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NEWS ITEMS

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NEWS ITEMS

Life with Eurostat[1]

Eurostat — more than an international statistical organization

Eurostat's primary function, like that of a national statistical service, is to provide a statistical service to a policy making and administrative body, the Commission of the European Communities. This means that we have many problems that we share with national services; priorities to get the right balance between making the best of the statistics that are to hand and providing resources for development work to face the future requirements, giving advice on the possibilities and limitations of statistics for particular policy purposes, etc.

However, the Community is historically perhaps still in an embryonic state and much emphasis in the past two decades in Eurostat has been necessarily placed on the basic, and sometimes not very exciting, task of organizing the collection of basic material from the Member States in such a way that the data can be used for Community purposes. With each new Member State this task begins afresh.

For Community purposes the national statistics have to be additive and have minimum standards of comparability. Here of course we do have functions which are similar to those of the international organizations, but the standards which we and the national statistical services have to define and adhere to have to be more rigorous because of the policy and administrative uses of the data.

In the spirit of the Treaties — 'to lay the foundations of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe' — Eurostat is daily engaged on a much longer-term task, that of helping the national statistical systems to move closer to each other.

But in addition to the tasks already described, Eurostat, reflected in its title 'Statistical Office of the European Communities' provides a statistical service beyond the boundaries of the Commission in Brussels. This service was initially centred on its publications. These are still numerous and comprehensive — about 100 titles a year — and sales have been very buoyant, but a significant part of total revenues now comes from the newer forms of dissemination — microfilm, magnetic tapes and on-line services.

The on-line service, originally intended to bridge the gap between Eurostat and the Commission services in Brussels has become virtually world-wide through the use of the commercial 'hosts', who sell access to extracts of Eurostat data bases installed on their own computers and periodically updated.

The statistical programme

As a consequence of the developments I have already described, two important themes are to be found in the latest statistical programme of the European Communities approved by the Commission in July this year.

They are:

(i) how to meet increasing demands for Community statistics when resources for the statistical services in Eurostat and in the Member States are being reduced — either absolutely or relatively;

(ii) providing guidelines for Eurostat's coordinating role in ensuring an efficient statistical system which involves the Member States, the Commission's services in Brussels (as producers as well as users of statistics), and the international organizations.

Ten years ago Eurostat produced the first of this regular series of programmes. Each programme sets out policy and priority guidelines for the coming years, accompanied by detailed descriptions of the 150 or so work

[1] Reprinted from 'Statistical News', No 67, November 1984, UK Governmental Statistical Service.

areas which constitute the building blocks of the Community's statistical system.

The programmes are multi-purpose, which means that they often fall short of what is ideally required for any single purpose.

Among the intended purposes one can list the following:

For those outside Eurostat:

(i) an opportunity for regular re-appraisal and approval by the Commission, and the other institutions, of Community statistical policy and workload;
(ii) a vade-mecum to show what the Office does and what it plans to do;
(iii) a forum for consultation between producers and users of Community statistics;
(iv) a prospectus which provides a basis for judgment for the allocation of resources for Community statistics;
(v) an opportunity for Member States statistical services to integrate Community needs into their own planning.

For internal purposes:

(i) a forum for obtaining consensus in Eurostat as regards the general lines of its statistical policies and priorities in the coming years;
(ii) an obligation on every official responsible for a work area regularly to reassess and explain plans for that area in the light of those general policies and priorities;
(iii) a means of promoting internal coordination;
(iv) an instrument for the analysis and the allocation of resources uses within Eurostat.

One definition of a programme is that 'of a descriptive notice, issued beforehand, of any formal proceedings, as a festive celebration'. There is no entertainment value in our programme, and many colleagues here regard it as a bureaucratic chore designed to give employment to the Adviser to the Director-General.

However, I believe that a programme serves a number of useful purposes and among the more important — not included in the above list — is the very salutary exercise of looking back over previous programmes to see what went right and what went wrong and to try to draw conclusions which can help in planning for the future.

Recent and future developments

Last year's commemorative brochure attempted to chart the progress Community statistics have made in the last 30 years and I will not list again here the various achievements and phases of development.

What sort of progress can we look forward to in the coming decades? The immediate outlook as I write is not very bright. Both the Community and statistics (world-wide) are in troubled times. Eurostat has had its own particular difficulties. There have been too frequent changes in the leadership — in my 11 years here, nearly four have been spent in expectation of the departure, or the arrival of a Director-General — we are now waiting for number four. Five Commissioners with differing portfolios have been responsible for the Office during this period and an unknown member with an unknown portfolio will take charge of the Office in 1985. In addition, although in the past we have had smaller slices of an expanding cake, we now face even smaller slices at present as the Commission budget for operational purposes is squeezed.

However, to echo one eminent British statistician, whereas a week in politics is a long time, a year in statistics can be very short. I also belong to the curious school of thought which argues that results attract resources and not vice versa.

What results should statisticians in the Community aim for in coming years?

First to reassert or strengthen their role as 'assessors' of statistics and to demonstrate the utility as well as the limitations of the data.

This means more analysis, interpretation, value judgments, forecasting and advice on policies. All this work of course to be carried out in an independent and objective manner. Obviously, knowledge of the subject matter is essential.

If the statistician gains more authority as the arbiter and assessor on the *uses* of statistics he is more likely to have the necessary influence on which data should be collected and how it should be collected (e.g. ensuring statistical norms are adequately considered in the organization of collection of administrative data).

Thirdly, much more work on the standardization, integration and composition of statistical norms will be necessary if official statistics are to retain their identity and yet flow freely through general information systems alongside data with less well-defined characteristics.

Last, while national statistical networks and data banks may not continue in isolation but integrated into more general information networks and bases, there will probably be a growth in the international exchange of statistical data and a place for international statistical networks — indeed, a world-wide network on trade statistics is already partially operative. In this field of automatic international data transmission the importance of adherence to international statistical norms which allow the easy transfer and use of data beyond national frontiers will become paramount.

These arguments may be rephrased by saying that the statistician should reassert his particular professional skills, and become more closely involved with the administrative and policy environment in which the figures are used. There will still be the need for, and the need to know about, the more specialized aspects of informatics, telematics, information documentation brokering and publicity as they relate to statistics. However, I claim that, in the coming era of telematics the statistician's best vantage point, if he wishes to retain the identity of statistical data and of his own profession, is to be much more to the fore at the point of use. This is the only sure way to continue to exercise influence and authority over all the parts of the statistical systems in what is sometimes called the information age.

In Eurostat there are encouraging signs that in certain areas we are becoming more involved in the use of our statistics in a policy environment, although many of our statisticians still have to divert too much of their energies to non-statistical tasks, such as the technical aspects of data processing. 'Investment' projects such as world nomenclature work and on other statistical norms arc cssential but there is a long and patient wait before the value of this work becomes evident at the point of use by policy makers.

