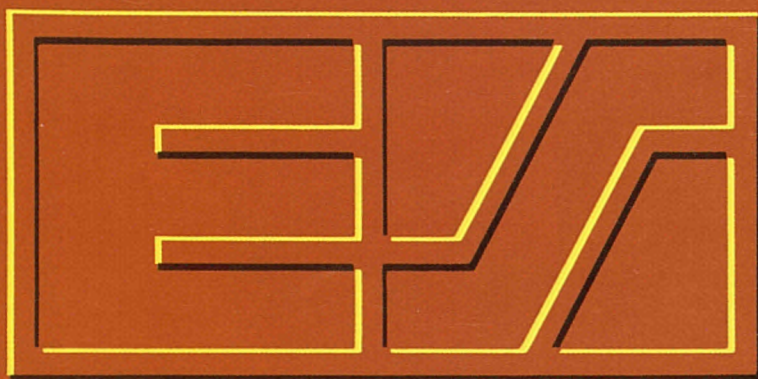


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NEWS ITEMS

Mr de Geus, new Director-General

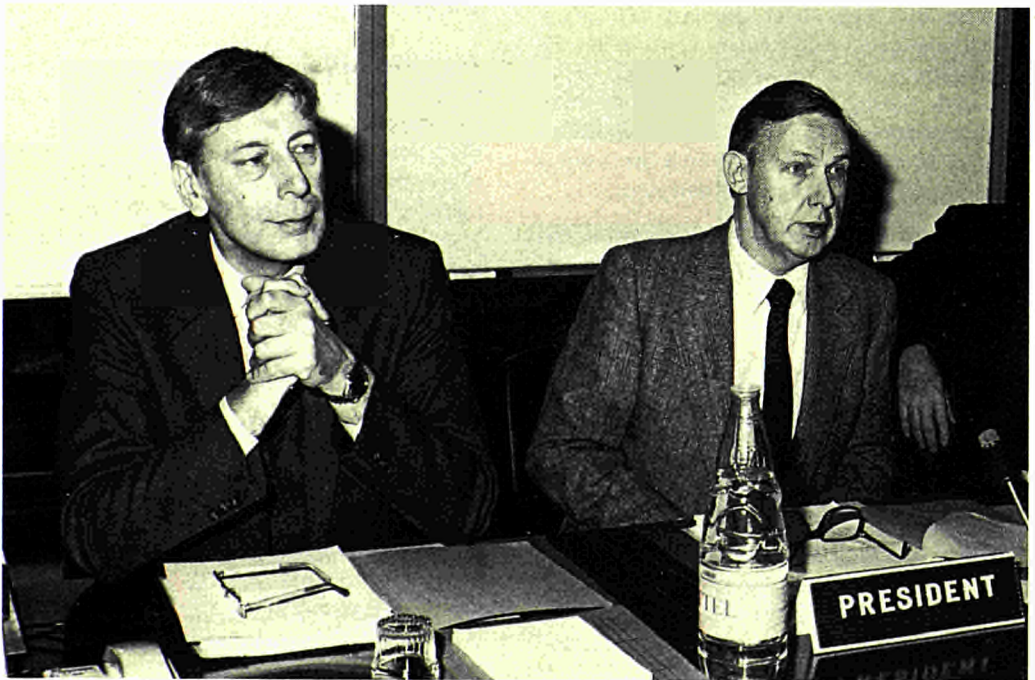
In accordance with Article 77 of the Staff Regulations (regarding entitlement to a pension) Mr Aage Dornonville de la Cour ceased to perform his duties at the end of November.

Mr la Cour was appointed Director-General of the Statistical Office by the Commission of the European Communities in September 1977. He will rejoin the civil service in his

country of origin, where he will hold a senior post in the Danish Statistical Institute.

The new Director-General, Mr Pieter B.R. de Geus, took up his duties on 1 December. Mr de Geus is of Dutch nationality, and was born in Rotterdam in 1929. He is married and has two children. His career in the Netherlands has been outstanding. The main features are given below:

1946—49	Netherlands Royal Naval College
1949—65	Served alternately in shore establishments, the naval staff and the fleet, both overseas and in the home station
1965—68	Erasmus University, Rotterdam MA in economics, BA in contemporary history and political science
1969—76	Head of Planning, Coordination and Finance Office of the Directorate of Material
1976—80	Director-General of Economic and Financial Affairs of the Ministry of Defence
1980—81	Minister of Defence



Mr Pieter B.R. de Geus (left), new Director-General of the Statistical Office, and Mr A. la Cour during the last conference of Directors-General of the national statistical institutes

International statistics

At the author's request we are publishing the text of a paper read by Mr Aage la Cour in Oslo last August at the 30th Conference of Nordic Statisticians. The paper was read in Danish and so the following text is a translation.

Introduction

Statistical cooperation across national frontiers has a long history in both world and regional terms, and for many years now cooperation within Europe and particularly between the Nordic countries has been carried on at a high level.

In three years' time, we shall be celebrating the centenary of the founding of the International Statistical Institute in The Hague, and the celebrations will in fact be taking place in The Hague in 1985 as part of the ISI's tradition of organizing an international statistical conference every other year. It is an impressive fact that the 1985 conference will be the 45th in the series over the last 100 years, which is quite an achievement considering the interruptions as a result of wars and other obstacles during periods of restricted international cooperation. There is a great deal of interest in these meetings, which are usually attended by several hundred delegates.

As you will know, statistical cooperation has been an integral part of the Nordic institutes' activities for many years. The first meeting of heads of Nordic statistical institutes was held as early as 1889,¹ and the meeting that has just taken place was the 30th in that series since 1889. It is probably something specifically Nordic that there is even regular cooperation between the statistical bureaux attached to the capital cities or major towns and the corresponding administrative authorities, and in addition between the bureaux and the Nordic employers' associations. There is also of course cooperation between the statistical associations in the Nordic countries, and

it is these associations which are responsible for organizing these statistical conferences which have been held for a long time now, with a large number of delegates, every three years immediately following the meetings of the heads of the statistical institutes. These meetings have always proved fruitful, and I am very pleased that the organizers have asked me to speak here on the subject of international statistics.

The structural aspects of international statistical cooperation

World level

The governing and unifying organization in terms of international cooperation on practical statistical matters is of course the UN Statistical Commission, which meets every other year in New York. The Statistical Commission is responsible to the UN Economic and Social Council, and its approximately 25 members are elected according to special rules designed to ensure that the various groupings are fairly represented from the point of view of geographical and development considerations, East-West considerations, etc.

As a result of the most recent elections to the Statistical Commission, Finland represents the Nordic countries, and Western Europe is currently represented by France, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria and Spain. It is interesting to note that the USA is not currently represented in the Commission. It is the first time the USA has not been a member, and it is a somewhat unfortunate state of affairs for a number of reasons, more especially against the background of the consider-

