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Statistical Office of the European Communities
L-2920 Luxembourg-Kirchberg, rue Alcide De Gasperi, Bâtiment Jean Monnet, Tel. 4 30 11, Telex Comeur Lu 3429

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NEWS ITEMS

Retirement of Mr Silvio Ronchetti, Director-General of Eurostat

Mr Silvio Ronchetti, Director-General of the Statistical Office of the European Communities in Luxembourg, has left the service of the European Commission after 33 years of professional life devoted to the promotion and accomplishment of European unity.

Born in Como (Italy) on 11 July 1922, Mr Ronchetti joined the ECSC High Authority as a young administrator in 1954. His first few years were spent as administrator and subsequently principal administrator. His duties, which are still largely concerned with European statistics, at that time included research, work on purchasing power parities, and the first sample surveys.

In 1962, Mr Ronchetti became Head of the Wage statistics division, the emphasis of his work falling on surveys of firms' wage costs. His contribution in this area was considerable, and its effects were not confined to the Community of Six.

In 1968 he became Director of statistics on external trade, transport and non-member countries with Eurostat and in 1985 was appointed Director-General of Eurostat.

Mr Ronchetti has demonstrated his allegiance to European unity not only during his 33 years as a European official, but also in his free time in cultural activities right through to his private life; an almost Swiss Italian himself, he married a German who bore him four children in yet another European country, Luxembourg, his affection for which has led him to decide to spend his retirement here.

Mr Yves G. Franchet appointed new Director-General of Eurostat

At its meeting of 29 July 1987 the Commission of the European Communities appointed Mr Yves Franchet Director-General of the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Yves G. Franchet has been Vice-President/Controller of the Inter-American Development Bank since September 1983.

Between 1980 and 1983, Mr Franchet was Deputy Director of the European Office of the World Bank, headquartered in Paris.

From 1977 to 1980, he was simultaneously Director of the École nationale de la statistique et de l'administration économique (Ensae) and of the Centre européen de formation de statisticiens des économistes des pays en voie de développement (CESD), both with headquarters in Paris.

Previously, Mr Franchet was Chief of the technical assistance programmes of the Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Insee), between 1974 and 1977. From 1968 to 1974 he was an economist at the World Bank, and between 1965 and 1968 he was the Chief of the Economics and Statistics Department of the Union douanière et économique d'Afrique centrale (Udeac), based in Brazzaville, the Congo.

He has represented the French Government in official missions to Peru and Colombia, and as a staffer of the World Bank he carried out missions in Mexico, Costa Rica, Algeria, Syria and several European countries.

Mr Franchet has a solid experience in Latin America having completed numerous quantitative analyses for the countries of the Western Hemisphere. He also participated in the publication of a Mexican economic analysis, 'Multilevel planning: case studies in Mexico.'

Mr Franchet was born on 4 March 1939. He graduated with an engineering degree from the École polytechnique de Paris in 1961, and obtained a Master's degree in economics from the Université de Paris in 1963. He also has a statistics-economics degree from the École nationale de la statistique et de l'administration économique of Paris, obtained in 1964.

He is married and the father of two children.

European high technology and the non-official statistical sources

A study with the above title has been carried out by the University of Warwick Business Information Service for the Commission of the European Communities (Eurostat).

It identifies, lists and indexes non-official sources of statistical information which are seen as possible means of supplementing existing official sources relating to the high technology sector. Experience was gained in this field of non-official statistical sources during an earlier study by the University of Warwick financed by the British Library, the results of which were published by Gower Publishing in April 1986 under the title *Sources of unofficial UK statistics,* compiled by David Mort and Leona Siddall. This directory includes details of over 1 000 publications produced by trade associations, professional bodies, consultants, local authorities, etc., and is the first comprehensive guide to this kind of information in the United Kingdom.

Findings and results

The present study identifies 110 non-official organizations producing publications which include statistical data on the high technology sector in the EC. (Many organizations publish more than one relevant title or series.)

As regards the amount of data revealed by the enquiry, the authors have the following comment. 'Considering the importance of the high technology sector, it is perhaps surprising that the amount of relevant publications identified has been comparatively low but it is again perhaps symptomatic of a fast moving and newly established market that non-official sources of information lag behind just as official sources do. However, it does still form a substantial amount of information, however patchy and fragmented, to place alongside official sources.'

Field covered

The study identified a large amount of material that was not already available to the services of the Commission. Particular attention was also given to the difficult problem of nomenclature and an outline classification was devised.

For the purpose of the study high technology products and services were defined as follows:

(i) Data processing equipment and electronic office equipment, including computer software.

(ii) Communications equipment, e.g. telecommunications, broadcasting equipment, fibre-optic communication systems, facsimile, etc.

(iii) Industrial equipment, e.g. robots, lasers, flexible manufacturing systems, automated systems, CAD/CAM, etc.

(iv) Measuring and controlling instruments, including those used in vehicles and defence systems.

(v) Electronic components and accessories.

(vi) Consumer electronics, e.g. videos, laser discs, home computers, etc.

(vii) Various computer services, software services, including on-line data bases.

(viii) Medical and analytical equipment, e.g. x-ray equipment, scanners, spectrometers, etc.

(ix) Optical and photographic equipment.

Inventory and index

The main body of the report is made up of an inventory which is arranged in alphabetical order by name of organization. Other data included for each entry includes geographical coverage, title, description of contents, bibliographical details, cost, address, etc.

Following on from this is a detailed analytical index which provides subject access to the inventory. The index has been compiled exhaustively so that individual contents of publications rather than the publication overall can be retrieved. Each entry has been indexed by subject (e.g. printed circuits, cellular radio, etc.), by country or countries (e.g. France, EC, etc.) and by type of data (e.g. sales, imports, exports, forecasts), to allow for precision in retrieval. The inventory and index are computerized.

Conclusions

The authors of the study find that 'There has been considerable interest in the study and now that the initial work has been carried out there is obviously the potential to build on this and to pursue the subject in more depth'.

Follow-up

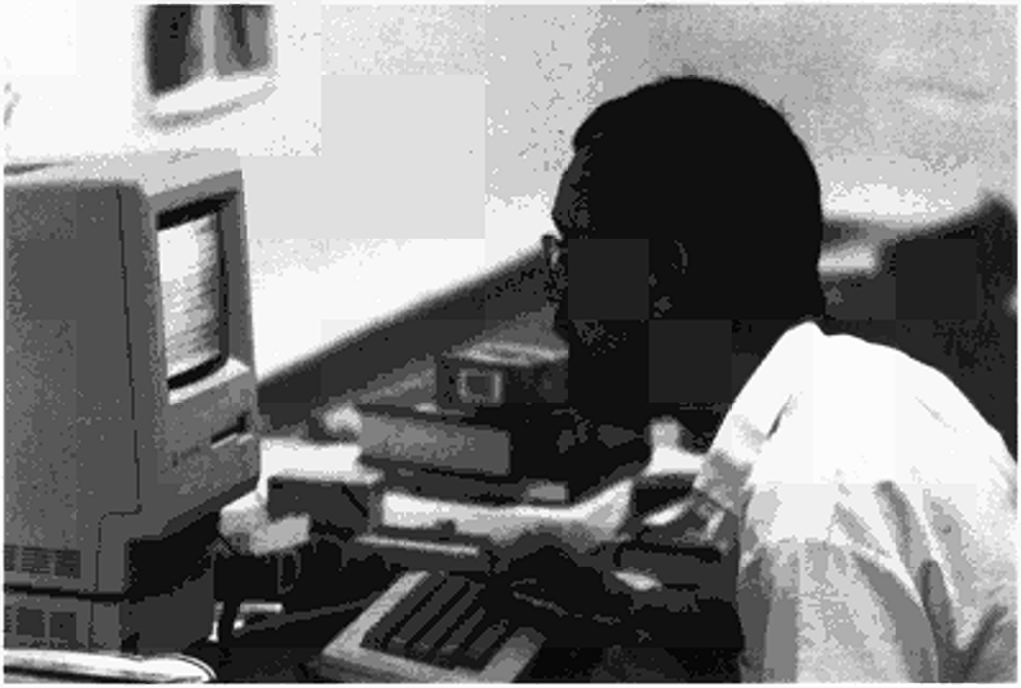
The study is being published by Capital Planning Information and will be available from the end of September. (Copies can be obtained from CPI, The Grey House, Broad Street, Stamford, Lincs PE9 1PR, UK, Tel: 0780 57300, ISBN 090601140X.)

The Warwick Business Information Service is currently engaged on a further study on behalf of the Commission (DG XIII) regarding data on the information market. Again, this concentrates on non-official statistical sources and besides compiling an inventory of these sources, the purpose of study is also to examine the quality of data provided and to make recommendations for cooperation between the sources. The various sectors which are being examined include publishing of printed products, electronic and optical publishing, on-line and videotext, information intermediary activities and market research and consultancy.

Further information can be obtained from:

M. E. Brittin, Manager,
University of Warwick Business Information Service,
University of Warwick Library,
Coventry CV4 7AL, UK,
Tel. 0203 523251/523051

The advent of intelligent machines



D. Defays[1]

References to the impact which current developments in information technology, and more particularly artificial intelligence, are likely to have on our day-to-day lives have become commonplace. In the space of a few decades computers have been transformed from luxury calculating machines into vital aids for processing information. They are progressing imperceptibly from the realm of numbers to the realm of symbols. Data-processing is developing into knowledge-processing. An ever-widening range of human activities appears to be affected. Tasks which only recently seemed capable of being performed only by human beings are now automated.

[1] D. Defays is an administrator in the 'Industry' division of Eurostat.

Statisticians cannot afford to ignore these developments. In the near future we will have machines to help us analyse our data, assist us with our documentary research and suggest sampling techniques. They will help to speed up some tasks and avoid some errors. In due course it may even be possible to conduct statistical surveys direct by interrogating the various participants via a terminal, checking their replies as they are viewed, and analysing and disseminating the results within a very short space of time.

This article contains a few suggestions as to how we could prepare to integrate these future developments and some remarks on the discipline which will make them possible — artificial intelligence. Having spent a year at an artificial intelligence laboratory in the United States, I think it would be useful if I were to dispel some of the myths about this discipline and also to pinpoint the promising new developments which are very difficult to identify in the present wealth of applications.

We cannot sit back and wait for what technology will bring us. All too often progress appears to reflect what is 'possible' rather than what is 'desirable'. Some products are on the market not because they meet a specific demand but simply because they are technically feasible. However, identifying requirements is no easy task. It is a truism that 'the more you have the more you want', and information technology is no exception to this rule. It is very difficult to determine from the outset how best to exploit a given technology. Very often, it is only as a result of a certain amount of interaction that things begin to come clear. For instance, by far the best way of finding out what can be done with a microcomputer is to play about with one. However this interaction can be organized to some degree. A systematic study of what is useful, desirable and feasible, regular monitoring of developments from the standpoint of their relevance, and the integration of the new tools which come on the market are ancillary activities to what are considered the more technical tasks of designing and creating software, but every bit as important. They too entail the application of stringent, tried and tested methods. All too frequently in information technology projects, the 'human interface' aspect is viewed as secondary or, in any event, as not capable of scientific analysis.

The testing of a system is largely reduced to a comparison of the response times of the machine with certain predetermined benchmarks, and rarely entails comparing the performance of the user with a predetermined standard. User interfaces are viewed purely as embellishments, or the packaging needed to sell the product, and not always as the crucial element in the system on which all the architecture should hinge. A new discipline sometimes called 'usability engineering' is coming into being, however. This is actually a form of ergonomics applied to information technology and concentrates mainly on the problems of interfaces with users. The methods used are still highly empirical: questionnaires are sent out, interviews held, errors analysed, cases studied and models constructed before information technology projects are even started up, etc., and these are beginnning to produce results in the form of rules and regulations on the clarity of language, abbreviations, or the choice of representations (illustrations or text). The range of tools is being expanded and includes software which will simulate interaction with the user, test programs, etc. These developments are encouraging. They indicate a genuine desire to adapt and integrate to the best advantage the products of what is at times piecemeal technological (more than, to my mind, scientific) progress. They are all the more important as the newly developed tools begin to have an increasing impact on our everyday lives. We expect our office equipment to be suitable, user-friendly and efficient. The use of these techniques should make for easier integration.

However, are these foreseeable developments liable to result in a robot-dominated society in which machinery will gradually cease to be an aid and instead 'take over'? Is artificial intelligence, with all its frightening implications, a fairly close reality?

In the following pararaph I should like to make a few comments on this point even if I do not succeed in answering this question.

For many years man has succeeded in expanding his powers in a variety of spheres. He can see better through microscopes, telescopes and radar, has considerably increased his strength with the aid of ever-more sophisticated pulleys, levers and machinery, and can travel faster by means of road, rail and air transport. So why shouldn't he, by analogy, expand the power of his brain? Data-processing equipment has been available for four decades now. If, as some people claim, thought is merely the processing of information, machines may one day become 'intelligent'.

