

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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FIFTH STATISTICAL PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES 1982-1984

Annex 3

Directorate C (part.*)

INDUSTRY - TRANSPORT - SERVICES STATISTICS

* See also Annex 7.

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Directorate C

Principal priorities and objectives

1. In drawing up its programme of work on industrial statistics, EUROSTAT has to reconcile a number of essential objectives, namely:
 - a) the obligations arising from the implementation of the various Council Directives;
 - b) the need to meet the requirements of the Commission's departments regarding all special measures taken under industrial, transport or services policy;
 - c) the improvement of the quality and speed of its service to all users through increased use of more modern dissemination tools with greater capacity.

In addition, the present situation requires industrial statisticians to be more flexible than ever in order to meet increasing demand for all types of information, the nature and content of which are determined in very great measure by the fluctuations and numerous uncertainties of economic developments.

Finally, EUROSTAT has also to pursue the simultaneous development of statistical data on both the short-term situation and structures by stepping up its efforts to incorporate them in analyses at sectoral level.

2. In pursuance of the directives, concerning short-term industrial statistics, work will be continued actively so as to fill as quickly as possible the remaining gaps in short-term indicators in accordance with the two Directives of 1972 and 1978 concerning industry, building and civil engineering respectively. Priority will obviously be given to the most significant indicators, with a view to introducing as soon as possible the regular dissemination of indices of industrial producer prices and production indices for building and civil engineering.

Moreover, in order to implement the 1972 Directive on the annual survey on the structure and activity of industry and the three Council Directives on transport (road, inland waterway and rail), a considerable amount of work will have to be done to set up and maintain a system which guarantees the quality of the data supplied, observance of the deadlines for supplying them and speedy processing and distribution.

All this work is of a compulsory and priority nature.

3. EUROSTAT will also have to organize itself to be able to meet with maximum efficiency the specific requirements of the Commission departments and the more general demand from all users of statistics.

3.1 Accordingly, it is absolutely essential that work be continued on the development and management of harmonized statistics on industrial production, which were introduced a number of years ago and will gradually be extended from sector to sector (at present five major branches of activity and some 250 products are covered; for the period 1982-1984 it is hoped to extend the coverage to the mechanical engineering and electronic engineering sectors and the food industry).

3.2 Furthermore, the problem of the organization and dissemination of information and of improving access to it is of major importance.

A special effort will therefore have to be made in order to make the following data banks broadly operational:

- short-term data bank on industry;
- data bank on industrial production;
- structural data bank on industry;
- data bank for the analysis of the problems of industrial reorganisation;
- specific data banks (iron and steel industry, transport).

Each of these projects has specific features which distinguish it from the others; steps will be taken, however, to avoid duplication and to coordinate the projects. In addition, the data banks will be used increasingly by EUROSTAT for the systematic and regular publication of the most significant data in the form of suitable booklets and other publications.

3.3 On the basis of an agreement regarding the minimum level of comparable statistical data, EUROSTAT is also going to produce a new statistical publication on services (transport undertakings, wholesale and retail distribution), as well as regular monthly indices of turnover in this sector, thus filling a long-bemoaned gap in a sector which is of great economic and political importance.

4. Finally, allowance will definitely have to be made for certain unforeseen events, since EUROSTAT sometimes has, at very short notice, to be able to adapt its methods of data collection and processing to particularly urgent political or economic requirements. Such was the case in the past in response to the information requirements generated by the problems in the textile industry or the steel crisis. Similar developments in the future cannot be ruled out, in which case ad hoc resources would have to be freed as a matter of priority.

Code	Project List	Work Programme (*)				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
C 1001	Short-term statistics	X	X	X	X	X
C 1002	Statistics of external trade in real weight or in crude steel equivalent	X	X	X	X	X
C 1003	Studies on Steel consumption by branches	I	I	I	I	I
C 1004	Study on labour productivity	I	I	-	-	-
C 1005	Statistics on primary transformation industries	I	I	X	X	X
C 1006	Restructuration statistics	X	X	X	X	X
C 1007	Raw material balance sheets (including studies on recovery)	X	X	X	X	X
C 2001	Coordinated surveys on industrial structure, activity and investment	X	X	X	X	X
C 2002	" " " " "	X	X	X	X	X
C 2003	" " " " "	-	-	G	X	-
C 2004	Consumption of main raw materials in the various branches of industry	G	G	-	X	-
C 2006	Decennial general census	X	I	I	X	-
C 2007	Methodological studies and projects	I	I	G	X	X
C 2008	" " " " "	I	G	I	I	I
C 2009	" " " " "	-	I	I	-	X
C 2010	Statistics on domestic goods transport	X	X	X	X	X
C 2011	" " " " "	-	X	X	X	X
C 2012	" " " " "	X	X	X	X	X
C 2013	Transport data bank	I	I	I	I	I
C 2014	Studies on transport statistics	I	G	G	I	I
C 2015	Surveys on structure and activity of transport and services enterprises	X	X	X	X	X
C 2016	" " " " " "	X	X	X	X	X
C 2017	" " " " " "	I	G	-	X	X
C 2018	" " " " " "	-	I	G	-	X
C 2019	Retail trade turnover index numbers	I	I	I	I	I
C 3001	Short-term industrial statistics	X	X	X	X	X
C 3002	" " " " "	X	X	X	X	X
C 3003	Index of producer prices of industrial products	X	X	X	X	X
C 3004	Industrial production statistics	X	X	X	X	X
C 3005	Sectoral analysis	I	I	I	I	I
C 3006	Industrial data base (VISA)	I	I	I	I	I

(*) I = Mainly internal work of SOEC, not laying a heavy burden on member countries
 X = Collection and/or processing of data in member countries
 G = Work mainly in Working Groups

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DIVISION C 1

IRON AND STEEL

Franz-Joseph GNAD

UNIT RESPONSIBLE : CI - Iron and Steel
TITLE : Short-term statistics
PROJECT NUMBER : C 1001

1. INTRODUCTION

Short-term statistics on iron and steel industry and its markets, existing from the beginning of ECSE. Needed also in future by the Commission for quarterly forecast and for steel crisis management.

2. ORIGIN

Legal base : articles 46 & 47 of ECSC Treaty, decision 1272/75 ECSC of 16th May 1975 concerning individual production figures.

3. AIM

- To provide DG III "Internal Market and Industrial Affairs" informations for formulation of short-term Iron & Steel policy (programmes of quarterly forecasting);
- short-term EC-figures for the Commission, governments and iron and steel industry.

4. DESCRIPTION

Statistics on new orders, order books and deliveries, on production and consumption of iron and steel as well as rapid statistics on external trade.

5. WORK PLAN

- Exploitation of national questionnaires;
- setting up a specialized programme in CRONOS before the end of 1980/beginning 1981;
- establishment of a monthly report and other short-term documents.

6. FINANCING

Not foreseen

7. VOLUME OF WORK

Considerable, given the volume of 43 types of questionnaires (of which more than half are monthly).

8. WORKING GROUP

Yes

9. DISSEMINATION

- Publication 1981 : Code 4.3.2; Monthly Bulletin " Iron and Steel "
- CRONOS : SIDR
- Other : Computer listings

UNIT RESPONSIBLE : C 1 - Iron and Steel
TITLE : Statistics of external trade in real weight or in
crude steel equivalent
PROJECT NUMBER : C 1002

1. INTRODUCTION
Inspection and clarification of statistics on foreign trade in steel.
Statistical work executed from the beginning of the ECSC.
2. SOURCE
Articles 46, 47 and 86 of ECSC Treaty.
3. AIM
To study the evolution and structure of iron and steel markets, for the
Commission and Governments. Comparison on crude steel weight basis with
production figures. Quarterly forecasts and "General Objectives Steel".
4. DESCRIPTION
Direct external trade statistics (chap. 26, 27 & 73 of NIMEXE), according
to the peculiarities and needs of the ECSC iron & steel industry, as well
as indirect external trade in steel (relating to external trade in
industrial products made from steel).
5. WORKPLAN
Organizing and carrying out the exploitation, aggregation and transposition
of the appropriate NIMEXE statistics. Elaboration and application of
coefficients for ECSC-products and for other products containing steel.
6. FINANCING
Not foreseen.
7. VOLUME OF WORK
Exploitation and aggregation of some 200 ECSC products and 1250 non-ECSC
products per month, by quarter or by year.
8. WORKING GROUP
Yes
9. DISSEMINATION
- Publication 1981: no
- CROMOS: SIDR
- Other: Magnetic tape
Computer listings
Microfiches.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE : C 1 - Iron and Steel

TITLE : Studies on steel consumption by branches

PROJECT NUMBER : C 1003

1. INTRODUCTION

Statistical research on basis of a 3 year programme concerning the consumption of ECSC steel and of non-ECSC steel (first transformation and other). Continuation and expansion of work started with 5 years programme in 1973 concerning sector studies, modified in 1978 and continued by the new method concerning annual tables on all steel consuming industries.

