



INDUSTRIENS KONJUNKTURINDIKATORER KONJUNKTURINDIKATOREN FÜR DIE INDUSTRIE INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS INDICATEURS CONJONCTURELS DE L'INDUSTRIE INDICATORI CONGIUNTURALI DELL'INDUSTRIA CONJUNCTUURINDICATOREN VAN DE INDUSTRIE

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THE INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Methodological note
Retrospective series

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Methodological supplement No 1/78

FOREWORD

The bulletin 'Industrial short-term trends' is the main medium for publication of the indicators provided by the Member States of the European Community pursuant to Council Directive No 211/72 'concerning coordinated statistics on the business cycle in industry and small craft industries'. The indicators covered by this directive are as follows:

index of industrial production
turnover
orders received
gross wages and salaries
number of employees
volume of work done.

The Statistical Office is going to publish supplements to the monthly bulletin 'Industrial short-term trends', providing the main methodological information required for clear understanding and interpretation of the data published. This first methodological supplement concerns the index of industrial production. The other indicators will be dealt with in similar notes as and when they are published.

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Methodological note

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of the index of industrial production is to synthesize in a limited number of figures, or better still in a single statistical series, the mass of statistical data on the quantities of goods produced by the industry of a country. This aim is not new. Although it was one of the first indices to be calculated, the index of industrial production is still the most widely used short-term indicator of the level of economic activity, particularly as it can be calculated quickly.

The need to harmonize the instrument of analysis which the national indices represent has been felt since the inception of the European Community. Harmonization has taken place at a more and more detailed level of nomenclature (four branches in 1959, nine branches in 1960 and currently 38 branches and 3 groupings). Further harmonization has also taken place with regard to methodology: method of calculation, weighting, etc.

This methodological note describes the index as published since the beginning of 1977.

AIMS AND USES OF THE INDEX

The index of industrial production is a short-term indicator: its aim is to provide very rapidly (30 - 60 days after the end of the reference period), an indication of volume trends in the proportion of the gross domestic product (GDP) produced by industry.

The index of industrial production is one of the main tools of short-term economic analysis, particularly when used in conjunction with other indicators. It is also a reference indicator for assessing trends in other fields such as external trade, employment or unemployment.

The index of industrial production is also used for short-term updating of the gross domestic product (quarterly national accounts, initial estimates for the annual national accounts).

The index is also used by firms, either to compare their production trends with those of other firms in their branch, or to monitor the position of their branch in industry as a whole.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDEX

The aim of the index of industrial production is therefore to measure trends in terms of volume (at constant prices) in the gross value added at factor cost (1) of the various industrial branches and of industry as a whole.

It was decided to measure value added rather than the value of production in order to eliminate, for industry as a whole, the duplication constituted by the production of intermediate goods (raw materials, semi-finished products) used in the production of other goods. Value added is at constant prices in order to show trends in the volumes produced, disregarding price changes. Finally, value added was determined at factor cost so as not to over-represent the branches whose products are subject to heavy indirect taxes (notably excise duties).

However, it is impossible to calculate the value added of each branch in a very short time and as frequently as at monthly intervals. At a detailed level, it is assumed that, between two base years of the index, the proportion of value added in the production of a product remains constant, and use is made, as data representative of value added, of indicators available rapidly, such as the volume of production (see below: basic series).

(1) The value added of an industrial branch represents its share of the gross domestic product.

SCOPE

The Community index is calculated for industry as defined in the NACE, classes 11 - 49: energy, extraction and processing of non-energy-producing minerals and chemical industry, metal manufacture, other manufacturing industries.

Building and civil engineering are covered by a separate production index which has not been included in that for the rest of industry because it has not yet been satisfactorily harmonized at Community level.

It should be noted that the scope of the Community index may differ from that of certain national indices: in some cases the national index does not include the food industry or the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water. Annex 1 defines the scope of the national index currently used and of the Community index published by EUROSTAT.

Finally, it must be pointed out that, if necessary, the recording of basic statistics may be confined to undertakings employing at least 20 persons. In the case of some branches this may be one of the reasons for differences between the index of industrial production and the value added taken from the national accounts.

BASIC SERIES

The basic statistics which at first sight give the best picture of trends in production volumes are obviously the production figures expressed in physical quantities (number of kWh produced, number of tonnes, number of units, etc.). These figures can be used without difficulty for branches producing a limited number of homogeneous products.

For certain branches, mainly those which have a very wide range of products (eg the clothing industry), some countries prefer to use data on the value of production corrected for price variations. In order to do this, it is necessary to have, in addition to data on value, good producer price indices for the products of the branch. If only sales are known, statistics on changes in stocks are also required (1).

Finally, indirect basic series are used in the calculation of indices for particular branches. For example, for branches where the production process is very long (ship or aircraft building, for example), the number of hours worked, adjusted if necessary to take account of increased productivity, is frequently used as a basic series. In branches where production is heterogeneous but where there are significant technical coefficients, data on the consumption of raw materials (eg consumption of flour in bakeries, biscuit factories, etc.) may be used.

(1) Deflated figures on the value of production are used very frequently as basic series in the United Kingdom. In Denmark, the system of indices is based on deflated turnover figures.

Annex 1 gives a description and an indication of the total number of the various types of basic series used in each Member State.

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL INDICES

Branch indices

Basic indices can be constructed from the basic production series expressed in terms of physical quantities, deflated production value, etc. In most cases the basic index corresponds to a single basic series, but sometimes it is calculated from several basic series expressed in addable units.

The basic product-indices are combined to form branch indices. Most of the Member States construct their own index of production using the national nomenclature of branches and at the same time combine basic indices using the NACE nomenclature (1). Branch indices calculated in accordance with the list of NACE headings given in Annex 2 are submitted to EUROSTAT.

Each Member State groups the branches into industries producing intermediate goods, industries producing capital goods and industries producing consumer goods, and calculates the general index. Aggregation of the branches according to the three above-mentioned groups is carried out in accordance with a 'guide' classification expressed in terms of NACE groups. As the aim is to combine indices for branches producing mainly intermediate, capital or consumer goods (and not to combine indices of products), this guide

(1) Only one country (Luxembourg) currently uses the NACE as the nomenclature for its own index. A second country (Ireland) will probably follow suit in 1978.

classification can be specifically adapted to meet the needs of each country on the basis of the structure of its production or the basic national classification.

Weighting

In order that the general index may take account of the importance of each branch, the branch indices are weighted by the data on gross value added at factor cost by branch provided by the national accounts for the base year.

