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Community policy on statistical information

Towards a strategy for developing the statistical information necessary for Community integration



Yves Franchet
Director-General of Eurostat

The decisions taken at the Brussels European Council of February 1988 provide a practical basis for speeding up the process of Community integration on the way to completing the single market at the end of 1992.

The Commission's political activities are centred on five priority areas in order to achieve Community objectives: management of the single market, guiding Community policies, strengthening of economic and monetary cooperation, strengthening and extending Community external policy, and promoting a people's Europe.

Progress in these areas depends on the preparation, monitoring and assessment of macro-economic and sectoral policies at Community, national and regional levels.

The availability of reliable, comparable and up-to-date statistics plays a vital part in the three phases of preparing, monitoring and assessing these policies, and without them there can be no positive response to the challenge of Community integration.

At present there are a number of areas in which such data are not available, and, furthermore, the abolition of customs checks on intra-Community trade will eliminate one of

the central pillars of the national statistical systems, namely, customs statistics of intra-Community trade.

In order to meet the growing demand for Community statistics and to provide the Member States and the Commission with the statistics they require Eurostat has devised a development strategy comprising:

- (i) the preparation of a Community policy on statistical information, in order to make the Commission and the Member States aware of the essential role played by statistics in European integration and to mobilize all those involved in producing statistics, particularly the Member States and their National Statistical Institutes, which control approximately 99% of the resources used to produce statistics;
- (ii) the setting up of an alternative system of statistics of intra-Community trade after 1993;
- (iii) the adoption of a statistical programme covering the period 1989-92, as an instrument of the statistical information policy; this programme is being drawn up in close cooperation with the Member States and the entire Commission and is scheduled for adoption by the Council at the end of 1988; the Commission and the Member States will manage it jointly in a Programming Committee;
- (iv) a reform of the role, operating methods and organization of Eurostat; this reform is currently being carried out and has a two-fold objective; to give Eurostat's work the flexibility needed to meet the Commission's priorities, and to achieve better integration of and consist-

ency between national and Community statistical bodies.

The following is the text of the communication by Mr Schmidhuber of April 1988,

subsequently adopted by the Commission, on the drawing up of a Community policy on statistical information, together with the text of the Commission communication to the Council on the same subject.

Community policy and statistical information

Communication to the Commission from Mr Schmidhuber

The establishment of a Community policy and a plan of priority actions in the field of statistical information

1. Summary

In the Commission's work programme for 1988, it is foreseen that a new statistical programme will be presented to Council. The Statistical Office of the European Communities is the Directorate-General responsible for the preparation of this programme. All services of the Commission are being consulted in its drafting.

The preparation of the programme requires:

- (i) a clear statement of policy regarding statistical information and of the role of the statistical programme;
- (ii) an appraisal of the internal mechanism for statistical work within the Commission;
- (iii) a re-examination of the budgetary consequences;
- (iv) a communication to the Council announcing the new policy and drawing attention to its implications.

Each of these aspects is examined below.

2. The single market and a Community policy for statistical information

Much has happened in the 10 years since the Council last gave its opinion on a statistical

programme of the European Communities. The most important change has been the initiative to complete the single European market by 1992.

As is explained in the draft Communication to the Council annexed to this document, market transparency and information for economic agents would be enhanced with an adequate statistical information structure. An infrastructure is already being built through the network of National Statistical Institutes of the Member States which control or coordinate nearly 99% of the public resources for statistical development.

The Single Act represents a significant qualitative leap forward towards a single European market, and the statistical infrastructure needs to be adjusted accordingly.

The elimination of national frontiers and frontier controls will mean the loss of the existing method of collecting the information needed to compile intra-Community trade statistics which have been treated as a free benefit by administrators and others. On this issue, industry speaks with two voices — it does not wish to bear the cost of providing information, but it wants statistics nevertheless. Finance and Economic Ministries of the member countries, many enterprises, and many Commission services see the need to

maintain something akin to the present statistics after 1992.

The Statistical Office together with the statistical administrations of the Member States is at present examining what intra-Community trade statistics will be required after 1992 and by whom and is exploring how, in the absence of frontier controls, such information might be obtained. Before the end of 1988, the Statistical Office will submit to the Commission a draft proposal for a Council Regulation on the Community systems of intra-Community trade statistics to be implemented by 31 December 1992.

The Community will increase its efficiency in this area by adopting, as in other infrastructure areas, a policy with the objectives of:

- (i) implementing the new Community system of intra-Community trade statistics by 31 December 1992;
- (ii) speeding up the enhancement of the statistical infrastructure which would facilitate economic activities in the single European market;
- (iii) extending the scope of Community statistics to cover areas of new policy initiatives and of public interest;
- (iv) eliminating technical barriers between national statistical systems;
- (v) promoting European statistical standards.

Externally, the policy will help the Statistical Office to move the national statistical systems towards a single federated European system which would increase the transparency of the European market.

3. Statistical information policy within the Commission

The Communication to the Council annexed to this document deals with the establishment

of a Community policy for statistical information. This same policy has implications for the Commission and the Member States as its implementation will help the Commission better to formulate its policies and monitor their impact. It will also provide the Commission with better instruments to mobilize and allocate its financial resources.

These instruments are necessary in the modernization of Commission management of its operations and are particularly relevant to the management of statistical operations. These operations, and the need for more and better information, will have an augmented role in the efficient management, by Commission services, of the greatly increased resources flowing from the February 1988 decisions of the European Council. It is almost four years since the Commission last addressed the question of Community statistics and much has happened since. It is thus necessary, with the termination of the 1985-87 statistical programme (COM(84) 364) to take a fresh look at problems and opportunities.

4. Increased demands for Community statistical information

The enlargement of the scope of the Community statistical system and the resulting growth in cost are due to a number of factors among which are:

Information about the single market

The single market also gives new impetus for the search for common European statistical standards and improvements to the flow of comparable statistical information available to policy makers. At the same time there is a fresh and increasing demand for statistical information on the part of businesses involved in the market, e.g. on services. Business interests should be encouraged to exploit the improved information base for market research and management purposes. Through

these actions comparable and timely data can be used as effectively as they are in North America and Japan.

These efforts cannot be left to market forces, except marginally, as the only machinery for establishing and maintaining statistical standards in the Community is to be found in official Community and national administrations.

These new developments in statistics are compatible with the removal of barriers within the single market, and lead in the medium term to the reduction of the workload which statistical surveys constitute for business through harmonization and coordination of these surveys within the Community.

Enlargement of the EC

More raw statistical data have to be collected, handled, processed and put to good use. Essential and considerable value is added to raw data in compiling Community statistical information. This value accrues primarily to the Community institutions. But this information is of growing importance to national governments, business interests and all others concerned in Community affairs. Comparisons with other EC countries and with the Community as a whole are increasing as people and governments alike assess their social and economic position and progress. The 'Communitization' of statistics has an added value which the skilful aggregation of raw material gives to Community statistics. This added value is extremely high and is undervalued. But harmonization (i.e. the convergence of the national systems) is slowed down by enlargement. The prospects for reducing costs by harmonization between the Member States thus recedes into the longer term though it remains a necessary goal. For the present and for some years to come more resources will be needed in the Commission to achieve the minimum reconciliation of disparate data in order to provide statistics which can be compared and aggregated.

Support to Community policies

Many recent initiatives in Community policies have much in common in terms of statistical information needs. These initiatives are found at the levels of the monitoring of Community policies (e.g. high technology, services, small and medium enterprises, unemployment, poverty), of the strengthening of monetary and economic cooperation (ECU, balance of payments, regional and national accounts, financial and fiscal statistics), of a better-coordinated foreign policy (foreign trade, Uruguay Round), and of the promotion of citizens' Europe. The increase in the structural Funds makes more necessary than ever assessment of the impact of the policies and programmes which they help to finance. Such assessment calls for a considerable amount of thought to be given to the statistical indicators needed for establishing and monitoring these policies and programmes.

They all call for:

- (i) new statistics which broadly do not already exist or are undeveloped in many if not all Member States;
- (ii) statistics from areas where collection of information is difficult and extremely costly in the short term.

Statistical endeavours in a number of these fields have to date largely been limited to the financing by the respective policy services of the Commission, of *ad hoc* surveys and studies carried out by organizations other than the national statistical services. The Statistical Office and the INS have only been marginally involved, but henceforward statistical activities in these areas need to be better coordinated within the programmes of the Statistical Office and the National Statistical Institutes.

Other demands

In spite of the guidelines laid down by the Commission in 1984 (Sec 84(305)) there has been no area of Community policy where there have been any significant reductions in demand for statistics by Council or Commission services.

Instead, demands have increased or give signs of increasing in many areas. A few examples will suffice:

National accounts

The recent decision to use the GNP as one of the bases for the assessment of Member States contributions to Community finances has two important statistical implications:

- (i) the Statistical Office and the National Statistical Institutes will need to devote additional resources to ensure improved comparability, within the framework of the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA), of the economic aggregates supplied by the countries. Particular attention must be paid to the assessment of the hidden economy;
- (ii) once the aggregates are used, not simply for statistical and economic analysis, but for administrative purposes to determine the precise contributions from Member States, then more attention will be given to the reliability and accuracy of the numbers. It will also be necessary to make due allowance for the revisions made by the Member States as a result of the improvement of statistical sources.

Agriculture

Review of the CAP has already led to increased demands for agricultural statistics and this tendency will inevitably continue as the review proceeds.

Many other signs of increased requirements are emerging in other policy areas — regional, transport, employment and unemployment, research and development.

5. Other policy aspects of the Community statistical system

Information market

Community statistical information can contribute to the creation of the single market for

information and to the development of an information services market. This special contribution stems from the degree of harmonization and standardization already attained through a huge volume of well organized information covering many aspects of Community life. This is available in many forms — publications, magnetic media, etc. — and in many languages.

Application of new technologies

The combined research into new statistical and computing techniques for handling large data sets and for the transmission of a huge volume of statistical information has led the Community statistical services to pioneer innovation and the use of high technology in the telematics and information sectors.

6. Costs of statistical information

Statistical information is not cheap. Many individuals and firms complain of costs of answering administrative and other enquiries which supply basic statistical information. National and Community administrations devote considerable resources to the machinery of collection and to the use of the information.

The burden is lightened considerably by the widespread use of modern technology — extending steadily from administrations and large firms into smaller enterprises and homes. The unit cost of statistics will decline as the use of telematics increases. It will also decline as the frictions between national systems decrease by virtue of the 'communitization' of statistical information.