However, there appear to be facets of intelligence which distinguish it sharply from what computers are capable of doing at present. It is rather paradoxical to expect machinery which is inflexible, passive and unfeeling to reproduce patterns of behaviour which are essentially flexible, adaptable and versatile. Some people take the view that the very fact that a pattern of behaviour can be automated is proof of its *un*intelligent nature. Intelligence is seen as being rather like those unexplored territories which cease to be what they were the day they are discovered.

I do not propose here to embark upon a debate on the topic 'Can machines think?' Surely the essential thing is to construct systems which can reproduce some of our behaviour patterns which are thought to require intelligence? Whether or not this can be called 'thinking' is irrelevant. Unfortunately the problem cannot be dismissed so easily. The most effective way of programming computers to carry out 'intelligent' tasks is to attempt to simulate our own thought-processes. Thus, a clear representation of these is obviously needed before the discipline can progress. A comparison between artificial intelligence and human intelligence is essential if science is not to degenerate into technology. The most spectacular advances observed in recent years are clear evidence of this. Artificial learning and connectionist models, to mention two very promising new areas of research, are based directly on an analysis of the functioning of the human mind and brain.

Artificial intelligence is not in fact a single discipline, but encompasses different thought-processes which are rooted in different ideas and hinge on different paradigms.

As I mentioned earlier, the advent of computers caused some people to view the human mind as an information-processing machine. When we solve problems or perform arithmetic operations, the chain of thought-processes which we use to obtain our results is comparable with the execution of a program. Thinking is reduced to the manipulation of symbols.

Expert systems which simulate human expertise by means of a knowledge base comprising rules and structured facts and a separate control mechanism derive from this first school of thought. There is currently rapid expansion in this field and expert systems are beginning to find applications in a number of areas including statistics. They are constructed essentially by codifying expert know-how in terms of rules, heuristics and facts. Once this information has been retrieved and coded, the system should be able to reproduce at least some of the expertise of the human specialist, by stringing together logically the various items which it has at its disposal. The two major difficulties posed by this approach are associated with information retrieval. For one thing, it is questionable whether know-how can always be broken down in the required manner, i.e. into rules and structured facts; secondly, even if this can be done, the actual retrieval process is extremely tedious. It is no easy task to input the results of the many years of experience on which expertise is based. A partial answer to these problems is to allow computer systems to acquire for themselves, from their own interaction with the environment, the essential items of information.

Programs capable of amending existing rules or producing new rules have been devised — although they are still largely at the experimental stage — and the results produced are both interesting and promising. Artificial learning is unquestionably a thing of the future. At the moment, unfortunately, most of the work is still being done in laboratories and is not yet ripe for industrial applications.

Experts' abilities to draw comparisons between different situations, and to reason by analogy, have also been exploited by some systems. It is often easier to recall a typical case and adapt it to a new situation than to apply a general rule. If we use a reference book to find an explanation, isn't an example preferable to a formal description? There have been a variety of therories about and (in highly specific areas) applications of analogical thinking. Here the mind is perceived in terms of its ability to associate similar events, and to progress from one idea to another. If this idea is taken to its logical conclusion, intelligence may be represented as the product of the diffusion of activations in networks. 'Connectionist' models of this kind are increasingly being used in artificial intelligence. The mind is compared with the brain; the processes used to manage the networks are in fact based on what is known about the functioning of the brain, i.e. entities interact by stimulating or inhibiting one another. The models which have been devised have some very interesting characteristics, such as ability to access information from a partial description of its content, spontaneous generalization of certain concepts, noise resistance, etc. Unfortunately, the existing applications are still very restricted. As in the case of connectionist models, thinking is also sometimes viewed as a collective phenomenon produced by a number of elementary events. A number of agents working together and performing different tasks results in a correct and consistent overall behaviour pattern. Analogies with the functioning of the cell or of society have been made.

Let us suppose for instance that we wish to find out how a given country frames its national policy. The 'conventional artificial intelligence' approach would essentially entail devising models of the functioning of the government, and the houses of parliament and political parties, and disregarding the people governed. This is quite obviously not enough. Governments are elected by the people, who react and influence the government's action, by means of pressure groups for instance. But it would be equally unsatisfactory to take account only of the interaction between individuals: the State structure cannot be disregarded if we are to understand how decisions are taken. Shades of opinion and conflicting views are crystallized into specific decisions by the various institutions, and it is therefore essential for a proper understanding of the phenomena involved to take account of both currents of opinion at grass-roots level, and decision-making processes at a higher level. The symbols used by intelligent systems should represent small autonomous processes with a life of their own rather than passive forms manipulated by a central agent. In this instance too, the systems devised so far have not yet emerged from the research laboratories.

Artificial intelligence is therefore still unquestionably at the research stage. Existing applications represent only a small part of the research that is going on in universities. These applications are likely to expand in time, but the architecture will probably be very different from that wich has been used to date in systems currently on the market. Foreseeable developments, and the positive explosion of ideas generated by this discipline, make it an exciting area of research. Statisticians must take an interest; the only possible side-effect is fascination.

Labour force and work patterns in Greece[1]

M. Skaliotis[2]

Summary

This note presents a brief description of the main characteristics of the Greek labour force and provides an introductory analysis on recent developments in flexible working arrangements in Greece. Items like self-employment, multiple-job holders, female employment and second-job seekers are briefly examined, while more emphasis is given to topics like part-time and temporary employment.

The first half of the present decade was characterized by a stagnation of overall employment, moderate growth of the economy, disappointing productivity performance, increasing labour costs, stabilization of unemployment at slightly below 8% of the labour force and substantial growth in female participation rates.

Analysing the 'occupation by sector' matrix for the last few years it will be noticed that occupational winners were the professionals as well as clerical, sales and service workers; employment among production and agricultural workers has followed a downward trend.

As regards the economic activities, the most hard-hit was the building sector, known up to now as the 'steam engine' of post-war development in Greece; agriculture is the second-ranked loser but still represents about 29% of total employment. On the other hand, the public sector, trade and tourism have been expanded.

Of the various forms of precarious employment, temporary jobs have undergone significant growth and in 1985 persons with such jobs accounted for some 21% of paid employees.

Background

The Greek labour market has always been dominated by a large number of self-employed, a hypertrophy of agriculture and a high concentration of small-sized commercial undertakings, tourism and the building sector. In spite of the continuous shift of activity from agriculture into the service sector over the last 15 years, employment in agriculture (1 035 000) still represents some 29% of total employment (1985) and the agricultural contribution in the GDP remains significant at around 16%. On the other hand, the share of employers, self-employed and family workers in total employment of about 51% exceeds by far the EC average of 18%.

After World War II, the urgent need for a solution to the acute problem of unemployment led a substantial surplus of the labour force into mass emigration to other West European countries. Following the introduction in 1974 of measures and incentives in the

[1] Prepared for the international conference 'The changing nature of employment: new forms and areas', Paris, 19 and 20 June 1987, organized for the EEC (DG V) by BIPE.

[2] M. Skaliotis is an administrator in the 'Employment and labour force surveys' division of Eurostat.

main host countries, aiming at the reduction of the number of foreign workers, an important net return flow characterized the period 1974-81 and continued on a smaller scale the years after; this reversal of the emigration flow has, to a certain extent, increased pressures on the labour market mainly in urban centres.

Unemployment, starting at 4% in 1981, following a poor growth performance of the Greek economy over the period 1981-83, reached some 8% of the labour force in 1983. The small upturn in activity in 1984-86 has certainly contributed to the stabilization of unemployment at the 1983 level and a modest increase in employment.

Growth, employment and unemployment

	GDP at market prices[1]	Gross fixed investment[1]	Employment[2] (1 000)			Unemployment rate[2,4]		
	% change from previous year		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1981	-0.3	-7.5	3 525	2 420	1 105	4.2	3.4	5.9
1982	-0.2	-1.9	3 501	2 426	1 075	5.8	4.8	8.1
1983	0.4	-1.3	3 541	2 384	1 157	7.8	5.8	11.7
1984	2.8	-6.3	3 553	2 376	1 176	8.1	6.0	12.1
1985	2.1	3.4	3 589	2 371	1 218	7.8	5.6	11.7
1986	0.4[3]	-4.4[3]	3 601	2 381	1 220	7.4	5.1	11.6

[1] *Source:* Eurostat: *National accounts ESA*.
[2] *Source:* Labour force sample surveys 1981-86; data have been adjusted to independent population estimates.
[3] Commission (EC) estimates.
[4] ILO definition.

Nevertheless, a more detailed examination of the main economic aggregates would suggest a further increase in unemployment for the period in question. For example, gross fixed investment seemed to be the most depressed element. OECD's estimates for private residential investment in 1985 indicated some 50% below its peak at the end of the 1970s. Moreover, the squeeze on business profits in 1984 and a remarkable increase of real unit labour costs, should normally lead to a deterioration of employment prospects and increase in unemployment.

The fact that we expected higher unemployment rates than those observed does not mean that Greek labour force statistics suffer from important shortcomings. This case rather reflects the structure of the labour market and its particuliarities which suggest that unemployment in its classical mould cannot adequately describe a country with a large number of self-employed, a sizeable agricultural sector, substantial seasonal activities and a high proportion of temporary jobs. Underemployment and disguised unemployment or seasonal unemployment could be very important in Greece.

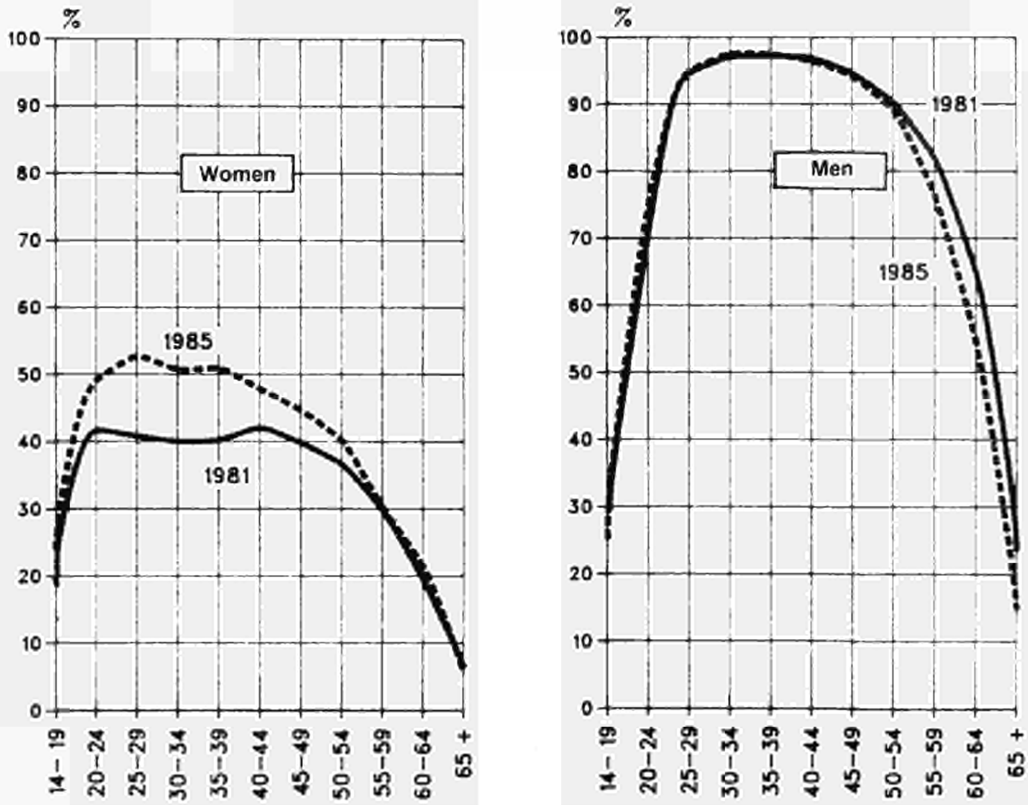
As far as employment is concerned, the 2.5% overall increase between 1982 and 1985 was mainly due to a significant growth in female employment. Most of the new jobs were created in the public sector as a result of the need to fulfil certain social and economic goals in the areas of education, health and security. The public sector's expansion was confirmed by both statistical sources: the labour force surveys (showing an increase in the number of employed civil servants) and the national accounts demand components (showing a sharp growth in government consumption). The structure of the labour force is examined in more detail in the next section.

The labour force

The most remarkable development in the Greek labour force during the five years 1981-85 was the increased number of women entering the labour market. Female participation rates from 30% in 1981 reached some 34% in 1985 while, over the same period, male participation rates experienced a slight decline. Looking at the age-specific pattern we notice that most of the changes affected the 20 to 44 year olds. The contribution of younger women (14 to 24 year olds) to the labour force has almost exclusively been in the form of unemployment. Employment growth among females has to some extent been influenced by a number of socially orientated criteria (age, number of dependent children etc.) applied to candidates for recruitment in the public sector.

