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ISTITUTO STATISTICO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE
BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK DER EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Anschriften

Luxemburg, Centre Louvigny, Postfach 1907 — Tel. 288 31

1040 Brüssel, Bâtiment Berlaymont, 200, rue de la Loi (Verbindungsbüro) — Tel. 35 80 40

OFFICE STATISTIQUE
DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES

Adresses

Luxembourg, Centre Louvigny, Boîte postale 1907 — Tél. 288 31

1040 Bruxelles, Bâtiment Berlaymont, 200, rue de la Loi (Bureau de liaison) — Tél. 35 80 40

ISTITUTO STATISTICO
DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE

Indirizzi

Lussemburgo, Centre Louvigny, Casella postale 1907 — Tel. 288 31

1040 Bruxelles, Bâtiment Berlaymont, 200, rue de la Loi (Ufficio di collegamento) — Tel. 35 80 40

BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK
DER EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

Adressen

Luxemburg, Centre Louvigny, Postbus 1907 — Tel. 288 31

1040 Brussel, Bâtiment Berlaymont,Wetstraat 200 (Verbindingsbureau) — Tel. 35 80 40

STATISTICAL OFFICE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Addresses

Luxembourg, Centre Louvigny, P.O.Box 1907 — Tel. 288 31

1040 Brussels, Bâtiment Berlaymont, 200, rue de la Loi (Liaison Office) — Tel. 35 80 40

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SOMMARIO

INHOUDSOPGAVE

A System of Integrated Price and Volume Measures (Indices)
by T.P. Hill

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Enquête sur les prix de détail et taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation - 1972

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A System of Integrated Price and Volume Measures (Indices)

1

A System of Integrated Price and Volume Measures (Indices)

The present report constitutes the final version of a study carried out under the auspices of the Statistical Office of the European Communities by Professor T.P. Hill of the University of East Anglia.
During the course of its preparation it has been fully discussed in a series of meetings of the Working Party on National Accounts which consists of national experts from the nine member countries of the European Communities. The text of the report incorporates the results of these discussions.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This document describes an integrated system of price and volume measures which utilises the concepts, definitions and accounting framework embodied in the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). The basic objectives of a system of price or volume measures are as follows. First, to exploit the methodology of accounting in the construction of price and volume measures. In particular, the logical structure, coherence and consistency which are ensured by working within an accounting framework must be carried over into domain of price and volume index numbers. Second, to make the system as comprehensive as possible. Although price and volume measures cannot be compiled for all the items which appear in a system of accounts, it is certainly possible to go beyond those items which refer to purchases or sales of goods and services and to include certain types of transfers and balancing items; in general, however, the scope for a system of integrated price and volume measures is much more restricted than for a system of accounts at current prices. Third, to achieve these objectives within the specific accounting framework provided by the ESA, using its particular concepts, definitions and prices.

The document is composed of two chapters, each of which deals with different types of issues. The first chapter is concerned with accounting relationships and constraints and considers the fundamental question of what is involved in establishing a system of integrated, or interrelated, price or volume measures. *The objective is* not to assemble a collection of price or volume measures which may be useful in interpreting movements in national accounts at current prices, but *to establish a self-contained, inter-locking system of price and volume measures in parallel with the accounts at current prices and consistent with them.* The treatment of balancing items is crucial, as they are pure accounting constructs, and much of the discussion of the first chapter revolves around the treatment of these items. In addition, one of the main purposes of this chapter is to determine the precise limits to a system of integrated price and volume measures, given that it may be impossible to devise price and volume measures for many types of distributive and financial transactions. The second chapter is mainly concerned with the construction of price and volume measures for transactions involving flows of goods and services which inevitably comprise the greater part of the system. If a uniform system of price and volume measures is to be established for a number of different countries it is necessary to reach an agreed position in respect of familiar, but none the less important, problems in the field of index numbers. These concern basic questions such as concepts of price and volume as applied to goods and services, the nature of the unit of quantity for many types of goods and especially services, the treatment of changes in quality over time, the choice of index, number formulae, the choice of base-year and the frequency of its revision, and so on. Specific proposals on all these points are contained in the second chapter so that price and volume measures may be compiled in a consistent way in different countries.

CHAPTER I

Price and Volume Measures in an Accounting Framework

Introduction

1. One way of approaching a system of integrated price and volume measures is to envisage the network of flows recorded in a system of accounts, such as the ESA, being systematically factored into price and volume components, in so far as this is feasible, useful and meaningful. The basic objective is to try to distinguish real changes occurring in the economic system which are attributable to changes in the scale at which various economic activities take place from changes which are recorded in the accounts simply as a result of changes in the monetary units—generally, but not invariably, prices—in which the activities are measured.

2. There are many types of entries in a system of accounts for which it may be impossible to specify meaningful physical units and hence monetary units or prices—for example, many of the distributive and financial transactions in the ESA. Thus, there is clearly a limit to the extent to which it is worth attempting to factor transactions into price and volume components, and therefore to the scope of a system of integrated price and volume measures. Nevertheless, such a system need not be entirely restricted to transactions recording flows of goods and services, and at least some balancing items must be involved if accounting constraints are to be operative.

3. For an individual purchase or sale, the identity

$$\text{price} \times \text{quantity} = \text{value}$$

implies that there are only two degrees of freedom between price, quantity and value. Similarly, at an aggregative level there are only two degrees of freedom between comprehensive measures of price, volume and value. That is to say, given the existence of a system of accounts at current prices, a system of price measures automatically implies some complementary system of volume measures, and vice versa. Of course, there are no unique measures of price or volume, and the particular measures chosen may not satisfy the so-called "factor reversal test" of index number theory. Nevertheless, implicit volume measures can always be derived (in a national accounts context) from a set of original price measures, or vice versa, even though the derived measures may be of a different type (index number formulae) from the original measures. This point is of great practical importance because it means that although interest may be centred on the volume measures, for example, it may be more convenient in practice to estimate them indirectly by deriving them from a set of price measures. It is, in fact, immaterial for estimation purposes whether the volume measures or the price measures are considered to be the more valuable by users of the data; the best procedure for purposes of estimation is to compile directly whichever of two measures, price or volume, can be estimated the more reliably given the basic statistics available. The derived measures may be given any form by choosing the appropriate form for the direct measures.

4. This symmetry between the price and volume measures is particularly important in a national accounts context, as it suggests that equal importance should be attached to price and volume statistics. In some circumstances, it may actually be better to concentrate on improving and extending basic price statistics, even though users may be more interested in volume movements; or vice versa. Moreover, whether or not there is any interest in the derived measures, their existence cannot be ignored as they provide an important check on the reliability of the original measures and

the accounts at current prices. An extra dimension is added to the consistency checks inherent in any system of accounts.

5. Finally, there is an additional reason why equal importance should be attached to the price and volume measures. In the past, interest has tended to centre on systems of accounts at constant prices—in effect, on a system of integrated volume measures. This has reflected economists' preoccupations with problems of economic growth, (including growth of productivity as well as output) and also of cyclical fluctuations in economic activity. In recent years, the problem of inflation has come to the forefront, and there seems little justification for permanently relegating the measurement of price movements to a subsidiary role. A integrated system of price measures may be equally needed for the systematic analysis and understanding of the process of price inflation.

6. The greater part of this chapter is concerned with examining the nature and characteristics of the entries in the accounts from the point of view of establishing a system of integrated price or volume measures modelled on a system of accounts. The first step is to examine the nature of the various types of entries recorded in the ESA to see whether it is feasible to factor them into price and volume components.

Types of entries in the accounts

7. The concepts of price and volume have been evolved primarily with reference to transactions involving the exchange of goods or the provision of services, whereas many of the entries in a system of accounts do not refer to transactions of this type. It is necessary to begin, therefore, by systematically examining the various types of transactions according to the nature of the counterpart to the transactions involved and the relevance of the concepts of price and volume to them. Balancing items, which are different in kind from all other entries in the accounts in this context, will be considered separately below.

8. A summary classification of the various kinds of transactions in the accounts is as follows:

Transactions relating to:

(1) Flows of goods and services produced as a result of economic activities, subdivided into
- (a) Goods
- (b) Market services
- (c) Non-market services.

(2) Inputs of primary factors into production processes, subdivided into
- (a) Labour
- (b) Land
- (c) Capital.

(3) Unrequited transfers of income and wealth, subdivided into
- (a) Taxes linked to production and imports, and subsidies
- (b) Current taxes on income and wealth
- (c) Social welfare contributions and benefits
- (d) Other current transfers
- (e) Capital transfers.

(4) Changes in financial assets and/or liabilities.

9. Conventional price and volume indices are calculated only for flows which are recorded under heading (1) above. Much research is currently being devoted to the construction of economically meaningful and analytically useful price and volume measures for the flows under (2), but no consensus of opinion has so far been reached. Indeed, this is an area which poses very great theoretical and practical problems, especially with respect to the measurement of inputs of capital, and no generally accepted solution is likely to be forthcoming in the near future. It is not usual to compile price and volume measures for the flows recorded under (3), although some measures are needed in this field. The rates at which certain types of current transfers take place, expressed in monetary terms, may have the same dimensions as prices, and some price and volume measures are proposed for certain types of taxes in par. 35-44 below. Finally, there is no generally accepted way of constructing price and volume measures for the financial transactions recorded under (4), although there appear to be some possibilities worth exploring further, given that many financial assets have market prices.

10. It is clear from this brief summary that the scope for an integrated system of price and volume measures is bound to be very restricted in comparison with the system of accounts at current prices in the ESA. Nevertheless, it is necessary to go beyond the flows of goods and services listed under heading (1) of para. 8 if the price and volume measures are to comprise an integrated system as distinct from a mere collection of statistics. In particular, accounting methodology must be utilised in compiling price and volume indices in order to be able to derive the same kinds of benefits which a system of accounts at current prices enjoys over a miscellaneous or arbitrary collection of economic statistics.

Balancing items

11. Apart from the balancing items, each item in the accounts measures the total value of a relatively homogeneous set of transactions. By transaction is meant the actual or imputed exchange of money between two different economic units (or, sometimes, between two different capacities of the same unit) in return for some counterpart such as the exchange of a good, the provision of a service, the exchange of an asset, the extinction of a liability, and so on. In any system of accounts, the transactions within a given period are classified into sets on the basis of the nature of the counterparts and the total value of the transactions in each set is recorded in the accounts. Of course, the transactions in each set are not perfectly homogeneous in practice, the degree of homogeneity depending on the fineness of the classification or level of aggregation, but the broad characteristics of the transactions in each set can be defined and the various sets distinguished from each other on the basis of these definitions. However, it is quite clear that balancing items do not measure the values of sets of transactions of this kind. It is not possible to calculate a balancing item by defining a set of transactions taking place in the real world, recording the values of these transactions and entering their total value in the accounts. The reason is simply that if it were possible to do this the item would cease to be a balancing item and become an ordinary entry in the accounts whose value is independent of any accounting constraints. For the essential characteristics of any balancing item is evidently that *its value is determined by certain accounting constraints* operating on the values of various sets of transactions. A balancing item is a product of the accounting methodology itself and cannot be determined independently or outside of some accounting framework. Indeed, the desire to derive the balancing item is often the principal reason for compiling a particular account. The unique status of balancing items is of fundamental importance in the context of a system of price and volume measures because it is futile to try to factor the values of balancing items into price and volume components as they do not measure the values of sets of transactions.

12. In general, each balancing item is calculated by adding the values of certain sets of transactions and subtracting the values of other sets. Now, while it is perfectly possible to add and subtract the values associated with these sets of transactions, it is not usually possible to add and subtract the sets themselves. Sets can always be combined or added to form larger sets but it is not possible to take away or "subtract" one set from another when they are disjoint sets (1). Thus, as already stated above, there can be no identifiable set of transactions corresponding to balancing item if it is a true balancing item. Furthermore, if there is no set of transactions there can be no associated set of counterparts to the transactions. For this reason, it is futile to search for the nature of the counterparts to balancing items when they do not exist. A simple example of this is provided by gross value added, the balancing item in the production account C 1. Although the flows of goods and services associated with transactions involving the inputs and outputs

(1) Given two sets A and B, the union (addition) of the two sets can always be formed by defining a new set (A + B) consisting of all the elements of both sets. However, B can only be removed or taken away from A when all the elements of B are already contained in A. Thus, B cannot be "subtracted" from A if it contains any elements not in A, and *a fortiori* if none of the elements of B are contained in A—i.e. if A and B are disjoint. In an accounting context, A and B tend to be sets consisting of entirely different transactions and are generally disjoint in practice.

of a branch can readily be identified, there is no actual flow of goods and services which can be identified with the value added of the branch (1).

13. Balancing items can also be considered as representing a residual surplus (or deficit) of funds for some grouping of economic units which is obtained as the difference between the funds received and paid out in respect of a great number of different kinds of transactions resulting from a range of interrelated economic activities. The unique status of balancing items in the accounts is again illustrated by the fact that they alone are capable of assuming negative values, whereas other entries representing the total values of specified sets of transactions are necessarily non-negative. Although, for reasons already given, it is impossible to factor balancing items directly into price and volume components, it should be noted that this does not preclude the possibility of constructing quasi-price and quasi-volume measures for them *residually* in the same way that the balancing items themselves are derived in accounts at current prices.

14. In a system of accounts such as the ESA the balancing items are all interdependant on each other. The accounts form a hierarchy in which each balancing item is carried forward from one account to the next: thus, in the ESA, the balancing item of the production account C 1 is an entry in the generation of income account C 2, and so on with the result that the balancing items in accounts C 2 to C 5 are dependent on the values of the balancing items in lower numbered accounts. This means that, in practice, it is not possible to calculate the balancing item for a higher numbered account unless all the information is also available to calculate the balancing items for lower numbered accounts. Thus, the gross operating surplus, the balancing item in C 2, cannot be calculated unless all the information is also available to calculate gross value added, the balancing item in C 1. If the two accounts are consolidated value added disappears and only one balancing item is left, namely the gross operating surplus C 2, and it is clear that, in general, because there can be only one balancing item for each account consolidation must inevitably reduce the number of balancing items.

15. The hierarchy of accounts and status of the balancing items is disturbed in one instance in the ESA which is worthy of special note in the context of a system of price and volume measures. This concerns the non-market branches of production in which the net operating surplus is assigned a value of zero by convention so that the gross operating surplus ceases to be a true balancing item (its value being determined extraneously and independently of any accounting constraints). As a result there are no balancing items in accounts C 1 and C 2 for the non-market branches which cease to be proper accounts. Gross value added is calculated simply by summing compensation of employees, indirect taxes and the gross operating surplus, while output is calculated by summing gross value added and total intermediate inputs. No item is obtained residually as the difference between the values of different sets of transactions recorded on the two different sides of an account. This is because there is no set of transactions consisting of the sales of non-market services, and the value of a set of hypothetical transactions has to be imputed by the method just described. There is, however, an identifiable flow of services which can be regarded as the counterpart to these hypothetical transactions, and it is necessary, therefore, to compile price and volume measures for the output of non-market services. The practical problems, involved in so doing have long been recognised, but as the services which constitute the counterparts to these hypothetical transactions actually do exist it is clear that some solution must and can be found.

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(1) The gross value added *for a closed economy* provides an illuminating exception to this generalisation. In a closed economy without foreign trade (and assuming no goods put into or taken out of stocks) the set of transactions corresponding to intermediate purchases is entirely contained within that for total sales so that it is possible to take away one from the other and arrive at a set of final transactions consisting of flows of goods and services whose total value is equal to G.D.P. In this special case, the latter can be recorded directly without the use of any accounting framework, but *for this very reason* gross value added for the economy as a whole (G.D.P.) ceases to be a balancing item for a closed economy.

The methodology of accounting in compiling price and volume measures

16. In the ESA, accounts C 0, the goods and services account, and C 1, the production account, are the two accounts principally concerned with flows of goods and services. It is, therefore, essential to compile price and volume measures within the framework of these two accounts at least. The input-output table can be considered as a complete set of combined goods and services and production accounts for all the various branches of production within economy. As it embodies all the important flows of goods and services taking place within the economy, it is convenient to take the input-output table as the relevant accounting framework for present purposes rather than the accounts for individual institutional sectors.

17. The first objective, therefore, is to compile an integrated system of price and volume measures for all the various flows of goods and services recorded within the accounting framework of the input-output table. The measures will be confined initially to flows listed under (1) in par. 8 above, the treatment of primary inputs listed under (2) will be considered later.

18. In order to have an integrated system of price measures it is necessary to take all the flows of goods and services occurring in some base year, year 0, and to revalue them at the prices of some other year, year t, in such a way that the total uses and resources of each branch (i.e. $\sum p_t q_0$) balance each other identically, as in an input-output table at current prices. Price indices for the various items are then given by dividing the revalued flows by the values of the actual flows in the base year (1). The mutual consistency of a set of price indices cannot be established, however, if they are left in index number form showing the average percentage change in a range of prices. It is essential to revalue the various flows of goods and services to express them in monetary terms so that their consistency can be verified by means of balancing accounts.

19. An integrated system of volume measures may be established in the same way. Thus, the flows of goods and services in year t can be revalued at the prices of the base year, year 0, in such a way that the total uses and resources of each branch (i.e. $\sum p_0 q_t$) balance each other identically. Volume indices are then given by dividing the revalued flows by the values of the actual flows in the base year. Again, the important point is not the particular choice of base year or index number formulae, but the fact that consistency can only be verified by revaluing flows of goods and services in monetary terms.

20. There is an important symmetry in the two examples just given, as in each case the real flows of one year are revalued at the prices of some other year (which may be earlier or later). This reflects the well known symmetry between Laspeyres and Paasche price and volume indices. Thus, assuming year t is later than year 0, the revalued flows cited in par. 18 provide not only the requisite information for calculating, in conjunction with the current price table for the base year 0, Laspeyres type price indices but also, in conjunction with the current price table for year t, Paasche type volume indices. Similarly, the revalued flows cited in par. 19 provide, in conjunction with the two current price tables, the requisite information for calculating not only Laspeyres type volume indices, but also Paasche type price indices. This also illustrates the important point already emphasised in par. 3 and 4 above that, given the existence of the two current price tables, the development of price and volume measures are complementary activities, improvements in one set of measures reinforcing those in the other.

21. It is worth considering precisely what are the advantages gained by adopting an accounting approach in the construction of price and volume measures. Most of them are analogous to the advantages derived from compiling accounts at current prices.

Advantages of an accounting approach

22. An accounting framework provides a logical and systematic method of inter-relating information relating to different types of eco-

(1) In this illustration Laspeyres type price indices would be obtained. Questions of choice of base year and index number formulae will be considered in detail in chapter II.

nomic activity or to different parts of the economic system. The framework itself is determined by theoretical considerations and enables large quantities of basic information to be assembled in a way which is most appropriate for purposes of economic analysis. At the present time, the collection of information on price and volume movements tends to be uncoordinated or unsystematic with the result that it may be difficult to interpret or inter-relate the movements of different types of price or volume indices because they are not mutually consistent in terms of coverage or concepts.

23. On a conceptual level, one important advantage of the use of an integrated and comprehensive accounting framework is that the prices and physical units have to be specified in a way which is theoretically consistent between the different parts of the economic system. There is a natural tendency when compiling economic statistics for the resulting measures to be strongly influenced by the form in which the raw data happen to originate, which in turn may depend on purely administrative or legal factors of little relevance for purposes of economic analysis. It is often necessary, therefore, to transform the data before they are suitable for economic analysis, and an accounting system provides the general criteria for such a transformation. Only after transformations of this kind may it be possible, for example, to relate data concerning the price or volume movements of exports or imports to changes in the prices or output of particular branches in a way which is useful for purposes of analysis.

24. However, the use of an accounting framework guarantees not only consistency on a conceptual level but also that the actual estimates for different items are numerically consistent with each other. In this way, the reliability of the statistics and of the entire information system available for purposes of economic analysis and policy-making may be greatly improved. In the context of the input-output table, the estimates of the price or volume changes for the total uses and resources of each branch have to be reconciled with each other in a plausible and coherent manner. At the level of the economy as a whole, this ensures that the estimated price and volume changes for all the various components of final demand are consistent with those for the outputs of all the various branches.

25. When a system of integrated price and volume measures is compiled in conjunction with a system of integrated economic accounts, an extra dimension is added to the accounting checks described in the previous paragraph. As already noted, there are only two degrees of freedom between prices, volumes and values, as any two together determine the third uniquely. Thus, assuming that input-output tables are available at current prices, the construction of an integrated system of volume measures by compiling a table of revalued (or deflated) flows automatically implies an integrated system of price measures. The latter can be derived explicitly and their plausibility examined in conjunction with other information which may be available on price movements. If the price measures are not acceptable for any reason, it follows that the current price figures and volume measures from which they are derived must be re-examined and re-estimated, even though these two sets of estimates taken separately may appear acceptable. In practice, there is no particular reason why one set of estimates should necessarily precede another, and the reconciliation of all three sets of estimates may be a circular or iterative process in which the reliability of all three is gradually improved. Thus, the construction of a system of integrated price and volume measures may also lead to an improvement in the quality or reliability of the system of accounts at current prices.

26. Finally, there is one important advantage which can only be gained by making use of an accounting methodology, namely the derivation and estimation of balancing items. In the system of accounts at current prices the balancing items include some of the most important entries in the accounts, items with great economic significance such as value added, operating surplus, disposable income, saving and net lending or borrowing. As already emphasised, these items are essentially accounting constructs and they cannot be measured by direct summation of particular sets of transactions. It follows that if all the relevant flows in an account can be revalued at some different set of prices, it must be possible to derive a revalued balancing item

which may have its own special use and economic significance in a system of price and volume measures.

Value added and double deflation

27. The only balancing item which is generally revalued in this way is value added, the balancing item in the production account (1). Estimates of value added at the prices of the base year obtained residually by revaluing the flows of outputs and intermediate inputs at base year prices are widely used to derive volume measures of changes in the real product of individual branches. This is the method generally known as double deflation, as both total output and total intermediate input are revalued. Clearly, the method can equally well be used to derive a price as well as a volume measure.

28. Price and volume measures derived from residuals in revalued accounts have distinctive properties which stem from the special status of balancing items. Thus, unlike all other items in the production account, the price and volume measures for value added are not calculated from direct observations on price or quantities for that item, but depend on the price and volume changes recorded for *other* items in the account. For this reason, indices for value added obtained by double deflation are not even necessarily non-negative (2), even though negative indices are nonsensical for conventional price or volume indices relating to actual flows of goods and services. Moreover, negative values for value added indices are by no means merely a theoretical possibility but have been observed to occur in practice.

29. To draw attention to the distinctive properties of price or volume measures relating to balancing items, *they could be described as quasi-price or quasi-volume measures*. They cannot be interpreted in the same way as true price or volume measures, just as value added itself at current prices cannot be identified with any particular flow of goods or services. The wider implications of this conclusion are worth noting. In particular, the price and volume measures for many fundamental macro-economic aggregates, including GDP itself, are only quasi-measures in practice. On consolidating the production accounts for all branches into a single account for the economy as a whole, not all intermediate inputs disappear because of imports of goods and services from outside the national economy. GDP itself is technically a balancing item between total final expenditures and imports. For a small country with a large foreign trade sector, this point assumes considerable practical significance. Similarly, this point is very important when compiling accounts for an individual region within a country.

30. In conclusion to this section, it must be emphasised that the widespread use of the method of double deflation for measuring volume (or price) changes for value added demonstrates that it is generally accepted to be meaningful and useful to calculate volume or price measures for balancing items using an accounting methodology. Thus, there seems to be no objection in principle to the extension of price and volume measures to cover balancing items in the accounts. On the other hand, it is not customary to go on to calculate price and volume measures for balancing items in the other accounts of the ESA, such as the operating surplus or disposable income, by the application of accounting principles. The reason for this, however, is that the further accounts of the system—the generation of income account C 2, the distribution of income account C 3, etc.—contain items listed under headings (2), (3) or (4) in par. 8. These items, although consisting of transactions, do not refer to flows of goods and services, and there is no generally accepted way of factoring them into price and volume components. Clearly, if it is not possible to compile price and volume measures for even a single item in an account, it is impossible to complete the revaluation of that account and derive a measure for its balancing item. Moreover, as balancing

(1) While the value added for each branch in the input-output tables at current prices may be decomposed to yield a further residual, the operating surplus which is the balancing item for the generation of income account, C 2, for each branch, it is not necessary to proceed to this decomposition in the system of price and volume measures.

(2) See T.P. Hill: *The Measurement of Real Product*, (OECD, Paris 1971), chapter II.

items are carried over from one account in the system to the next, it follows that as soon as one balancing item cannot be derived it is not possible to derive any of the remaining balancing items.

The limits to the system

31. *At the present time, it is not advisable to proceed beyond the production account when compiling integrated price or volume measures.* Nevertheless, it is worth examining the precise nature of the difficulties which arise when the attempt is made to extend the system to include the generation of income account C 2. This is an important area which ought to be kept continually under review and in which further research appears to be needed. Moreover, the input-output table includes the generation of income account for each branch. Until such time as it becomes possible to devise satisfactory measures for the primary inputs into each branch, it will not be possible to have a system of integrated price and volume measure which covers every single item shown in the input-output table.

32. The generation of income account includes certain types of current transfers for which it is feasible to compile meaningful and useful price and volume measures. In particular, it is imperative to devise price and volume measures for taxes linked to production and imports, and also subsidies, if the price and volume measures for flows of goods and services in input-output tables using different methods of valuation (approximate factor prices, producers' prices, etc.) are to be reconciled with each other in a logically consistent manner. In principle, it may even be possible to devise measures for employers' social welfare contributions which figure among the primary inputs to each branch, but they are very difficult to realise in practice, for reasons given below.

Inputs of primary factors of production

33. In addition to gross value added at market prices which has already been discussed above, the generation of income account contains the following principal items, each of which will be considered in turn in subsequent paragraphs.

Consumption of fixed capital (par. 34).

Taxes linked to production and imports, and subsidies (par. 35-48).

Compensation of employees (par. 49-52).

Operating surplus (par. 53-55).

Consumption of fixed capital

34. Value added and the operating surplus may be calculated gross or net of the consumption of fixed capital. In principle, capital consumption consists of an aggregate of imputed transactions relating to flows of goods and services and therefore can be factored into price and volume components without posing any new conceptual problems. At current prices, capital consumption is valued at current replacement prices and it should be possible to compile a price index for the relevant prices without much difficulty. Thus, in the context of price and volume measures, estimates for capital consumption do not pose any special difficulties, even though this item may be difficult to estimate in the accounts at current prices. It is immaterial in the subsequent discussion whether the operating surplus is considered before or after deducting capital consumption, and for this reason it will not be specified as gross or net.

Taxes linked to production and imports, and subsidies

35. These taxes may be related to flows of goods and services, primary inputs of labour or, occasionally, to land or fixed capital goods. It follows, therefore, that it ought to be possible to devise price and volume indices for these tax receipts in the same sort of way that price and volume indices may be associated with other types of transactions involving goods and services. Consider, first, the manner in which these taxes may be levied:

(1) Regular charges may be levied on the *numbers* or *quantities* of certain goods or primary inputs in use each period; e.g. annual taxes on motor vehicles or regular taxes on employment.

(2) Charges may be levied on the *numbers* or *quantities* of goods and services involved in specified transactions; e.g. certain types of import or excise duties.

(3) Regular charges may be levied on the *value* of certain type of goods in use each period, e.g. annual property taxes, consisting of specified percentages of the values of the items affected.

(4) Regular charges may be levied on the *value* of goods and services involved in specified transactions, e.g. ad valorem customs duties and value added taxes, consisting of specified percentages of the values of the items affected.

36. These tax rates do not all have the same dimension. The rates involved under (1) and (2) above are specified in *money* terms, while those under (3) and (4) are specified in *percentage* terms: call the first type of rate t_m and the second t_r. Consider, for example, the taxes linked to the production of some branch; in period n, tax receipts T_n are given by

$$T_n = \sum (t_{rn} p_n q_n) + \sum (t_{mn} q_n)$$

where the summation is over all the goods and services whose quantities are denoted by the q's, the p's referring to prices before tax. To simplify subsequent expressions, it is convenient to introduce the notion of a dummy price p^* associated with each t_m such that

$$p^* = 1 \text{ when } t_m \neq 0$$
$$p^* = 0 \text{ when } t_m = 0$$

Thus, tax receipts can now be written as

$$T_n = \sum (t_{rn} p_n q_n) + \sum (t_{mn} p_n^* q_n)$$

The composite terms $(t_{rn} p_n)$ and $(t_{mn} p_n^*)$ both have exactly the same dimensions as ordinary transactions prices; that is, they represent certain sums of money associated with particular quantities of goods and services specified in physical units. It is proposed, therefore, to call them "tax prices" to distinguish them from actual tax rates (although the two comade, of course, whenever the original tax rates are specified in money terms).

37. The fact that tax prices are commensurable with ordinary transaction prices is important in the present context. First, it suggests that the tax price is the appropriate concept to be used when reconciling flows of goods and services valued at alternative systems of prices, in particular, before and after tax. Second, it follows that by using tax prices in conjunction with quantity data it must be possible to construct price and volume indices with similar properties to conventional indices. Both these implications will be elaborated in the following paragraphs.

38. The advantage of introducing dummy prices is that it is possible to dispense with the distinction between t_r and t_m so that tax receipts may be written simply as

$$T_n = \sum (t_n p_n q_n)$$

where the summation is over all goods and services, whether stocks or flows, liable to tax in respect of the particular economic activities specified. Subsidies can be treated in a similar fashion (1).

An expression such as T_n can, therefore, refer to taxes or to net taxes (i.e. taxes linked to production and imports less subsidies) as the case may be. When revaluing at the prices of some base year, input-output tables compiled at both approximate factor prices and at producers' prices, it is necessary to compile a matrix of net taxes at the prices of the base year (cf. par. 635 and 636 of the ESA). Using the concept of tax price defined here, net taxes can be revalued at base year prices by recalculating tax receipts in the current period using *both* the tax rates and prices before tax which prevailed in the base year; that is by calculating $\sum (t_o p_o q_n)$. A complete matrix whose individual elements consist of expressions of this kind is needed in order to make the transition from a constant price input-output table at producers' prices to one at approximate factor prices (or vice versa).

39. It is now possible to define various indices which can be associated with the tax receipts themselves. A Laspeyres type *tax volume* index is defined as follows:

$$L_V^T = \frac{\sum (t_o p_o q_n)}{\sum (t_o p_o q_o)}$$

This is a volume index for a specified group of goods and services in which individual goods

(1) Where the rate of subsidy is partly determined by market forces as the difference between a guaranteed price and a transaction price, the "subsidy price", which is the equivalent of the "tax price", is given directly by this difference.

and services are weighted by their tax prices (which may of course, be zero) in the base year. Alternatively, it can be interpreted as a weighted average of a series of quantity relatives for a range of goods and services, the weights being the amounts of tax paid in the base year: that is,

$$L_V^T = \frac{\sum (t_o p_o q_o) \left(\frac{q_n}{q_o}\right)}{\sum (t_o p_o q_o)}$$

It should be noticed that this a genuine volume index covering a group of goods and services. The main difference from a conventional volume index is that individual goods and services are weighted by their importance from a tax point of view instead of from a market point of view. Another difference is that the goods and services covered may possibly consist of a mixture of stocks and flows, although in practice flows tend to predominate.

40. A conventional Laspeyres volume index can be interpreted as showing the proportionate change in the total value of a specified range of goods and services as a result of changes in the quanta of the various goods and services when the latter are valued at the prices of the base year. Similarly, a Laspeyres tax volume index can be interpreted as showing the proportionate change in the total value of the tax receipts associated with a specified range of goods as a result of changes in the quanta of the various goods and services when these are valued at the tax prices of the base year. In this way, the tax volume index measures the "automatic" changes in tax receipts attributable changes in the volume of goods and services covered by the index. The distinction between "automatic" and "discretionary" changes in tax receipts is an important one both in the theory of fiscal policy and its applications. The introduction or abolition of taxes do not create any special problems for the tax volume index provided that not all the t's are zero in the base year. In this case, the expression $\sum (t_o p_o q_o)$ is still defined, of course (being equal to zero), so that the transition can still be made from producers' prices to approximate factor prices in money terms. Finally, it may be noted that it is equally possible to define a Paasche type version of the tax volume index as follows:

$$P_V^T = \frac{\sum (t_n p_n q_n)}{\sum (t_n p_n q_o)}$$

41. Tax price indices may be defined in association with the tax volume indices given above. Thus, a Laspeyres type *tax price* index is given by

$$L_P^T = \frac{\sum (t_n p_n q_o)}{\sum (t_o p_o q_o)}$$

the corresponding Paasche version being

$$P_P^T = \frac{\sum (t_n p_n q_n)}{\sum (t_o p_o q_n)}$$

The well known symmetry between Laspeyres and Paasche type indices holds for those indices: that is, the product of L_V^T and P_P^T is algebraically identical with the proportionate change in tax receipts, as also is the product of L_P^T and P_V^T. In this way, the change in tax receipts may be factored into price and volume components by combining Laspeyres with Paasche measures, in exactly the same way as the change in the total market values of transactions in goods and services.

42. The properties of tax price indices are fairly clear, being closely analogous to conventional price indices. A Laspeyres type tax price index, for example, shows the average proportionate change in the tax prices for a range of goods and services where these are weighted by the amounts of taxes levied on them in the base year. Evidently, a tax price index may change not merely in response to changes in tax rates (as determined by legislation or directive) but also in response to changes in prices before tax.

43. In order to isolate the effects of changes in tax rates themselves, it is convenient to define

a rather different type of index. A Laspeyres type *"tax rate"* index may be defined as follows:

$$L_R^T = \frac{\sum (t_n p_o q_o)}{\sum (t_o p_o q_o)}$$

This index can move only in response to deliberate policy changes in tax rates. It measures the average proportionate change in the tax rates for a range of goods and services where these are weighted by the amounts of taxes levied on them in the base year. A Paasche version of this index may also be defined, namely:

$$P_R^T = \frac{\sum (t_n p_n q_n)}{\sum (t_o p_n q_n)}$$

44. The complementary index to the tax rate index may be called a *"tax basis"* index, defined as follows:

$$L_B^T = \frac{\sum (t_o p_n q_n)}{\sum (t_o p_o q_o)}$$

This index shows how tax receipts adjust in response to changes in the total values (as distinct from volumes) of the goods and services to which they relate, assuming a fixed set of tax rates. The product of a Laspeyres type tax rate index and Paasche type tax basis index is identically equal to the proportionate change in tax receipts, as also in the product of P_R^T and L_B^T. Thus, the combination of tax rate with tax basis indices provides an alternative way of factoring changes in tax receipts into two components. The choice between these indices and tax price and volume indices depends simply on the purpose of the analysis; in the present context it is obvious that the appropriate indices are price and volume indices respectively.

The interpretation and uses of the tax indices

45. The rationale behind the tax price and volume indices is exactly the same as for conventional price and volume indices. The basic objective is to factor changes in the total recorded values of tax receipts into two components, one of which is due to real changes in the volumes of goods and services on which the taxes are paid, and the other to changes in the rates, specified always in monetary units, at which the taxes are levied. For this purpose, tax rates must be converted into tax prices, the latter having exactly the same dimensions as ordinary prices. The quanta involved in the tax volume index are the same as for any other volume index and the difference between a tax volume index and a conventional volume index is essentially no more than a matter of weighting. In a conventional index the valuation placed on individual goods and services is determined by market forces, whereas in a tax index their relative importance is determined by the tax authorities.