Against this tendency for unit costs to decline, there is the growth in demand. Also modern technology and the advances in social, statistical and economic sciences increase the capacity to use a greater volume of information. The new statistics tend to

have high marginal costs — at least in the initial stages.

A principal objective of the policy for statistical information must be to exploit the possibilities for the modernization and harmonization of the system in order to offset the effects of increasing demand and high marginal costs in many new areas.

7. Resources

National

The Communication to the Council annexed to this document draws attention to the problem of national resources.

The burden falls heaviest on newer and smaller Community countries, some of whom have statistical systems that are underdeveloped. Moreover it should not be forgotten that in the other countries, national budgetary constraints may make it difficult to add new statistical activities. Financing of Community statistical work in these countries needs to be put on a more permanent and substantial basis with new budgetary resources managed by the Statistical Office.

The Statistical Office

The resources of the Statistical Office have diminished steadily over the years in relation to the size and the needs of the Commission in statistical information. This situation has been in part mitigated and in part aggravated by the steady growth of individual statistical or quasi-statistical cells in other services.

The Statistical Office needs to do more:

- (i) to strengthen its management efficiency, wherever possible;
- (ii) to come closer to other services of the Commission:
 - (a) to exploit more effectively the data already available to the Commission, but also to harness those statistics

which remain untapped in the national statistical services;

- (b) to examine with services of the Commission and the National Statistical Institutes where savings can be made;
- (c) to examine with user services the need to organize new data flows from the Member States;
- (d) to assess how efficiently these new flows can be generated by the National Statistical Institutes, how they can be used and the resource implications.

These considerations probably imply only a very modest increase in the resources of the Statistical Office — the main problem, as the Annex shows, is in the Member States. However, as a working assumption, it is proposed that the Statistical Office in future years should receive a proportionate share of new personnel resources allocated for new development in Community policies and that for 1989 a higher allocation should be made to make good the cumulative shortfall of the last decade.

Finally, the increased demands for Community statistical information described in Section 4 above imply a modest transfer of resources to the centre of the European system of statistics — the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

8. Implementation of the policy

This policy for statistical information, covering both external and internal aspects, will be prepared by the Statistical Office for the Commission and for adoption by the Council. Its implementation by the Commission will remain both centralized and decentralized. The Statistical Office, under its Commissioner, has the coordinating responsibility for seeing that the agreed objectives are met.

The centralization within the Statistical Office of statistical coordination and most of the statistical work of the Commission is a gua-

rantee of the high quality of statistics due to the pool of competences developed in the Office, and also of an efficient use of resources in the many tasks which involve several policies and objectives.

The instrument for implementation of the policy will be the new 1989-92 statistical programme.

As in the past the 'Statistical programme of the European Communities' will bring together the relevant statistical activities of the Statistical Office, other Commission services, and those of the Member States; but now within the framework of an adopted policy.

It will set out:

- (i) priorities and a timetable for the coming years;
- (ii) the tasks to be accomplished by the national and Commission services in that period;
- (iii) the means required, including:
 - (a) necessary extensions to statistical legislation;
 - (b) budgetary resources.

9. Conclusions

The Commission is asked to:

- (i) approve the transmission of the draft Communication to the Council concerning the establishment of a Community policy and a plan of priority actions in the field of statistical information;
- (ii) take note of Mr Schmidhuber's intention to submit to the Commission before the end of 1988 a draft proposal for a Council Regulation on the Community system of intra-Community trade statistics to be implemented by 31 December 1992;
- (iii) take note of Mr Schmidhuber's intention to submit to the Commission before the end of 1988 a new statistical programme of the European Communities covering the years 1989-92;
- (iv) charge DG XIX and DG IX to examine with the Statistical Office and other services the budgetary and other resource implications for the statistical work of the Commission and the Member States and to make appropriate proposals in the light of these considerations in the preparation of the draft 1989 budget.

Annex

Draft of the Communication from the Commission to the Council concerning

The establishment of a Community statistical policy and a plan of priority actions in the field of statistical information

Role of statistical information

Information is playing an increasingly important part in both company management and public administration. Its availability is enhanced as a result of the development and widespread use of informatics, telematics and telecommunications.

Modern companies have now come to regard information internal and external, as an

essential resource for their management, on a par with human and financial resources.

In the context of socio-economic public administration, which is more complex and multidimensional, information — particularly statistical information, which is its organized and quantified part — is an essential infrastructure. There is a close correlation between the development of a society and the development of its statistical system.

Economic or financial markets cannot expand or work without reliable, timely statistical information. It could even be said that the international financial market is identified with its information.

The effective working of any market system is dependent upon the ready availability of information — to participants and to 'managers'. Effective performance in the market depends on access to timely reliable relevant information.

Statistical information, important infrastructure for the functioning of the single European market and a people's Europe

A statistical infrastructure for the Community would help to increase the transparency of the single European market and help economic operators in their activities.

This infrastructure is now being developed, and the Commission has been playing an important part in this field for many years.

Within the Commission, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, together with other services, acts as a catalyst for the network of Member States' national statistical institutes to develop an increasingly coherent and harmonized European system of statistical information. Considerable progress has been achieved in aggregate statistics — for example, national accounts and regional indicators — and sectoral statistics — external trade, employment, agriculture, industry, energy, research and development, iron and steel, prices. The Commission provides financial support to help the new Member States reach the level of statistical development of the other Member States in the key sectors.

The modification of the Treaties of the European Communities by the Single European Act constitutes an important qualitative leap in the integration of the European market, and the statistical infrastructure must adapt accordingly. The elimination of internal frontiers and frontier controls by 31 December

1992 means it is necessary to find an alternative method of collecting statistical information which remains essential (for example for measuring intra-Community trade). A draft Regulation of the alternative Community system of intra-Community trade statistics to be implemented by 31 December 1992 will be submitted to the Council by the end of 1988. The completion of the internal market will lead to a fresh and increasing demand for statistical information on the part of those involved in the market — on market services, for example.

The decisions taken at the February 1988 meeting of the European Council also strengthen the need for improved statistical information for the efficient management of increased resources and for the monitoring of policy decisions.

The establishment of a Community statistical policy

To provide an effective response to this need for adjustment, it is envisaged that the Community adopts a statistical information policy, similar to those already existing for the other essential infrastructures.

The aims of such a policy would be:

- (i) to implement the new system of intra-Community trade statistics by 31 December 1992;
- (ii) to speed up the enhancement of the statistical infrastructure which would facilitate economic activities in the single European market;
- (iii) to extend the scope of Community statistics to cover areas of new policy initiatives and of public interest;
- (iv) to promote the adoption of European statistical standards;
- (v) to eliminate the barriers between national statistical systems.

The existence of an explicit policy in this field will put the Community in a better position to

meet these objectives effectively, bearing in mind that the Commission controls about 1% of the resources devoted to statistical development in the Member States.

Within the Commission, the adoption of a statistical information policy will make it possible to determine the priorities and the means to be employed in its implementation, in conjunction with the priorities set out in the Commission's programme of work.

The centralization within the Statistical Office of statistical coordination and most of the statistical work of the Commission is a guarantee of the high quality of statistics, due to the pool of competences developed in the Office, and also of an efficient use of resources in the many tasks which involve several policies and objectives.

Implementation of the statistical information policy

Resource considerations

The establishment of a policy and a plan of priority actions call for an assessment of resources.

National resources

The cost of collection of Community statistics falls almost entirely on the Member States — the resources of the Statistical Office and other Commission services representing only 1% of the total. The volume of information available in the national statistical services is vast. Much of it is already in the Statistical Office's hands but more needs to be done to see that the full potential of what the Statistical Office already possesses is effectively used for Community purposes. National statistical sources hitherto untapped have to be harnessed for Community purposes. This realization requires further effort by the Member States.

But as Community demands grow, statistical resources in the Member States are reduced.

No explicit priorities (with the possible exception of those obtained through Community statistical legislation) are accorded to Community statistics by national governments, and so these statistics suffer much as the result of the overall austerity.

There is a need to ensure that Community priorities and the associated statistical requirements are explicitly taken into account in national statistical programmes and resources.

Community resources

Community resources for statistics must be clearly related to priorities. This clarity is lacking in so far as the statistical content of Community budgets is concerned.

In future the relationship between priorities for Community statistical information and the national and Community resources available to meet them will need to be explicit. Only in this way will a cost-effective system be developed.

In the light of the foregoing considerations a new series of programmes will be launched, beginning with the preparation by the Commission in 1988 of a programme covering the period 1989-92. This programme will then be submitted to Council.

International coordination

The development of Community statistics will be closely coordinated with the internal programme of statistical harmonization and surveys carried out by the international organizations (United Nations, OECD). This will ensure consistency between Community statistical informations and those of its international partners.

New statistical programme

The new programme when adopted by the Council will establish the Community policy for statistical information.

The contents of the programme will be designed to bring out more explicitly the relationship between Commission policies and their statistical implications. In particular, the timetable and overall costs of each major operation will be specified with indications of the corresponding resources needs for the Community and the Member States.

The programme will be submitted to Council to seek its approval of the priorities, of the proposed programme of work, and of the estimated resources required in the four-year period.

In parallel with the overall programme it may be considered to present separately parts of

the programme relating to specific policy areas.

In accordance with these proposals the Commission will consider how best to make more explicit provision for these resource needs in its annual draft budget, beginning with the 1989 exercise.

Consultations

This Communication is sent to Council and to other Community institutions at this time for information and in order to facilitate informal consultations on the procedure for and contents of the new programme between the secretariats concerned.

Conference of Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes

The conference of the Directors-General of the NSI (DGINS) was held at Sorrento from 18 to 20 May. The conference agenda included the following points:

Preparation of the 1989-92 statistical programme

Agreement was reached on the procedure proposed by Eurostat which involved close collaboration with the NSI in the preparation of the programme, Council legislation and a budget plan over several years for the implementation of the programme.

Regulation on confidentiality

The DGINS agreed that the text of the Regulation should be presented to the Commission and subsequently to the Council following the

addition of the final remarks made by the Member States' delegations.

Technical cooperation with developing countries

The DGINS unanimously approved a resolution (Resolution I) demanding that the next Lomé Convention mention the need for development of the statistical infrastructure in associated countries.

Directive on GNP as the basis of own resources

The DGINS unanimously approved a resolution (Resolution II) reaffirming the importance of accurate estimates of GNP, which would necessitate complete autonomy for the statisticians working on economic accounts.

Intra-Community trade after 1992

The DGINS acknowledged the political will to proceed with the creation of a single European market, but once more expressed reservations about the quality of information about intra-Community trade after the abolition of customs formalities in 1993.