G. Clarke
Adviser to the
Director-General, SOEC

Recent trends in trade between the European Community and Latin America

In 1981 Eurostat published, in conjunction with a research team from the University of Milan, an analysis of trade between the European Community (EC) and Latin America[1] over the period 1970—79. In response to numerous requests, particularly from regional bodies in Latin America, Eurostat has just published an update of this analysis by the same research team. While laying no claim to being as exhaustive as the first study, this updated version nevertheless provides a set of data[2] on recent trends in EC-Latin America trade, together with a brief commentary. Some of the main conclusions are set out below and amplified with the help of the data presented.

Decline in EC-Latin America trade between 1980 and 1982

The data show clearly that the period 1980—82 marked a reversal of the trend apparent over the previous decade. Trade between the two groups of partners fell (in nominal terms), with EC imports dropping from USD 19.3 to 17.9 thousand million and its exports from USD 16.8 to 12.9 thousand million.

This decline in trade is all the more spectacular in that it follows on from a period of continuous expansion between 1970 and 1980 (imports and exports increased by 5.5 and 4.7 times respectively). It is also important to note that this decline affected the EC's exports to its Latin American partners (−23%) more than its imports (−7%); the difference resulted in an increase in the EC's virtually permanent trade deficit with these countries, which stood at almost USD 5 thousand million in 1982 as against 2.5 in 1980, representing more than 51% of the deficit of the OECD countries with Latin America.

These results are of course a reflection of the slump in world trade in 1981 and 1982. In this connection it is interesting to note that EC imports from all developing countries fell by a greater proportion than with Latin America (−22%), whereas its exports to developing countries remained more or less steady. Worldwide (Extra-EUR 10), its imports fell by 17% and its exports by 9% over the same period. The decline was thus not specific to EC-Latin America trade; on the whole it was even not as unfavourable for Latin America as for the EC.

In fact, total OECD imports from Latin America showed a slower growth rate only as a result of the increases recorded by the United States (21%) and Japan (9%).

On the other hand, but to a lesser extent than for the EC, exports of the OECD countries fell (−17%), including a drop of 17% for the United States, in contrast to the, albeit modest, increase (1%) recorded by Japan.

The oil effect

The scale and concentration of Latin America's oil exports are such that it would be inappropriate to draw general conclusions from a situation which in fact concerns only two countries (Mexico and Venezuela).

If oil is excluded, the figures given above change considerably. Over the same period, OECD imports now show a drop (−9%), the fall in those of the EC is even greater (−16%), those of Japan also show a fall (−6%) and, lastly, the increase in the United States' imports is reduced to 1%.

[1] i. e. the countries of the South American continent excluding those which are signatories of the Lomé Convention.

[2] For reasons of comparability the US dollar had to be used as the currency unit. This choice is not arbitrary and is justified by the scale of trade between the United States and Latin America.

The EC was therefore not the only OECD trading partner of the Latin American countries to reduce its non-oil imports. Although the change is still substantial, it must not be considered too serious since in overall terms the Latin American countries were not affected as much as other trading partners of the EC. On the other hand, the Community saw its export position deteriorate to the benefit of other industrialized countries.

These short-term trends cannot be considered in isolation from those of the previous 10 years. During this period of expansion, the growth in EC-Latin America trade was not as rapid as with other trading partners. The slump in world trade therefore had an even greater effect on those countries whose position was becoming weaker. The fall in EC exports' share of world trade compared with those of the United States and Japan was due to the fact that these two countries had previously more or less maintained (USA) or consolidated (Japan) their position in Latin America. The fall in imports may have the same cause, the only difference being that the Latin American countries were not affected as much as other EC trading partners, which would seem to indicate that the reasons were more short-term than structural in nature.

Increase in Latin America's share of EC imports

If we now consider trends in the Latin American countries' share of EC trade, opposite conclusions can be drawn for imports and exports.

Between 1980 and 1982, and despite the reduction in EC imports, the Latin American countries' share went up from 5.2 to 5.8% of Extra-EUR 10 imports, whereas it had fallen from 7.4 to 5.5% between 1970 and 1979.

Their share of imports from developing countries shows an almost identical trend (from 12% in 1980 to 14% in 1982, as against 20.7% in 1970 and 13.2% in 1979).

Excluding oil, the increase in the Latin American countries' share of EC imports is not so great but it is still significant in relation to Extra-EUR 10 and in particular to developing countries (+ 3% and + 6% respectively).

Although this rise is modest, it is nevertheless worth mentioning in so far as it took place in particularly unfavourable circumstances. In certain respects, it could be interpreted as reflecting the existence of a part of traditional trade associated with a sounder foothold on the EC market than other countries, which a decline in trade cannot change.

On the other hand, Latin America's share of EC exports to both Extra-EUR 10 and developing countries continued to show the downward trend recorded over the period 1970—79, standing at 4.6 and 11.4% respectively in 1982.

Geographical disparities

The general trend outlined above does in fact conceal differing patterns from country to country and from one institutional grouping of Latin American countries to another.

Although it is not possible to make a strict comparison of the three institutional groupings Lafta, Andean Pact and CACM, since the second is a subgroup of the first, a number of observations can nevertheless be made.

In terms of value (including oil), EC trade with the three regions fell between 1980 and 1982, apart from an increase in EC exports to the Andean Group. This increase was due mainly to a rise in exports to Peru and, above all, Venezuela. However, it is not reflected in the figures for the Lafta on account of a sharp drop in EC exports to its three main customers, namely Brazil, Mexico and Argentina (decreases of 30, 20 and 58% respectively).

In relative terms, the biggest fall in trade was with the CACM, followed by the Lafta and the Andean Group.

A detailed analysis by country or other groupings of countries would also reveal considerable differences in these short-term trends. Thus, the variation in EC imports ranges from – 45% (Bolivia) to + 65% (Mexico, including oil) and + 7% (Panama, excluding oil). Similarly, the variation in EC exports ranges from – 58% (Argentina) to + 52% (Nicaragua). A comparison of the EC's five main trading partners (Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, Argentina and Chile) with the other Latin American countries shows that the size of the former's market share and of the fluctuations in value has a significant effect on the general trend. The drop of 7% in EC imports can in fact be split into 6% for the former and 1% for the latter, the corresponding figures for exports (– 23%) being 14% and 9%.

These disparities are not specific to EC trade, appearing also in the case of the United States and Japan. Considering only the regional groupings, these two countries increased their imports from the Lafta (mainly on account of oil) but reduced those from the CACM and the Andean Group, while their exports to the latter went up.

Differences between sectors

A comparison between the various sectors shows that, while the reduction in EC imports was neither general nor evenly spread, the same cannot be said of its exports (where oil plays a negligible part).