2. SOURCE

Article 46 of ECSC Treaty

3. AIM

Establishment of short and long term provisional programmes (Quarterly programmes and general steel objectives) - Informations for restructuration policy.

4. DESCRIPTION

Establishment of tables on steel consumption by branch of use and by form of steel product as well as by quality in the Member States on the basis of existing statistics, ad hoc interviews and estimates. Aggregation of EC-figures.

5. WORK PLAN

- Preparation of basic figures by SOEC
- Research contracts with national research institutes
- Synthesis on the Community level (on contract basis)

6. FINANCING

Within the limits of a 3 year programme, from posts 2632 and 2640

7. VOLUME OF WORK

Considerable work involved in the preparation of new research programmes, as well as exploitation of the results.

8. WORKING GROUP

Yes

9. DISSEMINATION

- Publication 1981: no
- CRONOS: SIDR
- Other: -

UNIT RESPONSIBLE : C1 - Iron and Steel

TITLE : Study on Labour Productivity in the Iron and Steel Industry

PROJECT NUMBER : C 1004

1. INTRODUCTION

Change of approach from physical productivity (approach worked out during 1979) to a measure based on value added. The result will also be important for calculation of an index of production.

2. SOURCE

Article 46 of ECSC-Treaty; project requested by the Steel Statistics Committee and of very great interest to DG III and DG V.

3. AIM

Elaboration of a measure which can serve for historical and international comparisons. Needed by the Commission for structural consideration on iron and steel industry.

4. DESCRIPTION

Main problems to be overcome:

- calculation of value added, starting from physical production and consumption data or other special inquiries,
- obtaining comparable statistics on labour input.

5. WORKPLAN

- Choice of the measure to be applied;
- Calculation of comparisons (international and historical)

6. FINANCING

Not foreseen.

7. VOLUME OF WORK

Highly complex study, given the heterogeneity of production, lack of informations concerning weighting factors for products and the problems of harmonization in labour statistics: considerable volume of data to be handled and for estimations to be made.

8. WORKING GROUP

Yes

9. DISSEMINATION

- Publication 1981: no
- CROWNOS: no
- Other: internal document.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE : C-1 Iron and Steel

TITLE : Statistics on primary transformation industries

PROJECT NUMBER : C1005

1. INTRODUCTION

Secondary statistics - without legal basis - on first stage of iron and steel transformation industry. There are only national statistical informations on these sectors concerning production figures published in the quarterly bulletin and the yearbook "Iron and Steel". Only for iron and steel foundries SOEC has got more complete figures on contract basis.

2. SOURCE

The interest of the Commission & the Iron and Steel Industry to be acquainted with the activity of the largest direct consumer of ECSC iron and steel products.

3. AIM

The establishment of annual statistics for production, deliveries and consumption of raw materials for NACE groups 222, 311.1 and 312.

4. DESCRIPTION

Current work of exploitation of national sources to be completed using supplementary information resulting from statistical research. First results on iron and steel foundries have been published as statistical Note in the Quarterly iron and steel bulletin 3-1980.

5. WORKPLAN

Exploitation, harmonization and aggregation of information from secondary statistics.

6. FINANCING

Not foreseen.

7. VOLUME OF WORK

Given that no harmonised statistics exist on the lines of the statistical variables in question, it is something of a magnum opus.

8. WORKING GROUP

Yes .

9. DISSEMINATION

- Publications 1981: Code 4.3.1.: "Iron and steel - Yearbook"
Code 4.3.4.: "Iron and steel quarterly bulletin"

- CRONOS: SIDR

- Other: no.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE : C-1 - Iron and Steel
TITLE : Restructuration statistics
PROJECT NUMBER : C 1006

1. INTRODUCTION

Individual figures for "restructuration" purposes concerning iron and steel industry, special need of Commission for anti-crisis policy (beginning with 1975, intensified during the last two years and culminating in application of art. 58 of the ECSC-Treaty since 1st October).

2. SOURCE

Articles 46, 47, 57 and 58 of the ECSC-Treaty.

3. AIM

Statistical informations by works and enterprises for controlling production and market structures of iron and steel industry for rationalisation programmes.

4. DESCRIPTION

Organisation of an efficient information system (by creating a data transmission and preparation system on computer basis). Coordination with the corresponding data-management of DG XVIII (Investments statistics) and of social statistics of SOEC-B1.

5. WORKPLAN

Elaboration and coordination of statistical programme questionnaires 2-11 2-13, 2-16, 2-16A, 2-20 of statistics) with the user programme of DG III together with the data-management service of the SOEC.

6. FINANCING

Not foreseen.

7. VOLUME OF WORK

Exploitation of nearly 2 200 questionnaires by month (concerning 530 steelworks in the Community).

8. WORKING GROUP

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION

- CRONOS : no
- Publication 1981 : no
- Other : internal computerfiles

UNIT RESPONSIBLE : C-1 - Iron and Steel

TITLE : Raw materials balance sheets (including studies on recovery)

PROJECT NUMBER : C 1007

1. INTRODUCTION

- Mandate of Working Group "Supplies of raw materials of the EC" of DG III to establish balances for 5 non-mineral raw materials, that means extension of actual raw materials from 23 to 27;
- Inclusion of new selected countries;
- Studies made on recovery on 1979 for Germany, France and UK should be taken into account in the raw materials balances.
- Analogous studies for the other Member States.

2. SOURCE

- A requirement of the Commission for the North-South discussions and for an estimation of the supplies of raw materials of the EC.
- A requirement of the Commission for an evaluation on the domestic recovery of raw materials of EC (also in view of environmental problems).

3. AIM

Calculation of the self sufficiency of the EC in raw materials.

4. DESCRIPTION

Annual balances of supplies and recovery for 27 raw materials.

5. WORKPLAN

- Research on national data by the Member States;
- Establishment of EC balances;
- Annual publication by SOEC (1st edition end of 1980/beginning 1981);
- Establishment of recovery balances on the basis of studies.

6. FINANCING

- No financing for the national declarants;
- Study grant for the establishment of EC and for third country tables.
- Studies on recovery of raw materials.

7. VOLUME OF WORK

There is considerable work involved in the adoption of a new concept in balances, on the basis of data which is far from complete, contains errors and is heterogeneous. A number of estimations are necessary, particularly on the standard of aggregation for the balance sheets. There are 216 detailed balances, 216 consolidated balances and about 1 200 partial balances, making 1 632 balances for the EC and its Member States. Further 27 special import tables and 216 balances for third countries. Preparation and exploitation of recovery studies will be heavy during one year.

8. WORKING GROUP

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION

- CRONOS : yes, in preparation
- Publication 1981 : Code 4.1.3.: EC raw materials balance sheets.
- Others : internal documents, computer listings.

DIVISION C 2
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND SERVICES STATISTICS

Victor SCHETGEN

Transports: Brian WILSON

Services : Cleto SIMEONI

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C.2 - Industrial structure, transport and services statistics

TITLE: Co-ordinated surveys on industrial structure, activity and investment:

- annual survey on the structure and activity of enterprises employing 20 persons or more;
- annual survey on fixed asset investments of enterprises employing 20 persons or more;
- five-yearly survey on the structure and activity of enterprises employing fewer than 20 persons.

