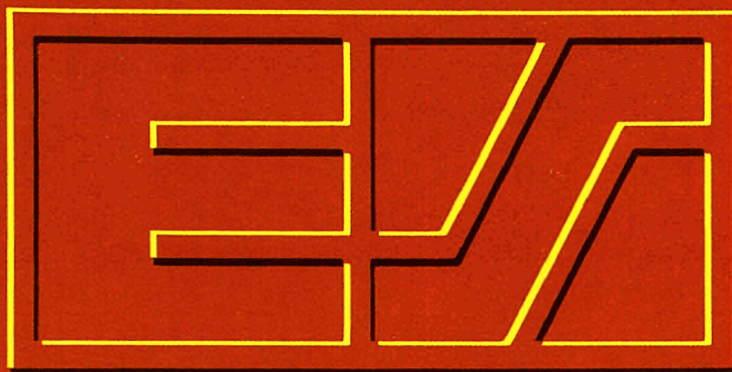


# eurostat news

QUARTERLY

2-1982



eurostat

**TO BE  
PUBLISHED**

## **Eurostat Review**

Format A 4, approximately 240 pages,  
price BFR 500

The success met in 1981 by the first edition of this publication has led the Statistical Office to update all data to 1980.

The publication appears in two three-language versions (EN/FR/NL and DA/DE/IT) and contains the principal statistical indicators.

The work is divided into six sections:

1. General statistics;
2. National accounts, finances and balance of payments;
3. Population and social conditions;
4. Industry and services;
5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
6. External trade.

The data cover the period 1971 to 1980 and relate to the EC countries, Spain, Portugal, the United States and Japan.

Comparisons between two periods are often expressed in percentages or as an index number. The most important features are shown in graph form.

# eurostat news

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# NEWS ITEMS

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## The work of the Statistical Office in 1981

On 2 September 1981 the Commission laid the fifth statistical programme of the European Communities (1982-84) before the Council.

It contains two major innovations:

- the constitution of new data banks which, grouped together, will provide a flexible tool for those responsible for devising, monitoring and administering Community policies in most of the high priority areas;
- a new role for Eurostat in the dissemination of information available in conversational mode from existing and future data banks.

The year 1981 was a difficult year for data processing in the Commission. Eurostat, whose operations in that year accounted for nearly three-quarters of the work of the Commission's main computer, was particularly affected by these difficulties.

1981 saw the Cronos data bank opened to the public; 600 000 of its time series are available on the Euronet network. Euronet itself has also been disseminating statistics on Community and Member States' foreign trade (Nimexe) since the end of the year.

A seminar on statistical data banks was organized at the end of May 1981 in Luxembourg for representatives of the statistical services of the Member States. Topics included an analysis of the situation in the Member States, on-line distribution of statistical data and measuring the market for information.

The first of a series of introductory courses on Community statistics was held in Luxembourg in the spring. Designed for recent entrants into national statistical services, similar courses will be held in 1982 and subsequent years.

Prominent publications included the *EC raw materials balance sheets*, *The economic and social position of women in the Community* and *Eurostat Review*, a publication featuring time series of important statistics on the Community, Spain, Portugal, the United States and Japan.

## GENERAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS

### National accounts — Aggregates

An arrangement was concluded with the OECD with a view to avoiding duplication in completing the aggregates questionnaire by the Member States. In addition, the purchasing power parities published by the OECD will observe the same volume ratios as those published by the Office.

### General government accounts and statistics

The second edition of this publication came from the press.

### Accounts of the Community institutions

Progress was limited to the solution of certain methodological problems (compensatory amounts, refunds) concerning the sectoral accounts of the Member States.

### VAT levy

The system for determining amounts due from Member States in respect of the VAT

levy makes use, as regards certain aspects (weighted average rates), of macro-economic statistics taken from national accounts drawn up according to the ESA rules. During 1981 Eurostat took part in visits to Member States designed to monitor these calculations, and in the preparation of the ensuing reports.

### Research and development

The annual report on public expenditure on research and development analyses research expenditure by socio-economic objectives using the NABS classification. Work on the revision of the NABS began in 1981.

### Development work

Studies were carried out into the following:

- *Inflation accounting*: Expert report by Mr J. Hibbert initially discussed at a working party meeting in October 1981. A final version was subsequently drawn up.
- *Leasing*: This problem was discussed by a working party in May 1981 on the basis of a study carried out by the Office.
- Treatment of goods and services produced and/or distributed by *general government*: This problem was discussed in a working party in October 1981 on the basis of a study by the Office.

In addition, the Office maintained permanent contact with the OECD and the UNSO aimed at coordinating activities for starting work on the long-term revision of the SNA.

### Nomenclatures — world level

In May 1981, the third meeting of the joint SOEC/UNSO Working Party was held in

Luxembourg. The discussion dealt with approximately half of the identification headings (IH) for transportable goods and an initial examination of the identification headings for the construction and services sector. The group also considered the general approach to be adopted in the revision of the SITC.

Following this meeting, the Office continued work on the IHs for transportable goods and took part in the work of the CCC on the harmonized system. A consultant was appointed to study draft IHs for the construction and services sectors in greater detail.



### Regional statistics

The publication in 1981 of the *Yearbook of regional statistics* extends considerably the area covered by regional statistics.

Four other internal publications were prepared in 1981:

- *ESA Regional accounts — detailed tables by branches*
- *The Community's financial participation in investments*
- *Labour Force Sample Survey — 1979 — results by regions*
- *Annual coordinated survey on industrial activity 1976, 1977, 1978 — results by regions*

At the same time, the Statistical Office began a programme of work to collect statistical indicators on regional level III of NUTS, with a view to answering the urgent needs of the Commission in this domain, for the application, notably, of regional, social and competition policies.

