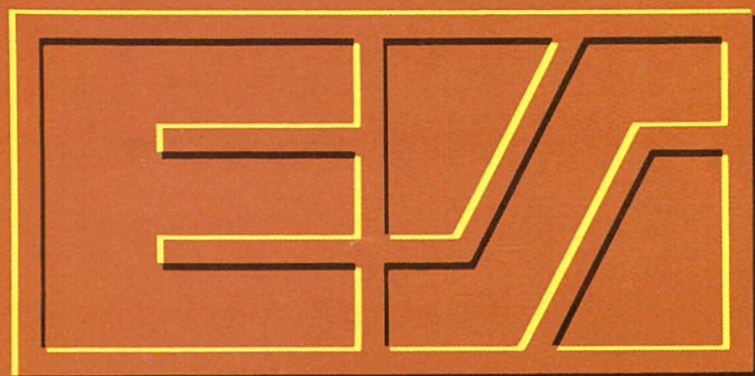


eurostat news

QUARTERLY

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PUBLISHED

Energy statistics yearbook 1980

Format A 4, 204 pages, price BFR 1 000, (DE/EN/FR/IT)

The 'Energy statistics yearbook' groups in a single publication an extensive volume of statistical information relating to the energy economy of the Community and the Member States, particularly for the most recent year available.

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The third chapter gives historical series for each energy source for the principal aggregates characterizing the structures of energy economics.

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NEWS ITEMS

VAT own resources

Since 1979 the own resources used to finance the budget of the European Communities have included revenue from the value added tax collected in the Member States.

This paper outlines the VAT own resources system and explains the role of the Statistical Office and of the harmonized statistics of the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA) in determining and verifying the amount due.

BACKGROUND

The plan for financing the Community budget from own resources was already contained in the Council Decision of April 1970 on the replacement of financial contributions by resources of a new type — customs duties, agricultural levies and VAT. The political objective was, on one hand, to give the Communities a certain financial autonomy, and on the other, to reinforce the budgetary powers of the European parliament, which was to supervise the new own resources. The decision stated that VAT own resources should be obtained by applying a rate not exceeding 1 % to an assessment base determined in a uniform manner.

The delay in switching from financial contributions to own resources arose from the need to harmonize the application of VAT in the six original Member States, which were joined in 1973 by the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland. The uniform basis of assessment was finally set up by Directive 77/388/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value added tax; uniform basis of assessment. This Directive of 17 May 1977 is more commonly known by its abbreviated title — the Sixth Directive. Towards

the end of that year the measures for implementing the VAT own resources system were laid down in Regulation No 2892/77.

In 1979, six of the Member States had adapted their national VAT laws to the Sixth Directive and the VAT own resources system was therefore able to take effect that year.

In 1980 the countries which had been unable to amend their national laws in time and which had continued to pay financial contributions (Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg) began to apply the VAT own resources system and the Community budget could then be financed completely from own resources.

Greece became the tenth Member State on 1 January 1981. During a transitional period (in principle three years) for introducing VAT, Greece will make a financial contribution to the budget based on its gross domestic product.

THE SYSTEM

As we have said, Regulation No 2892/77 contains the rules for implementing the VAT own resources system. It allows Member States to opt for one of two methods of calculating the VAT own resources to be paid to the Communities — the returns method, in which the own resources base is obtained from the tax returns made by taxable persons, or the revenue method, in which the base is obtained by dividing VAT revenue by the rate at which VAT is levied (the rate in force if there is only one rate or the weighted average rate if several rates are applied, as is generally the case).

The first method — the one recommended by the Commission all along — is more demand-

ing on taxable persons as regards the information they must give in their returns, since both their inputs and their outputs have to be broken down by rate of VAT. In some Member States, the information which taxable persons are required to give does not contain these details.

