.

**Written question No 2194/85
by Mr Ray Mac Sharry (RDE—IRL)
to the Commission of the European
Communities**

(86/C 99/65)

Subject: Cheese consumption

Can the Commission state the national per capita consumption of cheese in the Member States of the Community?

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

The per capita consumption of cheese in the Member States was, in 1984, as follows (kilograms):

Belgium and Luxembourg: 12.8,
Denmark: 12.3,
Federal Republic of Germany: 15.1,
France: 21.3,
Greece (a): 20.3,
Ireland (a): 3.4,
Italy: 15.3,
Netherlands (a): 13.7,
United Kingdom: 6.5.

*Source: Eurostat,
(a) estimate.*

For the Community as a whole, the per capita cheese consumption in 1984 can be estimated at 14.4 kilograms compared with 13.6 kilograms in 1983.

Written question No 1323/85
by Sir Jack Stewart-Clark and
Sir Fred Catherwood (ED—GB)
to the Commission of the European
Communities

(86/C 81/11)

Subject: Social costs associated with the use of alcohol in Member States

1. What measures are being taken by the Commission to reduce the social costs associated with the use of alcohol in Member States?

2. What have been the annual changes in the real (inflation adjusted) prices of wine, spirits and beer in each of the Member States over the last 20 years?

3. What was the share of (a) excise duty and (b) VAT on beer, wine and spirits in total revenue from taxes and social contribution in each Member State in 1960, 1970, 1975 and 1980 to 1984?

4. What was the total consumption of alcohol (in units of pure alcohol) per head of population aged 15 years and over in Member States in 1960, 1970, 1975 and 1980 to 1984?

5. Which parts of the European Commission have interests in the production, distribution and use of alcohol? Does the Commission agree that because of the contents of the Treaty of Rome it has neglected the public health effects of alcohol in the Community?

Answer given by Mr Sutherland
on behalf of the Commission

1. None: such measures have remained the responsibility of Member States.

2. Between 1970 and 1984 consumer prices for alcoholic drinks increased as shown. No data are available for the years before 1970

and the data for Greece refer to the years 1975 to 1984. The figures in parentheses show the rise in the general index of consumer prices for the same periods:

Germany	60 % (95 %),
Netherlands	60 % (145 %),
Luxembourg	115 % (160 %),
Belgium	130 % (170 %),
Denmark	165 % (255 %),
France	235 % (275 %),
United Kingdom	245 % (380 %),
Italy	400 % (555 %),
Ireland	435 % (510 %),
Greece	225 % (715 %).

3. These data are available from Eurostat and will be sent to the honourable Member.

4. Data on the average total consumption of alcohol for those over age 15 in litres of pure alcohol are shown:

	1960	1970	1975	1979	1983
Belgium	10,9	9,4	13,0	13,9	16,7
Denmark	5,5	8,9	11,5	12,0	12,8
Germany	7,8	11,4	15,9	12,7	13,2
France	24,9	22,8	22,0	20,8	16,6
Greece	—	6,2	7,1	—	8,7
Ireland	4,8	7,3	9,1	10,0	9,5
Italy	16,6	18,2	17,6	16,0	15,8
Luxembourg	13,1	13,0	15,5	20,0	22,0
Netherlands	3,7	7,7	11,8	12,1	11,3
United Kingdom	5,6	8,3	10,5	9,8	8,5

5. Directorate-General VI, Agriculture, is responsible for the organization of markets in specialized crops, including wines, spirits and derived products. Other Commission services are responsible for taxes, consumer protection, public health, statistics, etc.

The Commission follows closely actions taken in Member States against alcohol abuse.

A study of the medico-social aspects of alcohol-related problems in Europe was undertaken and this was published in 1982.

A seminar on 'Alcohol-related problems in the European Community' (March 1983), was held by the Commission and the proceedings were published (EUR 9625).

PUBLICATIONS

Published

Theme 2

REGIONAL STATISTICS — THE COMMUNITY'S FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION IN INVESTMENTS 1984

ISBN 92-825-5955-6 (DA/DE/GR/EN/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 90 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 1984 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 56.2 a, 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).

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS 1970—1983

ISBN 92-825-6242-5 (EN/FR) (Translation DA/DE/IT/NL of titles and headings of tables)

Format A4, approximately 456 pages, price BFR 900

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

Theme 3

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS — 1986

ISBN 92-825-5915-7 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 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.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

ISBN 92-825-5465-1 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 114 pages, price BFR 250

The 1985 edition of *Education and training* contains the principal data on the pupils, students and teachers in the school and university systems in the Member States. The series given cover the school years 1970/71 to 1983/84. Also published is expenditure by general government in the Member States on school and university education.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT 1986

ISBN 92-825-5827-4 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 270 pages, price BFR 850

This yearbook covers in a single volume the following statistical aspects of the labour market:

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

As far as they are available, the data relate to the years from 1970 to 1984 in the 10 Member States of the European Community as well as for Spain and Portugal. The main variables are illustrated by 13 graphs.

