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News items

Mr Peter M. Schmidhuber appointed Member of the Commission responsible for Eurostat

The representatives of the governments of the Member States have appointed, as a Member of the Commission of the European Communities, Mr Peter M. Schmidhuber to replace Mr Alois Pfeiffer, who died on 1 August 1987, for the remainder of Mr Pfeiffer's period of office, i.e. until 5 January 1989. Mr Schmidhuber is responsible for economic affairs, regional policy and the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Born in Munich on 15 December 1931, Roman Catholic, widower, one daugther

Studied law and economic sciences at the University of Munich

1955: Graduated in economics

1956: First State law examination

1960: Second State law examination

1961 – 72: Served in the Bavarian State Ministries of Finance (legal department), Economics and Transport (tax and competition law)

1969 – 71: Head of Department in an industrialists' association

Since 1972 attorney in Munich

Since 1952 member of the CSU

Has held various offices in the party, including member of the CDU/CSU National Steering Committee for small businesses, member of the CSU *Land* Steering Committee

1960 – 66: Honorary Councillor of the City of Munich

1965 – 69 and 1972 – 78: member of the *Bundestag*

Inter alia, member of the Economics Committee (responsible for competition law and small businesses) and the committees dealing with tax law reform and fraud; member of the Council of Europe and of the Western European Union Assembly

Since 1978 member of the Bavarian *Landtag*

Since 9 November 1978 State Minister for Federal Affairs and Representative of the State of Bavaria to the Federal Government

Since 1978 member of the *Bundesrat* and *Bundestag* Arbitration Committee and of the North Atlantic Assembly.

International conference of the EC labour force survey

From left to right: Mr E. Malinvaud (Director-General of Insee), Mrs H. Fürst (Head of Eurostat Division E1) and Mr U. Trivellato (Professor at the University of Padova) during the final discussion

'How can the results of the annual EC labour force sample survey be used as an instrument for employment policy?' was the theme of a three-day conference, organized for the Commission by Professor Zighera (University of Nanterre); it took place in the old abbey of Fontevraud in the west of France.

Data producers from National Statistical Offices and Eurostat met data users involved with labour market figures: the latter can be internal users within the Commission (Directorate-General V, for example) official or semi-official services in the Member States (e.g. the *Centraal Planbureau* in the Netherlands) and economists and statisticians from universities and other research institutes active in empirical work.

A long list of topics was tackled. Different approaches to how to describe and quantify structural problems of the labour market were presented: it is only necessary to mention long-term unemployment, discouraged workers, female employment and differentials between the private and the public sector to illustrate this point. Moreover, the improvement and future development of the present surveys as well as the combination of different data sources were found to be of great interest.

J. Sexton (ESRI Dublin, an expert with Eurostat) and M. Hayden (Eurostat Division E1) presented a detailed analysis of the impact of long-term unemployment on private households.

(Photo/report: R. Muthmann)

Seminar — The Community labour force survey in the 1990s — Luxembourg, 12 to 14 October 1987

From 12 to 14 October 1987, Eurostat organized a seminar on the Community labour force survey in the 1990s. This seminar, introduced by the then acting Director-General of Eurostat, Mr D. Harris, and chaired by the Director-General of INE (the Spanish national statistical office), Mr Ruiz-Castillo, brought together about 80 participants from 24 different countries and international organizations. Such occasions enable producers of statistics to meet their users, and thus better understand both their current needs and their likely demands for new figures in the medium and long term. The seminar also benefited from the presence of representatives of non-EEC member countries, such as the USA, Canada, and the Nordic countries, where there is a long experience with labour force surveys.

The seminar considered both the strengths and weaknesses of the Community labour force survey and discussed the future direction it might take.

The introduction of an annual Community survey is certainly one of the most notable advances in recent years. The survey now offers a realistic alternative to statistics derived from administrative registers. None the less, the two sources are not — and, indeed, cannot be — completely reconciled with one another, the approaches being fundamentally different. Concerning unemployment data in particular, it is nevertheless certain that a combination of the two sources will allow the establishment of series more comparable than those derived solely from national sources.

The introduction of a quarterly or monthly Community survey still faces major financial obstacles, particularly in view of the budgetary difficulties in several Member States.

Several participants requested that questions on income be part of the survey. While the importance of this factor in socio-economic analysis cannot be denied, it is a delicate topic, whose inclusion in the survey could provoke higher non-response rates in some countries.

Overall, the seminar participants declared themselves satisfied with the quality of the Community survey, and considered its continuance during the 1990s to be of vital importance. It would be inconceivable to do without such a rich, flexible, and reliable source of labour market information. The labour force survey results should be made more widely available, and used more frequently.

The seminar proceedings will be published shortly by Eurostat.

A new classification system for the external trade statistics of the Community and the statistics of trade between Member States

J. Heimann[1]

Introduction

From 1 January 1988 a new goods nomenclature, the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), is being applied worldwide for the purposes of customs tariffs and external trade statistics. This nomenclature is the product of extensive drafting and conversion work, in which the United States, Canada, Japan and the EFTA countries also played a part.

The transition from the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) to the Harmonized System cannot, however, be compared with earlier nomenclature changes. The scale of the changes is in itself exceptional. However, the real distinguishing feature of the new classification system is its multi-functional design, which allows it to meet both customs tariff and external trade statistics requirements, while at the same time providing a basis for further applications (eg. as a basis for freight tariffs and production statistics). The Harmonized System thus occupies a key position in the reorganization of the overall system of international economic classifications.

Like all other Contracting Parties to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, the Community and its Member States are obliged to base their customs tariffs and external trade statistics on the Harmonized System. This requirement has been met through the establishment of the Combined Nomenclature (CN). As a combined tariff and statistical nomenclature, the Combined Nomenclature is a new departure, since the Community has hitherto used two distinct classifications, the Common Customs Tariff and the Nimexe. Under Council Regulation No 2658/87 (EEC) of 23 July 1987, application of the Combined Nomenclature is obligatory for all Member States from 1 January 1988, and as of this date users of statistics will be provided with data on the structure of goods in the Community's external trade and in trade between its Member States on the basis of the new nomenclature. The principal features of the new system are outlined below.

Why a new nomenclature?

The decision to establish a new nomenclature dates from the early 1970s, by which time a whole series of problems had already arisen which could not be solved through revision of the system. One problem was that the CCCN, which had been introduced through an International Convention in 1950, could not keep pace with the rapid advances in technology during the subsequent decades. Many of today's internationally-traded products (e.g. pocket calculators, video recorders, micro-

[1] J. Heimann is an administrator in the 'Statistical methods and classifications' division of Eurostat.

processors, space industry products) were not then in existence. The integration of such products into the existing nomenclature frequently proved difficult, and as time passed the need for an up-to-date, technologically representative and adaptable nomenclature, whose various subdivisions would reflect more accurately the changing magnitudes and structures of international trade flows, became ever more apparent.

A further serious drawback of the CCCN was that it was not used by the largest trading nation, the United States, or by other industrialized countries such as Canada. Such a situation is doubly undesirable, since increased time and effort is expended on recording goods traded with countries using a different nomenclature (due to the need to reclassify — i.e. redesignate and recode — the goods in question) and international trade negotiations are impeded (due to insufficiently comparable external trade figures, differing interpretations in matters of classification or lack of transparency as regards the effects of tariff concessions).

These drawbacks of the old system will be overcome with the introduction of the Harmonized System,[1] which, in addition to its worldwide use and adaptation to technological progress, has the further advantage of meeting in a single publication the requirements of customs authorities and statisticians alike.

As a result of the increased attention paid to statistical requirements and to the closer equivalence between the Harmonized System and the new United Nations external trade nomenclature, the SITC Rev. 3, classification problems have (with the exception of HS heading 27.10) been virtually eliminated. Thus, the subdivisions of the SITC Rev. 3 are, in essence, simply aggregates of the smallest elements of the Harmonized System structured in terms of economic activities or production techniques. The Harmonized System is also the basis for the Central Product Classification (CPC), a United Nations classification forming a link to the UN and Community classifications of economic activities (ISIC and NACE respectively), which is potentially applicable for both production and external trade statistics. The reorganization of the classification systems will thus facilitate the combining of external trade and production statistics at international level (e.g. for calculating market penetration rates, drawing up supply balance sheets, etc.).

Structure of the new classification system

The Harmonized System

The Harmonized System is divided into sections, chapters, headings and subheadings. The sections are identified by roman numerals, while two-digit, four-digit and six-digit numerical codes are used for the chapters, headings and subheadings respectively. Like its predecessor, the CCCN, the Harmonized System is hierarchically structured. This applies not just to the goods groupings themselves but also to the numerical codes.

Because the codes are hierarchically structured, the various aggregation levels (with the exception of the sections) can be formed by truncating the HS code appropriately. Approximately a quarter of all HS headings are broken down no further, and in such cases two final zeros are added to the four-digit code. Five-digit subheadings which are not further subdivided are assigned one final zero.

Although the five-digit code represents a specific level of aggregation, this classification level is identified in the Harmonized System only by a simple dash before the product description. Under Article 4 of the Inter-

[1] A detailed analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the Harmonized System can be found in Lux, M., and Reiser, B., *Das Harmonisierte System zur Bezeichnung und Codierung der Waren des Internationalen Handels*, Bundesanzeiger 1986, No 200a, p. 69 *et seq.*

national Convention, subheadings identified in this way may be applied by developing countries instead of the six-digit subheadings. By allowing developing countries to apply the Harmonized System partially, account is taken of these countries' special situation as regards administrative structures and patterns of external trade.

Structure of the old and new classification systems

Old system	Aggregation levels	Code	Number of units	New system	Aggregation levels	Code	Number of units
CCCN	Section	Rom. num.	21	HS	Section	Rom. num.	21
	Chapter	2-digit	99		Chapter	2-digit	97
	Heading No	4-digit	1011		Heading	4-digit	1241
					Subheading	5-digit	3558
					Subheading	6-digit	5019
CCT	Heading No	4-digit + alpha-numerical	4100 (approx.)				
Nimexe	Nimexe code	6-digit	7990	CN	Subheading	8-digit	9506

The Harmonized System's most striking change *vis-à-vis* the CCCN is its additional breakdown of the four-digit codes, which has led to an almost fivefold increase in the number of smallest classification units. It is this increase in the level of detail which gives the Harmonized System its functional versatility, particularly as regards statistical requirements. The very substantial degree to which account was taken of Community interests in the negotiations on the Harmonized System is reflected in the relatively high proportion of six-digit HS subheadings which tally in content with the former six-digit Nimexe codes.

An integral and legally binding component of the Harmonized System are the explanatory notes to the sections, chapters and subheadings. These define the scope of each classification unit and are thus of help when doubts arise as to the classification of particular goods. Also legally binding are the 'General rules for the interpretation of the Harmonized System', which contain general instructions on how to proceed in matters of classification and rules concerning the scope of headings and subheadings in particular cases.

Combined Nomenclature

Until the end of 1987, two distinct but hierarchically related nomenclatures were used in the Community for tariff and statistical purposes, namely the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) on the one hand, and the Nimexe on the other. These nomenclatures were based on two separate Regulations and administered by two unrelated committees. They also applied different coding systems, alphanumerical for the CCT and numerical for the Nimexe. The Regulation governing the CCT could be amended in the course of the year, while that governing the Nimexe remained in force unchanged for a full calendar year. As a result, temporary divergences arose between the two nomenclatures, which should not really be allowed in hierarchically-related systems.

