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eurostat news

NEWS ITEMS

DGINS Conference — Nice, 24 to 26 May 1989	3
Statistical programme of the European Communities, 1989-92	3
New statistical developments	4
Seminar on the European system of statistical information after 1992	6
Summary and conclusions	8
Variable-geometry European statistics?	14
Statistical project for the agro-industry in the EEC	18
Parliamentary questions	21

PUBLICATIONS

Published	27
To be published	33
Periodicals	34

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NEWS ITEMS

DGINS Conference Nice, 24 to 26 May 1989

The DGINS (Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes) Conference was held in Nice from 24 to 26 May 1989, and the main conclusions reached were:

- (i) a decision on the measures proposed by Eurostat on the classification of activities: acceptance of NACE 100 and submission by the Commission of a draft regulation to the Council;
- (ii) a request from the DGINS to be kept informed about the progress of talks on the use of intra-Community trade statistics in decisions on taxation;
- (iii) an agreement on the Eurostat proposals concerning the role of the national statistical institutes in the dissemination of Community statistics;
- (iv) an agreement on the participation and role of the national statistical institutes in the future committee on monetary, financial and balance-of-payments statistics.

Statistical programme of the European Communities, 1989-92

At its May part-session (22 to 26 May), the European Parliament approved a series of amendments to the Statistical Programme of the European Communities, 1989-92, intended to strengthen the regional dimension of Community statistics and to promote more active use of statistical information in the implementation of Community policies.

The aims of the statistical programme are to:

- (i) speed up the development of the statistical infrastructure needed for the smooth running of the internal market;
- (ii) expand the scope of Community statistics to cover new spheres of policy implementation and public interest;
- (iii) enable Community policies and the proper management of the relevant budgetary resources to be assessed by compiling reliable and up-to-date information at the geographical levels required;
- (iv) promote the adoption of European statistical standards;
- (v) build up an integrated European system based on national systems;
- (vi) help to devise a common statistical language as an aid to progress in the statistical sciences, so improving awareness of demographic, economic and social conditions in all Member States.

New statistical developments

1. Industrial statistics

At a meeting of representatives of the 12 Member States in September 1988, followed by a meeting of experts in December 1988, it was decided to compile a set of exhaustive statistics on industrial production as quickly as possible. The new system was to be based on a list of industrial products taken from the external trade nomenclature (Harmonized System - HS). With the coming of the single market, this detailed table of European industrial production will meet the growing public and private demand for information on market penetration, sectoral activities and production capacity within the Community.

2. Agricultural statistics

(a) *Cash flow*

Eurostat's annual analysis of the trend in agricultural incomes is based on three income indicators. In December 1988 the working party responsible decided to add a cash-flow indicator, which should provide information on payments made and received by the 'agriculture' production sector. The first results will be published in *Agricultural income 1988*, due to appear in March 1989.

(b) *Total income of agricultural households*

Eurostat's 'Calculation of the total income of agricultural households' project is intended to fill a large gap in the current system of Community income statistics. The data available in some Member States show that agricultural income accounts for only about half the total income of the average farm household, which is not without implications for the common agricultural policy. To obtain a complete picture of income in agriculture,

therefore, one has to take into account forms of income other than those derived from agricultural activity as such.

To facilitate the work required of each Member State, the Commission decided to grant them financial aid in the initial phases of the project. Contracts to this effect were concluded in December 1988. The working party responsible had already agreed on the working method to be followed.

(c) *Survey of areas under vines*

On 22 February 1989 the Commission presented to the Council a proposal for Decision COM(89) 69 making a derogation for France and Italy from the reference periods for the 1989 basic surveys of areas under vines provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 357 of 5 February 1979.

The purpose of the draft decision is to meet requests for rationalized use of the human and financial resources needed for performing certain statistical operations.

The changed reference period for the 1989 basic survey of areas under vines would enable data for the survey and the agricultural census to be collected at the same time.

3. National accounts

On 13 February 1989 the Council adopted Directive 89/130/EEC/Euratom on the harmonization of the compilation of gross national product at market prices (Official Journal L 49, 21.2.1989).

Article 6 of this Directive, intended to ensure that Member States' GNP data are comparable and reliable, establishes a steering committee to examine each year the GNP data, the information forwarded on the statistical

sources and the procedures for calculating GNPmp (GNP market prices) and its components.

The committee will also deal with problems of the exhaustiveness of GNPmp.

4. Labour force surveys

The Commission has forwarded to the Council a draft regulation on the conduct of new Community surveys of labour forces in the spring of 1990 and 1991 in the 12 Member States, as a follow-up to the surveys carried out annually since 1983 and every two years since 1973.

The results of the Community's labour force surveys are an essential source of statistics comparable between Member States and regions of the Community on trends and structures in employment and unemployment. They will also provide general information, as an important basis for assessing the economic and social cohesion to be achieved within the single market, particularly through application of the Community's structural Funds.

The draft regulation also provides for further development of these surveys by adaptation to the continual emergence of new forms of employment and improvements to the reliability of regional data, which are increasingly crucial for obtaining a true picture of conditions in the Community.

Seminar on the European system of statistical information after 1992



A seminar entitled 'The European system of statistical information' and organized by Mr Yves Franchet, Director-General of Eurostat, was held under the aegis of Mr Delors, President of the Commission, in the Albert Borschette Centre in Brussels from 6 to 8 April 1989. The experts present at this meeting came not only from the public and private sectors in the Member States of the Community, but also from EFTA (European Free Trade Association) countries, international bodies, and the USA, Canada and Japan. Mr Jean Ripert, Director-General at the United Nations, chaired the proceedings.

In her opening address, Mrs Scrivener, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, expressed delight at the cosmopolitan nature of the assembly and saw this as a sign of the Community opening its doors to the world. She pointed out to the participants that there would probably be a major change in the requirements for data with the creation

of the large internal European market, where the actors on the political, economic and social stages would be faced with new situations, and statistics would have a more important role to play.

She reiterated that the creation of this vast market of 320 million consumers required the establishment of a unified economic and financial area and the dismantling of the partitions and barriers which stood in its way.

She continued by stating that the free circulation of persons, goods, services and capital would have to be guaranteed, which meant that the future European system of statistical information would have to be tailored to this new economic, financial and social environment. She wound up her speech by emphasizing that the creation of the single market presented a challenge to statisticians as well, and that this challenge would have to be met with both the required mental application and some imagination.



Mr Yves Franchet welcoming Mrs Scrivener, Commissioner

In his closing address, Mr H. Christophersen, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for Eurostat, stressed the major changes arising from the establishment of a new political, economic and social order, which would differ radically from the present situation. He placed great emphasis on the need to foresee the future statistical requirements of both political, economic and social decision-makers, and the citizens of a Europe without physical, technical and fiscal barriers. He reiterated the need to create a 'Community'

system of statistics, and how, in order to achieve this, cooperation would be required on a supra-national level to establish a sense of solidarity transcending individual self-interest and national differences.

The seminar was judged an unqualified success, and it was suggested that it be held again, since many problems remain to be solved before the single market and, consequently, the European system of statistical information can be completed.



Mr Yves Franchet during the press conference at the Spokesman's Service of the Commission

Summary and conclusions

by Mr Yves Franchet, Director-General of Eurostat

The single European market is in the process of being created, sustained by economic forces, with both employers and trade unions probably responding, at least in part, to the recent upheavals in the world economy, and by the political will of governments. Companies, government departments and citizens are making ready to respond to the challenges and opportunities which the single market represents for them.

This seminar was intended to promote discussion of the European statistical system after

1992, that is, after the implementation of the Single Act, in an economic and social context very different from the one we know, owing to the removal of the main obstacles to the movement of persons, goods, services and capital.