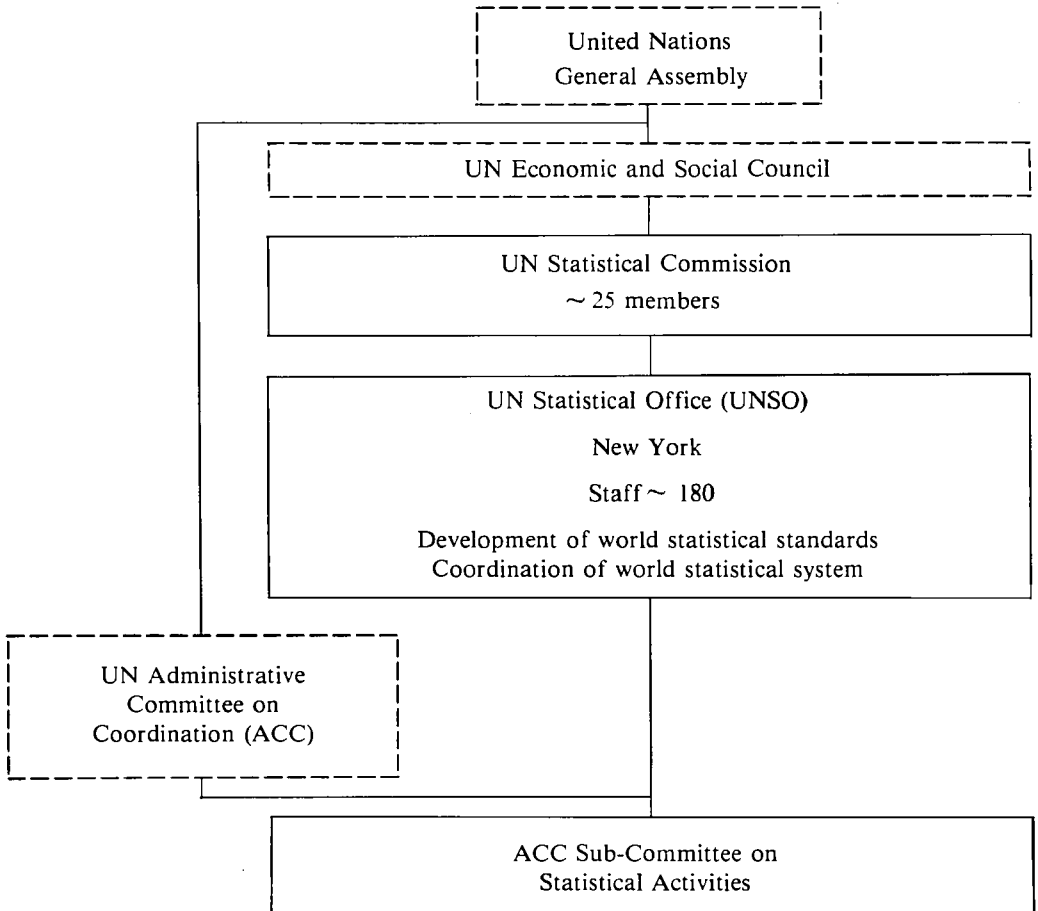
¹ See *Nordisk Statistisk Skriftserie*, 15; 'The meeting of the heads of the Nordic statistical institutes in Oslo in 1967', Oslo 1968.

able efforts made over the years, particularly by the head of the organization which was until recently responsible for the overall coordination of the USA's central statistical activities and at the same time for cooperation on the part of the USA in statistical matters with other countries. He was also the Chairman of the Statistical Commission until the recent elections, which took place in 1981 and are valid for the period 1982—83. The next meeting (the 22nd in sequence) of the Statistical

Commission has been fixed for March 1983 (see Figure 1).

Apart from the elected members, the meetings are also attended by representatives of all the statistical bureaux attached to the various UN organizations, including the regional offices (otherwise known as Economic Commissions): ECE (Europe), ECA (Africa), ECLA (Latin America), ECWA (Western Asia) ESCAP (Asia and the Pacific countries). Del-

Figure 1
World statistical system



legates also come from other UN organizations or from specialized agencies like the FAO, ILO, Unesco, WHO, the World Bank, the IMF, Unicef, Unctad, Unido, WTO, etc. (see Figure 2). Then there are the representatives of other inter-governmental organizations like GATT, the Customs Cooperation Council, the European Community (Eurostat), the OECD and CMEA. Delegates are also sent by such non-governmental organizations as the ISI, and there are a number of

observers from various countries which are not represented in the Commission, such as China, which first sent an observer to the Statistical Commission meeting in 1981 to give an account of the enormous problems arising from the preparations for a census in what is the world's most populous country. What would in any case be daunting problems are in fact exacerbated by the fact that China's statistical offices were abolished during the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s, and

Figure 2

The UN family
(within statistics)

UN Statistical Office (UNSO)

Regional offices

ECE-Europe

ECA-Africa

ECLA-Latin America

ECWA-West Asia

ESCAP-Asia and Pacific

Agencies etc.

FAO

Food and Agricultural Organization

ILO

International Labour Organization

Unctad

Conference on Trade and Development

World Bank

IMF

International Monetary Fund

Unesco

Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization

Unicef

Childrens' Emergency Fund

WHO

World Health Organization

Unido

Industrial Development Organization

WTO

World Tourism Organization

etc.

are now — since the late 1970s — in the process of being re-established. Instruction in statistical methods at educational establishments was abolished at the same time as the statistical offices, a fact which has made re-establishment of normal services even more complicated. As a modest contribution to this process of re-establishment, Eurostat in Luxembourg recently played host to three Chinese customs officials, who spent several months studying the European system of external trade statistics.

The aim of the UN Statistical Commission is to coordinate member countries' statistics. The Statistical Commission has no special powers to impose international statistical harmonization, but an enormous amount of work is done by the UN in cooperation with the Member States in a variety of fields, especially in terms of international cooperation on nomenclatures, and in the formulation of joint international statistical guidelines in general.

The UN's central statistical agency, which also acts as the secretariat of the Statistical Commission, is the UN Statistical Office in New York (UNSO), with a total staff of some 180. The UNSO is responsible for gathering the threads, especially as regards the coordination of work within the UN family and with other international organizations on the basis of guidelines laid down by the Statistical Commission. It collates and publishes international statistical data. As most listeners will know, the head of the UNSO for three years up to 1 August this year was the Norwegian Mr Svein Nordbotten, who was preceded in office by the Canadian Mr Simon Goldberg, who was the head of the office for a number of years (see Figure 1).

The United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) is involved in coordination work throughout the UN's many institutions and agencies. The ACC is the parent organization for the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities,

whose members represent the various statistical bureaux attached to the UN family (including the regional offices) (see Figure 1).

In recent years, Eurostat and the OECD have also taken part in the meetings of this sub-committee, which are held once a year on a rotation system between the various main offices of the UN agencies. The ACC Sub-Committee is responsible for coordination in the periods between the meetings of the Statistical Commission, and is involved in the preparatory work for those meetings. Some of the preparatory work is also done by a smaller group of about a dozen people, including representatives of the OECD and Eurostat.

As you can see, then, international cooperation and cooperation between the international organizations is very firmly based, with many lines of contact between the various organizations. Over recent years, this situation has undergone substantial development and consolidation thanks to such things as a greatly increased need for coordination and cooperation at a time when it has become more and more difficult to meet the growing need for statistical data with the very limited resources at one's disposal. It is particularly important to avoid duplicating work, and this is something that international cooperation can do something about. As regards the more developed countries, it is also essential that the OECD and Eurostat should become increasingly involved in the cooperation effort, especially on what might be termed secretariat level.

As regards worldwide cooperation at a practical statistical level, there is — as I mentioned before — extensive cooperation via the International Statistical Institute (ISI), which embraces the Bernoulli Society for Mathematical Statistics and Probability, the International Association of Survey Statisticians, the International Association for Regional and Urban Statistics and the International Association for Statistical Computing.

The ISI holds major conferences or sessions every other year, the next one being scheduled for 1983 in Madrid, to be followed by The Hague in 1985, the latter marking the centenary of the founding of the institute, as I mentioned at the beginning. Many of the activities within the ISI and involving its ancillary organizations are concentrated on theoretical problems and are closely connected with universities and research work in a variety of countries. Membership of the ISI is to a large extent on a personal basis, and applicants have to undergo a special recommendation and approval procedure prior to admission. However, the heads of national statistical institutes and the like are ex-officio members.