This duality as regards tariff and statistical nomenclatures is eliminated with the introduction of the Combined Nomenclature, which takes over unchanged the essential classification structure of the Harmonized System, thereby reflecting the Community's adherence to the principles underlying the development of that system.

Work on the Combined Nomenclature consisted above all in adapting the smallest classification units of the CCT and the Nimexe — in so far as these units were not themselves in need of revision — to the predetermined structure of the Harmonized System. Due to the scale of the changes which the Harmonized System involved, these frequently complex adaptations could not always be effected in such a way as to ensure the equivalence of old and new smallest units.[1]

The Combined Nomenclature (Chapters 1 to 97) contains 9 506 purely numerical, eight-digit subheadings, the first six digits of which correspond to the HS code. Chapter 98 has been set aside for special cases or simplifications provided for in Community Regulations, such as the recording of exports of complete industrial plant, while Chapter 99 is intended for special cases or simplifications not provided for in any legally binding form (e.g. confidentiality codes, goods for use in connection with vessels and aircraft, returned goods, postal consignments, etc.). HS subheadings which are not further subdivided are assigned two final zeros.

In supplying the Community with data on their intra-Community trade and exports to non-Community countries, the Member States are obliged to adhere to the classification structure of the Combined Nomenclature. Results for imports from non-Community countries, on the other hand, must be transmitted in accordance with the Integrated Tariff of the European Communities (Taric).[2] The SOEC plans to make the Taric data available in the form of collected tariff statistics.

The Taric is based on the Combined Nomenclature and uses two additional digits to record various Community measures in the field of imports (e.g. tariff quotas, exemptions from duties, tariff preferences, import licences, etc.).

For a number of special measures, such as the levying of variable components, anti-dumping duties or monetary compensatory amounts, an additional four-digit code must be specified. In contrast to the Combined Nomenclature, the Taric nomenclature can be amended in the course of a calendar year. Since in the transition to the Combined Nomenclature the Member States retained the possibility of introducing, in the ninth digit, additional subdivisions for national statistical purposes, the Taric code has been accommodated at digits 10 and 11.

Thus, the goods code to be recorded for the purposes of customs and external trade statistics by the relevant authorities in the Member States takes the following form:

Goods code:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11	12 13 14
15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22	

Digits	1—6	HS
Digits	1—8	CN
Digit	9	National subdivision for statistical purposes
Digits	10—11	Taric
Digits	12—14	National subdivisions for purposes other than statistical
Digits	15—18	Additional Taric code
Digits	19—22	National subdivisions for consumption tax purposes

The code as shown here represents the maximum length provided for in the Single Administrative Document.[3] Its length varies according to the rules governing particular goods or goods movements. Since the code contains a series of national subdivisions, its

[1] For examples, see Lambertz, J., *Neue Warennomenklatur für die Außenhandelsstatistik ab 1988*, Wirtschaft und Statistik 5/1987, pp. 402—404.

[2] See Council Regulation (EEC) No 3367/87 of 9 November 1987, OJ L 321 of 11. 11. 1987, p. 3. In this regard, France, Spain and Portugal have been accorded an extended changeover period.

[3] See Annex I to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2791/86 of 22 July 1986 and the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2793/86 of 22 July 1986, OJ L 263 of 11. 9. 1986, p. 4 and p. 79.

length also varies from one Member State to another. Under Community regulations it may never, however, contain fewer than the eight Combined Nomenclature digits.

Substantive changes *vis-à-vis* the old classification system

The changes introduced by the Harmonized System are so extensive that a few examples and comments must suffice here. There are, for example, a number of cases in which goods previously classified on the basis of their physical composition are now classified on the basis of the end product. A case in point is lamps and lighting fittings, which were spread across numerous chapters in the CCCN in accordance with their distinctive composition (e.g. Chapters 39, 44, 68, 70, 73, 74 and 76) and are covered in the Harmonized System by a single heading (94.05).

A series of updatings has been made in, for example, the textiles and iron and steels sectors (CCCN Chapters 60 and 61 and CCCN Chapter 73 respectively). In so doing, Chapter 73 has been split into two chapters in the Harmonized System due to its size.

A great number of goods which could previously be clearly identified only in the CCT or the Nimexe (e.g. video recorders, anti-freeze agents, carbon paper and self-copy paper) had been included in the Harmonized System at the six-digit or even the four-digit levels. However, although many Nimexe headings can be matched in the Harmonized System, the fact remains that the changeover has ruled out continuation of a significant proportion of the statistical series.

At the two-digit level, the number of chapters whose goods content has remained unaffected by the changeover to the Harmonized System is relatively small. Initial analysis indicates that the HS chapters in question are the following: Chapters 5, 27, 36, 37, 41, 45, 62 (CCCN 61), 66 and 89. Although there have, in fact, been changes within these chapters, no goods from other chapters have been introduced nor have any goods been transferred to other chapters.

Initial analyses also indicate that a comparable CN heading exists for over 40 % of all Nimexe codes. Moreover, no real problems are posed by those cases in which a single Nimexe code has had to be split into a number of CN subheadings. This means that there should be no real difficulty in continuing the statistical series for approximately 50 % of all Nimexe headings, but a degree of information loss (e.g. as a result of conflating several Nimexe codes in a single CN subheading) will have to be accepted for the remainder. For a large number of the headings, comparisons can continue to be made only at the higher aggregation levels.[1]

Aids to use of the nomenclature

As was the case for the CCCN, aids are available for the interpretation and application of the Harmonized System. These comprise the following:

(i) *The explanatory notes to the HS.* These are published by the Customs Cooperation Council and are a valuable aid in ensuring that goods are uniformly classified. They are not, however, legally binding;

(ii) *The collection of classification opinions.* These are issued by the Customs Cooperation Council and consist of individual decisions regarding the classification of very particular and not obviously classifiable goods;

(iii) *The alphabetical index.* This is a list of all goods mentioned in the nomenclature itself and in the explanatory notes;

[1] See following article.

(iv) *The CCCN-HS and HS-CCCN correlation tables.* These tables show where goods classified under a four-digit code in the CCCN are to be classified at the six-digit level in the Harmonized System, and vice versa. They serve as a useful guide for a wide variety of purposes (e.g. in comparisons of statistical results or of rates of duty in the CCCN and the HS) and facilitate the conversion tasks required of reporting authorities. However, tables of equivalence can never be so exhaustive as to take account of all conceivable combinations and should therefore be used with a degree of caution.

Virtually the same aids are available for the interpretation and application of the Combined Nomenclature, i.e.:

(i) *The explanatory notes to the Combined Nomenclature.* Until the introduction of the Combined Nomenclature, explanatory notes existed only for the CCT and not for the Nimexe. By contrast, the explanatory notes to the Combined Nomenclature apply to both tariff and statistical subheadings.

(ii) *The Nimexe-CN and CN-Nimexe correlation tables.* These tables are a major aid in facilitating the transition from the Nimexe to the CN. They are not legally binding for purposes of classification, which can only be carried out on the basis of the statutory texts. For statistical purposes, the SOEC also plans to draw up additional correlation tables between the CN and the SITC Rev. 3, the SITC Rev. 2, the NACE and the NST/R.[1]

(iii) *An alphabetical index.* Although work on this is currently under way in the SOEC, it is not yet possible to say when it will be published.

[1] NACE = General industrial classification of economic activities within the European Community;
NST/R = Standard goods classification for transport statistics.

In order to ensure uniform application of the Combined Nomenclature, reference can also be made to rules concerning classification, decisions of the European Court of Justice on questions of classification and decisions and opinions of the Nomenclature Committee; these will, however, only come to be of importance after a certain period of time.

Administration of the nomenclatures

The Harmonized System

The Harmonized System is administered by a committee known as the Harmonized System Committee, which is composed of representatives from each of the Contracting Parties. Its main functions include the drawing up of proposals for amendment of the nomenclature and the drafting of explanatory notes, classification opinions and other advice on the interpretation of the Harmonized System.

Proposals for amendment are examined by the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) which, provided no objection has been raised by a Council Member State which is a Contracting Party to the Convention, recommends them to the Contracting Parties. If an objection is raised, the proposal for amendment in question must be referred back to the Committee, since the Council itself has no power to amend proposals. Amendments recommended by the Council are deemed to have been approved if no objection has been raised by the Contracting Parties within six months of the relevant notification or if objections which have been raised are withdrawn within the same period of time.

Adopted amendments enter into force for all Contracting Parties on 1 January of any given year. However, whether an amendment enters into force in the second or only in the third year following the year of notification depends on the time of year at which notice is given, the reference date being 1 April. If, for example, notice of a recommended amendment is given on 2 May 1988, that amendment will come into force on 1 January 1991, provided no Contracting Party has raised an objection by 1 November 1988. In this way, the Contracting Parties are allowed sufficient time to adapt their tariff and statistical nomenclatures accordingly.

An important change *vis-à-vis* the CCCN Convention is the system of voting adopted by the Committee, under which a Customs and Economic Union and its Member States have the right to only one vote. This means that instead of the 12 votes of its individual Member States, the Community may exercise only one vote.

The Combined Nomenclature

A committee consisting of representatives of the Member States and chaired by a representative of the Commission exists to administer the Combined Nomenclature and the Integrated Tariff of the European Communities (Taric). This committee, known as the Nomenclature Committee, replaces the former committees responsible for the Common Customs Tariff and the Nimexe. Its principal concerns are amendments to the Combined Nomenclature (e.g. adaptations to take account of new developments in technology or trade, alignment with the Harmonized System), problems of classification, the explanatory notes to the Combined Nomenclature and questions relating to the Harmonized System which need to be discussed within the Customs Cooperation Council.

Decisions are taken in accordance with the procedure laid down for the exercise of implementing powers by Community management committees.[1] This means that a vote is taken in the Committee on drafts of the measures to be taken submitted by the Commission, each proposal requiring a qualified majority for its immediate adoption. If such a majority is not achieved, the Council is notified of the measures in question and the Commission defers application of them for a period of three months, during which time the Council is entitled to take a different decision.

The full version of the nomenclature, including the amendments adopted by the Commission or the Council, must be published in the form of a Regulation not later than 31 October and applies from 1 January of the following year. The Combined Nomenclature thus remains unchanged for a full calendar year. If necessary, however, amendments to CN subheadings can be introduced during the year as new subdivisions in the Taric.

[1] See Council Decision No 87/373/EEC of 13 July 1987 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission. The Nomenclature Committee operates in accordance with Procedure II (b).

The processing of external trade statistics — introduction of the Harmonized System

B. Paul[1]

This article deals with the introduction of new classifications into the 'Comext' system for processing and disseminating statistics on the external trade of the Community and trade between Member States.

1. Data transmission

External trade statistics are collected by the Member States and transmitted to the SOEC on standard magnetic tapes in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) 1736/75, amended to take account of changes coming into effect on 1 January 1988 (OJ L 321 of 11.11.1987).

The change in classification means that the system for collecting and processing external trade statistics has to be revised. From next year onwards, trade data should be collected using the Taric nomenclature for extra-Community imports and the Combined Nomenclature (CN), for other flows (intra-Community imports or exports).