Activity rates by sex and age group

comparison 1981 — 1985



1983—85: Sectors of high female employment growth

	%
Public administration	+31
Hotel and catering	+20
Medical and health services	+18
Education	+17
Retail distribution	+ 9

Classifying female activity according to the NACE two-digit level we found that 90% of the 1983-85 growth was concentrated just in five sectors; these sectors at the same time represented one half of women's non-agricultural employment. The reversal seems to have happened with male employment, basically due to the greater cyclical sensitivity of industry which has traditionally been a field of full-time jobs for males. As regards employment in the building sector (99% men), after an initial decline of 6% between 1981-83 the downturn continued more sharply the years after. In total, about 51 000 male jobs vanished from the building sector during 1981-85. The second hard-hit male activity was sea transport and coastal shipping where the decline in men's employment over 1983-85 was 19%.

Comparing the 'occupation by sector' matrix for two recent years, 1983 and 1985, we noticed that the observed changes in most cases do not allow any substantial statistical analyses because of their small size. It is only at the very aggregate levels that we can make some comments. As far as occupations are concerned, there has been a clear downward trend in the groups of agricultural and production workers; on the contrary, professionals, service, clerical and sales workers have shown a net employment growth. Two sectors, agriculture and building were the losers while public administration, trade, hotels and banking services have been expanded. The structure of the abovementioned matrix is presented below.

The 'occupation by sector' matrix in 1985

1 000

	Occupation								Total
	No answer	Professional	Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agricultural	Production	
Sector									
No answer	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	0.3	0.8
Agriculture	—	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1 030.4	2.0	1 037.2
Industry	0.1	35.0	23.3	56.6	11.5	10.8	0.4	540.9	678.5
Building and civil engineering	—	4.4	8.1	1.0	—	0.5	0.3	228.5	242.7
Trade, hotels, etc.	—	18.3	2.0	46.1	336.3	137.6	2.2	89.4	631.8
Transport and communication	—	30.8	3.3	60.6	2.7	13.7	—	138.2	249.4
Banking, insurance, etc.	—	50.5	6.8	58.1	10.2	5.1	—	1.8	132.5
Public administration, other services	0.2	252.7	20.0	117.5	1.5	154.0	4.8	65.1	615.8
Total	0.3	394.9	63.9	340.5	362.5	322.4	1 038.1	1 066.2	3 588.7

Source: Labour force sample survey, 1985.

Have the educational qualifications of the labour force followed the new requirements posed by the recent developments in the labour market? Professional training and occupational orientation programmes for young persons were almost non-existent in the years prior to 1977. It was only during the last five years that policy efforts have been intensified towards vocational training programmes and technical education.

1985: The labour force by broad level of education

	%
University degree	9.4
Higher education	21.3
Intermediate education	7.1
Elementary education	50.9
Did not complete elementary education or never at school	11.3

Source: Labour force survey, 1985.

The Greek Centre of Productivity (Elkepa) and the Manpower Employment Agency (OAED) are the main bodies which organize training and retraining courses for employees, business executives and managers, graduates, unemployed and low-skill workers as well. The present structure of the labour force mainly consists of persons with elementary education (51%) and a significant proportion (21%) with higher general education, most of whom have no supplementary training in specific subject matters. Those with a university degree or equivalent represent some 9% of the total labour force. The target group for most of the current training schemes is the higher education youngsters who represent about 38% of the total number of unemployed. Total expenditure for education at 3.7% of GDP in 1985 remains relatively low when compared with the other EEC countries.

The problem of unemployment has been particularly a case for urban centres, for young people and women. Youth unemployment rates reached 24% in 1985, while it was almost 32% for young females of 14 to 24 years old; the overall share of young persons among the unemployed is about 43%. These rates clearly indicate that great barriers exist in the transition from school to working life. Although the total number of unemployed has remained relatively stable (± 300 000) since 1983, some important structural changes took place. If we classify the unemployed into the three classical groups of

(i) first-job seekers,

(ii) job losers/leavers, and

(iii) re-entrants,

we notice that the share of first-job seekers is continuously increasing and reached some 40% in 1985.

Unemployed by reason

%

	1983	1984	1985
First-job seekers	35.7	38.1	40.1
Job losers/leavers	45.6	45.9	44.0
Re-entrants	18.7	16.1	15.9

1985: Unemployed by duration[1]

%

	Less than 6 months	6 to 11 months	12 months or more
1983	42.4	25.3	32.3
1985	36.4	20.2	43.4

[1] As a proxy estimate of the duration of unemployment we have used the duration of search for a job. A correction was applied for those individuals who declared to seek employment before losing their last job; in such cases the 'period since previous job was lost' is considered.

On the other hand, unemployment is now taking the form of longer durations. Long-term unemployed (12 months or more) from 32% in 1983 have passed over 43% in 1985. Because prime-age adults represent a growing proportion of the long-term unemployed, there is a need here for public policies aiming at the reintegration of those persons into employment. A basic analysis of the work history of those unemployed who lost their previous job due to economic reasons (116 000 in 1985)[1] indicates that 50% of them belong to the low-skill 'production workers' groups; a large proportion among them come from the building sector and manufacturing industries.

The socio-economic aspects of unemployment in Greece have not yet taken significant dimensions due to the fact that — to a great extent — the unemployed are supported by other family members and relatives; family links are still stronger in Greece than in most other EEC Member States. Moreover, the structure of employment itself did prevent a further expansion of unemployment, in the sense that self-employment and family work (dominating in Greece) may easily be transformed into underemployment during a recession; they can simply work fewer hours while paid employees lose their jobs. Analysing self-employment in the non-agriculture sector we can see that 77% is concentrated in nine activities with one, retail distribution, accounting for 27% of self-employment.

Employment by professional status

1 000

	Employees	Self-employed and family workers	Total employed
1981	1 697	1 828	3 525
1983	1 712	1 828	3 541
1985	1 770	1 819	3 589

1985: Self-employment in the non-agricultural sector

NACE two-digit code		Absolute (1 000)	Share in non-agricultural self-employment (%)	Share of self-employed in the sector (%)
64	Retail distribution	189	27.3	61.4
50	Building	69	10.0	28.4
66	Hotels and catering	59	8.5	37.3
72	Land transport	55	7.9	53.4
83	Auxiliary to banking and finance	44	6.3	60.3
45	Footwear and clothing	35	5.0	29.2
46	Furniture	30	4.3	44.1
67	Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	29	4.2	47.5
61	Wholesale distribution	28	4.0	32.6

Multiple job holders

Information on multiple job holders can be of certain value for a number of labour market policy issues:

(a) to assess, for example, whether errors in employment statistics are likely to be quantitatively significant in terms of the number of people employed and the total number of hours worked in sectors of particular interest or the economy as a whole;

(b) policy actions which encourage the unemployed to take up certain self-employment activities could be better monitored towards those unemployed who possess similar occupational skills and qualifications to the multiple job holders.

[1] This figure includes unemployed persons who had worked less than three years ago and lost their job due to economic reasons.

The Greek labour force sample surveys (1981-85+) provide some data on 'declared' multiple job holders but, unfortunately, the real level and structure of this group cannot be captured by a sample survey in which information on second jobs is only a by-product.[1]

Multiple job holders' main activity compared with total employment

%

	Multiple job holders	Total employed
Agriculture	38.1	28.9
Industry	15.6	18.9
Building	11.2	6.8
Trade, tourism, etc.	15.0	17.6
Transport	4.6	6.9
Banking	1.1	3.7
Public administration	14.4	17.2

Source: Labour force sample survey, 1985.

Multiple job holders' main occupation compared with total employment

%

	Multiple job holders	Total employed
Professionals	8.4	11.0
Managers	1.1	1.8
Clerical	4.7	9.5
Sales	7.4	10.1
Service	9.7	9.0
Agricultural	38.4	28.9
Production	30.3	29.7

Source: Labour force sample survey, 1985.

[1] Civil servants are not expected to declare their second job unless they have got an official permit to exercise a second job; giving lessons at home has always been a favourable 'not declared' second job for teachers; and accounting and consultancy on tax matters represent another area of 'not declared' secondary activities for civil servants and pensioners.

The relatively high proportion of multiple job holders, coming from agriculture confirms the general belief that, over the last few years, an increasing number of agricultural households have been deriving income from second activities (tourism and trade in particular) as their main activity is highly seasonal.

On the other hand, the very temporary character of the employment in the building sector and the oversupply of labour from this activity (25%, i.e. 30 000 of second job seekers come from building) combined with a steep growth of construction labour costs has resulted in a respectable share of these workers among the ranks of multiple job holders.

The single indication that the overall number of the survey-reported second job holders represents some 4.7% of total employed persons, does not provide an adequate basis for policy making in this field. It seems that a cost-effective way of increasing our knowledge for this group would suggest the inclusion of a number of additional items to the labour force survey questionnaire, referring to the type of work, the number of hours worked and the occupation in second jobs.

Persons in employment and seeking another job

By studying the characteristics of persons who although having a job are looking for another one, we can obtain additional signs about employment prospects in various sectors of economic activity and different occupations. We have already mentioned the critical situation of employment in the building sector, the decline in agriculture and the loss of jobs among production workers. The fact that most of the second job seekers belong to the same hard-hit economic groups strengthens the arguments about the above labour market tendencies.

Multiple job holders by NACE/professional status in main job

1 000

NACE group of main job	Professional status in main job: Employer	Self employer	Employee	Family worker	Total
Agriculture	1.2	51.2	2.8	8.5	63.7
Industry	1.7	6.4	17.1	0.8	26.0
Building and civil engineering	2.0	4.8	11.5	0.3	18.7
Trade, hotels, etc.	1.3	15.5	5.4	3.0	25.1
Transport and communication	0.1	3.5	4.1	—	7.7
Banking, insurance, etc.	0.3	0.5	1.0	—	1.8
Public administration and other services	0.3	2.4	21.4	—	24.1
Total	6.9	84.3	63.2	12.7	167.1

Source: Labour force sample survey, 1985.

Second-job seekers by NACE/ISCO in 1985

1 000

Sector	Occupation: Profes-sional	Man-agers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agricul-tural	Produc-tion	Total
No answer	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Agriculture	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	22.0	0.1	22,2
Industry	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	—	14.6	18.7
Building and civil engineering	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	29.8	30.3
Trade, hotels, etc.	0.8	—	2.4	7.8	6.3	0.1	4.0	21.3
Transport and communication	0.3	0.1	1.6	—	0.1	—	3.7	5.9
Banking, insurance, etc.	2.4	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.2	—	—	5.0
Public administration and other services	8.7	0.3	2.3	—	4.0	0.2	1.4	16.9
Total	13.8	0.9	9.8	9.1	11.0	22.3	53.6	120.5

Source: Labour force sample survey, 1985.

Flexible forms of employment

Traditional rigidities in wage determination and a practice of relatively high job security in the Greek labour market have to some extent been balanced by the emergence of more flexible working time arrangements and a significant growth in less stable forms of employment. With the first term we basically mean 'part-time' work while the second one refers to 'temporary' employment. There is strong suggestive evidence that over the last few years the demand/supply factors which explain the development of temporary employment were of a different sign and degree from those associated with part-time work: 'leisure-work' choices of individuals (particularly married women) seem to be the main explanatory variable for part-time work, while temporary employment (dominated by men) is to a very large extent 'involuntary' and reflects a state of rather slack labour demand.

(a) *Part-time work*

1981—85: Evolution of part-time employment

Year	Total (1 000)	% in total employment	Share of women (%)
1981	117	3.3	62.4
1983	227	6.5	61.2
1984	173	4.9	60.7
1985	188	5.2	64.7

Source: Labour force surveys, 1981—85.

The overall part-time employment performance during the period 1981-85 in Greece has been relatively moderate as compared with the rest of the EEC Member States. With an average 5% share in total employment in 1984 and 1985, part-timers, most of them women (60%), were either content (33%) or actively preferring to work part time (40%) and enjoy a rather good degree of job security; involuntary part time represented some 27%.

1985: Reasons for working part time

1 000

Reason	Sex		Total
	Men	Women	
School or training	2.4	1.3	3.7
Illness	6.6	5.6	12.2
Could not find full time	31.1	20.0	51.0
Did not want full time	18.2	57.6	75.8
Other reasons	8.1	37.0	45.1
No reason	0.3	0.4	0.7
Total	66.6	121.9	188.5

Source: Labour force sample survey, 1985.

It therefore seems reasonable to argue that the dominant supply-side factors account for about 73% of part-time work indicating a clear and determined preference of individuals towards more flexible combinations of work and leisure. The extent to which this development reflects a desirable match between business needs for flexi-work and individual preferences is not known. Current sample surveys of industrial establishments in Greece do not provide any information on the needs of enterprises for a part-time work force.

Examining the occupational distribution of part-time employment at the two-digit ISCO classification and applying a ranking according to size we found out that only seven occupations were enough to account for 68% of part-time jobs. In most of the non-agricultural sector women's participation exceeds 70% while in two occupations (a) government executive officials and (b) cleaners and building caretakers the female share is not far from 100%. There is only one traditionally male occupation (bricklayers, etc.) where women's participation is non-existent.

1985: Top seven occupations in part-time employment

ISCO two-digit code		Absolute (1 000)	Share of occupation in part time (%)	Share of women %
62	Agricultural workers	41	22	83
61	Farmers	34	18	51
95	Bricklayers, etc.	15	8	0
45	Shop assistants, etc.	12	6	76
55	Cleaners, building caretakers	9	5	97
13	Teachers	8	4	73
39	Other clerical	8	4	94

Source: Labour force survey, 1985.