It is impossible to picture exactly what all the consequences of these changes will be, and there is clearly no need to spend too much time on questions of this sort, but it does seem possible to define certain broad trends and identify some of the major themes:

1. it is to be expected that a stronger federal bent will not mean the end of the nation-States; the implementation of the Single Act, even if accompanied by the transfer of powers from national to Community level, presupposes mutual recognition and respect for national differences;
2. economic and social operators are heavily involved in the change taking place. They are anticipating the building of Europe by pitting Europe against the United States and Japan as a competitor in world markets;
3. regions and local authorities are becoming more and more involved in the construction of Europe;
4. the development of modern technologies and the setting-up of European or even world-wide information networks are an as yet underestimated factor in accelerating the process of integration.

What effect will these changes have on the nature of the European statistical system?

1. National statistical systems will certainly not disappear; not everything needs to be harmonized.
2. The outlines of the Community statistical system will be defined gradually, partly in response to the needs of Community policies but also and above all to meet the needs of the economic and social operators at Community, national and regional levels, who are becoming increasingly aware of their rights with regard to the information which they have helped to produce. The Community system is developing into a system of harmonized data, comparable in terms of concepts, definitions, classifications and quality. Harmonization is not restricted to the application of common classifications: comparability can only be achieved if the information covered by the Community system is produced under

conditions and using methods which guarantee its accuracy. Classifications are only one of the factors in achieving comparability, but they must serve as a common language to all those, in both the public and private sectors, who compile and use statistics. The fact is that there are significant amounts of unofficial statistics in the Member States which could be exploited if Community standards were applied.

Of course, the harmonization and development of the Community system will not take place at the same pace in all the Member States. The idea of converging development at different speeds must be accepted. The costs and benefits linked to Community harmonization must also be taken into account.

Building the European statistical structure requires closer cooperation between Eurostat and the Member States, through a better understanding of the specific nature of the national systems and acceptance by the Member States of the fact that they belong to this system.

In those Member States where the statistical system is most highly developed, that degree of development could in itself have a braking effect on the process of convergence, with fears of a deterioration in the quality of information available, of a levelling down, because of the rigidities of national regulations and of the legal bases of statistical systems.

For those Member States in which the most progress will have to be made, the Community and the more advanced Member States can play an essential role in their development. Since the Community information network as a whole will only be as strong as its weakest links, these links must therefore be reinforced.

Finally, and perhaps above all, the development of the Community system must include paying close attention to the users. Statistical departments should keep in mind the impor-

tance of the technological changes taking place and their possible effects on the collection, dissemination and processing of statistics. They should therefore beware of disappointing users, be they individuals, regions or companies, who might then turn away from them and produce their own statistics.

Following on from these general thoughts and observations, four main dimensions were examined—the physical, social, economic and financial areas—and the main conclusions from the discussions are summarized hereafter.

Physical area

The growing importance of environmental concerns is becoming increasingly apparent. It is reflected in a need for new data, which must be integrated into the official statistical framework, and a need to introduce an 'environment' dimension into existing data and classifications. Existing regional breakdowns are often ill-suited as a basis for useful information on the environment. Remote sensing appears to be an interesting technique for supplementing certain incomplete data and supplying information on a centralized basis.

Progress in satellite technology, the increased sophistication of tools for using data obtained by remote sensing, progress in artificial intelligence and increased computing power will result in cheaper and more effective information and an improved ability to process the large number of data collected. Some thought could usefully be given to the sector-by-sector division of information.

The demand from government departments and from the public for local information is growing. A large amount of data already exists, but it is difficult to gain access to and use it.

Furthermore, these data are difficult to compare and are not always available at the relevant regional level. Geographical coding of the data would give greater flexibility in use.

Doubts were expressed regarding the possibility of compiling environmental indicators. It may be easier to develop a set of comparable statistics, and it would appear useful to draw up balance sheets.

Finally, the importance and relative novelty of environmental topics leads me to the suggestion that today's meeting should be repeated, under the aegis of the Community, in two years' time.

Social area

Social statistics have an important role to play in the creation and strengthening of a European social area, and if European statisticians wish to play a significant part in the building of a social Europe, they will have to take account of the needs and opinions of workers and employers.

However, Community statistical standards appear less well developed in this area than in the economic sphere.

There will have to be a major improvement effort, combining two approaches:

- (i) the improvement of existing statistical tools;
- (ii) the creation of new tools.

With regard to improving the existing tools, particular items to be considered are Community labour force surveys, family budgets surveys and labour costs surveys.

It will also be important to study what could be achieved by coordinating these surveys.

In a social Europe, the well-being of its citizens should be the essential consideration. The need for better coordination of economic and social policies has been underlined on numerous occasions, and the integration of social and economic statistics presents statisticians with a major challenge.

A three-dimensional statistical approach has been proposed to measure incomes, standards

of living and social security: classical surveys, such as the one on family budgets (into which data on income and expenditure must be integrated), panels—to study social dynamics—and Sespros (Système européen de protection sociale), which is very useful and can be supplemented with data on income and taxation.

In the areas of employment, training, education and working conditions, account must be taken of national characteristics when considering harmonization.

Statisticians must ensure that, in the course of the European social dialogue, all workers' and employers' representatives have the same access to objective statistics at national and regional level.

Discussion then followed on the growing imbalances between Europe and the countries of the South, which will reach unprecedented levels in the next few decades in the demographic (with the birth rate falling in Europe and exploding in the South), economic (with the different levels of economic growth) and social spheres.

These imbalances are further complicated by structural changes such as rising educational standards, the increasing employment of women and factors leading to increased mobility (such as improved transport systems and a better knowledge of other countries through the media).

The prospect of 1992 and of free movement within Europe ought to lead to the implementation of a common immigration policy at European level. Yet statistics on migration and on present and future migrants are among the least satisfactory; inadequate, out of date and not comparable.

A first stage should be to clarify the definitions of migrants and migrations, and a possible typology of population movements has been proposed. The setting up of a working party was proposed to establish these definitions, study possible sources of information and evaluate their respective merits.

Economic area

Most of the discussions concerning business statistics have not been about new topics, but rather have highlighted new aspects of familiar topics. These aspects cover:

- (i) a greater Europeanization of markets;
- (ii) more intensive restructuring and the diversification of types of association.

Clients and their needs remain manifold:

- (i) companies need very detailed and specific data to study their market (needs can differ widely depending on the size of the company);
- (ii) professional associations and government bodies need more aggregated data on the structure of production and on operators in order to prepare decisions and to monitor and evaluate policies;
- (iii) information increases in value as society becomes more complex (transition from an industrial to an information society).

The changes to be made consist primarily of improvements to the existing system:

- (i) continuing and intensifying the process of harmonization (which will benefit Community statistics as a whole);
- (ii) a drastic reduction of the delays and gaps in the supply of information;
- (iii) improved motivation for suppliers of information (companies) through feedback of personalized information and simplified procedures;
- (iv) improved cooperation between the various producers of data and the users; otherwise, the gap between the demand from companies and the supply from statistical departments threatens to grow dangerously after 1992;
- (v) rationalization of systems (registers, information technology, use of administrative sources).

NEWS ITEMS

Systems must also be supplemented or adapted by:

- (i) studying shareholdings and relations between companies;
- (ii) studying services more closely;
- (iii) monitoring intra-Community trade (Infrastat).

Furthermore,

- (i) collection operations should remain decentralized;
- (ii) certain analyses should be made on a centralized basis;
- (iii) statistical departments will not be able to do everything that is required;
- (iv) respect for confidentiality imposes severe constraints;
- (v) private surveys will continue.