These will, in future, concern the principal aspects of the economic and social life of the regions of the Community.

The information contained in the yearbook has been developed in various other publications or documents with more restricted circulation.

A seminar on regional accounts and statistics will be held in Luxembourg towards the end of 1982.

### **Financial accounts, banking and monetary statistics**

Following the recommendations of Eurostat, the two working sub-groups of national accounts 'Economic accounts' and 'Financial accounts' have reached an agreement according to which financial leasing will be considered as a form of credit and, consequently, will be recorded in national accounts as a financial transaction.

Elsewhere the Office has financed a study concerning the problem of the statistical recording of financial wealth, a study which, arising from the inventory of work completed in Community countries, should result in a manual of financial balance sheets.

### **Balance of payments and international capital movements**

#### ● *Harmonization of national methodologies*

Work is well advanced on the notes describing the balance of payments methodologies in the

FR of Germany, Denmark, France, Greece and the United Kingdom, revised and harmonized in line with the third edition of the IMF manual. Three studies of the criteria for a geographical breakdown of the balance of payments were carried out by independent experts.

#### ● *Global balance of payments*

The revision and improvement of Eurostat's information domain was started with a view to a more thorough application of the recommendations of the IMF contained in the fourth edition of the manual and to accentuate the conjunctural character of the information by wider use of the monthly and quarterly estimations available in the Member States. Since April 1981, Eurostat has published a part of this information in a new quarterly publication *Balance of payments — Quarterly data*.

#### ● *Geographical breakdown of balance of payments*

Following the revision of the geographical breakdown, a new Cronos domain (ZBP 2) has been set up by Eurostat. The yearbook *Balance of payments — Geographical breakdown*, restructured to take account of these revisions, will resume regular publication in 1981.

#### ● *Balance of payments of the European institutions*

In 1981, Eurostat partially achieved the methodology note on the principles and defi-



nitions which are at the base of the establishment of the balance of payments of the Community institutions with a geographical breakdown. Using the accounts of the institutions, the global balance of 1978-80 data was established by Eurostat. Tables were prepared comparing data provided by Member States and those established by Eurostat.

The 'Balance of payments working group', after agreeing to this activity, agreed to start harmonizing this work between countries. In fact, the same principles and definitions apply to Member States as well as to the Community institutions themselves.

### ● *International capital movements*

In 1981 Eurostat set up a data base with information available concerning Member States and the United States.

### **International comparison of prices project**

In addition to carrying out Community surveys and calculations of purchasing power parities, Eurostat participated actively in the UN-ICP project in 1981, particularly in the European and African regional aspects.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS**

### **Census of population**

In the field of demographic and social statistics, seven of the ten Member States, as well as Spain and Portugal, carried out censuses of population in 1981 in accordance with the Community programme. Preliminary results have so far been received and statistical bulletins issued in respect of four countries. The Council of Ministers agreed to derogations

from the directive on the synchronization of general population censuses, enabling the Italian census to be postponed from spring to autumn 1981, the French census to spring 1982 and the German census to spring 1983 while the Netherlands census was cancelled though a large-scale labour force survey was taken in the spring of 1981 and a housing-needs survey in the autumn of that year. Eurostat has ensured wider and faster circulation of the annual demographic statistics by both the issue of a duplicated bulletin and the inclusion in its Cronos data bank.

### **Education**

In the field of education, for most Member States comparative statistics are now available for public expenditure on education, both within and outside the school and university system. Eurostat proposes to make a start on publication early in 1982.

### **Employment**

A seminar on 'The measurement of employment and unemployment for Community purposes' designed to bring together professional statisticians and economists, manpower administrators, the social partners and academics, was held in Luxembourg in December 1981. The proceedings of the seminar will be published in 1982.

With regard to employment and unemployment, considerable effort has been put into improving the timeliness and presentation of short-term and annual data. The monthly bulletin giving statistics of registered unemployment in ten Member States is issued within three weeks of the end of the month to which it relates. It has been supplemented since May 1981 by an occasional bulletin presenting structural analyses of unemployment by age and duration, and by the princi-



pal occupational groups. New annual bulletins of the working population in 1980 were published in July 1981 and of employees in industry in 1980, in August 1981.

### Wages

With regard to wage statistics, activities were concentrated on the collection and/or processing of the results of the two large-scale Community surveys on labour costs and the structure of earnings, covering for the first time industry and services branches simultaneously. As regards the labour cost survey new programming devices tailored for reuse in future survey processing were developed to deal with the 1978 results. To speed up data dissemination, results will be available on microfiche stage by stage.

Processing at Eurostat of the results of the 1978/79 structure of earnings survey encountered computing problems. In addition, some Member States experienced various problems in survey response and data accuracy, leading to long delays in the transmission of results.

### Social protection

In the field of social protection statistics, improvements due to the application by Member States of the newly published methodology (Esspros — Part I) in compiling data on receipts and expenditures were a principal feature. At the same time, work was pursued aiming at methodological improvement, in particular concerning the coordination with the national accounts (ESA), and at methodological development of statistics of protected persons and benefits (Esspros — Part II).

### Consumer and other price surveys

With regard to price and purchasing power parity statistics, the main activity has been the



completion of 1980 purchasing power parities calculation and the application in the national accounts. Furthermore, for the consumer price indices of the Member States it has been agreed to extend the publication of detailed series. From 1982 the monthly bulletin will include price indices for a number of component sub-series.

## INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND SERVICE STATISTICS

### Industrial statistics

As regards industrial statistics the results of the coordinated survey on industrial structure and activity in 1976 have been published. Regarding the principal results of the years 1977 and 1978, these have been made directly accessible via Cronos. Eurostat recommenced in 1981 the publication (limited) of statistics of industrial production by product, in physical units, suspended since the beginning of 1979. In parallel, Eurostat has begun to publish new series of harmonized production series (chemical fibres, textiles, clothing). A special effort has been made to respond to numerous needs for specific information faced by the services of the Commission dealing with the problems of sectors in crisis (steel, textiles, automobiles, etc.).

### Transport

Two directives were approved at the end of 1980 by the Council of Ministers covering the collection of monthly, quarterly and annual statistics of transport by inland waterways and by rail. For the former, collection of statistics began in January 1981; for the latter in January 1982. Statistics of goods transport by road are already collected under a Council directive dating from 1978.

### Retail trade

Since mid-1981 Eurostat has published a monthly bulletin giving indices of the trend in retail sales in the ten Member States.

### Raw material balance sheets

Raw material balance sheets (for 22 raw materials) in the Community and some third countries and covering the years 1975 to 1979, were published in June and December 1981.

## AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY STATISTICS

### Agricultural structures

During 1981 good progress was made in the field of farm structure statistics with (i) the preparation of a draft regulation for a further farm structure survey (FSS) in 1983 which, for the first time, will include questions about the other gainful activities of holders and their spouses; and (ii) the creation of a data retrieval system which will permit easy access to stored farm structure data.

Ability to meet demands for *ad hoc* selection and presentation of particular aspects of the

1975 FSS holding data was greatly improved as a result of the training of some members of its own staff in the use of Cobol.

### Agricultural accounts

Revision of the manual on *Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry* was completed and translations from the original (English) are in hand. Under a study contract, an attempt is being made to create a computerized short-term forecast production and income model for use in the annual price-fixing exercise.

### Prices and price indices

A critical review of published material on agricultural prices and price indices has led to the decision to reduce the number of printed volumes and replace them by the provision of computer print-outs in response to specific requests for data.

### Agricultural labour force

A study contract was initiated to examine the possibilities of better harmonization of agricultural labour force statistics.



## Supply balance sheets

In close collaboration with the Member States, Eurostat is working out a manual on the supply balance sheets. This manual will contain three parts:

- Part I: General introduction
- Part II: Specific explanations for each separate balance sheet
- Part III: Notes per Member State concerning differences in definitions, etc.

Part I was agreed in principle and will be finalized after completion of Part II. This latter part is nearing completion, but an important part has still to be submitted to the relevant working group. It is foreseen that the whole manual will be ready for distribution in the course of 1983.



## Statistics on sheep and goats

With the adoption by the Council on 27 June 1980 of a regulation on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat, the Commission now needs to follow up more closely the stocks of animals and production of these kinds of meats.

Discussions on a directive setting up these statistics are already far advanced and it is expected that it will be adopted by the Council in the course of the first half of 1982. The first result to be submitted on stocks will refer to December 1982 and forecasts on gross

indigenous production for the coming year will also have to be communicated at the beginning of 1983.

## Production forecasts on cattle

On 30 June 1981 the Council adopted a directive according to which Member States will now, when submitting their results of the May-June surveys on their cattle stocks, submit forecasts on the production of the current second half-year and for each of the two half-years of the following year.

## ENERGY STATISTICS

### International harmonization

Two positive developments in the course of 1981 have played a part in improving international harmonization with the IEA/OECD and the ECE in Geneva.

In the field of oil statistics, the extensive harmonization work carried out in collaboration with the International Energy Agency (IEA) regarding both methodology and numerical information has made it possible, through numerous contacts set up with the persons responsible for oil statistics in the Member States, to rectify certain anomalies and to improve the systems of data collection. This work is going ahead successfully in some countries, particularly in the Netherlands, thereby improving the reliability of the information and increasing the speed with which it is supplied. The IEA/OECD and the SOEC will thus have at their disposal homogeneous and self-consistent data bases, which will be particularly useful for the implementation of the Community emergency system in the event of a crisis in oil supplies.

As regards the overall energy balance sheet, the methodology, definitions and concepts

have already been harmonized between the ECE in Geneva and the SOEC. Similar contacts are being set up at present with the IEA/OECD. The project to develop a common methodological system will be presented to the Conference of European Statisticians in Geneva. For this reason, the SOEC, which is responsible for the harmonized computer processing of the overall energy balance sheets for each of the ten Member States, intends to set up, with the approval of the national authorities, a rationalized system for compiling the balance sheets which would ensure, by transmitting the results to the other international organizations, that the data were processed in a uniform manner and that the disseminated results were standardized. This procedure, which is in line with the recommendations made by the Council of the European Communities, would relieve the Member States of a tiresome chore based on definitions and methods that are not always the same as their own.

### Developments in the field of energy prices

In the course of 1981, the section of the Cronos data bank devoted to energy statistics was enlarged by the inclusion of annual data on consumer prices for energy, comprising the following new time series:

- real consumer prices for energy products (e.g. coal, petroleum products, gas and electricity) inclusive of all taxes (and excluding VAT for industry);
- consumption in terajoules (weighting factors);
- Paasche and Fisher-type synthetic derived indices covering the full range of energy sources bought in by each of the main consumer categories.

All these series are broken down by reference to three aggregates, namely, industry, road

transport and small consumers (i. e. households, wholesale and retail trade, crafts, government and private institutions and small industry).

For the first time, then, energy price time series are available over a long period (1960 to 1980 inclusive) for most of the Member States of the Community (i. e. Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom).

The base years for the synthetic indices are 1960 and 1970 for the prices inclusive of all taxes, and 1975 for the ex-VAT prices for industry.