As mentioned above, the size of part-time employment in Greece remains relatively low as compared to other European countries. It seems that the existing legal framework and policy leverage do not encourage a further expansion of part-time work with the consequence of raising (unnecessarily) labour costs and unemployment (for married women in particular). There is certainly a case here for active public policy within the 'tripartite' framework in ensuring a relevant balance between varying degrees of social protection and work flexibility.

(b) *Temporary employment*

This form of precarious employment has followed a dynamic development over the last few years. In 1985 it represented some 10.4% of total employment or, more correctly, 21% of salaried employment. Youngsters' participation is remarkable: one out of four temporary jobs is held by young persons of 14 to 24 years of age (while in total employment they account for only 11%). On the other hand, men's contribution to temporary employment amounts to 70%. The public sector — an active participant in the present labour market flexibility — provides temporary jobs to a substantial number of professionals (mainly teachers) as well as low-skill workers (like building caretakers and cleaners). It should nevertheless be stressed that in Greece a precarious job in the public sector is often perceived as a transitional stage towards a stable job. Practice has shown that such expectations, in most cases, proved to be very realistic. High levels of temporary employment reflect — to a certain extent — a deterioration in the labour market conditions and on the other hand represent the employers response to greater uncertainty about product demand and growing labour costs.

1983—85: Evolution of temporary employment

	Employees with temporary jobs		Share of temporary employment in **salaried** employment	Share of temporary employment in **total** employment
	Total (1 000)	Young persons 14—24 years old (%)	(%)	(%)
1983	279	28.0	16.3	7.9
1984	323	26.7	18.5	9.1
1985	375	25.0	21.2	10.4

For most of the full-time temporary workers this situation may represent a form of under-employment in the sense that they would prefer but could not find a more permanent job. The number of these 'involuntary' temporary workers explained by 90% the motives for taking up such jobs in 1985.

Employees with full-time temporary job by reason

1 000

Reason	Sex		Total
	Men	Women	
Training	7.8	2.1	9.9
Could not find permanent	213.1	79.0	292.2
Did not want permanent	6.5	4.7	11.2
No reason	9.8	3.0	12.8
Total	237.2	88.9	326.0

Source: Labour force sample survey, 1985.

Which are the most precarious occupations and activities? Under the assumption that temporary employment — as defined in the context of the labour force sample survey [1] — can be used as a proxy indicator of precarious work we noticed that workers in the building sector take the highest score in the ranking. In Greece, the building industry is fragmented into very small companies which cannot afford to keep a permanent workforce; they rather opt for more temporary work as a means of matching their labour input to seasonal fluctuations in demand.

1985: Sectors by 'degree of precariousness'

	%[1]
Building	62
Agriculture	58
Trade, hotels, etc.	27
Transport	20
Industry	16
Public administration, etc.	10
Banking	9

[1] Temporary employees as a percentage of the total number of employees of the same sector.

[1] 'A job may be regarded as temporary if it is understood by the employer and the employee that the termination of the job is determined by objective conditions such as reaching a certain date, completion of an assignment or return of an employee who has been temporarily replaced. It includes work with contracts of limited duration, seasonal jobs, training etc.'

1985: Top nine occupations in temporary employment

ISCO two-digit code		Absolute (1 000)	Share of occupation in temporary employment (%)	Share of men (%)	Degree of precariousness (%[1])
95	Bricklayers, etc.	85	23	100	64
62	Agricultural workers	21	6	52	63
98	Transport equipment operators	18	5	99	20
53	Cooks, waiters	18	5	87	36
39	Clerical, not elsewhere classified	16	4	43	9
45	Shop assistants, salesmen	16	4	51	25
55	Building caretakers, etc.	13	3	8	24
79	Tailors, dressmakers, etc.	13	3	14	23
97	Material handling operators, dockers and freight handlers	13	3	76	25

[1] Temporary employees as a percentage of the total number of employees of the same occupation.

The second type of workers with highly temporary jobs are employed in agricultural activities. Obviously, the element of seasonality should play a key role in this sector's employment pattern. Among other information, the above tables present the degree of precariousness for various occupations and sectors. The level of breakdown is much more detailed (ISCO two-digit) for the occupations than the activities. Care should be taken in interpreting estimates of small size because of the relatively high sampling error[1] associated with them.

Sectoral and occupational distribution of employees with temporary jobs — 1985

%

Sector	All employees	Temporary employees
Agriculture	2.4	6.5
Industry	28.2	21.5
Building	9.6	28.1
Trade, hotels, etc.	13.3	17.2
Transport, etc.	10.4	9.8
Banking, etc.	4.7	1.9
Public administration and other services	31.3	15.0

%

Occupation	All employees	Temporary employees
Professionals	17.8	10.0
Managers	1.8	0.2
Clerical	18.6	6.9
Sales	4.7	4.9
Service	11.9	13.4
Agricultural	2.5	6.6
Production	42.7	57.9

A more complete approach to the subject would perhaps request the inclusion in the analysis of persons with part-time jobs and persons with very small numbers of hours worked due to economic or related reasons. Moreover, to expand our knowledge in this area — as long as temporary work occupies a significant segment of the Greek labour market — we need additional information about the length of limited duration contracts, time spent with present employer as well as about the existence and evolution of enterprises specialized in providing temporary workforce to third parties. The absence of longer series of labour force surveys limits our analysis to a structural one and does not allow any forecasts to be made about future developments in the so-called less stable forms of employment.

[1] On average, the sampling errors range from 2.6% to 3.9% for estimates between 50 000 and 100 000, from 4% to 6% for estimates between 30 000 and 50 000 and 8% or more for estimates under 30 000.

Conclusions

The rapid expansion of temporary jobs in Greece over the last six years has been very significant, not so much in terms of net employment growth but rather as an absorber of worsening labour market conditions, which would otherwise have led to higher unemployment. The employers, faced with growing real labour costs, greater uncertainty about produce demand and increased competition from the other European partners, have resorted more to temporary work than a permanent workforce. The employees did not have much choice; nine in every ten temporary employees declared that they could not find a permanent job. For many of these workers temporary employment may represent a form of underemployment. Young persons, the 14 to 24 year olds, account for about 25% among all temporary employees. The role of labour market authorities must be very active; on the one hand they should support, advise and encourage the social partners to undertake temporary work as a means of matching fluctuating product demand and desirable degrees of work flexibility; on the other hand, there is a need to be vigilant in ensuring that

Temporary employment by NACE/ISCO group

1 000

	Occupation							Total
	Profes-sional	Man-agers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agri-cultural	Pro-duction	
Sector								
No answer	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Agriculture	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	23.6	0.5	24.3
Industry	1.9	0.2	4.4	1.1	2.0	—	71.0	80.6
Building and civil engineering	0.5	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	104.5	105.3
Trade, hotels, etc.	1.5	—	6.1	16.6	22.5	0.3	17.4	64.3
Transport and communication	10.4	0.1	5.0	—	5.0	—	16.1	36.6
Banking, insurance, etc.	2.7	—	3.3	0.5	0.3	—	0.2	7.2
Public administration and other services	20.4	0.7	6.9	—	20.4	0.9	7.1	56.4
Total	37.6	1.0	26.0	18.3	50.4	24.8	216.9	374.9

Source: Labour force sample survey, 1985.

workers with these new forms of employment contracts are not exploited.

The size of the part-time labour market has remained relatively small. The explanatory factors are mainly the 'work-leisure' choices of individuals, and, in particular, of married women. Removing barriers which currently prevent Greek enterprises from employing part-timers would result in reducing unemployment among married women.

Further research is needed to better assess various important issues of the Greek labour market: underemployment, seasonal unemployment, multiple job holding, concealed employment, volume of work, impact of new technologies, etc., are some of them.

Data sources

The Greek labour force sample surveys represent the main data source used throughout this note. These surveys — carried out on the basis of EC regulations — are subject to common content and definition for all Member States of the Community. For the classification of economic activities we have used the European Communities' (NACE) codification; professions were classified according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). Data processing and construction of tables was carried out by the author and as such, any errors in the data are the sole responsibility of the author.

International trade in services: The position and advantages of the European Community

T. Coulet[1]

The opening of a new round of GATT negotiations on international trade has underlined the newly acquired importance of services from the standpoint of economic analysis.

This paper summarizes the results of a study of the EEC's balance of payments, over a long period, designed to evaluate the **long-term trends** of the Community's trade in services. The results of the study, which was launched in 1984, will soon be published by Eurostat.[2]

Examination of the Community's overall balance of payments in the period 1973-84 shows that services accounted for an increasing share of its total trade. The phenomenon can be observed in both intra and extra-Community trade and in the EEC trade with the USA and Japan. But these trends are not shown either for the rest of the world (taken together) or for the two last-mentioned countries. The value of EEC trade with the rest of the world increasingly exceeds that of intra-Community trade; USA and Japan in particular are gaining in importance as trading partners. The Community makes a substantial contribution to world supply and demand. Finally the Community achieves a modest surplus in these exchanges *vis-à-vis* the rest of the world and a more substantial surplus *vis-à-vis* the USA and Japan.[3]

Problematic aspects of the study of services

The quantitative analysis of services meets with problems of definition and methodology:

(i) First, 'services' must be defined. In the field of international trade, the term is regularly used to cover a wide range of transactions (market services, factor income, transfers, financial transactions) to which no single set of descriptive and analytical tools can be applied. **This article deals with market services only.** These are covered in the European balance of payments nomenclature by the following headings:

Transport, consisting of:
- Sea — freight,
- Sea — passengers,
- Air — freight,
- Air — passengers,
- Other transport.

Insurance on transport (no aggregate for EEC).

Travel.

Other services, of which:
- Property income,
- Banking (no aggregate for EEC),

[1] T. Coulet is an expert of Eurostat.
[2] These results have since been supplemented by an analysis of annual fluctuations, over a short period, in the Community's trade in services. See S. Deroose: 'The European Community's external trade in services, 1979-84', *Eurostat news* No 1-1987.

[3] The same study was carried out for each Member State.

Non-merchandise insurance (no aggregate for EEC),

Construction/engineering (no aggregate for EEC),

Films/broadcasting,

Other services — other.

(ii) Second, discrepancies can be observed in the recording of flows of services in the balance of payments of partner countries. Although the analysis is not unaffected by these 'asymmetries', their detailed examination shows that they do not invalidate the main results.

(iii) In the absence of a satisfactory deflator, movements in monetary values and prices are integrated in the results, which are based on data expressed in ECU. In addition, in the wake of a methodological change in France in 1979, the records show a slight upward movement in the value of 'other services' which induced 'movements of statistical origin'.

(iv) The period 1973-84 was divided, for the purposes of the analysis, into the four three-year periods 1973-75, 1976-78, 1979-81 and 1982-84. The aggregates for the period up to 1978 are for nine Member States. Subsequently (with the inclusion of Greece), they apply to EUR 10. Certain sags in aggregates can be attributed to the fact that data are missing for certain Member States. This applies in particular to the subheadings of 'transport' and 'other services', and to Japan as partner country. In certain cases the aggregate cannot be calculated.

By way of comparison, the indices of sectoral structure of trade are also calculated for the EEC's trading partners; this is done for the rest of the world, the USA and Japan. Some 30% of the Member States of the IMF do not supply information however on the headings we are interested in here.

Notwithstanding the inherent limitations of the data and the need for prudence in their interpretation, the balance of payments statistics permit to design tables of the EEC's trade in services around the following four questions:

1. How far has the tertiarization of the EEC's trade and that of its trading partners already progressed?
2. Which countries are the EEC's most important trading partners in this field?
3. What is the EEC's position in the services market?
4. What are the financial results in this domain?

I — The tertiarization of EEC trade

The extent of the tertiarization of the international trade of the EEC and its trading partners is the first unknown we need to grapple with; its scale and growth reflecting the magnitude of the issues involved.

1. **The share of services in the EEC's trade with all its trading partners can be seen to have risen slightly over the period**, from 18.5% to 20% of the Community's total international trade in goods and services. It is paradoxically in the Community's internal trade that services weigh the least (15-16%), whereas its trade with the USA has reached a stage of 'advanced tertiarization' (33-33.5%).[1]

2. **Over the period studied, the EEC was the exception from this point of view:** the services sector accounted for a virtually unchanged share of the total trade of the rest of the world[2] and Japan (17 and 17.5%), while its contribution even declined in the case of the

[1] Because the records of trade in services are less precise than those of trade in goods, their value is generally underestimated in the balance of payments.

[2] But its level is underestimated. This stability, like that of the 'other services' heading, is partly the product of statistical factors (in both cases, the trend would seem to be marginally upwards).

USA (from 15 to 14%) although the share of services in that country's overall trade with the rest of the world did move slightly upwards in the final period.