The wide variety of questions dealt with at ISI sessions has included such things as how to reduce the gap between academic and practical statisticians. In many respects, there has been a tendency for the gap to widen, although it is absolutely essential for bridges to be built between these two much too distinct statistical worlds. But although this subject figured prominently at recent sessions,

not much progress would seem to have been made, and that is a highly regrettable state of affairs.

Another international forum in which cooperation on statistical matters is very much to the forefront is the International Association for Research into Income and Wealth. The IAR-IW holds conferences every other year, the next one being scheduled for 1983 in Luxembourg, with Eurostat as host.

Regional cooperation

Regional cooperation has reached its highest level of development so far in Europe. Here again, the UN takes the lead via its main office in Geneva, and under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the conference of heads of European statistical institutes has this year celebrated its 30th anniversary (see Figure 3). Peter Jakob Bjerve, who was involved in the setting-up of this particular organization, explained the significance of this cooperative effort in a new quarterly publication issued recently to cele-

Figure 3

The European statistical system

UN — ECE — Geneva

United Nations — Economic Commission for Europe — Geneva
(Staff ~ 35)

European Economic Community

Eurostat — Luxembourg
(Staff ~ 300)

OECD — Paris

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — Paris

Nordic Statistical Secretariat — Copenhagen

brate the 30th anniversary of the ECE.¹ I shall refrain from repeating what Mr Bjerve has already explained so clearly, and I would commend Mr Bjerve's article to the attention of anyone interested in this subject.

The conference of heads of the European statistical institutes is held annually in the last full week in June in Geneva to discuss current cooperation problems and the programme of work for the coming years. A very active part is usually played by delegates from the USA and Canada, and of course from the ILO, FAO, Unesco and other UN agencies, along with representatives from Eurostat, the OECD and CMEA. Under the aegis of this ECE cooperative effort, there are a number of working parties to discuss various specific statistical problems. Secretariat functions are provided by the ECE statistical office in Geneva, with some 35 staff in all, who are expected to do the normal secretariat work and issue ECE statistical publications, etc.

Whereas UN cooperation under the aegis of the ECE in Geneva covers of course both Eastern and Western Europe, with the participation of the USA and Canada, statistical cooperation within the OECD is restricted to the 24 member countries of the OECD, together with Yugoslavia, which is not a full member. It may be said that statistical cooperation within the OECD is restricted to a more clearly defined area on a practical statistical level, dealing mainly with the central economic problems, including energy problems, which are dealt with in close cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA).

The main criteria apply to cooperation within both the UN and the OECD, in that the main aim is to work towards the highest possible degree of harmonization of guidelines with regard to practical statistical cooperation and to persuade other countries to conform to these guidelines. It follows that cooperation

must, by its very nature, be on a voluntary basis.

Within the European Community (EC), however, which now has ten Member States, cooperation is on a much more structured basis. Much practical statistical work is based on directives and regulations which are binding on the Member States, the principal aim being to harmonize Member States' statistics to enable comparisons to be drawn between countries on a uniform basis. Community statistics are needed to a great extent to meet the Community administration's own requirements, in the same way as national statistics are used by national governments, whereas the criteria to be met by other international organizations' statistics are less rigorous than in the context of the European Community (see Figure 4).

The Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC or Eurostat) has a total staff of some 300, and cooperation with the Member States is organized via biannual meetings of the heads of the national statistical institutes, aided by some 70 working parties which together hold between 90 and 100 meetings a year, in almost all cases with delegates from all 10 Member States. Spain and Portugal are increasingly taking part in these meetings too, and in fact those two countries have been taking part in the meetings of the heads of statistical institutes for the last few years (those meetings also being attended by representatives of the ECE and the OECD).² For the meetings of heads of statistical institutes all working documents etc. are prepared in four languages and there is simultaneous interpretation into four languages during the meetings, whereas the working parties usually have documents and interpretation in all seven Community languages.

¹ *Statistical Journal*, Volume 1, No 1, June 1982, ECE Geneva.

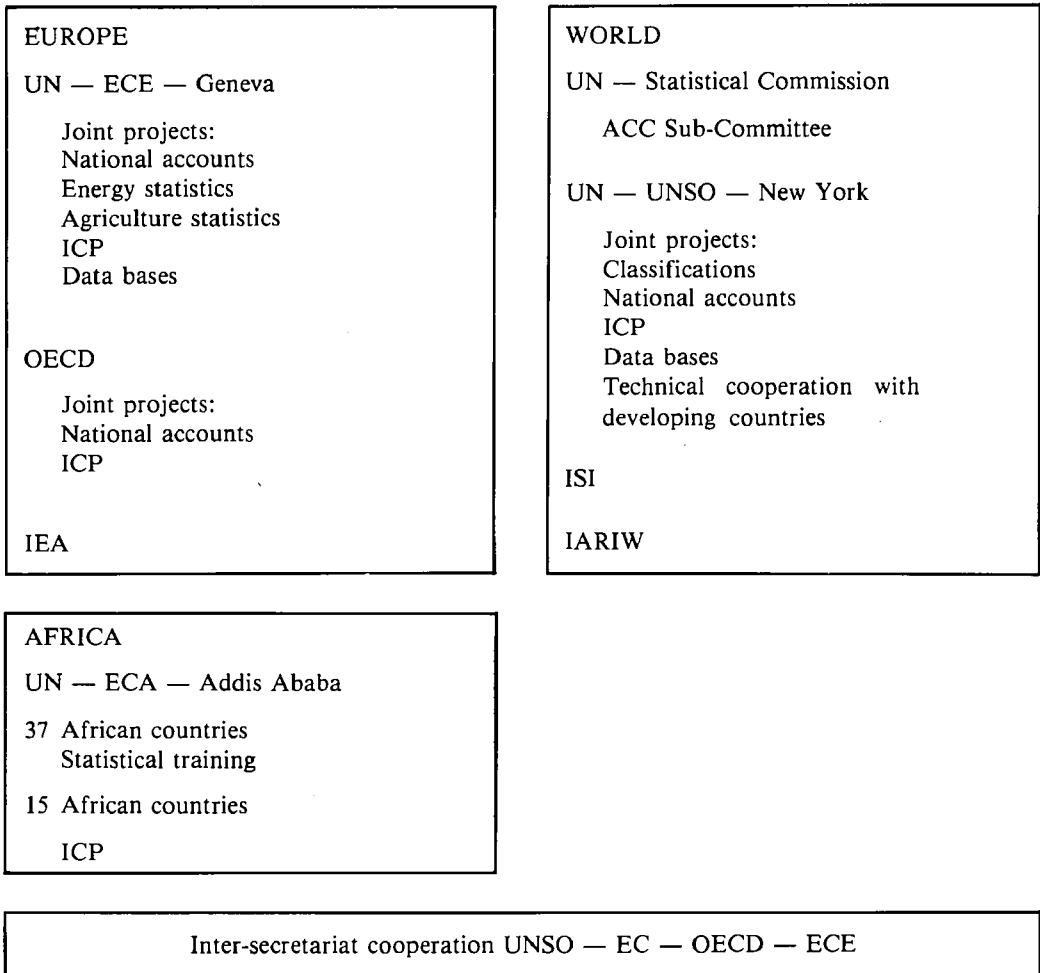
² See also: *Statistisk Tidsskrift*, No 1979/5, Stockholm: 'Policy and recent developments in Eurostat's methods of disseminating; cf. also *Statistisches Amt — Mitteilungsblatt*, No 44, December 1981, published by the Austrian Association for Statistics and Information: 'The statistical system in the European Economic Community' (both articles by Aage in Cour).