An official publication is almost completed, giving an explanation of definitions and methods, and with tables giving Paasche and Fisher indices (base years 1960 and 1970) on the basis of current and deflated prices. The tables are illustrated by graphs (current and deflated Fisher indices) showing trends since 1960 for each of the three aggregates.



### Preliminary preparation and processing of energy input-output tables

The first results are now available from the work initiated in 1980 by the SOEC with the aim (among other things) of studying the interdependence between developments in the energy sector and general economic developments.



By the end of 1981, energy input-output tables with the base year 1975 had been completed in their final form for four countries: Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. Substantial delays were still being experienced with the other countries' tables (i. e. Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), but despite the delay, work is expected to be completed in the first half of 1982.

Processing by the SOEC of the basic tables available has already commenced, and will take the following form:

- Insertion in the European macro-sectoral model now being developed as part of the research being done by the Commission of the European Communities;
- Presentation and production (in progress), in an official publication, of the 'energy' section of the tables, expressed in terajoules, together with analyses and comments;
- Calculation of final demand in 1980, expressed in 1975 prices, for a simulated complete table;
- Calculation of technical coefficients, inverse matrices and the various energy content data;
- Preparation for the computer updating of the 'energy' section expressed in terajoules for 1980, balanced on the basis of reference totals from the Eurostat energy balance sheets.

The latter two types of processing work will be the subject of an official publication to appear in 1982 with comments and analysis.



## EXTERNAL TRADE, ACP AND NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES STATISTICS

### Statistical methods and classification of external trade

As regards methodology, changes have been made in the Community legislation in external trade statistics to conform with customs procedures, particularly as regards goods put into free circulation in the Community.

Nomenclature work in the external trade field concentrated on the integration of the harmonized system into the Community classifications.

### Analyses and developments

An important step forward in 1981 was the successful development of the Siena (Système interimaire d'exploitation de la Nimexe automatisée — Nimexe foreign trade data base) data bank system. It will enter into operational use in 1982.

Two studies have resulted in publications:

*Analysis of trade between the Community and Latin America, and an analysis of trade Community-World (1963—1979)*

In the field of technical cooperation with developing countries, consideration has been given to a number of projects which in particular should facilitate the drawing up of a Community programme of cooperation in the field of statistical development.

### Collection and dissemination

The work on data collection and publication in 1981 was marked by progress towards a more modern and efficient system of dissemination and by a setback due to the interruption of United Kingdom statistics for a period of some months.

As regards dissemination, the already large volume of output by publication and microfiche was augmented by the commencement

of on-line operations with the Comext data bank via Euronet. This new facility now allows the user to access directly monthly time series at the level of the Nimex headings, allowing full use of the monthly information which the national statistical services supply to Eurostat. The on-line service will be available in 1982 to external users via two commercial agencies under the name 'Comext-Eurostat' and within Community institutions by the Siena data bank system.



## An international code for mode of transport in external trade statistics

External trade statistics, traditionally used for a wide variety of administrative and economic purposes, are now increasingly used at national level for purposes of transport policy. These uses include calculating the share carried by 'own flag' vessels and other means of transport, monitoring the activities of liner conferences, making studies of hinterland traffic flows for infrastructure investment appraisal, estimating the diversion in inter-continental trade to nearby foreign sea or air ports, and assessing the employment and equipment implications of containerization and air/sea land-bridge developments.

The UN Statistical Office recently recommended in a draft revision of *International Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions* that countries which do not yet collect external trade information by mode of transport 'should do so according to the following pattern: air, water (of which: sea and inland waterway) and land (of which: railway, road and pipeline)', i. e. six modes of transport. The United Nations further recommended that maritime transport be given the highest priority and shortly afterwards published the results of the maritime transport study for the years 1972—1975) which reported world trade in commodities carried by sea in metric

tonnes and also in ALH (average length of haul in nautical miles).

The UN Statistical Commission recommended that 'it was desirable that modes be confined to air, ocean and inland transport, the latter covering rail, road, inland waterway, pipeline and coastal shipping'. The term 'ocean' is possibly unfortunate, since it implies excluding the seven 'seas' such as the Baltic and Mediterranean, although such shipping is not 'coastal' (a term which indicates not so much a basic mode of transport as a transport link or geographical relationship). The use of the word 'confined' might also be misleading since this recommendation increases the number of modes to seven.

Meanwhile, the Customs Cooperation Council, UN/ECE and UNCTAD in collaborating upon the facilitation of international trade procedures, have been studying since 1975, proposals for the provision of standard ways of presenting information in messages passing between partners in international trade. This work implies standardization in terms of both message content and codes and has involved at national and international level experts from many disciplines (customs, data processing, documentation, commerce, industry, transport, etc., as well as statisticians).



Although six or seven modes of transport can be accommodated within a one-digit code, the detailed UN/ECE proposals provided for the optional use of a second digit. The second digit was intended for national or regional purposes, to indicate, for example, the means of transport (i. e. the type of vehicle, powered vehicle or unaccompanied trailer used for the road mode).

At the first digit level, the UN/ECE proposals added two further modes of transport ('mail' and 'multimodal transport' by container) whilst combining into one mode ('waterborne transport') both 'sea transport' and 'transport on lakes and inland waterways'. Such combination is not desirable in a European context where transport on the Rhine and other major inland waterways is highly significant in volume and is separate from transport policy. 'Mail' and 'multimodal' are usually inappropriate classes at the first digit level, since both mail and containers are widely carried by either sea, air or rail modes of transport. To this extent, the UN/ECE proposals were not in conformity with the principles set out in existing EEC legislation, in particular Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 of the Council of June 1975 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States, (Article 20, OJ L 183, 14. 7. 1975, p. 3) although they introduced an improvement by changing 'pipeline transport' into 'fixed transport installations'

thereby including ropeways and electric power lines.