%

	EC imports[1]		EC exports[1]	
	1982 share	Variation 1982/80	1982 share	Variation 1982/80
Total	100.0	– 7	100.0	– 23
Food, drink, tobacco	38.8	– 9	7.4	– 25
Raw materials	22.6	– 32	2.0	– 28
Mineral fuels	24.5	+ 38	0.7	– 56
Chemicals	1.7	– 10	17.4	– 14
Transport equipment	4.8	+ 33	49.0	– 27
Other industrial products	7.1	– 17	20.8	– 19
Total USD thousand million	17.9		12.9	

[1] SITC groups except Section 9.

This pattern is not, however, appreciably different (apart from the rates) from that for the United States. The only difference between this country and the EC is the increase in its imports of 'other industrial products'. This is also the case with Japan, which on the other hand reduced its imports of transport equipment, whereas its exports rose only in the same sector (70 % of its exports to Latin America and over 20 % of OECD exports). The increase recorded by Japan in this sector is definitely partly responsible for the sectoral and overall decline in EC exports.

G. Delannoy

The harmonized system — The GATT negotiations — An informatics project

Introduction

On 14 June 1983 the Customs Cooperation Council adopted the international convention on the 'harmonized system' for the designation and coding of goods.

This system, which is due to come into force on 1 July 1987 and which comprises 5 000 compulsory six-digit tariff positions, will obviate the two major problems encountered in the previous efforts — the NDB (Brussels nomenclature) — and the CCCN (Customs Cooperation Council nomenclature) — namely the restriction to four digits of the compulsory positions and the failure of certain countries such as the USA and Canada to use them.

Significant advantages should result from this development: simplification of the tariff and statistical identification of products and world-wide use of this new 'commercial language' should help to give a new impetus to world trade in goods by removing obstacles to commercial transactions.

There is accordingly a great deal of complex work to be done before 1 January 1987. In the context of GATT alone, the institution of the harmonized system will entail major changes in the lists of tariff concessions appended to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and will also entail renegotiating the existing lists.

On 10 March 1983 the Commission therefore decided to set up an interdepartmental group to coordinate the activities of the various parties affected by the introduction of the harmonized system, comprising representatives of the Directorate-General for External Relations, the Customs Union Service, the Statistical Office, the Directorates-General for Industrial Affairs, Agriculture and Fisheries and the Commission's Permanent Delegation in Geneva.

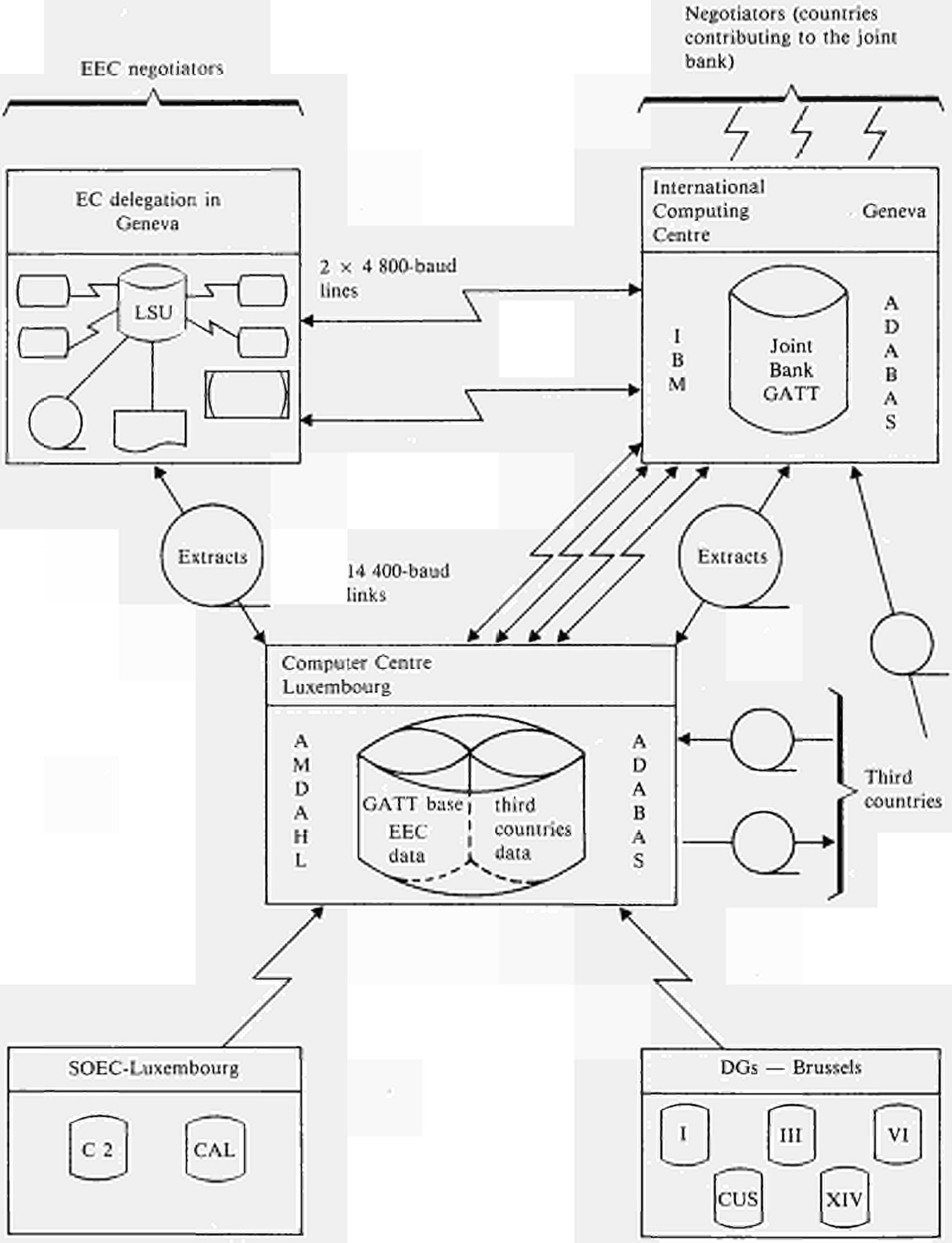
In order to streamline the introduction of the harmonized system, and more specifically the GATT negotiations involved, the group decided to create the 'GATT major data processing project'. The SOEC was given responsibility for its technical development and is accordingly cooperating closely with DG I, which has overall responsibility for the project.

Objectives

The choice of the structure of the data-processing system for the 'Harmonized system — GATT' project was dictated by the following needs:

1. To have a reference base of the Communities' and third countries' tariff and trade data needed for the negotiations, provide facilities for interrogation, simulations and projections and facilitate decentralized use of these by the Community's negotiators.
   Once the new tariff and the statistical nomenclature have been created, negotiations will have to be conducted within GATT.
   Although the principle of a neutral changeover was adopted, avoiding as far as possible nomenclature correlations

Structure of data-processing system



which would lead to major changes in duties, it is evident from the different degrees of precision of the nomenclatures (existing tariff 3 900 positions Nimexe 7 800 and HS 5 000) that some changes were bound to prove necessary. For this reason the lists of tariff concessions resulting from the Tokyo Round negotiations will have to be adapted to the harmonized system.