46. As already mentioned, the distinction between automatic and discretionary changes in tax receipts is widely recognised to be important both for purposes of economic analysis and policy making. The measures proposed here serve the purpose of achieving this separation and they may be used to draw this kind of distinction. The tax volume index measures automatic changes in tax receipts at constant prices, while the tax basis index performs a similar role at current prices. The tax rate index measures the effects of discretionary changes in tax rates, assuming prices before the tax are constant, while the tax price index measures the combined effects of discretionary changes in tax rates in conjunction with the effects of any changes in prices before tax.

47. The tax indices may also be used to reconcile in a logical and consistent manner price and volume measures for flows of goods and services valued in different ways, in particular before and after tax. However, for this particular purpose, it is necessary that the taxes should be restricted to those actually levied on the flows of goods and services concerned and should exclude other taxes linked to production. In effect, the taxes should be restricted to what are often referred to as "commodity taxes" as distinct from "non-commodity taxes" such as taxes on vehicles or on employment. Provided that the taxes linked to production and imports are restricted in scope in this way, it can be

shown that the type of tax indices proposed here make it possible to reconcile flows of goods and services valued before and after tax in a satisfactory and consistent way. This implies that if the original valuation of output is at producers' prices, the valuation excluding taxes must be at approximate basic prices in order to achieve consistency in the price and volume measures. If all taxes linked to production and imports are excluded so that approximate factor prices are used, the tax indices may still be compiled but they cannot generally be used to bridge the precise gap between price and volume measures for flows of goods and services at producers' prices and approximate factor prices respectively because they depend on other items than the flows in question.

48. The tax indices proposed here have been defined with reference to taxes linked to production and imports, and subsidies (1). It is useful, however, to see how far this kind of methodology can be extended to deal with other forms of taxes, particularly taxes on income and wealth. Clearly, the concept of a constant tax rate can readily be generalised to other taxes, but this is not sufficient. Unless the taxes relate to goods and services, or possibly primary inputs of labour, it becomes impossible to specify a physical unit, and without such units it is impossible to compile any kind of price or volume index. Thus, it does not appear to be feasible, either theoretically or practically, to extend this methodology to cover other forms of taxes recorded in the accounts, particularly taxes on income in the distribution of income account (C 3). This introduces a major obstacle to extending the system of integrated price and volume indices much beyond the confines of the input-output table.

Compensation of employees

49. Compensation of employees consists of gross wages and salaries plus employers' social welfare contributions. Gross wages and salaries constitute by far the most important element, and they are of principal concern here. The payment of wages and salaries involves transactions between employer and employee and it is therefore proper to enquire into the nature of the counterpart to these transactions in order to try to define appropriate price and volume measures. Now, the counterpart to these transactions clearly consists of the services contributed by employees to the processes of production, so that the problem becomes one of finding appropriate physical units in which to measure these services.

50. Crude measures of quantity are available in the form of man-hours worked, but, as spelled out more fully in par. 72 to 78 of the second chapter, quantity measures based on simple physical properties, such as number or duration of time, are generally quite inadequate as measures of volume in an economic context. Account must be taken of differences in the quality or nature of the labour services provided by different workers, while allowance must also be made for changes in quality which take place over time. By analogy with ordinary goods and services, it is conventional to measure relative differences in the quality or labour services provided within a single period of time by the corresponding relative differences in wage *rates*. In this way, changes in the average quality of labour services due to changes in the mix of the labour services may be adequately dealt with by weighting different types of labour service according to the rates paid in some base period.

51. The treatment of changes in the quality of individual labour services over time is quite another matter, however, and at the present time there does not appear to be any theoretically satisfactory or generally accepted method of measuring such changes. Qualitative changes in the nature of the work done by an individual or group of individuals are usually associated with changes in technology, and there is no agreed way in which these qualitative changes in labour services can be translated into quantitative terms. This is a highly controversial area of economics in which there remain major unsolved theoretical and practical problems, and until further progress is made it would be quite inappropriate to make specific recommendations in the context of a system of price and volume measures of this kind which is meant to be operational and generally

(1) The precise treatment of value added taxes cannot be specified until their treatment of current prices is finally settled.

acceptable to users. Thus, it is not proposed to introduce price and volume measures for gross wages and salaries as an integral part of the system at the present time.

52. Employers' social welfare contributions represent an additional form of remuneration to wage and salary earners, although they are generally much less important than gross wages and salaries. The counterpart to employers' social welfare contributions is therefore the same as for gross wages and salaries and presents similar problems to those discussed above. The arguments of the above paragraphs apply, mutatis mutandis, to this item also.

Operating surplus

53. The operating surplus may be gross or net of capital consumption. The operating surplus is, of course, a balancing item and, as such, is different in kind from the compensation of employees. The logic of previous arguments requires the price and volume measures for the operating surplus, as a balancing item, to be derived residually by revaluing all the other items in the generation of income account, C 2, at the prices of the base year. In practice, this is not possible because there is no satisfactory method of revaluing compensation of employees for reasons just given. As both the compensation of employees and the operating surplus are carried forward into the distribution of income account C 3, it follows that it is not possible to complete the revaluation of that account either (irrespectively of any additional problem which may arise for other items in that account). This, in turn, means that accounts C 4 and C 5 also cannot be completed. *Thus, the failure to complete the revaluation of account C 2 at the prices of some base year (because of unresolved problems concerning the compensation of employees) means that the limits to the system of integrated price and volume measures are effectively reached with the production account C 1 at the present time.*

54. Before leaving the operating surplus, it is worth noting that alternative approaches to the treatment of this item have been proposed by utilising statistics which purport to measure the capital stock. The operating surplus is treated as if it were a payment to capital consisting of actual transactions (1); indeed, the operating surplus is treated as if it could be directly factored into two components denoting the price and quantity of capital respectively (2). The problem of finding an appropriate unit in which to measure capital is again highly controversial and far from resolved, and it is not even agreed whether there can be any such unit. However, even if, for purposes of argument, a solution were found to the measurement of capital, it would not provide an appropriate basis for factoring the operating surplus. Given that the operating surplus is a balancing item, it is conceptually impossible to factor it *directly* into price and volume components because it does not represent the total value of any set of transactions. If there are no transactions there can be no prices or quantities, and the most that can be achieved for the operating surplus is to try to derive some kind of quasi-price or quasi-volume measures along the lines proposed for value added.

55. Extremely difficult problems of a very fundamental kind have been raised in the preceding paragraphs, and it is not appropriate to pursue them any further here. It may, therefore, be questioned why it is necessary to raise them at all in the present context. The first reason for so doing is simply to indicate the practical limits to a system of integrated price and volume measures and the formidable difficulties which arise when an attempt is made to extend procedures developed for measuring price and volume changes for the outputs of productive activities to the measurement of the primary inputs into those activities. The second reason is to point out that there is a risk that some users of the statistics may be ignoring the existence of a number of major unresolved theoretical or conceptual problems in this field by utilising so-called national accounts data at constant prices in such a way that the assumptions on

(1) The only genuine *payments* to capital occur when capital goods are hired by their owners to users. These payments, however, are not part of the operating surplus: indeed, they are classified as *intermediate* transactions and the services provided by the capital goods are not even treated as primary inputs.

(2) Moreover, it should be noted that the operating surplus also includes an element of wage income in respect of entrepreneurial income.

which their analyses are based are not consistent with those underlying the compilation of the data.

Supplementary tables to the system of price and volume measures

56. One of the main purposes of this chapter has been to extend the system of integrated price and volume measures as far as it is feasible to do so on theoretical and practical grounds. In this spirit, the concepts of quasi-price or quasi-volume indices have been introduced for balancing items, while new price and volume measures have been proposed for certain kinds of tax receipts. It follows, therefore, that the system should contain as much information on price and volume movements as it is possible to obtain in a logical and coherent fashion. Nevertheless, it may be useful to provide certain additional tables as an adjunct to the system in the same way that it is customary to provide supplementary tables to a system of national accounts at current prices. These further tables do not represent an extension of the system, but rather a re-classification or re-arrangement of the data in the system, often in conjunction with different kinds of data altogether, such as population or employment data. The next three sections are devoted to further possible sets of tables which could be provided for the convenience of users in addition to the basic system itself.

Other accounts at constant prices

57. It has often been proposed that complete "systems" of accounts "at constant prices" should be established by deflating items such as distributive or financial transactions or balancing items by price indices calculated for various flows of goods and services. Thus, items which cannot themselves be directly factored into price and volume components are deflated by price indices which are intended to reflect changes in the purchasing power of these items. While the establishment of accounts "at constant prices" may serve various useful purposes, the objectives of such an exercise are basically different from those envisaged here. The objectives of the system proposed here are to harness the methodology of accounting to the construction of price and volume measures in such a way as to build up as extensive a system as possible of integrated measures in parallel, and consistent, with the system of accounts at current prices. Obviously, a set of accounts at constant prices which is obtained by choosing a series of ad hoc price deflators in no way represents an integrated system of price, or even volume, measures. Not only is the choice of deflators inevitably arbitrary and subjective, but there are no accounting constraints on them.

58. It can be argued, moreover, that it is not the proper function of a statistical publication to present tables which are essentially analytical in nature. The main purpose behind the construction of a system of price and volume measures is to enable systematic analyses to be undertaken of price inflation and real economic growth. One highly important aspect of this work is to investigate the differential impact of price inflation on different sectors of the economy or different kinds of economic units, but analysis of this kind should be sharply differentiated from the presentation of data. The choice of price deflators for this kind of analysis is not dictated by the data but by value judgements on the part of the analyst. As already mentioned, this choice is inevitably subjective and it introduces an arbitrary element into the presentation of statistics which could be misleading for many users.

59. Moreover, a further important point to note in this context is that the accounting constraints break down when all the items in the accounts, including balancing items, are separately deflated. This fact is well known, and the semblance of accounting relationships can only be preserved by introducing fictitious entities to balance the accounts which have no counterpart in the accounts at current prices. These are the so-called trading gains or losses, which are highly complex analytical constructs which may be extremely difficult to interpret by the user. In no sense can they be treated as data of the kind normally presented in statistical publications. The view adopted in this document is that if accounts are to be revalued at different prices, the fundamental principle of accounting, whereby balancing items are derived residually, must be respected: otherwise, the use of an accounting format is a mere facade and potentially confusing. In

so far as accounts contain items which cannot be revalued at the prices or rates prevailing in some base year, the methodology of accounting has to be abandoned.

60. In general, any grouping of economic units engages in two distinct sets of transactions —transactions in respect of which money is received and transactions in respect of which money is paid out. For convenience, call the former incoming transactions and the latter outgoing transactions. During a period in which prices, tax rates, wage rates etc. are all changing by varying proportions some groupings of economic units will tend to benefit at the expenses of others if the average increase in prices or rates for their incoming transactions exceeds that for their outgoings. Such groupings experience "trading gains" while others experience "trading losses". A simple and well known example of this is provided by the national economy in its transactions with the rest of the world, but there are many other instances at a less aggregative level.

61. In the system of integrated price and volume measures proposed in this document attention is focussed on the actual transactions themselves and on the counterparts to the transactions. Although there are two parties to each transaction, the counterpart to the transaction is the same for both parties so that there can be only one physical specification of that counterpart and hence one price. In accounts at constant purchasing power, on the other hand, attention is switched away from the transactions to the parties to the transactions. Not only does each transaction have two parties, but each party will generally experience different average changes in price for its own incoming and outgoing transactions. In these circumstances, there appears to be always a variety of price deflators to choose from and it is simply not possible to make general recommendations which would form the basis for a uniform system which would be objective, logical and acceptable to the great majority of users. Thus, for all the various reasons given in this section, it is not proposed to try to establish a set of accounts at constant prices or purchasing power including various types of distributive transactions which cannot be directly factored into price and volume components.

Other aggregates at constant prices

62. Notwithstanding the conclusion of the previous paragraphs, it is generally considered to be useful to publish certain additional aggregates or items in the accounts at current prices deflated by price indices. For example, there are certain conventional indicators of changes in living standards, which can be derived from the accounts at current prices in conjunction with price information derived from the system, and which are in general demand for policy and other purposes. It is recommended, therefore, that an additional table or tables should be published containing series of the kind illustrated below. Such series can be expressed both as aggregates at the constant prices of some base year and also in index number form. Moreover, this kind of information can also be presented on its own or in combination with various demographic statistics.

63. As an illustration of the kind of data which could be presented the following examples are given:

(1) Net disposable income of households (N 13) at current prices deflated by the price index for household consumption: in total and per head of population.

(2) Social welfare benefits received by households (R 64) deflated by the price index for households consumption.

(3) The compensation of employees (R 10) at current prices deflated by the price index for household consumption: in total and per wage and salary earner.

64. A list of this kind may easily be extended to suit the convenience of users. Moreover, further lists could be easily devised relating to measures of labour productivity or costs, for example, which can be derived from the great quantity of information contained in the system of integrated price and volume measures. However, it is not the proper function of a document of this kind, which is primarly concerned with general matters of definition, principle and methodology, to go into details of the various derived statistics which may be presented and published.

65. This is a question to be settled year by year in the light of data availabilities and the requirements of users.

CHAPTER II

Price and Volume Measures for Flows of Goods and Services

Introduction

66. This chapter is concerned with price and volume measures for aggregates of transactions involving flows of goods and services produced by economic activities. The general conclusions reached are also relevant to measures for inputs of primary factors of production into the process of production. A number of possible price and volume measures may be constructed for an any given flow of goods and services, and one of the main objectives of this chapter is to make specific proposals for the price and volume measures related to the ESA (1). Basic issues such as concepts of price and volume are considered at some length first, followed by specific proposals concerning choice of index number formula, base year and so on.

Concepts of price and volume

The specification of physical units and prices per unit

67. The first and most fundamental question concerns the nature of physical units and their associated prices. Whenever a transaction occurs which involves the exchange of some good, or the provision of a service, it must be possible to specify the nature of the good or service in physical terms—that is, to identify a physical unit—if the transaction is to be factored into price and quantity components. Any price is a price per unit of quantity, so that any vagueness or obscurity about the physical characteristics of the good or service affects the concept of price just as much as that of quantity. Price is no more nor less meaningful than the physical unit to which it refers: conceptually, these problems of definition affect prices and quantities symmetrically.

68. In general, when the transaction involves the exchange of some good which constitutes the purpose of the transaction, it should be possible to define the physical unit without much difficulty. There may be problems involved in comparing the physical characteristics of different goods or of goods which change their characteristics over the course of time; but at least it is generally clear what is the object of any individual transaction when some good is exchanged. On the other hand, the physical unit is often obscure or ill-defined when the purpose of the transaction is the provision of a service. It is difficult to capture the totality of the physical characteristics of services rendered in any simple units, and there is even the possibility of disagreement about the nature of the services rendered. This may be the case for services provided by important branches such as credit institutions, insurance, business services, education, research and development, health or entertainment.

(1) The conclusions reached are consistent with those in the *United Nations' System of National Accounts* (SNA).

69. It is not proposed to go into details at this point, although it is clear that some clarification and standardisation of quantity units is called for for many of these types of services. The seriousness of this problem must be emphasised, however, given the importance of services in the economies of member countries and the persistent tendency for service branches to absorb a steadily increasing share of the occupied population. Moreover, this problem is quite separate from that of imputing a price for non-market services as it cuts across a wide range of services, both market and non-market, and it may be much more intractable than the further problem created by the existence of non-market services as such (1). In so far as this problem is not satisfactorily resolved but merely glossed over, the resulting aggregate price and volume measures for the economy as a whole become progressively less meaningful and useful as the service branches expand.

Composite products

70. The difficulties of identifying the relevant quantity unit for any given transaction are often greatly complicated by the fact that a single transaction may cover more than one good or service. For example, even in the case of goods, it is generally impossible to divorce the payment for the good from the circumstances in which the exchange takes place. In general the latter has a bearing on amount charged. For example, the amounts charged for goods in remote situations (such as restaurants on mountain tops) reflect the additional trade and transport costs involved. Similarly, more is generally charged for goods sold in luxurious surrounding. Conversely, less may be charged for goods which are not delivered nor covered by after sales service. In general, there is a variable element of services accompanying goods when sold, and it is not sufficient to specify the physical characteristics of the product simply in terms of those of the goods sold thereby ignoring the service component. Thus, the same goods sold in different circumstances, or with different conditions of sale, must be treated as different products, or at least as different qualities of the same product. This conclusion is explicitely recognised in the input-output tables compiled at approximate factor prices or producers' prices, where the variable service component accompanying sales of goods is recorded as if it were separately charged to the purchaser.

71. Composite products also occur extensively in the domain of services where the circumstances or environment in which specific services are provided, for example, hair dressing or medical treatment, can vary greatly. Some types of services may comprise a variety of different operations; for example, transportation may involve packing, loading and unloading as well as the actual movement of goods (1). Thus, composite products are extremely common and it is clear that their physical characteristics cannot be effectively summarised in terms of a few simple physical properties.

Quantum, quality and quantity

72. Price and volume measures are compiled with the object of measuring changes over time (2). Price measures are meant to show the average change in prices for a group of products which is unchanged between the two periods. As already emphasised, prices are only defined with reference to specified physical units, and pure price comparisons require that the physical units are the same in both periods. In practice, however, many products tend to change their physical characteristics over time—that is, are subject to changes in quality—and some adjustment has to be introduced, therefore, when making the price comparisons in order to try to eliminate the effects of such changes on the price charged. Pure price comparisons cannot be based on actual market prices without adjustment except where there are no changes

(1) See par. 111 to 116

(1) This example, together with some other examples of composite products, is discussed more fully in paragraphs 4.64 to 4.66 of the SNA.

(2) They may also be used for spatial comparisons, such as international comparisons, where the problems are essentially the same.

whatsoever in the nature of the products. Whenever qualitative changes in products take place, the reported prices do not provide a proper measure of the true price change, and some allowance has to be made for changes in quality.

73. Conversely, volume indices are intended to measure not merely changes in quantities but also changes in the qualities of the products concerned. For this reason, volume indices are often described as measuring changes in "quantum" as distinct from "quantity", specifically to draw attention to the fact, already emphasised in the previous section, that crude physical units—number, weight, size, etc.—in which quantities are measured are generally quite inadequate for expressing all the relevant physical characteristics of a product from an economic point of view. The concept of quantum embraces both quantity and quality, and changes in quantum cannot be measured in simple physical terms except when there are no changes in quality. For the remainder of this report, this distinction between quantum and quantity will be carefully maintained.

74. Within a single market and period of time the relative prices of physical units of different types of goods and services are taken to be a measure of the relative quanta of those units. Relative prices are mainly determined by market forces and are conventionally accepted as the appropriate way to evaluate the relative quanta of units of different kinds of products available at the same time within the same market (1). Relative prices are influenced by both supply and demand factors and will depend not only on technology and available resources but also on consumers' preferences. While this solves the problem of dealing with different qualities or types of products co-existing in the same market at the same time, it is of no help dealing with products available only in separate markets or at different periods of time.

(1) It is worth noting, however, that market mechanisms may be very imperfect in their operation, while markets need not be in equilibrium.

Changes in the average quality of the range of products available in the base period

75. Changes in the average quality of goods and services as a result of a change in the relative importance, or mix, of products of different quality existing in the base year should be fully reflected in volume measures. For this purpose, different varieties or versions of the same products selling at different prices must, in effect, be treated as different products. For example, separate models of motor cars, and even different versions of the same basic model, should be treated as separate products, so that a switch towards a greater proportion of "better"—i.e. higher priced-motor cars will in itself push the volume measure upwards. Although the average price of all motor cars sold will be raised because of such a switch, the price measure is not affected because it can move only in response to changes in individual prices. The volume measure for motor cars in this example should be constructed by weighting each individual type of car according to its price in the base year.

76. One practical conclusion to be drawn is that in compiling price or volume measures the product classification used should generally be as fine as possible in order to keep each class or product as homogeneous as possible. This conclusion is similar to that reached in paragraphs 4.50 to 4.53 of the SNA. On the other hand, the effective use of sampling methods for the collection of price data can reduce the need for very detailed product classification (see paragraphs 102-105 below).

77. One way of dealing with composite products discussed in paragraphs 70 and 71 above is to treat the various composite products as if they were different qualities of the goods or services concerned. Thus, *the same goods sold at different prices in different circumstances must be regarded as different qualities of the same basic product from the point of view of the purchasers and weighted according to price,* despite the fact that the goods themselves may be physically identical. The basic justification for this is that purchasers do not buy goods in a void but in a particular environment and with certain conditions of sale. The transaction covers not merely the good in question

but the accompanying element of services so that the good on its own is incomplete as a specification of the counterpart to the transaction. The product purchased consists of the good plus a variable element of services and it is clear therefore that the product may vary qualitatively from one purchasing point to another notwithstanding the fact that the good itself may be physically the same.

78. In the input-output table individual items of consumption are usually recorded at producers' price (or, alternatively, at approximate factor or basic prices) and purchasers are treated as if they bought the services of trade and transportation separately from the goods with which they are associated. The total consumption of the purchasing branch or sector includes an additional element representing the collective margins on all goods purchased and is therefore recorded at purchasers' prices. This method explicitely attributes at least part of any differences in purchasers' prices paid for goods sold in different circumstances to differences in the volume of the associated trade and transport services and is therefore quite consistent with the principle stated in the previous paragraph. Other things being equal, a redistribution of a given output among different purchasing points with differing trade and transport margins would change the volume of the margins associated with that output, and it is this factor which would be responsible for the change which would be observed in the volume index for that output *measured at purchasers' prices*, if such an index were to be calculated. In practice, of course, no useful purpose would be served by calculating price and volume indices for the output of an *individual* branch at purchasers' prices as the margins relate to activities quite outside the branch itself. The problem is rather to reconcile indices for total consumption measured at purchasers' prices with those for all the components of consumption measured at producers' prices in a way which is mutually consistent, and the example just given is intended merely to clarify the principles involved.

Differential rates of taxation

79. There is another case in which variations in purchasers' prices for the same good must be treated as reflecting qualitative differences in the nature of the product, notwithstanding the fact that there may be no corresponding differences in the physical characteristics of the goods when they leave the producer. This is the situation in which variations in purchasers' prices occur because of differences in the rates of taxation charged on goods sold to different categories of purchaser; for example, where goods sold to domestic purchasers incur tax whereas those sold to foreigners do not.

80. In order to ensure that the various indices of price and volume are mutually consistent with each other within the framework of an integrated system of the kind proposed here, it is necessary to apply rigorously two principles which underlie the argument of this and previous sections:

(1) Price indices move only in response to *actual changes* in individual prices. Conventional Laspeyres and Paasche price indices can be regarded as weighted averages of price relatives so that, unless at least some prices actually change, all the relatives must equal unity (or 100) and the index must be unchanged, irrespective of weighting.

(2) Within a given period of time and over the range of products covered by the index, differences in relative prices must be treated as reflecting relative *quanta*. When compiling indices at purchasers' prices (or, indeed, at any other prices) this principle must be strictly adhered to.

Consider the situation in which there is a redistribution of a given supply of goods among different categories of purchaser where different rates of taxation apply to these different categories. Other things being equal, no individual price changes have occurred so that no price index, whether at purchasers' or producers' prices, can change. However, there will have been changes in relative quanta at purchaser's prices, and the volume index *at purchasers' prices* will change. This can be seen in another way. The redistribution of the goods will change the total value of all transactions at purchasers' prices because of a change in taxes. As the price index at purchasers' prices is unchanged, it follows that the volume index at purchasers' prices must have changed.

81. The example just given shows that, *ceteris paribus*, the effects of a redistribution

among purchasers when there are differential rates of taxation are the same as when there are differing trade and transport margins: formally, the two cases are parallel. The fact that in neither example is there any movement in the volume indices at approximate basic prices is rather irrelevant and tends to confuse the issue. It must be emphasised that, in general, there can be no unique measure of volume (or price) and that there are at least as many different possible indices as there are possible weighting systems. There is nothing exceptional or perverse about a hypothetical situation in which one volume index is stationary (at approximate basic prices) while another index records a change (at producers' prices) when the relative prices used as weights are different for the two indices: on the contrary, given that the weights are different it would be a remarkable coincidence if the two indices were identical.

82. It is also worth noting that by adhering to the principles and procedures outlined above, it is possible to account for the differences between the values of various flows in the input-output table before and after tax, when revalued at the prices of some other year, by using the tax price and volume indices described in paragraphs 39 to 47 of the previous chapter. In the example of the previous paragraph, the redistribution among purchasers will cause the tax volume index to change in such way that the change in the volume index at purchasers' prices is entirely attributed to the tax component. In general, by utilising the tax indices the revalued tax receipts at constant tax prices will exactly account for that part of the difference between the revalued flows at purchasers' prices and approximate basic prices which is due to taxes. Finally, it should be noted that in order to achieve this reconciliation the relevant valuation before tax needs to be at approximate basic and not factor prices.

83. In conclusion to this and the previous section it is recognised that it may be difficult in practice to adhere rigorously to the principles laid down. However, practical problems should never be allowed to obscure matters of principle and there are many other areas of national accounting and index numbers where there are considerable divergences between theory and practice. The most that can be done is to try to achieve the various theoretical objectives so far as the data permit. In this context, it may be sufficient to distinguish between only a few very broad categories of user or purchaser, such as those actually distinguished in the input-output table.

Changes in quality over time

84. As already mentioned in paragraph 74 above, it is much more difficult to deal with products whose quality changes over time than with changes in the average quality of a group of products existing in the base year because of a switch in their distribution. When the physical characteristics of products change over the course of time neither the physical units in which they are specified nor the associated prices per unit are commensurable between the two periods of time. There are only two possible ways of dealing with these products, the first is to make some adjustment for the quality change which has occurred, while the second is to treat the original and modified versions of the products as if they were disappearing and completely new products respectively (1). A separate section is devoted to disappearing and new products below, and this section is concerned only with the first method. It should be noted that since price and volume measures in a national accounts context are meant to be completely comprehensive in coverage, there is no way of avoiding these problems and some kind of solution must be devised even though it may not be ideal.

85. There are two procedures which are used when trying to adjust directly for changes in quality. The first procedure attempts to measure the change in quality, which in this context is equivalent to the change in quantum, by the estimated change in cost of production (at constant prices). If the modification in the product requires more inputs of resources, the quality of the product is deemed to be correspondingly improved. While this method may

(1) If the original version continues to exist alongside the new version in the later period, their relative prices in the later period can be used as a measure of their relative quanta. The general case being considered here is that in which the new version replaces the original version completely, so that they do not co-exist in any period.

sometimes be preferable to making no adjustment at all, it completely ignores the physical characteristics of the product itself whose changes are supposedly being evaluated. In general, any method which measures output on the basis of input is inherently unsatisfactory. On the other hand, this method may be acceptable where the changes in the nature of product are not so much changes in kind as marginal changes in the general features of the product, such as better finishing as a result of using more or better materials.

86. The second method, which is to be preferred in principle, attempts to adjust for the actual changes in the physical characteristics of the product itself, irrespectively of any changes in costs of production. Simple examples of measurable changes in quality are changes in the alcoholic content of beer, the fat content of milk or the octane content of petrol, although there is no automatic way in which changes in these factors can be translated into changes in quantum (1). In more complex manufactured products, there may be several recognisable changes in quality; for example, in the case of motor cars, changes in engine or braking capacity, fuel consumption, steering performance, comfort and seating capacity, safety features, anti-pollutant devices, heating and air-conditioning facilities, etc. When an individual buys a car he is not buying a product whose salient features can be summarised in terms of one or two simple characteristics, but a highly complex product whose relevant attributes are capable of almost infinite variation. This applies to most manufactured products, but it is especially true of durable producer or consumer goods. One method which has been proposed to deal with a large number of simultaneously available measurable indicators of changes in quality is to make use of multivariate statistical analysis. Thus, by making use of relationships between price and these various characteristics observed in previous periods, it may be possible to estimate overall changes in quality (or quantum) in a systematic, comprehensive and objective manner using multiple regression analysis. While the regression method may appear promising at first sight, especially for dealing with complicated manufactured goods such as capital goods, it is very demanding in terms of data and research effort. Moreover, experience suggests that it may not be very practical, and it has been tried and rejected in some countries.

87. In general, it must be recognised that it is extremely difficult to make proper allowance for changes in quality for very many goods and services. However, it is important to emphasise the need to attempt to adjust for changes in quality to the maximum extent possible. In so far as this problem is simply ignored the resulting price and volume measures become not merely biased but progressively meaningless. On balance, it appears likely that changes in quality over time tend to be improvements, even though there may be many exceptions to such a generalisation. One important class of exceptions is where modifications are introduced into products with the deliberate intention of obscuring or concealing price increases: these types of modifications may assume particular importance during periods of official or government price control or restraint. Nevertheless, over the very long term, changes in quality probably tend to be improvements as a result of technical progress, so that if changes in quality are systematically ignored or under-estimated, the resulting volume measures will tend to have a downward bias while price measures will have a corresponding upward bias. The consequences of such biases for economic analysis and policy making may be very serious. Indeed, this problem may well be very much more serious than problems created by the choice of index number formula, at least in certain areas such as capital goods and many types of services.

New products and disappearing products

88. In many cases, the changes in quality may be so pronounced that the only practical procedure is to treat the original product as a disappearing product—that is, one which is available only in the base year—and the new version as if it were a completely new product —that is, one which is only available in the later year. In any case, there are many

(1) See paragraph 4.54 and 4.55 of the SNA for a further discussion of this point.

instances of genuinely new or disappearing products, quite apart from those associated with extreme changes in quality. In a system of price and volume measures which is intended to be completely comprehensive in its coverage, it is essential to have procedures for dealing with such products which cannot simply be ignored.

89. So long as some product is considered to be merely subject to changes in quality an attempt must be made to establish a price and a quantum relative for that product between the base period and the later period, with some suitable allowance for the quality change. When, however, the quality change is so great as to make this impossible, the attempt to establish a single price relative and a single quantum relative for that product has to be abandoned. The products available in the two periods are treated as quite different products for which two separate pairs of price and quantum relatives are required. Assuming that the products in question are new and disappearing products, it appears at first sight that no such relatives can be established as, by definition, transactions on these products take place in only one of the two periods being compared. However, there is an important asymmetry in respect of the price and quantum information, as the quanta are known for both periods and it is only the price information which is incomplete.

90. For disappearing products, both prices and quanta are, by definition, available for the base period, while the quanta are known to be zero for the current period; only the current prices are missing. All the information required to compile a Laspeyres type volume index for these products (which is evidently equal to zero) is therefore available. This means that disappearing products can perfectly well be accommodated in any Laspeyres type volume index with wider coverage without any conceptual or practical difficulty. They can, moreover, formally be accommodated within a Paasche type price index with wider coverage, as they carry zero weight in the later period. Similarly, the prices and quanta for new products are known for the later period, while their quanta are zero for the base period: only their prices in the base period are missing. Thus, new products can be accommodated without any conceptual or practical difficulty in a Paasche type volume index, and also formally in a Laspeyres type price index.

91. Difficulties do arise, however, when it is desired to construct Laspeyres price and Paasche volume indices including disappearing products: or, alternatively, when it is desired to construct Lapeyres volume and Paasche price indices including new products. Moreover, difficulties inevitably arise when it is proposed to have any single type of index covering *both* new and disappearing products. Now, since the missing information refers only to prices, it is clear that assumptions are required only in respect of price changes. The weakest kind of assumption that can be made in these circumstances is that the average price movement for new or disappearing products is the same as that for some group of similar products existing in both periods. If, for example, the average price change for a set of new products is assumed to be the same as the Paasche price index for similar types of products existing in both periods, it is possible to include both new and disappearing products simultaneously in a Laspeyres type volume index, without introducing any assumptions whatsoever about quanta. Similarly, by assuming that the average price change for disappearing products is the same as the Laspeyres price index for some group of existing products, both new and disappearing products can be incorporated in a Paasche type volume index, again without any assumptions about quanta.

92. The important point to notice is that, in dealing with new and disappearing products, assumptions are needed only in respect of price movements, and even then only in respect of *either* new *or* disappearing products in the case of any single index. Thus, new and disappearing products by no means raise insuperable problems and they can very well be included in a comprehensive system of price and volume measures without involving any very strong or undesirable assumptions, at least for the volume measures.

93. The practical conclusions to be drawn from the above arguments are as follows. In a situation in which the price and volume measures are intended to cover both disappearing and new products, the first step is to compile price indices for products existing in both

periods. In so far as it is necessary to make assumptions about price movements for disappearing and new products, the price indices so calculated are simply extended by assumption to cover the disappearing or new products as the case may be. The volume measures are then obtained simply by deflating the changes in the total values of all transactions (including disappearing and new products) by the price indices calculated for products existing in both periods (1).

94. The important feature of these proposals is that a definite conclusion is reached that *it is the price index calculated on the basis of products existing in both periods which must be extended by assumption to cover disappearing and new products, and not the volume index.* To extend the volume index would fail to utilise the known information about quanta of disappearing and new products in both periods; indeed, it would not merely ignore this information but in general would be inconsistent with it.

95. As the disappearance of previous products and the emergence of new products can be regarded as limiting cases of quality change, it may appear that the proposals outlined in this section provide a convenient solution to the more intractable cases of quality change. However, it is not advisable to place too much reliance on the procedures recommended here for two reasons. First, the procedures do require a notional price change to be imputed for disappearing or new products, and in general imputations should be kept to a strict minimum. Second, as the number of disappearing or new products is increased, that of existing products is correspondingly reduced so that the coverage of the price index on which the imputations are based is also reduced. There may be a temptation, for example, to treat many kinds of capital goods as disappearing or new products to avoid grappling with the problem of quality change for these complex products, but if this procedure is carried too far, the range of goods on which the price comparisons are actually based may become so narrow as to be quite inadequate. Thus, adjustments for quality change necessarily have to be made for many goods and services in order to ensure a sufficiently wide range of goods and services on which to base the price measures.

(1) The arguments behind these proposals are set out in full in a technical paper: "The treatment of new and disappearing products" (OS/26/72-E).

Quantities and unit values

96. The importance of selecting appropriate physical units in which to express the relevant physical characteristics of products has already been stressed in earlier sections of this chapter. Nevertheless, it is not uncommon in practice, especially in foreign trade statistics, to find quantity indices being calculated for groups of products on the basis of information appertaining to crude physical units, and for this reason some consideration must be given to such indices.

97. First, even if the quantity information is expressed in simple physical units, it should be noticed that more than one such unit is generally available. For example, quantities of machines may be expressed as either the total numbers of machines or as the total weight of the machines. Amounts of cloth may be measured in area or in weight. Amounts of gas may be measured in terms of volume or thermal units. Physicians' services may be measured by numbers of consultations and visits or by the length of time spent on such consultations or visits. In general, a quantity index captures only one aspect of the physical characteristics of a product, and it is perfectly possible that indices based on different aspects —number, length, area, volume, weight, duration—may yield different results. In principle, the choice of unit should be governed by the basis on which the product is bought and sold: if the price charged is quoted per item or per piece, then a number should be chosen as the relevant quantity unit; if the price charged is quoted per square metre, then area should be chosen; if the price charged is quoted per kilo or per ton, then weight should be used; and so on.

98. Only if two conditions are satisfied are quantity indices meaningful and useful. First, each separate quantity relative must refer only to a single, unique product (as distinct from

a group of similar products). Second, each individual product must remain completely homogeneous over time. Under these conditions, it is clear that, if each product is weighted by its price in the base year, the resulting quantity index coincides with the volume index as defined in paragraphs 72 to 74 above.