Statistical working groups for external trade and transport statistics in SOEC as well as the Member States discussed the UN/ECE proposals during 1979 and 1980. Although there was complete agreement among the statisticians, whose professional discipline makes self-evident the need for a discrete unambiguous classification, there was some conflict of interest between them and the documentation experts (who had in mind practical problems with the mode of transport being unknown to the exporter in the case of mail or of a container sent under a multimodal contract of carriage) and the trade facilitation experts (who envisaged the need to allow world-wide individual interpretations in local circumstances).

The revised Code for Mode of Transport which was finally adopted as Recommendation No 19 by the UN/ECE Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures (Document ECE/TRADE/138, Geneva, March 1981), was therefore a compromise solution. The compromise allows 'inland water transport' (code 8) to be reported separately from 'maritime transport' (code 1) in the basic one-digit code, and permits 'mail' and 'multimodal' (codes 5 and 6) to be used either separately, when the active mode of transport is unknown, or to be combined with 'mode of transport unknown' (code 9) when the mode of transport of the frontier crossing point is not known or when information on it is not available at the time of issuing the document concerned.

At the recent meeting of the Customs Cooperation Council, the SOEC was therefore able on behalf of the European Community to welcome the adoption of a recommendation which allows an unambiguous, mutually-exclusive one-digit international code for the mode of transport employed for the frontier crossing, to be recognized for statistical appli-

cation by the Community in the following form:

Code:	1	Maritime transport
	2	Rail transport
	3	Road transport
	4	Air transport
	7	Fixed transport installations
	8	Inland water transport
	5, 6, 9	Mode unknown.

The way is now open for further classifications of external trade statistics such as nationality of the means of transport or the mode of appearance of the goods (containers, and other forms of packaging) to be developed with additional codes, by similar inter-disciplinary collaboration, for transport policy purposes.

T. B. Wilson

## Meteorological data

For agricultural applications Eurostat has had at its disposal in computerized form since April 1982 a number of meteorological data relating to 120 selected Community weather stations and nine variables. The data are updated by a German specialized institute, the Deutscher Wetterdienst de Offenbach.

The climatic variables at present recorded centrally for each of the three ten-day periods of the previous month are as follows: average temperature, average minimum temperature, average maximum temperature, precipitation (total of daily precipitation figures), potential evapotranspiration, water balance, number of days with total precipitation of over 1 mm, absolute minimum temperature and absolute maximum temperature.

The ten-day (or monthly) time series date back to 1980 for the 12 stations listed in the quarterly Eurostat publication *Crop production*; however, there are also longer series going back to 1967 or even 1955 for at least a few of the reference stations and three of the variables (average minimum temperature, average maximum temperature, rainfall).

Eurostat processes this information in order to obtain forecasts of harvests on the basis of the preliminary data (or forecasts) on crop

areas (Cronos data bank ZPA 1) and yield trends calculated on the basis of actual weather conditions in the current crop year. A study on this question has already been published by Prof. H. Hanus — cf. *Agricultural statistical studies No 21 (1978)*.

In the short and medium term, other applications of meteorological data will be studied and developed namely:

- preparation of indicators for an agricultural early warning system;
- harmonization of the weather data used for reference purposes in various areas of Eurostat's work;
- possibly, if there is sufficient demand, the setting up of a Community data bank containing a selection of meteorological data;
- possibly, under the five- to ten-year programme of applied agricultural research, the setting up of an agrometeorological network for real-time use of the information, with Eurostat acting as a partial carrier or relay.

For further information please apply to Mr Linguenheld (Office B3/9 — tel. 2972).

R. Linguenheld



## Seminar on statistical data banks

A special issue of *Eurostat News* has just been published to present the conclusions of the seminar on statistical data banks held in Luxembourg in May 1981.

Focused in the main on issues relating to the content of, and dissemination by statistical data banks, this seminar was attended by over 50 representatives from the national statistical institutes of the Member States of the EEC, and from those of Spain and Sweden, and from other international organizations (OECD, UN) as well as from certain computer services companies which are hosts of statistical data banks.

This special issue comprises:

- a foreword by Mr Mayer, who chaired the seminar;
- a paper entitled 'Description and analysis of existing statistical data banks' drawn up by Eurostat in conjunction with the national statistical institutes of the Member States and that of Sweden;

- a report presented by Mr Divoy on the 'Consequences and problems raised by on-line dissemination of statistical data';

- a paper entitled 'Prospects and assessment of the market for on-line statistical information' drawn up by the Euripa (European Information Providers Association);

- a summary of the seminar and a list of participants.

This issue is available in French, English and German and is obtainable on request from Division C-4 of Eurostat.



## Publicizing Cronos and Comext

The Statistical Office has stepped up its efforts to increase public awareness of Eurostat's two data banks, Cronos and Comext, by organizing a number of demonstrations and other such events over recent months, chief among them being the following.

In France, Comext was publicized on 22 January at the Institut de Sciences Politiques, Economiques et Sociales in Paris and again in Lyons on 20 April in the presence of businessmen. A demonstration of both Cronos and Comext was held in Paris on 22 June in the course of Infodial, the first international conference on data bases and data banks; the same conference provided a forum for two

papers on European statistics (23 and 25 June).

In Italy (in Milan on 28 January and in Rome on 11 June), the data banks were the subject of two seminars held for private and public companies, national civil services and the business community.

2 June (Lisbon) and 3 June (Oporto) saw the first ever presentation of Cronos and Comext in Portugal.

Meanwhile, in Luxembourg, a broad cross-section of the public from a number of Member States was given an introduction to Comext on 17 May.