2. To fulfil the Community's obligations *vis-à-vis* its partners in the GATT with respect to the documentation to be provided for the negotiations.

   The GATT Secretariat has issued a reference document specifying the documentation to be provided by each of the contracting parties in preparation for the introduction of the harmonized system. These principally comprise:
   (i) the coded list of concessions drawn up using the existing nomenclature (Common Customs Tariff);
   (ii) the draft coded list of concessions drawn up according to the proposed nomenclature (HS);
   (iii) a table converting the existing coded lists to the proposed coded lists;
   (iv) a table converting the proposed coded lists to the existing coded lists.

3. To help to set up a joint data bank which has been developed in Geneva by the GATT Secretariat.

   The Committee on Tariff Concessions has decided to devise and set up a joint data bank containing the basic data needed for the negotiations. Several countries are involved in this exercise, including the EEC, Japan, the United States and Canada. The GATT Secretariat is responsible for its implementation.

I. GATT base — Luxembourg

Content

The GATT data base stores the Community's and third countries' tariff and trade data and also the cross-references between the existing tariffs and the harmonized system.

For the years 1980 to 1984, each of the tariff positions is accompanied by a full description in French and English (including footnotes), the rates of customs duty (and their *ad valorem* equivalents if they are specific or mixed rates), concessions, negotiators' rights etc., and also imports broken down by partner country and economic area, specifying the countries which are the principal suppliers or which have a substantial interest or an 'initial negotiating right'.

The reference nomenclature selected by the Community for transformation to the harmonized system is that for 1982, and each of the conversions is accompanied by breakdowns of trade calculated on the basis of average imports for the years 1980 to 1982. However, a system of links, with trade distribution coefficients, between the nomenclatures for the different years means that it would be possible to switch to a different reference year during the negotiations.

Facilities available

All the data associated with the existing or proposed headings as well as data relating to the changeover to the harmonized system can be displayed on VDU screens in pre-defined formats.

Enquiries can be parameterized and conducted in conversational mode (at tariff heading, CCCN or chapter level) or in batch mode when the volume requires it (at sector, section or whole-of-tariff level).

Batch processing programs are available for producing the documentation required by the GATT Secretariat and for drawing up overall and bilateral balance sheets of the changes in customs revenue.

A conversational mode version of these operations is possible when the degree of detail selected from the nomenclatures permits.

The simulation facilities can be used to assess the consequences of proposed new customs duties in the light of anticipated trends in trade.

Facilities for analysis will be developed at a later stage.

Location

This data base is on one of the Commission's computers in Luxembourg (Amdahl computer, Adabas/Natural software, volume of bank 2 000 megabytes).

Sources of input data

The basic information comes from:

(i) bilateral trade with third countries,
(ii) extracts from the GATT joint bank in Geneva,
(iii) Community records and documentation.

Utilization

The main users are Directorates-General I, III, VI, XIV, the CUS and the SOEC.

The base can already be accessed and developments will continue in 1985.

II. LSU European Communities' Delegation in Geneva

Hardware/software

The data-processing equipment installed at the Delegation is of the 'mega-micro' or 'micro-mini' type and can either operate independently or be connected to the central computer.

The characteristics of the basic configuration are:

(i) Multi-station system (4 displays),

(ii) One megabyte central storage,

(iii) 125 l/m printer,

(iv) 120 megabyte disc storage capacity,

(v) Magnetic tape drive,

(vi) Cartridge storage device ('streaming tape').

The operating system is UNIX and in addition to the basic conventional software there is a relational-type data-base management system.

Content

Given the constraints imposed by the configuration, it was necessary to adopt a modular approach to the organization of the project. Thus, as the negotiations progress useful information is input into the data bank from information extracted from the bank in Luxembourg and stored on magnetic cartridges.

This information is then available for simulation exercises, tabulations and report production and for all *ad hoc* work which the negotiators may require.

A maintenance, updating and archiving system ensures the homogeneity of data stored in the central bank in Luxembourg and at the Geneva delegation.

Sources of input data

For the most part information is extracted from the GATT bank in Luxembourg.

Availability and use

The equipment was installed at the end of 1984 and developments are in progress. The Community's negotiators are the main users, and a team of two computer experts who are permanently seconded to the Delegation help to provide technical back-up, maintenance and systems development.

III. Joint data bank

Location

This bank has been developed by the GATT Secretariat and will be loaded onto the computer at the International Computing Centre in Geneva (IBM computer, Adabas/Natural software).

Content

The base stores the data needed for the production of the documentation to be provided by the contracting parties to the GATT in preparation for the introduction of the harmonized system.

The countries involved in the exercise are discussing the question of interrogation and updating facilities.

Consideration is being given to extraction procedures and exchanges of information based on the principle of reciprocity.

Sources of input data

The third countries concerned, the EEC, Canada, the United States and Japan communicate the requisite data in a harmonized format laid down by the GATT Secretariat.

Availability

The system is due to start at some time during 1985, depending on when the basic information is supplied.

IV. Links

The Amdahl computer in Luxembourg and the IBM computer in the International Computing Centre (ICC) are connected by a 14 400-baud dedicated line. This link is also used to interrogate the Comtrade base developed by the United Nations, which stores the breakdown of world trade.

There is also a link comprising two 4 800-baud lines between the Commission's Permanent Delegation in Geneva and the International Computing Centre.

It is already possible to access the Amdahl computer from a terminal at the Delegation.

In the very near future, the connection between microcomputer and the Amdahl computer will be operational and it will be possible to interrogate the central bank in Luxembourg from any of the microstations, with local printing facilities. Furthermore, copying of amendments to the basic data in Luxembourg or Geneva will ensure that the data stored in both places is homogeneous and complete.

INITIAL RESULTS

Conversion tables

The extract below from the proposed table for converting the lists of proposed concessions to the existing lists and vice versa highlights the significance of the changeover exercise and gives an idea of the volume and complexity of the work involved.