In particular, Eurostat's role seems to be to:

- (i) promote a common infrastructure;
- (ii) encourage cooperation between partners;
- (iii) coordinate collection operations, particularly for information which has an inevitable European dimension (for example multinational firms).

Financial area

The debate on the financial area concentrated on the main elements relating to financial statistics: the disappearance of customs barriers, the liberalization of capital movements and of financial services, financial innovations and the need for closer European monetary cooperation pending the results of the Delors Committee.

Regarding the balance of payments, the conclusions were as follows:

- (i) Those Member States with a direct collection system (Germany and the Netherlands) do not foresee any major problems which would call into question the reliability of their statistics. However, several speakers pointed out that the development of bank accounts opened by residents in non-resident banks appeared very likely, and that the liberalization of capital markets would generally make a statistical assessment of the flows more difficult.
- (ii) One solution would be to develop a Community system for exchanging banking information. Such a system would have to be clearly defined at Community level, but the exchange of information would have to preserve the principle of banking secrecy.
- (iii) The Working Party is unanimous in demanding the speeding up of work at Community level aimed at replacing the present system of customs statistics for intra-Community trade in goods.

As regards monetary controls, two points were noted:

- (i) For each Member State, the liberalization of capital movements, the development of non-resident accounts and financial innovations will lead to a decline in the significance of traditional aggregates.
- (ii) Fixed rates of interest, liberalization of capital movements and independent monetary policies are incompatible. Monetary cooperation will therefore become increasingly necessary, which implies the need for harmonized financial statistics. Eurostat ought to provide a conceptual framework for compiling such statistics and obtaining comparable monetary aggregates. BIS statistics are of interest, but are insufficient to meet future needs. Close cooperation between Eurostat and the BIS should aid the development of a Community system.

Finally, the importance of creating a Committee on financial statistics and the balance of payments was underlined, to meet the expected increase in demand for harmonized statistics in this field.

Institutional structure of the European statistical information system

The theme of the last day of this seminar was the organizational steps needed for a European statistical system which can respond to the information needs of the single market.

Of course, this doesn't mean the invention of new institutional models but, rather more modestly, to gather views on a form of cooperation between regional, national and Community levels which would be sufficiently ambitious but also as realistic as possible.

To show that Europe has everything to gain from cooperation with other countries, we invited representatives from the United States and Canada to share their experience with us.

Their contribution has been particularly fruitful; hearing two such different systems described, a decentralized one in the American case and a centralized one in Canada, leads to the conclusion that each organization has its advantages and disadvantages and that the quality of information collected does not depend on the type of organization.

There are three conclusions to be drawn from this first exchange of views:

1. The European statistical system will have to pay more attention to the problems of training European statisticians by organizing training courses and curricula common to all the Member States, allowing national experiences to be compared and enhanced and furthering the development of common means of expression;
2. We must find ways and means of increasing exchanges of statisticians, not only

between Eurostat and the national statistical institutes but also between the institutes themselves;

3. There must be consideration in the longer term of the desirability of creating an authority to guarantee the independence and neutrality of statistics in relation to the central political authority.

This last point allows me to move on to Mr Hölder's paper and his proposals for the distribution of roles in the European statistical system and the integration of statistical systems.

Among Mr Hölder's many proposals, there are some which can be rapidly adopted because they appear to be the subject of a consensus:

1. the creation of a policy body for Community statistics, involving the producers and users of information;
2. the need to explore, with the Member States, ways of creating a link between systems of Community and of national standards through free and voluntary cooperation, to bring about the gradual convergence of national and Community standards;
3. the need for a deeper analysis of ways to reinforce the weakest links in the Community statistical chain, with the proposal for a programme of cooperation not only between Eurostat and the less advanced Member States but also, and above all, involving the most highly developed Member States.

The possibility of creating a European statistical body whose independence would be guaranteed by a status similar to that of the central banks was raised. It is not certain that is possible or desirable in the short term, but this idea must be kept in mind for the more distant future, when the development of the Community over the coming years will lead either to it being confirmed or abandoned.

Variable-geometry European statistics?



A. De Michelis¹

It will not be possible to create the Europe of 1993 without meeting resistance. This resistance can be seen both in countries which have reservations of a 'political' nature about European integration and in those which feel that Community convergence sweeps aside deep-rooted traditions which are cherished by those who forged them or who follow them. On the other hand, commitment to the idea of a united Europe is found in countries which are convinced on a political level and are prepared to adapt their traditions, and in those which see that it is in their immediate interest to profit from the mechanics of the Community and create a tradition which looks directly to the future.

This scenario applies in all areas of Community policy, and of course statistics is no exception. In this respect, the problems currently being encountered in certain programmes (nomenclatures, intra-Community trade, services, tourism,...) are very revealing. Faced with a Community proposal, one of the arguments most often put forward by the more recalcitrant countries is 'why, what's the point?'. In my opinion, this is something of a 'veiled' question, which is often insidious enough to put our staff in a difficult situation. The question is straightforward inas-

much as any new initiative which entails the use of Community resources or heralds change should be justified on very solid grounds, and the staff at Eurostat must be urged to think carefully before embarking on any new projects. Having said this, however, it is also a 'veiled' question, as behind the veil there often lurks the determination to resist all change. No matter how forceful and convincing the arguments which Eurostat may put forward, they will always be challenged in the name of tradition and utilitarianism.

As this state of affairs becomes even more marked with the approach of 1993, it is up to Eurostat to work out a progress plan to save its programmes from paralysis.

Before I briefly introduce the methods which seem practicable to me, it is worth stressing that from the very outset Eurostat's strategy has always been to work in close cooperation with the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) — i.e. the bodies which have a virtual monopoly at national level on the gathering and dissemination of official statistical information. Nor could it be any other way, both for reasons of principle and cost.

Moreover, the federalist role of Eurostat is likely to increase after the creation of the single market, and the bonds between Eurostat and the NSIs will be different and closer than in the past (see the speech by Mr Hölder

¹ A. De Michelis is head of the division 'Programming and management of resources' of Eurostat.

at the seminar entitled 'The European system of statistical information after 1992' on 'the distribution of roles in the European statistical system, and the integration of statistical policies').

While there can be no argument that the strategy or strategies which need to be implemented for the European statistical system to progress are closely linked to the institutional development of the relationship between the NSI and Eurostat, discussions on ways of achieving this can begin here and now.

I aim to present four of these methods, none of which excludes any of the others. It is even possible that the best solution lies in an amalgamation of these different methods, depending on the programmes to be followed and the specific situations involved.

The first method consists of seeking a consensus on the basis of the lowest common denominator. This has the advantage of maintaining a certain uniformity in the production of statistical information, but it provides no scope for the major advances necessary in the system of Community statistics — not to mention the probable disillusionment of countries who would like to progress more quickly. In fact, it only needs one country, for whatever reasons, to refuse to take part in a data-gathering programme or to object to modifying its system of standards (classifications or definitions), for a Community proposal to be blocked. Bearing in mind the diversity of the situations in the Member States, the lowest common denominator could well turn out to be next to nothing, and when all is said and done it is the Community patrimony of the last 30 years which would be called into question.

The second option is based on the provisions of the Single European Act (SEA) and on the methods for advancing the Commission's proposals. It entails the legal instruments voted for by a majority of countries in the Council and which apply universally. The procedures provided for by the SEA and the

decision on committology both guarantee that the legal acts will be well prepared and national constraints will be taken into account only when they are fully justified. The advantage of this method seems obvious, as everybody proceeds at the pace of the majority, which must be large enough to allow procedures to go ahead on a solid footing. We should not, however, underestimate the drawbacks that this sort of approach can entail: the progressive breakdown of statistical cohesion (it should never be forgotten that it is not always the same countries which need to take decisions), and the illusion that an act of law can automatically impose change, even if upheld by the Court of Justice. Besides, those who wanted the SEA accepted that under certain circumstances the Community interest should take precedence over the national interest, and we should therefore not hesitate to make use of this solution, when both the very foundations of the European statistical system and its future are at stake.