As a result an alternative method had to be proposed — the revenue method, which could also be called the statistical method. It is currently applied by seven of the Member States. To calculate the weighted average rate, the key element in this method, the Member States break down by rate of VAT those transactions which are taxable under national law and on which the customer has to pay non-deductible tax. Transactions which are subject to an exemption with reimbursement of the taxes paid at the previous stage are regarded as zero-rated transactions. The regulation instituting the system stipulates that the breakdown by rate and by category shall be effected by means of data taken from national accounts, in accordance with the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA), and broken down with the aid of appropriate data.¹ The national accounts relate to the penultimate year preceding that financial year. The VAT legislation for year n thus has to be applied to the national accounts for the year $n - 2$.

The harmonization resulting from the Sixth Directive is still incomplete since a transitional period is allowed during which Member States may continue to tax transactions which should be exempted in the definitive system or continue to exempt transactions which should be taxed in the definitive system. It would be wrong for these legislative differences to have any financial impact on the amount of own resources. The implementing regulation therefore states that the VAT own resources base must be drawn up as if

these derogations do not exist. All divergences from the definitive system thus give rise to positive or negative financial compensation. In practice, the Member States may be authorized by the Commission either not to take into account one or more of the categories of transactions in question or to calculate the base for these cases by using approximate estimates where precise calculation would be likely to involve unjustified administrative burdens. When accurate information is not available, statistical methods are normally used to make these estimates.

ROLE OF THE STATISTICAL OFFICE

Since the problems to be resolved for the correct application of the VAT own resources system are highly specialized and technical, whether statistical problems in the broad sense or problems arising from the national accounts, it became clear as soon as the system was introduced that the Statistical Office needed to be associated with the Commission departments responsible for determining and controlling the amount of VAT own resources.

The introduction of the VAT own resources system posed many problems for both the Commission and the Member States. This is understandable since the VAT experts do not find it easy to use national accounts figures for applying the revenue method while the persons responsible for the national accounts do not have the specialist knowledge of VAT which is required for breaking down by VAT rate the transaction liable to non-deductible tax.

It should also be stressed that the national accounts were not designed for the purposes of tax analysis. Naturally, the difficulties in reconciling national accounts with VAT rates increase as the rates structure becomes more complicated, in particular as the number of

¹ The economic nomenclatures of the harmonized national accounts do not always distinguish the products taxed at different VAT rates.

different rates rises.¹ The higher the number of rates, the more approximations have to be made.

The association of the Statistical Office takes the following form: on the authority of DG XIX, which is principally responsible, and together with DG XV (Taxation) and DG XX (Financial Control), the Statistical Office is involved in all the operations. For obvious geographical reasons, the Liaison Office in Brussels plays the major role, helped by specialists of the SOEC in Luxembourg. These operations take place between the time when the Member State informs the Commission of the measures which it intends to adopt for a given financial year (reference year for the statistics used — calculation of compensations) and the time when the Commission and the Member State reach final agreement on the amount of VAT own resources.

The main stages of the procedure are as follows:

- *Preparations for drawing up the statements*

The specific requests made by the Member States in connection with financial compensations are examined in the first half of the year. They are then discussed by an inter-departmental group and finally submitted to the committee responsible — the Advisory Committee on Own Resources (ACOR — VAT) — which meets several times a year.

- *Receipt of the statements*

The Member States must submit their statements, i.e. their declarations of the VAT base, by 1 July.

These statements are first analysed within the Commission.

- *Control visits*

A control visit, usually lasting a week, is then made in each Member State sometime between September and March of the following year

- *Report of the control visit*

In the weeks following the visit the Commission produces a report containing its observations on various points and submits this report to the Member State in order to have the VAT base adjusted.

- *Reaching final agreement*

The Member State then has the opportunity to reply to the report. This is followed by a series of discussions, letters and often another visit before final agreement is reached.

These operations are going on all year round; for while one year's report is still being discussed, the Commission has already received the statement for the following year, and with nine Member States to be controlled, the dates of the visits have to be staggered to a certain extent.

CONCLUSION

The VAT own resources system has now been operating for three years and is starting to become routine. However, there are no signs that this will reduce the volume of work involved. To begin with we are still at a stage when each new control visit reveals problems which had hitherto passed unobserved or had not been sufficiently analysed earlier. And changes are being made in the law which create as many new specific arrangements as they eliminate.