It is sometimes difficult to obtain weights based on value added, for the purpose of combining the basic indices to form branch indices at a given level of nomenclature. In such cases the basic indices may be weighted in accordance with other criteria, such as the value of production or the number of hours worked.

The base year

The real base year for the index is the year for which:

- the list of basic series is established;
- the reference data on production volumes are calculated;
- the coefficients for weighting the basic indices to form branch indices and branch indices to form a general index are established.

The base year is often the reference year as well, i.e. the year in relation to which the indices are published and presented.

However, the reference year is not necessarily a base year, but the data according to any reference year can be simply calculated.

The base (and reference) year for the indices currently published by EUROSTAT and by most of the Member States is 1970 (exceptions - Ireland : 1953, and Denmark : 1974).

The index formula

In principle, the index of industrial production is calculated in all the countries according to the Laspeyres formula in which the weighting for the base year is kept constant throughout the period of validity of the base.

However, two Member States (Belgium and Ireland) use the 'Laspeyres chain' formula, with which it is possible to revise the weighting periodically (eg each year) and to link indices constructed for different base years.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE EUR-9 INDEX

The national indices constructed by the Member States on the basis of the NACE nomenclature are combined to form the EUR-9 general index and EUR-9 branch indices. For this purpose the national indices are weighted according to each country's share in 1970 of Community gross value added at factor cost for all industry or for each branch. The figures for value added expressed in national currency were converted to a common monetary unit, the Eur, for the purpose of calculating Community value added.

In view of the time taken to forward the data (see below), the general index and the indices for the three groups (intermediate, investment and consumer goods) are calculated by aggregating the general indices of the Nine rather than by aggregating the branch indices already calculated at EUR-9 level. In theory, the two methods of calculation ought to give the same result. In practice, there may be differences (slight differences in the weighting coefficients, estimates made by EUROSTAT, etc.).

Annex 2 gives the nomenclature and weighting coefficients used for calculating the EUR-9 index.

ADJUSTMENT FOR THE DIFFERENT NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS

In order to permit an initial comparison of monthly trends, the indices are adjusted to take account of the different number of working days in the months concerned. This adjustment consists in applying to the gross indices a coefficient which reduces them to a standard month. The definition of the standard month and the calculation of the correcting coefficient vary from one country to another and, within each country, from one branch to another, in order to take account of differing public holidays and of the nature of the production process (eg round-the-clock production or not).

EUROSTAT publishes only the indices adjusted for the different number of working days (indices 'per working day'). Very little use is actually made of the gross indices for the purposes of short-term analysis. Generally speaking, they are only used for the estimates for the quarterly national accounts.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

All production units exhibit seasonality - rises and falls in the level of activity during the year - due to the nature of the production process itself, consumer behaviour, annual holiday periods, etc. As a short-term indicator, the index of industrial production is used to monitor trends in activity and not simply to restate each month a known seasonal pattern.

There are several methods of correcting seasonal variations. The method used by EUROSTAT, known as DAINTRIES, is applied to the series of all the countries, thus ensuring better comparability. The main feature of the DAINTRIES method is an asymmetric moving average which filters out systematic seasonal variations to give the trend and the random components of the original series. The seasonal factor eliminated is one which evolves according to a mixed additive-multiplicative model. The main advantages of this method are that it gives seasonal adjustment up to the latest observations (due to the asymmetry of the filter) and that it does not require periodic reestimation (due to the evolutionary nature of the seasonal model).

Every series, whether a branch series or an aggregated series, is seasonally adjusted: the aggregated indices (either branch indices aggregated to form the national general index or national indices aggregated to form the EUR-9 index) are seasonally adjusted individually; they are not calculated by aggregating seasonally adjusted basic indices.

PRACTICAL MEASURES

Situation with regard to harmonization

According to a long-standing tradition, the index of industrial production is computed by each of the Member States for its own needs. In order to achieve Community harmonization of the national indices, EUROSTAT's first objective was to obtain data within as short a time as the national indices, which meant that the national basic statistical material, which inevitably differed from one country to another, had to be used for calculating the Community index. Since, for the purposes of short-term analysis, the comparison of temporal trends is much more important than the comparability of absolute levels or of structure, the heterogeneous nature of the basic statistical material has only limited drawbacks, provided that certain common rules are observed.

Accordingly, harmonization should cover at least the following: the scope of the index, the nomenclature in which it is presented, the concept of production, the weighting scheme, the index formula, the base year, the frequency of publication, and the time required for calculation. On the other hand, each country chooses the number and type of basic series and organises the data-recording and -processing system.

There are still in fact a small number of divergences with regard to the 'harmonizable' methodological aspects. These are set out in Annex 3 which also gives, by country, a list of the remaining gaps.

Estimates for the calculation of EUR-9 indices

If for various reasons (statistical confidentiality, lack of basic data, delays in the forwarding of data, etc.) there are no national data, the following method is used for estimating the EUR-9 indices (general or branch):

1. An EUR-9 index is calculated if the partial indices of the four most important countries in terms of value added are available (partial indices for Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom) and if these four indices represent at least 80 % of the Community value added of the branch.

Moreover, if information, such as annual indices or indices for previous periods, is available which suggests that the level of the indices for the missing countries differs appreciably from that of the average index for the countries available, an adjustment is made in order to take account of the bias created by the absence of these data.

2. If only quarterly indices for certain branches are available, monthly indices are calculated by interpolation. The results of these estimates are intended solely for the calculation of the EUR-9 index for the branch in question; they are never published as monthly indices.

Change of the base year

The base year for the Community index of industrial production is currently 1970=100. As the index is calculated according to the Laspeyres formula, the relative importance of each branch in the general index (and in the EUR-9 index) remains constant throughout the period of validity of the base. Periodic revisions of the base are therefore necessary.

The next real base year, common to all the countries, will be 1980. However, as it was decided to choose 1975 as the next base year for drawing up the national accounts at constant prices, EUROSTAT will also change the reference year for the presentation of the indices of industrial production.

At least for the purpose of calculating the EUR-9 indices, a new set of weighting coefficients will be drawn up because, apart from changes in the proportions of value added due to structural developments, the figures for value added expressed in national currencies will no longer be converted into Eur but into EUA (1). The change of base year is scheduled to take place around summer 1978. It will be described in detail at that time (2).

(1) For the definition of the EUA, see Monthly General Statistics Bulletin, EUROSTAT, No 3-1977 onwards.

(2) At that time EUROSTAT will also describe the effects of the transition from the Eur to the EUA on the weighting scheme.