A comparison between the current and future formats for transmitting the data collected by the Member States will illustrate the effect of the change:

Current format	**Future format**
• Flows (imports/exports)	• Flows (imports/exports)
• Product code (Nimexe, six-digit)	• Product code 1–6: HS 7–8: CN 9: National code (= 0) For imports from third countries: 10–11: Taric For exports and intra-EEC trade (= 00)
• Partner country code	• Partner country code
• Statististical category 1: Normal import (export) 2: Import for — export following inward processing 3: Import following — export for outward processing	• Statistical category * 1: Normal 3: Outward processing 5: Inward processing, suspension system 6: Inward processing, drawback system
• Value	• Value
• Quantity	• Quantity
• Supplementary units	• Supplementary units

* The change in statistical categories will be presented in the third edition of the External Trade Statistics 'User's guide'.

[1] B. Paul is an administrator in the 'Production of external trade statistics' division of Eurostat.

2. Eurostat publications 1988

The following is a general overview of publications on external trade statistics:

	1987	1988
Yearbook Monthly bulletin and FSS FRIC in Cronos	SITC Rev. 2 (1, 2 digits)	SITC Rev. 3 (1, 2 digits)
Analytical tables Quarterly microfiche	Nimexe 6	CN 8
	Nimexe (6, 4 or 2)	CN (8, 6, 4 or 2)
	SITC Rev. 2 (5, 4, 3, 2, 1)	SITC Rev. 3 (5, 4, 3, 2, 1)
	NACE/CLIO (Nimexe)	NACE/CLIO (CN)
	CCT−6	−
Comext Data base (monthly, quarterly, annual)	Textiles (Nimexe)	Textiles (CN)
	Agricultural production (Nimexe)	Agricultural production (CN)
	Petroleum production (Nimexe)	Petroleum production (CN)

3. Problems

The data newly available will make for:

(i) a better comparison of our figures with those of our trading partners who are also adopting the HS;

(ii) improved harmonization between the commercial and tariff data currently available in Nimexe and the CCT;

(iii) improved accuracy as regards imports from third countries at the level of the 'EX' CCT or Nimexe subheadings defined in most of the current tariff regulations.

However, this change in nomenclature will also bring new problems with comparisons between the systems used before and after 1988 (problems of studying time series):

(i) the references to the Nimexe or the CCT nomenclature in regulations, agreements or offers will have to be replaced by references to the CN. This change may sometimes require negotiations with the parties concerned similar to those which take place when concessions are submitted to the GATT, for which a special Gattlux data base has been developed;[1]

(ii) trade figures using the CN are not directly comparable with previous Nimexe figures;

(iii) the changeovers to the SITC Rev. 2, NACE/CLIO and NTS nomenclatures have to be reviewed.

We have therefore analysed these difficulties, constructed the tools needed to solve them and proposed a solution for the new system which has been accepted by users.

[1] *Eurostat News* No 1/1985.

(i) The Comext system, which has been operating up to now using the Nimexe, will enable the same data to be managed using the CN, and the relevant publications will be drawn up using the CN and the SITC Rev. 3.

(ii) The results expressed in the nomenclatures constructed by users (for agriculture, petroleum, textiles, etc.) and transposed to the CN will still be published.

As regards the problem of time series, there are various possibilities:

(i) 43% of the Nimexe codes are exactly the same as in the CN;

(ii) 7% are broken down into several CN headings, and in these cases the CN provides more information;

(iii) 7% are aggregated in the CN nomenclature and thus less information is provided;

(iv) 43% are in the m to n relationship and thus trade in the m Nimexe headings has to be compared with trade in the n CN headings. Each of these aggregated groups is called a 'minimum stable aggregate', since these are the smallest sets of products for which trade figures are kept. Of these 43%, 11% of the Nimexe codes belong to aggregated groups totalling 10 codes or less, which leaves 32% of codes with a very complex relationship with the CN.

The following tables show detailed relationships between the Nimexe and the CN.

The following tables give figures for Nimexe and the CN:

Equivalence between Nimexe 1987 and the Combined Nomenclature 1988

Analysis of the 4 654 minimum fixed aggregates

(preliminary tables)

Relationship	No of aggregates	No of Nimexe codes	No of Combined Nomenclature	% of total Nimexe codes	% of total aggregates
Nimexe code to Combined Nomenclature					
1 to 1	3 422	3 422	3 422	43.01	73.53
1 to 2	413	413	826		
1 to 3	74	74	222		
1 to 4	28	28	112		
1 to 5	12	12	60		
1 to 6	17	17	102		
1 to 7	1	1	7		
1 to 8	6	6	48		
1 to 11	1	1	11		
1 to 12	2	2	24		
1 to 15	1	1	15		
1 to >1	555	555	1 427	6.98	11.93
>1 to 1	240	524	240	6.59	5.16
Aggregates with tot. No of headings < or = 10	330	902	1 031	11.34	
Aggregates with tot. No of headings > 10	107	2 553	3 389	32.09	
>1 to >1	437	3 455	4 420	43.43	9.39
Total	4 654	7 956	9 509	100.00	100.00

Equivalence between the Combined Nomenclature 1988 and Nimexe 1987

Analysis of the 4 654 minimum fixed aggregates

(preliminary tables)

Relationship	No of aggregates	No of Combined Nomenclature	No of Nimexe codes	% of total Combined Nomenclature	% of total aggregates
Combined Nomenclature to Nimexe					
1 to 1	3 422	3 422	3 422	35.99	73.53
1 to 2	203	203	406		
1 to 3	30	30	90		
1 to 4	7	7	28		
1 to >1	240	240	524	2.52	5.16
>1 to 1	555	1 427	555	15.01	11.93
Aggregates with tot. No of headings < or = 10	330	1 031	902	10.84	
Aggregates with tot. No of headings > 10	107	3 389	2 553	35.64	
>1 to >1	437	4 420	3 455	46.48	9.39
Total	4 654	9 509	7 956	100.00	100.00

In each case, the method for calculating the time series consists of comparing trade figures collected according to the Nimexe and the CN. However, the latter is not satisfactory where there are too large aggregates (32% of cases) and the comparison will not be possible in Comext.

In the Comext data base, the system may be used to consult the list of Nimexe 87/CN 88 equivalences on-line together with the list and composition of the 'minimum stable aggregates'. The system can also be used to calculate time series for headings which are directly comparable and for the simple 'minimum stable aggregates'. Beyond a certain threshold, the system will refuse the calculation and refer the user to the tables of equivalence.

For the user wishing to make estimates on his own responsibility, a new system of aggregates has been worked out to enable a comparison to be made by weight, making assumptions about the breakdown of trade flows for the different headings. These flows are, in fact, estimates, and care must be taken, since the estimates depend on all the trade parameters: flow (import/export), reporting country, period, country of origin, statistical category and size (value, quantity) and there is no possible way of simplifying by ignoring the effect of one or other of these parameters.

Similarly, an analysis of the CN-SITC Rev. 2 and the CN-NACE/CLIO equivalence shows that the same heading in the CN may be allocated to more than one heading in the target nomenclature. The results are shown in the following tables:

% CN subheadings	Number of SITC Rev. 2 codes
86 %	1
12 %	2
2 %	> 2

% CN subheadings	Number of NACE/CLIO codes
91 %	1
7 %	2
2 %	> 2

The trade series cannot be published until the equivalences have been analysed in detail.

In order to help users evaluate the impact of this change, Eurostat is making available to them the following three brochures which are also obtainable on magnetic tape:

Theme 6: Foreign trade

Series E: Methods

Nomenclature of goods
Correlation between Nimexe 1987 and the CN 1988

Volume 1: Nimexe 1987 — CN 1988

Volume 2: CN 1988 — Nimexe 1987

Volume 3: Minimum stable aggregates

Eurostat's work and the European agro-industrial sector

Y. Zanatta[1]

1. Why agro-industry?

A large proportion of agricultural produce (around three-quarters) is processed by industry before reaching the consumer. The bulk of the processed products is destined for human consumption, followed by animal feedingstuffs and, finally, products for industrial or other uses.

[1] Y. Zanatta is a principal administrator in the 'Agricultural accounts and structures' division of Eurostat.

The industrial sector, which we will refer to as 'agro-industrial', represents an estimated turnover of twice the value of final agricultural production and employs around two million people.

In order to meet requirements expressed by several of the Commission's Directorates-General (Agriculture, Competition, Industry, Regional policy, etc.), Eurostat has included in its programme the establishment of statistics on the sector which processes and upgrades agricultural products. This was considered a priority in the Sixth SOEC work programme 1985-87, and has retained its priority status in the 1988 programme proposed at the Conference of Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes held in spring 1987.

Meetings with user services have enabled statistical requirements to be more accurately defined.

The initial step is to make best use of existing statistics in whichever sector they are available (public, private, etc.), the creation of new statistical systems (surveys etc.) remaining a medium- or long-term objective.

II. Eurostat's action programme

The eventual aim of the programme, to be developed over the next 10 years, is to create a set of statistics, expressed in terms of both quantity and value.

(a) The areas to be covered are those sectors of agricultural production, industry and trade which process, utilize or market agricultural products and products derived from them.

This includes all processing of agricultural products, whatever their intended purpose (food for human consumption, animal feedingstuffs, other).

(b) Sources of information: all the existing sources — official bodies and institutions (governments, statistical offices, research centres, universities, etc).; Community bodies and institutions, professional (unions, federations, associations, etc.) and private bodies and institutions (research centres, universities, etc.).

(c) The statistics are to be compiled according to the following programme:

(i) structural statistics (supplementing those already in existence) and quantitative statistics (presentation of information on products in the form of balance sheets);

(ii) compilation of quantified product chains enabling each processing stage of agricultural products to be followed up to consumption, thus showing the relationships between agricultural production and the industrial sector;

(iii) preparation of accounts by sector and of detailed input-output tables for the entire agro-industrial sector.

A preliminary general document intended to form the basis for discussion was examined during a working party meeting in May 1987. It outlined the areas to be covered by the agro-industrial statistics, the type of statistics to be produced and a timetable for the work to be carried out. Following discussion, it was agreed that an initial test project should be carried out for three product groups and for quantitative statistics in 1987 and 1988. A study carried out in 1986 and 1987 has already enabled an initial inventory of available data to be produced and given guidelines for the format in which the figures should be presented.

The 'test' products or product groups are milk, cereals, and fruit and vegetables (six types: tomatoes, apples, pears, peaches, oranges and lemons). The work will involve production of quantitative balance sheets and defining and quantifying product chains.

Eurostat has carried out work on producing a general document on methods, methodological problems and the subject field to serve as the basis for future work.

The following work programme with dates has been proposed:

late 1987 early 1988	Preparation of a basic document, definitions and nomenclatures for the 'test' product groups
1988	Work on the products selected — research and examination of available figures, development of a practical method of producing regular statistics at Eurostat, continuation of work on methodology
1989	Presentation of the results and examination to be carried out jointly with the Member States in working parties; continuation of work on the three product groups and work on other products or product groups

Results of the work will progressively be transferred onto computer to form a data bank.

III. Conclusion

This set of statistics on one of the main sectors of economic activity will be one of the key bases for directing Community policy in the context of 1992 and the single market.

Following compilation of statistics on the whole of agricultural activity, it would seem a natural progression for Eurostat to establish statistics on the agro-industrial sector, which is the natural extension of agricultural production.

This will require not only flexibility to make the necessary adaptation and more in-depth knowledge of the actual situation within the Member States, but also awareness on the part of the user.

Taban: How to find the hidden information

(24.11.1987)

A. D. Cunningham[1]

1. Two previous articles[2] sketched the ideas behind the Taban project. The present article tries to illustrate some of their applications and to suggest how they could be used on a large scale on an important part of Eurostat data.