A third approach, which would be possible under certain (but probably limited) circumstances, is to carry out specific projects using bodies other than the NSIs. When an official body is not able to carry out a Community programme, whether through a lack of interest or a lack of means, Eurostat should have the power to assign this research to private (or semi-public) organizations, since there is no compelling reason why the Commission should be deprived of necessary information just because an NSI refuses to gather it, even though information gathered in this way will probably be inferior to that produced by an official body set up for this purpose. The advantages of this type of solution are that Eurostat controls the operations and there is a European dimension to the information produced. The disadvantages are just as obvious: a higher cost to the Community budget, the limitation of this approach to certain data-gathering operations (it could not be used for standards and basic methods, for example) and the risk of friction with the

NSIs, who may consider their national territory to be their own preserve. Despite these disadvantages, this is a path worth exploring and developing for certain areas of quantitative information, especially when the sectors providing the basic data are also those which are most interested in the processed data (for example, companies).

A fourth solution is two-speed European statistics.

This should not create any lasting rifts between the various blocs of countries, which is why progress should be made very gradually, step by step and without applying an overall approach. This is only possible if one group of countries agrees to progress at a faster pace than the others. One of the advantages of this approach is that often, especially when the results are satisfactory, the example given can be better understood and thus followed by countries which initially had misgivings. Besides, it is a known fact that countries do not like to feel in a minority even when sometimes their stance may appear to be firm and definite. If, therefore, on certain projects, a majority of countries were to take a decision by common agreement along the lines of 'Let those who love me, follow me!', the risk of them not then being followed would be less than one may think.

Another positive aspect of this solution is one that I will label the 'feasibility effect'. When a group of countries which do not necessarily have the same statistical instruments or traditions manage to agree on programmes and carry them out, this work is valuable as a pilot experience. This means that modifications can be carried out to these programmes so that they conform with real requirements and are therefore of more interest to other countries.

A third advantage which one can hope to gain from a variable-geometry approach is savings in terms of cost and time. As it is, if one seeks at all costs to obtain the agreement of all countries, the very nature of a project

can be distorted through accepting undesirable compromises which are expensive in terms of meetings, missions, preparation of documents, interviews, etc. Beyond a certain limit, it is even a question of time and money being wasted. Agreement at a certain level means that resources can be better concentrated on other programmes instead of being exhausted on those where progress is laborious.

Obviously, the disadvantages of a two-speed policy should not be underestimated.

A two-speed policy could lead to results which are less and less comparable, making the statistics produced similar to those of the United Nations or the OECD. If the user is happy with this sort of quality, than the whole philosophy of Community statistics needs to be revised and, at the end of the day, the very existence of Eurostat would be called into question. What is there to say, for example, about statistics published on industrial production using two or three different nomenclatures, economic accounts which produce non-comparable aggregates, or information on services which does not cover all countries — especially if those countries not represented have a services sector amounting to more than 50% of the economy.

Then there is the problem of coherence. A coherent programme implies a complete absence of 'black holes' in the Community statistical system, as the interdependence of projects and the coordination of their statistics and accounts should be seen as a whole, minimizing the risk of going off the rails (an economic sector covered by insufficient information, using non-comparable methods, or not covered at all!).

Other disadvantages to the two-speed solution are the breakdown of the European statistical system when countries begin to go in different directions, and the difficulty of assessing the particular situations in countries which do not participate in a project, and then trying to catch up once they agree to join.

After this brief analysis of some of the methods which would allow the creation of a European statistical system to progress, the conclusion to be drawn is that there are no miracle cures. They all have advantages and disadvantages; some can be used under certain circumstances, others not.

In the past, with a few rare exceptions (for example in agricultural statistics), Eurostat has always sought a more or less general consensus. This approach corresponded to an era of slow development in the construction of Europe. The sudden impetus of the internal market has changed the whole face of things. What is at stake is the establishment of a European statistical area, based on common standards, common rules, common methods and common projects.

Eurostat has to come to terms with this and agree to approaches other than those involving consensus. This entails risks in a variable-geometry strategy, but in my opinion there are even more in a policy which insists on unanimity, where the rate of progress would be too slow to satisfy hopes and needs. Taken to the limit, such a policy would result in paralysis.

I would like to open a discussion on the steps to be taken and to see the start of a debate on this topic (if possible in the pages of *Eurostat news*), which would welcome contributions from all those parties — including and especially those in the Member States — who have the defence of the European statistical system at heart.

Statistical project for the agro-industry in the EEC



A. Guillaud¹

1. Introduction

'In a number of European countries, the food-processing industry is the leading industrial sector. Generally, farm products go through the processing industry, and there is every reason to believe that it will take a greater share of agricultural products: either for the preparation of food, or for industrial uses... It is clear that the future of Community agriculture is now largely in the hands of its main customer, the processing industry...'²

2. Background

The statistical project for the agro-industrial sector has been in existence for a number of years, but has taken some time to implement because of the extra work involved for some Member States.

In the 1985-87 statistical programme, this project was listed as one of the priorities for the Statistical Office of the European Communities. In a document presented to the

Committee on Agricultural Statistics in October 1984, it is stated that: '...a reinforced statistical basis for the implementation of the new CAP guidelines should allow analysis of the agro-alimentary sector, which is the main market for agricultural products and the leading industrial sector in the Community...'³

The aim of developing statistics on the agro-alimentary sector is to gain: '...more knowledge about the undertakings which process agricultural products, and in particular about their regional characteristics...'⁴

According to the recent publication from the series 'European Documentation' on *The common agricultural policy and its reform*, mentioned above: '...in the interest of both the farmer and consumer, the chain from farm to housewife's basket, which involves a complex series of wholesalers, processors, dealers and shopkeepers, must operate as efficiently as possible. Hence it is necessary to complement measures strengthening the structure of farms with matching provisions for the marketing and processing of agricultural products...'

This new approach provided finance in order to modernize the marketing of agricultural

¹ A. Guillaud is an administrator in the division 'Agricultural Accounts and Studies' of Eurostat.

² *The common agricultural policy and its reform*, 1/1987 — European Documentation.

³ Doc. E/ASA/135.

⁴ *Ibid.*

products as well as most sectors of the processing industry, and to increase marketing and processing capacity...'.¹

It seems obvious that policies such as these warrant a better knowledge of the economic environment in agriculture and consequently of the structure of the processing industry for agricultural products. All the more so since these policies have given conclusive results as '...the drive to improve marketing and food-processing structures opened up investment possibilities in all the Member States and in all sectors of the processing industry totalling more than ECU 10 000 million. A success in such a leading area of Community industry should be emphasized...'.²

One of the methods chosen in order to acquire this greater knowledge of food processing, where products are concerned, is: '...the establishment of a complete chain for any given agricultural product, through the collection of existing data showing the various processes it may undergo, the end products — both food and non-food products — and their markets, and the structure and activity of the undertakings involved...'.³

3. Nature of the project

It is important to point out that this project has been designed to make full use of existing data in the first instance, in order to avoid major start-up problems. Its aim is to harmonize the collection of both national and professional data, and then to rework these data at the national statistical offices, and later at Eurostat, in order to follow the development of agricultural products in the processing industry. In principle, the basic data collection work for this project does not entail any specific extra surveys.

¹ *The common agricultural policy and its reform, 1/1987* — European Documentation.

² *Ibid.*

³ Doc. E/ASA/135.