99. In practice, however, quantity indices are often calculated in circumstances in which neither of the above conditions is satisfied. Suppose, for example, a quantity index is calculated for the production or exports of footwear based on four series giving the numbers of shoes with leather uppers, rubber uppers, textile uppers and plastic uppers, respectively. Even though four separate categories of footwear may be distinguished on the basis of materials used, it must be recognised that "shoe" is still only a *generic* term applying to a whole class of products. For example, there are indoor and outdoor shoes, summer and winter shoes and, even more important, mens', womens' and childrens' shoes. Moreover, within each of these possible permutations and combinations, there will still remain important differences in quality as some shoes may be more durable or fashionable than others. In practice, within the class leather shoes, for example, prices of different products may easily vary by a ratio of up to ten to one. Thus, a statistic such as total number of leather shoes does not have any precise meaning as it is consistent with very many different configurations of products (and total valuations). When making comparisons between two different periods of time for a specified class of products of this kind, the composition of the class is most unlikely to remain unchanged and the relative numbers of different items within the class may change appreciably in practice. In this case, a quantity relative based on the proportionate change in the numbers in the class may have little economic significance, as like is not being compared with like. Thus, a quantity index calculated as a weighted average of the quantity relatives for numbers of shoes made from different types of materials itself can have little significance even though, prima facie, product categories such as leather shoes, rubber shoes, etc. may appear sufficiently homogeneous to be useful for direct quantity comparisons based on numbers.

100. The situation is even worse when the second condition specified in paragraph 97 is also not satisfied. Individual products within a class are likely to be subject to changes in quality over time, and quantity comparisons based on simple physical units such as number inevitably fail to take account of such quality changes. If, therefore, quality changes are taking place as well as shifts in the composition of the class as described in the previous paragraph, it is doubtful whether the resulting quantity indices have any significance whatsoever from an economic point of view, and may indeed be positively misleading if they are casually interpreted as if they were volume indices. In principle, they have no part to play in a system of price and volume measures of the kind proposed in this document.

101. When the total value of the transactions relating to a particular class of products is available as well as the quantity of items in that class (measured in terms of number, or weight, etc.), it is also common, again especially in the field of foreign trade statistics, to find the former divided by the latter to arrive at an average or unit value per item, or per kilo, etc. A unit value is essentially an average of the true prices of the products within the class and like any other average, may conceal a very wide variation in the true prices. If the change over time in the unit value for a group of products is to be interpreted as giving some indication of the average change in prices, exactly the same objections arise as discussed in the preceding paragraphs with reference to quantity and volume. Firstly, the unit value for a group of products may change over time simply because of a change in the composition of that group; secondly, the unit value may change because of changes in the quality of individual products within the group. It is impossible to disentangle the effects of these two factors on the observed change in unit values from the effects of genuine price movements for individual products, so that indices based on unit values cannot be treated as price indices. Thus, in principle, they too have no part to play in a system of price and volume measures of the kind proposed here.

The use of sampling methods

102. The arguments of the previous section once again underline the need for utilising

product classifications which are as detailed as possible in order that each product group may be as homogeneous as possible. However, whatever classification is used for compiling and presenting the measures, it is clear from the previous section that the individual series from which the price and volume measures are calculated need to be so detailed that they inevitably impose very heavy demands on data collection services. Indeed, if quantity series are to be used as the basis for compiling volume measures, the degree of disaggregation required to prevent the volume measures degenerating into quantity measures may be beyond the capacity of the statistical services available.

103. It is, therefore, appropriate to consider the use of sampling methods, given the limited time and resources available for the collection and processing of data. In practice, some kind of sampling procedure inevitably has to be employed as price and quantity data obviously cannot be collected for every single transaction covered by the system of accounts. While the use of proper random sampling techniques is recommended, there also may be circumstances in which selective samples are appropriate. Suppose price and quantity data are collected in two different periods of time for a sample of transactions of a particular type, such as retail sales of a specific type of good. One advantage of a small sample is that it may be possible to devote a lot of attention to adjusting for changes in quality between similar goods in the two periods by a careful consideration of a relatively small number of cases. From the results it will be possible to compile a number of price relatives (with allowance for quality change) which provide the basis for estimating the average price change for all transactions covered by the two samples. Increasing the number of transactions in each sample will, of course, reduce the sampling error of the estimated price change, but may make it more difficult to make proper adjustments for quality change simply because, whatever the resources available, less attention can be paid to each individual transaction as their number is increased. As errors resulting from inadequate adjustments for quality change are likely to introduce bias, they may be much more important than conventional sampling errors. Thus, given that there are only limited statistical resources available, there will tend to be some optimal sample size which should not be exceeded if the best results are to be obtained.

104. The previous paragraph refers to the sampling of individual transactions, or transaction prices. Such information will throw little or no light on estimated volume changes unless, in addition, information is collected on the total values of the relevant sets of transactions. In order to make use of sampling methods for estimating volume changes, it is necessary to change the basic sampling units from transactions prices to producer units. It is necessary to take a sample of producer units and collect complete information covering the total output, measured in volume as well as value terms, of each of the units in the sample. To estimate volume movements directly from quantity data very detailed information has to be collected about all the various inputs and outputs of the producer units measured in physical units, and the collection of this kind of data is believed to be expensive and time consuming in comparison with the collection of a series of price observations. Thus, assuming that the time and resources available for the collection of basic statistics are limited, it appears to be preferable to concentrate on improving and extending the price data. This is not to be interpreted as implying that price measures are in any sense being given priority over volume measures, but rather that even the volume measures themselves may well best be improved by estimating them indirectly by the use of improved price data.

105. Nevertheless it is common to find volume indices compiled directly from quantity data in many countries. One reason is simply that there may circumstances in which the only data available relate to quantities, so that there is effectively no alternative. Moreover, when the quantity information is very detailed and reliable, the resulting index may well approximate closely to a proper volume index in practice. It is recognised, of course, that in the short term methodology may be dictated by data availability anyway, and statistical authorities may have little choice, but it is also important to bear in mind what is the best strategy for improving statistics in the longer term and the conclusions reached here are relevant in that context, whatever the existing or initial situation. Another reason why indices based

on quantity data are found to occur widely in practice is that they have often been developed outside a national accounts framework and are intended to measure short term movements, even month to month movements, not recorded by the national accounts. The difference between a quantity index and a volume index may be relatively unimportant for indicators of short term movements, especially of cyclical fluctuations, but longer term movements should be based on proper volume indices consistent with the output and expenditure aggregates in the national accounts.

Incomplete coverage of price and quantity data

106. It often happens that the price and quantity information available relates to only a part of the product group which the price and volume measures are intended to cover. Incomplete coverage occurs whenever no information whatsoever is collected for part of a product group, irrespectively of whether or not sampling methods are being used. In this case, there is no basis on which to *estimate* the price or volume movements for the items not covered from the data available, and it is necessary to *impute* an average price or volume change for them by introducing some suitable assumption. It should be noted, however, that assuming that the figures of total transactions recorded in the accounts at current prices are complete in their coverage, it is necessary to impute *either* an average price change or an average volume change, but not both.

107. In general, price movements tend to be more homogeneous than volume movements; that is, if price and quantum relatives are examined for the given group of products, there is a tendency for the price relatives to display less dispersion than the quantum relatives (1). This provides an argument in favour of assuming that the average price change for the uncovered products is the same as for those for which price information is available, rather than making the corresponding assumption for volumes. This simply means that, in practice, the price measure calculated for the covered products is applied to all products, both uncovered and covered. It is worth noting that this procedure is equivalent to treating the products for which there are no data in the base year as if they were new products and treating the products with no data in the current period as if they were disappearing products (see paragraphs 90 to 94 above). In practice, it is likely that many of the products lacking price and quantity data may well be new or disappearing products, which provides an additional reason for imputing a price change for them rather than a volume change. In general, therefore, it is recommended that a price measure should be imputed for the uncovered products, and this procedure seems to be widely followed in practice.

108. There is one point, however, which may require clarification. This concerns the situation in which there is no price information and the only data available relate to quantities, so that the original index for the covered products must be a volume index based directly on quantity series with appropriate adjustments for changes in quality. In this situation it is possible to derive an implicit price index for the covered products, provided that the values of total transactions in the covered products are known in both periods. If these values are known, the price change for the uncovered products should then be imputed on the basis of this implicit price index. Only if these values are not known so that the implicit price index cannot be calculated, should the imputation be made on the basis of the volume index, the latter being the only relevant information available.

Concepts of price and volume: a summary

109. The price index for a specified group of products measures the average proportionate change in their prices between two periods of time. Individual products may be weighted in different ways, so that theoretically there are many possible averages, but it is conventional

(1) Cf. the remarks in paragraph 4.77 (e) of the SNA.

to assign weights based on the values of the products in one or other of the periods being compared. In principle, when making price comparisons between the two periods, the individual products being compared ought to be identical in both periods; and in so far as they have been subject to changes in quality the proportionate changes in the recorded prices should be inversely adjusted to allow for these changes in quality. The volume index for the same group of products is a more subtle concept, and perhaps the simplest definition is that it measures the proportionate change in the *total* value of the group of products *deflated* by a price index of the kind defined above. Again, there is a multiplicity of possible volume indices to match that in the price indices, but only a few types are commonly used in practice. A volume index for a group of products measures not only the average proportionate change in the quantities of the products but also the average change in their qualities. In other words, a volume index is intended to measure changes in quantum, where quantum covers both quantity and quality.

110. The average quality of a group of products may change not only because of changes in the quality of individual products over time, but also because of a change in the relative importance, or mix, of products of differing qualities in the base year. Such changes in mix inevitably occur whenever the quantities of the various products are not all changing by the same proportion, so that changes in the composition or structure of the group are automatically incorporated in the movement of the volume index. (On the other hand, structural changes of this kind can have no effect whatsoever on a price index because the quantity weights are fixed for the two periods being compared.) In principle, products selling at different prices in different circumstances should be distinguished from each other (even if the goods and services concerned are otherwise identical) and it is convenient to regard them as if they were different "qualities" of the same product. In this way, the effects of changes in the relative importance of products sold at different prices to different users become indistinguishable from other changes in the composition of the group of products concerned and are necessarily reflected in the volume index.

Non-market services : output and value added

111. Although the problem of specifying appropriate physical units is one which affects a wide range of services, it is worth considering non-market services separately. Firstly, it should be noticed that it is conventional to value the output of these services at current prices on the basis of inputs. Normally, independent valuations of output and input are needed to determine the operating surplus, but the net operating surplus is zero by convention for non-market services. Thus, the total value of all inputs, both intermediate and primary, is determinate for non-market services and can be equated with value of output as for goods and market services. Even though there are no transactions in non-market services, the convention whereby the *value* of total inputs is identical with the *value* of total output at current prices can be followed for these products in the same way as for all other products.

112. When factoring the change in the total value of these services into price and volume components the difficulty which arises is to determine the precise nature of the services provided, but this is evidently only a special case of the general problem discussed earlier in this chapter. Moreover, the fact that market prices exist for other products is not necessarily such an advantage whenever changes in quality occur, as the physical characteristics of the products have then to be specified anyway in order to be able to adjust for the changes in quality. Thus, despite the fact that it is customary to resort to special measures and assumptions when compiling price and volume measures for non-market services, the problems may not be intrinsically more difficult than for many other types of goods and services.

113. One solution which has been adopted by some countries is simply to deflate the current price output figures for non-market services by price indices borrowed from elsewhere —that is, by price indices calculated from flows of goods and services produced by other branches of the economy. While this is a reasonable, practical solution it begs a number of questions in principle as the nature of the output of non-market services remains obscure.

Other countries have based the volume measures on changes in gross wages and salaries deflated by a corresponding index of wage and salary rates. This is tantamount to measuring the change in the average hours worked by persons in different grades weighted by the relevant wage or salary rates, and therefore the question is posed of what assumption to make about changes in labour productivity. Some countries make an explicit, if somewhat arbitrary, assumption about the increase in the productivity of public sector employees while others prefer a more cautious, but presumably less realistic, assumption that there are no increases in productivity. It is difficult to know what meaning can be attached to any assumption about productivity change when output is not defined, but some assumption has to be made explicitly or implicitly. The assumption of zero change in productivity is clearly very unsatisfactory and presumably leads to a downward bias in the estimate of growth and an upward bias in the estimate of inflation, both for the public sector and the economy as a whole.

114. It is proposed, therefore, that research should be undertaken as a matter of some urgency into devising price and volume measures for the output of non-market services. At first, such measures might have to be limited in coverage, but this is not uncommon in other branches anyway. For example, it must be possible without too much difficulty to compile indicators of change in volume for those parts of public administration concerned with social security or taxation: information relating to numbers of cases or assessments dealt which might be utilised, with some allowance for changes in their complexity. Although the indicators chosen might be considered rather crude, it must be emphasised that, in general, so many of the price and quantum indicators used elsewhere in the field of goods and market services generally are also often extremely crude. There is no justification for applying more stringent criteria in the sphere of non-market services than for other products.

115. The appropriate long term solution would appear to be as follows. First, to develop as large a number of volume indicators as possible, even though the coverage of the indicators may be far from complete. Second, to derive the implicit price deflators associated with these output indicators by utilising the corresponding output figures at current prices. Third, by using appropriate weighting systems, to construct suitable indices from those price deflators which can then be used to deflate the remaining output of non-market services for which no volume indicators are available. For example, even in the long term it may prove impossible to devise suitable volume indicators for items such as defence.

116. In the short term, it may be necessary to continue using the expedients described in paragraph 113 above. The expedient of deflating the output of non-market services at current prices by price indices borrowed from elsewhere is more in sympathy with the general philosophy adopted in this document and avoids making assumptions about labour productivity. However, it begs a number of questions in principle and the choice of price deflator is somewhat arbitrary in practice. The alternative of building up price and volume measures from the input side may continue to be preferred by some countries for these reasons. One recommendation which can be made when this methodology is adopted is that the measures need not be confined to labour inputs and can be extended to include intermediate inputs, capital consumption and indirect taxes. By convention, the volume measure for net value added can be based on compensation of employees deflated by a wage and salary index in conjunction with an assumption about changes in labour "productivity"—i.e. in net value added per wage and salary earner at constant prices. Given separate volume measures for intermediate inputs, capital consumption and indirect taxes, the values of each of these four items in the base year can be extrapolated and the resulting figures can be added to obtain the required estimate of output at constant prices.

Index number formulae

Introduction

117. Index number problems tend to monopolise discussions of price and volume measures, whereas they constitute only one out of a series of problems which arise when trying to compile a system of price and volume measures of the kind envisaged here. Moreover, while the choice of index number is undoubtedly an important consideration, the issues involved have been thoroughly discussed in economic and statistical literature and are widely known. Accordingly, the present section will simply review the possibilities as briefly as possible, and make appropriate recommendations.

118. There are various types of index number formula to which serious consideration should be given: Laspeyres index, Paasche's index, Fisher's Ideal index, and chain indices. In comparing the relative advantages and disadvantages of these indices, two points need to be borne in mind. First, for purposes of economic policy, users tend to be much more interested in movements between consecutive years than in comparisons between periods which are several years apart. Second, it is necessary to compile continuous time series of price and volume measures, so that in general no special significance can be attached to particular years or comparisons between particular pairs of years.

Laspeyres index

119. The most commonly used type of index number is probably the Laspeyres index, and this index will therefore be considered first. It has the following advantages:

(1) As the weights relate to the base year, they remain fixed and do not have to be recalculated each year. The index is therefore economical in its data requirements and can be produced relatively quickly as the weights are fixed in advance.

(2) Instead of presenting volume indices, which merely show proportionate or percentage movements, it is possible to present a time series for some aggregate at constant prices when the underlying volume index is Laspeyres type. Such a series may even be extended backwards to years prior to the base year if desired, and for this reason it is perhaps better to regard any fixed weight index as Laspeyres type in this context. It is already a well established convention in a national accounts context to present time series at constant prices, and presumably some users of the data would wish this practice to be continued.

A time series of Laspeyres index numbers does, however, have a number of disadvantages, especially in the present context.

(i) In the course of time, the weights of a Laspeyres index become gradually outdated and progressively less relevant to the present.

(ii) Although it is possible to make comparisons between years other than the base year, it is not possible to avoid using the weights of the base year. For example, if 0 is the base year, the year to year movements of a Laspeyres volume index take the following form:

the index for year n divided by the index for year n-1 =

$$\frac{\frac{\sum p_0 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0}}{\frac{\sum p_0 q_{n-1}}{\sum p_0 q_0}} = \frac{\sum p_0 q_n}{\sum p_0 q_{n-1}}$$

This index is not without meaning as the prices used as weights are at least the same for both year n and year n-1. However, it is undesirable to use the prices of some third year for comparisons of this kind, especially when that year is some base year which may be fairly remote in time.

(iii) When there is a gap of several years between the base year and the current year, it is difficult to make proper allowance for changes in the quality of individual products. It is necessary to make direct comparisons between products several years apart even though the cumulative effects of changes in quality may be considerable over a period of years.

(iiii) Moreover, the longer the period of time spanned by the comparison, the greater the relative importance of new and disappearing products for which *no* direct price comparisons can be made. A Laspeyres volume index does not deal very satisfactorily with new products, for which an average price change has to be imputed.

Paasche index

120. The main advantage possessed by a Paasche index is that the weights always relate to the current period, instead of the base period, so that the weights are always up to date. A time series of Paasche index numbers has several serious disadvantages, however, which may be briefly listed as follows:

(i) The weights have to be revised each year, which may be both time consuming and costly.

(ii) Comparisons between years other than the base year are extremely difficult to interpret because the weights change from year to year (although the base year itself remains fixed). For example, year to year movements of a Paasche volume index take the following form:

the index for year n divided by the index for year n-1 =

$$\frac{\frac{\sum p_n q_n}{\sum p_n q_o}}{\frac{\sum p_{n-1} q_{n-1}}{\sum p_{n-1} q_o}}$$

In contrast to corresponding expression for the Laspeyres index, this expression does not simplify at all algebraically. Conceptually, it is difficult if not impossible to grasp the meaning of an expression of this kind, so that the significance of year to year movements of a time series of Paasche indices is very obscure. Although the above expression purports to measure volume movements, it evidently depends on changes in prices between years n-1 and n as well as on changes in the quanta.

(iii) Related to the previous point is the fact that it is not possible to present a meaningful time series for some aggregate at the constant prices of some base year when the underlying measure is a Paasche volume index with price weights which change from year to year.

(iv) If it were decided (notwithstanding the previous point) to present time series of various aggregates in value terms "at constant prices" by multiplying the initial values in the base year by series of Paasche volume indices, it would be found that the accounting constraints would break down. That is, components at a lower level of aggregation would fail to sum identically to the relevant totals at a higher level of aggregation and would thus fail to be internally consistent. These are serious limitations when it is proposed to compute time series of price and volume measures in an accounting framework.

(v) A time series of Paasche indices obviously also shares some of the disadvantages possessed by Laspeyres indices when allowed to run for several years. In particular

(a) it becomes increasingly difficult to make proper allowance for changes in the quality of individual products as the time span increases, and

(b) the longer period of time involved the greater the relative importance of new and disappearing products for which it is not possible to make direct price comparisons.

121. When the choice is restricted to time series of Laspeyres and Paasche indices, there is little doubt that most users have a strong preference for series of Laspeyres indices. As Laspeyres and Paasche indices are complementary in the sense that if the original system of price (volume) indices is Laspeyres type, the derived or implicit system of volume (price) indices is Paasche type, it follows that users have to accept that one or other set of measures will have to be Paasche type (unless two complete systems of indices are calculated). There is no easy way to resolve this conflict so long as the measures are confined to time series of Laspeyres or Paasche indices of the conventional type.

122. Moreover, the longer a time series of Laspeyres or Paasche indices is allowed to run without rebasing, the more serious becomes the problem of index number spread between them. It is well established that, in practice, Laspeyres indices, whether price or volume, tend to rise faster, or fall less, than corresponding Paasche indices. The extent of the divergence between the two indices depends on two factors: the amount of dispersion or variation in the individual price and quantity relatives and the degree of correlation between those relatives. Whenever this correlation is negative —as appears to be almost invariably the case in practice—the Laspeyres index is greater than the corresponding Paasche index.

123. Thus, despite their widespread use, there are certain disadvantages in setting up a system of conventional Laspeyres or Paasche index numbers, partly because the inherent conflict between the two is brought sharply into relief when complete systems of complementary price and volume indices have to be compiled. It is worth exploring other possibilities, therefore, before reaching definite conclusions. The merits of two other kinds of indices, Fisher's Ideal index and Chain indices will therefore also be considered.

Fisher's Ideal index

124. Fisher's Ideal index is the geometric mean of the corresponding Laspeyres and Paasche type indices. It has the following advantages:

(1) It eliminates the problem of index number spread between Laspeyres and Paasche indices by taking an average of them.

(2) The index satisfies both the so-called factor reversal test and the time reversal test. The index is, as it were, symmetrical between prices and quanta and between base and current periods.

(3) The index utilises data for both the base and the current period in determining the weights.

On the other hand, Fisher's Ideal index has the following disadvantages, in addition to the various disadvantages possessed by the constituent Laspeyres and Paasche type indices already specified above.

(i) It is very exacting in its data requirements and it also obviously involves a great deal more computations than either a Laspeyres or Paasche index taken separately.

(ii) Conceptually, it is not easy to understand, being based on a rather complex mathematical formula. Its movements are more difficult to interpret than those for either of the constituent indices on which it is based.

(iii) Like the Paasche index, it is not possible to present time series of some aggregate at the constant prices of some base year.

(iv) Related to the previous point is the fact that changes in components do not add exactly to the changes in their totals when based on changes in their respective Fisher indices; in other words, accounting constraints are liable to break down and there may be no consistency between different levels of aggregation.

While there are some advantages in using Fisher's index to make detailed comparisons between two individual years which are several years apart, especially if the index number spread is considerable, it is evident that Fisher's index is not really very practical or suitable when compiling annual time series of price and volume measures.

Chain indices

125. Chain indices are indices for which the base year is revised frequently and which can be used for longer term comparisons by linking the short period measures together. The short period measures themselves may be Laspeyres or Paasche type depending on whether the weights relate to the earlier or later of the two time periods being compared. The base may, of course, be changed each period, and in this context it will be assumed that the relevant chain index is one in which the weights are changed each year. Comparing year n with n-1, the chain index is Laspeyres type if the weights are based on n-1, and Paasche type if the weights refer to n.

126. Chain indices have a number of powerful advantages over time series of ordinary Laspeyres or Paasche indices.

(1) The weights are kept continuously up to date and therefore highly relevant to current policy making.

(2) The individual year to year percentage price and volume comparisons from which the indices are built up never involve comparisons over more than a year, so that it is possible to deal more easily and more effectively with the problem of changes in quality. For the same reason, the problems created by new and disappearing products are minimised and these products can be included in, or dropped from, the indices from the actual period in which they emerge or disappear. All these points are considered by many countries to be strong practical arguments in favour of chain indices.

(3) The problem of index number spread is effectively eliminated. The divergences between a time series of chained Laspeyres and chained Paasche indices is usually progressively eliminated as the links in the chain become shorter. In the limit, as the periods are reduced to the point at which the weights are continuously revised with the passage of time, both time series converge on a unique index, the so-called Divisia index, an index with some theoretical appeal.

(4) Year to year movements are obviously easier to interpret for a chain index than for any other index. Moreover, it should be noticed that *each link in a chain of Paasche type indices constitutes a proper index, so that year to year movements of chained Paasche indices do not suffer from the major disadvantage of shifting weights which an ordinary time series of Paasche indices on a fixed base possesses* (see paragraph 120 ii). Indeed, there is little to choose between chained Laspeyres and chained Paasche indices, in this respect, so that the possible conflict of interest over choice of formula between users interested in price movements and users interested in volume movements largely disappears when chain indices are used.

On the other hand, chain indices do have the following disadvantages:

(1) The weights are revised each year which could be both time consuming and expensive. However, this objection loses some of its force when the original (as distinct from the derived or implicit) indices are Laspeyres type, as the weights always relate to the preceding period for which data may readily be available.

(2) Long term comparisons are more difficult to interpret as they depend not merely on the first and last years but also on the year to year movements for all the intermediate years. However, for purposes of policy, long term comparisons are usually much less significant than short term movements between the previous and current years.

(3) When based on chain indices, the revalued flows for components do not sum identically to the revalued flows for the corresponding totals, as discussed in the following paragraph.

127. In general, chain indices have considerable advantages over conventional, or fixed base, series of Laspeyres or Paasche type indices and there appears to be a tendency for countries to make increasing use of chain indices in certain fields, such as indices of retail prices. However, in the framework of an integrated system of price and volume measures in which the mutual consistency of the various measures is established by means of accounting constraints, it is of paramount importance that the constraints should actually be operative. Unfortunately, this is true only on a year-to-year basis for chain indices ([1]), and the various accounting relationships cease to be valid among time series of inter-related aggregates extending over several years. Thus, revalued flows for components fail to sum identically to those for their totals when each separate flow is revalued on the basis of its own chain index ([2]). This disadvantage is considered to be decisive in the present context and therefore the use of chained indices cannot be recommended despite their advantages in other respects.

However, because of the general attractiveness of chain indices and their increasing use by countries this recommendation may have to be

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([1]) That is, for the individual links in the chain which, however, are not themselves chain indices.

([2]) An early study of this problem is given in P.H. Karmel's article on "The Relations between Chained Indexes of Input, Gross Output and Net Output" in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Series A, Part IV, 1954, pp. 441-458.

reviewed in the future. Moreover, it may also be useful to calculate chain indices for certain aggregates in addition to the fixed base indices forming part of the integrated system.

128. As stated in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the previous chapter, the device by which an integrated system of price and volume measures is achieved is to revalue all the flows in the accounts, or at least all the flows of goods and services in the input-output tables, to the prices of some base year and to ensure that the same accounting constraints operate among the revalued flows as among the original accounts at current prices. Now, if it is also desired to have regular annual figures such that the revalued data for different years are directly comparable with each other, it follows that *the accounts, or input-output tables, for different years must all be revalued at the prices of the same fixed base year.* Given this desideratum of direct comparability between the revalued flows for different years, the conclusion is inevitably reached that the volume measures must be on fixed base, while the derived, or implicit, price measures must have weights which change from year to year. For this reason, it is recommended that for the annual measures, the volume measures should be Laspeyres type and the price measures should be Paasche type, which accords with existing practice in most countries.

129. When discussing the properties of Laspeyres indices above, it was pointed out that the weights inevitably become progressively outdated and less relevant with the passage of time. Moreover, the divergence between corresponding Laspeyres and Paasche indices tends to increase over time. These are standard arguments for revising the base year at regular intervals and it is recommended therefore that the base should be changed every five years starting from 1970. At the same time, it is also recommended that for comparisons between the base years themselves—1970, 1975, 1980 and so on—Laspeyres price and Paasche volume indices should also be calculated by revaluing the input-output table for the earlier year at the prices of the later year, as well as vice versa. This would make it possible to compute Fisher's index for comparisons between base years if desired. Very long term comparisons would have to be made by linking together the indices connecting the base years themselves. For reasons given in paragraph 127 it would not be possible, therefore, to present mutually consistent time series of accounts at constant prices running continuously for periods longer than five years.

Recommended procedures for the system of integrated price and volume measures

130. In the light of the previous discussion, it is possible to put forward specific proposals for the system of price and volume measures linked to the ESA. Two sets of proposals need to be presented to take account of recommendations already agreed for the collection and presentation of input-output data at current prices. It is proposed to compile fairly detailed input-output tables every five years starting in 1970 and somewhat less detailed tables for the intermediate years. The system linked to the five-yearly tables will be considered first.

Five-yearly measures

131. The price volume measures calculated in conjunction with the five-yearly input-output table are intended to provide the bench mark figures on which long term measures of price and volume movements will be based.

For comparisons between the five-yearly tables the following proposals are made:

(1) An integrated system of Laspeyres volume indices for all flows of goods and services should be established by revaluing the flows

of year $t + 5$ at the prices of year t. This revaluation should preferably be accomplished by deflating the values for year $t + 5$ by Paasche type price indices based on year t, although it is recognised that the precise methodology used may have to vary from country to country and also from branch to branch, because of data availabilities.

(2) As explained in chapter I, the consistency of these volume measures should be checked by carefully examining the implicit system of integrated Paasche price indices as well as the explicit system of volume measures.

(3) An integrated system of Laspeyres price indices should also be established by revaluing the flows of goods and services in year t at the prices of year $t + 5$.

(4) The implicit system of integrated Paasche volume indices should similarly be carefully checked for consistency.

Annual measures

132. For the annual measures, it is proposed to adopt a much simpler system. The annual measures should still utilise the input-output table as the basic accounting framework within which the coherence and consistency of the measures is ensured, but it is not proposed to attempt a systematic revaluation of all items in the table. In particular, it is not proposed to revalue all the individual inter-industry flows, but merely to revalue the total intermediate input and output of each branch. This means, in effect, that it is proposed to revalue the goods and services account C 0 and the production account C 1 for each branch. *The recommendations for the annual data are specified more precisely in the following paragraphs:*

(1) For the annual figures, it is proposed to calculate a series of Laspeyres volume and Paasche price indices. This proposal implies that all the various flows of goods and services in accounts C 0 and C 1 for each branch in year n should be revalued at the prices of the base year, year 0, consistency being ensured by respecting the accounting constraints for the revalued flows in the accounts of each branch. The main consistency check occurs in account C 0 which balances by definition, and it is in this account that statistics of total output and imports have to be reconciled with expenditure statistics, branch by branch.

(2) The base year for the annual series will be 1970 and then subsequently revised every five years to coincide with the much more detailed system of price and volume measures to be compiled at five-yearly intervals.

(3) Changes in the real product of each branch should, in principle, be measured by changes in value added at constant prices but these require reliable estimates of changes in the intermediate consumption of each branch at constant prices as well as of changes in the total output of each branch at constant prices. In practice, better estimates of changes in real product may often be obtained by using movements of total output at constant prices as a single indicator for movements of value added at constant prices. Countries may use single indicators in this way if they consider that they produce more reliable estimates.

(4) The recommended procedure for compiling the revalued account C 0 for each branch is to deflate the corresponding account at current prices by Paasche type price indices. It is recognised, however, that the precise way in which the estimates are compiled will inevitably tend to vary a great deal from country and, possibly, from branch to branch, depending on the nature of the basic statistics available.

As already stated in paragraph 127 above, in a few years it may be appropriate to re-examine the question of whether or not to employ chain indices instead of fixed base indices for the annual figures, and this question will have to be considered for data for the period 1975-80.

Supplementary statistics

133. Various supplementary statistics relating to changes in living standards, costs and productivity may be derived from the five yearly or annual figures. These will be presented in supplementary tables. Specific suggestions are given in paragraphs 62-65.

Erhebung über die Einzelhandelspreise und Verbrauchergeldparitäten - 1972

Enquête sur les prix de détail et taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation - 1972

Indagine sui prezzi al dettaglio e tassi di equivalenza del potere di acquisto al consumo - 1972

Enquête naar de Kleinhandelsprijzen en de koopkrachtpariteiten - 1972

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Einleitung

Das Statistische Amt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften hat in Zusammenarbeit mit den Statistischen Ämtern der sechs Mitgliedsländer im Oktober 1972 eine ausführliche Erhebung der Einzelhandelspreise einer beträchtlichen Zahl von Artikeln des privaten Verbrauchs durchgeführt (1).

Ziel der vorliegenden Veröffentlichung ist es, die Ergebnisse dieser Erhebung zusammenzufassen und die entsprechenden Verbrauchergeldparitäten darzustellen.

Eine ausführliche Analyse der Erhebungsergebnisse sowie die Erläuterung der dieser Arbeit zugrundeliegenden Prinzipien soll später erscheinen. Um jedoch die Tragweite der Arbeiten des Statistischen Amtes besser beurteilen zu können, seien die wichtigsten Kriterien, auf denen die Erhebung beruht, schon an dieser Stelle kurz erwähnt.

Die Preiserhebungen in der Gemeinschaft — die erste wurde im Jahre 1954 durchgeführt — liefern die Elemente zur Bestimmung des Niveaus der Konsumgüterpreise in den Mitgliedsländern; sie ermöglichen die Berechnung der Verbrauchergeldparitäten, die für einen Vergleich der Realeinkommen der Arbeitnehmer in der Gemeinschaft erforderlich sind.

Darüber hinaus vermitteln die Erhebungen bestimmte Daten zur Berechnung der Währungsparitäten, die für den Vergleich des Bruttoinlandsprodukts der Mitgliedsländer und für die Untersuchung des Konjunktur- und Wettbewerbsproblems im Rahmen der Handelspolitik herangezogen werden.

Erhebung über die Einzelhandelspreise

Die Erhebung der Einzelhandelspreise, die sich auf eine gemeinsame Liste von etwa 500 Grundartikeln erstreckt, wurde im Oktober 1972 durchgeführt.

(1) In Belgien wurde die Erhebung vom Wirtschaftsministerium in Zusammenarbeit mit dem „Institut National de Statistique" durchgeführt.

Introduction

L'Office statistique des Communautés Européennes, en collaboration avec les Instituts de statistique des six pays membres (1), a effectué en octobre 1972 une grande enquête sur les prix de détail d'un nombre important d'articles de la consommation privée.

La présente publication a pour propos de donner les résultats sommaires de cette enquête et les taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat correspondants.

Une analyse détaillée des résultats de l'enquête et l'exposé des principes retenus pour ce travail feront l'objet d'une étude ultérieure. D'ores et déjà cependant, dans le but de permettre une meilleure estimation de la portée des travaux de l'Office statistique, les principaux critères qui sont à la base de l'enquête sont rappelés brièvement ici.

Les enquêtes des prix communautaires — dont la première remonte à l'année 1954 — fournissent les éléments permettant de déterminer le niveau des prix à la consommation des pays membres; elles permettent le calcul de taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation nécessaires pour comparer les revenus réels des travailleurs de la Communauté.

En outre, ces enquêtes donnent un certain nombre d'éléments utilisés pour le calcul de parités monétaires destinés à comparer le Produit intérieur brut des pays membres et à étudier le problème concurrentiel dans le cadre de la politique commerciale.

Enquête sur les prix de détail

L'enquête sur les prix de détail porte sur une liste d'environ 500 articles élémentaires; elle a été effectuée au cours du mois d'octobre 1972.

(1) En Belgique, l'enquête a été effectuée par les Services du Ministère des Affaires économiques en collaboration avec l'Institut National de Statistique.

Introduzione

L'Istituto statistico delle Comunità europee, in collaborazione con gli Istituti di statistica dei sei paesi membri (1) ha effettuato nell'ottobre 1972 un'indagine a grande raggio sui prezzi al dettaglio di un numero considerevole di articoli del consumo privato.

La presente relazione si propone di illustrare, in modo sommario, i risultati di detta indagine nonchè i tassi di equivalenza del potere di acquisto corrispondenti.

Una analisi dettagliata dei risultati dell'indagine e l'esposizione dei principi impiegati per questo lavoro saranno oggetto di uno studio ulteriore. Tuttavia, al fine di consentire una migliore valutazione della portata dei lavori dell'Istituto statistico in questa sede, vengono menzionati brevemente fin da ora i principali criteri cui l'indagine si ispira.

Le indagini dei prezzi comunitari — di cui la prima risale al 1954 — forniscono gli elementi che consentono di determinare il livello dei prezzi al consumo dei paesi membri; esse consentono altresì il calcolo di tassi di equivalenza del potere di acquisto al consumo necessari per il confronto dei redditi reali dei lavoratori della Comunità.

Queste indagini forniscono inoltre un certo numero di elementi, utilizzati per il calcolo di parità monetarie con cui confrontare il prodotto nazionale lordo dei paesi membri e studiare il problema della concorrenza nel quadro della politica commerciale.