2. The best examples of the application of novel procedures are provided by data of a common kind, and by cases which are neither so simple that the analysis seems trivial, nor so complex that the reader is incapable of seeing for himself that the conclusions of the analysis are in fact true, and so that he would therefore have to take the conclusions on trust. With novel procedures this is just what he is reluctant to do, so examples designed to sell the procedure must be capable of being understood without the procedure.

3. One good example of the application of the Taban procedures is provided by the data on the public expenditure on research and development which is published by Eurostat for CREST,[3] and specifically by Table 6 of that report, which lists for three successive years the R&D financing by the 13 chapters of the nomenclature NABS, for each of nine members countries of EUR 10 (Luxembourg provided no figures). The table can thus be regarded as, either three two-dimensional tables, or as one three-dimensional table. Table 1 below lists the data for 1984 and 1985.

[1] A. D. Cunningham is a principal administrator in the 'Energy and industrial statistics' directorate of Eurostat.

[2] 'The Taban project: an interim report', *Eurostat News* No 1/1987; 'Taban: Simplicity and comparison', *Eurostat News* No 2/1987.

[3] 'Government financing of research and development, 1975—85: an analysis by objectives'. Eurostat 1987. ISBN 92-825-6832-6.

Table 1

R&D financing by chapters of NABS

In '000 EUA, at current values and exchange rates

Objectives NABS	Deutschland BR	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ Belgie	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Greece
1984									
1. Exploration and exploitation of the earth	173 111	133 883	48 595	9 089	14 562	124 935	529	6 207	5 894
2. Infrastructure and general planning of land-use	193 971	279 408	51 411	70 117	14 517	106 357	5 900	8 583	3 418
3. Control of environmental pollution	258 396	34 198	28 570	48 867	12 229	85 944	1 415	5 726	2 474
4. Protection and improvement of human health	279 844	347 805	279 038	37 592	43 002	265 442	4 033	13 213	6 216
5. Production, distribution and rat. utilization of energy	1 318 736	702 158	766 348	71 731	44 310	370 063	1 579	22 834	3 260
6. Agricultural production and technology	178 116	338 346	168 875	76 127	37 655	363 709	25 885	31 304	27 167
7. Industrial production and technology	1 039 989	1 007 033	614 155	143 566	63 707	519 628	18 506	61 758	6 195
8. Social structures and relationships	202 294	144 797	43 538	57 421	29 237	63 475	6 455	13 867	6 822
9. Exploration and exploitation of space	340 508	508 610	215 603	38 649	37 826	133 863	1 387	12 315	514
10. Research financed from gen. univ. funds (GUF)	2 828 027	1 101 624	679 125	718 888	205 852	1 073 437	17 424	133 837	27 312
11. Non-oriented research	991 582	1 302 448	190 750	149 697	64 674	493 426	2 710	60 673	7 370
12. Other civil research	4 163	144 070	2 433	59 807	:	20 431	—	:	708
13. Defence	865 342	3 032 740	280 294	47 560	1 308	3 672 957	—	2 718	3 484
Total expenditure	8 674 078	9 077 119	3 368 735	1 529 112	568 809	7 293 669	85 822	373 036	100 835
1985									
1. Exploration and exploitation of the earth	196 914	144 923	50 310	9 324	15 153	132 697	821	6 367	7 424
2. Infrastructure and general planning of land-use	180 025	307 413	41 830	72 594	15 034	100 347	6 076	9 509	4 000
3. Control of environmental pollution	292 721	46 844	34 803	47 499	12 726	92 183	1 474	6 491	3 537
4. Protection and improvement of human health	284 779	392 317	238 828	37 309	44 748	277 667	4 099	14 379	7 990
5. Production, distribution and rat. utilization of energy	1 189 022	772 923	751 989	69 493	46 109	364 759	1 785	19 960	3 367
6. Agricultural production and technology	186 338	349 865	175 237	70 719	39 184	380 854	27 031	32 726	35 779
7. Industrial production and technology	1 303 544	1 198 909	296 755	159 418	66 293	575 876	21 606	90 554	10 350
8. Social structures and relationships	210 192	253 249	43 943	57 750	30 424	76 755	6 517	16 852	8 329
9. Exploration and exploitation of space	366 838	557 002	260 874	39 240	39 361	113 393	1 395	13 724	528
10. Research financed from gen. univ. funds (GUF)	2 909 782	1 176 951	806 199	711 754	214 445	1 114 680	18 899	139 548	32 433
11. Non-oriented research	1 071 812	1 422 149	289 572	151 286	67 299	560 845	2 849	71 356	9 273
12. Other civil research	7 569	163 953	6 226	65 763	39 359	22 033	—	:	904
13. Defence	1 121 758	3 088 765	369 379	46 502	1 361	4 073 228	—	2 801	3 722
Total expenditure	9 321 290	9 875 265	3 365 944	1 538 653	631 494	7 885 318	92 552	424 268	127 638

3.1 The financing is given in ECU at current values and exchange rates, and the figures are thus homogeneous in the dimensions of the variables, for all the figures are of money, and in the same currency, and they are non-negative. The concepts of proportion and of shares of a total thus make sense with this data.

3.1.1 Both the classifications, by chapters of the nomenclature NABS, and by country are essentially unordered. The distribution of the numbers in the table is highly skew. The data is thus typical of the greater part of Eurostat data, which has characteristics of mass variables, and which takes the form of money, weights, numbers of people, tonne-miles, etc.[1]

3.2 The tables, for 1984 and 1985 are thus typical of Eurostat data and are evidently of modest, but non-trivial size. One could make sense of them by careful reading, and can verify by inspection whether conclusions suggested by the procedures are true. Indeed the body of the CREST report is devoted to an exhaustive interpretation of these tables, and of related tables, expressing the data as percentage of GDP and in terms of ECU per inhabitant, etc. The object of the present analysis is not to discover something new in data which is well understood, but to show how these procedures make it easy to uncover the information present, but more or less hidden, in the data. To achieve this one makes information into a technical term, and gives it a precise definition.[2]

3.3 To be more specific, one wants:

(i) to know how much information there is in the data and where it is located;

(ii) to see whether the information in two related tables is the same information or not, by comparing structures. (A table may contain a lot of information, but be redundant if the same information is available in another table);

(iii) to discover relationships between the categories of the unordered classifications;

(iv) (in some cases, but not here) to decide whether to roll up classifications, and whether to cross-classify variables. (The latter decision is particularly important with data from social surveys);

(v) (in many cases but, again, not here) to detect errors, because any very surprising, i.e. very informative, cell in a preliminary run through the data may well be simply an error.[3]

3.4 The first and most obvious type of comparison is data-to-data comparison between successive years, which is illustrated below.

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[1] With data of this kind, the classic methods of analysis based on the analysis of variance, and measures of association, or correlation coefficients do not work out, and simply taking logarithms to make the distribution more 'normal' is no solution, because it ignores what one cannot ignore, the relative sizes of the variables (the German economy is not the same size as the Irish economy). One needs arithmetically weighted logarithms, and to work with the more intuitive measures of distances between points, than with measures of associations. The least that can be said is that this proposition is a plausible hypothesis, and one can hope that these examples are a demonstration of its value.

[2] The 'information' of a comparison is I, the 'cross-entropy' of the two distributions, i.e. the arithmetically weighted average of the logarithms of the cell by cell ratios. But there are two sets of weights relevant to the comparison, as there are with index numbers, Paasche and Laspeyres. We work primarily with J (from Jeffreys) which is an equivalent of the symmetrized Fisher Index. It has the characteristics of the square of a 'distance' between the structures of the two distributions, and is the analogue of a relative variance, a generalized relative variance.

[3] This is the case with a larger scale application of the same programs to industrial structure data, working with tables 50 times the size of the present data. The first runs made on new data provide powerful error detecting procedures. Only later will it be possible to give an economic interpretation to the output from data known to be free from major error. This industrial data has the same structure as the R&D data, with annual tables for each Member State and two unordered classifications (NACE, and of the economic variables, which are either money, or counts of people). There exists the same possibility of generating a square matrix of distances between Member States, and hence a map. The larger data sets throw up minor problems with the data, which requires pre-editing to eliminate sub-totals and the occasional variable which contains negative numbers, etc.

Table 2

Cross-entropy		Jeffreys' measure
2I	Natural units	J
.022		.022

Equivalent coefficient of variation = 1.1 %

Analysing the surprise values:

The most noteworthy cells are:

High residuals				Low residuals			
Row	Column	Surprise value	Cumulative divergence	Row	Column	Surprise value	Cumulative divergence
7	3	7.6	15.9	13	1	−3.0	6.2
5	1	3.3	22.8	7	1	−2.8	11.9
13	2	1.7	26.3	8	2	−2.1	16.4
4	3	1.3	29.0	11	3	−1.8	20.1

One does not expect structure to change much from one year to another, and this is in fact the case. The change is quantified by Jeffreys' measure J.[1] A value of only 0.02, corresponding to a coefficient of variation of about 1 % is indeed small. The surprise values[2] show where this information, such as it is, is located. Eight cells account for about half the information on the changes in structure. Cells (7, 3) and (13, 1) show much the largest changes.

3.5 The next comparison, made in Table 3 for the 1984 data is with the independence model, i.e. with pro-rated row and column totals, which bring out the difference in pattern between countries.

[1] Statisticians who insist that other people quantify their qualitative judgements may reasonably take some of their own medicine.

[2] The 'surprise values' are the contributions to the information, positive and negative, and standardized by their own root-mean-square. The two questions of *how much information is there?* (measured by 2I or J) and *where is that information located?* (shown by the surprise values) are thus separated.

Table 3

Cross-entropy		Jeffreys' measure
2I	Naturals units	J
.350	Equivalent coefficient of variation = 19.1 %	.315

Analysing the surprise values:

The most noteworthy cells are:

High residuals				Low residuals			
Row	Column	Surprise value	Cumulative divergence	Row	Column	Surprise value	Cumulative divergence
13	6	5.9	10.2	13	1	−4.1	7.0
10	1	3.0	15.4	10	2	−2.8	11.9
13	2	2.2	19.1	13	3	−2.4	16.0
5	3	2.1	22.7	10	6	−1.8	19.0

With a much higher value of J (0.315) it is clear that differences in structure between countries are much more (about 15 times more) important than year-to-year changes. The most important feature of the table is large figures for countries 2 and 6 (France and the United Kingdom) for row 13 (defence), with the corollary that their expenditure on row 10 (universities) is shown as particularly low. The inverse phenomenon is shown by Germany, which has particularly high expenditure on universities.

4. *Getting geometrical representations of structure*

The information produced by the direct comparisons described above is worthwhile but it still has not given the geometric representations of structure which one would like to have. There are two things which one can do to get it:

4.1 First one can calculate distance matrices, deriving the values of J for each pair-wise comparisons on both rows and columns, and then taking square roots: there are two such, one for rows and the other for columns, which in this case are 13×13 and 9×9 respectively. The lower triangles of these matrices for the square roots or distances 1984 data are printed.

Table 4
'Distances' between member countries

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(1) FR of Germany		89	36	56	97	121	240	87	89
(2) France	82		85	120	184	32	328	172	150
(3) Italy	53	88		92	104	117	247	90	67
(4) The Netherlands	71	117	100		107	148	237	107	135
(5) Belgium	76	165	85	140		216	144	18	80
(6) United Kingdom	102	50	112	139	180		360	204	180
(7) Ireland	241	410	222	199	98	489		157	202
(8) Denmark	70	151	86	137	34	162	102		62
(9) Greece	108	130	114	88	99	139	148	95	

Average error = 37 (26.6 %) observed ↘ calculated
The figures are 100 × the square roots of J.