This project has been mentioned regularly since 1984 as a priority in Eurostat's statistical programme for 1989-92 (of which the Council has taken due note).

4. Development

Work on this project has speeded up since 1987, with a meeting in May 1987 of an *ad hoc* working party from the Committee on Agricultural Statistics. During this meeting two important steps were taken:

- (i) an inventory of sources and existing statistics was presented to the working party (Ms Verhagen's report);
- (ii) priorities were set for the work to be carried out, one of which was a pilot study on the following product groups: milk (since Eurostat has instant access to data on milk, as a result of the statistical Directive of 1972 (72/280/EEC)), cereals and certain fruits and vegetables (tomatoes, apples, pears, peaches, oranges and lemons). A pilot study on these last two product groups was assigned to private consultants with instructions to gather all the available data on the production and use of the products, and data on the structure of the processing industries for these basic agricultural products. This project only covered activities contained in NACE (1970) Class 41/42.

The data collected should allow calculation of the supply balance sheets and chains for the agricultural product in question (for example, in the case of cereals, there are chains of common wheat, durum wheat, maize, etc.).

5. Last meeting of the working party

The working party met again in April 1989 to examine the results of these pilot studies and to discuss the next stages of the project. After a partial analysis of the pilot studies, it trans-

pired that the existing data available both at Eurostat and in the Member States (public bodies or private professional organizations) were much more plentiful than expected, particularly of course in the case of products covered by national or Community market controls. Nevertheless, the availability of data varied considerably from one country to another.

Finally, a series of basic technical problems were revealed, which will need to be solved :

- (a) First of all, the harmonization of the methodology for collecting information and the compatibility and harmonization of the nomenclatures used (classification of products and classification of activities). For the classification of products, Unit SO-2 (Agricultural Accounts and Structures) is working in close cooperation with the Eurostat division 'Industry - D2' on the draft Prodcum product list, based on the Harmonized System (or the Combined Nomenclature). The aim of this cooperation is to coordinate work between the industry division and my unit, in order to avoid wasted effort in the gathering of production data for the agro-industry. The Prodcum list will be used for statistics on production and use in the agro-industrial sector. This list will be drawn up after wide-ranging consultations with all the professional bodies concerned (the European federations and the national professional organizations, the national statistical offices, Eurostat and the Commission) and should therefore represent a satisfactory compromise. As regards the classification of activities, it would be desirable if NACE-70 (currently being revised) were used in all the Member States, which is not the case at present.
- (b) A second point being studied at the moment concerns preserving the confidentiality of the data collected. A draft Regulation on statistical secrecy is at present before the Council. If approved, this proposal will allow the smooth

transfer of responsibility to Community level, whilst allowing in particular the transmission of individual data.

6. Work in progress

The decision was therefore taken, during the last meeting of the working party on 11 and 12 April 1989, to carry out some work on this project.

First of all, the studies on cereals and fruit and vegetables will be analysed, in order to make maximum use of both the quantitative data and the structural data. After an initial analysis of the structural data, it appears that most work needs to be done in this field, since most of the structural data collected are from the annual survey on the structure of industry, which is limited in most countries to enterprises with over 20 employees (even although most countries already provide voluntary information on smaller enterprises).

During the meeting, it was also decided to conduct the same type of study on fishing and the fish-processing industry.

Finally, Eurostat intends to draw up a draft Directive in order to provide a framework for the work planned. It has become obvious that a legal framework is essential in some Member States where data are already scarce and threaten to become even scarcer owing to budgetary problems which may lead governments to reduce the financing of statistics.

During preparatory work for the two working party meetings, we met representatives of the CIAA¹ in Brussels. It is clear that professional organizations and industry constitute one of the sources for the data which we wish to collect. There also seems to be a demand from industrial and professional organizations for more coherent data on the agro-industrial sector.

¹ Commission des industries agricoles et alimentaires de l'Union des industries de la Communauté européenne.

Parliamentary questions

Written question No 2230/87
by Mr José Lafuente Lopez (ED—E)
to the Commission of the European
Communities

(89/C 36/22)

Subject: Social security and tax expenses of European companies

A recently published comparative study of the cost to employers of meeting their social security and tax obligations in the US, Japan and the EEC countries has shown that, while in the Member States of the European Economic Community it was on average as high as 50% of the corresponding rate per employee, it was 40% in the US and a mere 30% in Japan.

This is clear proof that American and Japanese companies are enabled to achieve a higher degree of competitiveness and productivity than their European counterparts.

Does the Commission believe that consideration should be given to treating companies in the Community on the same basis, as far as tax and social security expenses are concerned, as applies to Japanese and American companies, in order to place business in the Community on an equal footing with our main competitors at world level?

Answer given by Mr Schmidhuber
on behalf of the Commission

The structure of charges payable by companies partly reflects the political choices made for financing social security systems. Some Member States give precedence to direct taxation (including tax on profits) whilst others finance their social expenditure through levies on labour costs. Thus, the difference between the labour costs paid by the employer and the

net earnings received by the employee can vary quite considerably from one country to another; in 1984, the net earnings of an employee, married with two children, represented 56.8% of the corresponding labour costs to the employer in the Federal Republic of Germany, against approximately 63% in France and Italy, 67.3% in the United Kingdom and 73% in Greece (see Table 1). These differences in the structure of labour costs between the Member States are therefore at least as large as those which exist in comparison with the United States and Japan; they are due above all to the different role played by social contributions (paid by both employer and employee) and the level of taxation.

Moreover, the differences between the Member States as regards direct taxation of firms (rates of tax on profits) are also considerable (see Table 2); they can be explained at least as much by the rate of taxation applied as by the methods used to define book profit.

In these circumstances, any change to the tax and social contributions payable in respect of labour costs alone can only be envisaged in the long term. Moreover, if taxation policies influence the variety of services offered to all economic operators, these services have in their turn a favourable impact on company productivity. There is consequently a range of possibilities, with varying degrees of State involvement, for financing the social security system, since there is nothing to prove that one system is necessarily more efficient than any other.

Finally, other elements (inflation rates, money wages, exchange rates) are also significant in determining competitiveness. Money wages have quickly adjusted to the fall in inflation rates since the beginning of the 1980s and, since real wages have increased much less quickly than average labour productivity, the costs situation of European firms has considerably improved.

The gradual fall in the value of the dollar

NEWS ITEMS

since 1985, which has been speeded up by events on the international financial markets since 19 October 1987, has highlighted a further decisive factor for the competitiveness of firms. The pressure on firms to adapt their

operations and costs has no doubt increased. The Commission will examine these aspects in greater detail in its communication on the economic situation to be presented to Parliament and to the Council in July 1988.

Table 1
Social contributions payable by firms — 1984

Comparison between average labour costs to the employer and net earnings to the married employee with two children (single income family)

1984	B	DK ¹	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Labour costs to the employer												
— in ecu per month	1 719	1 732	2 008	623	—	1 734	1 423	1 545	1 574	1 891	386	1 417
— Percentage	100	100	100	100	—	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Vocational training costs	0.4	1.9	1.6		—	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	2	1.5
Social contributions (employer)	24	5.7	21	18	—	28.1	14.7	33.5	14.9	24.4	18.4	14.6
Social contributions (employee)	9.8	1.5	13.3	12.2	—	10.2	7.0	6.3	9.9	20.4	9.2	7.5
Tax (employer)					—			0.5	0.5		2.7	
Tax (employee)	15.0	39.9	10.0	2.3	—	0.0	14.9	9.6	2.6	7.0	3.0	15.1
Subsidies (employer)	1.1	0.3			—			8.1				0.1
Family allowances (2 children)	8.2	0.0	3.5	6.4	—	5.4	2.5	7.1	7.0	5.8	3.1	7.0
Miscellaneous charges and costs	1.4	0.4	0.7	1	—	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.3	3	1.2
Net earnings to the employee	58.7	50.9	56.8	73.0	—	63.2	63.2	63.8	77.3	51.2	64.8	67.3

¹ Worker, living alone, average wage.
Source: Eurostat.