New nomenclature system

Eurostat insisted on the need for a Community Regulation to determine the new nomenclature system which would make the NACE the obligatory basis for national nomenclatures. This point will be discussed further at the next DGINS meeting.

Resolution I

The Conference of Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes of the Member States of the European Communities, meeting in Sorrento (Italy) from 18 to 20 May 1988:

having regard to the fact that statistics is one of the essential infrastructures for the development of the countries associated with the Community under the Lomé Convention, without which it is not possible to predict or assess the impact of external aid;

having regard to the considerable efforts made by the Community to train statistical executive staff, efforts which have not yet however overcome the weakness of the statistical infrastructure in the host countries;

having regard to the size of the funds granted by the Member States and the Community to development aid and the need to ensure that these funds are used effectively both by means of reliable forecasting of requirements and assessment of their impact and through real technical coordination of the statistical work carried out in this way, (statistical projects or statistical components of more general projects),

undertakes to seek ways and means of coordinating the statistical work financed by the Community at both bilateral and multilateral levels;

calls on the Community negotiators of the fourth Lomé Convention to include in the text of this new agreement a framework for the development of the statistical infrastructure, for the reasons set out above, thereby making it possible firstly to increase the financial resources for the improvement of this tool for managing economic and social matters, and secondly to provide a formal framework for the implementation and coordination of aid in this field.

Resolution II

The Conference of Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes, meeting in Sorrento from 18 to 20 May 1988, examined, in particular, the implementation aspects of the draft Directive on the harmonization of definitions of gross national product and improvements to the basic statistics needed to estimate it (Doc. 5647/88).

It considers that it is vital to have this Directive implemented in such a way as to guarantee the soundness and the comparability of the methodology employed to ensure the objectivity and transparency of the statistical results.

For this reason it is essential that this statistical work is carried out under the sole responsibility of Eurostat within the Commission and of the national official statistical bodies in the Member States enjoying complete professional autonomy in the execution of their tasks.

The Conference wishes the Directive to be accompanied by a joint declaration of the Commission and the Council reflecting the adoption of the principle(s) and implementing procedure(s) described above.

Work of Eurostat in 1987

I. Sectoral programmes associated with the follow-up of the European single market

I.A. Achievement of the single market

National accounts: Revision of the SNA and the ESA

Eurostat continues to make a major contribution to the work on revising the SNA by preparing the technical documentation with experts and the Community Working Party, playing an active part in meetings of the Group of Experts at world level and as a member of the intersecretariat group (UNSO, OECD, SOEC, World Bank, IMF) which is organizing the revision work.

The third meeting of the Group of Experts at world level, in March 1987, examined all the problems of the external accounts and the link between the methodologies of the balance of payments (IMF) and national accounts (SNA). Community preparations for this meeting had been largely in the form of joint meetings of the National Accounts and Balance of Payments Working Parties.

In September 1987, the Group of Experts tackled the household sector, sole proprietorships and private non-profit institutions. Eurostat contributed to key documents on extended consumption, income and a more explicit treatment than hitherto of imputed figures in national accounts.

At the Community Working Party meeting in November 1987, there was a very useful exchange of views on certain public sector problems which were discussed by the Group of Experts at world level in January 1988.

During 1987, Eurostat worked with the Instituto de Estadística de España and the Commission's translation departments on the production of the Spanish version of the ESA.

Classifications

In 1987, Eurostat continued its work on the harmonization of classifications at world level. At Community level, it organized several NACE revision meetings, with two main themes: improving the explanatory notes and the structure of the future NACE. With the first aim in mind, the Working Party examined the first part of the future NACE dealing with goods. As regards the structure, the NACE Working Party, in cooperation with the National Accounts Working Party, studied the possibility of bringing level 2 of the future NACE into line with the requirements of national accounts and the input-output tables.

Throughout this work, the need to maintain a link between the NACE and the ISIC-Rev. 3 Working Parties at every level has been kept in mind.

Finally, a Regulation is to be drawn up making the future NACE compulsory for the collection, transmission and publication of data in each Member State.

At world level, Eurostat financed a joint UNSO/SOEC experts' meeting aimed at making the ISIC-Rev. 3 and the future NACE more compatible.

Statistical confidentiality

Preparation of a draft regulation was discussed in two meetings of a special Working Group and at the Conferences of Directors-General of National Statistical Institutes.

Development of business statistics

The need to improve the system of industrial statistics in order to create an instrument

capable of meeting current needs of the large single market was reflected in the following activities in 1987:

- (i) conceptual work on leasing;
- (ii) a study on industrialists' investment intentions as a tool for forecasting structured investment figures;
- (iii) a study of methods of forecasting employment figures in industry structure;
- (iv) conceptual work on registers including holding a workshop with Member States statisticians;
- (v) preliminary work on panels, in particular in conjunction with the Commission's work on small and medium-sized enterprises.

Services statistics

Eurostat's main activity in 1987 was implementing the operational conclusions drawn in the document on the 'Services' entity (including the priority action programme on tourism), approved by the conference of the DGINS in May 1986 at Palmela. In line with the new approach defined at Palmela, Eurostat has rearranged its projects so that Nos D2030 (Tourism) and D2040 (Transport) will be incorporated in the wider field of the 'Services' sector.

Services

Work in this field has been carried out in accordance with the two approaches defined at Palmela:

- (a) collection and analysis of data to be carried out with the aid of sources already available;
- (b) development of methodological and legal bases for preparing a statistical system covering the services.

A considerable amount of work was done in the preparatory stage; the Coordinating Committee for Services Statistics then met for the

first time in October 1987. This Committee, in the light of statements made by the representatives of the Directorates-General concerned, has geared its own activities to the general context of the various Community policies. Having noted the various Eurostat projects relating to 'Services', the Committee has started to work out an overall conceptual approach and to define the methods and indicators to cover the whole of the services sector. A start has been made on recording the information available in the Member States and setting up a data base on services (Mercure project).

The need to cater for the special features of the various services sectors has led the Committee to divide up the whole of the market services into nine sectors of homogeneous activity. Consideration has also been given to the best arrangement for the various sectoral working parties which must be set up. Ways of coordinating the work with that of international organizations (UN, OECD, Unctad and GATT) have been defined.

I.B. Monetary capacity (EMS—ECU)

National accounts: miscellaneous

A new method of producing the yearbooks other than 'Aggregates' was developed. Since the aim was more rapid dissemination, we took the opportunity of improving the presentation of the tables. In 1988, all the yearbooks will be published using these time-saving methods. A feasibility study showed that it would be useful to publish a yearbook for next year covering economic statistics in general.

Financial accounts

1987 saw an improvement in the geographical coverage of the financial accounts when Greece, Spain and Ireland were added to the list of countries providing such accounts in accordance with the ESA. Throughout the

year, financial accounts data from all countries were regularly analysed and published in *Financial accounts*. Methodological work has included a study currently being undertaken on all the new financial instruments and their impact on the content of financial transactions.

Private use of the ECU

Eurostat has published a regular monthly statistical bulletin concentrating on the private use of the ECU, and both specialists and non-specialists in this field have shown great interest in this publication. Preparatory work for a data base covering all ECU-denominated issues is now complete. The base is entering the operational phase and will become accessible during 1988.

Financial indicators

The publication *Money and finance* has been thoroughly revised, mainly to take better account of statistics on the external position of the Community countries. Some 10 new tables show the gross and net position *vis-à-vis* the rest of the world by country and by major economic sector (general government, central monetary authorities and credit institutions).

Price surveys and calculation of purchasing power parities

The 1985 exercise is now complete and overall results have been published. Two publications are now being printed, one on the prices of most of the products included in the surveys and another on purchasing power parities and real values at detailed level. Eurostat is playing an active part in work at world level, with the emphasis on the African countries, in cooperation with the UN. Results for 23 African countries and 20 European ones were available by the end of 1987. The programme of work for future years has been agreed and preparatory work began during 1987.

I. C. Social and economic integration

Regional statistics

The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) has been extended to cover all Member States down to the most detailed administrative level (localities). A system of computerized consultation is being set up. Developments in regional statistics included initial work on regional labour force accounts (incorporating demographic and employment data from various sources into a coherent framework). As part of the Commission's work on reforming the structural Funds, efforts have been concentrated on improving and updating the main indicators normally used by the Commission (regional unemployment rates and regional GDP, together with employment at the NUTS 3 level and long-term unemployment). In 1987, the *Regions yearbook* covered all the Community of Twelve, providing regional statistics on Spain and Portugal for the first time.

I. D. Social policy

Family budgets

The document on harmonized tables has now been prepared and in future the various countries will supply data in accordance with the methodology and in the form jointly agreed. A project concerned with statistics on poverty has been launched for two countries (Italy and the Netherlands) with the aim of using family budget surveys to provide the required statistics. The first results were available towards the end of 1987, and Eurostat has contacted other interested countries with a view to extending the project in the near future.

Short-term statistics

The regular collection of statistics on the different aspects of employment and unemployment is being continued: particular emphasis has been given to methodological problems.

Unemployment

Special efforts have been made to improve statistical knowledge of long-term unemployment, currently a priority preoccupation for the Community. This problem will require even more work in the future.

Community annual sample survey of the labour force

Labour force surveys and their future in the 1990s were the subject of a seminar from 12 to 14 October 1987 at which numerous representatives of producers and users of these surveys in the Member States and other countries (e.g. USA, Canada and Scandinavian countries), as well as ILO and OECD, have contributed.

Labour costs survey

The exploitation of the results of the 1984 survey is finished. The publication of the results has suffered a delay of one year due to late delivery of results by certain Member States. The preparation of the 1988 survey is under way. The draft regulation will be transmitted to the Council in the near future.

Salaries statistics

The results of the biennial survey on salaries of manual workers in agriculture have not yet all been received. Publication is foreseen for the end of the year. The publication of net earnings of manual workers in industry for 1986 has been issued. It was delayed by late response.

Social protection

Part I (receipts and expenditure). A statistical bulletin with results for 1985 is under preparation and will appear before the end of the year.

Demography

The 1987 yearbook has been published and a special publication giving the principal results

of the 1981 Community census of population programme is foreseen. Virtually all the data for this are available.

Census of population 1991

In May 1987, the Council of Ministers adopted a Directive on the synchronization of general population censuses in 1991. This specified time limits within which the 1991 round of censuses in Member States should be conducted. It also specified that countries should compile a standardized set of tables from these censuses for Community purposes, in addition to their own national tabulation programmes. A broad measure of agreement has already been reached in working group discussion on this Community programme of standardized tables.