Explanatory notes

This table contains the following information for each position in the draft list for the harmonized system:

(i) Designation of product (in order to make the text accompanying the tariff line explicit, descriptions are given of the intermediate and higher levels);
(ii) Corresponding position(s) in the existing Common Customs Tariff (1982);
(iii) Rates of duty applicable to existing and proposed positions;
(iv) Situation of initial negotiating rights regarding the existing position;
(v) Percentage of trade in products under the existing position represented by the proposed position(s);

Proposed position		Tariff position (82)		Rate of duty		Initial negotiating right (where present) concession	Trade allocation	Trade values in 1000 ECU							
								1980		1981		1982		Average	
Numeric	Alphanumeric	Numeric	Alphanumeric	Current (87)	Proposed			Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	34.05	Polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture, floors, coachwork, glass or metal, scouring pastes and powders and similar preparations (whether or not in the form of paper, wadding, felt, non-wovens, cellular plastics or cellular rubber, impregnated, coated on covered with such preparations), excluding waxes of heading No 34.04													
340510	34.04 A	Polishes, creams and similar preparations, for footwear or leather													
		34050000	34.05	6.0 %	6.0 % *2*	G/79	20.0 %	5855	64	6242	59	6473	59	6190	60
		39078000	39.07 B V d)	8.4 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		40141000	40.14 A	5.3 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48079000	48.07 D	9.0 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48159900	48.15 B	9.0 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48219900	48.21 F II	11.0 %		G/79									
		59021000	59.02 A	6.7 %			3.0 %	352	3	564	5	692	6	536	5
		59029000	59.02 B	6.0 %		G/79	22.0 %	454	4	596	5	627	5	559	5
		59030000	59.03	6.9 %		G/79	2.0 %	2457	26	3158	29	3142	28	2919	28
						G/79	Total :	9118	100	10560	100	10934	100	10204	100
340520	34.05 B	Polishes, creams and similar preparations, for the maintenance of wooden furniture, floors or other woodwork													
		34050000	34.05	6.0 %	6.0 % *2*	G/79	20.0 %	5855	65	6242	60	6473	60	6190	61
		39078000	39.07 B V d)	8.4 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		40141000	40.14 A	5.3 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48079000	48.07 D	9.0 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48159900	48.15 B	9.0 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48219900	48.21 F II	11.0 %		G/79									
		59021000	59.02 A	6.7 %		G/79	3.0 %	352	3	564	5	692	6	536	5
		59029000	59.02 B	6.0 %		G/79	15.0 %	309	3	406	3	427	3	381	3
		59030000	59.03	6.9 %		G/79	2.0 %	2457	27	3158	30	3142	29	2919	29
							Total :	8973	100	10370	100	10734	100	10026	100
340530	34.05 C	Polishes and similar preparations for coachwork, other than metal polishes													
		34050000	34.05	6.0 %	6.0 % *2*	G/79	20.0 %	5855	65	6242	60	6473	60	6190	62
		39078000	39.07 B V d)	8.4 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		40141000	40.14 A	5.3 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48079000	48.07 D	9.0 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48159900	48.15 B	9.0 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48219900	48.21 F II	11.0 %		G/79									
		59021000	59.02 A	6.7 %		G/79	2.0 %	234	2	376	3	461	4	357	3
		59029000	59.02 B	6.0 %		G/79	20.0 %	412	4	542	5	570	5	508	5
		59030000	59.03	6.9 %		G/79	2.0 %	2457	27	3158	30	3142	29	2919	29
							Total :	8958	100	10318	100	10646	100	9974	100
340540	34.05 D	Scouring pastes and powders and other scouring preparations													
		34050000	34.05	6.0 %	6.0 % *2*	G/79	20.0 %	5855	51	6242	46	6473	45	6190	47
		39078000	39.07 B V d)	8.4 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		40141000	40.14 A	5.3 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48079000	48.07 D	9.0 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48159900	48.15 B	9.0 %		G/79	2.0 %	2608	22	3464	25	3951	27	3341	25
		48219900	48.21 F II	11.0 %		G/79									
		59021000	59.02 A	6.7 %		G/79	1.0 %	117	1	188	1	230	1	178	1
		59029000	59.02 B	6.0 %		G/79	15.0 %	309	2	406	3	427	3	381	2
		59030000	59.03	6.9 %		G/79	2.0 %	2457	21	3158	23	3142	22	2919	22
							Total :	11346	100	13458	100	14223	100	13009	100
340590	34.05 E	Other													
		34050000	34.05	6.0 %	6.0 % *2*	G/79	20.0 %	5855	58	6242	53	6473	52	6190	54
		39078000	39.07 B V d)	8.4 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		40141000	40.14 A	5.3 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48079000	48.07 D	9.0 %		G/79	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
		48159900	48.15 B	9.0 %		G/79	1.0 %	1304	12	1732	14	1975	16	1670	14
		48219900	48.21 F II	11.0 %		G/79									
		59021000	59.02 A	6.7 %		G/79	1.0 %	117	1	188	1	230	1	178	1
		59029000	59.02 B	6.0 %		G/79	15.0 %	309	3	406	3	427	3	381	3
		59030000	59.03	6.9 %		G/79	2.0 %	2457	24	3158	26	3142	25	2919	25
							Total:	10042	100	11726	100	12247	100	11338	100
340600	34.06	Candles, tapers and the like													
		34060000	34.06	7.1 %	7.1 %	G/79	100.0 %	14094	100	12736	100	14212	100	13679	100
						CO									
							Total:	14094	100	12736	100	14212	100	13679	100
340700	34.07	Modelling pastes, including those put up for children's amusement; preparations known as 'dental wax' or as 'dental impression compounds', put up in sets, in packings for retail sale or in plates, horseshoe shapes, sticks or similar forms; other preparations for use in dentistry, with a basis of plaster (of calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate)													

(vi) Trade in products covered by each existing position from which the new position is taken, total trade under the proposed position and percentage accounted for by each of the existing positions adopted.

These tables have been compiled in French and English for the whole of the transformation.

Tables of a similar type comprise the remainder of the documentation required by the GATT Secretariat.

Balance sheets

The balance sheets can be used to measure the differences between customs revenue collected under the existing system and that which will be collected under the proposed system.

The general or bilateral balance sheets (the latter confined to trade with a given country), are provided for each of the tariff lines involving at least one change in duty as a result of the changeover to the harmonized system. Group classifications are made for Brussels nomenclature chapters and major sectors.

CONCLUSIONS

All the third countries which are contracting parties to GATT will draw up similar documentation and exchange this information.

Now that the preparatory work has been completed, the changes made by each of the parties are being checked by the others and the Community's and third countries' data are available in the various data banks the project has reached the point where the active stage in the negotiations can begin.

Incidentally, 250 copies of the basic documentation were needed for the previous Tokyo Round negotiations. By the same token, if the listings needed for the present exercise were laid end to end they would reach right round the world, a good omen for the introduction of a system whose success depends upon its adoption on world-wide scale.

G. Rambaud-Chanoz

Some of the changing problems of official statistics — from data bases to data analysis

Introduction

1. The conceptual foundations of all current official statistics were laid no later than the mid-century and before any computers existed in Statistical Offices. The requirements of official statistics, particularly in the USA, have played an important role in the development of computers. Statistical Offices have now had their habits of work transformed by computers: Deville and Malinvaud (1983) pro-

vide an authoritative discussion based primarily on French experience, which is similar with that of other countries and of organizations like Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the Commission of the European Communities).