Apart from this very high level of cooperation within the Community, with the current participation of 12 Western European countries, Eurostat maintains close cooperation with the 'third countries', which always have some form of association or cooperation with the European Community. This applies particularly to the 'ACP countries', i.e. the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Cooperation is both at a practical statistical level (especially as regards external trade statistics) and in terms of training. For instance, a training programme is currently being drawn up for statisticians in 37 African countries for which the European Community has set aside substantial funds with a view to fostering and improving practical statistical work in those countries. Nor should it be

Figure 4

Eurostat in the international statistical cooperation



forgotten that statisticians from ACP countries have for many years been admitted to courses at a variety of training centres of more or less university standard. One of the centres is in Munich, and normally offers two main courses a year of four months each, tuition being alternately in French and English. This centre, along with a similar one in Paris and others in Africa, is run by a special board including the heads of the Community national statistical institutes, and is financed jointly by the Community, a special fund in the Federal Republic of Germany and the INSEE, the central French statistical institute, which is a university-level training centre for economists and statisticians from France and the French-speaking ACP countries.

As regards these substantial training facilities offered to statisticians from the developing countries, the important thing is that the trainee statisticians are being given a training which very largely combines the essential basic theory with the practical requirements of the developing countries. It is a sobering thought that statisticians from the developing countries are being given this chance whereas we in Europe have so far been incapable of setting up anything comparable. I believe there is a great need for this kind of thing, not least in terms of our attempts to bridge the gap between practical and theoretical statisticians.

The Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE) in Paris is one of the leading institutions in the statistical world, and the leading educational establishment in France for economists and statisticians, with a normal total of 600 students. The INSEE has managed to combine theoretical and practical elements to good effect. The current head of the institute is Mr Edmund Malinvaud, whose textbooks are well known to statisticians and mathematicians; like his predecessor, Mr Jean Ripert (now UN Vice-Secretary-General), he is an internationally known figure.

Regional cooperation among the Nordic

countries, which is also gradually coming to form part of the activities of the Nordic Council, is of course of special interest to Nordic statisticians. On the other hand, however, this aspect is such common knowledge to those attending this conference that I shall confine myself to drawing your attention to the substantial amount of material which is available on this subject, for instance, in the Nordisk Statistisk Skriftserie and in publications and memoranda issued by the Nordisk Statistisk Sekretariat. It is worth remembering that this secretariat does not just do the secretariat work arising from the meetings of the heads of Nordic statistical institutes, but also organizes the meetings of the Nordic statistical committees, whose programme of meetings is laid down by the heads of the national institutes at their regular meetings, and normally involves between 10 and 15 meetings per year. Apart from the heads of the national institutes meeting the Secretariat in cooperation with the countries is responsible for the preparation of seminars and other activities in Nordic statistical cooperation.

Mention should also be made of statistical cooperation among the countries of Eastern Europe, which comes under the aegis of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)

Extending our field of observation somewhat as regards regional statistical cooperation, we might perhaps also mention the Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics, which was set up on the initiative of the FAO in 1959 with a view to coordinating and developing fishery statistics, which are in turn essential for those international agencies dealing with Atlantic fishery problems. Apart from the FAO and other agencies with UN status, the work also involves the OECD and Eurostat, which has been a full member of the working party since 1976. The most recent session, the 11th, took place in Luxembourg and was hosted by Eurostat.

Finally, on the question of regional statistical cooperation, it is worth mentioning that a

certain amount of coordinating work also goes on under the aegis of the Council of Europe, concentrated mainly on demographic problems. There is as yet still no real structural cooperation at administrative level between the Council of Europe, which now numbers 29 member countries, and the other international organizations mentioned earlier.

As you will know, the Council of Europe was set up in 1949 in Strasbourg, three years before the European Coal and Steel Community, and eight years before the European Economic Community, which originally had six Member States, and was subsequently enlarged to nine in 1973 and ten in 1981.¹

The nature of international statistical cooperation

I shall make no attempt to give an exhaustive description of the nature of international statistical cooperation, part of which was evident from what I said earlier, but it is perhaps worthwhile mentioning some of the more important areas in which practical cooperation takes place. These 'practical' areas include nomenclatures and classifications, national accounts, world trade, demographic and housing statistics and the current project on comparative price and standard-of-living surveys. In this rather limited context, it is possible only to scratch the surface of what are highly complex issues.

Harmonized statistical nomenclatures are of course absolutely essential to international cooperation. The agenda for the very first meeting of the heads of the Nordic statistical institutes in 1889 included discussion of commodity nomenclatures in external trade statistics and harmonized occupational classifications in population censuses. On a global

scale, the UN classifications are currently the most important, those being the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) and the System of National Accounts (SNA).

Unfortunately, things are not that simple. For one thing, these central nomenclatures are continually being revised, and for another, there are any number of alternative (and more or less dissimilar) nomenclatures on the same subjects.² The net result is of course plenty of headaches.

One particularly difficult problem has involved the formulation of nomenclatures which can be used in countries which have reached widely differing levels of development, and it was precisely for that reason that the European Community committed itself as early as the 1950s and 1960s to the creation of special nomenclatures to meet the special needs created by the structure of the Community.

We therefore have a national accounts system specific to the European Community, the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA) alongside the UN's SNA and the Market Product System (MPS) used by the Eastern European countries. As regards commodity transactions, the Brussels Trade Nomenclature (BTN) was originally drawn up for the purposes of international customs cooperation, but was not entirely in harmony with the UN system. Since then, the BTN has been supplemented by the Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States (Nimexe). For economic activities, there is the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE) (see Figure 5).

¹ The original Member States were France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, followed at a later stage by the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark, and finally by Greece.

² An example is the *Verzeichnis wichtiger internationaler Abkürzungen* published by the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden in 1981, which contains 15 pages of classification systems.

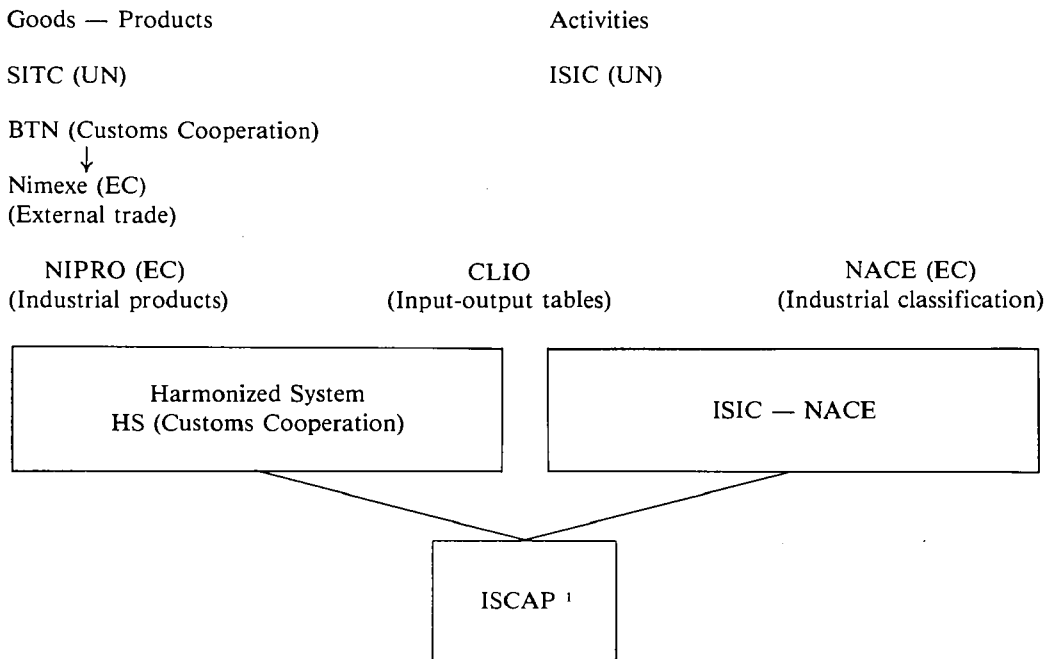
This is of course only a thumbnail sketch intended merely to give some idea of the main problems, which very soon proved to be more serious than had originally been thought. It was against this background that an informal working party was set up in the late 1970s by agreement between Eurostat and the UNSO in New York. Its terms of reference are to formulate proposals for the harmonization of commodity and activity classifications, and to try to set up a system to ensure that there is proper correspondence at a more highly aggregated level between the main categories in the commodity and activities classifications. A great deal of progress has already been made, but it is not thought that the results can be published under the auspices of

the Statistical Commission before the meeting of the Commission in 1985.