3. **The 10-year period was characterized by a relative fall-back in the part played by transport, traditionally the largest contributor to the EEC's international trade in services but now overtaken by 'other services' in the Community's trade with all its trading partners** apart from Japan.[1] The statistics fail to identify correctly the services involved. The rising total shows that many of these 'other services' are new services and probably often technology-intensive (e.g. information services), i.e. precisely those on which the forthcoming GATT negotiations will concentrate. This EEC specialization in the field of non-traditional services is characteristic of its external trade with all its trading partners. The share of transport in the Community's global trade declined over the period studied from 8 to 6.5% (of which sea-freight = 2.8% and 'other transport' 2.9%). The contributions of travel was stable (around 5%) and that of 'other services' rose from 6 to 8% and attained 15.6% at the end of the period in the case of the EEC's trade with the USA, the partner indisputably the most advanced in the information services sector. *Vis à vis* all the EEC's trading partners, this heading mainly covers the 'other services — other' (5% of total trade at the end of period).

4. **For the rest of the world, the USA and Japan, the breakdown of services as a whole was more traditional:** in these three cases transport was the most important heading and in the case of the United States the heading 'travel' weighed more heavily in the balance than 'other services'. Furthermore, with the sole exception of 'other services' in the case of Japan (up from 5.2 to 6.5%), the share of all services sub-headings in the exter-

[1] Here again, the result is marginally overestimated, for methodological reasons. The change in the ranking of services headings is nevertheless undeniable.

nal trade of all three zones declined or remained much the same over the period under review. An increase in the contribution of 'other services' to the total trade of all these zones was however recorded in the final period studied, 1982-84.

Services can therefore be said to occupy an increasingly important position in the trade of the European Community. Hence the desirability of knowing who are trading partners involved.

II — The role played by the United States and the extra-EEC zone in the trade in services of the European Community

The common market is primarily perceived and analysed as a market in commodities. The part now played by services in the external trading activities of the EEC prompts one to ask how far European integration has progressed in this domain. Furthermore international trade in services is frequently regarded as the private preserve of the most developed countries. Our aim here is to evaluate this hypothesis by taking the USA and Japan as our examples.

1. **The EEC's trade in goods and services taken together, can be described as outward oriented.** Its degree of openness, which is the ratio of the sum of credits and debits in respect of goods and services to its GDP, rose from 24 to 28.5% between 1973-75 and 1982-84 in the case of intra-EEC trade and from 26 to 31.5 % in that of extra-EEC trade. Its trade flows *vis-à-vis* the rest of the world thus represented 53% of the total in 1984.

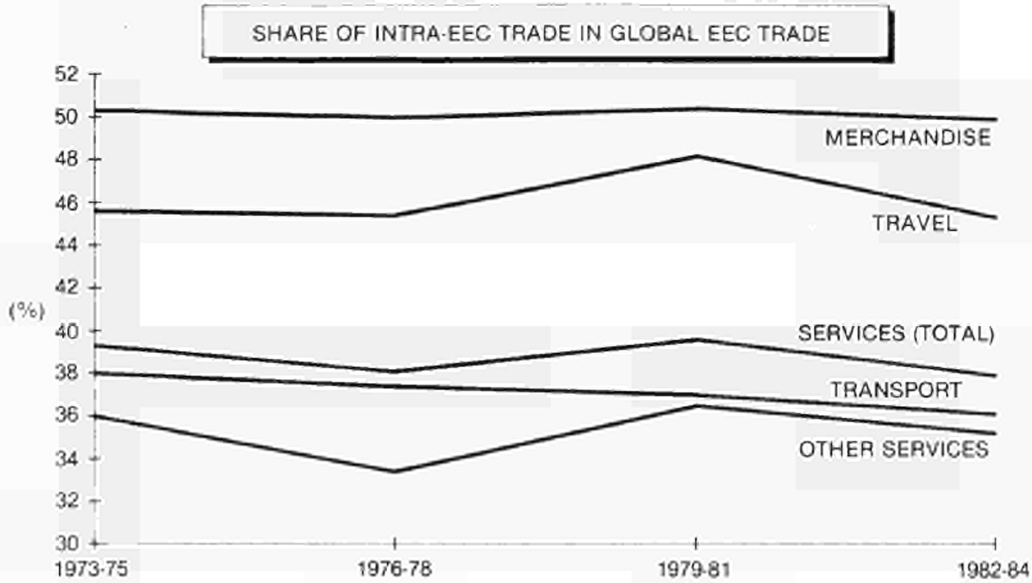
2. **The EEC's trade in services is significantly more extra-EEC oriented than its trade in goods.** For the period 1982-84, the extra/intra ratio of the EEC's trade in services works out at 62:38 compared with 50:50 in the goods sector, and in both cases the share of intra-Community trade was stable or marginally in decline. This state of dependence is characteristic of both imports and exports, particularly in the case of other services and *vis-à-vis* the USA. The discrepancies encountered in this context may well be the result of substituting international trade by direct foreign investment in the services sector in the EEC.

3. **For all services, extra-Community trade outweighs intra-Community trade**, slightly more balanced in the case of travel and slightly less in other cases (subheadings of 'other services') — see next graph.

4. **The USA and Japan are playing an increasingly important role as trading partners of the EEC in the services sector as well as in the goods sector.** In the case of services, the contribution of the USA to the EEC's trade was twice that in the case of goods (respectively 17 and 8.5%) in 1982-84. Japan accounted for only about 2% of the total under both these headings. Here also, there was no major difference between their shares on the imports and exports sides, or under the different services headings, except in the case of property income, where the United States are in a far more prominent position, particularly on the imports side.

Thus, in spite of the diverse specialization of these four countries or zones in their overall trade, there is no clearly observable international division of labour between the Community and its three trading partners.

The lesser degree of market integration attained by Europe in the field of services may be due to direct investment in the European Community. This factor must be taken into account in any analysis of the internal market situation in the services sector. Finally, the role of the United States on the Community services market (more than a quarter of its trade with the rest of the world at end of period), particularly under the 'other services' heading, lends weight to the hypothesis of intensive trade in services between the developed countries, particularly in the realm of high technology.



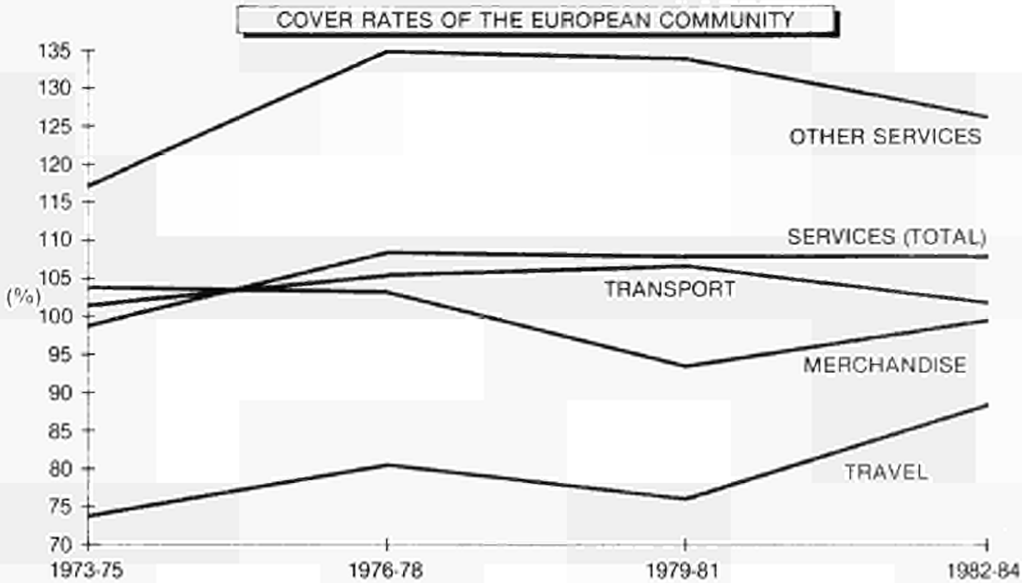
Analysis of external market shares of the European Community, which cannot be discussed in detail in the present article, shows that its relative dependence is compensated by the occupation of a front-ranking position in the field of world supply and demand for services. This position is reflected in equally satisfactory financial results (cover rates).

III — The creditor position of the European Community in its trade in services

The origin of the competitiveness and the conditions of a surplus in trade in services are open questions, as is the existence of comparative advantages in this sector. Observation of the cover rates attained by the EEC in the services sector could constitute a useful discussion point in this context.

1. **Overall, the surplus achieved by the EEC in the services sector (cover rate 107.9%) in 1982-84 was counterbalanced in the same period by a marginal deficit on the goods side (99.5%),** while the two curves intersect around the equilibrium point between the periods 1973-75 and 1982-84.

2. **Although these results were far from uniform for the various services headings, they were strikingly stable in terms of hierarchy and the pattern of surpluses and deficits:** a marginal surplus was recorded in the transport sector (some 102%). It was more clearcut in 'other services' (rising from 117 to 126%, but partly for statistical reasons). In the case of 'other services — other' the rate improved to 110%. A deficit was recorded under travel and insurance of transport (between 75 and 80%, except in the case of travel in 1984, where the rate was 88%). A deficit was also recorded for the subheadings sea — freight (90%), other transport (93%), property income (67.5%) and films/broadcasting (91.5%). The surplus on 'other services' is therefore mainly traceable to the subheadings without any EEC aggregate, such as non-merchandise insurance, banking, construction/engineering.



3. **The cover rates achieved by the Community *vis-à-vis* the USA and Japan were also positive and rising in the services sector** (from 103 to 110% and from 139 to 158% respectively, but these upward movements were partly of statistical origin). They were strikingly better than in the goods sector, in which the rate rose from 83 to 103% in the case of the United States and declined from 66 to 36% in that of Japan. *Vis-à-vis* the highly developed countries, the Community thus achieves good results in the services sector, but under different headings.

4. ***Vis-à-vis* the two last-mentioned trading partners, the EEC achieves positive cover rates under all the services headings, except in the case of 'other services' in its trade with the United States,** although the rate for the latter improved from 73 to 88%, the shortfall being largely the result of a rate of 38% in the property income heading. *Vis-à-vis* Japan, on the ,other hand, the Community's results under the same heading were positive and improving (from 140 to 250%). These upward movements are also partly due to statistical factors.

In the case of 'other services — other', the Community's cover rates of 101% *vis-à-vis* the United States and 180% *vis-à-vis* Japan in 1982-84 reflect a healthy position in relation to its major competitors in this sector of trade which can be assumed to include new services and high technology. But this cover rate is rather precarious in the case of the United States, and is lower for both countries compared with the preceding period.

The stability of the positive/negative cover rates for the individual headings would seem to reflect the impact of structural factors on competitiveness in the services sector, as in the merchandise sector. But this does not mean we can assume the existence of comparative advantages, let alone their identity with those involved in the field of international trade in merchandise, because a positive position under the one heading can frequently be counterbalanced by a negative situation under the other.

The foregoing observations bear witness to the increasing importance of services for the European Community, by virtue of their contribution to the EEC's international trade and the Community's performance in the international markets. The 10 years under review were characterized by a steady increase in the share of services in the Community's international trade, and their composition (more even than their overall uptrend) will certainly further transform the settings of its international trade in the years to come.

Aquaculture statistics

D. Cross[1]

Aquaculture is the aquatic equivalent of farming and may be simply defined as the culture of aquatic animals and plants. The potential of aquaculture in producing high quality protein is well recognized, particularly in many developing countries. In Western Europe this potential is lower if only because of the more temperate climate and the competition with other users of natural resources. However, in the last 20 years or so there has been considerable interest in developing aquaculture in Western Europe, principally for those species with a high commercial value (e.g., salmon and trout), and in most countries support, both technical and financial, is available from the central authorities to aid suitable aquacultural projects. The European Community is no exception in that aquaculture is included in the provisions of the EC structural policy for fisheries.

For the rational administration of policies, information on the current situation is indispensable. However, until recently at least, statistics on aquaculture have been difficult to obtain from most countries. There are a number of reasons for this:

(i) Until relatively recently aquaculture was not of sufficient interest to warrant the expenditure necessary for the collection

[1] D. Cross is an administrator in the 'Agricultural balance sheets and products' division of Eurostat.

of data. Furthermore the growth in interest in aquaculture coincided with pressures on governments to reduce their expenditures on national administrations.

(ii) Initially aquaculture was conducted almost exclusively in freshwaters. Effort on collecting fishery statistics has been centred on marine fisheries since, in most Western European countries, freshwater fisheries have been insignificant compared with marine fisheries. Thus the infrastructure required for the collection of data on aquaculture was absent.

(iii) In many countries there has even been a dispute amongst the administrations as to whether aquaculture should be considered as an agricultural activity rather than a fisheries activity.

(iv) Contrary to common belief, aquaculture is not simply the placing of fish in a pond and then harvesting the results. Successful aquaculture enterprises employ highly technical processes (for example to obtain the best growth rates and economize on scarce water supplies). These successful enterprises are naturally extremely secretive about the methods they adopt and are reluctant to divulge any information which might assist competitors.