PROJECT NUMBERS: C2001, C2002 and C2003.

1. INTRODUCTION:

These three surveys form a whole which is the cornerstone of the industrial statistics system drawn up in 1964 by the SOEC in cooperation with the Member States. Their fundamental objective is to obtain a number of key industrial data which are as comparable as possible from one Member State to another. These data are required by the national and Community authorities responsible for industrial policy, regional policy and medium-term economic planning; they are also welcomed by the enterprises themselves.

The Directive on investment was published in 1964. Starting with the results for 1970, it may be said that in all Member States the survey provides the data required under the Directive; only the regional breakdown of investment is still not entirely satisfactory.

The groundwork for the co-ordinated annual and five-yearly surveys was carried out between 1967 and 1971, culminating in a Directive in 1972. The five-yearly surveys among small enterprises are necessary because the annual surveys cover only enterprises employing 20 persons or more, leading to a loss of information which varies from one branch of industry to another. It is therefore necessary to collect from time to time a number of data relating to all industrial and craft enterprises so as to be able to determine in particular the extent of the loss of information in the annual surveys for each branch of industry.

2. SOURCE:

- Investment survey: Council Directive No 64/475/EEC of 30 July 1964 and Article 4 (4) and (5) of Council Directive No 72/221/EEC of 6 June 1972.
- Structure and activity survey and five-yearly survey: Council Directive No 72/221/EEC of 6 June 1972.

3. AIM:

Regular supply of consistent and comparable data which can be used to analyse the structure, situation and economic development of the various branches of industry.

4. DESCRIPTION:

- 2001: Annual collection, from industrial enterprises in NACE division 1 - 5 employing 20 persons or more, of data on the number of persons employed, labour costs, all the variables required for the calculation of gross value added at market prices and at factor cost (turnover, purchases, stocks, indirect taxes, subsidies),
- 2002: and investments in fixed assets ;
- 2003: Collection, every four to six years, from enterprises employing fewer than 20 persons whose main activity falls in one of the groups in NACE divisions 1 - 5, of a number of simple data: number of enterprises, number of persons employed, labour costs, purchases and, if possible, fixed asset investment. These surveys may be carried out by sampling.

The statistical units to be used are as follows:

- for the annual structure and activity survey: the enterprise, the kind-of-activity unit and the local unit;
- for the annual investment survey: the enterprise and the local unit;
- for the five-yearly survey: the enterprise.

5. WORKPLAN:

The inquiries are carried out and processed by the Member States, which forward the results to the SOEC in accordance with a common system. The SOEC publishes the main results of the annual surveys. Some Member States do not yet comply fully with the Directive on the annual survey on industrial activity; however, the initial results prove that all parts of the survey can be carried out. The SOEC will try to ensure as soon as possible that all the Member States comply fully with the provisions of the Directive and reduce the time taken to forward their results to the SOEC.

The first five-yearly inquiry covered 1978 and was carried out in 1979; as an exception, it was limited to enterprises employing between 10 and 19 persons. The results will be published by the SOEC.

6. FINANCING:

None

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Considerable. The annual surveys cover some 250 000 enterprises. Data for 73 variables are collected or calculated through the structure and activity survey and data for 5 variables through the investment survey. Although reduced to just a few variables, the five-yearly survey also requires a considerable amount of work owing to the very large number of small enterprises; however, the actual volume of this work depends largely on the extent to which the Member States can use sampling methods to carry out the survey.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes

9. DISSEMINATION:

- CRONOS : INDE

- Publication 1981, code 411: Structure and activity of industry in 1976:
main results ;

code 412: Structure and activity of industry in 1977:
main results.

- Other: print-outs, magnetic tapes and microfiches are planned.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C.2 - Industrial structure, transport and services statistics
TITLE: Consumption of main raw materials in the various branches of industry
PROJECT NUMBER: C2004

1. INTRODUCTION:

When it adopted the Directive on the co-ordinated annual survey on industrial activity (No. 72/221/EEC, minutes of the 197th meeting held on 5 and 6 June 1972), the Council also called for the co-ordination and development of statistics on purchases or consumption of main raw materials and intermediate products.

Several Member States have already been collecting data (in some cases fairly detailed) on consumption of raw materials and intermediate products for quite some time, either annually or at intervals of several years. However, the scope and breakdown of the lists of raw materials etc. differ considerably from one country to another depending on its main aim and also, of course, on the structure of production in each sector of industry. In general, it may be said that the data are of great interest to producers of raw materials and semi-finished products; more often than not they are also used in the compilation of input-output tables; finally, they can provide a useful back-up to the supply balance sheets for main raw materials.

2. SOURCE:

Request from the Council on a proposal from several Member States (minutes of the 197th meeting of the Council, held on 5 and 6 June 1972).

3. AIM:

To supply the Commission, the national authorities responsible for industrial economics and relevant industries with Community data on purchases (but preferably consumption), by branch of industry, of some 120 main raw materials or groups of raw materials and intermediate products.

4. DESCRIPTION:

In 1978 the SOEC commissioned a study on the problems connected with surveys on purchases or consumption of main raw materials and intermediate products by the various branches of industry. According to the expert's report, which contains detailed proposals for the conduct of such surveys, data should be collected at regular intervals by means of full or sample surveys among industrial enterprises (NACE divisions 1 - 5) employing a given minimum number of persons. All the data should be expressed in terms of value, although for approximately half of the 120 raw materials or groups of raw materials supplementary data expressed in terms of physical units should also be collected.

5. WORKPLAN:

The expert's report is being examined by the sub-committee on annual industrial statistics and censuses, which has already devoted two meetings to this subject in 1980. The second of these two meetings was given over entirely to examination of the lists of raw materials proposed by the export. Another one or two meetings will be required to complete examination of all the methodological and practical problems. The surveys would be carried out and processed by the Member States in accordance with methods which were sufficiently harmonized to enable Community results to be compiled. Amongst other things, the Member States should adapt their lists of raw materials so that they contain the raw materials etc. included in the Community list proposed in the report and revised by the sub-committee.

6. FINANCING:

To be decided.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Considerable for the SOEC and for some Member States which do not yet collect data on purchases or consumption of raw materials or collect such data in summary form only. The main task for the other Member States would be to amend their lists of raw materials to include the Community headings or to make it possible to compile results for these headings from the more detailed national statistics. For Community purposes, the results could be forwarded to the Commission at intervals of several years (e.g. every three to five years).

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

- CRONOS : no
- Publication 1981 : no
- Other: no

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C.2 - Industrial structure, transport and services statistics
TITLE: Decennial general census
PROJECT NUMBER: C2006

1. INTRODUCTION:

The majority of the Member States normally carry out every ten years an exhaustive general census of enterprises and local units in industry and services (distributive trades, transport, etc.). The results provide a number of key data for all the units; they can also be used to completely update the national statistical institutes' registers of enterprises and local units. Other Member States have developed or are in the process of developing relatively comprehensive registers from various other sources (fiscal (VAT), social security, etc.), containing some of the data collected by the other Member States in their general censuses.

2. SOURCE:

Commission proposal.

3. AIM:

To obtain the main results of the censuses, or of the statistics compiled from registers, in co-ordinated form permitting comparisons between Member States, and also to obtain accurate information on the size of small enterprises in the various sectors of the economy, i.e. enterprises which are generally not covered by the annual, quarterly and monthly statistics.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Collection of data, by local unit, mainly on employment, location, the activity (activities) carried out, the parent enterprise of the local unit and its legal form, and the volume of gross wages and salaries paid during the calendar year prior to the census year.

5. WORKPLAN:

The censuses are to be carried out by the Member States, the main results being forwarded to the SOEC in accordance with a common system. The Member States which do not carry out a general census should use their registers to compile the main data. If possible, the results should refer to 1981 or a year close to 1981. The problem has been examined in depth by the appropriate sub-committee. It is up to the SOEC to prepare the outlines of tables for forwarding the results.