Indagine sui prezzi al dettaglio

L'indagine sui prezzi al dettaglio comprende un ventaglio di circa 500 articoli elementari; essa è stata effettuata nell'ottobre 1972.

(1) In Belgio l'indagine è stata effettuata dai Servizi del Ministero degli Affari economici in collaborazione con l'Istituto Nazionale di Statistica.

Inleiding

In oktober 1972 heeft het Bureau voor de Statistiek der Europese Gemeenschappen in samenwerking met de Bureaus voor de Statistiek der zes Lid-Staten (1) een uitvoerige enquête gehouden naar de kleinhandelsprijzen van een groot aantal artikelen bestemd voor particulier verbruik.

In deze publikatie zijn de summiere resultaten van deze enquête en de overeenkomstige koopkrachtpariteiten opgenomen.

Een latere studie zal zijn gewijd aan een gedetailleerde analyse van de resultaten van de enquête en aan een uiteenzetting van de hierbij geldende principes. Om evenwel een beter idee te geven van de omvang van het werk van het Bureau voor de Statistiek willen wij reeds thans een korte samenvatting geven van de voornaamste criteria die aan de enquête ten grondslag liggen.

De enquêtes naar de prijzen in de Gemeenschap — waarvan de eerste reeds in 1954 werd gehouden — verschaffen de gegevens met behulp waarvan het niveau van de kleinhandelsprijzen in de Lid-Staten kan worden vastgesteld. Aan de hand van deze gegevens worden voorts de koopkrachtpariteiten berekend, die nodig zijn voor een vergelijking van de reële inkomens van de werknemers van de Gemeenschap.

Bovendien leveren deze enquêtes een aantal gegevens op, die worden gebruikt voor de berekening van de muntpariteiten die bestemd zijn voor een vergelijking van het bruto nationaal produkt der Lid-Staten en voor de bestudering van de concurrentieverhoudingen in het kader van de handelspolitiek.

Enquête naar de kleinhandelsprijzen

De enquête naar de kleinhandelsprijzen heeft betrekking op een lijst van ongeveer 500 basisartikelen. Zij werd in de loop van de maand oktober 1972 uitgevoerd.

(1) In België werd de enquête uitgevoerd door de Diensten van het Ministerie van Economische Zaken in samenwerking met het Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek.

Die Liste dieser Artikel wurde auf der Grundlage einer genauen und kodifizierten Nomenklatur der Verbrauchsfunktionen aufgestellt. Die beachtlichen Arbeiten des SAEG zur Harmonisierung der volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnung der sechs Mitgliedsländer haben es ermöglicht, vom „ESVG" (Europäisches System der volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnung), der europäischen Fassung des SNA (System of National Accounts) der UNO, auszugehen. Der Grad der Repräsentativität der Artikelliste konnte damit systematisch untersucht werden.

La liste de ces articles a été établie dans le cadre d'une nomenclature précise et chiffrée des fonctions de consommation. Les travaux importants d'harmonisation effectués par l'OSCE à l'égard de la comptabilité nationale des six pays membres ont permis, au départ, d'utiliser le « SEC » (Système Européen de Comptes Économiques Intégrés), version européenne du « SCN » (Symstème révisé de Comptabilité nationale des Nations unies). Le contrôle de la représentativité de la liste d'articles a donc pu être fait de façon systématique.

Innerhalb jeder Verbrauchsfunktion (3-Steller im ESVG) konnte dank der Mitarbeit der nationalen statistischen Ämter eine weitere Unterteilung vorgenommen werden, die zur Liste der sechsstellig ausgewiesenen Grundartikel führte.

A l'intérieur de chaque fonction de consommation (SEC à trois chiffres) il a été possible, grâce à la collaboration des Instituts nationaux de Statistique, d'établir une ventilation plus fine qui aboutissait à la liste des articles élémentaires, codifiés selon une nomenclature à six chiffres.

Das Problem der Repräsentativität der Artikel innerhalb der einzelnen Gruppen und Untergruppen wurde indessen jeweils empirisch gelöst. Das SAEG wird dieses Problem im Zuge der nächsten Arbeiten näher untersuchen. Zu bemerken wäre, daß die relative Homogeneität der Wirtschaftssysteme der sechs Mitgliedsländer das SAEG veranlaßt hat, den Grundsatz einer gemeinsamen Artikelliste zu akzeptieren.

Le problème de la représentativité des articles à l'intérieur des groupes et des sous-groupes a été toutefois résolu de façon empirique et l'Office envisage d'approfondir ce problème lors des prochains travaux. A signaler que la relative homogénéité des systèmes économiques des six pays membres a conduit l'Office à accepter le principe d'une liste d'articles commune.

Die Liste der erfaßten Artikel gliedert sich in zwei klar zu unterscheidende Teile :

1) Artikel für den laufenden Verbrauch, die vom Handel angeboten werden;
2) Güter besonderer Art, wie elektrische Haushaltsgeräte, Dienstleistungen, Mieten, usw...

La liste des articles recensés se divise en deux parties distinctes :

1) articles de consommation courante que l'on trouve dans les magasins et les centres commerciaux;
2) articles de caractère particulier, tels que les électroménagers, les services, les loyers, etc.

Die Artikel der zweiten Gruppe wurden von den nationalen statistischen Ämtern in ihren Ländern erfaßt, während die der ersten von multinationalen Teams nach einem Verfahren erhoben wurden, das den streng vergleichbaren Charakter der Basisartikel gewährleistet.

Les articles du deuxième groupe ont fait l'objet d'un relevé national effectué par les Instituts nationaux de statistique. Par contre, les articles du premier groupe ont été recensés par des équipes multinationales selon un système garantissant le caractère strictement comparable des articles élémentaires.

Bei internationalen Erhebungen ist nämlich die Vergleichbarkeit der Artikel grundlegendes Erfordernis und wesentliche Voraussetzung für einen brauchbaren Vergleich der Preisniveaus der verschiedenen Länder.

En effet, dans le cadre des enquêtes internationales, la comparabilité des articles représente un des éléments essentiels pour une comparaison valable des niveaux des prix des différents pays.

Das Statistische Amt hat zusammen mit der Arbeitsgruppe „Preisstatistik" eine Erhebungsmethode entwickelt, die eine kollektive Verantwortlichkeit schafft, gerade dadurch die Vergleichbarkeit sichert und somit

L'Office statistique, en collaboration avec le groupe de travail « Statistiques de prix », a mis au point une méthode de relevé qui, tout en créant une responsabilité collective, assure précisément le caractère compara-

L'elenco di tali articoli è stato elaborato nel quadro di una nomenclatura precisa e codificata delle funzioni di consumo. I rilevanti lavori di armonizzazione svolti dall'ISCE nel campo della contabilità nazionale dei sei paesi membri, hanno consentito di utilizzare il « SEC » (Sistema Europeo di Conti Economici Integrati), versione europea del « SCN » (Sistema riveduto di Contabilità nazionale delle Nazioni-Unite). È stato perciò possibile eseguire in modo sistematico il controllo della rappresentatività dell'elenco degli articoli.

All'interno di ciascuna funzione di consumo (SEC a tre cifre) è stato possibile, grazie alla collaborazione degli Istituti Nazionali di Statistica, realizzare una distribuzione più dettagliata sfociante nell'elenco degli articoli elementari, codificati secondo una nomenclatura e sei cifre.

Il problema della rappresentatività degli articoli all'interno dei gruppi e dei sottogruppi è stato tuttavia risolto in modo empirico e l'Istituto intende approfondire questo problema nel corso dei prossimi lavori. È da segnalare che la relativa omogeneità dei sistemi economici dei sei paesi membri ha indotto l'Istituto ad adottare il principio di un elenco comune di articoli.

L'elenco degli articoli considerati si divide in due parti distinte :

1° articoli di consumo corrente reperibili nei negozi e nei centri commerciali;

2° articoli di carattere particolare, quali ellettrodomestici, affitti ecc...

Gli articoli del secondo gruppo sono stati oggetto di una rilevazione nazionale, eseguita dagli Istituti nazionali di statistica. Per contro, gli articoli di cui al primo punto sono stati rilevati da gruppi multinazionali, secondo un sistema che garantisce il carattere strettamente comparabile degli articoli elementari.

Infatti, nel quadro delle indagini internazionali, la comparabilità degli articoli rappresenta uno degli elementi essenziali per un valido raffronto dei livelli dei prezzi dei vari paesi.

L'Istituto statistico, in collaborazione con il gruppo di lavoro « Statistiche dei prezzi », ha messo a punto un metodo di rilevazione che, da un lato crea una responsabilità collettiva, e dall'altro garantisce il carattere

De lijst van deze artikelen werd opgesteld aan de hand van een nauwkeurig omschreven quantitatieve nomenclatuur van de consumptiefuncties. Het Bureau voor de Statistiek der Europese Gemeenschappen heeft belangrijk werk verricht op het gebied van de harmonisering van de nationale boekhoudingen van de zes Lid-Staten, waardoor aanvankelijk gebruik kon worden gemaakt van het Europees Stelsel van geïntegreerde nationale Rekeningen (SEC), een Europese versie van het Herziene Stelsel van nationale Boekhoudingen der Verenigde Naties (SCN). Er is derhalve een systematische controle van de representativiteit van de artikelenlijst mogelijk geweest.

De consumptiefuncties (SEC met drie cijfers) konden, dank zij de medewerking van de Nationale Bureaus voor de Statistiek, verder worden onderverdeeld, met als resultaat de lijst van basisartikelen, ingedeeld volgens een nomenclatuur met zes cijfers.

De representativiteit van de artikelen binnen de groepen en subgroepen is evenwel empirisch vastgesteld. Het Bureau voor de Statistiek der Europese Gemeenschappen is voornemens binnen afzienbare tijd nader op dit probleem in te gaan. Er zij op gewezen dat de relatieve homogeniteit van de economische stelsels van de zes Lid-Staten voor het Bureau voor de Statistiek der Europese Gemeenschappen aanleiding is geweest zich te houden aan het principe van één gemeenschappelijke lijst van artikelen.

De lijst van onder de enquête vallende artikelen bestaat uit twee delen :

1° gangbare consumptiegoederen die worden gevoerd door winkels en warenhuizen;

2° artikelen van bijzondere aard zoals elektrische huishoudelijke apparaten, diensten, huren, enz.

De artikelen van de tweede groep waren onderwerp van een nationale enquête, verricht door de Nationale Bureaus voor de Statistiek. De artikelen van de eerste groep daarentegen werden opgenomen door groepen enquêteurs van verschillende landen en wel zodanig dat het strikt vergelijkbare karakter van de basisartikelen was gewaarborgd.

Bij internationale enquêtes is de vergelijkbaarheid van de artikelen namelijk een essentiële factor voor een deugdelijke vergelijking van het prijsniveau in de verschillende landen.

Het Bureau voor de Statistiek heeft in samenwerking met de werkgroep „Prijsstatistieken" een enquêtemethode ontworpen die, bij collectieve verantwoordelijkheid, de vergelijkbaarheid garandeert en de moge-

vermeidet, daß die Erhebungen mit systematischen Verzerrungen behaftet sind.

Die Erfahrung hat nämlich gezeigt, daß die von einzelstaatlichen Erhebungsteams unabhängig voneinander vorgenommenen Erhebungen auch bei optimalen Arbeitsbedingungen im internationalen Vergleich zu beträchtlichen Abweichungen führen konnten. Anders ausgedrückt : das Verfahren der selbständigen Erhebungen hat sich trotz der Bemühungen der nationalen Befrager um eine korrekte Anwendung der gemeinsamen Definitionen als mangelhaft erwiesen, weil es eine ausreichende Kontrolle einer der wichtigsten Phasen der Untersuchung, nämlich der Erfassung der Preise selbst, nicht gewährleistete.

Die Erhebung vom Oktober 1972 ist deshalb in jedem Land von multinationalen Teams aus Erhebern des Gastlandes und zweier Nachbarländer durchgeführt worden, wobei das Statistische Amt als Koordinator wirkte.

Auf diese Weise wurde eine wechselseitige Abhängigkeit zwischen den verschiedenen Erhebungen geschaffen, die dann zu einer durch die ständige Anwesenheit der Sachverständigen des Statistischen Amts bestätigten Gemeinschaftsverantwortlichkeit führte.

Da ein solches Verfahren beträchtlichen Aufwand erfordert, ließ es sich nicht auf einen sehr großen Erhebungsbereich anwenden und die Erhebung 1972 beschränkte sich deshalb auf die Hauptstädte der sechs Mitgliedsländer. Die einzelstaatlichen Dokumentationen sowie die Ergebnisse der in größerem geographischen Maßstab durchgeführten früheren Gemeinschaftserhebungen bilden die Grundlage für die Hochrechnung der hauptstädtischen Daten auf das Gesamtland.

Als Anlagesind die Durchschnittsergebnisse der Preiserhebung in Landeswährung für die Hauptstädte aufgeführt.

Verbrauchergeldparitäten (VGP)

Die Dokumentation in Anlage 1 bildet die Grundlage für die Berechnung der VGP.

Der Begriff VGP ist an sich äußerst einfach : er gibt in seiner elementaren Form das Verhältnis der Durchschnittspreise für einen bestimmten Artikel wieder.

ble et exclut la possibilité d'affecter les relevés de distorsions systématiques.

Même lorsque les conditions de travail étaient les meilleures, l'expérience a prouvé en effet que les relevés effectués de façon indépendante par des équipes d'enquêteurs nationaux, pouvaient conduire, lors de la comparaison internationale, à des biais importants. En d'autres termes, la méthode des relevés indépendants, en dépit des efforts des enquêteurs nationaux pour appliquer correctement les définitions communautaires, s'est révélée imparfaite car elle n'assurait pas un contrôle suffisant d'une des phases les plus importantes de l'enquête, le relevé des prix.

Le relevé du mois d'octobre 1972 a donc été exécuté dans chaque pays par des équipes multinationales constituées par les enquêteurs du pays hôte et par les enquêteurs des deux pays limitrophes, l'Office statistique demeurant présent en tant que coordinateur.

De cette manière, cette méthode créait une interdépendance entre les divers relevés qui aboutissait à une responsabilité communautaire, sanctionnée par la présence constante des experts de l'Office statistique. L'importance d'une telle opération ne permettait pas son application à un champ d'enquête très étendu.

C'est la raison pour laquelle l'enquête de 1972 a été limitée aux seules capitales des six pays membres. La documentation nationale de même que les résultats des précédentes enquêtes communautaires réalisées sur une plus vaste échelle géographique ont fourni les éléments pour l'extrapolation des données des capitales à l'ensemble du pays.

L'annexe donne les résultats moyens de l'enquête prix relative aux capitales, exprimés en monnaies nationales.

Taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation (TEPAC)

La documentation de l'annexe 1 constitue la base pour le calcul des TEPAC.

La notion de TEPAC en soi est extrêmement simple : elle représente, dans sa forme élémentaire, les rapports des prix moyens d'un article déterminé. Il y a donc à

comparabile ed esclude la possibilità di introdurre nelle rilevazioni distorsioni sistematiche.

L'esperienza ha dimostrato infatti, che anche quando le condizioni di lavoro si presentavano ottimali, le rilevazioni effettuate in modo indipendente da gruppi di rilevatori nazionali, potevano portare, in fase di raffronto internazionale, a considerevoli divergenze. In altri termini, il metodo delle rilevazioni indipendenti è risultato, malgrado gli sforzi dei rilevatori nazionali per applicare correttamente le definizioni comunitarie, imperfetto poichè non garantiva un sufficiente controllo di una delle fasi più importanti dell'indagine, la rilevazione dei prezzi.

La rilevazione dell'ottobre 1972 è stata quindi svolta, in ciascun paese, da gruppi multinazionali, composti dai rilevatori del paese ospitante e dai rilevatori dei due paesi limitrofi, con l'intervento dell'Istituto statistico in qualità di coordinatore.

Detto metodo, creava una interdipendenza fra le varie rilevazioni, e portava ad una responsabilità comunitaria, sanzionata dalla costante presenza degli esperti dell'Istituto statistico.

L'importanza di una siffatta operazione non ne consentiva l'applicazione a un campo di indagine molto ampio. È questo il motivo per cui l'indagine del 1972 è stata limitata alle sole capitali dei sei paesi membri. La documentazione nazionale, nonchè i risultati delle precedenti indagini comunitarie svolte su una più vasta area geografica, hanno fornito gli elementi per la estrapolazione dei dati delle capitali all'intero paese.

L'allegato fornisce i risultati medi, espressi in monete nazionali, dell'indagine relativa alle capitali.

Tassi di equivalenza del potere di acquisto al consumo (TEPAC)

La documentazione dell'allegato 1 costituisce la base per il calcolo dei TEPAC.

Di per sè la nozione di TEPAC è estremamente semplice : essa rappresenta, nella sua forma elementare, i rapporti dei prezzi medi di un determinato articolo.

lijkheid van een stelselmatige vervalsing van de enquête uitsluit.

Gebleken is namelijk dat zelfs onder de gunstigste omstandigheden de door nationale groepen enquêteurs onafhankelijk van elkaar opgenomen prijzen bij de internationale vergelijking soms aanzienlijke afwijkingen te zien gaven. Met andere woorden, de methode waarbij de prijzen door de diverse landen onafhankelijk van elkaar werden opgenomen, is, niettegenstaande de door de nationale enquêteurs betoonde zorgvuldigheid om de communautaire definities correct toe te passen, ontoereikend gebleken, aangezien daarbij één van de belangrijkste fasen van de enquête, namelijk het opnemen der prijzen, niet voldoende in de hand werd gehouden.

De prijsopneming in de maand oktober 1972 werd derhalve in elk der Lid-Staten uitgevoerd door groepen enquêteurs uit verschillende Lid-Staten. Deze groepen bestonden uit enquêteurs van het gastland en van twee aangrenzende landen terwijl het Bureau voor de Statistiek ten behoeve van de coördinatie eveneens in de groep was vertegenwoordigd.

Aldus ontstond door deze methode een onderlinge afhankelijkheid tussen de verschillende prijsopnemingen waaruit een communautaire verantwoordelijkheid voortvloeide, bekrachtigd door de constante aanwezigheid van de deskundigen van het Bureau voor de Statistiek.

De omvang van deze operatie vormde echter een beletsel voor de toepassing ervan op een uitgestrekt enquêtegebied. Daarom werd de enquête 1972 beperkt tot de hoofdsteden van de zes Lid-Staten. De nationale documentatie alsmede de resultaten van de vorige communautaire enquêtes, die zich geografisch over een groter gebied uitstrekten, hebben de elementen verschaft voor het extrapoleren van de gegevens van de hoofdsteden voor het gehele land.

In de bijlage zijn de gemiddelde resultaten opgenomen van de prijsenquête in de hoofdsteden, uitgedrukt in nationale munt.

Koopkrachtpariteiten

De documentatie van bijlage 1 vormt de basis voor de berekening van de koopkrachtpariteiten.

Het begrip „koopkrachtpariteiten" drukt in zijn elementaire betekenis eenvoudig de verhouding uit tussen de gemiddelde prijzen van een bepaald artikel. Feitelijk

Es gibt also grundsätzlich ebensoviele elementare Paritäten wie Artikel, wobei das Verhältnis für jeweils ein Länderpaar berechnet wird.

Die Verbrauchergeldparität insgesamt wird nach der Formel von Fisher, d.h. je Länderpaar mittels des geometrischen Durchschnitts beider Indices und gegenseitiger Verwendung beider Wägungsschemata berechnet.

Es wird darauf hingewiesen, daß die zur Berechnung der VGP verwendeten Wägungsschemata ebenfalls aus den Arbeiten des Amtes an der volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnung abgeleitet wurden. Die Unterteilung der Nomenklatur in 6-Steller wurde auf Länderebene von den Sachverständigen der nationalen statistischen Ämter vorgenommen.

Ein verfeinertes Berechnungsverfahren, nach seinem Autor als „Methode Van IJzeren" bezeichnet, wird bei der endgültigen Veröffentlichung benützt werden. Diese Methode, die die Transitivität der Ergebnisse sicherstellt, vereinfacht beträchtlich die Auslegung und die Darstellung der Angaben (1).

Wie bereits erwähnt, beabsichtigt das Statistische Amt, in einer demnächst erscheinenden Untersuchung zahlreiche Einzelheiten über die Preiserhebung und die VGP zu veröffentlichen. Ihr wird insbesondere eine vollständige Dokumentation über die elementaren VGP, aufgeschlüsselt nach Artikeluntergruppen, zu entnehmen sein.

Im vorliegenden Bericht werden nur die globalen VGP, aufgeschlüsselt nach großen Artikelgruppen (die Ein-Steller der verwendeten Systematik) nachgewiesen.

Aus Vereinfachungsgründen erschien es zweckmäßig, die Veröffentlichung auf die VGP für das gesamte Land zu beschränken, für welche die Hochrechnung auf der Grundlage der großen Artikelgruppen vorgenommen wurde. Die Koeffizienten zur Hochrechnung wurden von den Ländern zur Verfügung gestellt. Für Belgien wurden sie vom Amt auf der Grundlage der Preiserhebung 1970 berechnet. Diese Ergebnisse haben entsprechend nur einen allgemeinen indikativen Wert, der bei den nächsten Erhebungen präzisiert werden muß.

la base autant de parités élémentaires que d'articles, les rapports étant établis pour chaque couple de pays.

Le TEPAC global est calculé suivant la formule de Fisher, en prenant la moyenne géométrique des deux indices, calculés avec le double système de pondération, par couple de pays.

A signaler que les schémas de pondération utilisés pour le calcul des TEPAC ont été également établis en partant des travaux effectués dans le cadre de la comptabilité nationale. La subdivision dans le cadre de la nomenclature à six chiffres a été élaborée au niveau national par les experts des Instituts nationaux de Statistique.

Un système de calcul plus raffiné, appelé du nom de son auteur la méthode Van IJzeren, sera appliqué lors de la publication définitive. Cette méthode, en assurant aux résultats le caractère transitif, simplifie considérablement l'interprétation et la présentation des données. (1)

Comme déjà signalé, l'Office statistique envisage de publier dans une prochaine étude un grand nombre de détails relatifs à l'enquête prix et aux TEPAC. En particulier, on pourra y trouver la documentation complète concernant les TEPAC élémentaires et par sous-groupes d'articles.

La note présente se limite à indiquer les TEPAC globaux et par grands groupes d'articles (à 1 chiffre de la nomenclature utilisée).

Dans le but de simplifier, il a paru utile de limiter la publication aux TEPAC de l'ensemble du pays, l'extrapolation étant faite en partant des TEPAC des capitales. Les coefficients d'extrapolation ont été fournis par les pays; pour la Belgique, ces coefficients ont été calculés par l'Office sur la base de l'enquête prix de 1970. Ces résultats ont donc une valeur indicative générale qui devra être précisée lors des prochaines enquêtes.

(1) Vgl. "Three methods of comparing the purchasing power of currencies", Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Statistical Studies, N. 7, Dezember 1956.

SAEG „Realeinkommen EGKS 1954-1958", Sozialstatistik Nr. 2/1960.

(1) Cfr. « Three methods of comparing the purchasing power of currencies », Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Statistical Studies, N. 7, dicembre 1956.

OSCE « Revenus réels CECA 1954-1958 » Statistiques sociales n° 2-1960.

Alla base esistono quindi tante parità elementari quanti gli articoli, i rapporti essendo fissati per ciascuna coppia di paesi.

Il TEPAC complessivo è calcolato secondo la formula di Fisher, prendendo la media geometrica dei due indici, calcolati con il doppio sistema di ponderazione, per coppie di paesi.

È da segnalare che gli schemi di ponderazione impiegati per il calcolo dei TEPAC sono stati del pari fissati partendo dai lavori effettuati nel quadro della contabilità nazionale. La suddivisione nel quadro della nomenclatura a sei cifre è stata elaborata a livello nazionale dagli esperti degli Istituti nazionali di Statistica.

In occasione della pubblicazione definitiva verrà applicato un sistema di calcolo più raffinato, chiamato metodo Van IJzeren, dal nome del suo autore. Tale metodo, garantendo ai risultati il carattere transitivo, semplifica considerevolmente l'interpretazione e la presentazione dei dati (1).

Come già annunciato, l'Istituto statistico si propone di pubblicare, in un prossimo studio, i dettagli relativi all'indagine prezzi e ai TEPAC. Vi si potrà trovare in particolare la documentazione completa relativa ai TEPAC elementari e ripartita per sottogruppi di articoli.

La presente relazione si limita a indicare i TEPAC complessivi e per grandi gruppi di articoli (a una cifra della nomenclatura impiegata).

Nell'intento di semplificare, è sembrato utile limitare la pubblicazione ai TEPAC dell'insieme del paese estrapolando a partire dai TEPAC delle capitali. I coefficienti di estrapolazione sono stati forniti dai vari paesi; per il Belgio tali coefficienti sono stati calcolati dall'ISCE sulla base dell'indagine prezzi del 1970. I risultati presentano quindi un valore indicativo generale, che dovrà essere precisato in occasione delle prossime indagini.

(1) Cfr : « Three methods of comparing the purchasing power of currencies », Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Statistical Studies N° 7, dicembre 1956.

ISCE : « Redditi reali CECA 1954-1958 » Statistiche sociali n° 2-1960.

zijn er dus evenveel basispariteiten als artikelen; de verhoudingen worden telkens per twee landen vastgesteld.

De globale koopkrachtpariteit wordt volgens de formule van Fisher berekend door het meetkundig gemiddelde te nemen van de twee indexcijfers, berekend volgens de dubbele weging, per twee landen.

Er zij op gewezen dat de wegingschema's die voor de berekening van de koopkrachtpariteiten zijn gebruikt, eveneens zijn opgesteld op basis van de werkzaamheden verricht in het kader van de nationale boekhoudingen. De onderverdelingen in het kader van de nomenclatuur met zes cijfers werd op nationaal niveau uitgewerkt door de deskundigen van de Nationale Bureaus voor de Statistiek.

Bij de definitieve publikatie zal een meer verfijnde berekeningsmethode worden toegepast, die naar de naam van de geestelijke vader ervan de methode Van IJzeren wordt genoemd. Deze methode, waarbij de resultaten hun overdraagbare karakter behouden, vereenvoudigt de interpretatie en de presentatie van de gegevens aanzienlijk (1).

Zoals reeds werd opgemerkt, is het Bureau voor de Statistiek voornemens binnen afzienbare tijd een groot aantal details betreffende de prijzenenquête en de koopkrachtpariteiten te publiceren. In het bijzonder zal men in deze studie de volledige documentatie betreffende de basispariteiten en de pariteiten per subgroep van artikelen kunnen aantreffen.

In het onderhavige memorandum worden slechts de globale koopkrachtpariteiten en die per hoofdgroep van artikelen (met 1 cijfer van de gebruikte nomenclatuur) vermeld.

Het werd beter geoordeeld de publikatie eenvoudigheidshalve te beperken tot de koopkrachtpariteiten voor het gehele land; bij de extrapolatie werd uitgegaan van de pariteiten der hoofdsteden. De extrapolatie-coëfficiënten zijn door de landen verschaft; voor België zijn deze coëfficiënten door het Bureau voor de Statistiek der Europese Gemeenschappen berekend op basis van de prijsenquête 1970. Deze resultaten hebben dus een algemene indicatieve waarde, die bij de komende enquêtes zal moeten worden gepreciseerd.

(1) Vgl. „Three methods of comparing the purchasing power of currencies", Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Statistical Studies, Nr 7, december 1956.

Bureau voor de Statistiek der Europese Gemeenschappen „Revenus réels CECA 1954-1958", Sociale Statistiek nr. 2-1960.

Bekanntlich haben sich für Gruppe 5 „Gesundheitspflege" besondere Schwierigkeiten ergeben, sodaß diese Gruppe bei der Berechnung der globalen VGP unberücksichtigt geblieben ist. In die Berechnung einbezogen wurden dagegen die Mieten, die nach den in den Ländern verfügbaren Unterlagen berechnet wurden. Das Amt hielt es trotz der Heterogeneität der Unterlagen für angebracht, mit Zustimmung der Arbeitsgruppe „Preisstatistik", diese Angaben in die Berechnung der VGP einzubeziehen, da die Schätzungen als vertretbar angesehen werden.

Rappelons encore que le groupe 5 « Services médicaux et dépenses pour la santé », pour lequel des difficultés particulières sont apparues, a été exclu du calcul des TEPAC globaux. Par contre, les TEPAC tiennent compte des prix des loyers calculés par les pays sur la base de la documentation nationale disponible. L'Office, tout en soulignant le caractère relativement hétérogène de la documentation, a jugé opportun, en accord avec le groupe de travail « Statistiques de Prix », d'inclure ces données dans le calcul des TEPAC, les estimations étant considérées comme acceptables.

Damit die relative Stellung der Mitgliedsländer bestimmt werden konnte, wurden die globalen VGP mit den offiziellen Wechselkursen für die Rechnungseinheit der Europäischen Gemeinschaften verglichen. Tabelle 1 enthält je Land einen Vergleich in absoluten Werten (Spalte 1) und in v.H. des amtlichen Wechselkurses (Spalte 2).

Pour pouvoir fixer la position relative des pays membres, il a été procédé à la comparaison des TEPAC globaux avec les taux de change officiels correspondant aux unités de compte des Communautés européennes. Le tableau 1 établit cette comparaison par pays en valeurs absolues (colonne 1) et en pourcentages du taux de change officiel (colonne 2).

So entsprechen z.B. 100 französische Franken bei Verwendung des offiziellen Wechselkurses 62,992 DM, erhöhen ihren Wert aber bei Anwendung der VGP auf 66,833 DM; d.h. die französischen Preise liegen global um 6 % unter den deutschen Preisen.

Ainsi, par exemple, 100 francs français, qui au taux de change officiel correspondent à 62,992 DM, augmentent leur valeur à 66,833 DM lorsqu'ils sont exprimés en TEPAC, les prix français étant globalement inférieurs de 6 % aux prix allemands.

Dieser Unterschied ist im Falle der italienischen Lira noch ausgeprägter, bei der sich 0,554 DM zum offiziellen Kurs 0,667 DM nach den VGP gegenüberstehen, wobei der Abstand eine Größenordnung von 20 % erreicht; wie im vorhergehenden Fall handelt es sich um einen Unterschied im Preisniveau, hier zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Italien.

Cet écart est encore plus important dans le cas de la lire italienne, qui passe de 0,554 DM exprimée en taux officiel, à 0,667 DM exprimée en TEPAC, atteignant une différence de l'ordre de 20 %; comme dans le cas précédent, il s'agit d'une différence de niveaux des prix, cette fois entre la République fédérale d'Allemagne et l'Italie.

Im Rahmen der Untersuchungen des SAEG und in bezug auf die in der Erhebung erfaßten Artikel läßt sich ganz allgemein feststellen :

— daß die VGP in der Bundesrepublik systematisch niedriger liegen als die entsprechenden offiziellen Wechselkurse;
— daß die VGP in Italien dagegen systematisch höher liegen als die entsprechenden offiziellen Wechselkurse;
— daß die VGP in den übrigen Ländern zwischen diesen beiden Extremen liegen, wobei Frankreich der Bundesrepublik relativ nahekommt.

Dans le cadre des études de l'OSCE et par rapport aux articles retenus par l'enquête, on constate d'une façon générale :

— que les TEPAC sont, en Allemagne fédérale, systématiquement inférieurs aux taux de change officiels correspondants;
— que, par contre, en Italie, les TEPAC sont systématiquement supérieurs aux taux de change officiels correspondants;
— que les TEPAC des autres pays se situent entre ces deux extrêmes, la France étant toutefois relativement proche de l'Allemagne.

In Tabelle 2 werden die nach großen Artikelgruppen aufgegliederten VGP mit den globalen VGP der einzelnen Länder verglichen; sie enthält, wie die Tabelle 1,

Le tableau 2 présente, par pays, les TEPAC par grands groupes d'articles, comparés aux TEPAC globaux; comme le tableau précédent, le tableau 2 est présenté

Ricordiamo ancora che il gruppo 5 « Servici medici e spese per la salute », per il quale sono emerse difficoltà particolari, è stato escluso dal calcolo dei TEPAC complessivi. Per contro, i TEPAC tengono conto dei prezzi dei canoni d'affito calcolati dai paesi sulla base della documentazione nazionale disponibile. L'Istituto, pur sottolineando il carattere relativamente eterogeneo della documentazione, ha ritenuto opportuno, in accordo con il gruppo di lavoro « Statistiche dei prezzi », includere tali dati nel calcolo dei TEPAC, considerando come accettabili le stime.

Al fine di poter fissare la posizione relativa dei paesi membri si è proceduto al raffronto dei TEPAC complessivi con i tassi di cambio ufficiali corrispondenti alle unità di conto delle Comunità europee. La tabella 1 riporta tale raffronto per paese in valori assoluti (colonna 1) ed in percentuale dei tassi di cambio ufficiale (colonna 2).

Ad esempio, 100 franchi francesi, che al tasso di cambio ufficiale corrispondono a 62,992 DM, aumentano il loro valore a 66,833 DM quando siano espressi in TEPAC, dato che i prezzi francesi sono complessivamente inferiori del 6 % ai prezzi tedeschi.

Tale scarto è ancora più accentuato nel caso della lira italiana che passa da 0,554 DM espressi al tasso ufficiale, a 0,667 DM espressi in TEPAC, raggiungendo una differenza dell'ordine del 20 %; come nel caso precedente si tratta di una differenza di livello dei prezzi, nella fattispecie fra la Repubblica federale tedesca e l'Italia.

Nel quadro degli studi dell'ISCE ed in relazione agli articoli considerati nell'indagine, si può constatare in linea di massima :

— che i TEPAC sono, in Germania (RF), sistematicamente inferiori ai tassi di cambio ufficiali corrispondenti;
— che, per contro, in Italia, i TEPAC sono sistematicamente superiori ai tassi di cambio ufficiali corrispondenti;
— che i TEPAC degli altri paesi si situano fra questi due estremi; tuttavia la Francia risulta relativamente vicina alla Germania (RF).

La tabella 2 presenta i TEPAC, ripartiti per paesi, secondo grandi gruppi di articoli, raffrontati ai TEPAC complessivi; come la tabella precedente, la tabella 2 si

Er zij op gewezen dat groep 5 „Medische verzorging en uitgaven voor de gezondheid", welke aanleiding heeft gegeven tot bepaalde moeilijkheden, van de berekening van de globale koopkrachtpariteiten is uitgesloten. Daarentegen is bij de berekening van de koopkrachtpariteiten wèl rekening gehouden met de huurprijzen, die door de landen zijn berekend op basis van de beschikbare nationale gegevens.

Hoewel het Bureau voor de Statistiek der Europese Gemeenschappen zich bewust was van het vrij heterogene karakter van deze gegevens, heeft het in overleg met de werkgroep „Prijsstatistieken" het dienstig geoordeeld deze gegevens bij de berekening van de koopkrachtpariteiten te betrekken, aangezien de schattingen als aanvaardbaar werden beschouwd.

Om de relatieve plaats van de Lid-Staten te kunnen bepalen, werden de globale koopkrachtpariteiten vergeleken met de officiële wisselkoers die voor de EMO-rekeneenheden van de Europese Gemeenschappen is vastgesteld. In tabel 1 is deze vergelijking per land in absolute waarden (kolom 1) en in een percentage van de officiële wisselkoers (kolom 2) weergegeven.