In the medium term, there is also the prospect of Greece joining the nine countries which

¹ Most Member States as a rule have two or three VAT rates, but there have been as many as 10 in Italy and only one in Denmark.

already pay VAT own resources and the arrival of the countries which have applied to join the Community and which are already working on the introduction of VAT in their tax

systems. In conclusion, VAT own resources illustrates effective cooperation between harmonized statistics and the tax system in an important budgetary field.

J.-C. Liausu — S. Meeter

Improvement and harmonization of agricultural labour force statistics in the Community

The need for improved and harmonized agricultural labour force statistics in the Community has been voiced on a number of occasions over recent years by the Agricultural Statistics Committee and the Conference of the Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes. Although the Commission has given maximum priority to this project, inadequate staffing has made it impossible to make rapid progress. Now that work on this subject has again been resumed, it seems useful to summarize the present position.

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

In view of the steadily deteriorating income situation of agriculture in the Community and of the extent to which the common agricultural policy (CAP) is making its presence felt in the economic and structural processes in the agricultural sector, the Community institutions (i.e. Parliament, Council and Commission) require a considerable amount of information on the numbers, structure and labour input of persons employed in agriculture. Detailed and meaningful statistics are needed in the interests of assessing the situation in agriculture and of analysing and solving a wide range of agricultural policy issues.

In assessing the situation in agriculture, it is useful to distinguish between the income situation and the structure of the industry.

Any assessment of the income situation in the agricultural sector as a whole is based essentially on the results of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA). However, in order to obtain meaningful data on the income situation in agriculture, it is not sufficient simply to calculate the usual components of the EAA. As the number of persons employed in agriculture is steadily falling it follows that sectoral income in agriculture must be examined in terms of the size of the agricultural labour force. It is of the utmost importance here that the criterion used for calculating per capita income should not be the number of persons employed part-time and full-time in agriculture, but the total volume of work done by these persons (their labour input). For this purpose, figures relating to persons who are regularly or occasionally employed on a part-time basis in agriculture should be converted into their equivalent in annual labour units for full-time employees. Data on the work input of the agricultural labour force (expressed in annual labour units) are also needed for the purposes of macro-economic productivity analyses.

With a view to gaining an idea of the structure of agriculture and trends therein, it is essential to survey and analyse not only the

agricultural holdings themselves, but also the labour force employed on these holdings. Apart from labour input, it is of interest to know the number and composition of these persons in terms of various characteristics (status on the holding, sex, age, level of education, etc.) Also certain ratios would be useful for such analyses, e.g. utilized agricultural area per annual work unit or income capacity per annual work unit.

Data on the agricultural labour force are needed also for the analysis and solution of specific agricultural policy problems. Generally speaking, the material mentioned above will suffice. However, for the purposes of *ad hoc* income, structural or regional policy measures, it will often be necessary to view agricultural holdings and the persons employed thereon in relation to specific problem areas and specific regions, which will in turn require data on the *mobility* and the degree of *under-employment* of the agricultural labour force.

STATISTICAL DATA AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

To arrive at a meaningful inventory of the existing statistical material on the agricultural labour force in the Community, a distinction must first be drawn between harmonized Community statistics and the results of unharmonized national surveys carried out in the Member States.

As regards the full or partial coverage of the agricultural labour force, the list of harmonized or very largely harmonized Community statistics is as follows:

- Labour force sample survey;
- Employment statistics;
- Survey of earnings in agriculture;
- Survey on the structure of agricultural holdings;
- Farm accountancy data network (FADN).

In addition to these harmonized Community statistics almost all Member States conduct annual agricultural labour force surveys. The results of these surveys are not harmonized and are not automatically made available to the European Community institutions in general, and to the Commission in particular.