6. FINANCING:

None.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

The general censuses represent a considerable volume of work for the national statistical institutes. On the other hand, it ought to be possible to compile corresponding data from registers without too many problems.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

- CRONOS: no

- Publication 1981: no (publication planned)

- Other: no

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C.2 - Industrial structure, transport and services statistics

TITLE: Methodological studies and projects:

- statistics derived from harmonized accounts of companies with share capital;
- international comparisons of productivity;
- statistical unit 'group of enterprises'.

PROJECT NUMBERS: C2007, C2008 and C2009

1. INTRODUCTION:

Of the methodological and feasibility studies to be carried out, some priority must be given to the three projects mentioned above.

- 1.1. The harmonization of the annual accounts of companies with share capital, which was made compulsory by a Council Directive (No. 78/660/EEC of 25.7.78), is likely to constitute a new, relatively reliable source for the production of statistics by sector of activity on a series of economic and financial variables. In most of the Member States government departments, the central banks or other financial institutions already collect and analyse balance sheets and profit and loss accounts, although these analyses are in most cases limited to public limited liability companies and require tiresome and not always very reliable adjustments to the amounts owing to their rather variable presentation in the absence of relevant legal provisions. The difficulties become even greater if international comparisons are attempted.
- 1.2. The validity of analyses of trends in productivity and comparisons of productivity from sector to sector and country to country carried out on a regular basis - quite often in an incorrect manner - has become more and more of a problem over the years. However, as the interest shown by the industries concerned, government authorities, Commission departments, etc. in such analyses or comparisons is greater than ever, the SOEC is obliged to consider whether there is not a way to make some progress in the calculation of productivity rates to make them more suitable for the analyses and comparisons in question. For the purposes of monitoring productivity trends in the various sectors of industry, for example, consideration should be given to using the results of the co-ordinated annual survey on the structure and activity of industry. The international comparisons of the competitiveness of the various sectors of the economy pose identical problems.
- 1.3. A third problem which should be tackled in the near future is the use of the 'group of enterprises' as a statistical unit, especially for the collection of a number of useful data for the analysis of the concentration and financial behaviour of group concerns. 'Group of enterprises' is defined as a number of enterprises linked by legal and financial ties. At present, a very small number of statistics by group of enterprises are compiled periodically in one or two Member States of the Community. A few years ago, the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva) began a study on the use of this

statistical unit in the Member States, but this work was not followed up. Its use for the collection of statistics will probably become less of a problem once the Council has approved the draft Commission Directive on the harmonization of group accounts, thus providing a Community definition of the 'group of enterprises'.

2. SOURCE:

Commission proposals.

3. AIM:

-C2007: To analyse the harmonized annual accounts of enterprises constituted in the form of public limited liability companies, limited partnerships with a share capital and private limited liability companies with a view to obtaining in the short term a number of key economic data as well as, in particular, a number of financial data which it is difficult to collect as part of routine statistical surveys.

-C2008: To improve the validity of productivity indices so as to increase the significance of comparisons of productivity in the various branches of industry between Member States and major non-member countries.

-C2009: To study in greater depth the statistical unit 'group of enterprises' and the areas where it might be used for the collection of data.

4. DESCRIPTION:

-C2007: The harmonization of the annual accounts of companies with a share capital, as laid down in Directive No 78/660/EEC, covers a large number of accounts items: subscribed capital, tangible and intangible fixed assets, financial assets, claims, reserves, turnover, changes in stocks, labour costs, overheads, operating results (profits, losses), etc. Many of these variables are the same as those used in the co-ordinated annual survey on industrial activity (Directive No 72/221/EEC of 6.6.72).

-C2008: An expert was commissioned to study the methods used for calculating productivity indices and the validity of these indices for comparisons over time, between branches and between countries. The study was submitted to the SOEC at the end of 1980; in addition to a theoretical section, it contains a certain amount of information on possible new ways of calculating, subject to certain reservations, indices of this type on the basis of statistical data which have recently become available and are largely harmonized for the Member States of the Community.

-C2009: Consideration should be given, possibly by an ad hoc working party and on the basis of a working document to be prepared by the SOEC, to submitting a proposal to the Member States concerning statistics by 'group of enterprises', laying down the definition of this statistical unit if necessary, and determining the variables for which statistics should be compiled, their periodicity, etc.

5. WORKPLAN

- C2007 : An expert has been commissioned to examine the possibility of using the harmonized annual accounts of companies with a share capital to compile coordinated economic and financial statistics on industry and services, and to consider to what extent these new statistics could be used to reduce the burden placed on conventional statistical surveys. The expert's report will be available at the end of 1981.
- C2008 : The SOEC will examine the report submitted on the calculation of productivity. If necessary, it will submit this report at a later date to an ad hoc working party for the opinion of the national statistical institutes on the possibility of harmonizing calculation methods and/or the advisability of the SOEC's compiling and disseminating productivity indices itself.
- C2009 : The SOEC thinks it would be better to wait until the draft Commission Directive on the harmonization of group accounts is approved before going any further with this project. If the Economic Commission for Europe resumed its work on the statistical unit 'group of enterprises', the SOEC might ask to be closely involved.

6. FINANCING

The studies on projects C2007 and C2008 have been financed by the Commission.

7. VOLUME OF WORK

Difficult to judge at present.

8. WORKING GROUP

To be decided.

9. DISSEMINATION

- CHRONOS : no
- Publication 1981 : no
- Other : no

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C.2 - Industrial structure, transport and services statistics.

TITLE: Statistics on domestic goods transport:

- by road;
- by rail;
- by inland waterways

PROJECT NUMBERS: C2010, C2011 and C2012

1. INTRODUCTION:

The three modes of domestic goods transport (road, rail and inland waterways) are complementary in several respects, but particularly on account of the strong competition between them during several periods of the year for certain types of goods and certain traffic relations. There is considerable interest in the Community in international traffic in connection with complete liberalisation of the market and economic utilization of resources. Initially it was planned:

- to introduce the three sets of statistics simultaneously (but the railway authorities were unwilling to begin before the data from their road transport rivals were available);
- to have a regional breakdown of international traffic (but this was considered difficult).

An aggregated classification of goods is used, namely the 24 NST/R groups, which correspond to the revised CSTE. The 1978 road transport Directive covers only annual data; for rail and inland waterway transport a few simple data are also required on a monthly basis for the purposes of DG VII's market monitoring system. In addition, supplementary data are required on rail container transport and the nationality of inland waterways vessels (the statistics of inland waterways transport relate only to EUR-6).

2. SOURCE:

- Road transport; Council Directive n° 78/546/EEC of 12.6.1978;
- Rail transport; Council Directive n° 80/1177/EEC of 4.12.1980;
- Inland waterways transport; Council Directive n° 80/1119/EEC of 17.11.1980.

3. AIM:

To collect data on the volume of the main flows of goods transported on the national territory of each Member State, between Member States and between Member States and main non-member countries.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The data on road transport are obtained by special surveys, those on inland waterways transport by surveys and port statistics, and those on rail transport as a by-product of an analysis of way bills. The results are forwarded to the SOEC in the form of tables, but for the national railway authorities magnetic tapes might be necessary in the future.

5. WORKPLAN:

The first results on road transport were supplied at the end of 1980; those for inland waterways transport and rail transport are expected by mid-1981 and at the beginning of 1982 respectively.

6. FINANCING:

Yes, for a period of three years (1979, 1980 and 1981 for road; 1980, 1981 and 1982 for inland waterways and rail).

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Considerable for both the Member States and the SOEC, in particular as regards road transport statistics (most of the Member States carry out sample surveys; several Member States have separate surveys covering international traffic, transport on own account, and transport for hire or reward). In view of the different forms of stratification and the differing size of the samples, a detailed examination of the scope of the samples and sampling methods is called for. The application of the rail transport Directive requires considerable programming work on the part of the railway authorities to adapt their data processing systems.