Zo stijgen bijvoorbeeld 100 Franse frank, die tegen de officiële wisselkoers overeenkomen met 62,992 DM in waarde tot 66,833 DM wanneer zij in koopkrachtpariteit worden uitgedrukt; de Franse prijzen liggen namelijk globaal 6 % lager dan de Duitse.

Dit verschil is nog groter bij de Italiaanse lire, die van 0,554 DM tegen de officiële wisselkoers stijgt, tot 0,667 DM wanneer zij in koopkrachtpariteit wordt uitgedrukt, een verschil van ongeveer 20 %. Evenals in het voorgaande geval komt dit overeen met een verschil in prijsniveau, in dit geval tussen de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland en Italië.

Uit de studies die het BSEG hierover heeft uitgevoerd blijkt dat in het algemeen, wat de in de enquête onderzochte artikelen betreft :

— de koopkrachtpariteiten in de Bondsrepubliek systematisch beneden de officiële wisselkoersen liggen ;
— daarentegen de koopkrachtpariteiten in Italië systematisch boven de overeenkomstige wisselkoersen liggen;
— de koopkrachtpariteiten van de overige landen tussen deze twee uitersten liggen, waarbij Frankrijk echter relatief dicht bij Duitsland geplaatst is.

In tabel 2 worden per land de koopkrachtpariteiten per grote groepen artikelen vergeleken met de globale koopkrachtpariteiten. Evenals de vorige tabel bevat

eine Darstellung in absoluten Werten (Spalte 1) und Prozentzahlen, wobei die VGP insgesamt gleich 100 ist (Spalte 2). Sie gestattet somit eine erste Interpretation der Ergebnisse im Rahmen einer Prüfung der verschiedenen Bestandteile der Endparität. Die Prüfung erscheint um so aufschlußreicher, als sich die Reihenfolge der Länder je nach den einzelnen Artikelgruppen beträchtlich verschiebt. Die endgültige Stellung eines bestimmten Landes im Vergleich zu den anderen Mitgliedsländern ergibt sich aus einem Durchschnitt von Elementen mit zuweilen erheblicher Streuung.

So weist beispielsweise die gesamte VGP Deutschland/Frankreich, für die eine Abweichung von etwa 6 % gegenüber den Wechselkursen festzustellen ist, auf der Ebene der VGP nach großen Gruppen Abstände auf, die in den extremen Fällen 13 % für Gruppe 3 (Bruttomieten, Elektrizität, Gas und Brennstoffe) und — 21 % für Gruppe 7 (Unterhaltung, Erholung, Bildung und Kultur) erreichen.

Betont sei allerdings, daß die Interpretation dieser Ergebnisse gewisser Vorbehalte bedarf, da die Repräsentativität innerhalb der Artikelgruppen nicht homogen ist.

Werden diese Angaben lediglich als Hinweise für Tendenzen betrachtet, so lassen sich daraus durchaus interessante Schlußfolgerungen ziehen.

Wie bereits erwähnt, liegen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland die VGP der Gruppe 7 (Unterhaltung, Erholung, Bildung und Kultur) und der Gruppe 2 (Bekleidung und Schuhe) außerordentlich niedrig im Vergleich mit den Gesamt-VGP, während sie in der Gruppe 3 (Bruttomieten, Elektrizität, Gas und Brennstoffe) relativ hoch sind.

In Frankreich dagegen liegen die VGP der Gruppe 7 (Unterhaltung, Erholung, Bildung und Kultur) und der Gruppe 2 (Bekleidung und Schuhe) ganz oben, während die VGP der Gruppe 1 (Nahrungsmittel, Getränke und Tabakwaren) systematisch unter den Gesamt-VGP liegen.

Diese letzte Artikelgruppe steht in Italien sehr hoch, während Gruppe 3 (Bruttomieten, Heizung und Beleuchtung) im allgemeinen unter den Gesamt-VGP liegt. Die Niederlande stehen auf der gleichen Ebene wie Italien in Bezug auf Gruppe 3, während für die Gruppe 8 (sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen : Körperpflege, Gast- und Beherbergungsstätten usw.) die VGP dort besonders hoch sind.

In Belgien schließlich liegen die VGP sehr hoch für die Gruppe 2 (Bekleidung und Schuhe) und Gruppe 4

en valeurs absolues (colonne 1) et en pourcentages (colonne 2) le 100 étant le TEPAC total; il permet donc une première interprétation des résultats à travers l'examen des divers éléments qui composent la parité finale. Cet examen paraît d'autant plus intéressant que la position des pays varie de façon considérable suivant les grands groupes d'articles. La situation finale d'un pays déterminé, par rapport aux autres pays membres, représente une moyenne d'éléments dont la dispersion est parfois importante.

Ainsi, par exemple, le TEPAC global Allemagne/France, pour lequel on constate une différence de l'ordre de 6 % par rapport aux taux de change respectifs, présente au niveau des TEPAC par grands groupes des écarts qui atteignent dans les cas extrêmes 13 % pour le groupe 3 (loyer brut, chauffage et éclairage) et — 21 % pour le groupe 7 (loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture).

Toutefois, il y a lieu de souligner que l'interprétation de ces résultats doit être assortie de certaines réserves, la représentativité à l'intérieur des groupes d'articles n'étant pas homogène.

Si l'on considère donc ces renseignements comme des indicateurs de tendances, on peut tirer certaines conclusions qui ne manquent pas d'intérêt.

En République fédérale d'Allemagne, comme déjà signalé, les TEPAC relatifs au groupe 7 (loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture) et au groupe 2 (articles d'habillement et chaussures) sont, par rapport aux TEPAC globaux, particulièrement bas, tandis qu'ils sont relativement élevés pour le groupe 3 (loyer brut, chauffage et éclairage).

En France, par contre, les TEPAC les plus élevés correspondent au groupe 7 (loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture) et au groupe 2 (articles d'habillement et chaussures) tandis que les TEPAC du groupe 1 (produits alimentaires, boissons, tabac) sont systématiquement inférieurs aux TEPAC globaux.

Ce dernier groupe présente un niveau élevé en Italie alors que le groupe 3 (loyer brut, chauffage et éclairage) est généralement inférieur aux TEPAC globaux. Les Pays-Bas s'alignent sur la position italienne en ce qui concerne le groupe 3, tandis qu'ils présentent des TEPAC particulièrement élevés pour le groupe 8 (autres biens et services).

Finalement, la Belgique présente des TEPAC élevés pour le groupe 2 (articles d'habillement et chaussures)

presenta in valori assoluti (colonna 1) ed in percentuale (colonna 2), considerando 100 il TEPAC complessivo; esso consente dunque una prima interpretazione dei risultati mediante l'esame dei vari elementi che compongono la parità finale. Tale esame sembra tanto più interessante in quanto la posizione dei paesi varia in modo ragguardevole a seconda dei grandi gruppi di articoli. La situazione finale di un determinato paese, rispetto agli altri paesi membri, rappresenta una media di elementi la cui dispersione è talvolta importante.

Così, ad esempio, il TEPAC complessivo Germania/Francia, per il quale si constata una differenza dell'ordine del 6 % rispetto ai tassi di cambio rispettivi, presenta, a livello dei TEPAC per grandi gruppi, scarti che raggiungono nei casi estremi il 13 % per il gruppo 3 (Affitto, riscaldamento e illuminazione) ed il — 21 % per il gruppo 7 (Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura).

Tuttavia è opportuno sottolineare che l'interpretazione di tali risultati non deve andare disgiunta da certe riserve poichè la rappresentatività all'interno dei gruppi di articoli non è omogenea.

Ciò premesso, qualora si considerino tali informazioni come indici di tendenze, possono essere tratte conclusioni di indubbio interesse.

Nella Repubblica federale tedesca, come già segnalato, i TEPAC relativi al gruppo 7 (Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura) e al gruppo 2 (Articoli d'abbigliamento e calzature) sono, in rapporto ai TEPAC globali, particolarmente bassi, mentre sono relativamente elevati per il gruppo 3 (Affitto, riscaldamento e illuminazione).

In Francia per contro, i TEPAC più elevati corrispondono ai gruppi 7 (Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura) e al gruppo 2 (Articoli d'abbigliamento e calzature) mentre quelli del gruppo 1 (Generi alimentari e voluttuari) sono sistematicamente inferiori ai TEPAC globali.

Quest'ultimo gruppo presenta un livello elevato in Italia mentre il gruppo 3 (Affitto, riscaldamento e illuminazione) è generalmente inferiore ai TEPAC globali.

I Paesi Bassi si allineano sulla posizione italiana per quanto riguarda il gruppo 3, mentre presentano TEFAC particolarmente elevati per il gruppo 8 (Altri beni e servizi).

Il Belgio infine presenta TEPAC elevati per i gruppi 2 (Articoli d'abbigliamento e calzature) e 4 (Articoli e

tabel 2 absolute waarden (kolom 1) en percentages (kolom 2), waarbij de totale koopkrachtpariteit = 100. Aan de hand van deze tabel is derhalve een voorlopige interpretatie mogelijk van de resultaten nl. door bestudering van de verschillende elementen die de uiteindelijke pariteit vormen. Deze bestudering blijkt te meer van belang aangezien de plaats van de landen sterk varieert naar gelang van de grote artikelgroepen. De definitieve plaats van een bepaald land ten opzichte van de overige Lid-Staten vertegenwoordigt een gemiddelde van elementen met een vaak grote spreiding.

De globale koopkrachtpariteit Duitsland/Frankrijk, die een verschil van ongeveer 6 % te zien geeft ten opzichte van de respectieve wisselkoersen, geeft bijvoorbeeld op het niveau der koopkrachtpariteiten per grote groepen verschillen te zien, die in extreme gevallen 13 % voor groep 3 (brutohuur, verwarming en verlichting) en — 21 % voor groep 7 (vrijetijdsbesteding, onderwijs en cultuur) bedragen.

Er zij evenwel op gewezen dat bij de interpretatie van deze resultaten enige voorzichtigheid is geboden, aangezien de representativiteit binnen de artikelgroepen niet homogeen is.

Wanneer men deze gegevens derhalve beschouwt als aanwijzingen voor bepaalde tendenties, kan men hieruit bepaalde conclusies trekken, die beslist niet van belang zijn ontbloot.

Zoals reeds vermeld liggen voor de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland de koopkrachtpariteiten betreffende de groep 7 (vrijetijdsbesteding, onderwijs en cultuur) en de groep 2 (kleding en schoeisel) t.o.v. de totale koopkrachtpariteiten bijzonder laag, terwijl zij relatief hoog liggen voor de groep 3 (bruto huur, verwarming en verlichting).

Daartegenover vindt men in Frankrijk de hoogste koopkrachtpariteiten in groep 7 (vrijetijdsbesteding, onderwijs en cultuur) en groep 2 (kleding en schoeisel); die van de groep 1 (voedings- en genotmiddelen) liggen echter systematisch lager dan de totale koopkrachtpariteiten.

Laatstgenoemde groep ligt in Italië hoger, groep 3 (bruto huur, verwarming en verlichting) daarentegen in het algemeen lager dan de totale koopkrachtpariteiten. Voor Nederland is de situatie vergelijkbaar met de Italiaanse voor wat groep 3 betreft; hier liggen de koopkrachtpariteiten voor groep 8 (overige goederen en diensten) echter bijzonder hoog.

Tenslotte noteert men in België hoge koopkrachtpariteiten voor groep 2 (kleding en schoeisel) evenals

(Möbel, Innenausstattung, Haushaltsgeräte und -gegenstände, laufende Haushaltsführung), während in Luxemburg die VGP deutlich unter dem Mittelwert für die Gruppe 6 (Verkehr und Nachrichtenübermittlung) und 8 (sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen) liegen.

* * *

Es sei nochmals wiederholt, daß diese Feststellungen nur als allgemeine Hinweise zu betrachten sind; signifikantere Ergebnisse sind erst von einer Analyse der VGP nach tiefgegliederten Artikelgruppen zu erwarten. Aufgrund dieser Dokumentation wird sich dann zusammen mit den elementaren VGP ein ausführliches und verhältnismäßig vollständiges Bild des komplexen Phänomens der Preise in Europa zeichnen lassen.

et pour le groupe 4 (articles d'ameublement, articles et appareils ménagers) tandis que le Luxembourg présente des TEPAC sensiblement inférieurs à la moyenne pour les groupes 6 (transports et communications) et 8 (autres biens et services).

* * *

Les conclusions auxquelles on est parvenu, il faut le répéter, ont une valeur indicative de caractère général. Une analyse plus poussée portant sur les TEPAC par groupes d'articles finement divisés procurera des renseignements plus significatifs. Cette documentation, renforcée par celle relative aux TEPAC élémentaires, permettra de tracer un cadre détaillé et relativement complet du phénomène complexe des prix en Europe.

apparecchi domestici); il Lussemburgo invece presenta un livello di prezzi relativamente bassi per i « Trasporti e comunicazioni » (gruppo 6) e gli « Altri beni e servizi » (gruppo 8).

* * *

Le conclusioni alle quali si è pervenuti presentano, ripetiamo, un valore indicativo di carattere generale. Un'analisi più in profondità relativa ai TEPAC per gruppi di articoli accuratamente ripartiti fornirà informazioni più significative. Questa documentazione, completata da quella relativa ai TEPAC elementari, consentirà di tracciare un quadro dettagliato e relativamente completo del fenomeno complesso dei prezzi in Europa.

voor groep 4 (huisraad, huishoudelijke apparaten en artikelen) terwijl in Luxemburg de koopkrachtpariteiten voor de groepen 6 (vervoer en communicatie) en 8 (overige goederen en diensten) merkelijk beneden het gemiddelde liggen.

* * *

Er zij nogmaals op gewezen dat bovenstaande conclusies een algemene indicatieve waarde hebben. Een meer gedetailleerde analyse van de koopkrachtpariteiten per nauwkeurig onderverdeelde artikelgroep zal meer significante gegevens verschaffen. Aan de hand van deze documentatie, te zamen met die betreffende de basispariteiten, zal het mogelijk zijn een gedetailleerd en vrij volledig beeld te schetsen van het ingewikkelde verschijnsel van de prijzen in Europa.

TAB. 1

Taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation (b) comparés aux taux de change officiels (a) (1)

Verbrauchergeldparitäten (b) im Vergleich mit den amtlichen Wechselkursen (a) (1)

Tassi di equivalenza di potere d'acquisto al consumo (b) confrontati ai tassi di cambio ufficiali (a) (1)

Koopkrachtpariteiten (b) vergeleken met de officiële wisselkoersen (a) (1)

Ensemble du pays

Insieme del paese

1972

Land insgesamt

Totaal van het land

PAYS / LAND PAESE / LAND		100 DM =		100 Ffr =		100 Lit =		100 Fl =		100 Fb =		100 Flbg =	
BR DEUTSCHLAND	a)	100		62,992 DM	100	0,554 DM	100	99,316 DM	100	7,190 DM	100	7,190 DM	100
	b)			66,833 DM	106	0,667 DM	120	109,871 DM	111	7,865 DM	109	7,984 DM	111
FRANCE	a)	158,75 Ffr	100	100		0,880 Ffr	100	157,664 Ffr	100	11,41 Ffr	100	11,41 Ffr	100
	b)	149,628 Ffr	94			0,978 Ffr	111	162,680 Ffr	103	11,742 Ffr	103	11,988 Ffr	105
ITALIA	a)	18 050,40 Lit	100	11 366,00 Lit	100	100		17 920,00 Lit	100	1 297,00 Lit	100	1 297,00 Lit	100
	b)	14 990,253 Lit	83	10 222,985 Lit	90			16 550,914 Lit	92	1 212,364 Lit	93	1 232,722 Lit	95
NEDERLAND	a)	100,689 Fl	100	63,426 Fl	100	0,558 Fl	100	100		7,240 Fl	100	7,240 Fl	100
	b)	91,016 Fl	90	61,471 Fl	97	0,604 Fl	108			7,133 Fl	99	7,254 Fl	100
BELGIQUE-BELGIË	a)	1 390,71 Fb	100	876,04 Fb	100	7,71 Fb	100	1 381,19 Fb	100	100		100,00 Fb	100
	b)	1 271,420 Fb	91	851,646 Fb	97	8,248 Fb	107	1 401,955 Fb	102			102,539 Fb	103
LUXEMBOURG	a)	1 390,71 Flbg	100	876,04 Flbg	100	7,71 Flbg	100	1 381,19 Flbg	100	100,00 Flbg	100	100	
	b)	1 252,477 Flbg	90	834,183 Flbg	95	8,112 Flbg	105	1 378,544 Flbg	100	97,524 Flbg	98		

(1) Unité de compte des Communautés Européennes
Rechnungseinheiten der Europäischen Gemeinschaften.

(1) Unità di conto delle Comunità Europee
Rekeneenheden van de Europese Gemeenschappen

TAB. 2

Verbrauchergeldparitäten nach großen Artikelgruppen in DM

Taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation par grands groupes d'articles en DM

Tassi di equivalenza di potere d'acquisto al consumo per grandi gruppi di articoli in DM

Koopkrachtpariteiten naar grote artikelgroepen in DM

TAB. 2

DEUTSCHLAND (BR)
Land insgesamt

ALLEMAGNE (RF)
Ensemble du pays

1972

GERMANIA (RF)
Insieme del paese

DUITSLAND (BR)
Totaal van het land

Gruppen / Groupes	DEUTSCHLAND (BR)		ITALIA		NEDERLAND		BELGIQUE / BELGIË		LUXEMBOURG		Gruppi / Groep
	100 DM	%	100 Lit	%	100 Fl	%	100 Fb	%	100 Flbg	%	
Gruppe 1 / Groupe 1 Nahrungs- und Genußmittel Prod. alimentaires, boissons, tabac	72,582	109	0,633	95	111,167	101	8,294	105	8,118	102	*Gruppo 1 / Groep 1* Generi alimentari e voluttuari Voedings- en genotmiddelen
Gruppe 2 / Groupe 2 Bekleidung und Schuhe Articles d'habillement et chaussures	56,096	84	0,607	91	97,322	89	6,095	77	6,985	87	*Gruppo 2 / Groep 2* Abbigliamento, calzature Kleding, schoenen
Gruppe 3 / Groupe 3 Miete, Heizung und Beleuchtung Loyer brut, chauffage et éclairage	75,441	113	0,818	123	138,000	126	8,853	113	8,190	103	*Gruppo 3 / Groep 3* Affitto, riscaldamento e illuminazione Huur, verwarming en verlichting
Gruppe 4 / Groupe 4 Haushaltsausstattungen und Geräte Articles et appareils ménagers	63,399	95	0,657	99	110,293	100	7,421	94	7,708	97	*Gruppo 4 / Groep 4* Articoli e apparecchi domestici Huishoudelijke artik. en apparaten
Gruppe 6 / Groupe 6 Verkehr u. Nachrichtenübermittlung Transports et communications	63,344	95	0,664	100	103,311	94	7,334	93	8,464	100	*Gruppo 6 / Groep 6* Trasporti e comunicazioni Vervoer en communicaties
Gruppe 7 / Groupe 7 Waren und Dienstleistungen für Erholung, Unterhaltung und Bildung Loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture	53,121	79	0,623	93	94,825	86	7,069	90	7,655	96	*Gruppo 7 / Groep 7* Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura Vrije tijd, ontspanning, onderwijs en cultuur
Gruppe 8 / Groupe 8 Sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen Autres biens et services	68,733	103	0,665	100	100,655	92	7,122	91	8,416	105	*Gruppo 8 / Groep 8* Altri beni e servizi Andere goederen en diensten
INSGESAMT / TOTAL	66,833	100	0,667	100	109,871	100	7,865	100	7,984	100	TOTALE / TOTAAL

TAB. 2

Verbrauchergeldparitäten nach großen Artikelgruppen in Ffr

Taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation par grands groupes d'articles en Ffr

Tassi di equivalenza di potere d'acquisto al consumo per grandi gruppi di articoli in Ffr

Koopkrachtpariteiten naar grote artikelgroepen in Ffr

TAB. 2

FRANKREICH
Land insgesamt

FRANCE
Ensemble du pays

FRANCIA
Insieme del paese

FRANKRIJK
Totaal van het land

1972

Gruppen / Groupes	DEUTSCHLAND (BR)		ITALIA		NEDERLAND		BELGIQUE / BELGIË		LUXEMBOURG		Gruppi / Groep
	100 DM	%	100 Lit	%	100 Fl	%	100 Fb	%	100 Flbg	%	
Gruppe 1 / Groupe 1 Nahrungs- und Genußmittel Prod. alimentaires, boissons, tabac	137,775	92	0,892	91	150,893	93	11,209	95	11,206	93	*Gruppo 1 / Groep 1* Generi alimentari e voluttuari Voedings- en genotmiddelen
Gruppe 2 / Groupe 2 Bekleidung und Schuhe Articles d'habillement et chaussures	178,266	119	1,059	108	174,631	107	10,845	92	12,497	104	*Gruppo 2 / Groep 2* Abbigliamento, calzature Kleding, schoenen
Gruppe 3 / Groupe 3 Miete, Heizung und Beleuchtung Loyer, chauffage et éclairage	132,553	89	1,107	113	179,967	111	11,795	100	11,355	95	*Gruppo 3 / Groep 3* Affitto, riscaldamento e illuminazione Huur, verwarming en verlichting
Gruppe 4 / Groupe 4 Haushaltsausstattungen und Geräte Articles et appareils ménagers	157,731	105	1,017	104	170,219	105	11,437	97	12,171	102	*Gruppo 4 / Groep 4* Articoli e apparecchi domestici Huishoudelijke artik. en apparaten
Gruppe 6 / Groupe 6 Verkehr u. Nachrichtenübermittlung Transports et communications	157,867	106	1,052	108	164,243	101	11,882	101	13,115	109	*Gruppo 6 / Groep 6* Trasporti e comunicazioni Vervoer en communicaties
Gruppe 7 / Groupe 7 Waren und Dienstleistungen für Erholung, Unterhaltung und Bildung Loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture	188,248	126	1,071	110	180,041	111	13,086	111	13,553	113	*Gruppo 7 / Groep 7* Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura Vrije tijd, ontspanning, onderwijs en cultuur
Gruppe 8 / Groupe 8 Sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen Autres biens et services	145,491	97	0,962	98	151,211	93	11,343	97	13,076	109	*Gruppo 8 / Groep 8* Altri beni e servizi Andere goederen en diensten
INSGESAMT / TOTAL	149,628	100	0,978	100	162,680	100	11,742	100	11,988	100	TOTALE / TOTAAL

TAB. 2

Verbrauchergeldparitäten nach großen Artikelgruppen in Lit

Taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation par grands groupes d'articles en Lit

Tassi di equivalenza di potere d'acquisto al consumo per grandi gruppi di articoli in Lit

Koopkrachtpariteiten naar grote artikelgroepen in Lit

TAB. 2

ITALIEN
Land insgesamt

ITALIE
Ensemble du pays

1972

ITALIA
Insieme del paese

ITALIE
Totaal van het land

Gruppen / Groupes	DEUTSCHLAND (BR)		ITALIA		NEDERLAND		BELGIQUE / BELGIË		LUXEMBOURG		Gruppi / Groep
	100 DM	%	100 Lit	%	100 Fl	%	100 Fb	%	100 Flbg	%	
Gruppe 1 / Groupe 1 Nahrungs- und Genußmittel Prod. alimentaires, boissons, tabac	15 806,522	105	11 212,200	110	17 512,994	106	1 296,875	107	1 288,401	105	*Gruppo 1 / Groep 1* Generi alimentari e voluttuari Voedings- en genotmiddelen
Gruppe 2 / Groupe 2 Bekleidung und Schuhe Articles d'habillement et chaussures	16 483,242	110	9 441,644	92	15 967,712	96	1 025,822	85	1 165,355	95	*Gruppo 2 / Groep 2* Abbigliamento, calzature Kleding, schoenen
Gruppe 3 / Groupe 3 Miete, Heizung und Beleuchtung Loyer, chauffage et éclairage	12 223,796	82	9 037,391	88	16 507 518	100	1 091,110	90	1 032,897	84	*Gruppo 3 / Groep 3* Affitto, riscaldamento e illuminazione Huur, verwarming en verlichting
Gruppe 4 / Groupe 4 Haushaltsausstattungen und Geräte Articles et appareils ménagers	15 229,097	102	9 835,067	96	17 058,023	103	1 158,143	96	1 171,470	95	*Gruppo 4 / Groep 4* Articoli e apparecchi domestici Huishoudelijke artik. en apparaten
Gruppe 6 / Groupe 6 Verkehr u. Nachrichtenübermittlung Transports et communications	15 068,527	101	9 501,547	93	15 215,144	92	1 137,517	94	1 317,518	107	*Gruppo 6 / Groep 6* Trasporti e comunicazioni Vervoer en communicaties
Gruppe 7 / Groupe 7 Waren und Dienstleistungen für Erholung, Unterhaltung und Bildung Loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture	16 045,831	107	9 335,882	91	16 861,760	102	1 261,752	104	1 375,869	112	*Gruppo 7 / Groep 7* Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura Vrije tijd, ontspanning, onderwijs en cultuur
Gruppe 8 / Groupe 8 Sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen Autres biens et services	15 042,204	100	10 397,610	102	15 011,127	91	1 104,161	91	1 312,866	107	*Gruppo 8 / Groep 8* Altri beni e servizi Andere goederen en diensten
INSGESAMT / TOTAL	14 990,253	100	10 222,995	100	16 550,914	100	1 212,364	100	1 232,722	100	TOTALE / TOTAAL

Verbrauchergeldparitäten nach großen Artikelgruppen in FI TAB. 2

Taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation par grands groupes d'articles en FI

NIEDERLANDE — **Tassi di equivalenza di potere d'acquisto al consumo per grandi gruppi di articoli in FI** — PAESI BASSI

Land insgesamt — **Koopkrachtpariteiten naar grote artikelgroepen in FI** — Insieme del paese

PAYS-BAS — NEDERLAND

Ensemble du pays — 1972 — Totaal van het land

Gruppen / Groupes	DEUTSCHLAND (BR)		ITALIA		NEDERLAND		BELGIQUE / BELGIË		LUXEMBOURG		Gruppi / Groep
	100 DM	%	100 Lit	%	100 Fl	%	100 Fb	%	100 Flbg	%	
Gruppe 1 / Groupe 1 Nahrungs- und Genußmittel Prod. alimentaires, boissons, tabac	89,955	99	66,272	108	0,571	95	7,411	104	7,282	100	*Gruppo 1 / Groep 1* Generi alimentari e voluttuari Voedings- en genotmiddelen
Gruppe 2 / Groupe 2 Bekleidung und Schuhe Articles d'habillement et chaussures	102,751	113	57,264	93	0,626	104	6,216	87	7,188	99	*Gruppo 2 / Groep 2* Abbigliamento, calzature Kleding, schoenen
Gruppe 3 / Groupe 3 Miete, Heizung und Beleuchtung Loyer, chauffage et éclairage	72,464	80	55,566	90	0,606	100	6,346	89	6,094	84	*Gruppo 3 / Groep 3* Affitto, riscaldamento e illuminazione Huur, verwarming en verlichting
Gruppe 4 / Groupe 4 Haushaltsausstattungen und Geräte Articles et appareils ménagers	90,668	100	58,748	96	0,586	97	6,727	94	7,115	98	*Gruppo 4 / Groep 4* Articoli e apparecchi domestici Huishoudelijke artik. en apparaten
Gruppe 6 / Groupe 6 Verkehr u. Nachrichtenübermittlung Transports et communications	96,795	106	60,885	99	0,657	109	7,128	100	7,939	109	*Gruppo 6 / Groep 6* Trasporti e comunicazioni Vervoer en communicaties
Gruppe 7 / Groupe 7 Waren und Dienstleistungen für Erholung, Unterhaltung und Bildung Loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture	105,457	116	55,543	90	0,593	98	7,306	102	7,961	110	*Gruppo 7 / Groep 7* Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura Vrije tijd, ontspanning, onderwijs en cultuur
Gruppe 8 / Groupe 8 Sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen Autres biens et services	99,349	109	66,133	108	0,666	110	7,414	104	8,431	116	*Gruppo 8 / Groep 8* Altri beni e servizi Andere goederen en diensten
INSGESAMT / TOTAL	91,016	100	61,471	100	0,604	100	7,133	100	7,254	100	TOTALE / TOTAAL

TAB. 2

Verbrauchergeldparitäten nach großen Artikelgruppen in Fb

Taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation par grands groupes d'articles en Fb

Tassi di equivalenza di potere d'acquisto al consumo per grandi gruppi di articoli in Fb

Koopkrachtpariteiten naar grote artikelgroepen in Fb

TAB. 2

BELGIEN
Land insgesamt

BELGIQUE
Ensemble du pays

1972

BELGIO
Insieme del paese

BELGIË
Totaal van het land

Gruppen / Groupes	DEUTSCHLAND (BR)		ITALIA		NEDERLAND		BELGIQUE BELGIË		LUXEMBOURG		Gruppi / Groep
	100 DM	%	100 Lit	%	100 Fl	%	100 Fb	%	100 Flbg	%	
Gruppe 1 / Groupe 1 Nahrungs- und Genußmittel Prod. alimentaires, boissons, tabac	1 205,723	95	892,160	105	7,711	93	1 349,397	96	99,811	97	*Gruppo 1 / Groep 1* Generi alimentari e voluttuari Voedings- en genotmiddelen
Gruppe 2 / Groupe 2 Bekleidung und Schuhe Articles d'habillement et chaussures	1 640,800	129	922,086	108	9,748	118	1 608,673	115	115,569	113	*Gruppo 2 / Groep 2* Abbigliamento, calzature Kleding, schoenen
Gruppe 3 / Groupe 3 Miete, Heizung und Beleuchtung Loyer, chauffage et éclairage	1 129,516	89	847,806	100	9,165	111	1 575,910	112	91,766	89	*Gruppo 3 / Groep 3* Affitto, riscaldamento e illuminazione Huur, verwarming en verlichting
Gruppe 4 / Groupe 4 Haushaltsausstattungen und Geräte Articles et appareils ménagers	1 347,604	106	874,393	103	8,635	105	1 486,617	106	107,349	105	*Gruppo 4 / Groep 4* Articoli e apparecchi domestici Huishoudelijke artik. en apparaten
Gruppe 6 / Groupe 6 Verkehr u. Nachrichtenübermittlung Transports et communications	1 363,467	107	841,600	99	8,791	107	1 402,829	100	111,782	109	*Gruppo 6 / Groep 6* Trasporti e comunicazioni Vervoer en communicaties
Gruppe 7 / Groupe 7 Waren und Dienstleistungen für Erholung, Unterhaltung und Bildung Loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture	1 414,726	111	764,163	90	7,925	96	1 368,729	98	106,759	104	*Gruppo 7 / Groep 7* Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura Vrije tijd, ontspanning, onderwijs en cultuur
Gruppe 8 / Groupe 8 Sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen Autres biens et services	1 404,063	110	881,587	104	9,057	110	1 348,815	96	126,068	123	*Gruppo 8 / Groep 8* Altri beni e servizi Andere goederen en diensten
INSGESAMT / TOTAL	1 271,420	100	851,646	100	8,248	100	1 401,955	100	102,539	100	TOTALE / TOTAAL

Verbrauchergeldparitäten nach großen Artikelgruppen in Flbg TAB. 2

Taux d'équivalence de pouvoir d'achat à la consommation par grands groupes d'articles en Flbg

LUXEMBURG
Land insgesamt

Tassi di equivalenza di potere d'acquisto al consumo per grandi gruppi di articoli in Flbg

LUSSEMBURGO
Insieme del paese

Koopkrachtpariteiten naar grote artikelgroepen in Flbg

LUXEMBOURG
Ensemble du pays

1972

LUXEMBURG
Totaal van het land

Gruppen / Groupes	DEUTSCHLAND (BR)		ITALIA		NEDERLAND		BELGIQUE / BELGIË		LUXEMBOURG		Gruppi / Groep
	100 DM	%	100 Lit	%	100 Fl	%	100 Fb	%	100 Flbg	%	
Gruppe 1 / Groupe 1 Nahrungs- und Genußmittel Prod. alimentaires, boissons, tabac	1 231,903	98	892,376	107	7,761	96	1 373,194	100	100,189	103	*Gruppo 1 / Groep 1* Generi alimentari e voluttuari Voedings- en genotmiddelen
Gruppe 2 / Groupe 2 Bekleidung und Schuhe Articles d'habillement et chaussures	1 431,567	114	800,167	96	8,581	106	1 391,286	101	86,529	89	*Gruppo 2 / Groep 2* Abbigliamento, calzature Kleding, schoenen
Gruppe 3 / Groupe 3 Miete, Heizung und Beleuchtung Loyer, chauffage et éclairage	1 221,072	97	880,641	106	9,682	119	1 640,859	119	108,973	112	*Gruppo 3 / Groep 3* Affitto, riscaldamento e illuminazione Huur, verwarming en verlichting
Gruppe 4 / Groupe 4 Haushaltsausstattungen und Geräte Articles et appareils ménagers	1 297,361	104	821,601	98	9,536	105	1 405,502	102	93,154	96	*Gruppo 4 / Groep 4* Articoli e apparecchi domestici Huishoudelijke artik. en apparaten
Gruppe 6 / Groupe 6 Verkehr u. Nachrichtenübermittlung Transports et communications	1 181,491	94	762,477	91	7,590	94	1 259,617	91	89,460	92	*Gruppo 6 / Groep 6* Trasporti e comunicazioni Vervoer en communicaties
Gruppe 7 / Groupe 7 Waren und Dienstleistungen für Erholung, Unterhaltung und Bildung Loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture	1 306,271	104	737,830	88	7,268	90	1 256,160	91	93,669	96	*Gruppo 7 / Groep 7* Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura Vrije tijd, ontspanning, onderwijs en cultuur
Gruppe 8 / Groupe 8 Sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen Autres biens et services	1 188,204	95	764,751	92	7,617	94	1 186,080	86	79,323	81	*Gruppo 8 / Groep 8* Altri beni e servizi Andere goederen en diensten
INSGESAMT / TOTAL	1 252,477	100	834,183	100	8,112	100	1 378,544	100	97,524	100	TOTALE / TOTAAL

Die Einzelhandelspreise in den Hauptstädten der Länder der Europäischen Gemeinschaft

OKTOBER 1972

Les prix de détail dans les capitales des pays de la Communauté Européenne

OCTOBRE 1972

I prezzi al dettaglio nelle capitali dei paesi della Comunità europea

OTTOBRE 1972

De kleinhandelsprijzen in de hoofdsteden van de landen van de Europese Gemeenschap

OKTOBER 1972

Devisenmarktkurse Oktober 1972

Taux de marché des devises en octobre 1972

Land / Pays		Geldeinheit / Unité monétaire					
		100 DM =	100 FF =	100 Lire =	100 Fl =	100 FB / Flbg =	100 $
B.R. DEUTSCHLAND	DM	—	63,8441	0,5499	98,9876	7,25997	320,670
FRANCE	FF	156,6315	—	0,861293	155,046	11,3714	502,270
ITALIA	Lire	18 185,12	11 610,45	—	18 001,52	1 320,27	58 316,00
NEDERLAND	Fl	101,023	64,4971	0,5555	—	7,33422	323,95
BELGIQUE/BELGIË LUXEMBOURG	FB/Flbg	1 377,42	879,399	7,574	1 363,471	—	4 417,00
EWG / CEE	$	31,1847	19,9096	0,171480	30,8690	2,2640	—