Time taken for forwarding and processing the index

The national indices for the whole of industry and for the three groups of industries are forwarded by the Member States to EUROSTAT by telex on average 45-50 days after the end of the reference period (1). The detailed branch indices sent by post are generally available one week after the general indices.

Within the 24 or at the most 48 hours following their arrival at EUROSTAT, the indices are available to the various Commission departments in the CRONOS data bank. All the results of calculations (aggregations, seasonally adjusted series, trends, etc.) are available at the same time.

50-55 days after the end of the reference period, the bulletin 'Industrial short term trends' is published automatically. It is then reproduced and sent out within one week, ie at the end of the second month following the reference period. It contains the general indices and the indices for the three groups of branches for the month $t-2$, the detailed branch indices for the month $t-2$ for the countries which submit their results soonest and $t-3$ for the other countries.

It is important to note, however, that the most recent indices published, whether they are the general indices or the branch indices, are generally provisional indices, computed as soon as the coverage of the replies from undertakings reaches a given level. They are often corrected in subsequent months, as the coverage increases.

(1) Germany: 35-40 days; Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Italy: 40-45 days; France, Belgium, United Kingdom: 45-50 days; Ireland: 90 days.

Publications

The Community index of production is published:

- in the circumstances described above, in the bulletin 'Industrial short-term trends';
- for a limited number of branches in the 'Monthly General Statistics Bulletin'.

Furthermore, Annex 1 gives references to national publications in which the indices of industrial production are published using the national nomenclature.

Annex 1 Sources and methods for the national indices of
industrial production.

Tabular presentation : Situation as at 31/12/77

Sources : National publications mentioned in the table and
OECD : Sources and methods. Main economic indicators.

Sources and methods for the national indices of industrial production

	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium
COVERAGE NACE divisions 1 - 4 except:	Handicraft industries	Food and drink industries, clothing industry, timber and wooden furniture industry, mechanical engineering, aircraft building	-	-	Printing and publishing
Percentage of industrial value added in 1970	77%	41%	93%	88%	100%
FORMULA	Laspeyres	Laspeyres	Laspeyres	Laspeyres	Laspeyres chain
BASE Weighting Publication	1970 1970	1970 1970	1970 1970	1970 1970	1970 1970
WEIGHTING	Gross value added at market prices	Gross value added at factor cost	Gross value added at factor cost	Gross value added at factor cost	Gross value added at factor cost
BASIC SERIES Approximate number					
Type Physical quantities (in percentage Production at constant weight) prices	54 30	majority	88 2	49 -	60 0
Deflated turnover (1)	12		-	31	9
No of hours worked	1		4	-	28
Materials used	3		6	8	1
Others	-		-	12	2
NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS					
Methods	Index der industriellen Nettoproduktion auf Basis 1970 Wirtschaft und Statistik n° 12/1974 Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden	Le nouvel indice de la production industrielle, base 1970=100, n° 54/74 INSEE, Paris	Numeri Indici della Produ- zione Industriale. Base 1970=100. Metodi e Normi Serie AN14 Giugno 1976 ISTAT, Roma	Hoeveelheidscijfers van de industriële produktie 1970=100 Maandstatistiek van de industrie, okt. 1974 CBS, Den Haag	La révision 1964 de l'indice de la Production Industrielle Etudes Statistiques et Econo- métriques Numéro 10, 1965 INS, Bruxelles
Current data : rapid	Produzierendes Gewerbe, Reihe 2.1: Indizes der Produktion für das Produzierende Gewerbe. Eilbericht. Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden	Informations rapides Série I, derniers indices INSEE, Paris	Notizario Istat	Statistisch Bulletin CBS, Den Haag	
detailed	Produzierendes Gewerbe, Reihe 2.1: Indizes der Produktion und der Arbeitsproduktivität, Produktion ausgewählter Erzeugnisse im Produzieren den Gewerbe. Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden	Bulletin mensuel de statistique INSEE, Paris	Bollettino mensile di statistica ISTAT, Roma	Maandstatistiek van de industrie CBS, Den Haag	Statistiques industrielles INS, Bruxelles

(1) or deliveries

	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
COVERAGE NACE divisions 1 - 4 except:	-	-	Electricity, gas and water	Electricity, gas and water, shipbuilding
Percentage of industrial value added in 1970	98%	about 100%	85%	100%
FORMULA	Laspeyres	Laspeyres	Laspeyres chain	Laspeyres
BASE Weighting Publication	1970 1970	1970 1970	Revised each year 1953	1974 1974
WEIGHTING	Gross value added at factor cost	Gross value added at factor cost	Gross value added at factor cost	Value added
BASIC SERIES Approximate No				
Type Physical quantities (in percentage weight)	91	34	95	-
Production at constant prices	2	-	1	-
Deflated turnover (1)	-	55	-	100%
No of hours worked	7	-	1	-
Materials used	-	1	-	-
Others	-	10	3	-
NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS				
Methods	Modifications méthodologiques apportées à l'indice de la production industrielle Série B Indicateurs rapides STATEC, Luxembourg	The measurement of changes in production Studies in official statistics n° 25 CSO, London		Industristatistik 1974 Produktionindeks Statistiske Meddelelser 1976 n° 6 Danmarks Statistik, København
Current data : rapid	Indicateurs rapides, Série B STATEC, Luxembourg	Press and information service CSO, London	Monthly industrial inquiry Central Statistical Office Dublin	Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik København
detailed		Monthly Digest of Statistics CSO, London	Irish Statistical Bulletin Central Statistical Office Dublin	Statistiske Efterretninger Danmarks Statistik København
(1) or deliveries				

CLASSIFICATION OF BRANCHES AND WEIGHTS

(Value added at factor cost, Input-Output Tables 1970, Eurostat)