Population projections

Member States now furnish population projections (at national level) in standardized format. A publication containing results up to the year 2025, as well as some analysis of their implications for the labour force, has been issued.

Education and training

Further progress was made in 1987, in conjunction with Cedefop (Centre pour le développement de la formation professionnelle), towards the establishment of comparable statistics of vocational training. Experimental questionnaires were tried in some Member States and as a result certain improvements needed in the basic framework and definitions have come to light. More work has yet to be done in this field.

Indicators of poverty

Several steps were taken in 1987 to set up a Community system of statistics on poverty. An inventory of official data of the Member States relating to poverty was compiled. A

study of the possibility of deriving information on poverty from administrative data in three Member States was completed and is being extended to others. The Community family budget surveys are being extended to provide information on poverty in two Member States and others are expected to follow. Finally, research on the methodology of indicators of poverty, partly financed by the Community, is being followed closely. However, it will be some time yet before comprehensive and comparable statistics of poverty become available.

I.E. Technical research and development

Doses

The Doses project (Development of statistical expert systems) held a seminar to help prepare the four-year programme under which part of the cost of a certain number of collaborative projects in the area of advanced knowledge processing applied to statistics, may be paid by the EC.

II.A. Agricultural policy

Environmental statistics

First proposals for the collection of Community environmental statistics were discussed at a meeting of the relevant working party at the beginning of November. The proposals take full account of related work by OECD, thus seeking to avoid duplication of effort and to build on previous work. Eurostat cooperates closely with DG XI (Directorate-General for Environment, Consumer Protection and Nuclear Safety) in this field and acts as co-leader in the development of a major informatics project associated with the Community Corine (Coordination-information-environment) programme which will ensure the efficient and effective management of environmental data.

II. Sectoral programmes linked to community policies

II. A. Agricultural policy

Economic accounts for agriculture

March 1987 saw the publication of *Agricultural income: sectoral income index analysis 1986*, which had been considerably revamped in terms of presentation and content compared with previous publications, and which was well received in agricultural policy circles. In the 1987 version (due to appear in March 1988), the national sections and the chapter on the level and development of absolute agricultural income will be expanded and will be joined by a new chapter on the 'Total income of agricultural households' project. As in the previous year, Spain has been included in the sectoral income index analysis; on the other hand, it is not yet possible to say when the time will be ripe for the inclusion of Portugal too. The EAA time series for Spain for the period 1973 to 1986 were forwarded to Eurostat in the autumn of 1987, and have now been inputted into the Cronos data-bank (COSA domain). The original English version of the EAA manual was translated into all the other Community languages in 1987. Once they have been thoroughly revised, the texts in the other languages will be published in the course of 1988 and 1989. A number of methodological questions on the EAA (e.g. calculation of the production value for wine and extension of the list of agricultural products) were dealt with by the working party and will have to be finally sorted out in 1988. INRA of Nancy conducted a study on the distribution of productivity gains in agriculture, which received an initial airing in discussions with the Member States.

Total income of agricultural households

On the basis of reports drawn up by the Member States on the potential for the macroeconomic recording of the total income of agricultural households in their countries,

Wye College in Ashford (UK) produced proposals for a standardized methodology. These proposals were discussed in detail at meetings of the Working Party on Agricultural Accounts on 31 March and 1 April, 24 and 25 June and 1 and 2 December and at the meeting of the Agricultural Statistics Committee held on 19 and 20 November 1987. Bilateral discussions were also held with practically all the Member States to clarify certain technical and national issues. Outstanding questions were also discussed and clarified with representatives of the Directorate-General for Agriculture and with Eurostat experts on national accounts. Following the intensive discussions held in 1987, practical work will get underway in 1988, with first results expected by the end of the year.

SPEL model

The SPEL model (Sectoral production, and income model for Community agriculture) comprises three elements: (i) basic model (BM); (ii) short-term forecasting and simulation system (SFSS); and (iii) medium-term forecasting and simulation system (MFSS). The BM and SFSS elements were almost fully implemented on the Community's Amdahl computer in Luxembourg in 1987, and work commenced on integrating Spain and Portugal into the model system. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 1988. Plans for version B were presented by Professor Henrichsmeyer of the University of Bonn in the autumn of 1987, the main differences compared with version A being (i) improvements to the feedingstuffs sector, (ii) better coverage of Mediterranean products and (iii) improved structure for intermediate consumption. Numerical specification of version B for one country will commence in 1988, to be followed by the other 11 Member States. The MFSS is another project which cannot be implemented in the short term. 1987 saw compilation of a provisional version of the part dealing with 'Supply of agricultural products' on the Bonn University computer. A number of forecasting and analysis exer-

cises were also conducted for the Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Agricultural price statistics

Although it was not possible to include Spain and Portugal in the absolute agricultural price statistics in 1987, the annual agricultural price indices (output and input) for Spain were supplied and published. Spain (but not Portugal) was also included in the annual autumn forecasts of agricultural price indices for the current year. 1987 also saw the creation of new price series for cattle, designed to reflect changes in marketing forms (i.e. more dead marketing) and the introduction of a Community classification system for carcasses of full-grown cattle. These series have now been stored in the Cronos data-bank (PRAG domain) and are published regularly. Completion of the special issue on *the Catalogue of characteristics of agricultural price series stored in Cronos* was again delayed due to other work taking priority, but will be available in 1988. 1988 should also see an improved version of the quarterly publication *Agricultural prices: selected series from the Cronos data-bank*, as well as improved statistics on the price of feedingstuffs.

Fruit and vineyard surveys

The integration in the FSSRS data base of the results of preceding surveys existing at Eurostat has started in 1987. The 1987 fruit survey has been carried out in the 12 Member States: results should be sent to Eurostat by April 1988 at the latest. A publication is planned for the end of 1988.

Statistics in the agri-foodstuffs sector

Work relating to these statistics effectively started in 1986. A meeting with the representatives of the Member States took place in 1987: This meeting permitted preparation of follow-up work on the 'test' groups (cereals, fruit and vegetables); this should be finished in 1989.

Restructuring plans of the systems of agricultural statistics

One of the roles of Eurostat is assistance to and cooperation with the Member States. The Office, in close relation with DG VI which provides the financing, supports financially and cooperates with Member States who intend to restructure their system of agricultural statistics. This support and cooperation are formalized by Council Decisions: 81/518/EEC for Italy and 85/360/EEC for Greece. The Italian plan which was to be completed in 1987, has been extended to 1989, without modification of the amount of Community aid (15 million ECU), which represent one third of the total expenses. The Greek plan which started in 1986, will come to its end in 1990, with a Community aid of 20 million ECU which represents one third of the planned expenses. Meanwhile, in respect of unforeseeable difficulties, this plan may be reviewed in 1988 (except of the amount of Community aid which will remain in the order of 20 million ECU). Following a national request, a plan for Ireland is being examined. In the case of an agreement, this plan will be formalized by a Council decision. In the context of pre-accession aid, decided by the Council in 1984 (Regulation No 3598/84 of 18 December 1984) to finance the improvement of agricultural structures in Portugal, a project relating to the creation of a system of agricultural statistics (Peagri) is financed by the EEC for an amount of 3.6 million ECU, which represents more or less 65% of the total expenses. Eurostat follows the statistical aspects of this project and intends to set up a plan of the same kind as the Italian and Greek plans after Peagri has been completed (planned for 1989).

Farm structure survey retrieval survey (FSSRS)

The system for extracting results from the Community farm structure surveys is operational. It contains the results of the surveys carried out in 1975, 1979/80, 1983 and 1985.

Using a TTY version of the system, statistical services and Ministries of Agriculture can connect themselves to the system and have direct access.

1985 farm structure survey

For the 10 Member States concerned, the results of the 1985 Community survey are now stocked in the form of tables in the FSSRS data base; these results are also available on 'microfiches'. In addition to a publication already available giving the main results of the survey, the first volume of a series of analyses on several particularly interesting structural aspects has been published.

1987 farm structure survey

Survey fieldwork is complete in most of the 12 Member States and the work of data processing is in hand. According to the regulation, the Member States have to make available the results of the surveys in a tabular form by 1 March 1989 at the latest.

Community farm structure surveys between 1988 and 1997

The Commission has presented to the Council a draft regulation (meanwhile adopted by the Council) which foresees four Community structure surveys to be carried out between 1988 and 1997. Following the FAO recommendation on a worldwide agricultural census in 1990, the first of these surveys will be carried out between 1 December 1988 and 1 March 1991 in the form of a general census. The regulation also foresees a Community financial contribution to the survey expenses of the Member States and the creation of the new Eurofarm data base.

Eurofarm

The feasibility study of the new processing and distribution system of structure surveys (Eurofarm) has been completed. The functional analysis of the project and the begin-

ning of its development are planned for 1988 and the system will be operational for the 1989/90 survey. Financing for the project has been included in the proposal of the Commission for a Council regulation which foresees the structure surveys for the next 10 years.

Animal production

The study of the effects of milk quotas on agriculture was drawn up with assistance from the Member States. It was produced by a group of external experts and the Commission's staff made use of it when drafting the report for the Council on experience of the system, at the beginning of 1987. A similar study, but involving no extra work for the Member States, is planned for 1988.

Feed balance sheets

An expert was commissioned to carry out a critical examination of all the data available and to submit a methodological handbook as an aid to the work of the national statistical services and to the interpretation of the results. After discussion with the national experts he will propose a method of calculating animals' nutritional requirements.

Crop production

In the present situation, the Commission relies on a 'Gentlemen's agreement' which ensures effective collaboration by the Member States in the compilation of Community statistics on crop production: areas, production figures, balance sheets. The *ad hoc* working party met in October 1987. In the Commission's view, there is no urgent need to design specific surveys to collect the basic data until the conclusions of the programme on remote sensing in agriculture are known in two or three years' time — Agricultural Statistics Committee in November 1987. The section is taking all necessary measures to stay abreast of the work on harvest forecasting and the agricultural remote sensing pro-

gramme carried out for Eurostat by the EC unit.

Remote sensing

Following a series of preliminary studies, proposals have been drawn up for a Community five-year research and development programme on the application of remote sensing to agricultural statistics and crop monitoring. It is intended that this programme (managed by the Joint Research Centre in collaboration with DG VI and Eurostat) will demonstrate the operational feasibility of the integration of remotely sensed data into the Community system of agricultural statistics.