LACK OF ADEQUATE INFORMATION AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

Despite the wide variety of statistical material on the agricultural labour force which exists in the Community there is (bearing in mind the information requirements set out above) a definite lack of rapidly available, fully detailed, meaningful and harmonized information at Community level. The reasons for this are as follows:

- *Labour force sample survey and employment statistics:*

The agricultural sector proper is grouped together with the forestry and fishing industries. Part-time agricultural workers working on a regular or occasional basis are not covered. Details of the labour input (expressed in annual work units) of the agricultural labour force are not available.

- *Survey of earnings in agriculture:*

Systematic coverage is restricted to workers who are employed on a permanent basis, who do not belong to the family of the owner of the holding and who are employed on agricultural holdings on a regular, uninterrupted, full-time basis over the whole year.

- *Survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (Community farm structure surveys):*

These surveys are conducted only every 2, 3 or sometimes 4 years. Hitherto a very long time has elapsed before the results of these

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comprehensive surveys have been available at Community level. (It must be said, however, that the questions asked in these surveys appear perfectly adequate to meet the requirements for statistics on the agricultural labour force.)

● *Farm accountancy data network (FADN):*

These annual surveys, conducted on a selected number of agricultural holdings, do not cover the agricultural sector as a whole, but only holdings of a minimum size (holdings whose management structure is sales-orientated and which constitute the basis of the owner's main activity). There are some doubts about the full representativity of the selected holdings in certain Member States. There are as yet no raised results for the field of survey as a whole.

● *National surveys of the agricultural labour force in the Member States:*

The problem here lies in the lack of harmonization of the survey methodology and definitions used in the various Member States. This statistical material is not automatically made available to the European Community institutions, and hence to the Commission.

THOUGHTS ON WAYS OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM

Current thinking and planning on ways of solving the problem (i.e. overcoming the lack of adequate harmonized information on the number, structure and labour input of persons employed in agriculture at Community level) may be summarized as follows:

● None of the Member States has sufficient staffing or financial resources to enable it to carry out new Community surveys of the agricultural labour force.

● It therefore follows that the SOEC will, in close collaboration with Member States, have to concentrate on utilizing, improving and (where necessary) harmonizing the available

statistical material, i.e. the results of the Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings and the national agricultural labour force enquiries.

● As regards the *Community farm structure surveys*, the following activities are planned:

Where necessary, improvement of the reliability of data collected on the number and structure of the agricultural labour force and of work input in agriculture. Reduction of the time-lag between the survey itself and the date on which the results become available. Interpolation of the number of persons in the agricultural labour force and their labour input in the years between Community surveys, using the results of national labour force surveys. If necessary, extrapolation of the results of the Community surveys beyond the year of the most recent survey, using the latest results from the national labour force surveys.

● As regards the *national surveys* of the agricultural labour force, the following activities are planned:

Rapid transmission to the services of the Commission of national results together with a description of the definitions and survey methods used to obtain them. Harmonization of the national agricultural labour force surveys. (The important thing here will be to harmonize the basic concepts behind the national surveys, with special reference to the recording of labour input, without however interfering with specifically national requirements. The necessary coordination work will be undertaken by the Working Party on Agricultural Labour Force Statistics.)

● It is also planned to carry out a regular evaluation of the social statistics relating to agriculture (i.e. labour force sample surveys, employment statistics and surveys of earnings in agriculture) and to make the results available together with the other statistics.

The Agricultural Statistics Committee at its last meeting on 29 and 30 June 1982 in Luxembourg approved this approach.

F. Pfähler

Luxembourg — political, economic and social situation

A study by the Director of Statec

In the series 'Notes et études documentaires' the publishers 'La Documentation Française' (31, Quai Voltaire, 75340 Paris Cedex 7) recently published a very interesting study written by Mr Georges Als.¹ It is entitled 'Le Luxembourg, situation politique, économique et sociale', and contains 144 pages which are filled with tables and diagrams, information on social, economic, political and cultural matters, and bibliographical references. It constitutes a well documented and detailed analysis of the economic situation in Luxembourg covering its past history, recent developments and future trends and plans. It is particularly useful for anyone who wants to improve their knowledge of this tiny country set in the middle of Europe which from the outset was a powerful force for the building of Europe. This is a valuable study for anyone wanting to maintain or establish new relations with the Grand-Duchy.