Another important task on hand as regards commodity nomenclatures is the production of a classification to meet all international needs in this particular field. Work is currently in progress under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council, and will eventually result in the production of a Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), which is expected to be operative from 1985. However, it is likely that the system cannot finally be discussed and approved before the Statistical Commission meets in 1985, which means that it cannot come into use in the UN member countries earlier than some time in the second half of the 1980s.

Figure 5

Classifications



¹ ISCAP: Integrated System of Classifications for Activities and Products.

The United Nations are reviewing the SNA and work is also in progress with a view to bringing the national accounts systems closer together; this work involves the UNSO, the OECD, Eurostat and the ECE, a main aim being to harmonize the SNA and ESA, but it is also hoped to achieve coordination with the system used by the Eastern European countries, the MPS.

Hardly surprisingly, these classification problems are extremely complicated and time-consuming, quite apart from the fact that it is very difficult to acquire sufficient expertise for this work, which after all is ultra-forward-looking. Even occupational classifications and education categories are fraught with substantial problems arising, for example, from the rapidly changing circumstances in these fields.

A commodity nomenclature is of course absolutely essential to the international movements of goods, but the harmonization of external trade concepts is also important. The main thing here is to harmonize national nomenclatures and the rules governing value data — whether the goods are valued fob or cif, whether packing is included or excluded, whether volume data should be given, whether the criteria should be the place of origin or the place of destination, or the country of manufacture or country of consumption, etc.

As far as demographic and housing statistics are concerned, the classic international problem has to do with the timing of the censuses and the need to harmonize the breakdown of the final tables. Planning is also important to ensure that censuses are organized in as many countries as possible within a limited period around the internationally recommended census year.

With regard to the more traditional problems in this field, it is worth mentioning the highly ambitious programme run by the UN Statistical Commission for several years under the management of the UNSO and experts hired

especially for the job. This is the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) which, very briefly, sets out to involve as many developing countries as possible in household surveys on the grounds that such involvement in a coordinated statistical project is of benefit not only to the countries themselves, but in many cases, can help to develop the statistical infrastructure in countries where national statistics are on a more or less shaky footing. Several UN agencies, such as the FAO, the ILO and the World Bank, are actively involved in this work. Both the SOEC and the Commission of the European Communities have also become involved in the work by making financial assistance available to some of the developing countries participating in the project.

Another rather less ambitious, but still important, project is the International Price Comparison Programme (ICP), which is associated with the more ambitious Household Survey Programme. The latter has come more to the forefront, the Household Survey Programme being designed to meet far more general requirements than the ICP.

However, my view is that the ICP is of major importance in that it sets out to facilitate comparisons between the standards of living of various countries on a 'real' economic basis. As you will know, international comparisons are made by converting the per capita gross national product in national currencies into US dollars on the basis of the current rate of exchange. Clearly, the results of this exercise are very often more misleading than informative, especially at times of wildly fluctuating exchange rates. We need only take the example of the USA, which is normally regarded as the wealthiest country in the world in terms of average income, but which suddenly, from one year to the next, went plummeting down the league table of comparative wealth simply because of the weakness of the US dollar at the time. To prevent this kind of thing happening, the UNSO and Eurostat have been working together for a number of

years on the more theoretical aspects of the problem. I shall just confine myself to mentioning here that, with effect from 1979, Eurostat has published annual data on 'real' economic comparisons between the Member States of the European Community going back to 1975.¹

Publication is now imminent of comparative data covering a large number of countries, thanks to the close cooperation between Eurostat, the ECE, OECD and UNSO, with Austria acting as the link as regards comparisons between Eastern and Western Europe.

There are substantial problems here, both of a practical and theoretical nature, but fortunately there is a great deal of interest in the project on both sides, although there appears to be some scepticism among some of the representatives of the developing countries in the Statistical Commission, mainly on 'real' economic grounds. The traditional comparisons based on the US dollar usually reveal much greater differences between the developed and less developed countries than do comparisons based on 'real' economic considerations.

Future prospects and conclusion

From the point of view of the development of practical statistical cooperation at international level, there is a greatly increased understanding of the need for joint guidelines and common — or at least coordinated — classifications. Because of the steady growth in international economic links, there is an increasing need for optimum comparability of the available statistical information. Quite a lot has already been achieved with regard to coordinating the demands made on countries by the international organizations, so that those organizations' requirements can be met

by way of coordinated activities more simply than was previously the case. The increasing use of computers, data bases and other computerized information systems has, generally speaking, made it easier for countries and international organizations to pass data backwards and forwards and communicate with each other.

Future prospects here are promising, especially as there is likely to be greatly increased recognition of the need for international statistical cooperation over the coming years. Frequent meetings are held of the heads of the national statistical institutes and other people prominent in this kind of work. In Europe, several meetings are held each year, with the result that work can be organized and directed for longer or shorter periods in the future. All this is taking place to some extent under the pressure of necessity, in that limited resources and repeated austerity drives are making it more and more essential to coordinate priorities. The fact that the heads of the statistical institutes attach great importance to international cooperation is evident from the fact that they hardly ever miss a chance to take part in the various meetings arranged at head of institute level.

We must get used to the fact that it may become more and more difficult to obtain the basic material needed by statistical information services. On the one hand, there is in many respects a growing unwillingness or even resistance to filling in statistical questionnaires, especially as regards commercial statistics. Many smaller firms regard the filling in of such forms as an onerous chore devoid of any great value for the firm itself. While it is true that there are far fewer problems regarding individual statistics, major combined population and housing censuses have met with resistance in those countries in which they have always been felt to be absolutely essential. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the main objection to these censuses is the high cost factor, but to a certain degree there has also been an unwillingness to cooperate on the part of the popu-

¹ e.g. *National accounts ESA aggregates, 1960—1980*, published by Eurostat, 1982.

lation in general. In the Netherlands, it was mainly popular resistance which led to a population and housing census originally planned for 1980 being abandoned altogether. Against this background, there is growing interest in finding alternative ways of acquiring the statistical data, which are in many respects an essential tool for legislative and administrative bodies.

The increasing use of administrative registers offers some scope for acquiring the requisite statistical data without having to trouble individual citizens or firms. On the other hand, the use of administrative registers raises a number of problems, some of them of purely national importance, but others of international significance. At national level, the idea is to set up such registers so that they can be used for statistical purposes, which means, for instance, that basic personal data must be available in a form such that the statistics can be compiled according to specific definitions and subdivisions.

The fact that such national administrative registers are bound to comply with the relevant national legislation frequently makes it difficult to set up international comparisons. It would be unrealistic to pretend that, within

a very few years, if at all, the national administrative registers could be coordinated to such an extent that the statistics extracted from these registers could, without further ado, be brought into line with the coordinates currently used and recognized at international level. One can only hope that high priority is given to national and international statistical requirements as regards the statistical use of administrative registers wherever such registers are being contemplated and set up. In this respect, the Nordic countries are much further advanced than other countries.