1.1. Once statisticians organized their work in such a way as to produce in a single processing a well-defined set of tables. Now the mass of data has hugely increased. The key problem is now seen to be the creation of clean and documented files of micro-data and its appropriate meta-data from which a wide variety of outputs can be derived at short notice. In the majority of cases, these outputs differ in scale, in detail, but not in kind from the forms of output established in pre-computer days. This is to say, cross tabulation remains the main method of analysis, and the final figures are obtained primarily by adding up, or by the kind of arithmetic familiar in processing sample surveys. This may not be wholly satisfactory, but it was inevitable. The first problems were those of data management. The techniques required were those of data processing, of computation, but not of statistical computation.

1.1.1. Tables require time and skill to read. While 10 pages of tables will probably be useful, 10 000 pages may be nearly useless and will probably simply not be read. The user who may think that he is getting more and more relevant detail as he demands finer, and finer classifications is often deceiving himself. Statistics as producers know, are rarely like railway timetables in which one wants exactly one page, and that contains precise, detailed information, which solves the users' needs, without further thought or interpretation.

1.1.2. The last half century has seen the creation of methods of data analysis more profound than cross tabulation, which were developed initially, on small data sets, and which it is now natural to think of using on large data sets. The problems of data management and organization came first, but now that they are approaching solution, it becomes natural to think of how to use these new methods of analysis.

2. Recognizing these trends, Eurostat in 1980, created its Taban (Table analysis) project, and subsequently organized in November 1983 a seminar (Eurostat 1983) to discuss the emerging role of data analysis in official statistical offices. They were fortunate in that Mr Malinvaud, Director-General of the French Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Insee) agreed to chair the seminar, which was subsequently discussed in a meeting of the Directors-General of the national statistical offices of Member States of the European Community (DGINS). Mr Zighera of the University of Nanterre (Paris X) was rapporteur.

In his introduction, Malinvaud said:
'In the life of institutions as in private life, there are moments when one has to make a choice committing one self to a long-term course, moments when the road forks and one wonders which way to go.

National statistical institutes encountered such a moment at the end of the war when they had to decide whether or not they should implement probability sampling in their surveys. A little later another moment came when they had to decide whether it should be their job to prepare national accounts. Today they face a similar choice with regard to data analysis.'

2.1. The technical contents of the papers, which will be published early in 1985, contain no radical innovations, but several applications of a scale which some years ago would have been unimaginable, notably by Insee, by the Central Bureau for Statistics of the Netherlands, and by Aitkin and Healey of Lancaster University, consultants to the Taban project. What was important was the deliberate attempt by Eurostat to see technical achievements and possibilities in the perspective of the large problems met in a task which is no less than providing that of the socio-economic instrumentation of society, in a sense comparable to that in which engineers provide the physical instrumentation of a factory.

3. From the papers and the discussion at the seminar, a crude typology emerged of the work to be done, in which four types of problems can be recognized.

3.1. One is interested in the parameters of the model, and not in the fitted distribution. This is the classical statistical problem. It has the advantage of a smaller quantity of results. There are many variables, but one, the dependent variable, is privileged.

3.2. One is interested in the fitted distribution, and not in the parameters of a model. This is the problem seen in mathematical programming (linear, quadratic ...). The problems are ones of data adjustment, and can often be thought of as problems of disaggregation.

3.3. One is interested in reducing dimensionality. The final output is a distribution, as in 'analyse factorielle', but calculations are necessary to transform variables. No variables are privileged.

3.4. The model is banal, and one interested in the exceptions, discrepancies, or residuals, or case by case differences from expectation, because:

(i) these exceptions, which are surprising require special treatment, or have special interest. The task is one of 'exception reporting', relevant to the frequent need for 'management by exception';
(ii) by these, one can monitor changes in structure. Data-data comparisons are important here. It is always convenient if measures of distances can be broken down into additive components.

4. Cases of all four types, 3.1 to 3.4, are important in official statistics.

4.1. Much of the current interest in statistics is in the first area, namely the estimation of the parameters of models. The classical statistical algorithms do not require the explicit calculation of the fitted distribution. (The mxn data matrix is converted in the nxn variance-co-variance matrix and all subsequent work is done on this. If the distribution is required it is computed later as an afterthought.) But they do require the explicit formation of a model. It is not easy to combine an explicit model and scraps of piecemeal fact.

4.1.1. An innovation in the presentation of data. Aitkin has made an interesting suggestion, and provided prototypes to Eurostat, which are now being evaluated, and which may provide an effective extra method of disseminating statistical information. He observed that to fit a model is to describe data by an empirical equation. There might well be hundreds of variables but they are commonly structured into what, in the GLIM terminology is a relatively small number of 'factors' (age group, region, industry... etc.) each with a relatively large number of 'levels'.

Given a relatively small number of factors it is possible to do now, for statistical data which has been modelled, what engineers always used to do with empirical equations, namely construct either a special purpose slide rule, or nomographic charts with a scale for each factor to provide particular solutions to that empirical equation.

To publish such charts amounts to publishing a smoothed table, but there are several potential advantages in choosing this alternative form:

(i) the information is condensed into a few scales on a single sheet of paper;
(ii) the plots of each level on the scale of its factor provides a graphical representation of much of the structural information in the data. For many background purposes this is just what users want (important residuals can, if useful be themselves plotted on a extra scale);
(iii) the estimates actually used will be smoothed estimates, and therefore, will be, in general, better estimates, but there

is likely to be less suspicion that the statistician is cooking the books if it is the user himself who actually does the estimation;

(iv) a new market for statistics might be tapped by providing a convenient way of estimating finely cross-classified cells without the worry that sampling errors are large, and without the large-scale suppression of calls, for this reason found now in many published tables.

Aitkin further observed that the technique was also applicable in the case of 'banal' models, of prorated row and column totals with one scale on which are marked important residuals. The actual construction of the non-linear scales required is much facilitated by developments in computer graphics. He has commented on the irony of the new possibilities for heavy arithmetic giving a potential new life to old graphical techniques which tended to fall out of use as computers first developed.

If research in model fitting for large surveys is to fulfill the function of condensing masses of official data into an easily assimilated form it needs to be complemented by work on methods of presentation themselves.

4.2. The second case is important:

(i) adjusting data (e.g. seasonally adjusting time series, updating input-output tables, national accounts, imposing coherence on data from multiple sources);

(ii) disaggregating data, e.g. estimation of regional accounts, of some transport figures, filling holes in data bases (recently Eurostat had to estimate some 500 000 numbers lost through a strike in the Civil Service of a member country);

(iii) in procedures to estimate population totals of truncated distributions, e.g. industrial statistics, where many statistics are collected only from firms employing more than 20 persons. Commodity figures thus have a variable downward bias, which may invalidate the derivation of commodity balances, with foreign trade data.