NACE	INDUSTRY GROUP	EUR9	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DAN
1,2,3,4	1. Total industry (excluding construction)	198.865	70.954	42.851	25.449	9.543	7.704	475	36.212	1.181	4.496
INT	2. Intermediate products industries	96.846	30.177	27.922	12.546	4.388	4.572	412	15.433		1.398
INV	3. Capital goods industries	38.971	16.057	4.110	4.046	2.553	879	32	10.147		1.147
CON	4. Consumer goods industries	61.864	24.720	10.819	8.856	2.602	2.253	31	10.632		1.951
11+120.1+ 120.3+13+ 151+21+23	5. Mining and quarrying	9.279	3.277	2.701	835	250	341	16	1.709	110	40
120.2+14+ 152+22+24+ 25+26+3+4	6. Manufacturing industries	176.487	63.385	37.809	22.813	8.590	6.823	429	31.471	978	4.189
11/16	7. Energy	23.032	7.013	6.644	2.412	1.358	835	30	4.740		
11	8. Extraction and briquetting of solid fuels	3.848	1.782	414	8	101	204	-	1.339		
12	9. Coke ovens	592	331	90	47	18	33	-	73		
13	10. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas	1.559	219	1.098	122	91	-	-	29		
14	11. Mineral oil refining	4.291	388	2.701	434	444	58	-	266		
16	12. Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and hot water	12.742	4.293	2.341	1.801	704	540	30	3.033		
21	13. Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	804	143	540	85	-	-	12	24		
22	14. Production and preliminary processing of metals	11.680	4.628	1.800	1.610	424	932	270	2.016		
23	15. Extraction of minerals other than metalliferous and energy producing minerals; peat extraction	2.611	928	612	588	50	124	4	305		
24	16. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	7.118	2.642	1.260	1.250	405	400	10	1.151		
25	17. Chemical industry	13.440	4.935	2.485	1.848	843	520	6	2.471	65	267
26	18. Man-made fibres industry	2.748	1.161	540	379	238	110	14	306		
31/36	19. Engineering and allied industries	72.748	29.083	16.024	7.470	2.943	2.064	49	13.957	191	967
31	20. Manufacture of metal articles	16.037	6.613	3.601	1.644	730	564	21	2.654		210
32	21. Mechanical engineering	20.289	7.924	4.861	1.813	576	530		4.213		372
33	22. Manufacture of office machinery and data processing machinery	4.625	2.064	1.080	455	62	16		942		6
34	23. Electrical engineering	15.219	6.460	2.701	1.709	1.037	518	3	2.583		208
35+36	24. Manufacture of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts and accessories + Manufacture of other means of transport	16.365	6.021	3.781	1.849	538	439	2	3.564		171
35	25. Manufacture of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories	11.321	5.226	2.611	1.303	140	296	2	1.719		24
36	26. Manufacture of other means of transport	5.044	795	1.170	546	398	143		1.845		147
41/42	27. Food, drink and tobacco industry	18.901	5.348	4.861	2.421	1.383	930	26	3.163	310	459
411/423	28. Production of vegetable and animal oils and fats; other food manufacturing	13.238	3.823	3.601	2.029	1.132	703	12	1.938		
424/428	29. Drink industries	3.902	1.206	1.080	303	175	183	9	944		
429	30. Manufacture of tobacco products	993	317	180	90	76	44	4	282		
43	31. Textile industry	8.917	2.565	1.800	2.005	351	540	-	1.497	98	61
44	32. Leather and leather goods industry	1.092	334	270	249	25	28	-	163	9	14
45	33. Footwear and clothing industry	6.734	2.080	1.170	1.562	247	291	4	1.380		
451/452	34. Footwear manufacture	1.628	568	252	483	49	36	-	240		
453+454+456	35. Clothing industry	5.103	1.511	918	1.079	197	255	4	1.139		
46	36. Timber and wooden furniture industries	6.258	2.694	720	1.253	317	326	3	945		
471/472	37. Pulp, paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	4.823	1.863	900	501	261	160	-	1.006	37	72
473	38. Printing and allied industries	7.663	2.823	1.620	751	445	229	6	1.789		
481/482	39. Manufacture of rubber products	2.965	1.120	630	501	50	50	12	602		
483	40. Processing of plastics	2.425	1.024	450	307	120	92	29	403		

Annex 3 Notes on data by country

Germany : The weighting of branches in the general index is carried out by means of gross value added at market prices (instead of at factor cost).

France : The general monthly index does not include
- the food and drink industries
- the clothing industry
- the timber and wooden furniture industry
- mechanical engineering
- aircraft building.

There is a quarterly index for some of these branches (food and drink industries, mechanical engineering) but it is not included in the general index. Monthly estimates of these indices are, however, included in the EUR-9 totals by branch.

Italy : -

Netherlands) The data for some branches are not available for reasons
Belgium): of statistical confidentiality (see notes by branch).
Luxembourg)

United
Kingdom : -

Ireland : - Most of the branch indices are not available owing to the incompatibility between the national nomenclature and the NACE. This problem will be resolved in the near future.

- Some series which are too short are not seasonally adjusted as this requires series covering a minimum of three years. This problem will be solved in August 1978.

- Denmark : - The index of production is based mainly on deflated turnover figures.
- The general monthly index does not include either the production and distribution of electricity or the distribution of gas and water.
 - Unlike the national index, the Community index includes an estimate (based on the number of hours worked adjusted for productivity) of the production of the shipbuilding industry.

ANNEX 4

Annex 4 Notes on data by branch

NACE 25	Netherlands	including the production of man-made fibres (NACE 26)
NACE 26	Netherlands	the production of man-made fibres is included in the chemical industry (NACE 25)
	Belgium	the production of man-made fibres is secret
	Luxembourg	the production of man-made fibres is included in the processing of plastics industry (NACE 483)
NACE 35) 36)	Netherlands	the manufacture of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts and accessories (NACE 35) is included in the manufacture of other means of transport (NACE 36)
NACE 31) 32) 41/42) EUR-9 411/423) 424/428)		including a monthly estimate of the French quarterly index
NACE) 424/428) Luxembourg 429)		the tobacco industry (NACE 429 is included in the drinks industry (NACE 424/428)
NACE 453/456	France	monthly data not available (approximately 20% of EUR-9)
NACE 473	Belgium	monthly data not available (approximately 3% of EUR-9)
NACE 483	Luxembourg	including the production of man-made fibres (NACE 26)

MAIN RETROSPECTIVE SERIES

Total industry (excluding building) : annual indices 1949-1977
monthly indices, per working day, 1971-1977
monthly indices, seasonally adjusted, 1971-1977

Intermediate products industries : monthly indices, per working day, 1971-1977
monthly indices, seasonally adjusted, 1971-1977

Capital goods industries : monthly indices, per working day, 1971-1977
monthly indices, seasonally adjusted, 1971-1977

Consumer goods industries : monthly indices, per working day, 1971-1977
monthly indices, seasonally adjusted, 1971-1977

PRODUKT IONSINDIZES			INDICES OF PRODUCTION							INDICES DE PRODUCTIEN		
1970 = 100												

	EUR - 9	B.R.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDERLAND	BELGIQUE	LUXEMBOURG	UNITE)	IRELAND	JANMARK		
	DEUTSCHLAND					BELGIE		KINGDOM				