Table 2
Level of company taxation — 1984

(% of GDP)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
Burden of taxation on profits	1.8	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.0	5.0	2.6	4.6

Written question No 41/88
by Lord O'Hagan (ED—UK)
to the Commission of the European
Communities

(89/C 57/19)

Subject: Support for pensioners

Since it is so hard to compare fairly the widely differing provision for pensioners in Member States, it is fairest to tabulate expenditure on all forms of support for pensioners. This comparison takes account of differences in the structure of provisions and allows the value of social services to be included.

Will the Commission now publish a table showing expenditure for old age as a proportion of GDP at market prices for each Member State in the five most recent years available?

Answer given by Mr Schmidhuber
on behalf of the Commission

The Statistical Office of the European Communities publishes regularly data about expenditure of Member States for old-age pensions in the form of a statistical bulletin in the series 'Social protection'.

Social protection expenditure for old-age pensions
 (% of GNP)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Belgium	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	—
Denmark	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1
Federal Republic of Germany	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.0	7.8	—
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	5.4	—	—	—
France	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.1	—	—
Ireland	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5
Italy	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.6
Luxembourg	7.7	8.1	6.9	6.7	—	—
Netherlands	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.8	—	—
Portugal	4.2	4.5	4.6	—	—	—
United Kingdom	8.4	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	—

As the last publication is out of date and the new edition under preparation, the Commission presents above a table with the data available at this moment.

Written question No 2445/87
by Mr Thomas Megahy (S—UK)
to the Commission of the European
Communities

(88/C 303/81)

Subject: Education and training

What percentage of boys and what percentage of girls were in full-time education and training at the age of 18 in EEC countries at the last available date?

Answer given by Mr Marin
on behalf of the Commission

Young people aged 18 in full-time education and training may be full-time in secondary schools or in some form of vocational training or in higher education. Comprehensive statistics for vocational training do not yet exist; the figures tabulated below therefore refer only to full-time in secondary schools and to higher education, in the latter case including part-time in some cases.

In observing differences in the figures, it must be borne in mind that 18 years is about the age of transition from secondary to higher education, which may be earlier or later in individual cases. It must also be remembered that it is the age at which some young people leave the education system (for military service or other reasons) and return to it a year or two later.

The percentages of young people aged 18 enrolled in education at the beginning of the school year 1985/86 are given in the following table.

NEWS ITEMS

	Secondary schools		Higher education		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Belgium	51.5	40.7	20.2	30.3	71.8	71.0
Denmark	66.8	64.4	0.1	0.6	66.9	65.0
Germany	39.7	42.2	0.6	3.1	40.3	45.2
Greece ¹	17.8	10.7	25.7	31.3	43.5	42.0
Spain	28.2	27.9	:	:	:	:
France	35.8	41.2	11.7	16.8	47.5	58.0
Ireland ¹	15.8	25.1	16.3	17.4	32.1	42.5
Italy ²	:	:	:	:	48.1	49.4
Luxembourg	32.7	34.5	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	55.0	49.8	11.9	10.9	66.9	60.7
United Kingdom ¹	23.5	29.6	11.3	9.4	34.7	39.0

¹ 1984/85.

² 1982/83.

Data not available.

Comparable data for Portugal are not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Written question No 201/88 by Lord O'Hagan (ED—UK) to the Commission of the European Communities

(89/C 36/74)

Subject: Unemployment

Will the Commission indicate the extent to which unemployment has increased or decreased in the different Member States during the last 10 years?

Answer given by Mr Schmidhuber on behalf of the Commission

The following table shows the trend in the number of jobless registered with employment offices in the individual Member States since 1975.

Number of registered unemployed in accordance with national legislation

(Annual average)

	EUR 12	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	United Kingdom
Number of unemployed (1 000)													
1975	5 018	201	122	1 086	35	257	840	96	1 107	0.265	260	107	909
1976	5 791	257	129	1 055	29	373	934	108	1 182	0.457	278	183	1 265
1977	6 239	297	161	1 030	28	540	1 072	106	1 145	0.821	271	228	1 361
1978	6 812	322	186	989	31	819	1 167	99	1 306	1.166	273	283	1 337
1979	7 150	341	152	870	32	1 037	1 350	90	1 452	1.055	281	304	1 241
1980	8 093	369	176	899	37	1 277	1 451	102	1 580	1.094	325	285	1 591
1981	10 430	454	235	1 296	43	1 566	1 773	128	1 790	1.559	480	250	2 415
1982	12 590	535	253	1 855	51	1 873	2 011	157	2 163	2.039	655	245	2 792
1983	14 237	590	277	2 264	62	2 207	2 068	193	2 475	2.476	801	253	3 047
1984	15 237	595	272	2 265	71	2 475	2 340	214	2 721	2.695	822	300	3 160
1985	15 856	557	242	2 305	85	2 642	2 458	231	2 959	2.588	761	342	3 271
1986	16 122	517	212	2 223	108	2 759	2 517	236	3 180	2.290	711	368	3 289
1987	16 110	501	216	2 233	110	2 924	2 622	247	3 297	2.660	686	319	2 953
Change on previous year (%)													
1976	15.4	28.3	5.6	-2.9	-18.6	45.4	11.2	12.1	6.8	72.5	6.8	71.3	39.3
1977	7.7	15.4	25.3	-2.4	-2.8	44.6	14.8	-1.3	-3.1	79.6	-2.4	24.6	7.5
1978	9.2	8.4	15.6	-3.9	11.6	51.7	8.9	-6.8	14.0	42.0	0.7	24.2	-1.8
1979	5.0	5.9	-18.6	-12.0	2.3	26.7	15.7	-9.7	11.2	-9.5	2.9	7.6	-7.2
1980	13.2	8.3	15.6	3.3	17.7	23.1	7.5	13.3	8.8	3.7	16.0	-6.2	28.2
1981	28.9	23.2	33.9	44.1	14.2	22.6	22.2	26.0	13.3	42.5	47.4	-12.5	51.8
1982	20.7	17.8	7.5	43.1	19.1	19.6	13.4	22.4	20.9	30.8	36.4	-1.9	15.6
1983	13.1	10.2	9.7	22.0	21.7	17.9	2.8	23.1	14.4	21.4	22.3	3.3	9.1
1984	7.0	0.9	-2.1	0.0	15.6	12.1	13.2	11.2	9.9	8.8	2.7	18.5	3.7
1985	4.1	-6.3	-10.9	1.8	19.8	6.7	5.1	7.7	8.8	-4.0	-7.5	14.1	3.5
1986	1.7	-7.3	-12.2	-3.6	26.7	4.4	2.4	2.5	7.5	-11.5	-6.6	7.6	0.5
1987	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	6.0	4.2	4.6	3.7	16.2	-3.5	-13.3	-10.2

Source: Eurostat.

NEWS ITEMS

**Written question No 2677/87
by Mrs Vera Squarcialupi (COM—I)
to the Commission of the European
Communities**

(89/C 49/07)

Subject: Infant mortality in industrialized countries

Recent statistics have shown that in two highly industrialized countries where there has been a substantial reduction in social expenditure, the UK and the USA, there has been a corresponding rise in infant mortality.

Can the Commission give details of infant mortality rates in the other countries of the

European Community, and of any reductions and/or increases?

What action has been taken or is currently underway to increase the life expectancy of the newborn?

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

In the following table the honourable Member will find information on the infant mortality rate in the Member States and in the United States of America for the period 1977-86.