Kurs der RE der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Oktober 1972

Taux u.c. des Communautés Européennes en octobre 1972

Land / Pays		Geldeinheit / Unité monétaire					
		100 DM =	100 FF =	100 Lire =	100 Fl =	100 FB / Flbg =	100 RE / uc =
B.R. DEUTSCHLAND	DM	—	62,9924	0,5542	99,3161	7,19054	349,872
FRANCE	FF	158,7491	—	0,877797	157,664	11,4149	555,419
ITALIA	Lire	18 044,94	11 366,95	—	17 921,54	1 297,53	63 134,20
NEDERLAND	Fl	100,689	63,4262	0,5580	—	7,24000	352,281
BELGIQUE/BELGIË LUXEMBOURG	FB / Flbg	1 390,71	876,045	7,706	1 381,204	—	4 865,72
EWG / CEE	RE / uc	28,5818	18,0044	0,158393	28,3864	2,0552	—

1 Nahrungs- und Genußmittel
Produits alimentaires

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
	Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale			
Brot und Getreideerzeugnisse **Pain et céréales**				
Langkornreis: meistverbrauchte Sorten Riz grains longs: catégories les plus usuelles	500 g	1,61	1,39	164,—
Langkornreis: ausgewählte Marke Riz grains longs: marque sélectionnée	400 g	1,70	2,03	277,—
Weizenmehl: 1. Qualität Farine de froment: 1e qualité	1 kg	1,24	1,90	168,—
Mais-Stärkemehl: ausgewählte Marke Fécule de maïs: marque sélectionnée	250 g	0,75	0,91	145,—
Haferflocken: ausgewählte Marke Flocons d'avoine: marque sélectionnée	500 g	1,10	1,90	375,—
Brot: gängigste Sorten Pain: qualités les plus courantes	500 g	0,93	1,25	95,—
Baguette Baguette	250 g	0,56	0,70	93,—
Knäckebrot: ausgewählte Marke Pain complet croustillant: marque sélectionnée	200 g	1,10	2,12	298,—
Zwieback: bekannte Marken Biscottes: marques connues	500 g	3,37	4,41	667,—
Trockenkeks: ausgewählte Marken Biscuits secs: marques sélectionnées	250 g	1,48	2,13	266,—
Salzgebäck Biscuits salés	200 g			
1. ausgewählte Marke marque sélectionnée		1,30	2,76	272,—
2. ausgewählte Marke marque sélectionnée		—	2,67	413,—
Croissant Croissant	1 Stück 1 pièce	0,30	0,60	48,—
Cornflakes : ausgewählte Marke Cornflakes: marque sélectionée	170 g	1,08	1,92	218,—
Spaghetti	500 g			
1. italienische Marken marques italiennes		1,02	1,28	133,—
2. gängigste Marken mit Frisch-Eiern marques les plus courantes aux œufs frais		1,90	2,45	248,—

Generi alimentari e voluttuari

Voedings- en genotmiddelen

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Pane e prodotti a base di cereali **Brood en graanprodukten**
1,44	21,17	21,10	500 g	Riso: chicchi lunghi, le più comuni qualità Rijst: langkorrelig, gangbaarste soorten
1,68	19,28	20,45	400 g	Riso: chicchi lunghi, marca selezionata Rijst: langkorrelig, geselecteerd merk
1,57	18,14	16,56	1 kg	Farina di frumento: 1ª qualità Tarwebloem: 1e kwaliteit
0,48	5,35	7,92	250 g	Fecola di granoturco: marca selezionata Maïszetmeel: geselecteerd merk
0,92	13,38	13,38	500 g	Fiocchi d'avena: marca selezionata Havermout: geselecteerd merk
0,61	8,00	10,00	500 g	Pane: le più comuni qualità Brood: gangbaarste soorten
0,65	8,50	8,13	250 g	Baguetti (filone francese) „ Frans brood "
1,10	15,46	16,—	200 g	Pane integrale croccante svedese: marca selezionata Zweeds knäckebrood: geselecteerd merk
2,07	32,97	36,76	500 g	Fette biscottate: marche conosciute Beschuiten: bekende merken
1,36	20,28	20,88	250 g	Biscotti secchi: marche selezionate Biscuit: geselecteerde marken
			200 g	Biscotti salati Crackers
—	20,43	21,00		1. marca selezionata geselecteerd merk
—	25,76	29,33		2. marca selezionata geselecteerd merk
0,35	4,50	4,50	cadauno 1 stuk	Cornetto Croissant
1,10	16,99	16,18	170 g	Cornflakes: marca selezionata Cornflakes: geselecteerd merk
			500 g	Spaghetti Spaghetti
1,34	15,21	15,—		1. marche italiane italiaanse merken
1,82	23,89	21,07		2. le più comuni marche all'uovo fresco gangbaarste merken met verse eieren bereid

1 Nahrungs- und Genußmittel (Fortsetzung)
Produits alimentaires (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Fleisch und Fleischwaren **Viande et produits à base de viande**				
Rindfleisch Viande de bœuf	1 kg			
1. Stück – 1er morceau		22,29	26,96	3 267,—
2. Stück – 2e morceau		15,02	25,61	2 944,—
3. Stück – 3e morceau		15,02	21,11	2 931,—
4. Stück – 4e morceau		14,27	12,49	2 509,—
5. Stück – 5e morceau		7,77	8,93	1 190,—
6. Stück – 6e morceau		7,57	8,62	1 281,—
Kalbfleisch Viande de veau	1 kg			
1. Stück – 1er morceau		10,52	11,90	1 505,—
2. Stück – 2e morceau		22,76	25,98	3 511,—
3. Stück – 3e morceau		13,81	17,78	3 238,—
Zunge vom Rind Langue de bœuf	1 kg	11,71	14,45	1 265,—
Kalbsleber Foie de veau	1 kg	22,70	46,45	2 842,—
Schweinefleisch Viande de porc	1 kg			
1. Stück – 1er morceau		11,69	15,13	1 900,—
2. Stück – 2e morceau		8,22	14,60	1 525,—
Brathähnchen aus dem Inland, frisch Poulet à rôtir, frais	1 kg	6,—	6,71	845,—
Kaninchen Lapin	1 kg	9,—	10,64	1 434,—
Hartwurst: Salami Saucisson: Salami	1 kg	17,16	25,67	2 710,—
Frischwurst: Frankfurter Würstchen Saucisson frais: Saucisses de Francfort	1 kg	10,81	15,89	1 383,—
Gekochter Schinken Jambon cuit	1 kg	19,16	20,41	2 337,—
Cocktail-Würstchen in Dosen Saucisses de cocktail en boîte	125 g	2,80	3,02	675,—
Corned-beef in Dosen aus einem Drittland Corned-beef en boîte, origine d'un pays tiers	340 g	3,55	4,34	592,—
Fische und Fischwaren **Poissons et produits à base de poisson**				
Seezungen Soles	1 kg	20,50	26,98	3 550,—
Kabeljau-Filet Filet de cabillaud (ou morue)	1 kg	6,88	14,32	1 500,—
Scholle (ganzer Fisch) Plie (carrelet) (poisson entier)	1 kg	3,78	5,26	900,—

Generi alimentari e voluttuari (seguito)

Voedings- en genotmiddelen (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Carne e prodotti a base di carne **Vlees en vleeswaren**
			1 kg	Carne bovina Rundvlees
14,44	265,90	238,67		1° pezzo – 1e stuk
20,85	258,—	206,67		2° pezzo – 2e stuk
14,60	225,40	177,11		3° pezzo – 3e stuk
12,52	180,60	157,11		4° pezzo – 4e stuk
7,23	75,60	66,89		5° pezzo – 5e stuk
7,08	78,50	89,78		6° pezzo – 6e stuk
			1 kg	Carne di vitello Kalfsvlees
9,97	129,80	117,78		1° pezzo – 1e stuk
21,57	275,80	245,00		2° pezzo – 2e stuk
13,84	219,90	150,22		3° pezzo – 3e stuk
7,16	126,28	134,22	1 kg	Lingua di bue Rundertong
18,21	292,22	245,56	1 kg	Fegato di vitello Kalfslever
			1 kg	Carne suina Varkensvlees
10,38	133,20	120,—		1° pezzo – 1e stuk
7,09	99,—	102,56		2° pezzo – 2e stuk
5,09	77,—	67,90	1 kg	Pollo per arrosto: nostrano, fresco Braadkip: inheems, vers
8,33	117,86	114,80	1 kg	Coniglio Konijn
12,40	185,56	160,44	1 kg	Salsiccia secca: Salame Worst: Salami
7,75	160,71	117,78	1 kg	Salsicce fresche: Frankfurter Verse worst: Frankfurter worst
14,40	210,20	197,78	1 kg	Prosciutto cotto Gekookte ham
1,60	21,27	24,69	125 g	Salsicce da cocktail in scatola Cocktail worst in blik
3,47	41,15	39,06	340 g	Corned beef in scatola origine da un paese terzo Corned beef in blik uit een niet EEG-land
				Pesce e prodotti a base di pesce **Vis en visprodukten**
12,10	211,25	220,50	1 kg	Sogliola Zeetong
6,80	113,44	99,71	1 kg	Merluzzo bianco Kabeljouw gefileerd
2,69	58,22	56,75	1 kg	Passera (pesce intero) Schol (gehele vis)

	Rindfleisch	Viande de bœuf	Carne di bue
	DEUTSCHLAND	FRANCE	ITALIA
1. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Roastbeef (Mittelstück) zum Braten	Faux filet (milieu de pièce) à rôtir	Da arrosto : controfiletto
2. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Teil der Oberschale zum Braten	Tranche du milieu à rôtir	Da arrosto : anca di mezzo
3. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Teil des Schwanzstückes zum Braten oder zum Schmoren	Gîte à la noix à rôtir ou à braiser	Da arrosto o brasato : pezzo di mezzo
4. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Teil des Schaufelstücks zum Schmoren	Palette de macreuse à braiser	Da brasato : aletta
5. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Brustkern (Mittelbrust) zum Kochen	Milieu de poitrine à bouillir	Da bollito : punta di petto
6. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Leiterstück und abgedecktes Leiterstück zum Kochen (Teil der Spannrippe)	Plate côte, avec os, à bouillir	Da bollito : piancostato alto e basso
	Schweinefleisch	**Viande de porc**	**Carne di maiale**
1. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Filetkotelett	Filet (côtelette) frais avec os	Lonza
2. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Gesalzener Bauch	Poitrine désossée salée	Pancetta salata, disossato e salato
	Kalbfleisch	**Viande de veau**	**Carne di vitello**
1. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Kalbsbrust mit Knochen	Poitrine avec os	Petto con osso
2. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Oberschale zum Braten	Noix de veau à rôtir	Da arrosto : fesa francese
3. Stück pièce pezzo stuk	Kotelettstück	Côtelette	Costolette

Rundvlees	**Viande de bœuf**	**Viande de bœuf**	
NEDERLAND	BELGIQUE BELGIË	LUXEMBOURG	
Contrefilet, dunne lende om te braden	Faux filet (milieu de pièce) à rôtir	Faux filet (milieu de pièce) à rôtir	1. Stück pièce pezzo stuk
Kogelbief om te bakken	Tranche du milieu de la grosse cuisse à rôtir	Tranche du milieu de la grosse cuisse à rôtir	2. Stück pièce pezzo stuk
Platte bil om te braden	Plate cuisse à rôtir ou à braiser	Gîte à la noix à rôtir ou à braiser	3. Stück pièce pezzo stuk
Succadestuk om te stoven	Plat filet à braiser	Palette de macreuse à braiser	4. Stück pièce pezzo stuk
Borst met been om te stoven	Poitrine (tendre côte) à bouillir	Milieu de poitrine à bouillir	5. Stück pièce pezzo stuk
Klapstuk met been om te koken	Plate côte (couverte et découverte) avec os à bouillir	Plate côte (couverte et découverte) avec os à bouillir	6. Stück pièce pezzo stuk
Varkensvlees	**Viande de porc**	**Viande de porc**	
Haascarbonade of carbonade van de lende, met been, vers	Côtelette au filet frais avec os	Côtelette au filet frais avec os	1. Stück pièce pezzo stuk
Buik, gezouten, zonder been	Poitrine désossée salée	Poitrine désossée salée	2. Stück pièce pezzo stuk
Kalfsvlees	**Viande de veau**	**Viande de veau**	
Kalfsborst	Poitrine avec os	Poitrine avec os	1. Stück pièce pezzo stuk
Ronde fricandeau om te braden	Noix de veau à rôtir	Noix de veau à rôtir	2. Stück pièce pezzo stuk
Kalfskarbonade	Côtelette	Côtelette	3. Stück pièce pezzo stuk

1 **Nahrungs- und Genußmittel** (Fortsetzung)
Produits alimentaires (suite)

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
	Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale			
Makrele (ganzer Fisch) Maquereau (poisson entier)	1 kg	4,03	3,88	883,—
Muscheln Moules de Hollande	1 kg	1,07	1,39	345,—
Tiefgefrorener Fisch: Kabeljau- Filet, ausgewählte Marken Poisson surgelé: Filet de cabillaud marques sélectionnées	400 g	3,43	5,52	612,—
Portugiesische Ölsardinen Sardines à l'huile, portugaises	125 g	1,37	2,—	224,—
Milch, Käse, Eier **Lait, fromages, œufs**				
Pasteurisierte Milch in gängigster Verpackung Lait pasteurisé en emballage le plus courant	1 l	0,83	1,18	150,—
Evaporierte Vollmich Lait entier évaporé ou lait condensé	410 g	0,87	1,24	273,—
Joghurt natur aus Vollmilch Yaourt nature (à base de lait entier)	0,25 l	0,68	0,89	141,—
Frisch-Käse: ausgewählte Marke Fromage frais: marque sélectionnée	100 g	1,67	1,01	177,—
Gouda-Käse aus den Niederlanden Fromage Gouda: des Pays-Bas	100 g	0,89	1,18	118,—
Butter-Käse: ausgewählte Marken Fromage gras: marque sélectionnée	100 g	1,19	1,61	—
Camembert aus der Normandie Camembert de Normandie	250 g	2,28	3,22	479,—
Gorgonzola: ausgewählte Marken Gorgonzola: marque sélectionnée	100 g	1,38	1,84	191,—
Emmenthal: Original Schweizer Käse Emmenthal: d'origine suisse	100 g	1,51	1,95	199,—
Eier aus dem Inland Oeufs: origine nationale	6 Stück 6 pièces	1,59	2,23	308,—
Butter, Speisefette, Speiseöle **Beurre, huiles alimentaires, matières grasses**				
Butter pasteurisiert Beurre, frais de laiterie, pasteurisé	250 g	2,07	3,58	464,—
Margarine Margarine	250 g	0,84	1,31	202,—
Olivenöl aus Italien: ausgewählte Marke Huile d'olive d'origine italienne, marque sélectionnée	1 l	7,50	13,63	872,—
Pflanzenmischöl Huile d'arachide supérieure	1 l	2,38	3,84	380,—

Generi alimentari e voluttuari (seguito)

Voedings- en genotmiddelen (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
1,83	52,86	56,60	1 kg	Sgombro (sgombro intero) Makreel (gehele vis)
1,15	21,06	20,36	1 kg	Cozze Mosselen
3,05	47,—	47,—	400 g	Pesce surgelato: Filetti di merluzzo marche selezionate Diepvriesvis: Kabeljauw, gefileerd geselecteerde merken
1,51	18,20	17,07	125 g	Sardine portoghesi sott'olio Portugese sardines in olie
				Latte, formaggio, uova **Melk, kaas, eieren**
0,76	9,94	12,25	1 l	Latte pastorizzato: in comune imballaggio Gepasteuriseerde melk: gangbaarste verpakking
0,89	11,02	12,46	410 g	Latte intero evaporato o latte condensato Geëvaporeerde vollemelk of gecondenseerde melk
0,75	8,34	9,77	0,25 l	Yoghourt naturale: a base di latte intero Yoghourt: gepasteuriseerde melkyoghourt
0,89	10,98	8,98	100 g	Formaggio fresco: marca selezionata Verse kaas: geselecteerd merk
0,66	10,77	10,20	100 g	Formaggio Gouda dai Paesi Bassi Goudse kaas uit Nederland
1,22	14,35	14,72	100 g	Formaggio grasso: marca selezionata Volvette kaas: geselecteerd merk
2,48	31,78	32,25	250 g	Camembert dalla Normandia Camembert uit Normandië
1,38	15,83	20,—	100 g	Gorgonzola: marche selezionate Gorgonzola: geselecteerde merken
1,31	15,59	15,30	100 g	Emmenthal: di origine svizzera Emmenthal: uit Zwitserland
1,04	18,77	19,83	6 pezzi 6 stuk	Uova: di origine nazionale Eieren: uit eigen land
				Burro, oli alimentari, materie grasse **Boter, oliën, vetten**
2,—	28,83	27,93	250 g	Burro fino di centrifuga pastorizzato Boter: verse roomboter, gepasteuriseerd
0,60	10,38	11,15	250 g	Margarina Margarine
7,53	90,—	85,06	1 l	Olio di oliva di origine italiana: marca selezionata Olijfolie uit Italië: geselecteerd merk
3,25	—	—	1 l	Olio di semi vari Plantaardige oliën

1 **Nahrungs- und Genußmittel** (Fortsetzung)
Produits alimentaires (suite)

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
	Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale			
Erdnußöl Huile d'arachide	1 l	—	4,10	497,—
Maiskeimöl Huile de germes de maïs	1 l	5,08	4,79	777,—
Frischobst, Frischgemüse, Obst- und Gemüsekonserven **Fruits et légumes frais, conserves de fruits et légumes**				
Apfelsinen (Güteklasse 1) Oranges (catégorie 1)	1 kg	1,95	3,39	280,—
Zitronen (Güteklasse 1) Citrons (catégorie 1)	1 kg	2,38	5,15	391,—
Bananen (Güteklasse 1) Bananes (catégorie 1)	1 kg	1,21	2,38	414,—
Pampelmusen (Güteklasse 1) Pamplemousses (catégorie 1)	1 kg	2,65	4,37	413,—
Äpfel (Güteklasse 1) Pommes (catégorie 1)	1 kg			
1. Golden Delicious Golden Delicious		1,64	2,80	251,—
2. Boskop, Reinette, Imperator Boskop, Reinette, Imperator		1,93	3,85	175,—
Erdnüsse Cacahuètes	100 g	0,77	1,58	195,—
Ananas in Dosen: bekannte Marke Ananas en boîte: marque connue	500 g Fruchteinwaage Fruits boîte de 500 g	1,59	3,95	331,—
Pfirsiche in Dosen: bekannte Marken Pêches en boîte: marques connues	ca. 548 g Frucht-einwaage Fruits boîte 548 g env.	2,33	4,18	442,—
Orangensaft in Metalldose Jus d'orange en boîte métallique	1 l	1,68	3,13	436,—
Möhren Carottes	1 kg	0,99	1,29	165,—
Blumenkohl Choux-fleurs	1 kg	0,82	1,46	134,—
Rosenkohl Choux de Bruxelles	1 kg	1,82	2,78	667,—
Weißkohl Choux blancs	1 kg	0,58	0,84	172,—
Kopfsalat Laitue	1 kg	2,46	3,11	256,—

Generi alimentari e voluttuari (seguito)

Voedings- en genotmiddelen (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
—	36,44	36,06	1 l	Olio di arachide Arachide olie
5,25	37,17	51,64	1 l	Olio di mais (granoturco) Maïsolie
				Frutta e legumi freschi, conserve di frutta e legumi **Verse groeten en fruit, incl. groenten- en fruitconserven**
1,78	26,45	28,92	1 kg	Arance (categoria 1) Sinaasappelen (kwaliteitsklasse 1)
2,61	40,—	45,89	1 kg	Limoni (categoria 1) Citroenen (kwaliteitsklasse 1)
1,19	23,10	24,09	1 kg	Banane (categoria 1) Bananen (kwaliteitsklasse 1)
1,70	28,23	31,96	1 kg	Pampelmi (categoria 1) Grapefruit (kwaliteitsklasse 1)
			1 kg	Mele (categoria 1) Appelen (kwaliteitsklasse 1)
1,26	21,65	21,15		1. Golden Delicious Golden Delicious
1,54	21,15	21,86		2. Boskop, Reinette, Imperator Boskop, Reinette, Imperator
0,84	13,03	11,48	100 g	Arachidi Pinda's
2,01	25,14	26,51	peso della frutta 500 g	Ananas a fette: marca comune
			in blik 500 g	Ananas in schijven: bekend merk
2,25	29,99	30,07	peso della frutta ca. 548 g	Pesche sciroppate: marche conosciute
			548 g in blik	Perziken op siroop: bekende merken
2,17	24,45	27,29	1 l	Succo di arancia in lattina Sinaasappelsap in blik
0,92	13,75	15,80	1 kg	Carote Worteltjes/Waspeen
1,23	16,13	14,93	1 kg	Cavolfiore Bloemkool
1,48	29,—	29,73	1 kg	Cavoli di Bruxelles Spruitjes
0,67	6,08	7,31	1 kg	Cavolo bianco Witte kool
2,77	27,20	37,26	1 kg	Lattuga Kropsla

1 Nahrungs- und Genußmittel (Fortsetzung)
Produits alimentaires (suite)

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit / Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
	Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale			
Endiviensalat Salade de chicorée (escarolle)	1 kg	1,34	3,81	251,—
Tomaten (Güteklasse 1) Tomates (catégorie 1)	1 kg	1,86	3,21	308,—
Artischocken (Güteklasse 1) Artichauts (catégorie 1)	1 kg	2,31	2,83	767,—
Champignons Champignons de Paris	100 g	0,58	0,78	75,—
Zwiebeln (Güteklasse 1) Oignons (catégorie 1)	1 kg	1,02	1,68	172,—
Paprika, grün (Güteklasse 1) Poivrons verts (catégorie 1)	1 kg	2,14	3,98	220,—
Getrocknete Bohnen, weiß Haricots blancs secs	500 g	1,12	1,64	238,—
Erbsenkonserven (1. Qualität) Petits pois en boîte (1ᵉ qualité)	½ Dose ½ boîte			
1. extra-fein extra fin		1,13	1,76	209,—
2. fein fin		0,88	1,12	171,—
Bohnenkonserven (1. Qualität) Haricots verts en boîte (1ᵉ qualité)	½ Dose ½ boîte			
1. extra-fein extra fin		1,98	3,—	350,—
2. Brechbohnen Haricots verts brisés	1/1 Dose 1/1 boîte	1,28	1,65	190,—
Tiefkühlspinat: ausgewählte Marken Epinards surgelés: marques sélectionnées	450 g	1,14	2,25	293,—
Trockensuppe (Spargelcremesuppe) Potage en sachet (velouté d'asperges)	1 Beutel 1 sachet	0,67	1,19	188,—
Kartoffeln Pommes de terre	1 kg	0,52	0,61	99,—
Zucker, Bohnenkaffee, Tee, Kakao **Sucre, café, thé, cacao**				
Grießzucker (Güteklasse 1) Sucre semoule (catégorie 1)	1 kg	1,38	1,85	263,—
Würfelzucker (Güteklasse 1) Sucre en morceaux (catégorie 1)	1 kg	1,84	1,82	318,—
Pulver-Kaffee: ausgewählte Marke Café soluble: marque sélectionnée	50 g	3,91	3,63	770,—
Bohnenkaffee geröstet, obere Qualität Café torréfié en grains, qualité supérieure	250 g	4,89	4,39	653,—

Generi alimentari e voluttuari (seguito)

Voedings- en genotmiddelen (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
0,92	22,18	31,50	1 kg	Scarola Andijvie
1,62	32,60	36,09	1 kg	Pomodori: qualità comuni Tomaten: gangbare kwaliteiten
2,98	32,53	31,48	1 kg	Carciofi (categoria 1) Artisjokken (kwaliteitsklasse 1)
0,57	8,90	10,77	100 g	Funghi di Parigi Champignons
0,77	10,70	15,82	1 kg	Cipolle, Gialle Uien
4,05	50,44	36,—	1 kg	Peperoni verdi Paprika
1,06	17,54	11,75	500 g	Fagioli bianchi, secchi Droge witte bonen
			½ scatola ½ blik	Piselli in scatola (1ª qualità) Erwten in blik (1ª kwaliteit)
1,32	16,89	17,97		1. extra-fini extra-fijn
0,98	10,97	11,03		2. fini fijn
			½ scatola ½ blik	Fagiolini verdi in scatola (1ª qualità) Bonen in blik (1ª kwaliteit)
2,25	26,74	22,98		1. extra-fini extra fijn
1,29	16,48	17,47	1/1 scatola 1/1 blik	2. fagiolini verdi spezzati gebroken groene bonen
1,15	18,—	18,06	450 g	Spinaci surgelati: marche selezionate Diepvriesspinazie: geselecteerde merken
0,75	11,52	11,20	1 bustina 1 pakje	Minestra in bustine (crema di asparagi) Soep in pakjes (aspergesoep)
0,43	5,62	5,19	1 kg	Patate Aardappelen
				Zucchero, caffè, tè, cacao **Suiker, koffie, thee, cacao**
1,42	16,72	17,88	1 kg	Zucchero semolato (1ª categoria) Gries suiker (1ª klasse)
1,58	19,03	19,99	1 kg	Zollette di zucchero (1ª categoria) Suikerklontjes (1ª klasse)
2,61	36,37	40,19	50 g	Caffè solubile: marca selezionata Poederkoffie: geselecteerd merk
2,72	40,61	44,36	250 g	Caffè tostato (a chicchi) qualità superiore Koffie: koffiebonen, gebrand, betere kwaliteit

1 **Nahrungs- und Genußmittel** (Fortsetzung)
Produits alimentaires (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Tee Thé	100 g			
1. ausgewählte Marke marque sélectionnée		4,—	3,07	470,—
2. ausgewählte Marke marque sélectionnée		2,25	—	—
Kakaogetränk: ausgewählte Marke Petit-déjeuner chocolaté: marque sélectionnée	400 g	2,75	3,14	617,—
Sonstige Nahrungsmittel **Autres produits alimentaires**				
Milchschokolade chocolat au lait	100 g			
1. ausgewählte Marke marque sélectionnée		1,—	1,31	—
2. ausgewählte Marke marque sélectionnée		0,98	1,51	276,—
3. ausgewählte Marke (mit Honig und Mandeln) marque sélectionnée (avec miel et amandes)		1,14	2,30	—
Fruchtbonbons, englische Art Bonbons acidulés aux fruits, genre anglais	100 g	0,61	0,86	121,—
Speiseeis Crème glacée	500 cc	1,75	4,88	562,—
Tomato-Ketchup: ausgewählte Marke Tomato-Ketchup: marque sélectionnée	340 g	1,50	2,93	269,—
Speisesalz Sel de table	500 g	0,27	0,39	80,—
Alkoholfreie Getränke **Boissons non alcoolisées**				
Tafelwasser mit Kohlensäure Eau minérale naturelle gazeuse	1,5 l	1,05	1,—	152,—
Fruchtsaftgetränk (Orange) mit Kohlensäure Jus de fruits (orange) gazeux	1 l	1,02	1,16	207,—
Cola: ausgewählte Marke Cola: marque sélectionnée	1 l	1,02	1,47	219,—
Alkoholische Getränke **Boissons alcoolisées**				
Whisky: ausgewählte Marke Whisky: marque sélectionnée	0,75 l	19,64	32,84	3 345,—
Kognak: ausgewählte Marke Cognac: marque sélectionnée	0,75 l	19,64	30,77	3 369,—

Generi alimentari e voluttuari (seguito)

Voedings- en genotmiddelen (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
			100 g	Tè Thee
—	23,36	25,54		1. marca selezionata geselecteerd merk
1,15	15,30	17,—		2. marca selezionata geselecteerd merk
2,64	32,19	37,94	400 g	Bevanda al cioccolato in polvere: marca selezionata Cacao drank: geselecteerd merk
				Altri prodotti alimentari **Overige levensmiddelen**
			100 g	Cioccolato al latte melk chocolade
—	9,98	10,81		1. marca selezionata geselecteerd merk
1,02	11,27	12,31		2. marca selezionata geselecteerd merk
1,39	15,68	16,86		3. marca selezionata (con mandorle e con miele) geselecteerd merk (met honing en amandelen)
0,58	9,79	8,14	100 g	Caramelle alla frutta, tipo inglese (acidule) Vruchtenbonbons (zuurtjes)
1,37	31,33	28,30	500 cc	Gelato Consumptie-ijs
1,45	21,94	23,08	340 g	Tomato-Ketchup: marca selezionata Tomato-Ketchup: geselecteerd merk
0,15	1,59	3,90	500 g	Sale fino da tavola Zout
				Bevande analcooliche **Alcoholvrije dranken**
1,32	11,47	8,90	1,5 l	Acqua minerale naturale gassata Tafelwater, bronwater, koolzuurhoudend
1,11	14,62	11,28	1 l	Succo di frutta (d'arancia) gassata Vruchtensap (sinaasappel) koolzuurhoudend
1,12	13,30	11,08	1 l	Cola: marca selezionata Cola: geselecteerd merk
				Bevande alcooliche **Alcoholische dranken**
18,59	276,20	249,22	0,75 l	Whisky: marca selezionata Whisky: geselecteerd merk
20,70	293,42	255,48	0,75 l	Cognac: marca selezionata Cognac: geselecteerd merk

1 Nahrungs- und Genußmittel (Fortsetzung)
Produits alimentaires (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Branntwein (1) Eau-de-Vie (1)	0,75 l	11,83	13,66	1 728,—
Tischwein, rot (Standardqualität) Vin rouge de table (qualité standard)	1 l	2,73	1,99	226,—
Wein: Beaujolais Villages, rot Vin: Beaujolais Villages, rouge	0,75 l	6,66	7,94	1 200,—
Wein: Chianti rot, ausgewählte Marke Vin: Chianti rouge, marque sélectionnée	1,88 l	7,25	15,32	961,—
Wein: Rosé de Provence Vin: Rosé de Provence	0,75 l	5,11	4,12	528,—
Wermut: ausgewählte Marke Vermouth: marque sélectionnée	0,75 l	6,52	9,82	597,—
Helles Bier: Pils Bière blonde: Pils	6 × 0,33 l	3,—	4,60	612,—
Tabakwaren **Tabacs**				
Zigaretten: meistverkaufte Marken Cigarettes: marques les plus vendues	20 Zigar. 20 Cigar.	2,25	1,89	222,—
Kleine Zigarren: ausgewählte Marke Petits cigares: marque sélectionnée	10 Zigar. 10 Cigar.	2,50	6,—	450,—
Tabak: ausgewählte Marke Tabac: marque sélectionnée	50 g	5,50	11,—	1 300,—

(1) BONN = Doppelkorn
PARIS = Calvados oder gleichwertiges Erzeugnis
Calvados ou produit équivalent
Calvados o prodotto comparabile
Calvados of gelijkwaardig produkt
ROMA = Grappa
DEN HAAG = Genever jung
Genièvre jeune
Ginevro giovane
Genever jong
BRUXELLES = Hertekamp oder/ou/of/o Chassart
LUXEMBOURG = Eau-de-Vie de grain

Generi alimentari e voluttuari (seguito)

Voedings- en genotmiddelen (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
9,31	146,50	115,29	0,75 l	Acquavite (1) Genever (1)
2,72	29,10	25,02	1 l	Vino rosso da tavola (qualità standard) Rode tafelwijn (standaardkwaliteit)
6,44	68,85	66,10	0,75 l	Vino: Beaujolais Villages rosso 1968 Wijn: Beaujolais Villages rood 1968
11,50	118,17	96,60	1,88 l	Vino: Chianti rosso, marca selezionata Wijn: Chianti rood, geselecteerd merk
5,48	47,38	48,09	0,75 l	Vino: Rosé de Provence Wijn: Rosé de Provence
5,24	65,25	69,—	0,75 l	Vermouth: marca selezionata Vermouth: geselecteerd merk
2,94	45,67	48,50	6 × 0,33 l	Birra bionda: Pils Licht bier: Pils
				Tabacchi **Tabak**
1,34	15,65	15,10	20 Sigar. 20 Sigar.	Sigarette: le marche più vendute Sigaretten: meest verkochte merken
2,35	35,—	35,—	10 Sigar. 10 Sigar.	Sigari piccoli: marca selezionata Sigaartjes: geselecteerd merk
6,75	40,—	40,—	50 g	Tabacco: marca selezionata Tabak: geselecteerd merk

2 Bekleidung, Schuhe
Habillement et chaussures

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
	Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale			
Ober- und Unterbekleidung, Stoffe **Articles d'habillement, tissus**				
Stoff für Damenkleid, Jersey, reine Schurwolle Tissu pour robe, jersey, pure laine vierge	1 m²	18,17	40,38	4 134,—
Herrenanzug, reine Schurwolle Costume homme, pure laine vierge	1 Stück 1 pièce	283,83	604,14	51 317,—
Herrenhose, synth. Faser mit Wolle Pantalon homme, fibre synth. et laine	1 Stück 1 pièce	66,83	123,83	10 667,—
Herren-Blazer, reine Schurwolle Blazer (homme), pure laine vierge	1 Stück 1 pièce	170,14	311,33	33 000,—
Herrenwintermantel, reine Schurwolle Pardessus homme hiver, pure laine vierge	1 Stück 1 pièce	272,92	586,80	45 333,—
Herrenregenmantel, synth. Faser mit Baumwolle Imperméable homme, fibre synth. et coton	1 Stück 1 pièce	150,75	296,28	30 967,—
Herrenoberhemd, synth. Faser mit Baumwolle Chemise homme, fibre synthétique et coton	1 Stück 1 pièce	24,03	36,13	4 250,—
Damenrock, synth. Faser mit Wolle Jupe, fibre synthétique et laine	1 Stück 1 pièce	64,40	109,—	7 450,—
Wollkleid, Jersey, reine Schurwolle Robe laine, jersey, pure laine vierge	1 Stück 1 pièce	159,33	331,—	23 450,—
Damenmantel, reine Schurwolle Manteau dame, pure laine vierge	1 Stück 1 pièce	269,42	583,83	48 300,—
Damenregenmantel, synth. Faser mit Baumwolle Imperméable dame, fibre synthétique et coton	1 Stück 1 pièce	133,—	260,43	29 800,—
Damenbluse, Jersey, synth. Faser Chemisier, jersey, fibre synth.	1 Stück 1 pièce	22,35	53,56	4 025,—
Damenhose, lang, Mischgewebe, mindestens 2/3 Wolle Pantalon dame, long, tissu mélangé min 2/3 laine	1 Stück 1 pièce	62,55	103,75	6 875,—
Herrenschlafanzug, etwa 2/3 synth. Faser und 1/3 Baumwolle Pyjama homme, fibre synthétique (2/3 env.) et coton (1/3 env.)	1 Stück 1 pièce	30,90	42,88	5 000,—
Herrenunterhose, ausgewählte Marke Slip homme, marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 pièce	9,—	10,20	2 000,—
Wollkniestrümpfe für Herren Chaussettes hommes, laine	1 Paar 1 paire	8,95	13,10	1 100,—
Herrenpullover, reine Schurwolle Pullover homme, pure laine vierge	1 Stück 1 pièce	42,96	68,75	6 433,—
Knabenpullover, synth. Faser Pullover garçon, fibre synth.	1 Stück 1 pièce	17,55	34,10	3 500,—
Hüfthalter, ausgewählte Marke und Modell Gaine, marque et modèle sélectionnés	1 Stück 1 pièce	36,50	53,33	7 500,—