The author needs no introduction. Georges Als, Professor at the Université Libre in Brussels, has been the Director since 1963 of the 'Service central de la statistique et des études économiques' in Luxembourg and is also the longest-serving member of the Conference of Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes of the European Community.

Luxembourg is situated between Belgium, to the west and north (along 140 km of its border), the Federal Republic of Germany, to the east (135 km), and France, to the south (37 km). It covers an area of 2 586 km², less than a Belgian province or a French département. In 1980 its population was 365 000, one third that of Brussels or less than one twen-

tieth of Greater Paris. Population density per km² is 140 compared with 170 for the European Community average.

Luxembourg's economic policy has always been to seek a broader base. Luxembourg formed an association with Belgium in 1921 in the Union belgo-luxembourgeoise which between the two wars was the only example of a successful economic union. Following the second world war Luxembourg was a founder member of Benelux in 1944, the ECSC in 1952, which made Luxembourg its seat, and of the EEC in 1957. Today the City of Luxembourg hosts several European institutions, including the Secretariat of the European Parliament, the Court of Justice, the Court of Auditors, certain Commission departments, including the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the European Investment Bank. Over the past ten years it has also become a major financial centre which at present has more than 110 banks.

Exports of goods and services represent over 80 % of gross domestic product, compared with 50 % in Belgium and less than 20 % in France. No figure could better illustrate the extreme dependence of the country on foreign trade.

Steel, which accounted for 67 % of exports of goods (excluding services) in 1974, still accounts for more than half today. The proportion of chemical products, plastic and rubber goods is over 12 %, and textile goods over 5 %. Imports are more diversified, but mineral products (coke and iron ore), which are imported for the steel industry, account for a fifth of all imports. A geographical breakdown shows that some 90 % of all imports come from the 5 other founder-members of the EEC, of which 70 % from the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium together.

¹ The publication is on sale in bookshops, at 'La Documentation Française' in Paris and at Statec, 19-21, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

At present the EEC absorbs 77 % of Luxembourg's exports, with Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany alone accounting for 47 %. Germany is Luxembourg's best customer (28.9 % in 1980) and also its major supplier (35 % in 1980) with Belgium in second place in both cases. In trade with Belgium Luxembourg regularly imports more than it exports. However, this is due to a large extent to the fact that because of the Union belgo-luxembourgeoise several importers operate through general agents in Belgium.

In the last chapter of his study Mr Georges Als notes that while the Luxembourg econ-

omy is in very good shape the prospects are not so good. The steel crises in 1975 and 1982 have had a noticeable effect on an economy which is geared to a great extent to the steel industry. In political and economic matters its negotiating position is weak because of the size of the country and its dependence on other countries, particularly for energy. The rate of growth in the services sector is decreasing, and the demographic situation in the country is a constant source of concern.

Mr Als concludes that after a period of easy progress Luxembourg is entering a period of difficult choices and adjustments. ★

SEMINAR ON 'THE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK WITH REGARD TO REGIONAL ACCOUNTS IN THE COMMUNITY'

From 30 November to 3 December 1982, the SOEC is holding a seminar in Luxembourg on 'The situation and outlook with regard to regional accounts in the Community'

The seminar is intended to provide answers to three different sets of questions on:

Regional accounts models

In the light of national and Community experience, what types of regional accounts ought to be developed in the future? Should the existing model be updated or altered? Should a new model be designed?

Adaptation of regional statistics to meet the requirements of regional accounts

Are the regional statistics now available a suitable basis for the compilation of regional accounts? What modifications could be made to regional statistics in order to make regional accounts estimates more reliable? Can the techniques for compiling regional accounts also be modified and adapted for use with regional statistics?

Uses for regional accounts

What various types of actual or potential, national or Community users exist? How best to meet their needs and marry their differing priorities? How should the results of regional accounts (analyses, charts etc...) be exploited?