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## NEWS ITEMS

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Both systems were demonstrated on a number of occasions in Belgium: in Liège on 22 April, in Brussels on 9 May and again in Brussels (at the International Press Centre) on 15 June.

Demonstrations for a more specialized section of the public dealing with agricultural

problems were held in Montpellier at the end of March and in Copenhagen on 2 June.

All these events were organized in conjunction with the hosts (Cisi, Euris and Datacentralen), which have been making similar publicity efforts as part of their own commercial activities.

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# PUBLICATIONS

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## Published

Theme 2
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*REGIONAL STATISTICS — COMMUNITY FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION IN INVESTMENTS 1980*

ISBN 92-825-2916-9 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 53 pages, price BFR 200

This publication gives an overall view of the Community's financial contribution to investment for 1980 as far as data can be provided on a regional level. 1980 funds commitments out of the following sources are shown for 112 European regions, according to the following forms.

Grant instruments:

- European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, direct measures of the Guidance Section;
- European Regional Development Fund.

Loan instruments:

- European Coal and Steel Community and European Atomic Energy Community (ECSC Treaty, Articles 54 and 56 (2) (a), and the Euratom Treaty);
- European Investment Bank; loans from the Bank's own resources and from those of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending. (2.5. 1/81)

Theme 3
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*DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1980*

ISBN 92-825-2773-5 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 179 pages, price BFR 700

While all member countries possess highly-developed systems of demographic statistics, the wide diversity of practice with regard to the publication and presentation of results makes it very difficult to obtain comparable and up-to-date information necessary to study trends within the Community. The present publication is the fifth in an annual series designed to make good this deficiency. All the principal series of demographic statistics are covered, namely population by sex and age-groups, births, deaths, migration, marriages, divorces, fertility, life expectancy and population projections. Both absolute numbers and rates are given in considerable detail for countries and for the total Community. Data for Portugal and Spain are included using a format identical with that for member countries. (3.1. 1/81)

<b>Theme 4</b>
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### *ENERGY BALANCE-SHEETS BASED ON THE INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES (1975)*

ISBN 92-825-2772-7 (FR)

ISBN 92-825-2771-9 (EN)

Format A 4, 93 pages, price BFR 300

One of the objects of drawing up input-output tables especially for energy was to improve the quantitative energy balance-sheets. This aspect is treated in the present publication, which exposes and analyses the structural results of the basic year 1975.

The results are presented in three ways:

- by product: 10 energy sources
- by branch: 45 user branches,  
plus households  
space heating
- by energy use: transport  
non-energy uses  
transformation  
etc.

Five countries took part in this first study: the FR of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark.

All the results in quantities are linked to values in the national accounts, which introduces a new dimension to the energy balance-sheets and enables comparison and extrapolation.

Although the base year 1975 may not seem very recent, it supplies new and previously unpublished results, from which much valuable information can be drawn. This is because it shows a structural aspect which changes slowly in the course of time.

Moreover, these results constitute the basis of an updating for 1980, which is being carried out at the moment.

This is therefore the first of a series of publications centred on the energy input-output tables.

### *ENERGY PRICE INDICES 1960—1980*

ISBN 92-825-2902-9 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 52 pages, price BFR 200

This publication presents the evolution of the overall price of energy, in index form, from 1960 to 1980, for three major consuming sectors i.e. industry, road transport and small consumers (households, commerce, etc.) in six countries of the Community. These indices are given in tabular form, at current prices and deflated prices, and are also illustrated in a series of graphs.

Several elementary price indices are also given for each country, showing how prices for some of the more important energy products have evolved over the same period.

A complete explanation of the definitions and methodology used is included, and the study concludes with an analysis of the indices.

(4. 2. 2/81)



Theme 5
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*FISHERIES — CATCHES BY REGION 1968 — 1980*

ISBN 92-825-2256-3 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 229 pages, price BFR 700

This volume, reflecting the development of Community policies for the management of the fishery resources of the Community seas, gives for the Member States historical series (1968—80) of catches by fishing region for the principal series. (5. 7. 1/81)

Theme 9
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*CONCLUSIONS OF THE SEMINAR ON STATISTICAL DATA BANKS*

Eurostat News — Special number 1982

ISBN 92-825-2807-3 (FR)

ISBN 92-825-2806-5 (EN)

ISBN 92-825-2804-9 (DE)

Format C 5, 114 pages, free of charge

Conclusions of the seminar on statistical data banks.

This publication presents the documents discussed in May 1981 on the seminar on issues relating to the content of, and dissemination by, statistical data banks.

## To be published

Theme 1
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*EUROSTAT REVIEW 1971 — 1980*

ISBN 92-825-2906-1 (EN/FR/NL)

ISBN 92-825-2907-X (DA/DE/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 240 pages, price BFR 500

This publication contains the principal statistical indicators.

The work is divided into six sections:

1. General statistics; 2. National accounts, finances and balance of payments; 3. Population and social conditions; 4. Industry and services; 5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 6. External trade.

The data cover the period 1971 to 1980 and relate to the EC countries, Spain, Portugal, the United States and Japan. Comparisons between two periods are often expressed in percentages or as an index number. The most important features are shown in graph form. (1.1.1/81)

## PUBLICATIONS

### Theme 2

#### *NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — AGGREGATES 1960—1979*

ISBN 92-825-2919-3 (EN/FR/NL)

ISBN 92-825-2918-5 (DA/DE/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 150 pages, price BFR 400

Results of the principal aggregates of the national accounts drawn up according to ESA (European System of Integrated Economic Accounts). Development and comparison between the Community as a whole (EUR 10), the ten Member States, the two prospective member countries (Spain and Portugal), the United States and Japan. (2.1.1/81)

### Theme 3

#### *EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT 1974—1980*

ISBN 92-825-2804-9 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 230 pages, price BFR 600

This publication contains the most recent series on employment, working population, unemployment and industrial stoppages, thus bringing the edition on 'Employment and unemployment' up to date.