II.B. Industrial policy (including ECSC)

General

The Committee for Industrial Statistics met on 18 and 19 June. It reviewed the present situation on industrial statistics and discussed the developments necessary to meet the needs of the large single market. Special reference was made to statistical confidentiality, to nomenclatures, to registers and the demography of enterprises including use of panels, to better use of statistical material available in the Member States, to small and medium-sized enterprises, to leasing and to high-technology products. *The yearbook of industrial statistics 1986* edition has appeared in autumn 1987. It maintains the improvements introduced in the 1985 edition.

Indicators

A meeting of the Working Group on Short-Term Industrial Indicators was held in September. This reviewed the situation on current indicators and considered some developments necessary for the large single market. The bulletin *Industrial trends* has been published regularly. Additional country series have been introduced, allowing further indices for the Community EUR 12 to be compiled. The targets have not always been achieved, particularly for construction and

civil engineering and for the index of producer prices of industrial products, because the series expected from certain Member States have not been provided (e.g. the Netherlands for construction, and Italy for prices). No meetings were held of the Working Groups on Construction and on the Index of Producer Prices of Industrial Products. In this latter field, the continuing absence of the promised figures from Belgium and Ireland is a serious weakness as is also the lack of the promised rebased Spanish series.

Production

The Working Party on Production Statistics completed its series of meetings on products with a substantial technological content with its December 1986 meeting. Its next meeting is planned for 1988. The quarterly publication *Industrial production* has been substantially revised. This has somewhat delayed the appearance of the 1987 issues. The publication on the *Methodology of industrial production statistics* has been held up by printing difficulties but was available since autumn 1987.

Structure

The 1987 publication on *Results of annual surveys on industrial activity* is available. It covers the years 1983 and 1984. In preparation are the following two publications:

- (i) *Results broken down by the size of undertakings* (including also data from the five yearly survey) for 1983;
- (ii) *A first presentation of regional results* (for 1982).

These publications will appear in 1988. Unfortunately, the country data coverage continues to be incomplete due to excessive forwarding delays. The absence of Italian figures is a continuing preoccupation. Two 'internal publications' were also issued:

- (i) *A comparison of EC, Japan and the US for the years 1980-83* (figures for Japan and the US having been converted into the

NACE framework and where necessary estimates provided for EUR 10 figures), giving production, employment and external trade figures for different sectors;

- (ii) *Latest information on investment — 1984 results for seven countries* (these results being generally available substantially — up to two years — earlier than the full results of the annual survey).

Technological indicators

In 1987, Eurostat has for the first time examined the possibilities and problems of establishing technological indicators. Under the pressure of a great demand one can expect that the work will be continued in the domains of products and services of 'high technology'.

'Steel' data bank

Approval of the feasibility study in December 1987. Creation of the local pre-treatment bases.

'Steel' input-output tables

Harmonization and computer treatment of the 1980 tables for the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Denmark. Preparation of compatible tables for Italy and Belgium. Implementation of an operational system on the Commission's central computer in December 1987.

Revision of the system for calculating the apparent consumption of steel

Preparation of statistical series in crude steel equivalents to replace the series in ingot equivalents. First publication in the form of a statistical note in number 1-1987 of the quarterly 'Iron and steel' bulletin (Theme 4, Series B). Preparation of a new statistical series on the apparent consumption of steel by weight of finished products from the first half of 1986 — publication scheduled for 1988. Participation in revision work carried out by the UN in Geneva. Coordination on the Community level.

Studies on steel consumption by branch

Approval of the 1987/88 study programme, covering 1986 and 1987, in June 1987. Spain and Portugal are included in the study programme from 1985 onward. Publication of Community tables covering 1970, 1972 and 1974 to 1984 in January 1987 under the title of 'Steel consumption by user branch' (Theme 4, Series D).

Revision of questionnaires

Propositions for revision presented by Eurofer 'Organization of European steel producers' and decided on at the meeting of the Commission's Steel Statistics Committee on 1 December 1987. Application scheduled to take effect on 1 January 1989.

Legal base

Application of Commission Decision No 1566/86/ECSC of 24 February 1986 regarding iron and steel statistics (OJ L 141, 28.5.1986). This activity is directed at ECSC steel enterprises which do not reply to Commission questionnaires. Consequence: More complete results.

Raw material balances

Preparation of 1985 balances and of a new publication, using a new informatics tool (data bank). Integration of the new results of statistical study on the recycling of raw materials in FR of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands in the 1981-85 balances. Preparation of the 1986 survey.

II.C. Energy policy

In addition to the routine production of statistics covering quantity flows and prices, several special projects have been developed, as follows:

Survey of household energy consumption

After two successive meetings with the national representatives and following numerous consultations between the SOEC and the political services of the Commission, it has

been agreed that the SOEC will survey energy flows in quantities and values and collect information on energy-consuming equipment, on housing and on the investment of households in respect of what can be called 'thermal renovation'. Depending on the country, this information could be collected:

- (i) by an *ad hoc* survey;
- (ii) by adding an 'energy component' to existing surveys;
- (iii) by processing the results available from certain surveys or studies.

Depending on the case, the reference year will be 1988 or 1989. Contracts to carry out the survey during 1988 have been signed with six countries. Credit for the remaining six will be available in the 1988 budget for a survey during 1989.

New and renewable energy sources

In view of the relative importance of alternative sources in overall energy consumption, the methodological aspects of recording them have been examined and a certain number of solutions have been put forward. A start has been made on collecting information on this problem, but the first results will probably not be available until the end of 1988.

Sirene project (Energy information distribution system)

The principal functions of the system as far as the primary SOEC application is concerned (annual and monthly series) have been completed. This application came into operation at the end of 1987 and all functions are currently being tested before beginning production proper. The 'nuclear power stations' application is also currently being tested. A start was made on the development of the 'energy prices' application during February 1988.

Useful energy balances

This type of balance is only prepared every three to five years, owing to its complexity

and the lack of information on efficiency coefficients and on energy-consuming equipment. Work on the year 1985 is finished, enabling structural changes in energy consumption to be identified and the rational use of energy to be assessed more accurately. Publication of the results is foreseen for the spring of 1988.

Energy flows software

This software, currently being exploited, enables graphic representation of all energy flows. The first flowsheets should be edited in colour and in simplified or complex version in April 1988.

International coordination

A Joint Working Group on Energy Statistics has been set up by the main European and international organizations: ECE/UN-OECD/IEA and Eurostat. The aims of the regular meetings are:

- (i) consolidating progress already made in the harmonization of the definitions and energy balance methodology;
- (ii) developing pragmatic solutions for the collection and publication of data with a view to reducing the work load on the countries and on international organizations.

II.D. Fisheries policy

Fisheries

A proposal for a Council regulation will be made concerning the Community register of fishing vessels, which hitherto has been maintained on a voluntary basis. The objective will remain the same, i.e. to produce anonymous statistical tables on the basis of individual data, which Eurostat will continue to treat as confidential. Another legal instrument has been prepared on statistics of landings in order to make the data more comparable. These two proposals will be discussed by the competent working party before being submitted to the Council in 1988.

II.E. Transport and tourism policy

Transport

The Committee for Transport Statistics met on 18, 19 and 20 November 1987 and, after an extensive examination of the various aspects of transport statistics, structured its action, as well as that of the working parties it coordinates, as a function of the following themes or projects:

- (a) effects of the completion of the internal market and other problems of methodology;
- (b) statistics on enterprises providing transport services; in conjunction with the Coordinating Committee on Services Statistics;
- (c) road transport statistics;
- (d) classifications: possible revision and conversion of the NTS/R in conjunction with the Committee on External Trade Statistics;
- (e) road traffic accident statistics;
- (f) port and shipping statistics;
- (g) external trade statistics — transport;
- (h) air transport statistics;
- (i) statistics on intra-Community transit in and transit by certain third countries;
- (j) rail transport statistics;
- (k) statistics of transport by inland waterways;
- (l) passenger transport statistics.

Three priority groups have been established, the first comprising Groups 1 to 5 and the second, Groups 6 to 8. These priorities are provisional, pending availability of resources. The Commission has submitted to the Council a first limited extension of the road transport directive. The results of the three internal transport directives are now regularly published. The transport yearbook (including communications and tourism) has been replaced by a completely computerized proce-

ture. The breakdown of external trade statistics over certain transport variables (modes of transport, containers, nationality) is covered by:

- (i) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3522/87 of 24 November 1987 (OJ L 335, 25.11.1987) on the recording of the mode of transport in the statistics of trade between Member States;
- (ii) proposal (COM(87) 486 final — OJ C 298, 7.11.1987 — submitted to the Council on 26 October 1987) for a regulation in respect of the external trade of the Community.

The other work focused on the following themes:

- (i) incorporation of transport variables into external trade statistics;
- (ii) common rules for applying a two-digit code by mode of transport;
- (iii) updating of NTS/R in conjunction with the introduction of the harmonized system and the combined nomenclature;
- (iv) introduction of a classification of techniques for handling merchandise for all modes of goods transports;
- (v) statistics on combined transport;
- (vi) air transport statistics;
- (vii) shipping statistics.

Documents have also been prepared on methods to deal with transport and transit in certain neighbouring third countries, container traffic and types of ship.

Tourism

In June 1987, Eurostat called a meeting of the Working Party on Statistics of Tourism, which was enlarged to cover final users of the information, with a view to examining the nature and feasibility of the statistical system it was proposing. As this proposition was received favourably, it was decided to collect information on an *ad hoc* basis. The results of

this data collection will be examined by the working parties at the beginning of 1988 with a view to preparing a directive. The system recommended by Eurostat was designed in close coordination with the World Tourist Organization and the OECD.

II.F. External relations (GATT, Uruguay Round)

Balance of payments

A detailed questionnaire on international trade in services was adopted by the Balance of Payments Working Party and will be introduced in 1988. For the revision of the IMF manual, Eurostat developed a classification of current transactions in cooperation with the OECD and the IMF and contributed to the harmonization of the balance of payments and national accounts (SNA) systems at the Washington meeting (March-April 1987). Work was resumed on the accounts of the Community institutions, and this led to publication of the balance of payments of the Community institutions for the years 1981 and 1982, with 1983-86 due to be published during 1988.

Tariff and statistical nomenclature

Division C1 cooperated with DG XXI, Customs Union and Indirect Taxation, in drawing up the regulation on the combined nomenclature, which was adopted by the Council on 23 July 1987 (Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 — OJ L 256, 7.9.1987). It submitted to the Commission a proposal for a Council regulation on the application of the combined nomenclature to the statistics of trade between Member States, which was adopted by the Council on 9 November 1987 (Regulation (EEC) No 3367/87 — OJ L 321, 11.11.1987).