8. WORKING GROUP: Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

- CRONOS: planned
- Publication 1981: no
- Other: internal publication for road statistics.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C.2 - Industrial structure, transport and services statistics

TITLE: Transport data bank

PROJECT NUMBER: C2013

1. INTRODUCTION:

The SOEC has collected and published in its "Transport Yearbook" a very large number of data on transport, covering infrastructures, equipment, output of all modes of transport, a few series of special interest (number of railway workers, road accidents), communications and tourism. In order to make it easier to consult time series, use should be made of the facilities offered by automatic data processing (NB: a small number of the most important monthly statistical series are already in CRONOS, including new registrations of motor vehicles).

2. SOURCE:

- Requests from Commission departments, in particular the Directorate-General of Transport;
- the three Directives on goods transport by road, rail and inland waterways.

3. AIM:

To give a speedy reply to requests for information on the various modes of transport.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Computerization, using CRONOS, of the main data collected by the SOEC for many years.

5. WORKPLAN:

First of all, selection of the main statistical series since 1970 in consultation with the Directorate-General of Transport; secondly, feeding of these data into CRONOS in accordance with priorities determined in agreement with the Commission departments; finally, possible increase in the number of series and extension to previous data.

6. FINANCING: Nil.

7. VOLUME OF WORK: Considerable during the initial stages.

8. WORKING GROUP: No

9. DISSEMINATION:

- CRONOS: SEP TRAN (1982).
- Publication 1981: code 441 Statistical Yearbook "Transport, communications, tourism".
- Other: no.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C.2 - Industrial structure, transport and services statistics

TITLE: Studies on transport statistics

PROJECT NUMBER: C2014

1. INTRODUCTION:

Transport statistics cover a wide range of subjects and involve very varied sources and methodologies on the part of the relevant national and international authorities. Some of the problems of comparability and reliability require detailed examination and can only be studied adequately by outside experts who have special information or experience.

2. SOURCE:

Commission requirements, especially on the part of the Directorate-General of Transport, for comparable Community statistics which can be added together and not merely placed side by side.

3. AIM:

To assess the differences and shortcomings in the statistics supplied by the Member States and determine possible ways of improving them.

4. DESCRIPTION:

a) Study on the possibilities of using TIR documents these documents, which are issued by the IRU (International Road Transport Union) under the terms of an international convention, can probably provide a simple and practical way of filling a gap in the statistics on the carriage of goods by road (whereas the scope of Directive 78/546/EEC is limited to vehicles registered in the Member States and does not cover transit traffic, the latter being covered in the Directives on rail and inland waterways transport).

b) Study on the sources of statistics on air transport and the methods used to compile the statistics in the main Member States. The existing Community statistics are derived from the ICAO statistics (International Civil Aviation Organization); they do not give a separate breakdown of traffic between the various Member States or with the other countries of Europe. The possibility of a Community policy for air transport is under discussion.

c) Study on the differences between transport statistics derived from external trade sources and those derived from transport sources, with examination of given cases concerning certain specific relations, analyses of the flows passing through warehouses and flows of transit traffic. The two sources are used mainly in shipping statistics but also in surveys on the carriage of goods by road.

d) Statistical analysis of results of sample surveys on the carriage of goods by road. All the Member States use sampling methods for some of their surveys (some Member States have two, three or even four different surveys) and the separate results (relating to transport by vehicles registered in their own country) have to be aggregated with results from other Member States to obtain estimates of the total traffic for each international traffic relation. It is necessary to study the sampling errors and to draw up an optimal sampling plan (size and stratification) in order to obtain acceptable results for the Community.

5. WORKPLAN:

For the studies referred to under a) and c), financed from the 1980 budget, the reports will be drawn up in 1981.

The study referred to under b) is financed from the 1980 and 1981 appropriations; the reports will be submitted in 1981 and 1982. The study referred to under d) can be started as soon as the Member States have sent in a list of sampling errors the report should be submitted at a sufficiently early date in 1982 to be included in the report from the Commission to the Council required by 1 January 1983 at the latest (Article 8 of Directive 78/546/EEC).

6. FINANCING: Yes

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

The SOEC will have to co-ordinate some of the concepts in order to ensure maximum benefit.

8. WORKING GROUP: Yes

9. DISSEMINATION:

- CRONOS: no

- Publication 1981: no

- Other: no

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C.2 - Industrial structure, transport and services statistics

TITLE: Surveys on the structure and activity of transport and services enterprises:

- wholesale and retail distribution,
- transport,
- hotels and restaurants (mentioned for the record only),
- credit institutions, insurance, etc. (mentioned for the record only).

PROJECT NUMBERS: C2015, C2016, C2017, C2018

1. INTRODUCTION:

In 1976 the SOEC began its work on the harmonization and systematic development of statistics on the structure and activity of the services sectors. With the help of the experts in the working groups set up for this purpose, the SOEC was able to draw up general reference programmes for the statistics on services enterprises in the Community countries.

The first of these programmes covers wholesale and retail distributive enterprises it was circulated in March 1978; the second programme was drawn up on the basis of the proposals made in a study commissioned from an expert and examined by the appropriate working party. The two documents constitute a methodological framework for any future development and harmonization of statistics on enterprises in the wholesale and retail distribution and transport sectors. compiled independently of the Member States' ability to produce statistics in short or medium term; in a way they contain Community recommendations designed to ensure gradually that the survey results are sufficiently comparable from one country to another. The programmes were supplemented in 1980 by minimum priority programmes covering a limited number of important variables for which all the Member States will be able to supply annual data on a regular basis immediately or in the very near future. The SOEC intends to examine in a second stage the usefulness of similar programmes for enterprises in the hotel and restaurant and the banking and insurance sectors.

2. SOURCE:

Requests from Commission departments, in particular the Directorates-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, Internal Market and Industrial Affairs, and Transport. As regards wholesale and retail distribution, the Community Trade Ministers confirmed at their meeting on 11 May 1979 the importance they attach to the development of statistics on trade structures.

3. AIM:

To collect on a regular basis coherent data which are comparable from country to country and can be used to analyse the structure, situation and economic development of transport and services enterprises.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The minimum priority programmes drawn up with a view to obtaining a number of series of Community statistics relate to employment, labour costs, turnover, purchases or current expenditure and some more specific variables such as stocks for distributive enterprises and the transport fleet - motor vehicles and inland waterway vessels - for enterprises engaged in transport for hire or reward.

5. WORKPLAN:

- C2015 (distributive enterprises): The partially harmonized results of the first surveys, relating to 1978 or a year close to 1978, will become available for most of the Member States during the first half of 1981. The main results will be presented in a document which will be restricted initially to Commission departments, the national statistical institutes, the appropriate government departments and professional organizations. As soon as the results are sufficiently exhaustive and comparable from country to country, a publication with a wider circulation will become necessary.
- C2016 (transport enterprises): In 1981 the SOEC will collect the data already available in the Member States and present them in a document for restricted circulation (as for the data on distributive enterprises).
- C2017 and C2018: mentioned for the record only. In view of the priority to be given in the field of services statistics to the statistics on distributive and transport enterprises, it is difficult to say when the SOEC will be able to draw up a draft programme for enterprises in the hotel and restaurant and banking and insurance sectors.

6. FINANCING: None

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

- for the SOEC: Work on the concepts, collection and dissemination of data,
- for the national statistics institutes: a considerable amount of difficult work on data collection and processing, owing in particular to the large number of small enterprises in the majority of transport and services branches. The surveys must therefore be carried out, at least in some cases, by sampling, which requires the existence of reliable and operational registers of enterprises.