4.2.1. In problems to adjusting or disaggregating data there are commonly no parameters to be estimated, and commonly no model except the constraints which must be obeyed. The observed data provides a prior distribution which is transformed into a fitted distribution by a constraints matrix. It is easy to incorporate scraps of piecemeal fact by adding extra rows to the constraints matrix.

If parameters are required from any approach of this kind, they are obtained by iteratively modifying the constraints matrix until the fitted distribution which is calculated explicitly is as close as possible to the prior distribution. This fitted distribution is a vector of non-negative numbers which adds up to unity. This prior distribution may be derived from any appropriate source. It will commonly be data, a source which eliminates theoretical worries about the legitimacy of using priors.

4.2.2. If the criterion minimized is the same, then the parameters of the same model ought to be the same whatever type of algorithm (classical statistical, or mathematical programming) is used. If the criteria are nearly the same then the parameters ought to be nearly the same. There exists a natural presumption that the classical statistical algorithms, where they fit, will be more efficient. (The matrices (nxn) are smaller, and the output is smaller.)

4.3. The dimension reducing, or 'analyse factorielle', falls half way between these two categories. The output consists of graphs on which individual data points are plotted. This resembles the mathematical programming task. The axes of these graphs, i. e. the transformed variables, have been determined by mathematical operations on a reduced nxn matrix. The importance of this type of analysis in the Community has increased now that there are many hundreds of time series available in the regional data base to characterize the regions of the Community. The problems have changed from getting the data, to deciding what the data mean.

4.4. The largest volumes of data in Eurostat, requiring systematic scrutiny and monitoring are those of the flows of international trade which record a large part of world economic activity. To facilitate this task, the data examination routines, based on 'surprise values' or standardized information theory residual, developed within Eurostat in the Taban project, have recently been introduced into the software of the Siena data base.

5. Given this four-fold division, it is natural to ask what common ground there is between them.

5.1. At an abstract level, alternative approaches can be formulated as mathematical duals one of the other. Bachem and Korte discussed these (Eurostat 1983).

5.2. Some algorithms turn up in various places, e. g. the Deming Stephan algorithm. The most recent algorithms for classical statistics are tending to depart from the rule that a (mxn) matrix was first made into an (nxn) matrix and all subsequent work was done on that.

5.3. One measure of distance, or of badness of fit, based on arithmetically weighted logarithms turns up in many places, and has claims to generality and optimality (Shore and Johnson, 1980). It would be an important simplification to theory if it were possible to agree that this measure provided the best general measure of discrepancy, of distances between discrete structures in all four of the four types of problem recognized here.

5.3.1. This measure can have different interpretations in the different fields. Two main alternatives are:

(i) a likelihood interpretation in terms of a frequency interpretation of probability is plausible in sample surveys (i. e. with the data principally discussed), under model fitting;

(ii) an interpretation, which avoids the terms 'frequency', likelihood, and even 'probability', and which is based on concepts of proportion, of approximation, of the distance between finite structures, 'badness' of fit, expected weight of evidence, conditional ignorance. The algebra is the same as for likelihoods, and of the half-dozen names given to the concept 'crossentropy' seems the most suitable.

5.3.2. Each rationale, or interpretation, has its place, and obviously and naturally applies to some data. What matters is which is the more general and does either include the other as a special case? The failure to have agreement here holds back the application of data analysis methods, for people are reluctant to apply to one set of data, methods derived on other sets, and, there, using a rationale which seems artificial, in the current context. They suspect that something must be wrong.

5.3.2.1. It is not for working official statisticians, practical men or 'data engineers' to spend much time on such questions, which belong to universities. It may however be worth one of them recording a personal view that the second, or weight-of-evidence, interpretation is the more general, coping without strain with situations in which one has complete censuses and entire populations and in which concepts of sampling have no natural interpretation. One still wants to model the population, to provide a simple description. Into this rationale, the admitted cases of frequency data fit very easily, but not vice-versa. Frequencies provide very convenient weights. If those doubts about interpretation could be clarified, then the technical work would go ahead more rapidly.

5.4. Even if it is accepted that this measure is superior to that of least squares, the question remains. Is its superiority worth the extra cost? One may plausibly guess that the final figures will change rather little, the quantity of computation might change by factors of 5 and 10.

The plausible guess is that this trade off is commonly worth while, but information on the trade-off between accuracy and computation cost would be valuable.

5.5. Currently this family of measures is:

(i) well established in classical statistics under the name 'maximum likelihood', and used, for example, in the GLIM package;
(ii) not used in the analysis of correspondence although it could be:
   (a) using a matrix of I (cross entropy), or more probably, of J (Jeffrey's invariant) to replace a matrix of x^2 distances.
   (b) following Malinvaud's (1983) suggestion in an iterative procedure analogous for correspondence analysis to that used with regression analysis by GLIM;
(iii) used under the name 'cross entropy' in some distribution fitting tasks, but not used in the majority of software. Quadratic measures may however be regarded as an approximation to cross entropy;
(iv) used to define 'surprise values' or information theory residuals for exception reporting, where it has the great advantage that its compromise between absolute and relative differences matches that embedded in human judgment.

6. Costs are naturally always important in applied work. Given the reduction in cost of computing power, and given the relatively small cost of computation of the largest models presented at the seminar (a regression by INSEE with some hundreds of thousands of data points, and 100-odd explanatory variables, and logit models fitted to unemployment data for Eurostat by the University of Lancaster), there is clearly no immediate problem. The computational costs of data analysis on any scale currently foreseeable are minor compared with the other computational costs (c.f. 2.1.2).

6.1. There might however be some reasons for concern in the long future.

6.1.1. When models with 100 independent variables are successfully fitted to a few of the variables in a large survey, then the user is likely to demand finer classifications, and therefore more independent variables. Procedures based on inverting matrices will have their execution time increase with roughly the cube of its number of variables. And of course more separate analyses will be demanded, on more surveys.

6.1.2. Maximum likelihood methods based on the iteratively reweighted least squares regression may require in order of magnitude more computation to produce small improvements in the results, compared with a single regression.

6.2. New possibilities are being created by the development of parallel computers, which have been investigated for Eurostat by the University of Lancaster in its context of their model-fitting work (Davies and Healey 1983), where it is clear that reductions of two orders of magnitude are feasible in computation time for arithmetic intensive operations like matrix inversion, and the Deming Stephan algorithm, using a machine like the ICL DAP, and comparing with a standard serial machine of current design. It is therefore obvious that arithmetic need never constitute a bottleneck in data analysis, even with large models.

6.2.1. An interesting question emerges, which might have profound implications on computing for official statistics. Given that parallel computers can do the heavy arithmetic superbly well, can they perform the other data handling jobs at least averagely well?