Statistical procedures in respect of inward processing relief arrangements

Following the adoption by the Council of Regulation (EEC) No 1999/85 of 16 July 1985

on inward processing relief arrangements, Division C1 and DG XXI proposed to the Commission a regulation to bring the corresponding statistical procedures up to date. This regulation was adopted by the Commission on 9 December (Regulation (EEC) No 3678/87 — OJ L 346, 10.12.1987).

Complete industrial plant

The entry into force of the combined nomenclature on 1 January 1988 meant that Regulation (EEC) No 518/79 on the recording of exports of complete industrial plant had to be adapted. This was done by means of a Commission amending Regulation of 24 November 1987 (Regulation (EEC) No 3521/87 — OJ L 335, 25. 11. 1987).

Explanatory notes on the combined nomenclature

Explanatory notes were drawn up on the subheadings for which the Statistical Office is responsible in the first 49 chapters of the combined nomenclature. They will be published together with the explanatory notes drawn up by DG XXI.

Statistical confidentiality and external trade

A working party of national experts under the chairmanship of an official of Division C1 held two meetings with a view to implementing the provisions of Article 37 of Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 on 'the conditions subject to which Member States may declare data ... to be confidential'.

External trade statistics

(a) Data transmission

The Member States data for compilation of the Community statistics of external trade have been transmitted regularly, on a monthly basis, in accordance with the Nimexe 1987 nomenclature and in compliance with the basic regulation. The adaptation of the Spanish and Portuguese statistics has been

completed. Data from Greece and Denmark have been affected by considerable delays due to strikes in Denmark and structural problems in Greece. Steps have been taken in order to overcome the backlog for the calculation of the annual figures.

(b) External trade data-bank

The external trade data for the Community are disseminated regularly by the Comext system. New developments are in progress for an improved system of aggregation and tabulation programs which, among other things, will facilitate the treatment of the chronological series after the split in the nomenclatures.

(c) Publications

Publication of the monthly bulletin and the Nimexe 1986 analytical tables has been steadily maintained. The 1987 yearbook has been restructured and its publication computerized. The publication of the quarterly microfiches was considerably delayed by the late transmission of the results from Greece and Denmark. A new 'Methods' series has been launched with the publication of the concordances for the goods nomenclatures and notes on confidentiality for users of Community statistics. For the first time the results of the statistics on imports under the generalized system of tariff preferences have been published.

(d) Introduction of the harmonized system and other changes in 1988

Eurostat and the 'Production' Working Group have made the necessary preparations for the collection and processing of data, as from 1988, on the basis of the combined nomenclature (CN), the Taric codes, the new statistical regimes and modes of transport. A new coding system for confidential data has been developed. Advances have been made in the electronic processing of the new nomenclatures and their linkage and publication of the concordances. User information has been published and training has been under-

taken. The correlation tables between Nimex 1987 and the combined nomenclature (CN) 1988 and the minimum stable aggregates have been published in the series 'Methods'.

Support for Community trade policy

As part of an informatics project designed to assist the Community in the Uruguay Round negotiations, Eurostat has proposed the creation of a reference data-bank (Starcom) for tariff statistics. An informatics project for the integration of the new nomenclatures and a better comparison with the Comext system has been launched for the statistics of the generalized system of preferences (GSP).

External trade indices

The main external trade indices for the European Community appear in the *Monthly bulletin of external trade statistics*. A more extended series for the years 1980-86 has also been published. A trade index data base is also being compiled. Work continued on the changeover to the harmonized system (development of methodology for correspondence between old and new classification systems).

Analyses

Studies of trade with the Asean group of countries and of Community trade in manufactured products were published in the course of the year. Studies of the EEC's trade with the Mediterranean countries and its trade with Yugoslavia were completed and are being prepared for publication. Work was also done on the problem of estimation of missing data in trade matrices.

H.G. Cooperation in development

Technical cooperation

(a) Training for statisticians: in the light of the results of the study of statistical training needs in Africa (1984), the Commission of the EEC has undertaken a

number of training projects (financed from the EDF) in conjunction with the STPA (Statistical training programme for Africa) launched by the UN. A large number of the projects planned in this context (twinning schemes, assistance with the 'Africanization' of statistical personnel, transfer of training schemes to Africa, provision of hardware, technical advisory services, help with training, study and training missions, etc.) have already been completed or are currently under way. Encouraged by the very positive results of an evaluation of its statistical training activities in Africa, commissioned and carried out in 1987, the Commission intends to step up its assistance in this field.

- (b) External trade: in addition to those undertaken in collaboration with the WAEC/Ecowas (methodology, classification systems, computerization in the customs sector, computerization of external trade statistics, regional processing of external trade statistics) projects have been mounted in various geographical zones and in various domains of external trade: Indian Ocean Commission (seminar on harmonization of the methodology of external trade statistics, as the first phase of a full-scale regional programme), the Sidonia project (automatic system for customs data) in Zaire, the Sirsec project (regional integration of trade statistics), particularly in Latin America (Aladi, Seasa, Mexico).
- (c) ICP-Africa: of the 24 African countries expressing their intention of participating in phase V, only Gabon withdrew. The data received from the various participating countries have been analysed and a meeting to discuss the provisional results was held at Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) in November-December 1987. All the countries taking part and all the interested regional and international organizations were invited.

(d) ICP-Caribbean: the Caribbean countries were particularly keen to take part in phase V. A meeting to discuss the data required and the scope of the ICP was held in Kingston, Jamaica, in April/May 1987. The actual work on phase V started later.

(e) National accounts: work continued on this sector in Benin, Cameroon, Congo and Tanzania, in collaboration with other Member States (France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom). Substantial progress was made on the methodological front and in the preparation and publication of homogeneous series. Action was also taken to get producers and users of statistics working more closely together.

(f) Household surveys: the two projects (Togo and Benin) launched before 1987 with financial assistance from the EDF continued in 1987. Provisional results for the Togo project are already available, and the second phase (rural survey) started in October 1987. The first phase of the Benin project has also been completed, and the second phase started in September.

(g) Food strategy: in this key domain of Eurostat's activities in the field of cooperation the main activities were:

- (i) direct Eurostat support in Mali, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Swaziland;
- (ii) participation in the project for permanent diagnosis of the cereal and stock-raising sectors, financed by the EDP for the eight countries of the CILSS (intergovernment committee to combat drought in the Sahel) namely Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal and Chad;
- (iii) participation in the SASA (food security system) of the Andean

countries, financed by the Directorate-General for External Relations.

New projects are under consideration for the Sudan and the Indian Ocean.

(h) Other activities: in addition to the activities described above, several cooperative activities have been launched with Yugoslavia, Latin America, China, etc. Eurostat has also made a start on publishing the reports on the ACP countries compiled by the *Statistisches Bundesamt*.

III. Sectoral programmes linked to the functioning of the Community

III.A. Financial resources

III.B. Information policy

Dissemination

Database management work focused on the dissemination of Cronos catalogues, which was undertaken at the request of the users. In addition, a major reorganization of the ICG database in Cronos was initiated. The embryo for a data collection centre was formed by the creation of a coding shop using a software package which allows all types of structured data to be encoded on a microcomputer. The unit also dealt with the difficulties encountered by some users in entering data from magnetic tapes or databases with different structures. As a result, standardized procedures were introduced for loading data from certain commercial databases. 'Output' work centred on the automation of input from Cronos, Reuters information agency (26 screens for daily updating), the Ovide database (80 videotex screens in four languages for Members of the European Parliament) and the DSI external host which supplies data on diskettes from Eurostat. Harmonization of regular publications, rapid statistics and the glossary was completed. As regards the creation of a consultation database, a prototype is already in operation and is shedding

light on the problems posed by this type of videotex installation.

Public relations, information and statistical digests

Desire for greater diversity in the European economic information market and, in order to facilitate contacts with users, particularly external users, the provision of 'one face to the customer'. Convergence but at the same time diversification of the various dissemination media — paper, diskettes, magnetic tape, on-line access — with all 'products' in future based on a single idea: the statistical database. The 'Public relations, information and statistical digests' division has based its plan for reorganizing the statistical dissemination system on the four following broad approaches:

- (i) extension of the product range offered by adding a diskette service and carrying out a study for a possible tele-unloading service;
- (ii) rationalization of the various dissemination media for which a complementary product is offered on another medium and creation of a promotion and publicity policy for complementary products;
- (iii) initiation of a study to separate 'dissemination databases' and 'production databases' in order to facilitate user on-line searches and reduce access costs;
- (iv) study of on-line dissemination of statistical tables to the general public using a videotex system.

IV. Programmes linked to the functioning of the institutions

IV.A. Infrastructure and functioning of the Statistical Office

Data processing

In 1987, statistical information data processing work centered on the supply of computer

systems for Eurostat production activities. It covered improved computer and architecture organization and the development and implementation of applications in several statistical domains. Improved computer architecture resulted in particular benefits for the infrastructure for the exchange of statistical information with statistical bodies, producers and users both inside and outside the Community institutions.

In the case of data collection, pilot teletransmission projects were undertaken in collaboration with several partners in the Member States. Data exchange has already benefited from the initial results of standardization obtained using the Edifact standard promoted by the United Nations and the CEC. Greater utilization of distributed processing, and especially of microcomputers, has produced more modern and pleasant facilities which have provided considerable quality and productivity gains in statistical work.

IV.B. Salaries of members and staff of the institutions

Weightings and joint indices

The 1985 five-yearly verification was completed at the beginning of 1987. However, at the request of DG IX, price surveys are being carried out for three places of employment (Culham, Petten and Karlsruhe) to check price levels there in relation to levels in the respective capital cities. Eurostat has also conducted housing surveys among the staff in these places of employment. A considerable amount of work has been done to comply with Commission requirements concerning the remuneration of staff employed outside the Community. This has involved the calculation of purchasing power parities for about a hundred countries, together with the consumer price indices needed for updates. These calculations are based on detailed figures supplied by the International Civil Service Commission in New York. Work on weightings is carried out in close cooperation with the ICSC and the Inter-Organizational Study Section in Paris.

Workshop on EEC/Yugoslavia Statistical Cooperation

The Workshop on EEC/Yugoslavia Statistical Cooperation was held in Belgrade on 5 and 6 May 1988. The participants included: the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the Yugoslav Federal Statistical Office, the European Commission Delegation to Belgrade, universities, research centres, computer firms, the Federal Customs Administration and Government representatives.