The situation is improving. In many countries aquaculture data are now being routinely collected or consideration is being given to doing so. This interest has highlighted a number of problems. Perhaps the foremost of these is to obtain a clear definition of aquaculture. Obviously an enterprise that places fish in an enclosed pond and carefully monitors the water conditions and the health and growth rate of the fish is practising aquaculture. But does aquaculture include the practice of improving the environment to encourage the production of a harvestable product? For example, fishermen often encourage oyster spat to settle in a convenient situation by scattering oyster shell on the sea bed. A widely accepted definition of aquaculture is 'man's attempt, through inputs of labour and energy, to improve the yield of useful aquatic organisms by deliberate manipulation of their growth, mortality and reproduction'.

This definition is not completely satisfactory, at least to the fishery statistician, because there are a number of instances where the collection of data is difficult. One example of this is with fish ranching. In this, fish (e.g. salmon) are hatched in freshwater fish farms, normally much more successfully than in wild populations, and released in streams as fry. These fry, following the normal life cycle, migrate to the sea and return to the freshwater one or two years later to breed. The fish when caught may be considered to be the product of man's efforts to increase the fish's rate of reproduction and should thus be classified as a product of aquaculture. However they are indistinguishable from fish of the natural population that are caught at the same time. Thus, meaningful data on fish ranching are impossible to obtain where the ranching takes place in a situation where natural populations of the ranched species exist.

It is often useful to have the production data divided between that from freshwaters and that from marine waters. Apart from the problem of how one should treat brackish water situations (a decision normally left to the discretion of the national experts) there is the problem of how to treat the situation of fish (such as trout and salmon) that are hatched in freshwater farms and then transferred to marine farms (where generally the growth rates are greater). It is now generally agreed that the production should be classified by the final site of production.

The above short account has attempted to show the need for aquaculture statistics and some of the difficulties in actually producing them. As has been mentioned above, the situation is improving and a future edition of *Eurostat news* will include an analysis of EC aquaculture production data.

Eurostatus on diskette

P. Müller[1]

It is now two years since the Cronos domain Eurostatus was launched in response to user demand. The need was for a collection of data which would:

(i) cover the main indicators in all the major themes of Cronos,

(ii) be accessible using simple codes,

(iii) above all be highly up to date.

The extent to which Eurostatus meets these user needs was described in *Eurostat news* No 2-1986.

With the increasing popularity of Eurostatus, however, there was also an increase in the number of enquiries about the availability of this domain on diskette.

Eurostat has therefore now decided to introduce a diskette service for Eurostatus in addition to the on-line access, magnetic tapes and print-outs.

The aim

The aim of the new diskette service is the same as when Eurostatus itself was introduced, namely to increase the dissemination of Cronos data.

[1] P. Müller is an expert of Eurostat.

The many customer enquiries about the availability of data on diskette show that this aim is within our grasp. The introduction of the diskette service will open up a new clientele: firstly businesses which do not have terminals with telecommunications facilities and can thus not make on-line retrieval, and secondly customers for whom on-line consultation is uneconomic because of the number of time-series required (costs are very nearly proportionate to the number of time-series extracted).

Therefore the diskette service will clearly be able to win new customers, so that the diskette version of Eurostatus is not so much a source of competition for the on-line version as a necessary supplement to it.

Dissemination

Dissemination of the diskettes is organized in a similar way to the on-line service. In both cases customers are not in direct contact with Eurostat but are served via a distributor.

The distributor for the on-line version of Eurostatus are the three hosts WEFA (formerly Cisi Wharton), GSI-ECO and Datacentralen. These hosts receive the daily updates of Eurostatus over the public networks, thus keeping their public Eurostatus data bank fully up to date. Each customer of these companies with a terminal or personal computer connected to a public network has round-the-clock direct access to Eurostatus.

The distributor for the diskette version of Eurostatus is Data Service & Information (DSI) in Rheinberg (Federal Republic of Germany). This company's main activity is the preparation of empirical economic analyses and forecasts which are made available both in the form of individual consultancy services and through the sale of data banks on diskette (for distributed use on PCs) together with software. In this case the planned distribution of the Eurostatus collection on diskette fits in very well with DSI's other activities. On conclusion of a contract customers will receive on diskette the current version of Eurostatus (all time-series, going back to 1960), followed by regular updating diskettes each month. For this purpose at the end of each month Eurostat will extract the changed data from Eurostatus and send them to DSI via an express courier service. DSI will convert the raw data supplied into its working format, thus putting the data into a considerably more condensed form. It will then produce the required number of diskette copies and send them to subscribers with minimum delay (at the latest within two working days from receipt of the data from Eurostat).

So that customers can consult the data on their PCs, they will receive from DSI the menu-driven Maxdata software, which both allows a simple consultation procedure and makes it easy to supplement Eurostatus with the updating diskettes. Subscribers not wishing to use Maxdata will receive a mini version which allows the data to be converted to one of the customary formats (Lotus, Open, Access, Symphonie, etc.), after which the customer can process the data with his own PC software.

Eurostatus is supplied on 5¼-inch diskettes (double-sided, double density); the updating data are stored in DIFTM format. Customers will require the following hardware:

(i) IBM PC/XT/AT or PS/2, or fully compatible systems,

(ii) at least 512-kB main memory,

(iii) two 360-kB diskette drives or one 360-kB drive plus a hard disk (or disk drives with higher capacity),

(iv) monochrome or colour graphics monitor,

(v) operating system MS-DOS 2.11 (PC-DOS) or later, or MS-OS/2.

The software

As mentioned above, Eurostat's distributor DSI also provides the Maxdata software. As this software is completely menu-driven, the extraction and processing of the desired time-series is extremely simple. The main possibilities are described below.

Extraction and presentation of time series

Choosing time-series is extremely simple: after finding the corresponding code in the classification plan, all that needs to be done is to enter it together with the desired period and the corresponding series appears on the screen.

The same time-series can also be displayed graphically; for this the commands to be entered are the same as for the display of tables. Various types of diagrams are possible, e.g. line diagrams, bar charts and pie charts.

A particularly interesting feature is the possibility of using Maxdata to search for words or phrases. For example, if the word 'consumer price index' is entered a list is obtained of the time series in whose titles the word 'consumer price index' occurs.

This very useful option makes it easy to find the desired time-series.

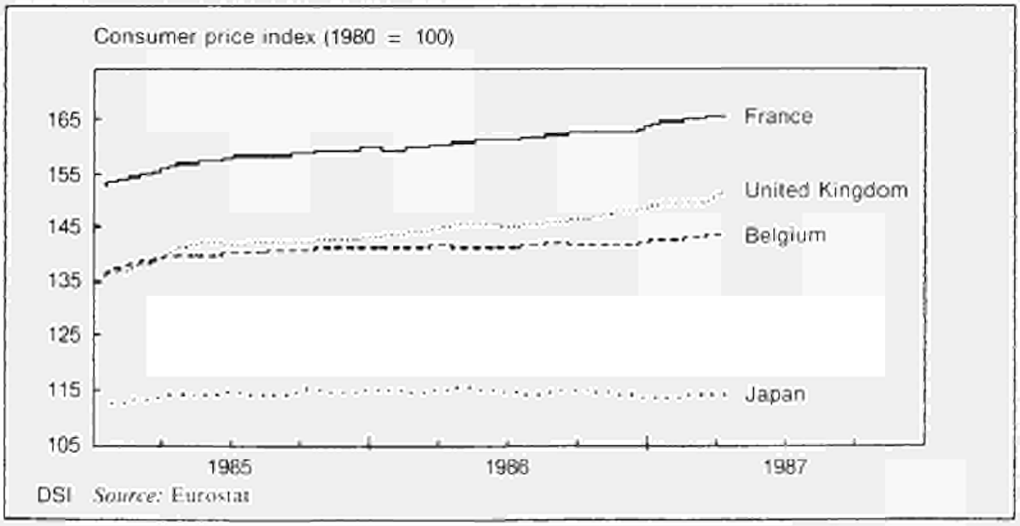
Statistical processing of time-series

Maxdata offers a wide range of statistical methods for processing the time-series. A distinction can be made here between two completely different methods, the analysis of existing values and the generation of forecast values. For the analysis of existing values it is sufficient to enter the code and the period desired to obtain the average value, the standard deviation, etc. It is also possible to link time-series mathematically in order to calculate new time-series. The statistical relationship between two time-series can be calculated and displayed in a scatter diagram. Forecasts are also possible with Maxdata: once the statistical method (OLS or FOCO), the independent variable and the causal variable have been chosen, the system calculates forecast trends and multiple regressions.

14943040 — Consumer price index (1980 = 100)
France
Source: Eurostat

1984				
1. — 4.:	144.500	145.400	146.400	147.300
5. — 8.:	148.100	148.800	149.800	150.600
9. — 12.:	151.300	152.300	152.800	153.100
1985				
1. — 4.:	153.900	154.700	155.800	156.900
5. — 8.:	157.700	158.300	158.900	159.100
9. — 12.:	159.300	159.800	160.100	160.300
1986				
1. — 4.:	160.400	160.000	160.400	161.000
5. — 8.:	161.400	161.900	162.100	162.300
9. — 12.:	162.900	163.300	163.500	163.700
1987				
1. — 4.:	165.200	165.500	165.700	166.500

Example of a Maxdata table



Example of a Maxdata graphic

It is particularly worth noting that the statistical processing is also completely menu-driven, which makes it very simple to calculate time-series and their statistical indicators.

Management of time-series

The facilities described above (extraction, display and statistical processing) are supported by a large number of useful auxiliary functions. For example, users can store their own time-series under names they have chosen themselves (for which alphabetical characters can be used as well as numerical codes). For each time-series comments can also be entered (three lines of up to 50 characters). These comments and the name of the time-series can of course be changed as desired, or the whole time-series can be deleted.

A very important function is the updating of time-series: after the code and the period to be updated have been entered, new values can be entered and old values changed or deleted. This function is also used for the monthly updates: the customer transfers the contents of the updating diskette to his working memory and uses these data to update the existing Eurostatus values.

Other functions allow time-series to be exchanged between Maxdata and other systems: time-series can be imported into Maxdata from other data banks (also via hosts) and stored there, or they can be exported from Maxdata to the user's own PC to be processed using his own software.

The most important feature of the Maxdata software is the guidance to the user: at each point in the search the system shows the possible answers and also provides help if necessary with the syntax of data input. Operator errors do not lead to a break in the program but are simply ignored by the software. This makes the system simple to use, particularly for inexperienced or occasional users.

The software is available initially in English, French and German. Other language versions can be added if necessary.

The future

In order to draw attention to the existence of the new diskette service, a variety of activities are planned. Particular importance is of course attached to the Infodial (Paris), Online (London) and Databas (Stockholm) exhibitions, at which Eurostat will also present this new service. In addition seminars and mailshot campaigns are being organized.

With a view to spreading this service as widely as possible, partners are being sought for distribution in the Member States and overseas.

The advantages of having such partners are obvious: a precise understanding of the national market and customer service on the spot and in the local language are of decisive importance in ensuring the wide distribution of Eurostat data.

Eurostatus is, however, only the first step in the supply of data on diskette. Starting in 1988, it is planned to distribute 'Eurostatistics' (all of the data in which are taken from Cronos) and selected data from the Cronos, Regio and Comext data banks in this way.

Furhter information on the diskette service and prices can be obtained from:

Axel Szauer,
Statistical Office
of the European Communities,
Division A3,
PO Box 1907,
L-2920 Luxembourg,
Tel. 4301-3526.

Introduction of the Harmonized System in external trade statistics

The Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, known as the Harmonized System (HS), was ratified on the 22 September in Brussels by the Community and a sufficient number of Member States to be set into force on 1 January 1988.

The United States, Canada, Japan and the EFTA countries have all participated in the development of the system. It can be expected, therefore, that there will be a substantial increase in the comparibility of international trade statistics.

As part of the Harmonized System, the so-called combined nomenclature (CN) will be applied to Community external trade statistics from 1 January 1988 onwards. This nomenclature has been implemented by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7. 9. 1987). The CN is structured into some 9 500 subheadings at an eight-digit level and will satisfy both tariff and statistical needs.

All questions concerning the introduction of the new nomenclatures in external trade statistics can be addressed to the Directorate of external trade statistics:

Office for external trade information,
J. Libouton and R. Dozy,
Tel. 4301-2975/3154.

More detailed information about this new development, together with the new publication programme of Eurostat will be published in the next issue of *Eurostat news.*

Parliamentary questions

Written Question No 1569/86
by Mr Ray MacSharry (RDE—IRL)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 91/29)

Subject: Information on regional agricultural trends

Studies commissioned by the European Commission have revealed that any assessment of the CAP in the context of regional policy is constrained by the absence of centralized information in the Community on production and agricultural incomes compiled at regional level.

Can the Commission make a statement on progress towards remedying this defect?

Answer given by Mr Pfeiffer
on behalf of the Commission

(26 November 1986)

In order to make good the lack of centralized and harmonized regional information on agricultural production and incomes, the Statistical Office of the European Communities has carried out work in three areas in recent years:

— promotion of a single nomenclature of the regions for all Community statistics having a regional aspect (this is the Nomenclature of Statistics of Territorial Units (NUTS)),

— preparation of economic accounts of agriculture at regional level NUTS 1 or NUTS 2, providing a detailed breakdown of final production and the data required for the calculation of the various farm income indicators traditionally referred to in Community policy-making (gross and net value-added, at market prices and at factor cost; compensation of employees; rents; interest). Regional accounts of this kind are now available at Community level for 1982, 1983 and 1984, but there is a great deal of work still to be carried out, in particular with regard to Greece, Spain and Portugal,

— constitution of a Regio regional data base, providing from a single source the main regional information available at Community level.