GESAMTE INDUSTRIE (OHNE BAUGEWERBE)			TOTAL INDUSTRY (EXCLUDING BUILDING)				ENSEMBLE DE L'INDUSTRIE (SANS BATIMENT)					
NACE : 1/4												
SAISONBEREINIGT			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				DESAISONNALISES					
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1971	102.3	101.5	106.4	99.5	106.0	101.7	98.7	99.8	103.7	102.4		
1972	106.8	105.7	112.3	104.4	111.0	109.3	102.8	102.1	108.1	105.9		
1973	114.7	113.2	119.8	114.5	119.0	116.1	115.1	110.4	118.8	110.5		
1974	115.3	111.9	122.8	119.0	123.0	120.7	119.1	108.5	122.3	109.3		
1975	107.6	105.0	113.9	108.5	117.0	108.9	93.0	103.1	114.8	103.1		
1976	115.5	112.8	123.7	121.1	125.0	117.3	98.9	104.3	123.9	114.8		
1977	117.5	116.3	125.2	120.9	126.8	117.2	99.3	105.7	:	115.2		
1971	JAN	102.5	104.2	102.1	98.7	105.1	103.1	95.7	101.6	:		
	FEB	102.3	103.1	103.9	99.3	103.7	102.4	97.2	99.7	103.6		
	MAR	101.0	100.5	104.6	97.8	103.8	99.5	95.5	98.7	:		
	APR	101.8	102.9	104.1	95.7	102.8	100.4	98.6	98.9	:		
	MAI	102.3	102.1	108.5	97.3	105.6	95.8	99.4	99.9	103.0		
	JUN	102.1	102.0	106.9	97.5	105.8	101.3	99.1	99.2	:		
	JUL	101.2	102.4	104.6	96.6	105.8	103.9	98.3	98.5	:		
	AUG	99.8	96.0	102.3	90.2	107.3	101.7	99.5	99.6	103.0		
	SEP	103.3	101.5	108.2	105.2	107.4	102.6	101.3	99.6	:		
	OCT	104.2	102.9	107.2	103.7	107.7	104.7	101.1	100.4	:		
	NOV	103.2	100.7	109.0	105.0	106.2	103.4	99.6	100.4	105.5		
	DEC	101.0	95.5	109.1	104.3	104.8	100.0	98.1	99.2	:		
1972	JAN	103.8	102.3	109.2	103.1	108.4	106.6	99.9	98.4	:		
	FEB	102.2	102.4	108.6	102.4	107.5	103.8	97.1	91.6	105.4		
	MAR	104.2	104.0	109.9	100.7	108.7	105.5	98.2	99.0	:		
	APR	105.6	107.1	109.2	100.7	111.7	109.9	101.3	99.6	:		
	MAI	105.7	103.1	113.5	103.2	109.5	108.8	100.2	101.4	105.5		
	JUN	105.4	103.7	111.6	102.3	109.8	108.6	101.4	101.4	:		
	JUL	104.2	104.8	108.3	101.4	109.0	107.0	101.1	101.0	:		
	AUG	105.2	103.2	111.8	98.0	111.3	107.9	104.1	101.7	108.2		
	SEP	107.5	104.7	113.3	102.4	111.5	110.9	104.6	104.3	:		
	OCT	109.5	107.3	113.7	112.3	111.7	112.0	108.1	106.7	:		
	NOV	110.4	106.9	115.4	111.2	114.0	112.5	106.7	108.0	112.8		
	DEC	112.3	112.5	116.6	110.0	117.4	118.4	110.4	106.7	:		
1973	JAN	110.9	105.3	117.2	105.3	115.3	113.5	109.6	109.2	:		
	FEB	114.0	114.5	118.9	105.2	117.4	115.9	115.2	112.4	118.3		
	MAR	112.6	112.1	118.9	104.5	114.3	115.8	116.7	111.7	:		
	APR	113.2	114.8	115.6	111.4	117.0	115.9	112.1	109.5	:		
	MAI	113.8	111.4	122.4	113.4	115.1	116.2	113.4	109.4	120.0		
	JUN	115.3	115.4	120.8	116.1	117.0	116.4	112.0	110.2	:		
	JUL	112.9	105.0	117.8	118.9	115.8	111.4	113.9	111.0	:		
	AUG	115.3	112.8	119.8	111.9	116.7	117.1	113.4	110.2	118.8		
	SEP	117.3	117.7	119.8	119.7	120.2	118.7	114.9	111.9	:		
	OCT	116.8	114.0	122.1	121.5	120.2	115.9	117.6	113.5	:		
	NOV	117.7	115.5	124.4	121.1	121.2	118.1	124.2	112.7	119.5		
	DEC	117.5	115.6	120.7	119.2	122.0	119.5	118.2	108.5	:		
1974	JAN	116.1	113.1	124.9	124.0	121.2	121.2	124.3	103.9	120.4		