Abbigliamento, calzature

Kleding, schoenen

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Articoli d'abbigliamento, tessuti **Kleding, stof**
18,22	360,71	255,62	1 m²	Tessuto per vestito, jersey, pura lana vergine Stof voor damesjapon, jersey, zuiver scheerwol
327,90	4 976,—	4 081,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Vestito da uomo, pura lana vergine Herenkostuum, zuiver scheerwol
73,64	1 137,50	918,33	cadauno 1 stuk	Pantaloni per uomo, fibra sintetica e lana Herenpantalon, synth. vezel en wol
184,—	3 137,50	2 344,17	cadauno 1 stuk	Giacca blazer per uomo, pura lana vergine Colbertjasje blazer, zuiver scheerwol
288,33	4 365,—	3 935,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Capotto invernale per uomo, pura lana vergine Herenwinterjas, zuiver scheerwol
148,—	2 285,—	2 104,83	cadauno 1 stuk	Impermeabile per uomo, fibra sintetica e cotone Herenregenmantel, synth. vezel en katoen
22,30	338,38	314,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Camicia per uomo, fibra sintetica e cotone Herenoverhemd, synth. vezel en katoen
64,58	912,—	736,25	cadauna 1 stuk	Gonna, fibra sintetica e lana Damesrok, synth. vezel en katoen
155,—	2 961,66	2 416,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Vestito di lana, jersey, pura lana vergine Wollen japon, jersey, zuiver scheerwol
282,50	4 565,—	4 019,17	cadauno 1 stuk	Capotto per donna, pura lana vergine Damesmantel, zuiver scheerwol
141,10	2 565,—	1 876,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Impermeabile per donna, fibra sintatica e cotone Damesregenmantel, synth. vezel en katoen
23,54	348,90	369,13	cadauna 1 stuk	Camicietta, jersey, fibra sintetica Damesblouse, jersey, synth. vezel
52,38	970,—	971,67	1 paio 1 stuk	Pantaloni lunghi da donna, tessuto misto, almeno 2/3 di lana Damespantalon, lang, synth. materiaal gemengd met wol, min 2/3 wol
29,95	507,66	332,50	cadauno 1 stuk	Pigiama per uomo, ca 2/3 fibra sintetica e 1/3 cotone Herenpyjama, kunstvezel (ca 2/3) en katoen (ca. 1/3)
7,95	125,—	110,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Slip per uomo, marca selezionata Herenslip, geselecteerd merk
7,80	109,—	121,33	1 paio 1 paar	Calzini da uomo, lana Lange herensokken; wol
48,25	597,—	490,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Pullover da uomo, pura lana vergine Herenpullover, zuiver scheerwol
18,51	322,—	225,75	cadauno 1 stuk	Pullover per ragazzo, fibra sintetica Jongenspullover, synth. vezel
36,50	495,—	445,—	cadauna 1 stuk	Gaina, marca e modello selezionati Step-in, geselecteerd merk en model

2 **Bekleidung, Schuhe** (Fortsetzung)
Habillement et chaussures (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale				
ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Büstenhalter, ausgewählte Marke und Modell Soutien-gorge, marque et modèle sélectionnés	1 Stück 1 pièce	17,90	36,50	2 900,—
Damenslip, Baumwolle Slip dame, coton	1 Stück 1 pièce	2,62	5,20	463,—
Damenstrumpfhose, Feinkrepp, ausgewählte Marke und Modell Collant dame, mousse, marque et modèle sélectionnés	1 Stück 1 pièce	3,95	8,50	
Kinderstrumpfhose, synth. Faser Collant pour enfant, fibre synth.	1 Stück 1 pièce	13,95	21,25	2 000,—
Krawatte, breit, Polyester Cravate, large, polyester	1 Stück 1 pièce	11,05	23,10	1 500,—
Strickwolle (Babywolle), 100 % synth. Laine à tricoter pour layette 100 % synthétique	1 Knäuel 1 pelote	2,30	3,04	390,—
Schuhe einschl. Reparaturen **Chaussures, y compris réparations**				
Herrenschuhe Chaussures pour homme	1 Paar 1 paire	68,04	132,80	10 160,—
Damenschuhe Chaussures pour dame	1 Paar 1 paire	68,30	124,83	9 317,—
Knabenschuhe Chaussures pour garçonnet	1 Paar 1 paire	43,66	60,28	5 800,—
Herrenschuhreparatur Réparation chaussures homme	1 Paar 1 paire	16,16	29,08	1 650,—
Damenschuhreparatur Réparation chaussures dame	1 Paar 1 paire	3,80	7,10	400,—

Abbigliamento, calzature (seguito)

Kleding, schoenen (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
18,90	285,—	225,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Reggiseno, marca e modello selezionati Beha, geselecteerd merk en model
2,83	34,—	35,—	cadauna 1 stuk	Mutandina per donna, cotone Damesslip, katoen
3,95	69,—	59,—	1 paio 1 paar	Calzamaglia, mussola, marca e modello selezionati Panty (kousen), geselecteerd merk en model
9,95	202,25	151,67	1 paio 1 paar	Calzamaglia per bambino, fibra sintetica Kindermaillot, synth. vezel
10,35	203,75	197,80	cadauna 1 stuk	Cravatta, larga, poliestere Zelfbinder, breed, polyester
2,50	30,50	28,69	1 matassa 1 knot	Lana per lavoro a maglia (per neonati) 100% fibra sintetica Breiwol (Babywol), 100 % synthetisch
				Calzature ivi comprese le riparazioni **Schoenen, reparaties inbegrepen**
83,44	1 080,50	941,75	1 paio 1 paar	Calzature per uomo Herenschoenen
71,29	1 005,41	847,92	1 paio 1 paar	Calzature per donna Damesschoenen
43,95	599,—	553,60	1 paio 1 paar	Calzature per ragazzo Jongensschoenen
13,75	230,—	252,50	1 paio 1 paar	Riparazione calzature per uomo Reparatie herenschoenen
3,63	61,—	64,—	1 paio 1 paar	Riparazione calzature per donna Reparatie damesschoenen

3 Wohnungsreparaturen, Heizung und Beleuchtung
Réparation du logement, chauffage et éclairage

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Wohnungsreparaturen **Réparations du logement**				
Synthetische Farbe Peinture synthétique	1 kg	11,10	16,03	1 317,—
Klempner – Werkstatt: 1 Gesellenarbeitsstunde, ohne Kosten für Hin- und Rückweg Plomberie : 1 heure de travail d'ouvrier sans frais de déplacement	1 Stunde 1 heure	21,80	27,36	1 400,—
Elektriker – Werkstatt: 1 Gesellenarbeitsstunde, ohne Kosten für Hin- und Rückweg Electricien : 1 heure de travail d'ouvrier sans frais de déplacement	1 Stunde 1 heure	18,18	26,61	1 500,—
Glaser – Werkstatt: Liefern und Einsetzen 1 Fensterscheibe (100 × 70 cm) in Holzrahmen Vitrerie: fourniture et pose d'une vitre (100 × 70 cm) dans un cadre en bois	1 Scheibe 1 vitre	42,73	43,79	4 483,—
Trinkwasser, Elektrischer Strom, Gas **Eau potable, électricité, gaz**				
Trinkwasser Eau potable	8 m³	9,07	15,15	565,—
Elektrischer Strom Electricité				
1. Monatsverbrauch 50 kWh Consommation mensuelle	100 kWh	24,08	37,27	3 530,—
2. Monatsverbrauch 100 kWh Consommation mensuelle	100 kWh	17,98	26,56	2 562,—
3. Monatsverbrauch 360 kWh Consommation mensuelle	100 kWh	15,54	22,50	1 749,—
Gas Gaz				
1. Jahresverbrauch 2 Gcal Consommation annuelle	1 Gcal = 119 m³ à 8 400 kcal	83,25	121,84	11 712,—
2. Jahresverbrauch 4 Gcal Consommation annuelle		78,26	104,42	11 552,—
3. Jahresverbrauch 10 Gcal Consommation annuelle		53,28	83,18	8 033,—
4. Jahresverbrauch 20 Gcal Consommation annuelle		48,29	59,54	5 668,—
5. Jahresverbrauch 250 Gcal Consommation annuelle		37,90	33,78	3 110,—
Flüssiggas, Propan Gaz liquéfié, propane	10 kg	13,94	11,99	2 000,—
Brennstoffe **Combustibles**				
Leichtes Heizöl für Haushalte, Gesamtbezug: 3 000 – 3 500 l Fuel-oil léger pour usage domestique, quantité: 3 000 – 3 500 l	100 l	13,26	29,20	3 000,—

Riparazioni dell'alloggio, riscaldamento e illuminazione
Woningreparatie, verwarming en verlichting

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Riparazioni dell'alloggio **Woningreparatie**
8,66	136,—	116,—	1 kg	Colore sintetico Synthetische verf
19,75	239,50	232,50	1 ora 1 uur	Idraulico: 1 ora lavorativa di un operaio senza spese di viaggio Loodgieter: kosten voor 1 arbeidsuur (zonder kosten voor komen en gaan) voor geschoolde kracht
18,37	242,20	160,—	1 ora 1 uur	Elettricista: 1 ora lavorativa di un operaio senza spese di viaggio Elektricien: kosten voor 1 arbeidsuur (zonder kosten voor komen en gaan) voor geschoolde kracht
36,36	536,—	469,—	1 vetro 1 ruit	Vetraio: fornitura e posa del vetro di una finestra (100 × 70 cm) in telaio di legno Ruit inzetten: leveren en inzetten van een ruit (100 × 70 cm) in houten sponning
				Acqua potabile, elettricità, gas **Drinkwater, elektriciteit, gas**
6,99	143,10	70,—	8 m³	Acqua potabile Drinkwater
				Elettricità Elektriciteit
15,04	403,—	290,86	100 kWh	1. Consumo mensile 50 kWh Maandelijks verbruik
11,91	341,—	241,50	100 kWh	2. Consumo mensile 100 kWh Maandelijks verbruik
6,43	277,—	172,61	100 kWh	3. Consumo mensile 360 kWh Maandelijks verbruik
				Gas
40,30	1 090,70	1 142,42	1 Gcal = 119 m³ à 8 400 kcal	1. Consumo annuale 2 Gcal Jaarlijks verbruik
33,33	1 015,40	986,27		2. Consumo annuale 4 Gcal Jaarlijks verbruik
22,05	728,14	571,04		3. Consumo annuale 10 Gcal Jaarlijks verbruik
16,93	494,84	437,80		4. Consumo annuale 20 Gcal Jaarlijks verbruik
10,47	296,81	403,78		5. Consumo annuale 250 Gcal Jaarlijks verbruik
10,20	92,30	118,18	10 kg	Gas liquido, propano Vloeibaar gas, propaan
				Combustibili **Brandstoffen**
17,52	222,57	197,20	100 l	Fuel-oil leggero per uso domestico quantità: 3 000 – 3 500 l Huisbrandolie (lichte olie) bij afname van 3 000 – 3 500 l

3 **Wohnungsreparaturen, Heizung und Beleuchtung** (Fortsetzung)
Réparation du logement, chauffage et éclairage (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nacionale				
ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	**BONN**	**PARIS**	**ROMA**
Steinkohle, Anthrazit 20/30 mm Houille, anthracite 20/30 mm				
1. Gesamtbezug: 500 kg Quantité: 500 kg	100 kg	26,20	40,04	4 100,—
2. Gesamtbezug: 1 000 kg Quantité: 1 000 kg	100 kg	26,20	39,—	3 850,—
Steinkohlenkoks 40/60 mm, Gesamtbezug: 1 000 kg Coke de four 40/60 mm, quantité: 1 000 kg	100 kg	22,80	36,07	4 925,—
Steinkohlenbriketts, 9-17 % Aschegehalt, Gesamtbezug: 500 kg Agglomérés de houille, 9 à 17 % de cendres, quantité: 500 kg	100 kg	20,24	36,26	4 233,—

Riparazioni dell'alloggio, riscaldamento e illuminazione (seguito)

Woningreparatie, verwarming en verlichting (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta

DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Carbon fossile, antracite 20/30 mm Steenkolen, antraciet 20/30 mm
27,15	370,43	363,30	100 kg	1. Quantità: 500 kg Bij afname van: 500 kg
27,15	369,86	363,30	100 kg	2. Quantità: 1 000 kg Bij afname van: 1 000 kg
34,13	294,86	267,30	100 kg	Coke da cokeria 40/60 mm, quantità: 1 000 kg Steenkoolcokes 40/60 mm, bij afname van: 1 000 kg
21,82	262,43	262,70	100 kg	Agglomerati di carbon fossile, 9-17 % di ceneri, quantità: 500 kg Steenkoolbriketten, 9-17 % asgehalte, bij afname van: 500 kg

4 Haushaltsausstattungen und Geräte
Articles et appareils ménagers

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Fußbodenbelag **Revêtement de sol**				
Fußbodenbelag PVC, 2 m breit, ausgewählte Marke Revêtement de sol PVC, largeur 2 m, marque sélectionnée	1 m	13,35	32,10	2 050
Fußbodenbelag Nylon, 2 m breit, ausgewählte Marke Revêtement de sol nylon, largeur 2 m, marque sélectionnée	1 m	109,—	142,50	16 000
Haushalttextilien, Einrichtungsgegenstände **Articles de ménage, articles d'ameublement**				
Schaumgummimatratze, 90 × 190 cm, ausgewählte Marke Matelas en mousse de latex, 90 × 190 cm, marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 pièce	198,—	357,—	30 780
Schaumstoffmatratze, 90 × 190 cm, ausgewählte Marke Matelas en matière synthétique, 90 × 190 cm, marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 pièce	179,—	443,60	36 765
Bettdecke, reine Schurwolle, 220 × 240 cm, ausgewählte Marke Couverture, pure laine, 220 × 240 cm, marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 pièce	205,—	368,—	35 333
Bettlaken, gebleichte Baumwolle Drap de lit, coton blanchi	1 m²	4,02	5,19	530
Gardinenstoff, Kunstfaser Tissu pour rideaux, fibre synth.				
1. ausgewählte Marken, 300 cm breit marque sélectionnée, largeur 300 cm	1 m	5,83	8,56	942
2. ausgewählte Marke, 150 cm breit marque sélectionnée, largeur 150 cm	1 m	10,—	17,—	1 500
Frottierhandtuch, 50 × 100 cm Serviette de toilette éponge, 50 × 100 cm	1 Stück 1 pièce	15,10	19,39	2 593
Heiz- und Kochgeräte, Kühlschränke, Waschmaschinen u.a. **Appareil de chauffage et de cuisine, réfrigérateurs, machines à laver, etc.**				
Kühlschrank, Tischmodell, 140 l (2 Sterne) (1) Réfrigérateur, table-top, 140 l (2 étoiles) (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		305,83	540,—	55 500
2. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		209,—	382,—	—

(1) Im Rahmen der Definition können zwischen den einzelnen Modellen technische Abweichungen bestehen. Für das gleiche Modell sind Unterschiede aufgrund technischer Bestimmungen zwischen den einzelnen Ländern möglich.
Dans le cadre d'une définition, des divergences techniques peuvent exister entre les divers modèles. Pour un même modèle on peut trouver des différences entre les pays par suite d'impératifs nationaux.

Articoli e apparecchi domestici

Huishoudelijke artikelen en apparaten

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Rivestimento del pavimento **Vloerbekleding**
17,96	280,—	238,—	1 m	Rivestimento del pavimento PVC, larghezza 2 m, marca selezionata Vloerbekleding PVC, breedte 2 m, geselecteerd merk
84,50	1 178,—	1 100,—	1 m	Rivestimento del pavimento nylon, larghezza 2 m, marca selezionata Vloerbekleding nylon, breedte 2 m, geselecteerd merk
				Articoli casalinghi, articoli d'arredamento **Huishoudelijke artikelen, artikelen voor woningsinrichting**
220,—	2 812,—	2 664,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Materasso in gommapiuma, 90 × 190 cm, marca selezionata Schuimrubbermatras, 90 × 190 cm, geselecteerd merk
135,—	3 291,—	3 118,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Materasso in materia sintetica, 90 × 190 cm, marca selezionata Schuimplasticmatras, 90 × 190 cm, geselecteerd merk
195,—	2 620,—	2 620,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Coperta, pura lana vergine, 220 × 240 cm, marca selezionata Deken, zuiver scheerwol, 220 × 240 cm, geselecteerd merk
3,61	54,—	51,—	1 m²	Lenzuolo, cotone sbiancato Lakens, gebleekt katoen
				Tessuto per tende, fibre sintetica Gardijnstof, synth. vezel
5,14	78,—	65,—	1 m	1. Marche selezionate, largh. 300 cm Geselecteerde merken, breedte 300 cm
9,75	132,—	132,—	1 m	2. Marca selezionata, largh. 150 cm Geselecteerd merk, breedte 150 cm
14,09	233,—	177,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Asciugamano di spugna, 50 × 100 cm Badhanddoek, 50 × 100 cm
				Apparecchi per il riscaldamento e per la cucina, frigoriferi, lavatrici, ecc. **Verwarmings- en keukenapparaten, koelkasten, wasmachines, enz.**
			cadauno 1 stuk	Frigorifero, con piano di lavoro, 140 l (2 stelle) (1) Koelkast, tafelmodel 140 l (2 sterren) (1)
359,—	4 390,—	4 617,75		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
221,33	3 698,33	3 546,67		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model

(1) Una medesima definizione può comprendere differenze tecniche tra i vari modelli. Per un medesimo modello possono inoltre sussistere differenze tra i vari paesi dovute a disposizioni di carattere nazionale.
Ondanks een zelfde definitie kunnen er technische verschillen tussen de diverse modellen bestaan. Op grond van nationale voorschriften kan men ook voor hetzelfde model verschillen tussen de landen aantreffen.

4 Haushaltsausstattungen und Geräte (Fortsetzung)
Articles et appareils ménagers (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Kühlschrank, Schrankmodell 295 — 315 l (3 Sterne) (1) Réfrigérateur, armoire, 295 — 315 l (3 étoiles) (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		771,84	—	—
2. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		696,50	—	—
3. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		702,—	—	112 200
4. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		542,75	—	102 000
Vollautomatische Waschmaschine (1) Machine à laver superautomatique (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		1 605,—	2 790,—	265 350
2. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		1 040,17	1 990,—	—
3. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		774,—	1 310,—	85 000
4. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		798,—	—	86 200
Kleinwaschmaschine (Kapazität 1 kg Trockenwäsche) ausgewählte Marke und Modell (1) Petite machine à laver (capacité 1 kg de linge sec) marque et modèle sélectionnés (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce			
Geschirrspülvollautomat (1) Lave vaisselle automatique (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		962,—	1 522,—	156 950
2. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		1 483,—	2 990,—	289 750
3. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		1 475,50	2 487,—	—
4. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		998,—	—	—
5. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		948,—	—	137 900
Elektr. Küchenherd mit Drehspieß, ausgewählte Marke und Modell (1) Cuisinière électrique avec tournebroche, marque et modèle sélectionnés (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce	894,67	1 610,—	157 040
Gasherd, selbstreinigend mit Drehspieß, ausgewählte Marke und Modell Cuisinière à gaz, autonettoyant, avec tournebroche	1 Stück 1 pièce	1 089,—	1 530,—	149 150
Elektrischer Heizlüfter, tragbar, ausgewählte Marke und Modell Radiateur électrique soufflant, portatif, marque et modèle sélectionnés	1 Stück 1 pièce	98,—	—	18 720

(1) Im Rahmen der Definition können zwischen den einzelnen Modellen technische Abweichungen bestehen. Für das gleiche Modell sind Unterschiede aufgrund technischer Bestimmungen zwischen den einzelnen Ländern möglich.
Dans le cadre d'une définition, des divergences techniques peuvent exister entre les divers modèles. Pour un même modèle on peut trouver des différences entre les pays par suite d'impératifs nationaux.

Articoli e apparecchi domestici (seguito)

Huishoudelijke artikelen en apparaten (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES/ BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
			cadauno	Frigorifero, armadio, 295 — 315 l (3 stelle) (1)
			1 stuk	Koelkast, kastmodel, 295 — 315 l (3 sterren) (1)
998,—	13 841,67	12 662,40		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
829,—	12 135,—	10 998,—		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
881,—	12 350,—	11 010,67		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
675,62	10 580,—	9 515,80		4. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			cadauno	Lavatrice superautomatica (1)
			1 stuk	Volautomatische wasmachine (1)
1 419,25	23 854,67	21 501,20		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
1 099,14	16 794,—	16 873,—		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
879,—	11 970,—	10 710,—		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
816,50	13 325,—	12 112,67		4. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			cadauno	Piccola lavatrice elettrica (capacità 1 kg di biancheria asciutta) marca e modello selezionati (1)
			1 stuk	Kleine elektrische wasmaschine (capaciteit 1 kg wasgoed, droog) geselecteerd merk en model (1)
			cadauno	Lavastoviglia automatica (1)
			1 stuk	Volautomatische afwasmachine (1)
1 074,—	15 785,—	13 613,60		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
1 510,50	24 277,17	22 400,33		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
1 745,—	22 338,60	22 513,—		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
1 079,—	15 691,25	14 725,—		4. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
1 045,43	15 527,17	13 871,60		5. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
1 115,—	13 102,40	12 690,—	cadauno	Cucina elettrica, con girarrosto, marca e modello selezionati (1)
			1 stuk	Elektrisch fornuis, met grill, geselecteerd merk en model (1)
936,30	16 990,—	14 226,67	cadauno	Cucina a gas, autopulente, con girarrosto, marca e modello selezionati
			1 stuk	Gasfornuis, zelfreinigend met grill, geselecteerd merk en model
113,50	1 470,67	1 454,40	cadauno	Radiatore elettrico con ventilatore, portabile, marca e modello selezionati
			1 stuk	Elektrische blaasradiator, draagbaar, geselecteerd merk en model

(1) Una medesima definizione può comprendere differenze tecniche tra i vari modelli. Per un medesimo modello possono inoltre sussistere differenze tra i vari paesi dovute a disposizioni di carattere nazionale.
Ondanks een zelfde definitie kunnen er technische verschillen tussen de diverse modellen bestaan. Op grond van nationale voorschriften kan men ook voor hetzelfde model verschillen tussen de landen aantreffen.

4 Haushaltsausstattungen und Geräte (Fortsetzung)
Articles et appareils ménagers (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Bügeleisen (1) Fer à repasser (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		34,45	63,10	7 040
2. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		29,20	59,—	6 800
3. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		30,13	59,25	6 200
Handstaubsauger, mit normalem Zubehör (1) Aspirateur-balai, avec accessoires normaux (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		144,—	296,75	32 025
2. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		96,50	186,67	23 000
Kugelstaubsauger, ausgewählte Marke und Modell (1) Aspirateur-boule, marque et modèle sélectionnés (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce	181,50	361,—	35 200
Bodenstaubsauger, mit normalen Zubehör (1) Aspirateur-traîneau, avec accessoires normaux (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		228,33	464,50	36 256
2. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		286,75	545,40	57 950
3. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		136,90	392,75	40 583
Zick-Zack-Nähmaschine, mit Koffer und Zubehör; ausgewählte Marke und Modell (1) Machine à coudre zig-zag, avec valise et accessoires, marque et modèle sélectionnés (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce	1 248,—	—	—
Elektrische Kaffeemühle (Schlagmessermühle), Inhalt : 60 — 70 g Kaffee (1) Moulin à café électrique (système à couteau), contenant 60 — 70 g de café (1)	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		16,58	30,39	—
2. ausgewählte Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		27,—	44,—	4 700
Glaswaren, Geschirr und Haushaltsgeräte Verrerie, vaisselle et articles de ménage				
Feuerfestes Porzellan, 2 Schüsseln mit Deckel, ausgewählte Marke und Modell Porcelaine réfractaire, 2 récipients avec couvercle, marque et modèle sélectionnés	1 Miniset 1 Miniset	51,—	77,51	7 700

(1) Im Rahmen der Definition können zwischen den einzelnen Modellen technische Abweichungen bestehen. Für das gleiche Modell sind Unterschiede aufgrund technischer Bestimmungen zwischen den einzelnen Ländern möglich.
Dans le cadre d'une définition, des divergences techniques peuvent exister entre les divers modèles. Pour un même modèle on peut trouver des différences entre les pays par suite d'impératifs nationaux.

Articoli e apparecchi domestici (seguito)

Huishoudelijke artikelen en apparaten (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
			cadauno	Ferro da stiro (1)
			1 stuk	Strijkijzer (1)
39,76	571,25	487,50		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
35,98	520,83	503,—		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
31,81	536,50	524,—		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			cadauno	Aspirapolvere, con normali accessori (1)
			1 stuk	Steelstofzuiger, met normale hulpstukken (1)
170,50	2 329,—	2 371,60		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
158,—	1 979,—	1 865,13		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
219,—	2 990,—	2 776,14	cadauno	Aspirapolvere a palla, marca e modello selezionati (1)
			1 stuk	Stofzuiger (bol), geselecteerd merk en model (1)
			cadauno	Aspiratore a slitta, con accessori normali (1)
			1 stuk	Stofzuiger, sledemodel, met normale hulpstukken (1)
225,—	3 782,—	3 190,—		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
295,62	4 542,83	4 292,—		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
159,—	3 444,50	3 160,44		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
915,—	14 590,—	12 815,—	cadauno	Macchina da cucire, con valigia e accessori, marca e modello selezionati (1)
			1 stuk	Zig-zag naaimachine, met koffer en accessoires, geselecteerd merk en model (1)
			cadauno	Macinacaffè elettrico (sistema a coltelli), capienza 60 — 70 g di caffè (1)
			1 stuk	Elektrische koffiemolen (systeem met slagmessen) inhoud 60 — 70 g (koffie) (1)
22,43	334,33	313,33		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
28,10	343,83	342,40		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
				Vetrami, vasellame e articoli casalinghi
				Glas- en vaatwerk, andere huishoudelijke artikelen
48,75	714,—	658,—	1 Miniset	Porcellana refrattaria, 2 recipienti con coperchio, marca e modello selezionati
			1 Miniset	Vuurvast porselein, 2 sleutels met deksel, geselecteerd merk en model

(1) Una medesima definizione puó comprendere differenze tecniche tra i vari modelli. Per un medesimo modello possono inoltre, sussistere differenze tra i vari paesi dovute a disposizioni di carattere nazionale.
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4 Haushaltsausstattungen und Geräte (Fortsetzung)
Articles et appareils ménagers (suite)

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit / Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
	Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale			
Schnellkochtopf Casserole à pression	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte Marke und Modell (INOX — 6 l) marque et modèle sélectionnés (INOX — 6 l)		—	101,67	12 750
2. ausgewählte Marke und Modell (INOX — 5 l) marque et modèle sélectionnés (INOX — 5 l)		—	147,—	15 125
3. ausgewählte Marke (ALU — 5 l) marque sélectionnée (ALU — 5 l)		104,—	—	—
4. ausgewählte Marke (INOX — 5 l) marque sélectionnée (INOX — 5 l)		145,—	—	—
Filter und Kanne, ausgewählte Marke Cafetière avec filtre, marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 pièce	15,25	25,20	3 600
Glühbirne Ampoule électrique	1 Stück 1 pièce	2,15	2,95	350
Haushaltswaren zum Verbrauch **Articles de ménage consommables**				
Shoe-Polish, ca. 20 g, ausgewählte Marke Cirage, 20 g env., marque sélectionnée	1 Dose 1 boîte	1,50	2,63	330
Handgeschirrspülmittel in Plastikflasche, ca. 550 g netto, ausgewählte Marke Détergent pour vaisselle en flacon plastique, poids net 550 g env., marque sélectionnée	1 Flasche 1 flacon	2,04	3,66	—
Geschirrspülmittel für Geschirrspülmaschine, ca. 565 g netto, ausgewählte Marke Détergent pour lave-vaisselle, poids net 565 g, marque sélectionnée	1 Paket 1 paquet	3,15	5,81	430
Waschpulver, 5 kg, ausgewählte Marke Détergent, 5 kg, marque sélectionnée	1 Tonne (5 kg) 1 fût (5 kg)	16,60	22,95	2 663
Scheuerpulver, ca. 600 g netto, ausgewählte Marke Poudre à récurer, poids net 600 g env. marque sélectionnée	1 Dose 1 boîte	1,44	1,63	195
Plastikeimer, Inhalt 8 — 10 l Seau en plastic, contenu 8 — 10 l	1 Stück 1 pièce	2,02	3,67	350
Dienstleistungen für Haushalte **Services aux ménages**				
Wäscherei Blanchisserie				
1. Herrenoberhemd Chemise homme	1 Stück	1,35	2,58	256
2. 5 kg Weißwäsche mit Trocknen und Mangeln 5 kg de linge blanc avec séchage et calandrage	1 pièce	11,33	12,40	950
Chemische Reinigung Nettoyage à sec				
1. Herrenanzug, 2 teilig Complet homme, 2 pièces	1 Anzug 1 complet	9,50	12,75	1 100
2. Damenwollstoffmantel Manteau dame en lainage	1 Mantel 1 Mant.	9,19	14,—	1 217

Articoli e apparecchi domestici (seguito)

Huishoudelijke artikelen en apparaten (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
			cadauno 1 stuk	Pentola a pressione Snelkookpan
—	1 020,—	998,67		1. marca e modello selezionati (INOX — 6 l) geselecteerd merk en model (INOX — 6 l)
—	1 555,—	1 449,—		2. marca e modello selezionati (INOX — 5 l) geselecteerd merk en model (INOX — 5 l)
95,50	1 690,—	1 330,—		3. marca selezionata (ALU — 5 l) geselecteerd merk (ALU — 5 l)
155,—	2 815,—	1 830,—		4. marca selezionata (INOX — 5 l) geselecteerd merk (INOX — 5 l)
12,75	220,—	201,12	cadauno 1 stuk	Caffettiera con filtro, marca selezionata Koffiesnelfilter en kan, geselecteerd merk
1,69	16,60	18,—	cadauno 1 stuk	Lampadina elettrica Gloeilamp
				Articoli casalinghi consumabili **Huishoudelijke verbruiksartikelen**
1,50	22,53	16,25	1 scatol. 1 doos	Lucido per scarpe, ca. 20 g, marca selezionata Schoencrème, ca. 20 g, geselecteerd merk
—	28,10	28,70	1 flac. 1 fles	Detergente per stoviglie in flacone di plastica, ca. 550 g netto, marca selezionata Vaatwasmiddel in kunststoffles, ca. 550 g netto, geselecteerd merk
2,80	39,60	37,70	1 pachet. 1 pakje	Detergente per lavastoviglie, ca. 565 g netto, marca selezionata Vaatwasmiddel voor afwasmachine, ca. 565 g netto, geselecteerd merk
15,70	187,40	178,20	1 fusto (5 kg) 1 ton (5 kg)	Detersivo, 5 kg, marca selezionata Wasmiddel, 5 kg, geselecteerd merk
0,77	16,70	17,71	1 scato. 1 bus	Polvere per lustrare, ca. 600 g netto, marca selezionata Schuurpoeder, ca. 600 g netto, geselecteerd merk
1,85	29,50	25,29	cadauno 1 stuk	Secchio in plastica, capacità 8 — 10 l Plastic emmer, inhoud 8 — 10 l
				Servizi per la casa **Dienstverlening aan huishoudingen**
			cadauno	Lavanderia Wasserij
1,15	17,—	19,—		1. Camicia per uomo Herenoverhemd
6,—	127,—	122,—	1 stuk	2. 5 kg di biancheria con asciugatura e cilindratura 5 kg witte was, volledige behandeling
				Pulitura a secco Chemisch reinigen
7,—	111,—	135,—	1 compl. 1 kost.	1. Completo per uomo, 2 pezzi Herenkostuum, 2 delig
6,84	112,50	134,60	1 capott. 1 mantel	2. Cappotto per donna in tessuto di lana Damesmantel van wollen stof

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
	Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale			
Personenkraftwagen **Voitures automobiles**				
Personenkraftwagen (bis 499 cm³) Kaufpreis Voiture automobile (jusqu'à 499 cm³) prix d'achat	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		4 138,80	7 350,—	688 700,—
Personenkraftwagen (von 500 bis 999 cm³) Kaufpreis Voitures automobiles (de 500 à 999 cm³) prix d'achat	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		5 877,20	9 330,33	956 160,—
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		6 111,80	10 756,—	1 028 200,—
3. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		6 435,60	10 410,—	1 075 000,—
Personenkraftwagen (von 1.000 bis 1.499 cm³) Kaufpreis Voiture automobile (de 1.000 à 1.499 cm³) prix d'achat	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		6 618,—	11 410,—	1 251 300,—
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		6 595,40	10 726,—	1 134 900,—
3. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		7 548,25	13 845,—	1 310 000,—
4. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		9 461,35	16 708,67	1 621 650,—
5. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		6 940,45	12 198,—	1 159 150,—
6. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		10 810,60	22 200,—	1 865 000,—
7. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		6 722,90	11 996,—	1 139 100,—
8. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		6 843,95	12 533,—	1 207 000,—
Personenkraftwagen (mehr als 1.500 cm³) Kaufpreis Voiture automobile (plus de 1.500 cm³) prix d'achat	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		10 484,15	20 000,—	2 080 000
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		9 422,50	15 566,—	1 635 000
Sonstige Personenbeförderungsmittel **Autres moyens de transport de personnes**				
Herrenfahrrad Bicyclette homme	1 Stück 1 pièce	159,80	301,75	28 000
Reifen, Ersatzteile, Zubehör **Pneus, pièces de rechange, accessoires**				
Sommerreifen Pneus d'été	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		47,06	86,69	8 568
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		52,13	111,—	12 340
3. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		65,58	91,27	9 485

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Automobile **Personenauto's**
			1 cadauno 1 stuk	Automobile (fino a 499 cm³) prezzo di acquisto Personenauto (tot en met 499 cm³) aankoopprijs
4 525,50	55 750,—	52 000,—		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			1 cadauno 1 stuk	Automobile (da 500 a 999 cm³) prezzo di acquisto Personenauto (van 500 tot 999 cm³) aankoopprijs
6 330,—	76 145,—	67 880,—		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
6 862,50	89 125,—	83 000,—		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
7 265,—	88 437,—	79 145,—		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			1 cadauno 1 stuk	Automobile (da 1.000 a 1.499 cm³) prezzo d'acquisto Personenauto (van 1.000 tot 1.499 cm³) aankoopprijs
7 509,85	93 605,—	89 200,—		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
7 751,—	87 785,—	83 754,—		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
9 186,50	115 625,—	100 600,—		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
11 365,—	136 445,—	124 390,—		4. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
8 075,—	92 507,—	87 514,—		5. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
—	143 033,—	129 700,—		6. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
7 765,50	96 325,—	88 700,—		7. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
8 160,—	94 645,—	90 600,—		8. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			1 cadauno 1 stuk	Automobile (più di 1.500 cm³) prezzo d'acquisto Personenauto (meer dan 1.500 cm³) aankoopprijs
12 185,50	151 442,—	133 665,—		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
11 560,—	138 347,—	119 900,—		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
				Altri mezzi di trasporto di persone **Andere personenvervoermiddelen**
199,75	3 040,—	2 683,—	1 cadauno 1 stuk	Bicicletta per uomo Herenfiets
				Pneumatici, pezzi di ricambio, accessori **Autobanden, reserve of delen, accessoires**
			1 cadauno 1 stuk	Pneumatici estivi Autobanden (zomer)
69,67	864,—	772,—		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
71,14	689,33	910,—		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
74,81	1 057,33	937,—		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
4. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		62,16	96,—	9 485
5. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		83,36	146,—	14 185
Batterie Batterie	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		100,73	284,13	15 900
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		135,40	207,70	16 960
3. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		129,20	137,88	15 027
Zündkerze Bougie	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		3,33	5,55	416
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		2,16	5,—	428
3. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		3,89	5,40	416
4. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		3,85	6,—	412
Waschen eines Personenkraftwagens Lavage d'une voiture automobile	1 × 1 ×			
1. übliche Wäsche lavage ordinaire		8,32	13,94	1 100
2. automatische Wäsche lavage automatique		5,62	8,50	500
Benzin, Öl **Essence, huile**				
Benzin — Essence	1 l			
1. ausgewählte Marke (Normal) marque sélectionnée (normale)		0,63	1,11	152
2. ausgewählte Marke (Super) marque sélectionnée (super)		0,71	1,20	162
Motoröl : ausgewählte Marke „Extra" Huile pour moteur : marque sélectionnée « extra »	2 l 2 l	13,10	13,08	2 200
Sonstige Aufwendungen **Autres dépenses**				
Autofahrschule für Personenkraftwagen Auto-école pour voiture automobile	45 Min. min. 45 Min. min.	25,71	32,—	1 830
Nahverkehrsmittel **Transports locaux individuels**				
Taxi — Taxi	3 km	5,20	7,—	442

Trasporti e comunicazioni (seguito)

Vervoer en communicaties (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
77,28	793,33	895,—		4. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
116,—	1 174,20	1 188,—		5. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			1 cadauno 1 stuk	Batteria Accu
—	1 359,—	1 353,—		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
95,—	1 430,—	—		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
95,—	950,—	1 144,—		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			cadauno 1 stuk	Candela Bougie
3,35	56,67	52,—		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
2,96	51,67	47,—		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
3,27	51,67	52,—		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
3,05	60,—	46,—		4. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			1 × 1 ×	Lavaggio ordinario di un'automobile Gebruikelijke wasbeurt van een personenauto
9,50	124,—	108,33		1. lavaggio ordinario gebruikelijke wasbeurt
5,55	72,—	82,—		2. lavaggio automatico automatische wasbeurt
				Benzina, olio **Benzine, olie**
			1 l	Benzina — Benzine
0,69	10,16	8,—		1. marca selezionata (normale) geselecteerd merk (normale)
0,72	10,70	8,42		2. marca selezionata (super) geselecteerd merk (super)
7,10	98,—	92,—	2 l 2 l	Olio per motore : marca selezionata « extra » Motorolie : geselecteerd merk „extra"
				Altre spese **Andere uitgaven**
14,60	183,33	265,—	45 Min. min. 45 Min. min.	Autoscuola per automobile Rijles voor personenauto
				Trasporti locali **Lokaal vervoer**
5,05	58,20	57,—	3 km	Taxi — Taxi

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale				
ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Stadtverkehr **Transports locaux en commun**				
Fahrpreis für 1 Fahrt Prix d'un seul trajet	1 Fahrt 1 trajet			
1. für eine Strecke von 1,5 km pour une distance de 1,5 km		0,75	0,80	50
2. für eine Strecke von 3 km pour une distance de 3 km		0,75	1,14	50
3. für eine Strecke von 7 km pour une distance de 7 km		0,75	1,18	50
Fahrpreis für 2 Fahrten Prix de 2 trajets	2 Fahr. 2 traj.			
1. für eine Strecke von 1,5 km pour une distance de 1,5 km		1,30	0,93	100
2. für eine Strecke von 3 km pour une distance de 3 km		1,30	1,17	100
3. für eine Strecke von 7 km pour une distance de 7 km		1,30	1,19	100
Vorortverkehr **Transports suburbains**				
Wochenabonnement von 10 bis 12 Fahrten pro Woche für eine Strecke von 30 km Abonnement hebdomadaire pour une distance de 30 km effectué 10 à 12 fois par semaine	1 Abonn. 1 abonn.	16,25	15,58	1 450
Fernverkehrsmittel **Transports sur longues distances**				
Eisenbahn : Fahrt 2. Klasse hin und zurück Chemin de fer : billet aller-retour 2e classe	1 × 1 ×			
1. für eine Strecke von : 2 × 250 km = 500 km pour une distance de : 2 × 250 km = 500 km		51,—	70,—	4 300
2. für eine Strecke von : 2 × 100 km = 200 km pour une distance de : 2 × 100 km = 200 km		21,—	30,—	1 500
3. für eine Strecke von : 2 × 50 km = 100 km pour une distance de : 2 × 50 km = 100 km		7,60	16,80	800
Linienverkehr **Transports routiers**				
Omnibusfahrt von 15 km Autocar, 15 km de distance	1 × 1 ×	1,40	3,30	150
Postgebühren **Frais de port**				
Porto für Inlandsbrief von 20 g Affranchissement intérieur d'une lettre de 20 g	1 Brief 1 lettre	0,40	0,50	50
Porto für Inlandspaket Gewicht : 3 kg, Entfernung : 50 km Frais de port d'un colis Poids : 3 kg, expédié à 50 km	1 Paket 1 paquet	3,40	5,65	590

Trasporti et comunicazioni (seguito).