Table 5
'Distances' between chapters of NABS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(1) C1		51.6	63.3	28.9	60.3	51.6	36.2	30.8	50.2	61.6	39.1	166.0	91.4
(2) C2	53.0		103.5	22.8	48.2	34.4	30.6	62.0	20.1	83.9	60.6	213.0	130.6
(3) C3	73.0	85.0		83.8	77.7	114.2	74.3	41.6	90.7	35.5	98.9	169.0	130.6
(4) C4	42.0	57.0	93.0		46.6	35.1	20.3	43.1	25.5	69.7	46.2	192.0	117.5
(5) C5	53.0	71.0	78.0	47.0		78.9	27.0	43.6	28.2	46.5	91.5	224.0	156.7
(6) C6	56.0	57.0	100.0	44.0	85.0		54.5	76.0	52.2	104.4	35.7	192.0	104.5
(7) C7	39.0	42.0	80.0	28.0	34.0	56.0		33.1	17.0	53.4	64.6	202.0	130.6
(8) C8	55.0	37.0	63.0	63.0	66.0	67.0	47.0		49.8	30.9	69.8	182.0	122.7
(9) C9	53.0	45.0	100.0	39.0	46.0	71.0	28.0	58.0		66.8	71.3	216.0	146.0
(10) C10	52.0	53.0	37.0	63.0	56.0	73.0	48.0	33.0	67.0		100.7	200.0	151.5
(11) C11	41.0	26.0	87.0	57.0	65.0	42.0	46.0	40.0	57.0	199.0		156.0	65.3
(12) C12	165.0	223.0	200.0	194.0	216.0	192.0	231.0	184.0	212.0	174.0	88.0		104.5
(13) C13	112.0	144.0	102.0	121.0	127.0	127.0	111.0	143.0	107.0	128.0	92.0	138.0	

Average error = 22.1 (31.7 %) observed ↘ calculated
The figures are 100 × the square roots of J.

Some things can be learnt by inspection of these tables, e.g. the relative similarity of the structures of the United Kingdom and France, and even more of Belgium and Denmark; that patterns of expenditure in NABS 12 and 13 differ from all the rest. NABS 13 is of course defence, and 12 is a minor, miscellaneous category which, not surprisingly, has a structure very different from the rest.

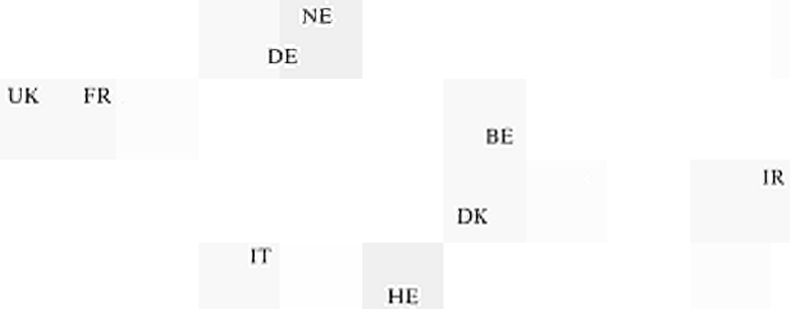
More can be learnt by constructing maps, which are of course only approximations in two dimensions of structures which might, but probably do not, require a larger number to provide a tolerable approximation to the complexities of the data.

4.2 There are two main techniques for the task of constructing maps in this context.

4.2.1 'Similarity mapping', or 'multidimensional scaling'[1] uses procedures which are intuitive, and akin to what one would do oneself with a pair of compasses, to construct the maps. This has been used to produce Figures 1 and 2 from Tables 4 and 5.

Figure 1

The relations between member countries



4.2.2 The *analyse des correspondances*[2] constructs its own matrix of distances directly from data like Table 1 which: are first order approximations to the cross-entropy distances, and therefore should be expected to tell very much the same story; plots points representing both rows and columns on a single chart (Figure 3) and tells us about the quality of the approximation involved. Both these are considerable advantages, but its procedure is rather 'black box' and non-intuitive.

[1] The program used derives from:
Spencer, Rob, 'Similarity mapping' BYTE, Vol. 11, No 8, August 1986, p. 85. It is written in Microsoft Basic and exploits the graphics facilities of the Macintosh microcomputer.

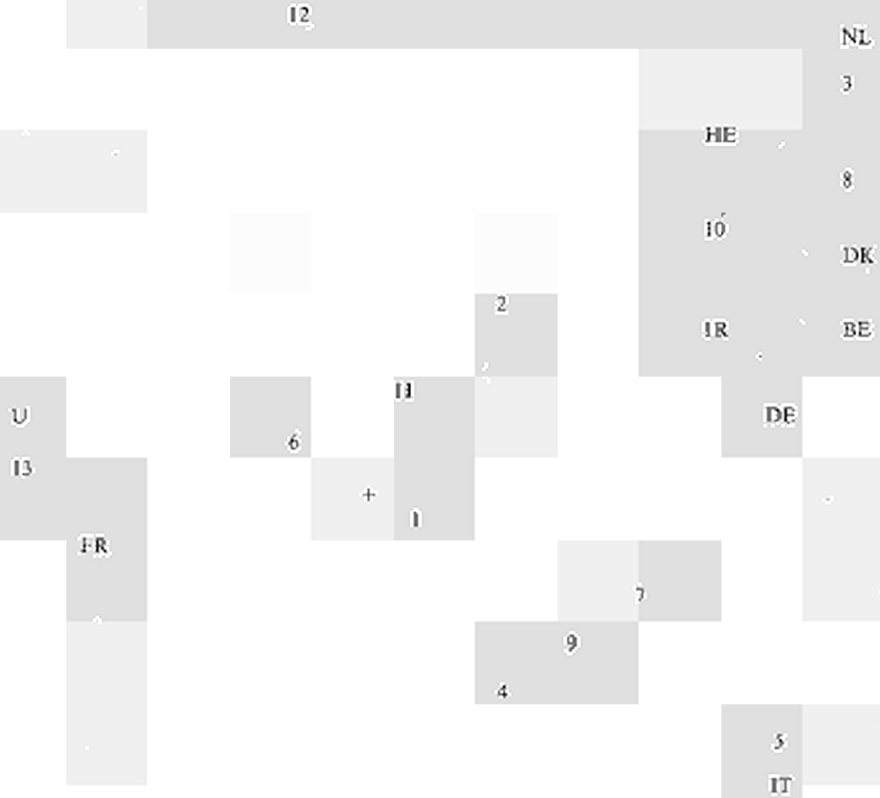
[2] A technique well known, and widely used in the Francophone statistical world, if not yet outside it. The programs used were an old version written in APL of the programs of L. Lebart of Credoc.

12

The relations be[redacted]apters of NABS

Figure 3

The relations between chapters of NABS and between member countries



4.3. For the time being, the writer tentatively favours 'similarity mapping' because the procedure is more intuitive; it uses the same measures of distance as we could use elsewhere, and would therefore tend to unify the procedures; and to multiply the comparisons possible. It uses a measure which has got theoretical reasons, and a rationale to support it. Having a base in theory is important if one is to trust the finer details of the analysis. The major features can be expected to emerge in any case.

4.3.1 For example, the same conclusion, the special situation of the UK and France in respect of defence R&D emerged from three separate procedures:

(i) the calculation of the 'surprise values', or information theory residuals of the banal comparison with the independence model, pro-rating row and column totals;

(ii) by inspection of the distance matrices, which added information about the unusual nature of row 12, the miscellaneous category which, being small, was ignored by the calculation of the surprise values. The picture emerges more easily by inspection of Figures 1 and 2;

(iii) by an *analyse des correspondances* which produces the chart of Figure 3, with both row and column variables plotted on the same chart. The general impression derived from this is rather similar to that of the other figures.

5. But the question of mapping technique remains open, and the methods may converge: the important thing is that we try to use them, and that we could produce many hundreds of such maps and charts for Community countries, and the unordered classifications which characterize most of our data. Modern computer graphics take the hard work out of producing high quality graphics, and thus open up new ways of presenting data and of publication on a large scale.

Parliamentary questions

Written Question No 2248/86
by Mr James Moorhouse (ED—UK)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 171/22)

Subject: EC-Japan trade

Could the Commission publish a table showing EC exports to Japan, EC imports from Japan, the percentage change of each on the previous year, and the resulting trade balance, in US dollars, for each year since 1970, including 1986?

Answer given by Mr De Clercq on behalf of the Commission

The honourable Member will find hereafter the tables he requested:

Year	EC (12) exports to Japan (Mio USD)	Change over previous year (%)	EC (12) imports from Japan (Mio USD)	Change over previous year (%)	Balance (Mio USD)
1970	1 409.9	—	2 082.9	—	− 673.0
1971	1 411.7	+ 0.1	2 526.9	+ 21.3	− 1 115.2
1972	1 735.2	+ 22.9	3 381.8	+ 33.8	− 1 646.9
1973	2 961.0	+ 70.6	4 803.9	+ 42.0	− 1 842.9
1974	3 453.5	+ 16.6	5 863.4	+ 22.0	− 2 409.9
1975	2 902.4	− 16.0	6 858.6	+ 17.0	− 3 956.2
1976	3 218.6	+ 10.9	8 602.0	+ 25.4	− 5 383.4
1977	3 685.9	+ 14.5	10 543.2	+ 22.6	− 6 857.3
1978	4 990.3	+ 35.4	12 740.6	+ 20.8	− 7 750.3
1979	6 783.5	+ 35.9	15 077.6	+ 18.3	− 8 294.1
1980	6 672.0	− 1.6	19 678.0	+ 30.5	− 13 006.0
1981	6 569.2	− 1.5	19 513.5	− 0.8	− 12 944.3
1982	6 430.4	− 2.1	19 219.5	− 1.5	− 12 789.1
1983	6 812.6	+ 5.9	19 993.5	+ 4.0	− 13 180.9
1984	7 373.1	+ 8.2	20 986.0	+ 5.0	− 13 612.9
1985	7 909.1	+ 7.3	22 643.6	+ 7.9	− 14 734.5
1986 [1]	9 242.2	+ 41.2 [2]	27 112.4	+ 54.3 [2]	− 17 870.2

[1] January to October.
[2] Change over January to October 1985.
Source: 1970 to 1985: UN data bank 'Comtrade', Geneva.
1986: Eurostat — Comext.

Written Question No 2246/86 by Mr James Moorhouse (ED—UK) to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 124/80)

Subject: Community — Japan trade

Could the Commission publish a table showing the average annual exchange rate of (i) the yen per US dollar, (ii) the yen per ECU, (iii) the yen per Deutschmark, and (iv) the yen per pound sterling, for each year since 1980, including each month since January 1985?

Answer given by Mr Pfeiffer on behalf of the Commission

The Statistical Office of the European Communities publishes the average exchange rates of the ECU and the US dollar in terms of yen regularly in the following publications:

Eurostat Review (annual data),
Basic Statistics (annual data),
Money and Finance (annual, quarterly and monthly data),
Eurostatistics (annual, quarterly and monthly data).

The Deutschmark/yen and pound sterling/yen can be derived from these tables, which contain also the Deutschmark and pound sterling exchange rates.