Written Question No 1067/86
by Mr Friedrich Graefe zu Baringdorf (ARC—D)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 124/08)

Subject: Changes in milk production in the European regions following the introduction of the Community dairy quota system

Can the Commission give details of the average change, compared with the years before 1983, in the size of dairy herds (in dairy farms with less than 20 cows and dairy farms with more than 20 cows) in the individual regions of Europe since the introduction of the dairy quota system?

Answer given by Mr Andriessen on behalf of the Commission

(20 November 1986)

Since the introduction of the additional levy system as from April 1984, the number of holdings with less than 20 dairy cows and those with more than 20 cows respectively has developed, between 1983 and 1985, as follows:

Development between 1983 and 1985 of number of holdings with less than and more than 20 dairy cows

1 000

	Number of holdings with < 20 dairy cows		Number of holdings with ≥ 20 dairy cows		Total number of dairy cow holdings	
	1983	1985	1983	1985	1983	1985
Germany	301.1	266.4	96.1	102.5	397.2	368.9
France	287.5	189.4	139.9	139.3	427.4	328.7
Italy	389.7	345.0[1]	34.4	39.5[1]	424.1	384.5[1]
Netherlands[1]	16.4	14.8	44.7	43.2	61.1	58.0
Belgium	28.5	24.4	20.5	20.4	49.0	44.8
Luxembourg	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.3
United Kingdom	12.1	8.5	46.3	44.4	58.4	52.9
Ireland	58.1	48.1	28.2	28.7	86.3	76.8
Denmark	15.0	13.1	20.5	18.7	35.5	31.8
Greece	76.4	72.5	1.0	0.9	77.4	73.4

[1] Provisional estimate.

However, it should be noted that the above-shown development reflects the general tendency experienced in the past, i.e. the diminution of the number of small holdings and increase in number of bigger holdings, and that the development directly linked to the introduction of the additional levy system and national cessation schemes cannot be isolated.

Written Question No 1011/86
by Mr Arturo Escuder Croft (ED—E)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 112/22)

Subject: Unemployment rates in the island regions

Unemployment rates in the island regions have specific characteristics and in many cases are higher than the average for the country to which the regions concerned belong.

In order to make it possible to compare the situation in the different island regions, will the Commission say what the estimated unemployment rate for 1985 was in each of the island regions of the European Economic Community?

Answer given by Mr Pfeiffer
on behalf of the Commission

(21 October 1986)

With respect to the island regions of the Community, the harmonized unemployment rates as estimated by Eurostat for April 1985 are as follows:

Corsica 16.2%
Sicily 15.7%
Sardinia 22.1%
Crete 4.9%
Aegean Islands 5.9%
Balearic Islands 13.4%
Canary Islands 27.7%
Azores not available
Madeira not available
Scottish Islands 10.9%
Bornholm 8.1%

These estimates are based on the Community labour force sample survey and national data on registered unemployment. They use as denominator the civilian working population living in private households.

Written Question No 1762/86
by Mr Pierre Bernard-Reymond (PPE—F)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 133/67)

Subject: Number of cars in the Member States of the European Community

Can the Commission say how many cars there are on the roads throughout the 12 Member States of the Community in each of the following categories:

4 horsepower or less,

5-7 horsepower,

8-9 horsepower,

10-11 horsepower,

12-16 horsepower,

17 horsepower and over?

Answer given by Mr Clinton Davis
on behalf of the Commission

(4 February 1987)

The Commission does not have available information according to the French fiscal engine capacity classes requested but does have data broken down by cubic capacity (up to 1 400 cc, 1 400 cc to 2 000 cc, over 2 000 cc) for the largest Member States. Details of this are given in tables below.

Table 1

EC 12 — Number of cars in use by engine size and fuel type

The Commission estimates the number of cars on the road in the Community (EC 12) to be 105 million, broken down as follows:

	Cars in use (million)	%
Petrol-engined	96.9	92.1
of which:		
– 1 400 cc	57.2	54.4
1 400 to 2 000 cc	33.6	31.9
+ 2 000 cc	6.1	5.8
Diesel-engined	8.3	7.9
Total	105.2	100

If present trends in diesel car demand continue, the share of diesels should increase steadily over the next 10 years, while the number of petrol-engined cars will remain stable or show only a slight rise.

Table 2

New car sales in the Member States by engine size and fuel type (%) 1985

(% of total car market)

	Germany	France	Italy	United Kingdom	Spain	EC 12
Petrol cars						
– 1400 cc	33	54	63	51	55	50
1400 to 2000cc	36	28	11	39	20	29
+ 2 000 cc	8	3	1	6	2	4
Sub-total	78	85	75	96	76	83
Diesel cars	22	15	25	4	24	17

Total new car market

(million)

Germany	France	Italy	United Kingdom	Spain	EC 12
2.38	1.77	1.75	1.83	0.57	9.58

	Germany	France	Italy	United Kingdom	Spain	EC 12
Total number of cars in use	26.00	21.20	21.25	17.71	9.27	105.2
% diesel	10	9	10	1	6	8

Please note that the percentage breakdown refers to the new car market in 1985 and not the overall total. For the reasons explained above, the current diesel share of cars on the road is below that of the new car market.

PUBLICATIONS

Published

ACP — BASIC STATISTICS — 1987

Theme 1 — Series A: Yearbooks

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.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A6	217	400	EN/FR	ISBN 92-825-7382-6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY BRANCH, 1987

Theme 2 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

Detailed results of the national accounts of the member countries. Data are provided for the operations on goods and services (value-added, earnings of employees, gross fixed capital formation, final consumption of households) as well as the breakdown by branch of employment.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	173	450	EN/FR	ISBN 92-825-7375-3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN 1980-85

Theme 2 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This volume presents the most recent available data on the geographical breakdown of the balance of payments of each European Community country and of the United States and Japan.

The balances of the European Community countries are also given, where possible, in the form of totals relating to the 10 Member States (EUR 10) as a whole.

The data are expressed in million ECU; they are presented according to the Eurostat balance of payments and geographical breakdown schemes, and cover the period 1980 to 1985. The figures are preceded by a note concerning the drawing up of the balance of payments of the Community institutions.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	248	750	EN/FR	ISBN 92-825-7281-1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY SECTOR 1970-84

Theme 2 — Series A: Yearbooks

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).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 376	1 000	EN/FR	ISBN 92-825-6992-6

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC STATISTICS IN GABORONE (BOTSWANA) 6 to 10 APRIL 1987

Theme 2 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication contains some 30 papers relating to the need for macroeconomic statistics in African countries, which were presented at a conference held in Gaborone (Botswana) from 6 to 10 April 1987. Participants were drawn from seven countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Mali, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and included a wide spectrum of producers and users from statistical offices, finance ministries, planning institutes and central banks as well as technical assistance personnel from international or national statistical offices.

In addition to the participants' own papers, the volume includes a summary of the discussions which took place at the conference.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 300	600	EN (only)	ISBN 92-825-7600-0

WORLD COMPARISONS OF PURCHASING POWERS AND REAL PRODUCT FOR 1980 PHASE IV OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROJECT

Theme 2 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This study presents the work carried out in 1980 on world level in the field of the purchasing power parities and the comparisons of the real gross domestic product.

In addition to the description of the methods used for this work the results for the GDP and its use are given and also the detailed results for the different regions of the world taking part in the comparison.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	119	400	FR	ISBN 92-825-7444-X

The English version of this document has been published in May 1986 by the United Nations. Reference No ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/42. ISBN 92-1-161262-4.

LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY — RESULTS 1985

Theme 3 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The labour force sample survey was carried out in the spring of 1985 in all Member States of the Community pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3530/84 of 13 December 1984.

In this publication, the Statistical Office of the European Communities presents the main results of the survey:

The data cover, in particular:

(i) the total population of private households, the labour force and unemployed persons, by sex and age group;

(ii) employed persons by sex, professional status and branch of activity;

(iii) weekly working hours;

(iv) the main groups of persons seeking employment, by sex, reasons for seeking employment, duration of search and methods used.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	165	300	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-7367-2

LABOUR COSTS 1984 — VOLUME 1: PRINCIPAL RESULTS

Theme 3 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

Results of the 1984 survey on labour costs in industry, commerce, banking and insurance.

Vol. 1 — Global results and cost structure

Vol. 2 — Results by classes and regions.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	256	250	DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL	ISBN 92-825-6576-9

SCHEMES WITH AN IMPACT ON THE LABOUR MARKET AND THEIR STATISTICAL TREATMENT IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Theme 3 — Series D: Studies and analyses

Comparison of the registered unemployed in different Member States is complicated not only by the different definitions of registered unemployed but also by the type and scope of employment measures in individual countries. The study shows for each Member State what employment programmes were being undertaken and how the persons in those programmes were treated for statistical purposes.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	300	400	EN	ISBN 92-825-7496-2

EXTERNAL TRADE — ECSC PRODUCTS 1986

(microfiche)

Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

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

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
micro- fiche		complete series: 250 per microfiche: 50	DE/EN/FR/IT	

FARM STRUCTURE — 1985 SURVEY: MAIN RESULTS

Theme 5 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	300	500	DE/EN/FR/IT	ISBN 92-825-7626-4

This volume presents the main results of the 1985 Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings. It also includes the main results of these surveys since 1966/67.

Information on the methodological basis of this survey has been published separately, and the detailed results for 1985 will be published in the near future on microfiche.

ANALYTICAL TABLES OF EXTERNAL TRADE — NIMEXE — EXPORTS 1986

(13 volumes)

Theme 6 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

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	Agricultural products	92-825-7023-1
Volume B:	Chapters 25—27	Ores and concentrates	92-825-7024-X
Volume C:	Chapters 28—38	Chemicals	92-825-7025-8
Volume D:	Chapters 39—43	Plastics, leather	92-825-7026-6
Volume E:	Chapters 44—49	Wood, paper, cork	92-825-7027-4
Volume F:	Chapters 50—67	Textiles, footwear	92-825-7028-2
Volume G:	Chapters 68—72	Stone, plaster, ceramics, glass	92-825-7029-0
Volume H:	Chapter 73	Pig iron, iron and steel	92-825-7030-4
Volume I:	Chapters 74—83	Other base metals	92-825-7031-2
Volume J:	Chapters 84—85	Machinery and equipment	92-825-7032-0
Volume K:	Chapters 86—89	Transport equipment	92-825-7033-9
Volume L:	Chapters 90—99	Precision and optical instruments	92-825-7034-7
Volume Z:		Countries — Products	92-825-7035-5
Volumes A—L + Z:			92-825-7037-1

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages
A4	± 5 650	1 200 per volume (imp. or exp.) 1 800 2 volumes (1 imp. + 1 exp.) 12 000 series (imp. or exp.) 18 000 series (imp. + exp.)	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL/PT

ANALYTICAL TABLES OF EXTERNAL TRADE — NIMEXE — IMPORTS 1986

(13 volumes)

Theme 6 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

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	Agricultural products	92-825-7010-X
Volume B:	Chapters 25—27	Ores and concentrates	92-825-7011-8
Volume C:	Chapters 28—38	Chemicals	92-825-7012-6
Volume D:	Chapters 39—43	Plastics, leather	92-825-7013-4
Volume E:	Chapters 44—49	Wood, paper, cork	92-825-7014-2
Volume F:	Chapters 50—67	Textiles, footwear	92-825-7015-0
Volume G:	Chapters 68—72	Stone, plaster, ceramics, glass	92-825-7016-9
Volume H:	Chapter 73	Pig iron, iron and steel	92-825-7017-7
Volume I:	Chapters 74—83	Other base metals	92-825-7018-5
Volume J:	Chapters 84—85	Machinery and equipment	92-825-7019-3
Volume K:	Chapters 86—89	Transport equipment	92-825-7020-7
Volume L:	Chapters 90—99	Precision and optical instruments	92-825-7021-5
Volume Z:		Countries — Products	92-825-7022-3
Volumes A—L + Z:			92-825-7036-3

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages
A4	±3 650	1 200 per volume (imp. or exp.) 1 800 2 volumes (1 imp. + 1 exp.) 12 000 series (imp. or exp.) 18 000 series (imp. + exp.)	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL/PT

To be published

REGIONS — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1987

Theme 1 — Series A: Yearbooks

In this publication, the Statistical Office of the European Communities gives the latest statistics on the main aspects of social and economic life in the regions of the Community:

(i) population,

(ii) employment and unemployment,

(iii) education, health and various social indicators,

(iv) economic aggregates,

(v) characteristics of different sectors of the economy: agriculture, industry, energy and the services sector,

(vi) Community's financial participation in investments.