As regards measures contributing to improving the life expectancy of newborn babies, the Commission has not undertaken and does not plan to undertake at the present time any specific action.

Infant mortality rate¹ 1977-86 in the Member States of the Community and the United States of America

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Belgium	13.6	13.3	12.3	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.5	10.7	9.4	9.7
Denmark	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.4	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.2
Germany	15.4	14.7	13.6	12.7	11.6	10.9	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.7
Greece	20.4	19.3	18.7	17.9	16.3	15.1	14.6	14.3	14.1	12.2
Spain ²	16.0	15.3	14.3	12.3	12.5	11.3	7.3	9.0	:	:
France	11.4	10.7	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.0
Ireland	15.5	14.9	12.8	11.1	10.3	10.5	10.1	9.6	8.8	8.7
Italy	18.1	17.1	15.7	14.6	14.1	13.0	12.3	11.3	10.3	9.8
Luxembourg	10.6	10.6	13.0	11.5	13.8	12.1	11.2	11.7	9.0	7.9
Netherlands	9.5	9.6	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.7
Portugal	30.3	29.1	26.0	24.3	21.8	19.8	19.2	16.7	17.8	15.8
United Kingdom	14.1	13.3	12.9	12.1	11.2	11.0	10.2	9.6	9.4	9.5
EUR-12 ³	15.5	14.6	13.6	12.4	11.6	11.0	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.1
United States	14.1	13.8	13.1	12.6	11.9	11.5	10.9	10.6	10.5	10.4

¹ Deaths of children aged under one year per thousand live births.

² Figures not available after 1984.

³ 1985 and 1986 are calculated using the 1984 figures for Spain.

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Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 120	21	DA/GR/EN/FR/NL	92-825-9364-9	CA-53-88-195-5E-C
			ES/DE/IT/PT	92-825-9363-0	CA-53-88-195-4I-C

OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS 1987

Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, surveys 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 plan situation, with units on line as well as units under construction and analyses the energy availability particularly according to the age, to the size 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.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	149	16.25	EN/FR	92-825-9330-4	CA-53-88-504-2A-C

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — ANNUAL INQUIRY — MAIN RESULTS 1984/1985**Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics**

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	292	21.00	DE/EN/FR	92-825-9244-8	CA-53-87-601-3A-C

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — ANNUAL INQUIRY — REGIONAL DATA 1983/1984**Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics**

The publication contains the regional data for 1984 of the coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity, carried out by the Member States pursuant to a Council Directive of 6 June 1972.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	123	9.90	EN/FR	92-825-9242-9	CA-53-88-996-2A-C

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — DATA BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISES 1984**Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics**

The publication comprises some results for 1984 of the coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity, broken down by size of enterprises.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	155	11	DE/EN/FR	92-825-9452-1	CA-53-88-609-3A-C

ENERGY BALANCE SHEETS 1986-1987**Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics**

This computer-produced publication contains the overall energy balance sheets for the Community and each Member State, expressed in specific units and in tonnes of oil equivalent and based on the 'energy supplied' methodology, in which all operations are evaluated by the energy content of each source and form of energy without the need for substitution or equivalence calculations.

The data refer to 1986 and 1987 and are given in aggregated form and by product.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	229	17.50	ES/DE/EN/FR/IT/PT	92-825-9274-X	CA-53-87-512-6F-C

PUBLICATIONS

AGRICULTURE — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1989

Theme 5 — Series A: Yearbooks

This publication *Agriculture — Statistical yearbook* is a statistical vade-mecum containing the most important data published by Eurostat in the specialized booklets dealing with agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The general parts give information on the position of the EC in the world: production, trade with non-member countries. The specialized chapters cover the following in particular: land use, structure of agricultural holdings, crop and animal production, supply balance sheets, prices and price indices, agricultural and forestry accounts, and fishing catches and fleets.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 320	25	DA/GR/EN/FR/NL	92-825-9451-3	CA-53-88-536-5E-C
			ES/DE/IT/PT	92-825-9450-5	CA-53-88-536-4I-C

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY 1982-1987

Theme 5 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This publication contains the most recent data on economic accounts for agriculture (national and regional level) and for forestry (national level). This edition includes tables, showing time-series for final output, intermediate consumption, value-added and fixed capital formation, for each of the Member States and the Community (without Portugal), in national currencies, in ecus and PPS, at current prices (and exchange rates) and at constant prices (and exchange rates). The data relate to the period from 1982 to 1987.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	263	18	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-825-9470-X	CA-53-88-269-9A-C

AGRICULTURAL INCOME — SECTORAL INCOME INDEX ANALYSIS 1988

Theme 5 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication presents an analysis of changes in agricultural income in 1988 as against 1987 and between 1973 and 1988. The published data for 1988 are the latest available estimates for the Member States.

The introduction is followed by Chapters II and III dealing with the indicators of agricultural income for the Community and for each of the Member States. The causes of income changes in 1988 and between 1973 and 1988 are analysed. A brief Chapter (IV) is devoted to a comparison of absolute agricultural incomes between the Member States, while Chapter V describes the Commission's efforts to record the total disposable income of agricultural households.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	112	10	DE	92-825-9466-1	CA-55-89-067-DE-C
			EN	92-825-9467-X	CA-55-89-067-EN-C
			FR	92-825-9468-8	CA-55-89-067-FR-C

GSP STATISTICS — IMPORTS UNDER THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES BY PRODUCT AND BY COUNTRY BENEFITING THEREFROM 1987

Theme 6 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

(2 volumes)

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.

Every year since 1986 Eurostat provides in this publication data on total imports and imports at preferential rates into each Member State, by value, broken down by group of beneficiary products and beneficiary developing country. These annual statistics are presented by product (Volume 1) or by beneficiary country (Volume 2).

Volume 1 — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	442	28.00	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-825-9182-4	CA-15-88-001-9A-C

Volume 2 — COUNTRIES-PRODUCTS

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	477	28.00	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-825-9183-2	CA-15-88-002-9A-C

ANNUAL STATISTICS — TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1970-1986

Theme 7 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

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, telephone).

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	285	32.50	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-825-9380-0	CA-54-88-166-9A-C

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY ROAD, 1986

Theme 7 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

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

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	174	14.00	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-825-9035-6	CA-53-88-544-9A-C

PUBLICATIONS

GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 1980-1987

Theme 9 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This report contains an overall analysis of the public financing of R&D from 1980 to 1987 and a detailed analysis by objectives of the financing in 1987 in the Member States.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 110	14	ES	92-825-9335-5	CA-53-88-390-ES-C
			DA	92-825-9336-3	CA-53-88-390-DA-C
			DE	92-825-9337-1	CA-53-88-390-DE-C
			GR	92-825-9338-X	CA-53-88-390-GR-C
			EN	92-825-9339-8	CA-53-88-390-EN-C
			FR	92-825-9340-1	CA-53-88-390-FR-C
			IT	92-825-9341-X	CA-53-88-390-IT-C
			NL	92-825-9342-8	CA-53-88-390-NL-C
			PT	92-825-9343-6	CA-53-88-390-PT-C

To be published

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY — 26th EDITION

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 ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A6	296	7	ES	92-825-9491-2	CA-53-88-568-ES-C
			DA	92-825-9492-0	CA-53-88-568-DA-C
			DE	92-825-9493-9	CA-53-88-568-DE-C
			GR	92-825-9494-7	CA-53-88-568-GR-C
			EN	92-825-9495-5	CA-53-88-568-EN-C
			FR	92-825-9496-3	CA-53-88-568-FR-C
			IT	92-825-9497-1	CA-53-88-568-IT-C
			NL	92-825-9498-X	CA-53-88-568-NL-C
			PT	92-825-9499-8	CA-53-88-568-PT-C

COMPARISON OF PRICE LEVELS AND ECONOMIC AGGREGATES: THE RESULTS FOR 22 AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Theme 2 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This is a report on the 1985 comparison of the price levels and economic aggregates of 22 African countries, namely Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The comparison is the culmination of four years' work as part of an extensive international programme for defining calculation standards and comparing economic indicators. The UN Statistical Office and several other international organizations are involved in this work.