In the following tables, which have been elaborated from the sources quoted above, the exchange rates of the yen per foreign currency are indicated and the corresponding rates of foreign currency per yen are indicated. However, it is not planned to publish these two tables regularly, since the basic information already appears in the publications quoted above.

Exchange rates in yen (average)

	USD	ECU	DM	UKL
1980	226.38	315.04	124.86	525.84
1981	220.28	245.38	97.61	444.86
1982	248.78	243.55	102.48	434.77
1983	237.47	211.35	93.15	360.08
1984	237.48	187.09	83.57	316.72
1985	238.41	180.56	81.06	306.79
1986				
01 – 85	253.98	178.29	80.16	286.66
02 – 85	260.36	175.90	79.03	285.31
03 – 85	258.18	174.17	78.16	289.09
04 – 85	251.40	182.25	81.52	312.08
05 – 85	251.64	181.23	80.87	313.63
06 – 85	248.89	182.42	81.75	318.76
07 – 85	241.38	186.29	82.80	332.63
08 – 85	237.20	185.29	85.03	328.76
09 – 85	236.33	185.53	83.34	322.36
10 – 85	214.65	179.59	81.77	305.31
11 – 85	204.03	173.77	78.68	293.75
12 – 85	202.81	177.02	80.67	293.11
01 – 86	200.13	178.38	81.91	285.03
02 – 86	184.45	171.09	79.07	263.67
03 – 86	181.92	170.41	78.84	261.72
04 – 86	174.73	166.14	77.08	261.99
05 – 86	166.89	160.96	74.79	253.57
06 – 86	167.69	161.26	75.02	252.76
07 – 86	158.61	157.06	73.66	239.32
08 – 86	154.09	157.38	74.71	229.05
09 – 86	154.66	159.00	75.80	227.65
10 – 86	156.18	162.46	77.98	222.86
11 – 86	162.92	167.70	80.41	231.84
12 – 86				

Exchange rates 100 yen (average)

	USD	ECU	DM	UKL
1980	0.442	0.317	0.801	0.190
1981	0.454	0.408	1.024	0.225
1982	0.402	0.411	0.976	0.230
1983	0.421	0.473	1.074	0.278
1984	0.421	0.535	1.197	0.316
1985	0.419	0.554	1.234	0.326
1986				
01 – 85	0.394	0.561	1.248	0.349
02 – 85	0.384	0.569	1.265	0.350
03 – 85	0.387	0.574	1.279	0.346
04 – 85	0.398	0.549	1.227	0.320
05 – 85	0.397	0.552	1.237	0.319
06 – 85	0.402	0.548	1.223	0.314
07 – 85	0.414	0.537	1.208	0.301
08 – 85	0.422	0.540	1.176	0.304
09 – 85	0.423	0.539	1.200	0.310
10 – 85	0.466	0.557	1.223	0.328
11 – 85	0.490	0.575	1.271	0.340
12 – 85	0.493	0.565	1.240	0.341
01 – 86	0.500	0.561	1.221	0.351
02 – 86	0.542	0.584	1.265	0.379
03 – 86	0.550	0.587	1.268	0.382
04 – 86	0.572	0.602	1.297	0.382
05 – 86	0.599	0.621	1.337	0.394
06 – 86	0.596	0.620	1.333	0.396
07 – 86	0.630	0.637	1.358	0.418
08 – 86	0.649	0.635	1.339	0.437
09 – 86	0.647	0.629	1.319	0.439
10 – 86	0.640	0.616	1.282	0.449
11 – 86	0.614	0.596	1.244	0.431
12 – 86				

Written Question No 1737/86
by Mr Ingo Friedrich (PPE—D), Mr Ernest Mühlen (PPE—L), Mr Karl von Wogau (PPE—D) and Mr Rudolf Wedekind (PPE—D)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 177/76)

Subject: Statistics on the development of small and medium-sized undertakings (SMUs)

For the purposes of the answers, a SMU is an enterprise employing up to 500 people, with a fixed-asset ceiling of 75 million ECU and no more than one-third of capital resources held by a larger undertaking:

1. How many SMUs are there in the Community, broken down by Member State, and what is their significance for the economy in general and employment in particular?

2. How many large undertakings are there in the Community, broken down by Member State, and what is their significance for the economy in general and employment in particular?

3. Does the Commission believe that it has adequate data on SMUs and, should it be inadequate, what action does the Commission propose to take to improve it?

4. (a) What trends have been recorded in recent years in the Member States in the number of self-employed, in the overall economy and broken down by sector, and what proportion of the total workforce is accounted for by this group?

   (b) In this connection, how significant are working family-members?

   (c) Can the Commission provide a breakdown by Member State of these data too?

5. How many firms have been founded or have gone into liquidation, broken down by Member State, in recent years, and what is the overall balance of these developments?

6. What proportion of the total number of companies ceasing trading is accounted for by bankruptcies?

Answer given by Mr Pfeiffer on behalf of the Commission

1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. It is impossible for the Commission to supply the information in the form requested by the honourable Members from the statistics currently available on small firms.

However, other figures have been published on small and medium-sized industrial firms and their contribution to industrial activity in the form of the findings of the coordinated annual survey of industrial activity, which are broken down by size of workforce. Although these data cover only firms employing 20 persons or more, data on smaller firms are added once every five years.

The statistics on firms in the distributive trades and services sector have yet to be harmonized Community-wide. As a result, methods and content vary widely from one Member State to the next.

By contrast, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) has a regular supply of detailed statistics on farms.

3. Recently the SOEC urged the national statistical offices to endeavour to improve the situation. They undertook to supply the Commission with the maximum data allowed by their limited resources.

In this context it must be remembered that the Commission has said that it wishes to cut down the administrative obligations imposed on small firms. Accordingly, the statistical surveys take full account of the concern shared by the Commission and by the Member States to make life easier for small firms. Naturally, this reduces the chances of fuller statistical coverage of phenomena affecting small firms.

The Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs has initiated a project to gather data on business accounts which, in due course, will produce a breakdown by size of business.

The Community's action programme on SMUs highlights the weakness of the statistical base. The Task Force on SMUs, together with the SOEC and other interested parties, will be attempting, as part of the action programme, to improve the quality and availability of statistics on SMUs.

Written Question No 1679/86
by Mrs Johanna Maij-Weggen (PPE—NL)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 177/61)

Subject: Salaries of men and women employed in the banking and insurance sectors of the various Member States

Eurostat Publication No 1/2 of 1985 contains a survey of the salaries of men and women employed in the banking and insurance sectors in the various Member States.

This survey shows that in 1984 the average salary of women engaged in the banking sector (IV) was 77.5 % of that of their male colleagues in the Federal Republic of Germany, while for Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands the figures were 76.7, 72.3, 64.6 and 60.1 % respectively.

In the German insurance sector, the average salary of women was 76.9 % of that of their male colleagues, while in Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands the figures were 73.1, 68.8, 66.6 and 65.5 % respectively.

Can the Commission indicate the reason for which the average salaries of women employed in these sectors are so much lower than those of their male colleagues?

Can the Commission say why, in the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the difference between the average salaries of men and women is much greater than in the other abovementioned Member States?

Is the Commission prepared to ask the governments concerned to encourage the relevant sectors to take positive action to enable women to catch up?

Answer given by Mr Marin
on behalf of the Commission

The publication to which the honourable Member refers concerns the results of the harmonized quarterly statistics on earnings in industry and services. In particular, it provides data on the gross monthly average earnings of employees in the banking and insurance sectors.

It is clear that the very considerable 'overall' gap between the average salaries of men and women, as they emerge from this type of statistic which does not distinguish between structural effects, are neither a total nor a partial measure of wage discrimination between men and women in comparable jobs within the meaning of the Community legal provisions (Article 119 of the EEC Treaty and Directive 75/117/EEC of 10 February 1975) i.e. for equal work or work of an equal value.

The overall gap between the averages for the two sexes and consequently the differences between these gaps, notably from one country to another, conceal the effects of a number of variables which affect the structure of the male and female workforces. Such variables or descriptive 'criteria' or explanatory 'factors' include, for example, the employees' occupational group, their age, seniority in the firm, size of the firm, sector and region of activity, etc.

It is therefore necessary to take account of a certain number of these 'factors' which explain the size of the wages and which, owing to the different structural weighting of the men and women workers in question, determine the size of the 'overall' wage gaps noted.

These data can at present be found only in the results of the Community survey on the structure and distribution of wages for the reference period 1978/79.[1]

[1] Eurostat 'Structure of earnings 1978/79'. Special series of the 'Social statistics' (yellow cover). Nine volumes (one volume per member country). See in particular Tables T343, T303 and T305.

Classification of Eurostat publications 1988

Eurostat publications are classified by themes and by series according to the following pattern:

SERIES \ THEME	1. General statistics	2. Economy and finance	3. Population and social conditions	4. Energy and industry	5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	6. Foreign trade	7. Services and transport	9. Miscellaneous
Ⓐ Yearbooks	5 publications	1	—	3	1	1	1	—
Ⓑ Short-term trends	1 publication	6	2	5	5	8	1	—
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	2 publications	6	6	9	6	2	4	2
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	—	—	4	3	7	4	—	1
Ⓔ Methods	—	6	2	1	1	4	—	—
Ⓕ Rapid reports	1 publication	1	1	2	1	1	1	—
Total	9 publications	18	15	23	21	20	6	4

In the following pages the reader will find the titles of all the publications which will be produced by Eurostat in 1988.

Adjacent to each section reference is made (in parentheses) to the Eurostat data base from which the data in the relevant publications are extracted.

Abbreviations:
A = annual
HY = half-yearly
Q = quarterly
M = monthly
n.p. = non-periodical

Programme of publications for 1988

Theme 1 — General statistics

(midnight blue covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	General statistics (Cronos ICG)	
Ⓐ Yearbooks	● BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY (pocket format)	A
	● EUROPE IN FIGURES	A
	● EUROSTAT REVIEW	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● EUROSTATISTICS — Data for short-term economic analysis	M
	Regional statistics (Regio)	
Ⓐ Yearbooks	● REGIONS — Statistical yearbook	A
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● REGIONS — The Community's financial participation in investments	A
Ⓕ Rapid reports	● REGIONS — Rapid reports	n.p.
	General third-country statistics (Cronos — ZPVD) (Cronos — ZCA1)	
Ⓐ Yearbooks	● ACP — BASIC STATISTICS (pocket format)	A
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● REPORTS ON ACP COUNTRIES	M

Theme 2 — Economy and finance

(violet covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	National accounts (Cronos — SEC1) (Cronos — SEC2) (Cronos — SECS/AMP1)	
Ⓐ Yearbooks	● ECONOMY AND FINANCE — Statistical yearbook	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS — ESA	Q
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Aggregates 1970—1987	A
	● NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by branch	A

Series	Titles	Frequency
	● NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by sector	A
	● GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS	A
	● EUROPEAN QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS	n.p.
	Prices (Cronos ICG)	
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (+ quarterly supplements)	M
Ⓔ Methods	● METHODS FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDICES IN THE MEMBER STATES	n.p.
	● METHODOLOGICAL MANUAL ON THE WORK CONCERNING THE CALCULATION OF PURCHASING POWER PARITIES	n.p.
	Money and finance (Cronos — FINA) (Cronos — BIF1)	
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● ECU-EMS INFORMATION	M
	● MONEY AND FINANCE	Q
	Balance of payments (Cronos —ICG) (Cronos — GBOP) (Cronos — ZBP1)	
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Quarterly data	Q
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Geographical breakdown 1980—1986	A
Ⓔ Methods	● BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Methodology of Italy	n.p.
	● BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Methodology of Ireland	n.p.
	● BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Methodology of Portugal	n.p.
	● BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Methodology of Spain	n.p.