I have been talking almost exclusively about practical statistical matters, but many people are concerned about doing something effective to foster cooperation between practical and theoretical statisticians. What is needed here is plenty of mutual interest and understanding of what are all too different worlds. I should like to conclude by expressing the hope that we shall at some time in the future succeed in finding an effective means of communication between practical and theoretical statisticians which will be very largely acceptable to both sides.

A. Dornonville de la Cour

Situation and outlook with regard to regional accounts in the Community

A seminar was held from 30 November to 3 December 1982 at the Commission of the European Communities in Luxembourg. The purpose of the seminar was to describe the state of the work done on regional accounts in the Member States, and to consider future developments in this work.

The seminar was opened by Mr de Geus, Director-General of Eurostat and was conducted by Mr Pinto, Director-General of

ISTAT. Approximately 100 participants, representing the national statistical institutes, public and private organizations engaged in regional policy, the European institutions (Commission, Parliament, Economic and Social Committee, European Investment Bank), and universities, attended.

More than 20 contributions and the ensuing discussions made it possible to clarify the demands for data from the various users, and

to describe the technical problems encountered in compiling the regional accounts, as well as examining possible extensions of the current work.

In his conclusion Mr Pinto expressed some lines of development for the regional accounts at Community level:

- (a) improvement of the accounts by branches to make it possible to establish the resources-uses balance at regional level too;
- (b) breakdown of the gross domestic product and its most important elements at a sub-regional level (NUTS III);

- (c) establishing regional accounts for agriculture;

- (d) establishing complete accounts for general government and the households.

Finally Mr Pinto encouraged the producers of statistics to take the needs of the users even more into account in the future.

The report of the contributions will be published by Eurostat in 1983.

R. Salvat



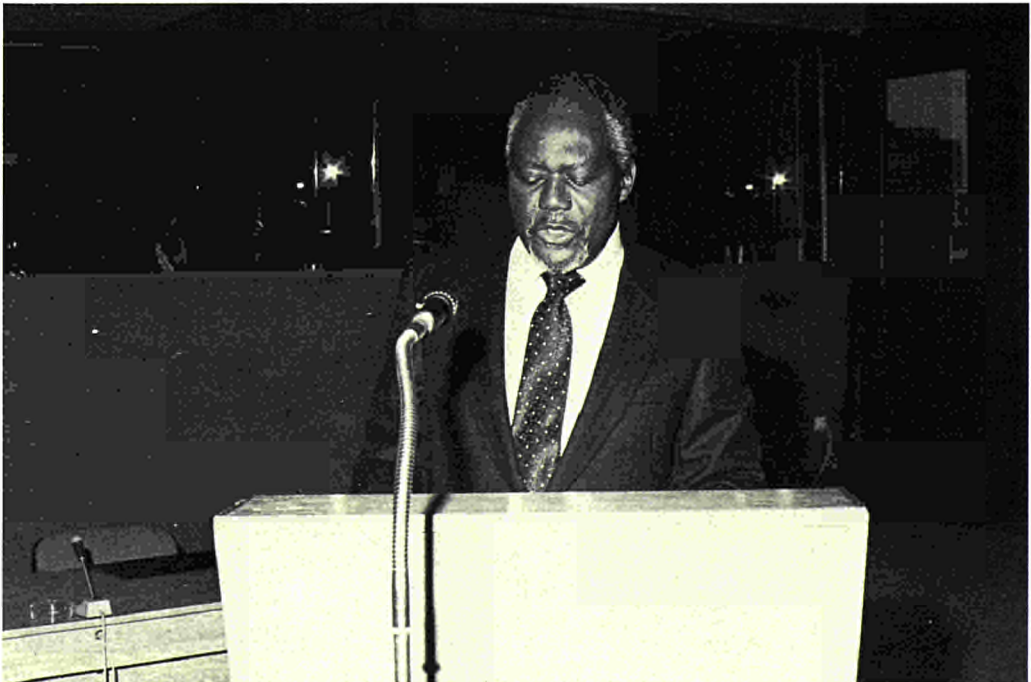
Mr de Geus opening the seminar. Left, Mr Pinto, Director-General of ISTAT; Right, Mr Erba, Director, and Mr Salvat, Head of Division.

20th anniversary of the CESD

The CESD (Centre Européen de Formation des Statisticiens Économistes des Pays en Voie de Développement — European Training Centre for Economist Statisticians from Developing Countries) is a body which trains high-level managerial statisticians. The 500 or so statisticians who have graduated from the Centre hold responsible posts in their countries of origin. More than 50 % have posts in non-statistical sectors of their national administrations or in private or parastatal enterprises, and a number of them are at present ministers. In French-speaking Africa, the economist statisticians trained by the CESD constitute a highly qualified managerial class comparable to that produced by some major European training centres (the École Nationale d'Administration (ENA) in Paris, Oxford University, etc.).

The CESD was set up on the initiative of the SOEC and has developed thanks to financial aid from the Directorate-General for Development. The Centre is located in Paris, in the INSEE building, and its director is Mr Lamine Diop, a former Director of Statistics in Senegal and Vice-President of the International Statistical Institute. It acts as a focal point and driving force in the development of institutes in Africa itself. It is thus one of the few institutions which not only can be regarded as a European creation but also is acknowledged by the African countries to be an integral part of their own training system.

On the occasion of the Ordinary General Assembly of the Centre, and to celebrate its 20th anniversary, a formal sitting was organ-



Mr Okelo-Odongo, Secretary-General of the ACP

Classification of Eurostat publications

Themes	Sub-themes
1. General statistics (grey covers) (5 publications)	1. General statistics 2. Regional general statistics 3. Third-country statistics
2. National accounts, finance and balance of payments (violet covers) (23 publications)	1. National accounts 2. Accounts of sectors 3. Accounts of branches 4. Money and finance 5. Regional accounts and finance 6. Balance of payments 7. Prices
3. Population and social conditions (yellow covers) (13 publications)	1. Population 2. Social conditions 3. Education and training 4. Employment 5. Social protection 6. Wages and salaries
4. Industry and services (blue covers) (19 publications)	1. Industry, general 2. Energy 3. Iron and steel 4. Transport and services
5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green covers) (11 publications)	1. Agriculture, general 2. Agriculture, production and balances 3. Agriculture, prices 4. Agriculture, accounts 5. Agriculture, structure 6. Forestry 7. Fisheries
6. Foreign trade (red covers) (10 publications)	1. Nomenclature 2. Community trade, general 3. Trade with developing countries
9. Miscellaneous (brown covers) (3 publications)	1. Miscellaneous statistics 2. Miscellaneous information

Abbreviations:

A	=	annual
B	=	biennial
HY	=	half-yearly
Q	=	quarterly
M	=	monthly
n.p.	=	non-periodical
s.i.	=	special issue

Programme of publications for 1983

Theme 1 — General statistics

(grey covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. General statistics	1. <i>EUROSTAT REVIEW</i>	A
	2. <i>BASIC STATISTICS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</i>	A
	3. <i>EUROSTATISTICS — Data for short-term economic analysis</i>	M
2. Regional general statistics	1. <i>YEARBOOK OF REGIONAL STATISTICS</i>	A
3. Third-country statistics	1. <i>ACP — BASIC STATISTICS</i>	A