The various speakers at the Workshop emphasized the smooth progress of statistical cooperation projects in the fields of trade, national accounts, transport, agriculture and industry. There were numerous proposals for a regular follow-up to the projects and for the extension of projects already under way.

PUBLICATIONS

Published

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY 1987

Theme 1 — Series A: Yearbooks

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

This selection covers the following subjects:

- General statistics
- Economy and finance
- Population and social conditions
- Energy and industry
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Foreign trade
- Services and transport

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A6	293	300	ES	92-825-8140-3	CA-50-87-413-ES-C
			DA	92-825-8141-1	CA-50-87-413-DA-C
			DE	92-825-8142-X	CA-50-87-413-DE-C
			GR	92-825-8143-8	CA-50-87-413-GR-C
			EN	92-825-8144-6	CA-50-87-413-EN-C
			FR	92-825-8145-4	CA-50-87-413-FR-C
			IT	92-825-8146-2	CA-50-87-413-IT-C
			NL	92-825-8147-0	CA-50-87-413-NL-C
			PT	92-825-8148-9	CA-50-87-413-PT-C

EUROSTAT REVIEW 1977—1986

Theme 1 — Series A: Yearbooks

Time series of the principal statistical domains covered by Eurostat. The work is divided into seven sections: 1. European Community institutions; 2. National accounts, finance and balance of payments; 3. Population and social conditions; 4. Energy and industry; 5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 6. Foreign trade; 7. Services and transport.

The data cover the period 1977 to 1986 and relate to the EC Member States, the United States and Japan. Comparisons between two periods are often expressed in percentages or as an index number. The most important features are shown in graph form.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	221	900	EN/FR/NL	92-825-8149-7	CA-50-87-421-3D-C
			DA/DE/IT	92-825-8150-0	CA-50-87-421-3E-C
			ES/GR/PT	92-825-8151-9	CA-50-87-421-3P-C

REPORTS ON ACP COUNTRIES — ZAIRE**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 institution's *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. The 'Reports on ACP countries' published in the first half of 1988 cover Zaire and Tanzania. These will be followed in the second half of 1988 by reports on Niger and Nigeria.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	100	200	EN	92-825-8270-1	CA-NQ-88-001-EN-C
			FR	92-825-8271-X	CA-NQ-88-001-FR-C

REPORTS ON ACP COUNTRIES — TANZANIA**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 institution's *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. The 'Reports on ACP countries' published in the first half of 1988 cover Zaire and Tanzania. These will be followed in the second half of 1988 by reports on Niger and Nigeria.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	81	200	EN		CA-NQ-88-002-EN-C
C5	80	200	FR		CA-NQ-88-002-FR-C

REGIONS — THE COMMUNITY'S FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION IN INVESTMENTS 1986**Theme 1 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics**

Updating of and commentary on the data relating to the regional dispersion of the financial participation agreed by the Community in 1986 with regard to regional development, according to the following forms:

- (i) European Regional Development Fund (ERDF);
- (ii) European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Guidance Section;
- (iii) European Investment Bank (EIB). Loans from the Bank's own resources and from the resources of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending (NCI);
- (iv) European Coal and Steel Community and European Atomic Energy Community (ECSC Treaty, Articles 54 and 56 (2) (a), and Euratom Treaty).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	ISBN-No	Catalogue No
A4	103	300	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/ FR/IT/NL/PT	92-825-8138-1	CA-50-87-372-9A-C

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 BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	211	250	EN/FR/NL	92-825-7982-4	CA-48-87-040-3D-C

SCHEMES WITH AN IMPACT ON THE LABOUR MARKET AND THEIR STATISTICAL TREATMENT IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**Theme 3 — Series D: Studies and analyses**

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

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Language	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	294	400	FR	92-825-7497-0	CA-48-87-056-FR-C

(EN already published)

ENERGY — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1986

+ Supplement: Useful energy balance sheets 1985

Theme 4 — Series A: Yearbooks

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

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

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

The third chapter gives historical series for each energy source for the principal aggregates characterizing the structures of energy economics.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	141	900	DA/GR/EN/FR/NL	92-825-8091-1	CA-49-87-640-5E-C
			ES/DE/IT/PT	92-825-8092-X	CA-49-87-640-4I-C

PUBLICATIONS

ENERGY BALANCE SHEETS 1985—1986

Theme 4 — Series D: Studies and analyses

The current publication, which is exclusively devoted to the global energy balance sheets, presents, for the years 1985 and 1986, the balance sheets expressed in specific units and in tonnes of oil equivalent, for each of the Member States and for the Community as a whole.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	229	700	EN/FR	92-825-8002-4	CA-49-87-583-2A-C

OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS 1986

Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, survey and statistics

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

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

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	136	700	EN/FR	92-825-7777-5	CA-49-87-373-2A-C

EXTERNAL TRADE — NOMENCLATURE OF GOODS

Theme 6 — Series E: Methods

Series of 7 volumes

For the presentation of the Communities' external trade statistics a new nomenclature of goods — called Combined nomenclature (CN) — comes into force in 1988. In Series E 'Methods' Eurostat publishes the new codes, the correlation tables with the old nomenclature Nimex 1987 and the new relations with the other goods nomenclatures used for external trade statistics (SITC rev. 3, NACE, etc.) in order to help the users of Eurostat's statistical publications in the interpretation of the new statistical series.

Volume 4 — Correlation tables CN 1988 (CN 1988: SITC Rev. 3; S.U.; CAT. TEXT)

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	94	175	EN/FR	92-825-8058-X	CA-06-87-004-2A-C

Volume 5 — Correlation tables CN 1988 (SITC Rev. 3; S.U.; CAT. TEXT: CN 1988)

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	44	175	EN/FR	92-825-8059-8	CA-06-87-005-2A-C

EUROSTAT NEWS — SPECIAL EDITION 1988 FIGURES FOR FOOD IN AFRICA

Proceedings of the workshop 'Statistics in support of African food policies and strategies', Brussels, 13 to 16 May 1986

Theme 9 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The contribution of better data to the fight against the recurring problem of food shortages in Africa was discussed at a workshop of international experts at Brussels in May 1986. The proceedings of the workshop are given in a special number of *Eurostat News*.

The workshop was organized by Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Communities) and the World Food Council. It brought together invited speakers from Europe, North America and Africa: planners, policy advisers, consultants and statisticians. Topics covered include identification of weaknesses, the data needs of food policies, novel approaches, integrating frameworks and ideas for improvement. The papers given are reproduced, mostly unabridged, together with summaries of the discussions and a general summary/conclusion.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	377	500	EN		CA-AB-87-005-EN-C
C5	423	500	FR		CA-AB-87-005-FR-C

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 BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 120	600	DA	92-825-7790-2	CA-50-87-502-DA-C
			DE	92-825-7791-0	CA-50-87-502-DE-C
			GR	92-825-7792-9	CA-50-87-502-GR-C
			EN	92-825-7793-7	CA-50-87-502-EN-C
			FR	92-825-7794-5	CA-50-87-502-FR-C
			IT	92-825-7795-3	CA-50-87-502-IT-C
			NL	92-825-7796-1	CA-50-87-502-NL-C

To be published

PURCHASING POWER PARITIES AND REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT — RESULTS 1985

Theme 2 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The study presents the work carried out by Eurostat for 1985 in the field of purchasing power parities and volume comparisons for the 12 Member States and Austria.

PUBLICATIONS

Results for gross domestic product and its uses are not only provided for the Community countries and Austria but also for most non-Community OECD countries.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	188	250	DE/IT	92-825-8076-8	CA-50-87-025-2F-C

EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS — ESA (Spanish translation of the second edition)

Theme 2 — Series E: Methods

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

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 240	1 400	ES	92-825-8281-7	CA-50-87-396-ES-C

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1988

Theme 3 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

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

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 220	800	ES/DA/DE/GR/ÉN FR/IT/NL/PT	92-825-8223-X	CA-49-87-365-9A-C

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY — METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

Theme 3 — Series E: Methods

This edition of *Labour force survey — Methods and definitions* updates the 1985 version and includes information on sampling techniques for Spain and Portugal.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 88	600	ES	92-825-8323-6	CA-49-87-874-ES-C
			DE	92-825-8324-4	CA-49-97-874-DE-C
			EN	92-825-8325-2	CA-49-87-874-EN-C
			FR	92-825-8326-0	CA-49-87-874-FR-C
			IT	92-825-8327-9	CA-49-87-874-IT-C

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (NACE)

(Portuguese translation of the French edition of 1970)

Theme 4 — Series E: Methods

The general industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities (NACE) is an instrument necessary for the collection and presentation of statistical data which are compiled and harmonized within the scope of the Community.

Different statistics of the Community are covered by regulations or directives referring to NACE.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 108	150	PT	92-825-8348-1	CA-52-88-130-PT-C

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM — 1970—1985

Theme 7: Series A: Yearbooks

Statistics on the infrastructure, on the equipment, and on the operations of the different modes of transport.

Statistics on traffic accidents, and on communications (post, telegraph, telex, television) and on tourism.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 300	1 400	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/ FR/IT/NL/PT	92-825-8275-2	CA-49-87-882-9A-C

Periodicals¹

► 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*.

- an article 'In brief' which looks at the latest trends in the data available;
- a visual presentation of the most important economic series for the Community, the 12 Member States, the USA and Japan;
- 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;
- '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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	110	2 300 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0252-8266	CA-BJ-88-000-3A-C

¹ In 1988 a glossary with translations into all Community languages will be added to one of the first issues of the year. The languages mentioned in the following pages are the languages in which the periodicals are regularly published.

PUBLICATIONS

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES — MONTHLY

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

This bulletin can be obtained by subscription which includes:

- (i) 12 monthly issues giving the general index;
- (ii) 4 quarterly issues (supplement) showing the evolution of the consumer price indices for the 8 main groups of consumption as well as for the 20 sub-groups on the base 1980 = 100.