The preparatory work in terms of preparing the methodological documents, the design of the surveys, data capture, statistical analysis of the data and the compilation of this report was undertaken by two African experts: Mr Michel Mouyelo-Katoula and Mr Kantilal Munnsad. The project was supervised by Mr H. Krijnse Locker, Head of Division 'Prices, Purchasing Power Parities and Correction Coefficients' and Mr

PUBLICATIONS

Daniel Byk, Head of Specialized Service 'Analysis and Development' of the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 382	25.60	EN/FR	92-825-9738-5	CA-49-87-155-2A-C

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT 1989

Theme 3 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

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

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

As far as they are available, the data relate to the years from 1970 to 1987 in the 12 Member States of the European Community. The main variables are illustrated by 12 graphs.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 220	21	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-825-9734-2	CA-53-88-528-9A-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*.

- (i) an article 'In brief' which looks at the latest trends in the data available;
- (ii) a visual presentation of the most important economic series for the Community, the 12 Member States, the USA and Japan;
- (iii) tables of 'Short-term data' harmonized by Eurostat on the basis of common criteria for the 12 Member States and comparisons with the USA and Japan;

¹ In 1989 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.

- (iv) 'Country tables' with a selection of the most important economic indicators allowing a rapid overview of the economic and social situation in each country.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	110	64.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0252-8266	CA-BJ-89-000-3A-C

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — MONTHLY

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

This bulletin can be obtained by subscription which includes;

- (i) 11 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 1985=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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	12	46.50 annual subscription	EN	1010-2779	CA-BW-89-000-EN-C
			FR	1010-2787	CA-BW-89-000-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 graph.

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 ecus.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	46.50 annual subscription	DE	1011-0860	CA-CA-89-000-DE-C
			EN	1011-0844	CA-CA-89-000-EN-C
			FR	1011-0836	CA-CA-89-000-FR-C
			IT	1011-0852	CA-CA-89-000-IT-C

PUBLICATIONS

UNEMPLOYMENT — MONTHLY

Theme 3 — Series B: Short-term trends

This bulletin contains the latest monthly data on unemployment in the 12 Member States of the Community. One part of it concerns the number of persons registered as unemployed in employment offices in the Community, the other gives unemployment rates for international comparisons. The effect of the differences in national recording methods of unemployment has been eliminated in the calculation of the unemployment rates. The figures are broken down by sex and age groups.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	34.50 annual subscription	DE	0252-9890	CA-BH-89-000-DE-C
			EN	0252-9920	CA-BH-89-000-EN-C
			FR	0252-9912	CA-BH-89-000-FR-C
			IT	0252-9904	CA-BH-89-000-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. Other series cover all energy sources, statistics in value and factors influencing the energy market.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	65	53.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0258-3569	CA-BX-89-000-3A-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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	85	53.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0258-1922	CA-AP-89-000-3A-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, index of production, new orders, deliveries and order books, external trade of ECSC steel products, consumption and receipts of scrap and number of short-time workers and employees.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	21	46.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0378-7559	CA-BA-89-000-3A-C

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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 150	111.00 annual subscription	EN/FR	0378-3723	CA-AR-89-000-2A-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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	18.50 annual subscription	DE	1010-1780	CA-BY-89-000-DE-C
			EN	1010-1764	CA-BY-89-000-EN-C
			FR	1010-1772	CA-BY-89-000-FR-C

¹ The subscribers to the external trade statistics are informed that important changes have taken 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 have been later than usual.

PUBLICATIONS

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 1978 to 1988 and a second part in which annual, quarterly and money 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: monthly 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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 90	37.00 annual subscription	EN/FR	0255-6510	CA-BQ-89-000-2A-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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 200	34.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0254-0649	CA-BL-89-000-3A-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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 100	51.00 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0250-6580	CA-BF-89-000-2A-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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 140	51.00 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0378-3588	CA-AD-89-000-3A-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. 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 1979 to 1988 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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		46.50 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 prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 110	46.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR/IT		CA-CO-89-000-4A-C

PUBLICATIONS

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:

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

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

¹ The subscribers to the external trade statistics are informed that important changes have taken 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 have been later than usual.

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 Trade Classification (SITC, Rev. 3). These statistics are based on Nimex data and have the following characteristics:

- (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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers to the external trade statistics are informed that important changes have taken 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 have been later than usual.

PUBLICATIONS

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 Nimexe 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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers to the external trade statistics are informed that important changes have taken 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 have been later than usual.

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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

GSP STATISTICS — IMPORTS UNDER THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES 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.

Every year since 1986 Eurostat provides in this publication data on total imports and imports at preferential rates into each Member State, by value, broken down by group of beneficiary products and beneficiary developing country. The results (values, quantities and supplementary units) are presented by product (GSP-1444) or by beneficiary country (GSP-2444).

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Microfiche			ES/DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/PT		

¹ The subscribers to the external trade statistics are informed that important changes have taken 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 have been later than usual.

PUBLICATIONS

► 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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 250	53.50 annual subscription	ES/DE/EN/FR/IT	0259-0492	CA-AC-89-000-5D-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 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 1-1989 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1987 to 1988 (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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 200	35.00 annual subscription	EN/FR	0250-5967	CA-BG-89-000-2A-C

PUBLISHED

Demographic statistics 1989

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	Prices ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	248	18.50	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/ FR/IT/NL/PT	92-825-9379-7	CA-53-88-342-9A-C

Energy — Statistical yearbook 1989

Theme 4 — Series A: Yearbooks

The *Energy — Statistical 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 gives an overall view of the trends for the principal aggregates, taken from the 'energy supplied' balance-sheets for the Community in tonnes of oil equivalent. The third chapter gives historical series for each energy source for the principal aggregates characterizing the structures of energy economics.

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Agriculture — Statistical yearbook 1989

Theme 5 — Series A: Yearbooks

This publication *Agriculture — Statistical yearbook* is a statistical vade-mecum containing the most important data published by Eurostat in the specialized booklets dealing with agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The general parts give information on the position of the EC in the world: production, trade with non-member countries. The specialized chapters cover the following in particular: land use, structure of agricultural holdings, crop and animal production, supply balance sheets, prices and price indices, agricultural and forestry accounts, and fishing catches and fleets.

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A4	± 320	25	DA/GR/EN/FR/NL	92-825-9451-3	CA-53-88-536-5E-C
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Agricultural income — Sectoral income index analysis 1988

Theme 5 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication presents an analysis of changes in agricultural income in 1988 as against 1987 and between 1973 and 1988. The published data for 1988 are the latest available estimates for the Member States.

The introduction is followed by Chapters II and III dealing with the indicators of agricultural income for the Community and for each of the Member States. The causes of income changes in 1988 and between 1973 and 1988 are analysed. A brief Chapter (IV) is devoted to a comparison of absolute agricultural incomes between the Member States, while Chapter V describes the Commission's efforts to record the total disposable income of agricultural households.

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PUBLISHED

Government financing of research and development 1980-1987

Theme 9 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This report contains an overall analysis of the public financing of R&D from 1980 to 1987 and a detailed analysis by objectives of the financing in 1987 in the Member States.

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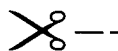
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EUROSTATISTICS

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