Theme 3 — Population and social conditions

(yellow covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	Population (Cronos — SOCI)	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	A
	Employment and unemployment (Cronos — ICG) (Cronos — SOCI)	
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● UNEMPLOYMENT — Monthly bulletin	M
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT 1988	A
	● LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 1986	A
	● LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: User's guide	n.p.
	● EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE	n.p.
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	● ANALYSIS OF THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	n.p.
	● LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT	n.p.
	● STRUCTURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT	n.p.
	● COMPARABLE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	n.p.
Ⓔ Methods	● EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS — Methods and definitions	n.p.
	● EMPLOYMENT ECSC — Methods and definitions	n.p.
	General social statistics	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● SOCIAL INDICATORS	n.p.
Ⓕ Rapid reports	● SOCIAL STATISTICS — Rapid reports	n.p.
	Wages and incomes (Cronos — SOCI)	
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES	HY

Theme 4 — Energy and industry

(blue covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	Energy (Cronos — ZEN1)	
Ⓐ Yearbooks	● ENERGY — Statistical yearbook	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● ENERGY — Monthly statistics	M
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS 1987	A
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	● ENERGY BALANCE SHEETS 1985—1986	A
	● ELECTRICITY PRICES	A
	● GAS PRICES	A
Ⓕ Rapid reports	● ENERGY — Rapid reports	n.p.
	Industry (Cronos — INDE) (Cronos — BISE)	
Ⓐ Yearbooks	● INDUSTRY — Statistical yearbook	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● INDUSTRIAL TRENDS	M
	● INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	Q
Ⓔ Methods	● INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION — Methods	n.p.
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — Main results	A
	● STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — Data by size of enterprises	A
	● STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — Data by regions 1984	A
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	● STATISTICAL STUDIES OF INDUSTRY	n.p.
Ⓕ Rapid reports	● INDUSTRY — Rapid reports	n.p.
	Iron and steel (Cronos — SIDR)	
Ⓐ Yearbooks	● IRON AND STEEL — Yearbook	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● IRON AND STEEL — Monthly statistics	M
	● IRON AND STEEL — Quarterly statistics	Q
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● EXTERNAL TRADE — ECSC products (microfiche)	A
	● STEEL CONSUMPTION BY USER BRANCH 1970—1986	n.p.
	Raw materials	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● MINERAL RAW MATERIALS: EC supply balances 1983—1986	A
	● NON-MINERAL RAW MATERIALS: EC supply balances 1977—1986	A

Theme 5 — Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

(green covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	Agriculture (Cronos — ZPA1) (Cronos — COSA) (Cronos — PRAG) (FSSRS)	
Ⓐ Yearbooks	• AGRICULTURE — Statistical yearbook	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	• CROP PRODUCTION	Q
	• ANIMAL PRODUCTION	Q
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	• ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS — Agriculture, forestry 1982—1987	A
	• SUPPLY BALANCE SHEETS	A
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	• FARM STRUCTURE: 1985 survey — Analysis of results	n.p.
	• FARM STRUCTURE: 1985 survey — Graphs	n.p.
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	• COMMUNITY SURVEY OF ORCHARD FRUIT TREES 1987	n.p.
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	• THE EUROPEAN ORCHARD — 1977, 1982 and 1987 surveys — Analyses and forecasts	n.p.
	• AGRICULTURAL INCOME: Sectoral income index analysis 1987	A
	• ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS	A
Ⓔ Methods	• MANUAL ON ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	n.p.
Ⓕ Rapid reports	• AGRICULTURE — Rapid reports	n.p.
	Prices (Cronos — PRAG)	
Ⓑ Short-term trends	• AGRICULTURAL PRICES (microfiche)	Q
	• EC-AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES	HY
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	• AGRICULTURAL PRICES — Selected series from the Cronos data bank	Q
	• AGRICULTURAL PRICES 1977—1987	A
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	• ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL PRICES	n.p.
	• ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL PRICES — EC INDICES	A
	Forestry (Cronos — WOOD)	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	• FORESTRY STATISTICS 1980—1985	A
	Fisheries (Cronos — FISH)	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	• FISHERIES — Statistical yearbook	A

Theme 6 — Foreign trade

(red covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	External trade (Cronos — FRIC) (Cronos — ZCA1) (Comext)	
Ⓐ Yearbooks	• EXTERNAL TRADE — Statistical yearbook	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	• EXTERNAL TRADE — Monthly statistics	M
	• MICROFICHE — NIMEXE — Products/countries SCE 1111/1112	Q
	• MICROFICHE — NIMEXE — Products/countries SCE 1118/1119	Q
	• MICROFICHE — CTCI — Products/countries SCE 1311/1312	Q
	• MICROFICHE — NIMEXE — Products/countries SCE 2112	Q
	• MICROFICHE — NIMEXE — Products/countries SCE 2119	Q
	• MICROFICHE — CTCI — Products/countries SCE 2311	Q
	• STATISTICS OF GENERALIZED TARIFF PREFERENCES	Q
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	• ANALYTICAL TABLES — NIMEXE 1987 — Exports (13 volumes)	A
	• ANALYTICAL TABLES — NIMEXE 1987 — Imports (13 volumes)	A
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	• EC EXTERNAL TRADE PANORAMA	n.p.
	• STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF EC—ACP TRADE 1970—1986	n.p.
	• STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF EC—DC TRADE IN AGRICULTURE 1970—1986	n.p.
	• STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF EC-WORLD TRADE IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTORS 1978—1986	n.p.
Ⓔ Methods	• USER's GUIDE	n.p.
	• GEONOMENCLATURE	n.p.
	• EXTERNAL TRADE — Nomenclatures of goods — Correlation tables Nimexe (87) — CN (88)	n.p.
	• EXTERNAL TRADE — Nomenclatures of goods — Combined nomenclature CN (88)	n.p.
Ⓕ Rapid reports	• EXTERNAL TRADE — Rapid reports	n.p.

Theme 7 — Services and transport

(orange covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	Transport	
Ⓐ Yearbooks	● TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM — Statistical yearbook	A
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY ROAD	A
	● CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY RAIL	A
	● CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY INLAND WATERWAYS	A
	Commerce (Cronos — ICG)	
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● TRENDS IN DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES — Retail sales — Registration of cars	M
	Services	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● SOME DATA ON SERVICES	n.p.

Theme 9 — Miscellaneous

(brown covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	Miscellaneous statistics (Cronos — ZRD1)	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● EUROSTAT NEWS	Q
	● GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	A
	● ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS	A
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	● STATISTICAL EXPERTS SYSTEMS — Proceedings of the DOSES Seminar	n.p.

1. On this basis, a more detailed analysis allows us to compare wage gaps between relatively 'homogeneous' groups of male and female employees from the point of view of occupational group (the most important explanatory 'factor'), age, and size of firm.

If a comparison is made between the average overall differences and the simple arithmetical mean of the wage disparities of all the 'homogeneous' groups of employees, which 'corrects' quite considerably for the structural effects, the figures then change:

(i) in the banking sector:

- from −24.9 % to −5.3 % in Belgium,
- from −25.9 % to −5.4 % in Germany,
- from −26.0 % to −9.3 % in France,
- from −34.3 % to −14.3 % in Luxembourg,
- from −42.1 % to −10.3 % in the Netherlands,

(ii) in the insurance sector:

- from −28.0 % to −1.4 % in Belgium,
- from −27.3 % to −9.3 % in Germany,
- from −33.7 % to −6.7 % in France,
- from −40.0 % to −8.7 % in the Netherlands.[1]

It is probable, moreover, that if smaller 'groups' were taken, especially as regards occupational group, these gaps would be further reduced.

2. Although it is impossible to give a clear and sufficiently accurate answer to the second question, the following table, which gives the proportion of women among bank and insurance employees respectively by occupational group, shows that this proportion of women among qualified and even senior groups is distinctly smaller in the Netherlands than in the other Member States referred to.

Thus, for example, 6.8 % of the highly qualified clerical staff in Dutch banks are women as against 53.3 % in French banks, 49.1 % in German banks and 32.3 % in Belgian banks. As regards executive staff in banks in the Netherlands, 2.9 % are women, compared with 46.2 % in France, 11.5 % in Belgium and 10.7 % in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Another major 'distortion' could also be identified in the area of 'seniority' in the firm: 62.1 % of women employees in Dutch banks have four years or less seniority (against only 34.2 % of men), whereas in France, for example, the percentages are 25.5 and 23.8 % respectively. Only 9.8 % women have 10 years or more seniority in Dutch banks, (compared with 38.5 % of male employees), whereas in France the percentages are more or less the same for women (41.0 %) and men (42.7 %).

These figures point up the segregation of women's employment and underline the relevance of the third question put by the honourable Member.

3. It was precisely with the aim of remedying the segregation of women's employment that the Commission's two recent programmes on equal opportunities[2] stressed the need to develop positive measures to correct the inequalities experienced in practice by women.

On 13 December 1984, following a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted a recommendation on the promotion of positive action for women which is, of course, applicable in all the Member States.[3]

The Commission is also increasing its efforts to stimulate positive action in the public and private sectors through direct contacts with

[1] Luxembourg could not be included in this comparison which requires the 'corossing of several criteria' as the sample was too small.

[2] Action programme 1982 to 1985. New medium-term programme 1986 to 1990.

[3] OJ L 331, 19. 12. 1984, p. 34.

the firms concerned. It would remind the honourable Member in this connection that its first measure concerned the banking sector.

Proportion of women among banking and insurance employees in 1978/79

(by occupational group)

Banks

(%)

Member State	Occupational group [1]						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	Overall
Belgium	4.7	4.3	11.5	32.3	52.0	55.9	32.6
FR of Germany	0.0	2.8	10.7	49.1	71.8	80.8	52.4
France	4.8	15.7	46.2	53.3	59.8	58.0	47.6
Luxembourg	1.7	2.9	14.7	33.2	55.2	61.7	43.2
The Netherlands [2]	1.0	1.4	2.9	6.8	43.8	73.6	45.6

[1] A: Directors, top-management.
B: Senior executives.
C: Executives (junior management).
D: Highly qualified clerical staff.
E: Qualified clerical staff.
F: Other employees.

[2] 1979.

Insurance

(%)

Member State	Occupational group [1]						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	Overall
Belgium	2.8	8.4	13.6	31.7	49.7	67.6	39.2
FR of Germany	2.8	2.9	13.2	47.9	56.8	78.4	42.9
France	6.2	16.7	37.5	68.2	65.7	61.7	55.1
Luxembourg	0.0	4.8	14.8	23.9	58.6	75.3	39.8
The Netherlands [2]	0.9	3.7	6.2	5.7	17.5	56.7	28.3

[1] A: Managers and senior management executives.
B: Middle management executives.
C: Junior executives and personnel with equivalent qualifications.
D: Highly qualified employees.
E: Qualified employees.
F: Other employees.

[2] 1979.

Source: Eurostat. Special series 'Structure of earnings 1978/79'. Table T303.

Written Question No 1624/86
by Mr Kenneth Collins (S—UK)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 143/36)

Subject: Agricultural incomes

In view of the fact that the Commission has published the results of surveys on the wages and conditions in some industrial sectors in the Community, will they now engage in a similar survey in agriculture, so as to clarify for consumers the true state of the agriculture industry's health in the Community?