The quarterly supplements will appear in March, June, September and December and will contain monthly and annual figures for 1983 to 1988 for the 12 EC countries and the United States.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	12	2 000 annual subscription	EN	1010-2779	CA-BW-88-000-EN-C
			FR	1010-2787	CA-BW-88-000-FR-C

ECU-EMS INFORMATION — MONTHLY

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

This 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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	1 500 annual subscription	DE	1011-0860	CA-CA-88-000-DE-C
			EN	1011-0844	CA-CA-88-000-EN-C
			FR	1011-0836	CA-CA-88-000-FR-C
			IT	1011-0852	CA-CA-88-000-IT-C

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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	1 000 annual subscription	DE	0252-9890	CA-BH-88-000-DE-C
			EN	0252-9920	CA-BH-88-000-EN-C
			FR	0252-9912	CA-BH-88-000-FR-C
			IT	0252-9904	CA-BH-88-000-IT-C

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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	65	2 300 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0258-3569	CA-BX-88-000-3A-C

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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	75	2 000 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0258-1922	CA-AP-88-000-3A-C

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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	21	1 600 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0378-7559	CA-BA-88-000-3A-C

PUBLICATIONS

EXTERNAL TRADE — MONTHLY STATISTICS¹

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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 150	4 800 annual subscription	EN/FR	0378-3723	CA-AR-88-000-2A-C

TRENDS IN DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES — RETAIL SALES — REGISTRATION OF CARS

Theme 7 — Series B: Short-term trends

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 month the publication contains indices for the number of registrations of new private cars and commercial vehicles in all 12 Member States.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 15	800 annual subscription	EN/FR	1010-1748	CA-BV-88-000-2A-C
			ES/DE	1010-1756	CA-BV-88-000-2P-C

► 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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	600 annual subscription	DE	1010-1780	CA-BY-88-000-DE-C
			EN	1010-1764	CA-BY-88-000-EN-C
			FR	1010-1772	CA-BY-88-000-FR-C

¹ The subscribers of the external trade statistics are informed that important changes will take place in 1988 in the goods nomenclature and the documents for data collection. Therefore the data transmission from the Member States and their publication by Eurostat will be later than usual.

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 1977 to 1987 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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 90	1 600 annual subscription	EN/FR	0255-6510	CA-BQ-88-000-2A-C

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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 70	1 400 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0251-1800	CA-BK-88-000-3A-C

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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 200	1 200 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0254-0649	CA-BL-88-000-3A-C

PUBLICATIONS

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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	75	3 100 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0378-7672	CA-AL-88-000-3A-C

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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 100	2 200 annual subscription	EN/FR	0250-6580	CA-BF-88-000-2A-C

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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 140	2 200 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0378-3588	CA-AD-88-000-3A-C

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

(Microfiche)

Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends

The microfiche for agricultural prices contain the monthly 'selling prices of crop products', 'selling prices of animal products' and 'purchase prices of the means of agricultural production' for the Member States of the Community (without Spain and Portugal). 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 1978 to 1987 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 BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		2 000 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR/IT	0254-3834	

AGRICULTURAL PRICES — SELECTED SERIES FROM THE CRONOS DATA BANK — QUARTERLY

Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends

This publication provides, for each of the last two years, monthly and 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 information relates to 11 Community Member States (excluding Portugal). The prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 110		DE/EN/FR/IT		CA-CO-88-000-4A-C

CN — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — SCE 1111/1112¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

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

- values and quantities (sub-position CN-8);
- supplementary units (US, sub-position CN-8);
- all statistical systems together;
- no threshold;
- quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers of the external trade statistics are informed that important changes will take place in 1988 in the goods nomenclature and the documents for data collection. Therefore the data transmission from the Member States and their publication by Eurostat will be later than usual.

CN — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — PROCESSING TRAFFIC— SCE 1191/1192¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

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

- (i) values and quantities (sub-position CN-8);
- (ii) supplementary units (US, sub-position CN-8);
- (iii) breakdown according to statistical system;
- (iv) no threshold;
- (v) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

CN — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — SCE 1120¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports on the basis of the Harmonized system (HS) for the external trade statistics of the European Communities and for statistics on trade between Member States, with the following characteristics:

- (i) values and quantities (sub-position HS 6);
- (ii) all statistical systems together;
- (iii) no threshold;
- (iv) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers of the external trade statistics are informed that important changes will take place in 1988 in the goods nomenclature and the documents for data collection. Therefore the data transmission from the Member States and their publication by Eurostat will be later than usual.

CN — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES-PRODUCTS — SCE 2112¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

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

- (i) values and quantities (CN-8/6/4/2);
- (ii) all statistical systems together;
- (iii) no threshold;
- (iv) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

CN — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — PROCESSING TRAFFIC — SCE 2119¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

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

- (i) values and quantities (processing traffic, CN-8/6/4/2);
- (ii) breakdown according to statistical system;
- (iii) no threshold;
- (iv) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

SITC — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — SCE 1311/1312¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports of the Member States of the European Community on the basis of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Rev. 3). These statistics are based on Nimex data and have the following characteristics:

¹ The subscribers of the external trade statistics are informed that important changes will take place in 1988 in the goods nomenclature and the documents for data collection. Therefore the data transmission from the Member States and their publication by Eurostat will be later than usual.

PUBLICATIONS

- (i) values and quantities (SITC, Rev. 3-5);
- (ii) supplementary units (SITC, Rev. 3-5 US);
- (iii) all statistical systems together;
- (iv) no threshold;
- (v) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

SITC — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES-PRODUCTS SCE 2311¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

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

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

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

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

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

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

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

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche			DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers of the external trade statistics are informed that important changes will take place in 1988 in the goods nomenclature and the documents for data collection. Therefore the data transmission from the Member States and their publication by Eurostat will be later than usual.

► Half-yearly bulletins

EARNINGS — INDUSTRY AND SERVICES**Theme 3 — Series B: Short-term trends**

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

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 250	2 300 annual subscription	ES/DE/EN/FR/IT	0259-0492	CA-AC-88-000-5D-C

EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RESULTS — HALF-YEARLY STATISTICS**Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends**

This publication shows the trend of the monthly EC indices of producer prices of agricultural products and of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production during the last 13 months for the European Community (without Spain and Portugal) and the individual Member States. In order to eliminate the effect of different rates of inflation in the Community, the nominal agricultural price indices are deflated using the consumer price index. The publication contains both nominal and deflated price indices. Each price index is the result of a base-weighted (Laspeyres) calculation using value weights determined for the base year 1980 for a fixed basket of agricultural products (output index) and a selection of goods and services (input index). 1980 also serves as the reference year. No 1-1988 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1976 to 1987 (Spain included). A brief commentary on the most recent developments, various summaries containing rates of change and a number of diagrams can be found before the index tables. A weighting scheme by country and product is also included.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 200	1 500 annual subscription	EN/FR	0250-5967	CA-BG-88-000-2A-C

PUBLISHED

Basic statistics of the Community 1987

Theme 1 — Series A: Yearbooks

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

This selection covers the following subjects:

- General statistics
- Economy and finance
- Population and social conditions
- Energy and industry
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Foreign trade
- Services and transport

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A6	293	300	ES	92-825-8140-3	CA-50-87-413-ES-C
			DA	92-825-8141-1	CA-50-87-413-DA-C
			DE	92-825-8142-X	CA-50-87-413-DE-C
			GR	92-825-8143-8	CA-50-87-413-GR-C
			EN	92-825-8144-6	CA-50-87-413-EN-C
			FR	92-825-8145-4	CA-50-87-413-FR-C
			IT	92-825-8146-2	CA-50-87-413-IT-C
			NL	92-825-8147-0	CA-50-87-413-NL-C
			PT	92-825-8148-9	CA-50-87-413-PT-C

PUBLISHED

Eurostat review 1977—1986

Theme 1 — Series A: Yearbooks

Time series of the principal statistical domains covered by Eurostat. The work is divided into seven sections: 1. European Community institutions; 2. National accounts, finance and balance of payments; 3. Population and social conditions; 4. Energy and industry; 5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 6. Foreign trade; 7. Services and transport.

The data cover the period 1977 to 1986 and relate to the EC Member States, the United States and Japan. Comparisons between two periods are often expressed in percentages or as an index number. The most important features are shown in graph form.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 228	900	EN/FR/NL	92-825-8149-7	CA-50-87-421-3D-C
			DA/DE/IT	92-825-8150-0	CA-50-87-421-3E-C
			ES/GR/PT	92-825-8151-9	CA-50-87-421-3P-C

PUBLISHED

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

Theme 3 — Series D: Studies and analyses

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

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	294	400	FR	92-825-7497-0	CA-48-87-056-FR-C

(EN already published)

PUBLISHED

Energy — statistical yearbook

+ Supplement: Useful energy balance sheets 1985

Theme 4 — Series A: Yearbooks

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

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

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

The third chapter gives historical series for each energy source for the principal aggregates characterizing the structures of energy economics.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	288	900	DA/GR/ EN/FR/ NL	92-825-8091-1	CA-49-87-640-5E-C
			ES/DE/ IT/PT	92-825-8092-X	CA-49-87-640-4I-C

PUBLISHED

Eurostat news — special edition 1988

Figures for food in Africa

Proceedings of the workshop 'Statistics in support of African food policies and strategies', Brussels, 13 to 16 May 1986

Theme 9 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The contribution of better data to the fight against the recurring problem of food shortages in Africa was discussed at a workshop of international experts at Brussels in May 1986. The proceedings of the workshop are given in a special number of *Eurostat news*.

The workshop was organized by Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Communities) and the World Food Council. It brought together invited speakers from Europe, North America and Africa: planners, policy advisers, consultants and statisticians. Topics covered include identification of weaknesses, the data needs of food policies, novel approaches, integrating frameworks and ideas for improvement. The papers given are reproduced, mostly unabridged, together with summaries of the discussions and a general summary/conclusion.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	377	500	EN		CA-AB-87-005-EN-C
C5	423	500	FR		CA-AB-87-005-FR-C

General information on publications

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

The information provided on each publication is as follows: 'theme' to which the work belongs, title of volume, international classification number (ISBN or ISSN), languages in which available, format, number of pages, price and brief summary of content. For practical reasons, the price is given in only one currency, the BFR (Belgian franc) which is the legal tender in the country of publication (Luxembourg). The price thus indicated applies when orders are placed directly with the **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities** (2, rue Mercier L-2985 Luxembourg — postal cheque account (CCP) 19190-81; bank current account BIL 8-109/6003/300) and serves as a rough guide to the prices in the various national currencies in the event of

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EUROSTATISTICS

Data for short-term economic analysis

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Eurostatistics — Data for short-term economic analysis is a monthly publication aimed at providing as rapidly as possible the latest statistical data on the European Community as a whole (EUR 12), each Member State, the United States and Japan.

Eurostatistics comprises four sections:

- The 'In brief' section outlines the main recent events and trends in the economic, financial and social fields.
- The 'Graphs' section illustrates the most significant economic series for the Community, its Member States, the United States and Japan.
- The 'Short-term trends' section presents data harmonized by Eurostat on the basis of common criteria for the Member States as a whole, with comparisons with the USA and Japan.
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