	FEB	117.7	115.1	126.3	121.8	122.9	123.3	126.5	107.9	125.6		
	MAR	117.5	114.9	123.8	122.9	123.0	122.9	120.4	108.8	117.9		
	APR	117.3	113.9	125.3	125.0	120.2	121.7	120.3	109.3	114.2		
	MAI	116.9	112.7	126.0	122.2	122.2	122.0	119.2	109.0	124.7		
	JUN	119.7	115.1	125.8	123.7	123.8	128.1	121.7	109.7	105.1		
	JUL	115.9	112.1	124.8	122.0	120.4	117.0	121.0	110.3	109.4		
	AUG	115.6	110.8	125.4	113.0	122.2	121.4	117.4	109.5	121.5		
	SEP	116.1	111.9	122.6	123.2	122.1	121.1	120.7	109.0	108.2		
	OCT	114.0	105.9	121.8	116.4	121.6	117.4	120.1	108.5	107.3		
	NOV	113.4	111.3	118.6	111.3	122.7	121.1	113.4	108.8	119.0		
	DEC	109.2	106.5	116.3	106.9	117.8	112.7	108.4	105.5	99.1		
1975	JAN	109.1	104.8	114.5	109.6	116.8	113.7	106.2	108.3	105.3		
	FEB	110.0	104.9	114.1	112.7	117.2	112.4	101.9	111.1	114.9		
	MAR	109.7	106.2	112.7	108.3	119.0	113.5	101.5	107.0	94.5		
	APR	105.8	100.6	113.9	107.5	113.7	105.0	93.3	103.6	104.2		
	MAI	105.3	104.9	110.1	102.2	113.5	108.9	87.5	100.9	114.3		
	JUN	105.1	101.5	113.4	105.5	112.7	106.7	94.7	100.3	101.2		
	JUL	104.1	100.1	111.5	107.0	109.7	106.6	89.5	101.4	107.4		
	AUG	104.4	104.9	111.1	99.4	110.6	105.9	67.1	99.5	112.4		
	SEP	105.9	102.1	111.9	107.1	112.8	104.7	91.4	100.6	104.1		
	OCT	107.3	105.0	113.9	108.0	117.3	104.8	85.7	100.9	109.7		
	NOV	109.5	106.6	114.6	110.6	120.9	111.3	92.8	101.3	105.6		
	DEC	109.4	107.4	119.0	107.9	122.7	106.1	94.1	100.9	111.0		
1976	JAN	111.2	105.9	120.3	109.5	121.9	111.6	94.1	102.4	109.3		
	FEB	113.5	111.5	120.8	115.9	122.4	114.7	93.7	104.9	112.5		
	MAR	113.0	106.8	122.8	117.7	123.6	111.4	94.8	102.9	117.0		
	APR	114.3	112.2	122.7	116.9	123.6	119.2	97.4	103.6	113.2		
	MAI	115.5	112.7	122.1	122.8	123.5	117.7	105.9	104.9	122.2		
	JUN	115.3	113.2	123.6	119.9	124.6	117.4	102.3	102.1	118.8		
	JUL	114.4	111.5	122.4	121.2	123.0	117.8	94.2	103.5	113.4		
	AUG	114.4	113.2	121.7	114.8	125.2	116.4	93.7	103.0	126.3		
	SEP	118.4	114.9	127.4	125.2	130.0	119.2	107.0	104.2	117.8		
	OCT	117.9	117.3	122.7	123.6	127.6	122.9	103.3	104.4	111.4		
	NOV	118.8	115.2	127.8	129.0	126.7	119.7	96.9	105.0	127.2		
	DEC	118.2	112.5	126.1	132.0	131.7	115.5	95.8	106.1	115.9		
1977	JAN	121.6	116.4	128.7	131.8	130.4	120.2	102.7	109.1	114.4		
	FEB	120.4	116.7	127.6	131.3	127.9	119.2	97.2	108.8	128.8		
	MAR	120.5	116.7	129.3	129.6	128.6	119.2	103.0	107.7	121.3		
	APR	119.8	115.2	125.7	125.2	132.6	121.5	100.1	106.9	105.7		
	MAI	118.1	116.0	123.4	125.3	128.9	119.4	105.6	107.6	133.9		
	JUN	117.7	116.2	127.5	118.9	127.1	117.9	105.7	103.8	119.7		
	JUL	116.6	115.3	124.5	118.6	125.9	116.6	99.9	106.5	108.2		
	AUG	116.8	115.1	125.0	118.1	125.2	118.1	98.1	106.4	134.3		
	SEP	118.0	116.8	126.5	120.7	125.3	115.1	98.8	106.1	118.7		
	OCT	116.7	116.5	122.2	117.0	125.7	116.5	96.1	104.2	111.4		
	NOV	116.0	116.8	125.2	116.2	124.6	115.8	102.4	103.9	115.8		
	DEC	115.8	117.7	121.8	113.2	127.4	116.0	98.6	104.9	115.0		