8. WORKING GROUP: Yes

9. DI SSEMINATION:

- CRONOS: no
- Publication 1981: no
- Other: internal publications

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C.2 - Industrial structure, transport and services statistics

TITLE: Retail trade turnover indices

PROJECT NUMBER: C2019

1. INTRODUCTION:

Over a number of years the SOEC published in the old 'General Bulletin of Statistics' eight series of monthly retail trade turnover indices, viz. a general index and specific indices for cooperatives, enterprises with branch establishments and department stores, the latter index being broken down into four main groups of goods. These indices were not entirely satisfactory: their comparability from one country to another left something to be desired and they were also calculated at current prices and not available for all the Member States. That is why they were not included in the new monthly bulletin 'Eurostatistics' and why a study on possible ways of improving them for Community purposes is necessary.

2. SOURCE:

Request from the appropriate Commission departments.

3. AIM:

Review of the retail trade turnover indices available in the Member States with a view to supplementing them and making them more suitable for short-term economic analysis in the Community, regular collection of the relevant data.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The SOEC proposes to introduce series of the more significant indices, giving a better reflection of trends in present-day retail trade. Apart from a system of calculating volume indices, general indices and indices for broad groups of products are to be compiled to improve comparison of trends in traditional retail trade with those in new forms of trade.

5. WORKPLAN:

The SOEC will itself carry out the conceptual work involved, in consultation with the national statistical institutes. If necessary, the SOEC's proposals will be submitted to an ad hoc working group for examination. The first stage of this work should be completed during the first half of 1981.

6. FINANCING: None

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Not very great for the SOEC. The volume of work which the national statistical institutes might be called on to carry out in an effort to improve the indices cannot be assessed yet.

8. WORKING GROUP: No

9. DISSEMINATION:

- CRONOS: ICG
- Publication 1981: no
- Other: internal publication

DIVISION C3

Short-term industrial statistics

Niels AHRENDT

UNIT RESPONSIBLE : C 3 - Short-term industrial statistics

TITLE : Short-term industrial indicators

PROJECT NUMBER : C3001, C3002

1. INTRODUCTION :

This project covers the implementation of the two Directives on short-term industrial indicators, and the analysis of the results for industrial and building and civil engineering sectors. The processing, analysis and dissemination of the data forwarded by the Member States constitute one of the main tasks of unit E3. EUROSTAT is trying to strike a balance between the differing - sometimes contradictory - needs of the users of these data : speed and harmonization or general analysis of short-term trends and detailed sectorial analyses.

2. SOURCE :

Directive EEC/211/72 of 30 May 1972 (industry)
Directive EEC/166/68 of 13 February 1978 (building and civil engineering).

3. AIM :

To provide the Commission and the various users in the Member States with rapid information on short-term trends in industry as a whole and in its main branches.

4. DESCRIPTION :

Coverage

Industry : division 1-4 of the NACE
Building and civil engineering: division 5 of the NACE

Indicators

Monthly : production indices
 turnover
 orders received

Quarterly: number of persons employed
(initial- hours worked
ly) total wages and salaries

(with some adjustments and exceptions for building and civil engineering).

Method of collection

By means of surveys and the use of administrative data sources; this work is carried out by the national institutes and forwarded to EUROSTAT under the NACE classification.

Presentation of the results

Indices for total industry or building and civil engineering;
Indices for intermediate goods, capital goods and consumer goods;
Indices by branch : approximately 35 branches of industry.

5. WORKPLAN :

The main objectives to be achieved in the years to come are as follows :

- for the national statistical institutes, to supplement the information supplied and to improve it with regard to nomenclatures and coverage in particular, to reduce the time taken to forward the data, and to prepare the amendments to the surveys from the base year 1980 onwards;
- for EUROSTAT, to improve the storage and dissemination of the information and to analyse it in greater depth;
- to incorporate in the data base the corresponding data available for the applicant countries and for other non-member countries (in particular the UNITED STATES and JAPAN);
- to introduce the indicators for building and civil engineering in accordance with the timetable set out in the Directive.

6. FINANCING : nil.

7. VOLUME OF WORK :

Large quantities of important data will be required at frequent intervals.

8. WORKING GROUP : yes

9. DISSEMINATION :

- CRONOS : ICG
- Publication 1981 : code 414 : Industrial short-term trends (monthly)

UNIT RESPONSIBLE : C3 - Short-term industrial statistics

TITLE : Index of producer prices of industrial products

PROJECT NUMBER : C3003

1. INTRODUCTION :

The lack of information on the trend of producer prices of industrial products represents a considerable gap in the system of industrial statistics. The gap was also felt in several Member States, which decided either to reorganize or supplement their surveys on producer prices of industrial products or to set up surveys of this type. The time was particularly ripe in 1977 to pave the way for the introduction at Community level of statistics on producer prices of industrial products. This work will also have to be coordinated with the other prices indices and statistics (e.g. prices in the building sector, external trade prices).

2. SOURCE :

Statistical Office - Request from services of the Commission.

3. AIM :

To obtain short-term data on trends in producer prices of industrial products and data to be used for deflating industrial short-term indicators and other data expressed in terms of value.

4. DESCRIPTION :

Having set up a methodological framework for compiling indices of industrial prices, the principal task consists of trying out this framework on the basis of 1975 = 100, so that the project can become operational on the basis of 1980 = 100. EUROSTAT envisages publication of the indices initially at the 2 digit level of NACE (approximately 35 branches).

5. WORKPLAN :

The workplan differs according to whether or not the Member States have a national index of industrial producer prices :

- for the countries which have a national index of this type (D, NL, UK, IRL, DK) 1981 will be given over to converting the data to the Community system on the basis of 1975 = 100. After this, the base year 1980 will have to be prepared;
- the countries which do not have an index of this type (F, I, B, L) will devote 1981 and subsequent years (up to 1982-83) to setting up price surveys so as to be able to comply at least partially with the Community framework from the base year 1980 onwards.

6. FINANCING :

Project grant for the conversion of the national system or the setting up of price surveys.

7. VOLUME OF WORK :

Considerable, especially in the Member States which have to set up price surveys.

8. WORKING GROUP : Yes

DISSEMINATION :

- CRONOS : ICG
- Publication 1981 : no
- Other : no

UNIT RESPONSIBLE : C3 - Short-term industrial statistics

TITLE : Industrial production statistics

PROJECT NUMBER : C3004

1. INTRODUCTION :

Since 1975 EUROSTAT has been carrying out a programme of branch-by-branch harmonization of the data on the volume and/or value of the output of industrial products. In adopting this approach, EUROSTAT hopes that the questionnaires and lists of products will be gradually modified in the Member States in the light of the agreements reached.

2. SOURCE :

Requests from Commission services : DG III Internal Market and Industrial Affairs and DG I External Relations (for the purpose of trade negotiations).
Requests from European industrial professional associations.

3. AIM :

To obtain data on trends in industrial production which are comparable with external trade data as far as possible.

4. DESCRIPTION :

For each branch, the drawing up of a methodological framework (coverage, periodicity, units, concepts) and lists of products for the compilation of production statistics.

5. WORKPLAN :

The data on the products of the following branches have already been harmonized :

- man-made fibres, textiles, clothing : operational since 1976
- pulp, paper and board : operational since 1976
- office machinery : operational since 1979
- household electric appliances : operational since 1979
- leather and footwear : starting up in 1980/81.

The mechanical engineering branch will be studied by the Working Party in 1980 and 1981 with the first data being supplied around 1982/83.

After that it is planned to study the following branches in an order to be determined by the Commission's priorities : electrical engineering, food industries, chemical industry. —

6. FINANCING :

A project grant may be needed for the preliminary study of EUROSTAT's proposals.

7. VOLUME OF WORK :

Considerable for EUROSTAT; relatively small for the national statistical institutes which already compile statistics of this type.

8. WORKING GROUP : Yes

9. DISSEMINATION

- CRONOS : BISE
- Publication 1981 : no (foreseen from 1982)
- Other : internal documents.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C3 - short-term industrial statistics

TITLE: Sectorial analyses

PROJECT NUMBER: C 3005

1. INTRODUCTION:

In 1978 the Commission decided to carry out major internal projects involving sectorial analyses.