The main regional indicators are also presented in a series of coloured maps.
For the first time, the 'Regions' yearbook covers the Community of Twelve. For Portugal, however, only a few figures are available at regional level.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 240	1 000	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-6990-X

DEFINITIONS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED, 1986

Theme 3 — Series E: Methods

This publication is a general survey of national definitions and the scope of statistics on registered unemployment in the 12 Community countries. It is a reference work, divided into three main sections: general definition of unemployment, establishing its duration and the system of benefit.

This edition amends and continues the corresponding 1982 and 1984 publications.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 120	350	ES	ISBN 92-825-7354-0
			DA	ISBN 92-825-7355-9
			DE	ISBN 92-825-7356-7
			GR	ISBN 92-825-7357-5
			EN	ISBN 92-825-7358-3
			FR	ISBN 92-825-7359-1
			IT	ISBN 92-825-7360-5
			NL	ISBN 92-825-7361-3
			PT	ISBN 92-825-7362-1

GAS PRICES 1980 – 1987

Theme 4 — Series D: Studies and analyses

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. Gas 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.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 85	500	EN	ISBN 92-825-7456-3
A4	± 85	500	FR	ISBN 92-825-7457-1

INDUSTRY — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1987

Theme 4 — Series A: Yearbooks

The present publication contains a selection of series of industrial statistics covering the following domains: structure and activity, investments, data by size of enterprises, short-term trends, and external trade.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 250	950	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-7488-1

EXTERNAL TRADE — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1987

Theme 6 — Series A: Yearbooks

The present yearbook contains the main series from 1958 to 1986 of the external trade statistics of the European Community. It provides general information on the position of the EC in world trade and in the trade of third countries and of the trends in trade broken down by country and by commodity.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 160	370	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-7603-5

CARRIAGE OF GOODS 1985 — ROAD

Theme 7 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

Statistics on goods traffic by road, carried on vehicles registered in the Member States.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 150	550	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-7498-9

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY RAILWAY, 1985

Theme 7 — Series: Accounts, surveys and statistics

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

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	186	750	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-7366-4

Periodicals [1]

► **Monthly bulletins**

EUROSTATISTICS — DATA FOR SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Theme 1 — Series B: Short-term trends

Eurostatistics is the monthly report on short-term economic development.

Four kinds of information are published in *Eurostatistics.*

(i) an article 'In brief' which looks at the latest trends in the data available;

(ii) a visual presentation of the most important economic series for the Community, the 12 Member States, the USA and Japan;

[1] From 1 January 1987 a supplement with translations of those languages which are not published regularly, will be added to one of the first issues of the year in order to enable all readers to understand the contents of the periodical bulletins. The languages mentioned in the following pages are the languages in which the periodicals are regularly published.

(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.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	94	2 000 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR	ISSN 0252-8266

REPORTS ON ACP COUNTRIES

Theme 1 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

Eurostat's series of 'Reports on ACP countries' are based on reports compiled by the Statistical Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, and published in that institutions' 'Statistik des Auslandes' (Statistics of foreign countries) series. The aim is to provide detailed information on these countries, about which the general public in the European Community is very poorly informed, at a time when ACP-EEC relations are intensifying and improving as a result, in particular, of the conclusion of the 3rd Lomé Convention.

To make this information available to a wider international readership Eurostat is publishing this European version in French and English (and possibly, at a later stage, in Spanish).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
C5	100	2 800 ann. sub.	EN/FR	

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES — MONTHLY

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

This bulletin can be obtained by subscription which includes:

(i) 12 monthly issues giving the general index;

(ii) 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 quarterly supplements will appear in March, June, September and December and will contain monthly and annual figures for 1982 to 1987 for the 12 EC countries and the United States.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	45	ann. sub. 1 700	EN	ISSN 1010-2779
			FR	ISSN 1010-2787

ECU-EMS INFORMATION — MONTHLY

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

This new publication supplies a series of ECU indicators which refer to the official and private use of the ECU.

The monthly evolution of the ECU exchange rate and the bilateral divergencies of the currencies participating in the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS are shown. The latter is presented as a graphic.

Price indices adapted to the ECU and EC currencies are calculated also. Concerning the capital markets, two tables are devoted to the interests and issues of securities denominated in ECU.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	9	ann. sub. 1 100	DE	ISSN 1011-0860
A4	9	ann. sub. 1 100	EN	ISSN 1011-0844
A4	9	ann. sub. 1 100	FR	ISSN 1011-0836
A4	9	ann. sub. 1 100	IT	ISSN 1011-0852

UNEMPLOYMENT — MONTHLY

Theme 3 — Series B: Short-term trends

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

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	10	900 ann. sub.	DE	ISSN 0252-9890
A4	10	900 ann. sub.	EN	ISSN 0252-9920
A4	10	900 ann. sub.	FR	ISSN 0252-9912
A4	10	900 ann. sub.	IT	ISSN 0252-9904

ENERGY — MONTHLY STATISTICS

Theme 4 — Series B: Short-term trends

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.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	70	2 300 ann. sub.	EN/FR	ISSN 0258-3569

INDUSTRIAL TRENDS — MONTHLY STATISTICS

Theme 4 — Series B: Short-term trends

This publication provides information, updated monthly, on industrial activity in the European Community. The first chapter gives indices for industrial production, turnover, new orders, number of employees, wages and salaries. The data are given for each industrial branch and for industry as a whole, and include indices for the value of imports and exports for these branches.

Chapter 2 contains indicators on the situation in the building and civil engineering sector. A further chapter gives producer price indices for manufacturing industry.

Statistics which are not published regularly may be given in an annex or in the form of an additional chapter in some issues. There are also supplements dealing with methodology and for retrospective series. The main results are illustrated by numerous graphs.

The data are taken directly from the ICG domain of the Cronos data bank between the 20th and 25th of each month and the bulletin appears at the beginning of the following month.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	60	1 800 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR	ISSN 0258-1922

IRON AND STEEL — MONTHLY

Theme 4 — Series B: Short-term trends

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.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	21	1 400 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR	ISSN 0348-7559

EXTERNAL TRADE — MONTHLY STATISTICS

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

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.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	160	4 000 ann. sub.	EN/FR	ISSN 0378-3723

TRENDS IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES — RETAIL SALES — REGISTRATION OF CARS

Theme 7 — Series B: Short-term trends

A new publication, replacing that published up to December 1986 entitled *Retail sales — Index numbers.* This bulletin continues the publication of volume indices for all retail sales in nine Community countries, the United States and Japan. Every three months monthly indices are also published for the volume of retail sales in three groups of products — food, clothing and household equipment. Finally, every three months the publication contains indices for the number of registrations of new private cars and commercial vehicles in all 12 Member States.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	14	600 ann. sub.	EN/FR	ISSN 1010-1748
A4	14	600 ann. sub.	ES/DE	ISSN 1010-1756

► Quarterly bulletins

QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

Principal national accounts aggregates on a quarterly basis. Volume and price trends. Comparison between the Community as a whole, those Member States which compile quarterly accounts, the United States and Japan. Commentary and graphs.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	9	400 ann. sub.	DE	ISSN 1010-1780
A4	9	400 ann. sub.	EN	ISSN 1010-1764
A4	9	400 ann. sub.	FR	ISSN 1010-1772

MONEY AND FINANCE

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

This publication consists of two parts: one containing a number of structural financial indicators, covering the period 1976 to 1986 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.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	80	1 600 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR	ISSN 0255-6510

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — QUARTERLY DATA

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

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. Issue No 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.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	120	1 200 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR	ISSN 0255-6510

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION — QUARTERLY STATISTICS

Theme 4 — Series B: Short-term trends

Statistics of industrial production by product. Annual and quarterly data on production of industrial products in the Member States of the EC.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	200	1 000 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR	ISSN 0254-0649

IRON AND STEEL — QUARTERLY STATISTICS

Theme 4 — Series B: Short-term trends

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.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	75	3 100 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR	ISSN 0378-7672

ANIMAL PRODUCTION — QUARTERLY STATISTICS

Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends

Statistics on:

1. meat: slaughterings, external trade and gross indigenous production in head of livestock and tonnes;
2. eggs and poultry: eggs placed in incubation, chicks hatched, external trade and chicks placed;
3. milk and milk products: milk collected, milk products obtained, survey results, supply balance sheets, forecasts, etc.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	130	2 200 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR	ISSN 0250-6580

CROP PRODUCTION — QUARTERLY STATISTICS

Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends

The most recent data on:

1. land use, arable crops (areas, yields and production) and fruit and vegetable production;
2. weather conditions;
3. supply balance sheets, plant products and fruit.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	180	2 200 ann. sub.	EN/FR	ISSN 0378-3588

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

Microfiche

Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends

The microfiche 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 the Community (without Portugal). 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 microfiche cover the past two years. Where no monthly series exist, the tables show the annual prices for 1977 to 1986 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 dairy industry. The purchase prices of the means of agricultural production relate to the prices paid by farmers for feedingstuffs, fertilizers and fuels.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4		1 800 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR/IT	ISSN 0254-3834

NIMEXE-EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES SCE 1111/1112

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports on the basis of the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the European Communities and for statistics on trade between Member States (Nimexe) with the following characteristics:

- values and quantities (Nimexe 6);
- supplementary units (Nimexe 6 US);
- all statistical systems together;
- no threshold;
- quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR	

NIMEXE-EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — PROCESSING TRAFFIC — SCE 1118/1119

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports on the basis of the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the European Community and statistics on trade between the Member States (Nimexe) with the following characteristics:

- values and quantities (Nimexe 6);
- supplementary units (Nimexe 6 US);
- breakdown according to statistical system;
- no threshold;
- quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR	

NIMEXE-EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES-PRODUCTS SCE 2112

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports on the basis of the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the European Community and for statistics on trade between the Member States (Nimexe) with the following characteristics:

- values and quantities (Nimexe 6/4/2);
- all statistical systems together;
- no threshold;

— quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR	

NIMEXE-EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — PROCESSING TRAFFIC SCE 2119

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports on the basis of the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the European Community and for statistics on trade between Member States (Nimexe) with the following characteristics:

— values and quantities (Nimexe 6/4/2 — processing traffic);

— breakdown according to statistical system;

— no threshold;

— quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR	

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

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports of the Member States of the European Community on the basis of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, rev. 2). These statistics are based on Nimexe data and have the following characteristics:

— values and quantities (SITC 5);

— supplementary units (SITC 5 US);

— all statistical systems together;

— no threshold;

— quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR	

SITC-EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES-PRODUCTS SCE 2311

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports of the Member States of the European Community on the basis of the United Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, rev. 2). These statistics are based on Nimexe data and have the following characteristics:

- values and quantities (SITC 5/4/3/2/1);
- all statistical systems together;
- no threshold;
- quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR	

IMPORTS UNDER THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP) BY PRODUCT AND BY COUNTRY BENEFITING THEREFROM

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

The European Economic Community grants generalized tariff preferences, under agreements concluded within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), for imports of certain products originating in developing countries.

In this publication Eurostat provides data on total imports and imports at preferential rates into each Member State, by value, broken down by group of products and developing country.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
Microfiche				

► **Half-yearly bulletins**

EARNINGS — INDUSTRY AND SERVICES

Theme 3 — Series B: Short-term trends

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).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	250	1 800 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR	ISSN 0259/0492

EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (OUTPUT AND INPUT)

Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends

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 the European Community (without Portugal) and the individual Member States. 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 contains 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 1-1987 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1975 to 1986. 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.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	150	1 500 ann. sub.	DE/EN/FR/IT	ISSN 0250-5967

PUBLISHED

World comparisons of purchasing powers and real product for 1980

Phase IV of the international comparison project

Theme 2 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This study presents the work carried out in 1980 on world level in the field of the purchasing power parities and the comparisons of the real gross domestic product.

In addition to the description of the methods used for this work the results for the GDP and its use are given and also the detailed results for the different regions of the world taking part in the comparison.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	119	400	FR	ISBN 92-825-7444-X

The English version of this document has been published in May 1986 by the United Nations. Reference No ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/42. ISBN 92-1-161262-4.

PUBLISHED

Proceedings of the seminar on economic statistics in Gaborone (Botswana) 6 to 10 April 1987

Theme 2 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication contains some 30 papers relating to the need for macroeconomic statistics in African countries, which were presented at a conference held in Gaborone (Botswana) from 6 to 10 April 1987. Participants were drawn from seven countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Mali, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and included a wide spectrum of producers and users from statistical offices, finance ministries, planning institutes and central banks as well as technical assistance personnel from international or national statistical offices.

In addition to the participants' own papers, the volume includes a summary of the discussions which took place at the conference.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 300	600	EN (only)	ISBN 92-825-7600-0

PUBLISHED

Schemes with an impact on the labour market and their statistical treatment in the Member States of the European Community

Theme 3 — Series D: Studies and analyses

Comparison of the registered unemployed in different Member States is complicated not only by the different definitions of registered unemployed but also by the type and scope of employment measures in individual countries. The study shows for each Member State what employment programmes were being undertaken and how the persons in those programmes were treated for statistical purposes.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	300	400	EN	ISBN 92-825-7496-2

General information on publications

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

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