The basic tables on population, working population and employment are supplemented by employees in employment statistics established in accordance with the NACE classes. The tables on employment include the series published monthly by the Statistical Office plus several specific analyses and certain figures on vacancies notified and filled. Industrial stoppages are shown as the number of days lost per 1 000 employees per branch of activity.

An historical section shows the main figures in the form of chronological series, several of which date back to 1950.

An annex is added to include employment and unemployment figures in Greece, Spain and Portugal. (3.4.1/81)

### Theme 4

#### *OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS 1981*

ISBN 92-825-3042-6 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 160 pages, price BFR 400

This annual publication presents, in its first part, the main operating statistics for the past year and gives an outline of the structure of the nuclear plant situation, with units on line as well as units under construction.

The second part of the publication gives the monthly operating data for each nuclear power station of the Community as well as the yearly results since the first connection to the grid. The annual load diagrams are also included showing the main reasons for unavailability. (4.2.3/82)

<b>Theme 5</b>
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*YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1976—1980*

ISBN 92-825-2780-8 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format C 5, approximately 330 pages, price BFR 500

This book can be considered as a statistical vade-mecum containing the most important items given in 'Agricultural statistics'. This publication contains 6 parts:

1. General;
2. Agricultural and forestry accounts;
3. Structure;
4. Production;
5. Supply balance-sheet;
6. Prices and price indices.

(5.1.1/81)

*FORESTRY STATISTICS 1975—1979*

ISBN 92-825-2935-5 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 150 pages, price BFR 500

*Forestry statistics* is a publication of the most important data on forestry in the nine member countries of the Community. This publication comprises:

1. Preface;
2. Forest structure;
3. Removals;
4. Raw wood balance-sheets;
5. Balance-sheets for the major wood products;
6. Consumption of pulpwood by type of industrial products;
7. Forest fires;
8. Changes in wooded area by regions.

(5.6.1/81)

## Periodicals

### ► Monthly bulletins

*EUROSTATISTICS — DATA FOR SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS*  
(THEME 1)

ISSN 0252-8266 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 90 pages, prices BFR 950 annual subscription

This publication is produced essentially by an automatic photocomposition process after an extraction from the Cronos data bank. Four kinds of information are published in Eurostatistics: an article 'In brief' which

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## PUBLICATIONS

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looks at the latest trends in the data available, a visual presentation of the most important economic series for the Community and the Member States, 'Community tables' containing data harmonized by Eurostat on the basis of common criteria and 'Country tables' with a selection of the economic indicators most often used in each country. The bulletin appears at the beginning of each month in a trilingual edition.

### *UNEMPLOYMENT — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 3)*

ISSN 0252-9890 (DE), 0252-9920 (EN), 0252-9912 (FR), 0252-9904 (IT)

Format A 4, approximately 10 pages, price BFR 360 annual subscription

The report contains monthly figures of unemployed persons registering at public employment offices (Community and Member States, including Greece), changes compared with the previous month and the previous year, and unemployment rates calculated on a uniform basis by reference to the civilian working population. Also shown are numbers of persons unemployed aged under 25 years as well as new registrations of unemployed persons during the month and vacancies. A short commentary and a graph illustrating the month's figures are included.

### *INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0378-7427 (FR), 0378-7877 (EN), 0378-8008 (DE)

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Short-term industrial indicators with commentary and graphs. The indicators relate to industrial production (gross indices per day worked and seasonally adjusted), turnover, new orders, exports and imports, number of persons employed and wages and salaries for 13 sectors of industry, three main groups of industrial products and for total industry. A special section of the bulletin deals with the short-term indicators of the building and civil engineering sector. The publication may include one or more supplements with methodological notes or long series in the course of the year: these are included in the subscription price.

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*MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE BULLETIN* (THEME 6)

ISSN 0378-3723 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 170 pages, price BFR 2 150 annual subscription

General summary of foreign trade of the European Community by countries and by products. Trends in EC trade by countries and by products. Trade of the main non-EC countries. Indices.

► **Quarterly bulletins**

*BALANCES OF PAYMENTS — QUARTERLY DATA* (THEME 2)

ISSN 0251-1800 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 90 pages, price BFR 360 annual subscription

This publication provides the latest available quarterly and annual data on the global balances of payments (flows) of each European Community country, as well as for the Community as a whole (EUR 10 and EUR 9), of each of the candidate countries (Spain and Portugal) and of the United States and Japan. The publication includes comparative tables with the main balance items of a certain number of industrialized countries.

The data are expressed in millions of European currency units (Mio ECU); they are presented according to the Eurostat's balance-of-payments schema and cover the three latest annual and the nine latest quarterly available periods.

*QUARTERLY IRON AND STEEL BULLETIN* (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-3510 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 130 pages, price BFR 1 140 annual subscription

Annual, quarterly and monthly statistics on employment, consumption of raw materials, production of iron ore, pig-iron, crude steel, finished steel products and end products, on works deliveries and receipts, stocks, on external and internal ECSC steel and scrap trade and on apparent steel consumption.

*INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION* (THEME 4)

(DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 100 pages, price BFR 500 annual subscription

Statistics of industrial production by product, in physical units.