Theme 4

ENERGY — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1984

ISBN 92-82-5929-7 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4, 214 pages, price BFR 750

This yearbook groups in a single publication an extensive volume of statistical information relating to the energy economy of the Community and the Member States, particularly for the most recent year available. The first chapter covers the characteristic data of energy economics in recent years. The second chapter concerns the overall 'energy supplied' balance sheets for the Community and each Member States 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. The third chapter gives historical series for each energy source for the principal aggregates characterizing the structures of energy economics.

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — DATA BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE — 1981

ISBN 92-825-5949-1 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 190 pages, price BFR 300

The publication comprises some results for 1981 of the coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity, broken down by size of enterprise.

RAW MATERIALS: EC SUPPLY 1975—1983

ISBN 92-825-5837-1 (DE/EN:FR)

Format A4, 73 pages, BFR 250

- Trend in EC supply of raw materials from 1975 to 1983
- Dependence on imports and modification of imports structure
- Consolidated and detailed EC balance sheets
- Development of raw material consumption.

GAS PRICES 1980—1986

ISBN 92-825-6229-8 (FR), ISBN 92-825-6228-X (EN) (The publication is only available in French and English.)

Format A4, 148 pages, price BFR 500

This publication is an updating of the annual inquiries on gas prices in the countries of the Community, with a time series back to 1980. For the first time the results for Spain and Portugal are shown. Gas prices are recorded in approximately 30 locations for both domestic and industrial uses, with a breakdown by type of consumer. The text explains definitions, tariff systems and taxation, and gives an analysis of results together with an international comparison.

Theme 5

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS — AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY — 1979—1984

ISBN 92-825-5987-4 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 450

This publication includes the most recent data on agricultural and forestry accounts. Like previous issues, it contains detailed figures for the last six available reporting years (1979—84). This edition includes country-by-country 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, in ECU, at current prices (and exchange rates) and at constant prices (and exchange rates). The detailed data (country-by-country tables) are preceded by diagrams, graphs and comparative tables in European currency units and purchasing power standards for important aggregates.

*THE EUROPEAN ORCHARD
1977 AND 1982 SURVEYS: ANALYSES AND FORECASTS*

ISBN 92-825-5925-4 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4, 115 pages, price BFR 300

The study consists of two parts. The first contains a detailed analysis by country, region, variety, planting density and tree age. The breakdown of the area into different survey classes and changes in area according to class between the two surveys are presented in three-dimensional diagrams. The second part contains a model for forecasting production potential.

FISHERIES — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK — 1986

ISBN 92-825-5950-5 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 119 pages, price BFR 400

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

Theme 9

*PROTECTION OF PRIVACY, AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING AND PROGRESS IN
STATISTICAL DOCUMENTATION*

Eurostat news — Special number 1986

EN, FR (This publication is only published in French and English.)

Format C5, 348 pages, price BFR 500

The papers reproduced in this volume were first presented at an international seminar 'Protection of privacy, automatic data processing and progress in statistical documentation' held by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) at Luxembourg in December 1984. The aim of the seminar was to provide an exchange of views and experience on the range of important problems faced by statisticians and others arising from considerations of privacy and confidentiality and to encourage an informed discussion on possible strategies for maintaining the flow of statistical information in the face of these problems.

To be published

Theme 1

EUROSTAT REVIEW 1975—1984

ISBN 92-825-5959-9 (EN/FR/NL), ISBN 92-825-5960-2 (DA/DE/IT)

Format A4, approximately 245 pages, price BFR 700

Time series of the principal statistical domains covered by Eurostat. The work is divided into seven sections: 1. General statistics; 2. National accounts, finance and balance of payments; 3. Population and social conditions; 4. Industry; 5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 6. Foreign trade; 7. Services and transport. The data cover the period 1975 to 1984 and relate to the EC Member States, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the United States and Japan. Comparisons between two periods are often expressed in percentage or as an index number. The most important features are shown in graph form.

REGIONS — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

ISBN 92-825-5935-1 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 360 pages, price BFR 1 000

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

The issue contains information on:

- (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.

ACP — BASIC STATISTICS — 1986

ISBN 92-825-6276-X (EN/FR)

Format A6, approximately 180 pages, price BFR 400

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

Theme 2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY SECTOR 1970—1983

ISBN 92-825-5924-6 (EN/FR) (Translation DA/DE/IT/NL of titles and headings of tables)

Format A4, 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 (changes in assets and liabilities), compiled in accordance with the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA).

EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS — ESA

(Greek translation of the 2nd Edition)

ISBN 92-825-6200-X (GR)

Format A4, approximately 380 pages, price BFR 1 200

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.

REGIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY BRANCHES 1982

ISBN 92-825-6231-X (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 172 pages, price BFR 500

Main aggregates of economic accounts for the basic administrative units of the Community. Time series covering 1973—83 for value-added by broad groups of branches (agriculture, industry, services), for population and for employment.

Detailed results for 1982.

Theme 7

CARRIAGE OF GOODS — 1984 — INLAND WATERWAYS

ISBN 92-825-6233-6 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 35 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.

Periodicals

► Monthly bulletins

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- (iii) tables of 'Short-term data' harmonized by Eurostat on the basis of common criteria for the 12 Member States and comparisons with the USA and Japan;
- (iv) 'Country tables' with a selection of the most important economic indicators allowing a rapid overview of the economic and social situation in each country.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (THEME 2)

ISSN 0258-0861 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 40 pages, price BFR 1 300 annual subscription

This bulletin can be obtained by subscription which includes:

- 12 monthly issues giving the general index;
- 4 quarterly issues (supplement) 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 quarterly supplement will appear about mid-March 1986 and will contain monthly and annual figures for 1981 to 1985 for the 12 EC countries and the United States.

UNEMPLOYMENT — MONTHLY (THEME 3)

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

Format A4, approximately 10 pages, price BFR 700 annual subscription

The monthly bulletin gives information about the situation on the labour market in the enlarged Community.

ENERGY — MONTHLY STATISTICS (THEME 4)

ISSN 0258-3569 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 65 pages, price BFR 1 800 annual subscription

Rapid update of the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term trend in the energy economy (coal, oil, gas, electrical energy) including graphs. Some new series have been introduced. They cover all energy sources, statistics in value and factors influencing the energy market.

INDUSTRIAL TRENDS — MONTHLY STATISTICS (THEME 4)

ISSN 0258-1922 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 60 pages, price BFR 1 400 annual subscription

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

IRON AND STEEL — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

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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.

EXTERNAL TRADE — MONTHLY STATISTICS (THEME 6)

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Format A4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 3 100 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.

RETAIL SALES — INDEX NUMBERS (THEME 7)

ISSN 0256-2715 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 8 pages, price BFR 450 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.

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ISSN 0258-2066 (EN/FR)

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MONEY AND FINANCE (THEME 2)

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This publication consists of two parts: one containing a number of structural financial indicators, covering the period 1975 to 1985 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 cover 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.

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This publication provides the latest available quarterly and annual data on the global balance of payments (flows) of each European Community country, as well as for the Community as a whole (EUR 10 and EUR 12) 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 issue number 3 of each year contains also as annex the historical global data on the 12 last years.

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.

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(On microfiches)

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The microfiches for agricultural prices contain the monthly 'selling prices of crop products', 'selling prices of animal products' and 'purchase prices of the means of agricultural production' for the Member States of EUR 10, whilst prices for Spain are gradually being added. Agricultural prices for Portugal are expected to become available during the next few years. All data are also stored in the Cronos data bank (PRAG domain). The monthly prices in the microfiches cover the past two years. Where no monthly series exist, the tables show the annual prices for 1976 to 1985 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 feedingstuffs, fertilizers, fuels and seeds.

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- values and quantities (SCE 1311 — SITC 5)
- supplementary units (SCE 1312 — SITC 5 SU)
- all statistical regimes together
- no threshold
- quarterly (cumulative data, January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December).

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- no threshold
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EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES (THEME 3)

ISSN 0254-9050 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

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This publication which is updated every six months contains harmonized data on manual workers' hourly earnings in industry, and non-manual workers' monthly earnings in industry, commerce, banking and insurance. These data are broken down by industrial groups according to NACE, by sex and, for certain countries, by region. In addition, this publication shows, for manual and non-manual workers combined and broken down by industrial group, some data on total hourly costs in industry (results of the three-yearly Community surveys and updated estimates for intermediate years).

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

ISSN 0250-5967 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 210 or 120 pages respectively, price BFR 1 300 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 last 13 months for EUR 10 and each of those ten Member States. The agricultural price indices for Spain are not expected to be included until 1987, whilst it is not yet possible to foresee when data will be available for Portugal. In order to eliminate the effect of different rates of inflation in the Community, the nominal agricultural price indices are deflated using the consumer price index. The publication will contain both nominal and deflated price indices. Each price index 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) and a selection of goods and services (input index). 1980 also serves as the reference year. No 1/1986 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1975 to 1985. A brief commentary on the most recent developments, various summaries containing rates of change and a number of diagrams can be found before the index tables. A weighting scheme by country and product is also included.

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

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