PRODUKTIONSINDIZES

INDICES OF PRODUCTION

INDICES DE PRODUCTION

1970 = 100

		EUR-9	B.R.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDERLAND	BELGIQUE	LUXEMBOURG	UNITEE	IRELAND	JANMARK
		DEUTSCHLAND					BELGIE		KINGDOM		
GRUNDSTOFF- UND PRODUKTIONSSEKTOR											
INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES											
INDUSTRIE BIENS INTERMEDIAIRES											
INT											
ARBEITSTÄGLICH			PER WORKING DAY					PAR JOUR OUVRABLE			
1970		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	:
1971	JAN	102.0	96.3	105.1	97.9	110.0	99.9	87.4	105.7	-	:
	FEB	105.7	102.9	109.3	102.5	112.0	102.4	95.4	107.1	-	:
	MAR	105.0	103.0	108.3	102.7	113.0	99.7	96.1	104.6	-	:
	APR	104.6	104.4	107.1	100.8	109.0	102.1	103.7	99.4	-	:
	MAI	102.9	104.8	104.0	102.7	105.0	97.8	104.0	98.5	-	:
	JUN	103.1	105.3	104.0	103.4	105.0	101.6	102.2	97.2	-	:
	JUL	92.2	91.0	91.0	98.5	87.0	78.5	97.0	88.0	-	:
	AUG	80.7	52.4	68.1	63.3	98.0	91.4	92.1	86.4	-	:
	SEP	102.5	101.9	106.0	102.1	106.0	103.8	99.9	96.5	-	:
	OCT	105.9	105.0	109.8	103.1	112.0	105.9	97.4	101.6	-	:
	NOV	109.1	107.6	112.8	107.7	117.0	105.8	96.5	105.8	-	:
	DEC	103.5	96.8	111.7	104.6	115.0	97.6	90.9	99.6	-	:
1972	JAN	105.0	95.4	112.2	104.4	121.0	102.1	89.9	100.2	-	:
	FEB	104.9	103.0	113.2	106.7	122.0	103.0	95.2	88.2	-	:
	MAR	108.8	104.7	113.6	106.3	123.0	105.6	98.0	103.8	-	:
	APR	110.2	111.4	113.3	106.7	124.0	111.7	105.9	100.7	-	:
	MAI	109.1	106.6	112.0	109.7	115.0	109.9	105.6	102.4	-	:
	JUN	108.3	106.5	110.3	109.3	114.0	107.9	105.2	102.0	-	:
	JUL	96.6	96.6	98.0	103.5	91.0	81.0	99.2	90.6	-	:
	AUG	86.1	91.3	74.5	70.3	107.0	96.8	97.3	88.9	-	:
	SEP	109.4	105.2	113.0	106.3	116.0	111.8	103.7	103.1	-	:
	OCT	114.2	112.5	117.2	113.7	122.0	114.1	104.2	110.4	-	:
	NOV	118.9	116.1	121.8	116.4	129.0	116.7	104.7	115.3	-	:
	DEC	115.4	112.6	120.8	112.8	132.0	117.8	104.8	108.2	-	:
1973	JAN	114.9	105.7	121.5	110.6	133.0	108.3	99.1	113.5	-	:
	FEB	120.4	116.8	125.3	112.8	138.0	113.9	112.7	117.9	-	:
	MAR	119.8	116.0	123.8	114.3	132.0	114.9	117.7	118.7	-	:
	APR	120.1	121.8	122.7	119.3	132.0	117.6	114.9	110.1	-	:
	MAI	119.2	115.4	123.7	120.8	125.0	116.1	118.0	108.6	-	:
	JUN	118.0	115.8	120.7	121.6	121.0	114.1	112.8	107.3	-	:
	JUL	105.2	105.1	107.2	120.6	99.0	83.2	110.9	97.4	-	:
	AUG	95.1	106.3	83.1	81.5	115.0	104.6	105.2	93.6	-	:
	SEP	118.0	115.4	119.6	122.2	126.0	116.9	111.1	107.3	-	:
	OCT	122.6	121.0	126.8	126.5	132.0	115.6	112.9	115.0	-	:
	NOV	126.5	126.9	128.9	128.2	140.0	120.6	120.8	117.8	-	:
	DEC	118.2	117.0	122.1	120.9	137.0	119.3	110.5	105.7	-	:
1974	JAN	121.0	113.8	128.4	128.2	140.0	120.3	115.9	100.2	-	: 115.0
	FEB	125.5	120.4	133.1	126.2	145.0	126.0	125.1	105.1	-	: 116.0
	MAR	126.2	122.3	128.7	128.1	144.0	126.6	120.6	111.5	-	: 127.0
	APR	125.8	123.6	128.3	130.8	136.0	126.5	123.6	108.0	-	: 115.0
	MAI	124.5	121.5	127.6	129.4	135.0	124.9	123.3	105.9	-	: 123.0
	JUN	124.4	125.1	125.0	129.1	127.0	131.7	123.5	105.4	-	: 111.0
	JUL	110.0	105.6	112.4	122.2	107.0	89.6	118.5	96.9	-	: 59.0
	AUG	95.9	102.6	85.8	76.7	121.0	110.3	109.5	93.0	-	: 112.0
	SEP	118.9	115.2	121.0	124.1	130.0	122.6	116.3	103.9	-	: 113.0
	OCT	121.4	117.6	124.0	120.3	139.0	118.9	115.0	110.6	-	: 113.0
	NOV	121.2	115.4	120.7	116.8	138.0	127.6	108.8	113.4	-	: 131.0
	DEC	109.4	104.6	113.4	104.9	130.0	111.6	116.5	101.2	-	: 79.0
1975	JAN	110.8	102.7	114.1	111.4	131.0	108.3	93.9	105.8	-	: 87.0
	FEB	114.6	108.2	116.2	116.2	136.0	110.6	97.0	111.0	-	: 95.0
	MAR	113.5	105.8	113.6	110.2	136.0	112.6	98.3	109.5	-	: 93.0
	APR	109.9	106.8	112.1	113.2	126.0	103.9	90.5	98.2	-	: 98.0
	MAI	106.0	105.7	104.7	108.6	118.0	108.6	85.1	94.5	-	: 97.0
	JUN	107.1	104.9	108.4	114.2	116.0	106.5	93.1	91.8	-	: 106.0
	JUL	93.2	91.8	92.8	108.8	89.0	75.6	83.0	84.6	-	: 56.0
	AUG	80.1	90.8	68.4	59.5	104.0	89.1	48.7	79.5	-	: 103.0
	SEP	105.7	103.1	106.0	111.6	113.0	104.2	90.8	93.7	-	: 114.0
	OCT	111.8	105.5	111.0	115.3	127.0	105.5	81.5	102.6	-	: 113.0
	NOV	118.1	115.0	114.7	117.6	141.0	116.2	91.6	107.6	-	: 113.0
	DEC	111.3	107.1	115.6	109.5	139.0	104.5	88.1	98.9	-	: 95.0
1976	JAN	114.4	107.8	118.6	114.2	146.0	108.7	87.4	104.3	-	: 97.0
	FEB	121.6	117.1	123.1	121.8	151.0	115.1	93.3	112.1	-	: 105.0
	MAR	121.6	117.3	122.5	124.0	149.0	114.3	95.6	110.5	-	: 122.0
	APR	120.9	120.5	120.3	126.2	141.0	122.6	97.5	102.7	-	: 114.0
	MAI	119.8	115.3	117.0	130.2	133.0	120.3	106.2	103.4	-	: 116.0
	JUN	119.4	120.1	119.2	128.7	127.0	119.1	102.6	97.7	-	: 125.0
	JUL	104.9	105.9	104.2	124.2	102.0	86.8	85.1	89.0	-	: 69.0
	AUG	92.0	103.1	79.9	71.8	122.0	103.9	71.8	86.3	-	: 121.0
	SEP	121.3	116.6	123.9	129.7	132.0	120.3	106.3	100.6	-	: 132.0
	OCT	121.7	120.9	119.8	127.0	137.0	121.8	97.3	107.8	-	: 122.0
	NOV	127.9	124.4	129.1	132.5	148.0	124.6	91.8	113.8	-	: 124.0
	DEC	120.5	113.7	123.8	128.5	156.0	110.0	83.3	106.3	-	: 102.0
1977	JAN	124.8	117.0	128.8	131.1	156.0	115.2	90.8	113.1	-	: 102.0
	FEB	127.6	121.3	130.6	133.5	154.0	119.4	94.0	116.5	-	: 133.0
	MAR	126.7	122.2	127.9	130.6	150.0	120.2	100.1	114.1	-	: 133.0
	APR	124.1	122.3	122.3	128.6	148.0	122.2	97.0	105.2	-	: 105.0
	MAI	120.2	120.1	117.0	129.3	134.0	120.7	103.5	105.2	-	: 111.0
	JUN	120.6	121.5	123.7	123.0	130.0	117.2	106.9	97.9	-	: 134.0
	JUL	104.5	105.6	104.5	117.9	102.0	85.1	88.5	92.2	-	: 57.0
	AUG	91.4	102.9	78.1	69.4	119.0	103.8	70.9	88.3	-	: 129.0
	SEP	117.7	117.1	117.5	123.3	130.0	112.6	98.1	101.2	-	: 134.0
	OCT	119.7	120.9	118.6	121.2	135.0	115.1	90.4	104.9	-	: 124.0
	NOV	125.6	127.0	125.1	123.9	147.0	122.1	100.3	109.9	-	: 122.0
	DEC	117.5	116.0	117.9	115.4	149.0	110.6	88.4	102.4	-	: 131.0