Sectorial data bank

In the first place, these projects were concerned with the sectorial structure of the economy and led to the setting up of a sectorial data bank (covering around 20 branches) which was used by a group of experts and DG II (Economic and Financial Affairs) as the basis for two reports on trends in sectorial structures in the various Community countries since 1960. This data bank is constantly updated by EUROSTAT.

Sectorial display panels ("Tableaux de bord")

Secondly, EUROSTAT was instructed to draw up sectorial display panels, relatively aggregated documents intended to include all the available short-term data on the sectors concerned: quantitative and qualitative short-term indicators, quarterly production and external trade statistics by product, social data, structural data.

2. SOURCE:

Commission decisions.

Requests from DG II (Economic and Financial Affairs) and DG III (Industrial Affairs).

3. AIM:

To provide the Commission with efficient, accurate and up-to-date analytical tools required for understanding sectorial problems and seeking solutions to them.

4. DESCRIPTION:

- Sectorial data bank: Mentioned in passing, as the management of this data bank is now handled as part of the work on national accounts.

- Sectorial display panels:

- CRONOS data base on production and external trade by product,
- publication of internal sectorial documents.

5. WORKPLAN:

Sectorial display panels

- As at 1.1.1980, the CRONOS data base (SEF - BISE) contains quarterly and annual data on production in terms of volume and on external trade in terms of volume, supplementary units and value for the following sectors:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| - man-made fibres | approx. 15 products |
| - textiles | approx. 50 products |
| - clothing | approx. 35 products |
| - pulp and paper | approx. 50 products |
| - footwear | approx. 10 products |

and external trade data in terms of value for around 130 branches of the NACE-CLIO.

- in the months (and years) to come this data will be supplemented by data on the value of production by NACE-CLIO branch and data on the output of products covered by production statistics, harmonized as and when they are introduced and non-harmonized in the meantime (see project n° E3205),

- the following display panels are/will be publicated in the form of internal documents: man-made fibres, textiles, clothing, pulp and paper, footwear, machinery, chemicals, building, civil engineering. It will not be possible to cover other sectors unless the strength of the team carrying out this work is increased.

6. FINANCING:
project grants may be needed.
7. VOLUME OF WORK:
Very considerable for EUROSTAT
8. WORKING GROUP: no
9. DISSEMINATION:
 - CRONOS: BISE
 - Publication 1981: no
 - Other: internal documents

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: C-3 short-term industrial statistics, jointly with III F3
Industrial Economics, Industrial Structures and
Coordination, DG III

TITLE: Industrial Data Base (VISA)

PROJECT NUMBER: C 3006

1. INTRODUCTION:

Since the end of 1979 EUROSTAT and DGIII have been studying the possibility of setting up a computerised industrial data base. This data base is much more detailed and has a wider geographical coverage than the sectorial data bank mentioned above, but covers a much shorter period (if possible from 1968 onwards otherwise from 1973 onwards).

This data base also differs from the sectorial display panels in that its approach is more structural (annual data in terms of value by branch of industry). However, it ought to be possible to update the structural data very quickly by means of estimates based on the short-term indicators.

2. SOURCE:

Request from DG III.

3. AIM:

To provide the Commission services and other users with a flexible computerised analytical tool for understanding changes in industrial structure, and sectoral problems.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The data will be collected for about 150 industrial branches related as far as possible to the NACE classification at the three digit level. Further disaggregation for specific branches will be considered once the bases have been successfully installed. The base contains the variables: value of production, value added, imports, exports, employment, investment, prices in about 20 countries (EUR-10 applicant countries, industrialised and newly industrialised non-member countries).

5. WORK PLAN:

A programme for the implementation of the project will be agreed between DG III and EUROSTAT during the first half of 1981 on the basis of the results of a pilot study.

SOEC takes in charge creation of the data base, collection, introduction and updating of all foreign trade and of all data for member states. Data on foreign trade based on the GATT data, converted into NACE/CLIO, will be stored by the end of the first half of 1981. Data on harmonized Community trade by the end of August. Existing data for the other economic variables for Community countries by the end of 1981. A second part will be realised in 1982.

An outside consultant will be contracted by DG III to collect and compile, in computer-readable form, non-trade data for non-member countries.

6. FINANCING:

Commission study budget DG III (55.000 ECU) - 1981-1982.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Very considerable for EUROSTAT and DG III. Considerable data processing resources will be required.

8. WORKING GROUP:

no.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CROMOS - VISA.

DIRECTORATE C - 1981 PUBLICATIONS

Theme 4 : INDUSTRY AND SERVICES

1. Industry, general

- | | | |
|--------|--|---------|
| 4.1.1. | Structure and activity of industry 1976,
main results | Annual |
| 4.1.2. | Structure and activity of industry 1977,
main results | Annual |
| 4.1.3. | Raw materials supply balances | Annual |
| 4.1.4. | Industrial short-term trends | Monthly |

3. Iron and steel

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 4.3.1. | Iron and steel - Yearbook | Annual |
| 4.3.2. | Iron and steel - Monthly bulletin | Monthly |
| 4.3.3. | Iron and steel - Explanatory notes | non periodical |
| 4.3.4. | Iron and steel - Quarterly bulletin | Quarterly |

4. Transport and services

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------|
| 4.4.1. | Statistical yearbook "Transport,
communications, tourism " | Annual |
|--------|---|--------|

WORKING PARTIES

in the field of industrial, transport and
services statistics (situation on 1/1/81)

	<u>Approximate number of meetings per year</u>
1. Steel statistics Committee	1
2. Working party on steel consumption by user branch	2
3. Working party on special steels	1
4. Working party "Revisions of questionnaires" (coordination group)	1
5. Working party "Capacity and technical questions"	as necessary
6. Ad-hoc Working Party on Productivity	as necessary
7. Working party "Raw materials balances"	1
8. Sub-committee for annual industrial statistics and censuses	2
9. Committee for transport statistics	1
10. Working party "Road transport statistics"	1
11. Working party "Inland waterways transport statistics"	1
12. Working party "Statistics of enterprises providing services"	
-Sub-group "Distributive trades"	1
-Sub-group "Transport "	1
13. Working party on production statistics	2
14. Working party "Index of industrial producer prices"	1
15. Working party "Building & civil engineering statistics"	1
16. Working party on short-term industrial indicators	1

COMMUNITY LAW

In the field of industrial, transport and services statistics
(situation on the 1.1.1981)

1. Council Directive 64/475/EEC of 30 July 1964,
concerning coordinated annual surveys of investment in industry.
(OJ 131 of 13.8.1964, p. 2193/64)
amended by the Act of Accession of 1972 (OJ L 73 of 27 March 1972, p. 14).
2. Council Directive 72/211/EEC of 30 May 1972,
concerning coordinated statistics on the business cycle in industry and
small craft industries.
(OJ L 128 of 3.6.1972).
3. Council Directive 72/221/EEC of 6 June 1972,
concerning coordinated annual surveys of industrial activity.
(OJ L 133/57 of 10.6.1972).
4. Council Directive 78/166/EEC of 13 February 1978,
concerning coordinated statistics on the business cycle in building and
civil engineering.
(OJ L 52/17 of 23.2.1978).
5. Council Directive 78/546/EEC of 12 June 1978,
on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by road, as part
of regional statistics.
(OJ L 168/29 of 26.6.1978).
6. Council Directive 80/1119/EEC of 17 November 1980,
on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by inland waterways,
(OJ L 339 of 15.12.1980, p. 6).
7. Council Directive 80/1177/EEC of 4 December 1980,
on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by rail, as part
of regional statistics.
(OJ L 350 of 23.12.1980).