Vervoer en communicaties (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Trasporti urbani **Stedelijk vervoer**
			1 trag. 1 traj.	Prezzo di 1 tragitto Prijs voor 1 traject
0,38	6,—	5,—		1. di 1,5 km van 1,5 km
0,38	6,—	5,—		2. di 3 km van 3 km
0,38	6,—	5,—		3. di 7 km van 7 km
			2 trag. 2 traj.	Prezzo di 2 tragitti Prijs voor 2 trajecten
0,75	10,80	10,—		1. di 1,5 km van 1,5 km
0,75	10,80	10,—		2. di 3 km van 3 km
0,75	10,80	10,—		3. di 7 km van 7 km
				Trasporti suburbani **Voorstedelijk vervoer**
7,60	145,—	145,—	1 abbon. 1 abonn.	Abbonamento settimanale per un tragitto di 30 km effettuato da 10 a 12 volte alla settimana Weekabonnement van een traject van 30 km, dat 10 — 12 maal per week wordt afgelegd
				Trasporti su lunghi percorsi **Vervoer over lange afstand**
				Ferrovia : biglietto andata-ritorno, 2a classe Spoorwegen : retour 2e klasse
			1 × 1 ×	
32,—	622,—	678,33		1. Per un tragitto di : 2 × 250 km = 500 km Voor een traject van : 2 × 250 km = 500 km
13,—	250,—	281,67		2. Per un tragitto di : 2 × 100 km = 200 km Voor een traject van : 2 × 100 km = 200 km
7,60	130,—	142,—		3. Per un tragitto di : 2 × 50 km = 100 km Voor een traject van : 2 × 50 km = 100 km
				Trasporti stradali **Wegvervoer**
1,25	20,—	24,—		Autocarri, tragitto di 15 km Autobus, traject van 15 km
				Spese postali **Frankering**
0,35	4,50	3,—	1 lettera 1 brief	Affrancatura di una lettera di peso 20 g per l'interno Frankering (binnenland) van een brief van 20 g
4,—	54,—	20,—	1 collo 1 pakket	Spese di porto per un collo Peso : 3 kg, distanza : 50 km Frankering van een pakket Gewicht : 3 kg, over een afstand van 50 km

6 **Verkehr und Nachrichtenübermittlung** (Fortsetzung)
Transports et communications (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale				
ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	**BONN**	**PARIS**	**ROMA**
Telefongebühren **Téléphone**				
Ortsgespräch Communication téléphonique urbaine	1 × 1 ×			
1. vom eigenen Fernsprecher d'un appareil privé		0,21	0,30	25
2. vom Postmünzfernsprecher d'une cabine postale à prépaiement		0,20	0,40	50
Grundgebühr für Telefon Redevance de base pour téléphone	1 Monat 1 mois			
1. einschließlich 100 Ortsgespräche y compris 100 communications téléphoniques urbaines		47,—	43,61	3 833
2. einschließlich 50 Ortsgespräche y compris 50 communications téléphoniques urbaines		36,50	58,61	2 583

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Telefono **Telefoon**
			1 ×	Comunicazioni telefoniche urbane :
			1 ×	Lokale gesprekken :
0,15	4,56	3,—		1. da un telefono privato van een privé-toestel
0,25	5,—	3,—		2. da una cabina telefonica a pagamento vanuit telefooncel
			1 mese	Canone telefonico di base :
			1 maand	Vastrecht voor telefoon :
36,—	627,—	400,—		1. comprese 100 comunicazioni telefoniche urbane met inbegrip van 100 lokale gesprekken
28,50	399,—	250,—		2. comprese 50 comunicazioni telefoniche urbane met inbegrip van 50 lokale gesprekken

7 Waren und Dienstleistungen für Erholung, Unterhaltung und Bildung
Loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Rundfunkgeräte, Plattenspieler **Radio, appareils de reproduction sonore**				
Rundfunktransistorengerät Appareil radio transistor portatif	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		100,62	215,33	31 760
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		302,86	577,50	68 120
3. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		—	—	32 500
Tonbandkoffergerät (Stereo) Magnétophone (stéréo)	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		798,25	1 774,67	175 000
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		868,50	1 697,10	201 550
3. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		868,00	1 553,00	168 750
4. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		911,67	1 881,67	—
Kassetten-Tonbandgerät Magnétophone à cassette	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		276,37	553,38	44 400
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		140,85	277,83	25 600
3. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		229,30	519,25	53 800
Plattenwechsler Electrophone à changeur automatique	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		512,25	1 099,40	100 000
Sonstige langlebige Güter zur Unterhaltung **Autres biens récréatifs durables**				
Fotoapparat Appareil de photo	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		195,14	426,00	40 010
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		67,50	110,00	15 546
3. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		389,25	805,00	74 400
Filmkamera Caméra	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		633,00	1 107,80	118 250
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		—	811,00	97 000
3. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		252,50	320,00	42 000

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta

DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Radio, giradischi **Radio, geluidsinstallaties**
			cadauno 1 stuk	Apparecchio radio a transistor portabile Draagbare transistorradio
141,60	1 569,40	1 704,86		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
359,64	5 704,00	5 950,00		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
163,54	2 883,80	2 517,40		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			cadauno 1 stuk	Magnetofono (stereo) Bandrecorder (stereo)
—	14 740,00	13 616,00		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
1 135,00	15 532,00	18 580,00		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
876,50	—	13 650,00		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
993,91	16 009,60	16 893,00		4. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			cadauno 1 stuk	Magnetofono a cassetta Cassettenrecorder
281,67	4 462,00	3 888,00		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
152,06	1 992,00	1 961,00		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
320,50	4 557,00	5 270,00		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			cadauno 1 stuk	Giradischi automatico Elektrofoon met automatische platenwisselaar
600,43	9 059,00	7 732,00		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
				Altri beni ricreativi durevoli **Andere duurzame goederen voor vrije tijd**
			cadauno 1 stuk	Apparecchio fotografico Fototoestel
224,21	2 681,67	3 104,00		1. marca e modello selzionati geselecteerd merk en model
75,82	978,60	922,78		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
447,70	6 998,50	5 444,50		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
			cadauno 1 stuk	Cinepresa Filmcamera
727,27	—	9 468,75		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
536,80	7 142,40	6 263,33		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
236,47	—	2 881,33		3. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model

7 Waren und Dienstleistungen für Erholung, Unterhaltung und Bildung (Fortsetzung)
Loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit / Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Reiseschreibmaschine Machine à écrire portative	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		235,00	448,00	42 750
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		219,95	428,25	45 000
Sonstige kurzlebige Güter für Unterhaltungsgewerbe **Autres biens récréatifs semi-durables**				
Schallplatten Disques	1 Stück 1 pièce			
a) 45 Umdrehungen, single play, 17 cm, 2 aktuelle Schlager, ausgew. Marken 45 tours, single play, 17 cm, 2 chansons populaires et actuelles, marques sélectionnées		5,00	7,75	810
b) 33 Umdrehungen, 30 cm, Stereo 33 tours, 30 cm, stéréo	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte Marke (klassische Musik) marque sélectionnée (musique classique)		25,00	33,89	4 560
2. ausgewählte Marke (klassische Musik) marque sélectionnée (musique classique)		21,60	33,49	4 500
3. ausgewählte Marke (Unterhaltungsmusik) marque sélectionnée (musique de variétés)		21,60	27,00	3 340
4. ausgewählte Marke (Unterhaltungsmusik) marque sélectionnée (musique de variétés)		21,60	33,69	3 340
Fußball (Wettkampfball): ausgew. Marke Ballon de football (modèle réglementaire) marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 pièce	86,38	114,50	16 800
Tennisbälle: ausgewählte Marke Balles de tennis: marque sélectionnée	6 Bälle 6 balles	18,00	26,60	3 252
Baukasten: ausgewählte Marke Boîte de construction: marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 pièce	25,90	48,00	4 500
Gesellschaftsspiel: ausgewählte Marke Jeu de société: marque sélectionnée	1 Spiel 1 jeu	18,90	32,50	2 800
Puppe: ausgewählte Marke Poupée: marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 pièce	19,90	34,00	2 900
Kleines Spielzeugauto: ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell Modèle réduit voiture: marque et modèle sélectionnés	1 Stück 1 pièce	6,90	16,67	1 900
Elektrische Spielzeuglokomotive: ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell Locomotive électrique: marque et modèle sélectionnés	1 Stück 1 pièce	55,00	156,00	14 200
Rollfilm (schwarz-weiß, 6 × 9 cm, 8 Aufnahmen): ausgewählte Marke Pellicule photographique (noir et blanc, 6 × 9 cm, 8 poses): marque sélectionnée	1 Film 1 pellicule	2,08	1,87	324
Negativ-Farbfilm (8 × 10 cm, 20 Aufnahmen): ausgewählte Marke Film couleur négatif (8 × 10 cm, 20 poses): marque sélectionnée	1 Film 1 pellicule	6,48	7,09	920

Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura (seguito)

Vrije tijd, ontspanning, onderwijs en cultuur (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
			cadauno 1 stuk	Macchina da scrivere portabile Draagbare schrijfmachine
318,06	3 797,00	4 169,00		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
267,50	4 265,00	4 730,00		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
				Altri beni ricreativi di media durata **Andere halfduurzame goederen voor vrije tijd**
			cadauno 1 stuk	Dischi Grammofoonplaten
5,22	70,80	70,00		a) 45 giri, single play, 17 cm, 2 canzoni in voga, marche selezionate 45 toeren, single play, 17 cm, 2 actuele schlagers, geselecteerde merken
			cadauno 1 stuk	b) 33 giri, 30 cm, stereo 33 toeren, 30 cm, stereo
24,50	440,00	372,00		1. marca selezionata (musica classica) geselecteerd merk (klassieke muziek)
23,80	387,40	345,00		2. marca selezionata (musica classica) geselecteerd merk (klassieke muziek)
21,00	281,20	265,00		3. marca selezionata (musica leggera) geselecteerd merk (lichte muziek)
20,35	293,00	265,00		4. marca selezionata (musica leggera) geselecteerd merk (lichte muziek)
91,50	1 190,00	1 325,00	cadauno 1 stuk	Pallone da « calcio » (modello regolare): marca selezionata Voetbal (wedstrijdbal): geselecteerd merk
17,10	285,00	292,50	6 palle 6 ballen	Palle da tennis: marca selezionata Tennisballen: geselecteerd merk
24,00	385,00	359,00	1 scatola 1 doos	Cassetta gioco con materiale da costruzione per bambini: marca selezionata Bouwdoos: geselecteerd merk
17,95	280,00	247,60	1 gioco 1 spel	Gioco di società: marca selezionata Gezelschapsspel: geselecteerd merk
18,75	275,00	275,00	cadauno 1 stuk	Bambola: marca selezionata Pop: geselecteerd merk
7,75	109,00	90,00	cadauno 1 stuk	Modellino automobile: marca e modello selezionati Kleine speelgoedauto: geselecteerd merk en model
68,50	1 095,00	800,00	cadauno 1 stuk	Locomotiva elettrica: marca e modello selezionati Elektrische speelgoedlocomotief: geselecteerd merk en model
2,04	26,80	26,36	1 pellicola 1 film	Pellicola fotografica (bianco e nero, 6 × 9 cm, 8 foto): marca selezionata Rolfilm (zwart-wit, 6 × 9 cm, 8 opnamen): geselecteerd merk
6,06	76,20	84,50	1 pellicola 1 film	Pellicola a colori negativa (8 × 10 cm, 20 foto): marca selezionata Negatief-kleurenfilm (8 × 10 cm, 20 opnamen): geselecteerd merk

7 Waren und Dienstleistungen für Erholung, Unterhaltung und Bildung (Fortsetzung)
Loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Umkehrfarbfilm (24 × 36 mm, 36 Diapositive): Kaufpreis einschl. Preis für Entwicklung Pellicule pour diapositive (24 × 36 mm, 36 diapositives): y compris prix du développement	1 Film 1 pellicule			
1. ausgewählte Marke (plastikgerahmt) marque sélectionnée (cadre plastique)		18,01	24,80	3 080
2. ausgewählte Marke (kartongerahmt) marque sélectionnée (cadre carton)		18,32	24,85	3 260
Farbfilm für Kassettenkamera (20 Aufnahmen): ausgewählte Marke Pellicule couleur pour appareil de photo à cassette (20 poses): marque sélectionnée	1 Film 1 pellicule	6,48	7,10	920
Umkehr-Farbfilm für Filmkamera (SUPER 8, 15 m in Kassette): Preis einschl. Entwicklungskosten Film pour caméra (couleur, SUPER 8, 15 m en cassette): prix du développement compris	1 Film 1 pellicule			
1. ausgewählte Marke marque sélectionnée		13,38	23,68	2 220
2. ausgewählte Marke marque sélectionnée		13,38	24,02	2 360
Rosen Roses	1 Stück 1 pièce	2,10	3,90	457
Nelken Œillets	1 Stück 1 pièce	0,98	1,80	67
Öffentliche Unterhaltung **Divertissements publics**				
Kino Cinéma	1 ×	4,83	8,03	700
Sportstadion Stade	1 Person 1 personne	5,00	5,00	1 800
Hallenbad Piscine couverte	1 Stunde 1 heure	1,50	3,75	500
Sonstige Unterhaltung **Autres divertissements**				
Rollfilm (schwarz-weiß, 6 × 9 cm, 8 Aufnahmen): Preis für Entwicklung, ausgewählte Marke Pellicule photographique (noir et blanc, 6 × 9 cm, 8 poses): prix du développement, marque sélectionnée	1 Film 1 pellicule	3,71	9,61	500
Negativ-Farbfilm (8 × 10 cm, 20 Aufnahmen): Preis für Entwicklung, ausgewählte Marke Film couleur négatif (8 × 10 cm, 20 poses): prix du développement, marque sélectionnée	1 Film 1 pellicule	18,73	44,80	3 100
Farbfilm für Kassettenkamera (20 Aufnahmen): Preis für Entwicklung, ausgewählte Marke Pellicule couleur pour appareil de photo à cassette (20 poses): prix du développement, marque sélectionnée	1 Film 1 pellicule	18,23	39,09	3 500

Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura (seguito)

Vrije tijd, ontspanning, onderwijs en cultuur (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta

DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
			1 pellicola	Pellicola per diapositive (24 × 36 mm, 36 diapositive) : compreso il prezzo dello sviluppo
			1 film	Omkeerkleurenfilm voor diapositieven (24 × 36 mm, 36 opnamen): prijs voor ontwikkelen inbegrepen
15,94	243,50	268,11		1. marca selezionata (montatura plastica) geselecteerd merk (ingeraamd plastic)
21,72	247,40	260,63		2. marca selezionata (montatura cartone) geselecteerd merk (ingeraamd karton)
6,11	80,80	84,73	1 pellicola	Pellicola a colori per apparecchio fotografico a cassetta (20 foto): marca selezionata
			1 film	Kleurfilm voor cassette-fototoestel (20 opnamen): geselecteerd merk
			1 pellicola	Pellicola per cinepresa (a colori, 15 m in cassetta): compreso il prezzo dello sviluppo
			1 film	Omkeerfilm voor filmtoestel (kleurenfilm, SUPER 8, 15 m in cassette), inclusief prijs voor ontwikkelen
18,84	195,00	204,67		1. marca selezionata geselecteerd merk
16,62	218,60	208,27		2. marca selezionata geselecteerd merk
1,56	18,75	26,40	1 fiore 1 stuk	Rose Rozen
1,04	14,50	14,20	1 fiore 1 stuk	Garofani Anjer
				Divertimenti pubblici **Openbaar vermaak**
4,00	54,88	35,00	1 ×	Cinema Bioscoop
5,00	72,00	40,00	1 persona 1 persoon	Stadio Stadion
1,57	19,20	20,00	1 ora 1 uur	Piscina Overdekt zwembad
				Altri divertimenti **Ander vermaak**
4,55	57,60	54,91	1 pellicola	Pellicola fotografica (bianco e nero, 6 × 9 cm, 8 foto): prezzo dello sviluppo, marca selezionata
			1 film	Rolfilm (zwart-wit, 6 × 9 cm, 8 opnamen): prijs voor het ontwikkelen, geselecteerd merk
21,33	264,00	297,00	1 pellicola	Pellicola a colori negativa (8 × 10 cm, 20 foto): prezzo dello sviluppo, marca selezionata
			1 film	Negatief-kleurenfilm (8 × 10 cm, 20 opnamen): prijs voor het ontwikkelen, geselecteerd merk
20,02	264,00	275,45	1 pellicola	Pellicola a colori per apparecchio fotografico a cassetta (20 foto): prezzo dello sviluppo, marca selezionata
			1 film	Kleurenfilm voor cassette-fototoestel (20 opnamen): prijs voor het ontwikkelen, geselecteerd merk

7 Waren und Dienstleistungen für Erholung, Unterhaltung und Bildung (Fortsetzung)
Loisirs, divertissements, enseignement et culture (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Bücher, Zeitungen und Zeitschriften **Livres, journaux et périodiques**				
Kriminalroman: ausgewählte Marke Roman policier: marque sélectionnée	1 Buch 1 livre	2,80	4,90	500
Taschen-Wörterbuch Dictionnaire de poche	1 Buch 1 livre			
1. ausgewählte Marke (Format: 10 × 13,5 cm) marque sélectionnée (format: 10 × 13,5 cm		9,00	9,30	1 500
2. ausgewählte Marke (Format: 7,5 × 10,5 cm) marque sélectionnée (format: 7,5 × 10,5 cm)		4,80	6,90	633
Reiseführer 1972: ausgewählte Marke Guide voyage 1972: marque sélectionnée	1 Exempl. 1 exempl.	18,00	20,00	2 125
Tageszeitung (Lokalblatt) Quotidien local	1 Zeitung 1 quotidien	0,40	0,73	90
Illustrierte (Inland) Périodique illustré national	10 Exempl. 10 exempl.	13,40	24,44	2 100
Reader's Digest Reader's Digest	1 Exempl. 1 exempl.	2,00	3,50	350
Unterricht **Enseignement**				
Besuch eines Sprachkurs (Gruppenunterricht)) Fréquentation d'un cours de langue (cours en groupe)	60 Min. 60 min.	5,42	12,48	780

Divertimenti, insegnamento e cultura (seguito)

Vrije tijd, ontspanning, onderwijs en cultuur (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta

DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Libri, giornali e periodici illustrati **Boeken, kranten en tijdschriften**
3,50	49,00	40,33	1 libro 1 boek	Romanzo poliziesco Detectiveroman
			1 libro 1 boek	Dizionario tascabile Zakwoordenboek
8,40	93,00	93,00		1. marca selezionata (formato: 10 × 13,5 cm) geselecteerd merk (formaat: 10 × 13,5 cm)
6,00	59,00	76,33		2. marca selezionata (formato: 7,5 × 10,5 cm) geselecteerd merk (formaat: 7,5 × 10,5 cm)
12,50	173,00	171,00	1 esempl. 1 exempl.	Guida da viaggio 1972: marca selezionata Reisgids 1972: geselecteerd merk
0,35	5,00	4,00	1 quotid. 1 dagblad	Quotidiano locale Plaatselijk dagblad
10,25	182,00	241,00	1 esempl. 1 exempl.	Periodico illustrato nazionale Geïllustreerd binnenlands tijdschrift
2,50	35,00	30,33	1 esempl. 1 exempl.	Reader's Digest Reader's Digest
				Insegnamento **Onderwijs**
7,32	110,37	50,00	60 min. 60 min.	Frequenza ad un corso di lingua (corso in gruppo) Taalcursus (groepscursus)

8 Sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen
Autres biens et services

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale				
ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Dienstleistungen von Friseursalons **Services de salons de coiffure**				
Herrenfrisör (Haarschnitt) Coiffeur messieurs (coupe)	1 ×	4,95	5,88	640
Damenfrisör (Wasserwelle einschl. Waschen) Coiffeur dames (mise en plis simple)	1 ×	8,70	15,64	1 360
Waren für die Körperpflege **Articles pour les soins personnels**				
Elektrischer Rasierapparat Rasoir électrique	1 Stück 1 pièce			
1. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		97,00	163,14	16 420
2. ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell marque et modèle sélectionnés		92,69	146,00	15 720
Badeseife (145 g): ausgewählte Marke Savon de toilette (145 g): marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 morceau	1,86	2,06	158
Rasierklingen: ausgewählte Marke Lames de rasoir: marque sélectionnée	5 Stück 5 lames	2,50	3,64	450
Zahnpasta (ca. 80 g): ausgewählte Marke Pâte dentifrice (80 g env.): marque sélectionnée	1 Tube 1 tube	2,13	1,68	415
Parfum: ausgewählte Marke Parfum: marque sélectionnée	1 Flasche 1 flacon	48,00	66,00	8 700
Kölnisch Wasser (ca. 100 cm³): ausgewählte Marke Eau de Cologne (100 cc env.): marque sélectionnée	1 Flasche 1 flacon	9,25	17,50	2 500
Hautcreme (60 cm³): ausgewählte Marke Crème (60 cc): marque sélectionnée	1 Dose 1 boîte			
Nachtcreme (2 ozs.): ausgewählte Marke Crème de beauté (2 ozs.): marque sélectionnée	1 Dose 1 boîte	29,00	44,00	5 500
Nagellack (½ fl. ozs.) : ausgewählte Marke Vernis à ongle (½ fl. ozs.) : marque sélectionnée	1 Flasche 1 flacon	6,50	10,50	1 200
Haarspray (ca. 75 g) : ausgewählte Marke Laque (75 g env.) : marque sélectionnée	1 Dose 1 bombe	3,36	5,50	550
Lippenstift : ausgewählte Marke Rouge à lèvres : marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 pièce	8,00	11,00	1 500
Papiergesichtstücher (100 doppelte Blätter) : ausgewählte Marke Mouchoirs en papier (100 double-feuilles) : marque sélectionnée	1 Paket 1 paquet	1,65	2,77	315

Altri beni e servizi

Andere goederen en diensten

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta

DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Servizi dei saloni di parrucchieri e barbieri **Diensten van kapsalons**
5,87	67,00	60,50	1 × 1 ×	Barbieri (taglio dei capelli per uomo) Herenkapper (haarknippen)
9,20	112,00	118,00	1 × 1 ×	Parrucchieri per donne (messa in piega semplice) Dameskapper (eenvoudige watergolfbehandeling)
				Articoli per l'igiene personale **Artikelen voor lichaamsverzorging**
			cadauno 1 stuk	Rasio elettrico Elektrisch scheerapparaat
95,88	1 021,75	1 356,11		1. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
83,60	1 403,00	1 291,60		2. marca e modello selezionati geselecteerd merk en model
1,15	16,79	18,17	1 pezzo 1 stuk	Sapone da toeletta: marca selezionata Toiletzeep: geselecteerd merk
2,43	30,70	32,36	5 lamette 1 stuk	Lamette per rasoio di sicurezza: marca selezionata Scheermesjes: geselecteerd merk
1,35	18,00	21,00	1 tubo 1 tube	Dentifricio: marca selezionata Tandpasta: geselecteerd merk
47,13	651,80	598,00	1 flacone 1 flacon	Profumo: marca selezionata Parfum: geselecteerd merk
8,72	117,60	132,80	1 flacone 1 flacon	Acqua di colonia (100 cm^3): marca selezionata Eau de cologne (100 cm^3): geselecteerd merk
			1 scatola 1 doosje	Crema (60 cm^3): marca selezionata Huidcrème (60 cm^3): geselecteerd merk
28,50	401,85	395,00	1 scatola 1 doosje	Crema di bellezza (peso netto: 2 oz.): marca selezionata Schoonheidscrème (nettogewicht: 2 ozs.): geselecteerd merk
5,95	80,80	80,00	1 flacone	Smalto per unghie (½ fl. oz.) : marca selezionata
			1 flacon	Nagellak (½ fl. oz.) : geselecteerd merk
3,25	51,10	49,00	1 bombola	Lacca per capelli (peso netto circa 75 g) : marca selezionata
			1 spuitbus	Hairspray (nettogewicht 75 g) : geselecteerd merk
7,95	115,53	110,00	1 pezzo 1 stuk	Rossetto per labbra : marca selezionata Lippenstift : geselecteerd merk
1,30	20,88	21,14	1 pacchetto	Fazzoletti di carta (100 doppi-fogli) : marca selezionata
			1 pakje	Papieren zakdoeken (100 dubbele tissues) : geselecteerd merk

8 Sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen (Fortsetzung)
Autres biens et services (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Papiertaschentücher (60 Stück) : ausgewählte Marke Mouchoirs en papier (60 mouchoirs) : marque sélectionnée	6 × 10 Stück mouchoirs	1,20	3,90	300
Tampon (10 Stück) : ausgewählte Marke Tampon hygiénique (10 tampons) : marque sélectionnée	1 Paket 1 paquet	1,95	3,26	383
Uhren, Ringe einschl. Dienstleistungen **Horlogerie, bagues, y compris services**				
Trauring aus Gold Alliance en or	1 Stück 1 pièce	55,67	143,50	5 675
Wecker mit Trockenbatterie : ausgewählte(s) Marke und Modell Réveil à piles sèches : marque et modèle sélectionnés	1 Stück 1 pièce	58,15	79,00	11 200
Uhrmacherwerkstatt : Reinigen einer Herrenarmbanduhr Horlogerie : nettoyage d'une montre-bracelet homme	1 ×	29,67	51,00	4 300
Schreib- und Zeichenwaren **Matériel et fourniture de papeterie et de dessin**				
Schreibheft für die Schule Cahier d'écolier	1 Stück 1 pièce	1,30	1,55	93
Ansichtskarte Carte postale	1 Stück 1 pièce	0,21	0,50	35
Zeichenstift : ausgewählte Marken Crayon à dessin : marques sélectionnées	1 Stück 1 pièce	0,80	1,20	136
Kugelschreiber : ausgewählte Marke Stylo à bille : marque sélectionnée	1 Stück 1 pièce	0,40	0,50	60
Ausgaben in Restaurants und Cafés **Dépenses de restaurants et cafés**				
Gaststätte : Mittagessen, ausgewähltes Menu Restaurant : déjeuner, suivant menu déterminé	1 Menu 1 menu	9,74	13,61	1 991
Schankwirtschaft Café				
1. 1 Flasche helles Bier 1 bière blonde en bouteille	0,30 l 0,30 l	1,32	2,16	230
2. 1 Tasse Kaffee 1 tasse de café	1 Tasse 1 tasse	0,96	1,28	123
3. 1 Flasche Cola (0,2 l) 1 bouteille de Cola (0,2 l)	1 Flasche 1 bout.	0,95	2,34	230
4. 1 Glas Branntwein (2 cl.) 1 verre d'eau de vie (2 cl.)	1 Glas 1 verre	1,05	3,83	277

Altri beni e servizi (seguito)

Andere goederen en diensten (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	BRUXELLES BRUSSEL	LUXEMBOURG	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
1,29	19,00	15,78	6 × 10 pezzi stuk	Fazzoletti di carta (60 fazzoletti) : marca selezionata Papieren zakdoeken (60 stuks) : geselecteerd merk
1,72	26,13	27,36	1 pacchetto 1 pakje	Assorbente igienico interno (10 tamponi) : marca selezionata Tampons (10 stuks) : geselecteerd merk
				Orologiaio, anelli, compresi i servizi **Horlogerie, ringen, inclusief dienstverlening**
84,00	782,00	778,00	1 fede 1 stuk	Fede in oro Trouwring van goud
60,35	865,20	831,57	cadauno 1 stuk	Sveglia a pile secche : marca e modello selezionati Wekker op batterijen : geselecteerd merk
25,00	290,00	371,00	1 × 1 ×	Orologiaio : pulizia di un orologio da polso per uomo Horlogerie : schoonmaken van een herenarmbandhorloge
				Cartoleria e articoli da disegno **Schrijf- en tekenbehoeften**
1,25	18,40	11,00	1 quaderno 1 stuk	Quaderno scolastico Schoolschrift
0,23	4,25	4,14	1 cartol. 1 stuk	Cartolina postale Ansichtkaart
0,67	9,79	9,83	1 matita 1 stuk	Matita da disegno : marche selezionate Tekenpotlood : geselecteerd merk
0,36	4,50	4,38	1 penna 1 stuk	Penna a sfera : marca selezionata Ballpoint : geselecteerd merk
				Spese per ristorante e bar **Uitgaven in restaurants en cafés**
9,73	150,00	121,00	1 menu 1 menu	Ristorante : pranzo in base ad un menu determinato Restaurant : maaltijd volgens menu
				Bar Café
1,41	23,00	15,00	0,30 l 0,30 l	1. 1 birra bionda in bottiglia 1 flesje lichtbier
1,01	16,50	10,00	1 tazza 1 kopje	2. 1 tazza di caffè 1 kopje koffie
1,27	14,50	9,00	1 bottigl. 1 flesje	3. 1 bottiglia di Cola (0,2 l) 1 flesje Cola (0,2 l)
0,74	—	8,00	1 bicchiere 1 glas	4. 1 bicchiere di acquavite (2 cl.) 1 glas jenever (2 cl.)

8 Sonstige Waren und Dienstleistungen (Fortsetzung)
Autres biens et services (suite)

Preise in Landeswährung / Prix en monnaie nationale

ARTIKEL / ARTICLES	Einheit Unité	BONN	PARIS	ROMA
Ausgaben in Hotels und ähnlichen Unterkünften **Dépenses d'hôtels et de logement analogues**				
Hotel : Übernachtung mit ortsüblichem Frühstück für 2 Personen (Doppelzimmer) Hôtel : nuitée avec petit déjeuner suivant usages locaux pour 2 personnes (chambre double)	1 ×	45,60	44,34	6 495
Campingplatz : 4 Personen, Aufenthalt : 1 Woche Terrain de camping : 4 personnes, séjour : 1 semaine	1 Woche 1 semaine	44,10	76,65	8 167

Altri beni e servizi (seguito)

Andere goederen en diensten (vervolg)

Prezzi in moneta nazionale / Prijzen in nationale valuta				
DEN HAAG	**BRUXELLES BRUSSEL**	**LUXEMBOURG**	Unità Eenheid	ARTICOLI / ARTIKELEN
				Spese d'albergo e di alloggi simili Uitgaven voor hotels en ander verblijf
40,50	529,00	465,00	1 ×	Albergo : pernottamento per 2 persone (camera con 2 letti) con prima colazione secondo gli usi locali
			1 ×	Hotel : overnachting voor 2 personen (tweepersoons kamer) incl. gebruikelijk ontbijt
40,25	501,00	621,00	1 settimana	Campeggio : 4 persone, soggiorno : 1 settimana
			1 week	Camping : 4 personen, verblijf : 1 week

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ÉTUDES ET ENQUÊTES STATISTIQUES

3/1972

C o r r i g e n d u m

Kopfspalten

Tab. 2

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1

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