PRODUKTIONSINDEXES

INCICES OF PRODUCTION

INDICES DE PRODUCTION

1970 = 100

	EUR-9	B.R. DEUTSCHLAND	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDERLAND	BELGIQUE BELGIE	LUXEMBOURG	UNITE) KINGDOM	IRELAND	DANMARK		
INVESTITIONSGÜTERINDUSTRIEN												
	CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRIES											
	INDICES DES BIENS D'INVESTISSEMENTS											
	INV											
	ARBEITSTÄGLICH				PER WORKING DAY			PAR JOUR	OUVRABLE			
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	:		
1971	100.5	100.6	105.9	99.4	104.3	96.6	122.5	97.9	-	:		
1972	102.4	103.3	118.2	98.5	104.7	104.5	129.6	95.4	-	:		
1973	109.2	106.9	126.6	105.4	110.0	113.6	128.5	103.5	-	:		
1974	113.0	105.2	135.8	116.3	116.1	123.5	127.4	106.0	-	119.8		
1975	108.7	104.4	137.0	106.6	112.0	119.2	116.4	102.9	-	110.6		
1976	110.3	106.8	144.5	110.0	117.3	124.1	113.1	97.9	-	121.6		
1977	112.6	105.8	146.7	114.7	118.5	124.4	110.0	98.3	-	125.0		
1971	JAN 98.3	FEB 95.9	MAR 94.4	APR 97.5	MAY 101.0	JUN 97.5	JUL 117.9	AUG 97.2	SEP -	OCT -	NOV -	DEC :
1972	JAN 95.9	FEB 95.0	MAR 108.6	APR 98.2	MAY 100.0	JUN 100.9	JUL 129.5	AUG 89.5	SEP -	OCT -	NOV -	DEC :
1973	JAN 97.4	FEB 95.5	MAR 111.3	APR 82.8	MAY 102.0	JUN 103.5	JUL 114.4	AUG 98.2	SEP -	OCT -	NOV -	DEC :
1974	JAN 104.4	FEB 96.1	MAR 128.9	APR 116.4	MAY 110.0	JUN 117.9	JUL 127.4	AUG 96.0	SEP -	OCT -	NOV -	DEC :
1975	JAN 102.6	FEB 91.7	MAR 129.9	APR 108.5	MAY 109.0	JUN 118.5	JUL 121.4	AUG 103.1	SEP -	OCT -	NOV -	DEC :
1976	JAN 101.9	FEB 96.7	MAR 140.4	APR 95.2	MAY 108.0	JUN 123.2	JUL 105.9	AUG 94.0	SEP -	OCT -	NOV -	DEC :
1977	JAN 106.3	FEB 98.2	MAR 140.8	APR 122.9	MAY 109.0	JUN 128.3	JUL 124.2	AUG 94.5	SEP -	OCT -	NOV -	DEC :

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The table on the following page shows those series which are available on request.

The year indicates the beginning of the series.

A signifies that only annual series are available,

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1. the name of the branch or its NACE code,
2. the countries for which the series is being requested
3. indices by working day or seasonally adjusted
4. periodicity (annual, quarterly or monthly indices)
5. period covered.

LIST OF SERIES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Situation on 31.3.1978

NACE	INDUSTRY GROUP	EUR9	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DAN
1,2,3,4	1. Total industry (excluding construction)	A 1949 M 1971	A 1949 M 1962	A 1949 M 1963	A 1949 M 1971	A 1949 M 1970	A 1949 M 1970	A 1949 M 1970	A 1949 M 1968	A 1949 M 1975	A 1949 M 1974
INT	2. Intermediate products industries	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968		M 1974
INV	3. Capital goods industries	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968		M 1974
CON	4. Consumer goods industries	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968		M 1974
11+120.1+ 120.3+13+ 151+21+23	5. Mining and quarrying	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968	M 1974	
120.2+14+ 152+22+24+ 25+26+3+4	6. Manufacturing industries	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968	M 1975	
11/16	7. Energy	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968		
11	8. Extraction and briquetting of solid fuels	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971		M 1970		M 1968		
12	9. Coke ovens	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970		M 1968		
13	10. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970			M 1968		
14	11. Mineral oil refining	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970		M 1968		
16	12. Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and hot water	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968		
21	13. Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971			M 1970	M 1968		
22	14. Production and preliminary processing of metals	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968		
23	15. Extraction of minerals other than metalliferous and energy producing minerals; peat extraction	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968		
24	16. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968	M 1974	
25	17. Chemical industry	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968	M 1974	
26	18. Man-made fibres industry	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971		confi- dential	see N. 483	M 1968		
31/36	19. Engineering and allied industries	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968	M 1975	M 1974
31	20. Manufacture of metal articles	M 1971	M 1969	Q 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968		M 1974
32	21. Mechanical engineering	M 1971	M 1969	Q 1963	M 1971		M 1970	M 1970	M 1968		M 1974
33	22. Manufacture of office machinery and data processing machinery		M 1969		M 1971				M 1968		M 1974
34	23. Electrical engineering	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970		M 1968		M 1974
35+36	24. Manufacture of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts and accessories + Manufacture of other means of transport	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970		M 1968		
35	25. Manufacture of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971		M 1970		M 1968		M 1974
36	26. Manufacture of other means of transport	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971		M 1970		M 1968		M 1974
41/42	27. Food, drink and tobacco industry	M 1971	M 1969	Q 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968	M 1974	
411/423	28. Production of vegetable and animal oils and fats; other food manufacturing	M 1971	M 1969	Q 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968	M 1974	
424/428	29. Drink industries	M 1971	M 1969	Q 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968	M 1974	
429	30. Manufacture of tobacco products	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970		M 1968		
43	31. Textile industry	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970		M 1968	M 1974	
44	32. Leather and leather goods industry	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970		M 1968		
45	33. Footwear and clothing industry	M 1971	M 1969		M 1971	M 1970	M 1970		M 1968	M 1974	
451/452	34. Footwear manufacture	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970		M 1968		
453+454+456	35. Clothing industry	M 1971	M 1969		M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968	M 1974	
46	36. Timber and wooden furniture industries		M 1969		M 1971		M 1977	M 1970	M 1968		
471/472	37. Pulp, paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970		M 1968	+ N.473 M 1974	
473	38. Printing and allied industries	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970		M 1970	M 1968	see N.471/2	
481/482	39. Manufacture of rubber products	M 1971	M 1969	M 1963	M 1971	M 1970	M 1970	M 1970	M 1968		
483	40. Processing of plastics		M 1969		M 1971		M 1970	+ N.20 M 1970	M 1968		
5	41. Building and civil engineering		M 1962	M 1963			M 1972	M 1972	Q 1970		

A annual
Q quarterly
M monthly

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