WORK OF STATISTICAL INTEREST IN OTHER DIRECTORATES-GENERAL

- C*021 Surveys of short-term economic trends
- C*032 Data on aeronautical construction and construction of railway rolling stock
- C*033 - Coal and steel prices
- Statistics and forecasts on the motor vehicle industry
- Data-processing indicators
- Statistical analysis of production in the textile and clothing industries
- C*041 Trends of merges and prices in the various industrial sectors in Member States.
- C*071 Implementation of a system of transport market indicators ,

DG II - Economic and Financial Affairs

C*021 Surveys of short-term economic trends

1. INTRODUCTION

Information broken down by industry but covering the whole of the Community is required by businessmen and administrators so that they can follow the trend of demand and the progress of firms in each country and industry. Early in 1961 the Commission therefore set about establishing a harmonised survey among managements based on comparable definitions and methods in all the Member Countries, and this was followed by the successive introduction of an investment survey, a building survey and a consumer survey.

2. SOURCE

Commission.

3. AIM

To improve the analysis and forecasting of industrial activity and private consumption in the Member Countries.

4. DESCRIPTION

All four surveys are carried out by public or semi-public institutes in the Member Countries.

- (a) The monthly business survey is carried out in all industries, except mining and quarrying and food manufacture. Participation is voluntary, but the number and size of firms responding are enough to make the results representative, both for industry as a whole and for individual industries.

Businessmen are asked each month for qualitative judgments on current levels or orders and stocks and short-term trends in output and prices, and supplementary questions are put up to four times a year on such subjects as capacity, employment and competitive position. The results are aggregated at industry, national and Community level and general results are published in a four-monthly report. The respondents get detailed results each month for their sector.

- (b) The respondents to the investment survey are generally the same as to the business survey, with the exception that the former covers also mining and quarrying and food manufacture. The inquiry is timed to fit in as far as possible with the preparation of the twice-yearly forward economic budgets, and so surveys are carried out in October/November and March/April. In October/November the survey gives an estimate of percentage growth in the current year and an idea of the trend in the following year. The March/April survey gives the percentage growth in the past year and a preliminary estimate for the current year. The questions ask for the value of investment in fixed assets. The results are published in the same form as for the monthly survey.

- (c) The building survey is carried out each month, except in France and in the U.K., where it is carried out quarterly. The questions relate to development of activity, order books, employment and prices. The results are disseminated in the same way as the business survey in a supplement to "European Economy".
- (d) The consumer survey is regarded as complementary to the business survey, reflecting trends in demand. The survey is carried out three times a year on a sample of households in each Member Country. Questions are asked on the households' opinions about trends in the general economic situation, and on their intentions of buying certain durable goods. The results are published regularly in the supplement C to "European Economy".

5. WORKPLAN

Continuing.

DG. III - Internal Market and Industrial Affairs

Q*032 - Data on aeronautical construction and construction of railway rolling stock

1. INTRODUCTION:

Owing to the necessity of collaboration of the Common Market enterprises engaged in these two very important and highly concentrated industrial sectors, working parties have been set up by DG III in order to study with representatives (unpaid) of the competent trade associations more closely the structure, the evolution and the economic problems of these sectors.

2. SOURCE:

Industrial policy of the Commission.

3. AIM:

Elaborate measures for improving international collaboration in the two sectors.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Information, which is more detailed than the official data received by EUROSTAT, but of a semi-official nature and sometimes incomplete, is collected through the trade associations and provides information on the number of persons employed, turnover, foreign trade and research expenditure in these sectors.

5. WORKPLAN:

Continuing.

DG. III - Internal Market and Industrial Affairs

DG. XVII- Energy

DG III and XVII

C*033' Coal and steel prices

1. INTRODUCTION

The ECSC Treaty establishes pricing rules for enterprises within the Coal and Steel Community and obliges them to publish basic price lists.

2. SOURCE

Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty.

3. AIM

To ensure compliance with the pricing rules.

4. DESCRIPTION

As well as publishing basic price lists, all enterprises declare to the Commission all selling operations following certain distinctions fixed by regulation.

5. WORKPLAN

Continuing.

DC III - Internal Market and Industrial Affairs**C*033 Statistics and forecasts on the motor vehicle industry****1. Introduction**

"Marketing Systems" is a private company specialising in economic forecasting. It has been contracted to provide statistics and undertake studies on the world motor vehicle industry.

2. Source

The industrial policy of the Commission.

3. Aim

To supply up-to-date information on the past development of the motor vehicle industry, and year-by-year forecasts on future development.

4. Description**a) World car information system:**

Statistical study giving information on the production, registration, import and export of passenger cars in 89 countries of the world. It covers the years 1967 to 1990 (using forecasts for years in the future).

b) A series of studies being carried out by "Marketing Systems" covering the motor vehicle industries of individual countries, with separate analyses for cars and commercial vehicles.**5. Work plan**

The data of the statistical study is assessed via a computer terminal. Data and studies to be updated regularly.

DG III - Internal Market and Industrial Affairs
C*033

Data-processing indicators

1. Introduction

The Commission has agreed to put before Parliament and the Council each year a report on the situation in the data-processing sector. A contract has been placed with an outside consultant for this purpose.

2. Origin

The Commission's industrial policy.

3. Aim

This report outlines the situation in the data-processing sector against the world background.

4. Description

- (a) Factual statistics on production and trade in the EEC, USA and Japan set out in a standard form;
- (b) Growth prospects for the sector in Europe compared with the USA and Japan;
- (c) Analysis of the annual reports of companies in the sector selected as being representative of a specific field.

5. Plan of work

Work is continuous.

DG III - Internal Market and Industrial Affairs

C*033

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION IN THE TEXTILE AND
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES
END USES OF TEXTILE AND CLOTHING PRODUCTS

1. Introduction

It is essential to have figures and data on trends that are fuller and more detailed than the official statistics on the production of the textile and clothing industries in order to:

- (a) ascertain as precisely as possible market trends in the EEC;
- (b) define Community projects to be undertaken in the textile and clothing industries.

2. Source

This survey is carried out by the International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (CIRFS); the Commission contributes to the cost of the survey.

3. Aim

- To ascertain the impact of imports of textile and clothing products so as to facilitate the management of the Multifibre Arrangements (MFA) and to prepare files for the renewal of these arrangements;
- To identify the sectors or subsectors requiring urgent action.

4. Description

The study supplies production figures for various textile and clothing articles, obtained from surveys conducted in the industry and covering the whole of the production system.

5. Plan of work

These surveys are repeated every year.

DG. IV - Competition

C*041 - Trends of mergers and prices in the various industrial sectors in Member States1. INTRODUCTION

Series of studies of mergers and prices carried out with the aim of ascertaining the present degree of competition in certain sectors in Member State markets.

2. SOURCE: Commission3. AIM:

To study the trend and the level of mergers.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Series of studies carried out by private research institutes and financed from DG IV's budget, sometimes with supplementary finance from other DGs (SEPC, EUROSTAT, etc.).

The studies are published by the Commission but the contents are the responsibility of the body which produced them.

5. WORKPLAN:

Continuing. So far approximately 100 studies have been published, at the rate of about 20 per year.

C*071

IMPLEMENTATION OF A SYSTEM OF TRANSPORT MARKET INDICATORS1. INTRODUCTION

To ensure that the transport market runs smoothly it is essential to obtain information at regular intervals on certain aspects of that market.

2. SOURCE

Commission in accordance with the declaration of the Council at the meeting of the Ministers of Transport on 12 June 1978.

3. AIM

The system is intended to aid formulation of a policy by examining trends in the balance between supply and demand in respect of the carriage of goods between the Member States and by drawing up forecasts for the period up to five years ahead.

4. DESCRIPTION

The annex to the Council's declaration called for four types of report : a quarterly report, an annual report, a report on the initial forecasts for the following year and a medium-term report.

These reports are to be based, where possible, on existing data provided for specific fields :

- an economic survey into international road and river transport ;
- price indices for international transport by road and by rail and by inland waterways as well as cost trend indices.

Forecasting techniques must also be developed.

5. WORKPLAN

Preliminary studies on the short-term economic survey and on price indices for road transport have already been completed (in 1977 and 1978, respectively). Work on these surveys has already been begun in four Member States (1979) and will be completed in 1980. During the course of this same year, the first results dealing with price indices and cost trend indices and also with short- and medium-term forecasts should be available.