Answer given by Mr Pfeiffer
on behalf of the Commission

For some years now the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) has been publishing the results of a survey on the earnings of agricultural wage earners.

Data concerning the income derived from farming by farmers and their families also appear in the agricultural accounts published annually by Eurostat.

Statistical data concerning working conditions in agriculture (working time, part-time work, other remunerative activities, etc.) are also to be found in the surveys on the structure of farms published by Eurostat every two years.

Lastly, the Commission departments, together with the Member States, are currently examining harmonized methods of calculating the non-farming income of farmers. Initial estimates will probably become available in the course of 1987.

PUBLICATIONS

Published

REGIONS — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1987

Theme 1 — Series A: Yearbooks

This publication contains comparable statistics which are the most representative of the social and economic situation in the regions of the Community. For the first time it tries to cover the whole of the Community of Twelve; however, few data are available for Portugal, where the regional divisions were drawn too recently to enable regional statistics other than those on area and population to be prepared.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	262	1 000	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-6990-X

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — AGGREGATES 1970–1986

Theme 2 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

Results of the principal aggregates of the national accounts drawn up according to ESA (European system of integrated economic accounts). Development and comparison between the Community as a whole (EUR 12), the 12 Member States, the United States of America and Japan.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	133	500	EN/FR/NL	ISBN 92-825-7746-5
			DA/DE/IT	ISBN 92-825-7747-3
			ES/GR/PT	ISBN 92-825-7748-1

CENSUS OF POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY COUNTRIES, 1981–1982

Theme 3 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

Censuses of population were carried out in the years 1981 or 1982 in 10 of the Member States of EUR 12, the exceptions being the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. Countries provided to Eurostat a set of standardized tabulations from these censuses, of which the principal results are summarized in this volume. Data in respect of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, derived from population registers and large-scale sample surveys, are included to complete the EUR 12 picture.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	239	750	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-7609-4

DEMOGRAPHIC AND LABOUR FORCE ANALYSIS BASED ON EUROSTAT DATA BANKS

Theme 3 — Series D: Studies and analyses

The size and structure of a country's labour force depend on (a) the size and structure of the total population, and (b) the extent to which the various population groups engage in economic activity. The report examines the effect of factor (a) for the entire region of EUR 12 for the extended period 1961 to 2025. Data are available permitting a more detailed examination of factors (a) and (b) for EUR 9 for the eventful period 1975 to 1985. Changes in participation rates meant that 2.4 million fewer males and 6.6 million more females were economically active in 1985 in EUR 9 than if the rates had remained at their 1975 level. In the long term, current trends indicate a fall and considerable ageing both in the total and in the economically active population of EUR 12.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Language	Order No
A4	57	250	EN	ISBN 92-825-7767-8

A STUDY ON THE FUTURE OF THE CENSUS OF POPULATION: ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

Theme 3 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication is the report of a study into the possible form of future censuses carried out on behalf of Eurostat by Mr Philip Redfern, former Deputy Director of the England and Wales Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. It is based on wide-ranging discussion with the census authorities in all member countries as well as in the United States of America, Canada and Sweden. A number of countries see the need for a review of either traditional census practices in view of rising costs, innovations in data processing techniques and, in some cases, public disquiet regarding the furnishing of census-type information. The report is likely to form an important reference document in planning future censuses.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Language	Order No
A4	269	550	EN	ISBN 92-825-7429-6

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 size 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

LABOUR COSTS 1984
VOLUME 2: RESULTS BY SIZE CLASSES AND BY REGIONS

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 size classes and regions

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	291	350	DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL	ISBN 92-825-6577-7

Volumes 1 + 2: ISBN 92-825-6578-5

DEFINITION 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

STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE: THE IMPACT OF REMOTE SENSING AND OTHER RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON METHODOLOGY

Theme 3 — Series E: Methods

In the autumn of 1986 a seminar was organized in Luxembourg by Eurostat in cooperation with the Directorate-General for Environment, Consumer Protection and Nuclear Safety. The chairman was Sir John Boreham, former Director of the Central Statistical Office of the United Kingdom. The topic, statistical assessment of land use, brought together statisticians, scientists, agricultural economists and environmental planners to review the impact on this traditional area of statistics of dramatic technological change. Of foremost interest was the prospect of copious data from satellite sources: the reports from American and Canadian experts in using this type of data were highlights of the meeting. The papers and discussion are now available in this Eurostat publication of the proceedings.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	414	500	EN	ISBN 92-825-7729-5
			FR	ISBN 92-825-7730-9

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

IRON AND STEEL — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1987

Theme 4 — Series A: Yearbooks

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

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 200	1 000	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-7704-X

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. The results for Spain and Portugal are given. 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
			FR	ISBN 92-825-7457-1

ELECTRICITY PRICES 1980—1987

Theme 4 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication is an updating of the annual inquiries on electricity prices in the countries of the Community, with a time-series back to 1980. Electricity prices are recorded in approximately 30 locations for both domestic and industrial uses, with a breakdown by type of consumer. 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	± 91	500	EN	ISBN 92-825-7731-7
			FR	ISBN 92-825-7732-5

AGRICULTURE — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1987

Theme 5 — Series A: Yearbooks

This publication is a statistical vade-mecum containing the most important data published by Eurostat in the specialized booklets dealing with agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The general parts give information on the position of the EC in the world: production, trade with non-member countries, etc. The specialized chapters cover the following in particular: land use, structure of agricultural holdings, crop and animal production, supply balance sheets, prices and price indices, agricultural and forestry accounts, and fishing catches and fleets.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 320	900	DA/GR/EN/FR/NL	ISBN 92-825-7738-4
			ES/DE/IT/PT	ISBN 92-825-7739-2

AGRICULTURAL PRICES 1977—1986

Theme 5 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This publication provides annual series for the selling prices of the main agricultural (crop and animal) products and the purchase prices of the means of agricultural production. The prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU. The publication also contains a brief description of the various price series and the rates of value-added tax in agriculture.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 340	800	DE/EN/FR/IT	ISBN 92-825-7737-6

FARM STRUCTURE — 1985 SURVEY: ANALYSIS OF RESULTS (I) ECONOMIC SIZE AND OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES

Theme 5 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication is the first in a series of results of the 1985 Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings. This analysis covers the economic importance of the holdings as a function of their size, the orientation of production, the labour input and the other gainful activities of holders. The publication contains one part for the Community as a whole and one part for each Member State. The annex contains a large number of statistical tables and also the definitions and calculation principles to arrive at the 'economic size'.

Other analyses already specified will appear in the first quarter of 1988 and will contain the following themes: type of farming, agricultural labour, structure of dairy production and regional aspects. Analyses still to be specified will be compiled during 1988.

The present publication was drafted in French. German and English translations will be available on request three months after publication in the original language.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	75	200	FR	ISBN 92-825-7707-4

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	95	370	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-7603-5

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY ROAD, 1985

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	152	550	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL/PT	ISBN 92-825-7498-9

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY RAIL, 1985

Theme 7 — Series C: 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

To be published

EUROPE IN FIGURES

Theme 1 — Series A: Yearbooks

Europe in figures is a complete break from the traditional and often dry presentation of statistics. **Diagrams** and **tables** in full colour and **brief explanatory notes** in simple but precise language, highlight the important facts about Europe today.

Under the heading 'To find out more' the reader is referred to more specialized publications with which they can extend their knowledge of the various subjects.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	64	200	ES	ISBN 92-825-7302-8
			DA	ISBN 92-825-7303-6
			DE	ISBN 92-825-7304-4
			GR	ISBN 92-825-7305-2
			EN	ISBN 92-825-7306-0
			FR	ISBN 92-825-7307-9
			IT	ISBN 92-825-7308-7
			NL	ISBN 92-825-7309-5
			PT	ISBN 92-825-7310-9

PRICE STRUCTURE OF THE COMMUNITY COUNTRIES IN 1985

Theme 2 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication gives the main results of the price survey done in 1985 in the European Community and in Austria for the goods and services belonging to the final consumption of households.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 96	200	EN/FR	ISBN 92-825-7715-5
			DE/IT	ISBN 92-825-7716-3

METHODOLOGY OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF THE NETHERLANDS

Theme 2 — Series E: Methods

This report explains the methods and concepts underlying the compilation of the Netherlands balance of payments. It was drawn up by the Nederlandsche Bank in consultation with the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek of the Netherlands and with the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
C5	± 248	250	EN/FR/NL	ISBN 92-825-7982-4

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF THE ENERGY BALANCE SHEETS

Theme 4 — Series E: Methods

This publication presents the principles and methods which form the basis of the calculation of the 'Global energy balance sheets' of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. It allows users of the energy balance sheets to judge the validity of certain choices and to better grasp the significance of the contents of the balance sheets. It consists of two sections: the first explains the different types of global balance sheets, the second provides a description of the format of the energy balance sheet of SOEC, by defining each aggregate and each product.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 48	300	ES	ISBN 92-825-7960-3
			DE	ISBN 92-825-7961-1
			EN	ISBN 92-825-7962-X
			FR	ISBN 92-825-7963-8
			IT	ISBN 92-825-7964-6

EC EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES 1980—1986

Theme 6 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This publication presents external trade unit value and volume indices for the EC as a whole, calculated by Eurostat from the harmonized Nimexe data.

The tables give indices for intra- and extra-EC trade in a great many product groups, covering the following four classifications:

(i) SITC for total trade, sections and divisions;
(ii) BEC for consumption goods, capital goods, intermediate goods and a breakdown thereof;
(iii) NACE CLIO R44 branches giving indices by groups of industries;
(iv) Nimexe chapters.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 480	750	EN/FR	ISBN 92-825-7787-2

GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 1980—1986

Theme 9 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This report contains an overall analysis of the public financing of R&D from 1980 to 1986 and a detailed analysis by objectives of this financing in 1986 in the Member States.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	Order No
A4	± 120	600	DA	ISBN 92-825-7790-2
			DE	ISBN 92-825-7791-0
			GR	ISBN 92-825-7792-9
			EN	ISBN 92-825-7793-7
			FR	ISBN 92-825-7794-5
			IT	ISBN 92-825-7795-3
			NL	ISBN 92-825-7796-1

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
A 4	94	2 300 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 Third 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
C 5	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) four quarterly issues (supplement) showing the evolution of the consumer price indices for the eight 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
A 4	45	2 000 ann. sub.	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	1 500 ann. sub.	DE	ISSN 1011-0860
			EN	ISSN 1011-0844
			FR	ISSN 1011-0836
			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	1 000 ann. sub.	DE	ISSN 0252-9890
			EN	ISSN 0252-9920
			FR	ISSN 0252-9912
			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	2 000 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	1 600 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	4 800 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	800 ann. sub.	EN/FR	ISSN 1010-1748
			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	600 ann. sub.	DE	ISSN 1010-1780
			EN	ISSN 1010-1764
			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
A 4	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
A 4	120	1 400 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
A 4	200	1 200 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
A 4	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 produts', '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		2 000 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).

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Theme 3 — Series B: Short-term trends

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Censuses of population were carried out in the years 1981 or 1982 in 10 of the Member States of Europe 12, the exceptions being the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. Countries provided Eurostat a set of standardized tabulations from these censuses, of which the principal results are summarized in this volume. Data in respect of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, derived from population registers and large scale sample surveys, are included to complete the Europe 12 picture.

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