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## PUBLICATIONS

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This new series comprises the data from 1975 onwards on most of the products included in the old *Quarterly Bulletin on Industrial Production* (last issue published: 3/4-1978). From the second issue onwards, more detailed statistics will be published for the following sectors: man-made fibres, textiles, clothing, footwear, office machinery and data-processing equipment, household electrical appliances.

### *CROP PRODUCTION (THEME 5)*

ISSN 0378-3588 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

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The most recent information on

1. Land use, crop production of arable land (area, yield, production), fruit and vegetable production;
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3. Supply balances for crop products.

### *ANIMAL PRODUCTION (THEME 5)*

ISSN 0250-6580 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

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This quarterly bulletin on the volume of animal production comprises five parts. The first three parts contain the monthly statistics on meat (slaughterings, gross indigenous production, external trade in live animals), eggs and poultry (incubation of eggs, chicks hatched and external trade in chicks) and milk (collection of milk, dairies' production, stocks of butter and milk powder). Most of these statistics are forwarded to Eurostat by the Member States in accordance with Council directives or regulations.

Part 4 contains external trade statistics on meat, eggs and milk products; the basic data required for the compilation of these statistics are the Nimex cumulative quarterly data. For the main products (beef and veal, pigmeat, sheepmeat, horsemeat, butter, milk powder, eggs), these external trade statistics are shown alongside the data on production and intervention stocks; this combination leads to the presentation of simplified 'Eurostat balance sheets', which do not necessarily tally with the annual supply balance sheets compiled by the Member States, but which should help to provide more frequent (quarterly) and more rapid (four to five months after the end of the quarter under review) information on the balance between supply and demand.

Finally, the content of Part 5 varies, and comprises annual supply balance sheets, results of surveys on the numbers or the structure of cattle and pig herds, annual milk statistics, structure of dairies, structure and use of hatcheries, comments and forecasts, etc.

Note: For all the series published, retrospective data are available in Eurostat's Cronos data bank and can be supplied on request in the form of print-outs or magnetic tapes; similarly, recent updatings of the basic monthly series can be sent each month on request.

### *FISHERIES — QUANTITY AND VALUE OF LANDINGS IN THE EC (THEME 5)*

ISSN 0250-4383 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 88 pages, price BFR 720 annual subscription

This quarterly publication contains the monthly data on the landings (quantities and values) of the more important fish species in Community ports.

*NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES-PRODUCTS SCE 2112*  
(THEME 6)

Microfiches (DE/FR), approximately 250 per quarter, price BFR 8 000 per quarter

External trade statistics of the European Community and of the Member States in the Nimexe nomenclature; arranged in order of country by product to 6, 4 and 2 digits.

*NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES SCE 1111*  
(THEME 6)

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*HOURLY EARNINGS — HOURS OF WORK* (THEME 3)

ISSN 0378-3596 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 290 pages, price BFR 720 annual subscription

This publication which is updated every six months contains harmonized data on manual workers' hourly earnings and weekly hours of work, and non-manual workers' monthly earnings in industry. These data are broken down by industrial groups according to NACE, by sex (earnings only) and, for certain countries, by region.

In addition, this publication shows, for manual and non-manual workers combined and broken down by industrial groups, some data on total hourly labour costs in industry (principal results of the three-yearly Community surveys and updated estimates for intermediate years).

*EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (OUTPUT AND INPUT)* (THEME 5)

ISSN 0250-5967 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 720 annual subscription

This publication shows the trend of the monthly EC indices of producer prices of agricultural products and of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production during the latest 13 months for EUR 9, EUR 10 and each of the 10 Member States. Each of the price indices is the result of a base-weighted (Laspeyres) calculation using value-weights determined for the base year 1975 for a fixed basket of agricultural products (output index) or of a selection of goods and services (input index). 1975 also serves as the reference year. Number 1/1982 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1973 to 1981. A comment on the most recent evolution together with a presentation of rates of change and two graphics for EUR 10 are to be found before the index tables. A weighting schema by countries and products is also included.





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<b>2. National accounts, finance and balance of payments</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. National accounts</li><li>2. Accounts of sectors</li><li>3. Accounts of branches</li><li>4. Money and finance</li><li>5. Regional accounts and finance</li><li>6. Balance of payments</li><li>7. Prices</li></ol>
<b>3. Population and social conditions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Population</li><li>2. Social conditions</li><li>3. Education and training</li><li>4. Employment</li><li>5. Social protection</li><li>6. Wages and salaries</li></ol>
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<b>5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Agriculture, general</li><li>2. Agriculture, production and balances</li><li>3. Agriculture, prices</li><li>4. Agriculture, accounts</li><li>5. Agriculture, structure</li><li>6. Forestry</li><li>7. Fisheries</li></ol>
<b>6. Foreign trade</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Nomenclature</li><li>2. Community trade, general</li><li>3. Trade with developing countries</li></ol>
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*Eurostat News* provides the public with a regular flow of information on the progress of the SOEC publications programme. The presentation is such that it is clear which publications have been **published** in the course of the last quarter and which are about **to be published** and will thus be available in the near future. There follows a list of 'periodicals', indicating their frequency of publication (monthly, quarterly, half-yearly).

The information provided on each publication is as follows: 'theme' to which the work belongs, title of volume, international classification number (ISBN or ISSN), languages in which available, format, number of pages, price and brief summary of content. For practical reasons, the *price* is given in only one currency, the BFR (Belgian franc) which is the legal tender in the country of publication (the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg). The price thus indicated applies when orders are placed directly with the **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities** (L-2985 Luxembourg, 5 rue du Commerce — postal cheque account (CCP) 19 190-81 — bank current account BIL 8-109/6003/300) and serves as a rough guide to the prices in the various national currencies in the event of purchase from the sales offices which are listed on the third page of the cover. The languages in which the publications are avail-

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