Representatives of the national statistical institutes and users will be invited to participate, as will those of the Community institutions (Commission, Parliament, EIB) and of international organizations (OECD, Council of Europe, United Nations).

The seminar will be chaired by Mr L. Pinto, Director of the Italian Central Statistical Institute (ISTAT).

Secretarial services will be provided by the Regional and Financial Statistics Division of the SOEC.

M. F.

PUBLICATIONS

Published

Theme 1

EUROSTAT REVIEW 1971–1980

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

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

Format A 4, 238 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)

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, 135 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 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, 231 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

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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, 167 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)

ENERGY STATISTICS YEARBOOK 1980

ISBN 92-825-2915-0 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 204 pages, price BFR 1 000

The 'Energy statistics yearbook' groups in a single publication an extensive volume of statistical information relating to the energy economy of the Community and the Member States, particularly for the most recent year available.

The first chapter covers the characteristic data of energy economics in recent years.

The second chapter concerns the overall 'energy supplied' balance-sheets for the Community and each Member State for the most recent year. These balance-sheets are presented in detailed form in specific units and in terajoules, and in a more aggregated form in terajoules and in tonnes oil equivalent.

The third chapter gives historical series for each energy source for the principal aggregates characterizing the structures of energy economics.

(4. 2. 1/82)

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM – 1980

ISBN 92-825-3019-1 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 346 pages, price BFR 1 000

Statistics on the infrastructure, on the equipment, and on the operations of the different modes of transport.

Statistics on traffic accidents, and on communications (post, telegraph, telex, telephone, television) and on tourism.

(4. 4. 1/82)

Theme 5

YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1977—1980

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

Format C 5, 311 pages, price BFR 500

This book can be considered as a statistical vademecum 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, 143 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)

To be published

Theme 3

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEATURES OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ISBN 92-825-3136-9 (EN), ISBN 92-825-3137-6 (FR)

Format A 4, approximately 240 pages, price BFR 300

The need for statistics on families is becoming more and more urgent. The Statistical Office of the European Communities is therefore publishing this volume in order to provide some initial statistical information on the various Community countries.

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The basic data come from two separate sources: the population censuses and the labour force sample survey.

The first part of this study contains an analysis of the structural features of households based on data from the general population censuses.

The second part, based on the labour force survey, looks at the demographic and socio-economic structure of households and examines their typical characteristics.

This volume represents a summary of available information which is designed, by means of a limited number of indicators, to provide an overall view of the features of households in the European Community countries.

The study was carried out by the 'Comitato italiano per lo studio dei problemi della popolazione' on behalf of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. (3. 2. 2/81)

MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS

AN ANALYSIS OF SECOND JOBS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ISBN 92-825-3086-8 (EN), ISBN 92-825-3087-6 (FR)

Format A 4, approximately 176 pages, price BFR 300

The study presents an analysis of the data on second jobs which has been collected through the Labour Force Surveys for the European Community 1977 and 1979. The study focuses upon four principal issues:

- (a) to identify the concepts and methods used by member countries to collect data on second jobs from their labour force surveys;
- (b) to analyse the data on second jobs to assess the main features of this activity and examine its relationship to other labour force variables;
- (c) to examine the compatibility of EEC labour force survey data with other national sources of data on second jobs;
- (d) to compare the EEC labour force survey with the American Current Population Survey as sources of data on second jobs given the longstanding work of the USA in this field, and to comment on the adequacy of the EEC data. (3. 4. 7/82)

NOTIFIED VACANCIES

METHODS AND MEASUREMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ISBN 92-825-3088-4 (EN), ISBN 92-825-3089-2 (FR)

Format A 4, approximately 100 pages, price BFR 200

This study makes a comparison of the data on notified vacancies in the different countries of the European Community, except Greece. It deals on the one hand with methodological problems, definitions, methods of collecting and publishing figures and nomenclatures; on the other hand it describes the range of statistics available. Two inter-comparison matrices bring out the similarities and the differences from both these points of view.