Theme 2 — National accounts, finance and balance of payments

(violet covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency	
1. National accounts (aggregates)	1. <i>NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Aggregates</i>	A	
	2. <i>COMPARISON IN REAL VALUES OF THE AGGREGATES OF THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS BETWEEN EC AND AUSTRIA</i>	n.p.	
	3. <i>EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS ESA</i> — <i>NETHERLANDS</i>	n.p.	
	— <i>DENMARK</i>	n.p.	
	— <i>GREECE</i>	n.p.	
	4. <i>COMPARISON IN REAL VALUES OF THE AGGREGATES OF THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS FOR 15 AFRICAN COUNTRIES</i>	n.p.	
2. Accounts of sectors	1. <i>NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by sector</i>	A	
	3. <i>GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS</i>	A	
	3. Accounts of branches	1. <i>NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by branch</i>	A
		—	
	4. Money and finance	—	
	5. Regional accounts and finance	1. <i>REGIONAL ACCOUNTS — The Community's financial participation in investments</i>	A
2. <i>REGIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by branch</i>		A	
3. <i>METHODS USED TO COMPILE REGIONAL ACCOUNTS</i>		n.p.	
4. <i>THE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK WITH REGARD TO REGIONAL ACCOUNTS IN THE COMMUNITY — Seminar 1982</i>		n.p.	
6. Balances of payments	1. <i>BALANCES OF PAYMENTS — Global data</i>	A	
	2. <i>BALANCES OF PAYMENTS — Geographical breakdown</i>	A	
	3. <i>BALANCES OF PAYMENTS — Quarterly data</i>	Q	
	4. <i>BALANCES OF PAYMENTS — Methodology</i> — <i>GREECE</i>	n.p.	
	— <i>BLEU</i>	n.p.	
7. Prices	— <i>NETHERLANDS</i>	n.p.	
	— <i>ITALY</i>	n.p.	
	1. <i>CONSUMER PRICE INDICES: HISTORICAL SERIES</i>	n.p.	

Theme 3 — Population and social conditions

(yellow covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Population	1. <i>DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1982</i>	A
2. Social conditions	1. <i>SOCIAL INDICATORS — Selected series</i>	A
	2. <i>1978 WORKING LIFE SURVEY — Main results</i>	n.p.
	3. <i>STUDIES ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS</i>	n.p.
	4. <i>FAMILY BUDGETS — Some comparable results</i>	n.p.
3. Education and training	1. <i>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</i>	A
4. Employment	1. <i>EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT 1982</i>	A
	2. <i>EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — Statistical bulletin</i>	n.p.
	3. <i>UNEMPLOYMENT — Monthly bulletin</i>	M
	5. <i>LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY — Methods and definitions</i>	n.p.
	7. <i>STATISTICAL STUDIES OF EMPLOYMENT (4 issues)</i>	n.p.
5. Social protection	—	
6. Wages and salaries	1. <i>HOURLY EARNINGS — HOURS OF WORK</i>	HY
	2. <i>STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS 1978/79 — Main results (6-7 volumes)</i>	n.p.

Theme 4 — Industry and services

(blue covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Industry, general	1. <i>STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — Data by size of enterprise — 1976</i>	A
	2. <i>STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY —</i>	
	— 1979	A
	— 1980	A
	3. <i>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION</i>	Q
	4. <i>RAW MATERIALS SUPPLY BALANCES</i>	A
2. Energy	5. <i>INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS</i>	M
	6. <i>ANNUAL INVESTMENTS IN FIXED ASSETS 1975-80</i>	A
	1. <i>ENERGY STATISTICS YEARBOOK</i>	A
	3. <i>OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS</i>	A
	4. <i>ANALYSIS OF ENERGY INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES</i>	s.i.
	5. <i>COAL — Monthly bulletin</i>	M
	6. <i>ELECTRICAL ENERGY — Monthly bulletin</i>	M
	7. <i>HYDROCARBONS — Monthly bulletin</i>	M
	8. <i>ELECTRICITY PRICES</i>	n.p.
9. <i>GAS PRICES</i>	n.p.	
3. Iron and steel	1. <i>IRON AND STEEL YEARBOOK 1983</i>	A
	2. <i>IRON AND STEEL — Quarterly bulletin</i>	Q
	3. <i>IRON AND STEEL — Monthly bulletin</i>	M
4. Transport and services	1. <i>STATISTICAL YEARBOOK TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM</i>	A

Theme 5 — Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

(green covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Agriculture, general	1. <i>YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS</i>	A
2. Agriculture, production and balance	1. <i>ANIMAL PRODUCTION</i>	Q
	2. <i>CROP PRODUCTION</i>	Q
3. Agriculture, prices	1. <i>EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (Output and input)</i>	HY
	2. <i>METHODOLOGY OF EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (Output and input)</i>	n.p.
	3. <i>AGRICULTURAL PRICE STATISTICS: 1971-1982</i>	A
	4. <i>AGRICULTURAL PRICE STATISTICS (microfiches)</i>	Q
	5. <i>CATALOGUE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL PRICE SERIES STORED IN CRONOS (3 volumes)</i>	n.p.
4. Agriculture, accounts	—	
5. Agriculture, structure	1. <i>SURVEY ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 1979/1980</i>	B
6. Forestry	1. <i>FORESTRY STATISTICS</i>	A
7. Fisheries	1. <i>FISHERIES — Statistical yearbook</i>	A

Theme 6 — Foreign trade

(red covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Nomenclature	1. <i>GEONOMENCLATURE</i>	A
2. Community trade, general	1. <i>ACP — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF FOREIGN TRADE</i>	B
	2. <i>ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE — NIMEXE</i>	A
	3. <i>ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE — SITC</i>	A
	4. <i>NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — Countries — products SCE 2112 (microfiches)</i>	Q
	5. <i>NIMEXE — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — Countries — products SCE 1111 (microfiches)</i>	Q
	6. <i>FOREIGN TRADE — ECSC PRODUCTS (microfiches)</i>	A
	7. <i>MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE BULLETIN</i>	M
	8. <i>EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — USER'S GUIDE</i>	s.i.
3. Trade with developing countries	1. <i>ANALYSIS OF TRADE BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1970-1982)</i>	n.p.

Theme 9 — Miscellaneous statistics

(brown covers)

Sub-themes	Titles	Frequency
1. Miscellaneous statistics	1. <i>GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</i>	A
2. Miscellaneous information	1. <i>EUROSTAT NEWS</i> 2. <i>STATISTICAL NEWS AND GRAPHS</i>	Q s.i.

ized in Luxembourg on 26 November 1982. Among those present at the ceremony were Ms Colette Flesch, Deputy Prime Minister of Luxembourg, the directors-general of the national statistical institutes, the Secretary-General of the ACP, the Secretary-General of the OCAM (Common Afro-Mauritian Organization), Mr L. B. Monyake, Ambassador of Lesotho, the senior Counsellor of the Cameroon Embassy, the Director-General of Statistics of the Ivory Coast, and many former

students including Mr Siméon Nteziryayo, a minister in the Government of Rwanda.

This occasion was marked by the publication of a booklet entitled *Le CESD — 20 ans au service du Tiers Monde* with introductions by Mr G. Thorn, President of the Commission, and Mr E. Pisani, Commissioner for Development.

D. Byk

Cados: a new tool for Cronos

At the beginning of the 1970s, the SOEC inaugurated a new data base system: Cronos.

Initially created to handle a small number of data (15 000 time series), Cronos had the advantage of having decentralized management which was accessible to persons who were not experts in data processing.

Since Cronos became highly popular as a result of this 'democratic' approach, it quickly came into widespread use at the SOEC and the base now contains more than a million series.

Unfortunately, its success has brought with it a growing number of problems with regard to administration and use of the contents of the base.

As a result of its highly decentralized management, Cronos grew more and more complex with size. Now the base is like a mosaic of data blocks whose contents are listed in a set of 'classification plans' which provide the user with a complex and not very accurate description of the data available.

Since Cronos provides neither assistance in tracing data nor systematic literature with a description of them, the base is difficult to consult. It is very hard for the user to find out

whether data exist, where they are located and precisely what they represent.

Similarly, since there are no effective means of analysing the quality or quantity of its contents, administration of the base presents problems.

These two factors led to the development of the Cados (statistical document catalogue) project, which has two aims: to facilitate the use of available data and to provide a tool for administration of the base.

The project was launched in January 1980 and passed through the model stage in April 1980, the prototype stage in September 1981, before becoming operational towards the end of this year.

Cados was christened on 3 December at a presentation attended by Mr de Geus, the new Director-General of the SOEC.

At its present stage of development, Cados allows Cronos data to be traced on-line. The user formulates a question with keywords and the system indicates whether data corresponding to these keywords exist, for what countries and what periods they are available, and where they are located in Cronos.

After finding the data he/she is interested in, the user can also consult any documents

(definitions, methodology, etc.) relating to them.

By the end of 1982, three file sub-sets will be available: ICG, ZPAI and ZENI, which in fact cover over 50 % of all Cronos consultations.

With regard to the administration of the base, a screening process will be introduced in the course of next year.

L. Drappier

Two retirements

Mr Jean Petre, Adviser in the Directorate 'General Economic Statistics' and Mr Victor Schetgen, Head of the Division 'Industrial Structure, Transport and Services Statistics', retired at the end of September.

Mr Petre joined the High Authority of the ECSC in 1954. Transferred to Brussels in 1959, he initiated the work on harmonization of national accounts which led in 1970 to the adoption and implementation at Community level of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). Appointed Head of Division in 1962 and Adviser in 1980, Mr Petre continued to work in the field of national accounts and general economic statistics.

Mr Schetgen began working for the EEC in 1959 and was associated from the start with all the stages of planning and organization of work on the harmonization and development of industrial statistics. In 1964 he was appointed head of the specialized department responsible for basic industrial statistics and in 1967 became Head of the Division 'Industrial structures, processing of metals, chemicals, building' — a division whose responsibilities were extended to cover transport and services statistics in 1978. It was during this

period, and partly at his instigation, that the first directive on coordinated annual surveys of the structure and activity of industrial enterprises was adopted in 1972 and that other directives, particularly in the field of short-term industrial enterprises were adopted in 1972 and that other directives, particularly in the field of short-term industrial statistics, were also adopted.

We wish our colleagues Jean Petre and Victor Schetgen a very happy, and well-deserved retirement.

Notice to readers

Luigi Ronchi, whose responsibilities have hitherto included *Eurostat News* is leaving the Statistical Office and Division C-4 in order to take up other duties within the Commission.

Having joined the Commission in 1959, Luigi Ronchi was transferred to the statistical Office in 1963. He now assumes responsibility for the Administration Division in Luxembourg.

PUBLICATIONS

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, 120 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.

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, 178 pages, price BFR 300

The study presents an analysis of the data on second jobs which have 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)

PUBLICATIONS

NOTIFIED VACANCIES

METHODS AND MEASUREMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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

Format A 4, 115 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, 140 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, 239 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)

Theme 9

GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 1975—1981

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

Format A 4, 191 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)

To be published

Theme 1

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY — 1982

ISBN 92-825-3183-X (DA)

ISBN 92-825-3184-8 (DE)

ISBN 92-825-3185-6 (GR)

ISBN 92-825-3186-4 (EN)

ISBN 92-825-3187-2 (FR)

ISBN 92-825-3188-0 (IT)

ISBN 92-825-3189-9 (NL)

Format A 6, approximately 235 pages, price BFR 200

PUBLICATIONS

Selection of the Community's basic statistics and a comparison with a number of other European countries, plus the USA, Japan and the USSR.

This selection covers the following subjects:

- General statistics: illustrations
- National accounts, finance and balance of payments
- Population and social conditions
- Industry and services
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Foreign trade.

(1. 1. 2/82)

Theme 2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY BRANCH 1970—1980

ISBN 92-825-3100-7 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 277 pages, price BFR 850

Data for the Member States are provided for operations on goods and services (gross value-added, earnings of employees, gross fixed capital formation, final consumption of households, the breakdown of employment by branch as well as structural data and figures based on purchasing power parities.

(2. 3. 1/82)

REGIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY BRANCHES

ISBN 92-825-3312-3 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 500

Main aggregates of economic accounts for the basic administrative units of the Community. Time series covering 1970—1980 for value-added by broad groups of branches (agriculture, industry, services), for population and for employment. Detailed results for 1977 and 1978.

(2. 5. 2/82)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN 1976—1980

ISBN 92-825-3344-1 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 190 pages, price BFR 700

The publication contains the geographical breakdown of annual balance of payment data for the years 1976—1980.

A new presentation of the balance of payments items is used. The number of countries and partner zones has been significantly increased. Declaring countries are the Member States of the European Communities, the EC as a whole (EUR 9 and EUR 10) as well as the United States and Japan.

The data are expressed in millions of European currency units (ECU).

(2. 6. 2/82)

Theme 3

THE HANDICAPPED AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT

ISBN 92-825-3094-9 (DE), ISBN 92-825-3095-7 (EN)

ISBN 92-825-3096-5 (FR), ISBN 92-825-3097-3 (IT)

Format A 4, approximately 314 pages, price BFR 300

A statistical survey of the handicapped and their employment in the Community was conducted in 1981 as one of the EC Commission's contributions to the United Nations' Year of the Disabled. It also represented an in-depth continuation of work in this field which the Statistical Office had started some years earlier (cf. G.Y. Rouault, *The handicapped and their employment*, Eurostat, Luxembourg/Brussels, 1978). This text deals with all questions relevant to the topic (legislation, figures on the disabled, training measures, successes and failures in occupational and social integration, etc.) using a standard breakdown by country which both provides a picture of the situation as a whole and facilitates comparison of specific aspects between the Community countries (excluding Greece).

The author has used the most recent figures available (mainly 1979/1980) but draws attention to omissions and the reasons for them. By mentioning this and by describing the often heterogeneous and uncoordinated way in which legal and organizational responsibility for the problems of the disabled is allocated, he pinpoints areas for further research and political action. The address lists he provides of the authorities, organizations and persons responsible in each country will be particularly useful for further cooperation in this field in Europe. (3. 4. 4/81)

EARNINGS IN AGRICULTURE 1980

ISBN 92-825-3257-7 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 170 pages, price BFR 350

This publication presents the methodology and detailed results of the Community survey of the earnings of permanent manual workers in agriculture in 1980. Included are data on the number of manual workers, earnings and the number of hours paid per month, broken down by sex, age, level of qualification, nature of the work performed, size of the holding as well as relating to the existence of benefits in kind. In addition, data for certain countries are broken down by large regions. (3. 6. 2/81)

Theme 4

EC RAW MATERIALS BALANCE SHEETS 1980

ISBN 92-825-3258-5 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 33 pages, price BFR 350

Supply balance sheets for 20 mineral raw materials for the year 1980 compared with 1979. Consolidated balance sheets for the EC, Member States and certain third countries. Balance sheet ratios showing the degree of external dependence and self-sufficiency in raw materials. EC imports of raw materials by country of origin. World raw materials reserves. Raw materials consumption per capita, \varnothing 1978—1980.

(4. 1. 4/82)

PUBLICATIONS

IRON AND STEEL YEARBOOK 1982

ISBN 92-825-3294-1 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 175 pages, price BFR 1000

Yearly statistics on the structure and the economic situation of the Community's iron and steel industry: employment, size of enterprises, plants, crude steel, iron and scrap balances, production of iron ore, pig-iron, crude steel, finished steel and end products, consumption of raw materials, works deliveries and receipts, external trade of scrap and ECSC products, indirect foreign trade, steel consumption, investments of the iron and steel industry, prices and levy. (4. 3. 1/82)

Theme 6

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