Statistics relating to the period 1975 - 1980 are given for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Belgium. Analysis of the proportion of notified vacancies out of total vacancies in the labour market shows a variation according to the structure of the public employment service, according to economic activities and occupations and finally according to the national economic situation. (3. 4. 7/82)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

METHODS AND MEASUREMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ISBN 92-825-3090-6 (EN), ISBN 92-825-3091-4 (FR)

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 250

This study makes a detailed analysis of the comparability of statistics of industrial disputes in all the Community countries, except Luxembourg and Greece. A full description of the methods of collecting statistics, the definitions used, the units of measurement and the principal nomenclatures regularly published are described for each of the other eight Member States.

These sources have enabled a set of tables to be put together covering the period 1970/1980, with recapitulative statistics, regional breakdown and analysis by economic activity wherever possible.

The limits of comparability of the statistics between countries are assembled in two inter-comparison matrices which show the similarities and the many divergencies of these statistics between one country and another, the most reliable indicator for international comparison purposes being revealed to be 'working days lost'.
(3. 4. 7/82)

Theme 4

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY OF THE EC — 1977

ISBN 92-825-3125-2 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 250 pages, price BFR 700

This publication contains the main results for 1976 and 1977 of the coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity, carried out by the Member States pursuant to a Council Directive of 6 June 1972.

(4. 1. 2/81)

Theme 6

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — USER'S GUIDE

ISBN 92-825-2847-2 (DA), ISBN 92-825-2848-0 (GR)

ISBN 92-825-2849-9 (IT), ISBN 92-825-2850-2 (NL)

Format A 4, 44 pages, price BFR 150

For the first time the Statistical Office of the European Communities is publishing a guide intended to help the users of its external trade statistics.

On the one hand, this publication provides the essential basic methodological information and, on the other hand, it helps the user to find his way through the maze of statistical material produced by the SOEC.

The guide contains a list and a description of printed publications and publications on microfiche and magnetic tape with prices and subscription terms, and also informs the user whether the data bases and information can be accessed on-line via Euronet.
(6. 2. 5/81)

PUBLICATIONS

Theme 9

GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 1975—1981

ISBN 92-825-3018-3 (EN/FR/NL/IT/DE/DA)

Format A 4, approximately 300 pages, price BFR 600

This report contains an overall analysis of the public financing of R&D from 1975 to 1982 and a detailed analysis by objectives of this financing in 1981 and 1982 in the Member States. (9. 1. 1/82)

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 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)

Format A 4, approximately 60 pages, price BFR 600 annual subscription

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.

IRON AND STEEL — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-7559 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 15 pages, price BFR 540 annual subscription

Short-term economic statistics (monthly) on production of pig-iron, crude steel, steel mill products, consumption and receipts of scrap and number of short-time workers.

HYDROCARBONS — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-3731 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 32 pages, price BFR 720 annual subscription

Updates monthly the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the petroleum and gas industries.

COAL — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-357X (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 24 pages, price BFR 360 annual subscription

Updates monthly the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the coal industry.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-3561, approximately 16 pages, price BFR 360 annual subscription

Updates monthly the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the electrical economy in general and fuel consumption in power stations in particular.

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.

PUBLICATIONS

► 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.

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)

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 1 100 annual subscription

The most recent information on

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

ANIMAL PRODUCTION (THEME 5)

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

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 1 100 annual subscription

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 Nimexe 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)

Microfiches (DE/FR), approximately 176 per quarter, price BFR 4 000 per quarter

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

PUBLICATIONS

► Half-yearly bulletins

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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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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As certain users of statistical information wish to be regularly informed of the publications produced by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, a *request for information* is provided at the second last page of this issue. If it is completed and returned to Eurostat, the sender will subsequently receive notification of our publications as they appear.

Further information may be obtained from the staff responsible for *Eurostat News* (at the address given on the first page of this issue) or from Division C-4 — Dissemination of information (Jean Monnet Building, L-2920 Luxembourg — Tel. 4301-2038 — Telex COMEUR LU 3423).

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