6.2.1.1. To put the question more exactly, can the tasks of data handling be re-programmed using parallel algorithms so that the tasks could be performed effectively by a parallel machine? The answer seems likely to be 'yes', provided files are kept in transposed form, as for other reasons, people often

Internal documents to be published in 1985

These are documents primarily intended for the services of the Commission and the other European institutions and whose publication has been authorized by the Director-General. In certain cases and at the discretion of the sections responsible for their content, these internal documents are made available to professional bodies and national administrations which collaborate closely with the Office. They can be consulted at the Information Offices of the Commission.

We remind our readers that SOECS's 'Programme of publications for 1985 has been published in issue No 4-1984 of *Eurostat news*.

Theme 1 — General statistics

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
3. Third country statistics	A. DEVELOPMENT: Data and trends	8

Theme 2 — National accounts, finance and balance of payments

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
6. Balance of payments	A. BILATERAL BALANCES OF PAYMENTS OF THE EC MEMBER STATES, THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN	1
	B. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES	1
7. Prices	C. CONSUMER PRICE INDICES	12

Theme 3 — Population and social conditions

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
1. Population	A. POPULATION — Statistical bulletin	1
	B. REVIEW OF THE 1981 COMMUNITY CENSUS PROGRAMME	1
3. Education and training	A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING — Statistical bulletin	2
4. Employment	A. TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC)	12
	B. LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY	4
5. Social protection	A. SOCIAL PROTECTION (ESSPROS) PART I: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE — Results 1970 – 83	2
	B. SOCIAL PROTECTION (ESSPROS) PART II: PERSONS AND BENEFITS 1975 – 83 — Function unemployment	1
	C. OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES STATISTICS — Iron and steel industry — Annual survey, principal results 1979 – 83	1
	D. FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES 1978 – 83	1
6. Wages and salaries	A. EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES — April 1984 — October 1984	2
	B. EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY (microfiche)	1
	C. LABOUR COSTS IN INDUSTRY — Updating	2
	D. LABOUR COSTS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (ECSC)	1
	E. STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS 1978/79	6-7
	F. STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS 1978/79 (microfiche)	1
	G. EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE, 1984	1

Theme 4 — Industry and services

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
1. Industry, general	A. INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS	11
	B. STATISTICAL BULLETIN OF INDUSTRY	5
	C. STATISTICAL BULLETIN 'Investments in fixed assets 1983'	1
2. Energy	A. STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF THE COAL ECONOMY IN 1984	1
	B. STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN 1984	1
	C. STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF THE NATURAL GAS ECONOMY IN 1984	1
	D. STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF THE PETROLEUM ECONOMY IN 1984	1
	E. STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF THE ENERGY ECONOMY IN 1984	1
	F. ENERGY SUPPLY ASPECTS OF THE NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS	1
4. Transport and services	A. CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY INLAND WATERWAY	1
	B. CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY ROAD	1
	C. STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES: SOME DATA REGARDING THE TRANSPORT SECTOR	1

Theme 5 — Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
2. Agriculture, production and balance	A. CROP PRODUCTION	10-11
	B. PRODUCTION OF MILK IN THE COMMUNITY	1
	C. MONTHLY STATISTICS OF MILK (updated data of the quarterly publication *Animal production)*	8
	D. MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EGGS (updated data of the quarterly publication *Animal production)*	8

Sub-themes	Titles	Editions per year
	E. MONTHLY STATISTICS OF MEAT (updated data of the quarterly publication *Animal production)*	8
	F. DEVELOPMENT OF SHEEP POPULATION AND PRODUCTION FORECASTS	1
	G. DEVELOPMENT OF PIG POPULATION AND PRODUCTION FORECASTS	3
	H. DEVELOPMENT OF CATTLE POPULATION AND PRODUCTION FORECASTS	2
3. Agriculture, prices	A. AGRICULTURAL PRICES: SELECTED SERIES FROM THE CRONOS DATA-BANK	4
	B. EVOLUTION OF EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (output and input) annual	2
	C. EVOLUTION OF EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (output and input) quarterly	4
	D. EC INDEX OF PRODUCER PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	12
4. Agriculture, accounts	A. SECTORAL INCOME INDEX 1973 – 84	1
	B. SECTORAL INCOME INDEX 1984	1
6. Fisheries	A. FISHERIES: Quantities and values of landings in the EC	4

advocate. The rough-and-ready test for the feasibility of a parallel algorithm is whether an APL program can be written for the task without using loops.

6.3. The broad picture thus appears to be:

6.3.1. Building upon current achievements in data management, a considerable, but evolutionary development in data analysis. There will be strong motivation for research into algorithms with characteristics better than cubic polynomial. Parallel computers have an interest today for statisticians, which might become strong if data analysis hits computational bottlenecks, which will not be for the next 4 to 5 years.

6.3.2. If parallel computers were to be used at all, it would be natural to try to use them as fully as possible, and this would be likely to require major changes in algorithms and file structures. The changes over the next 15 years might be as great as those over the last 15 years.

A. D. Cunningham

Deville J. C. and Malinvaud E. (1983)

Data analysis in official socio-economic statistics
JRSS Series A
146 Part 3

Eurostat-News, special edition 1984

Recent developments in the analysis of large scale data sets

Davies S. T. and Healey A. R. (1983)

Statistical modelling on the ICL distributed array processor
Proceedings of the Parallel Computing Conference, 1983
North Holland 1984

Rambaud-Chanoz G. (1983)
Internal Eurostat paper

Shore J. E. and Johnson R. W. (1980)

Axiomatic derivation of the principle of maximum entropy and the principle of minimum cross entropy
IEEE Transactions on information theory
VOL. IT — 26 No 1, January 1980

Parliamentary questions

Written Question No 841/83
by Mr Allan Rogers (S—UK)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(25 July 1983)

Subject: Published sources of statistics

With reference to the *Classement hiérarchique des régions selon l'indicateur de référence du Fonds social européen*, published on 19 April 1983, by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, will the Commission publish or indicate the place and date of publication of:

1. the basic statistics used to calculate the reference indicator; and
2. the formula used to calculate the reference indicator from the basic statistics?

Answer given by Mr Burke
on behalf of the Commission

(28 September 1983)

The statistics used for calculating the European Social Fund reference indicator were obtained from the Community labour force survey conducted in 1981, national gross domestic product at market prices in 1981 and the statistical indicators at sub-regional level (level III) of the Nomenclature of Territorial Statistical Units) for the whole population, registered unemployment and the gross domestic product.

The results of the Community labour force survey are stored in Eurostat's regional data base and will be published with a regional breakdown in the next Eurostat *Yearbook of regional statistics*, which is due to appear in the first quarter of 1984.

The gross domestic product at market prices in 1981 for each Member State is taken from the Eurostat publication *National Accounts ESA — Aggregates, 1960 to 1981.*

The statistical indicators at level III are published regularly by the Member States and stored in Eurostat's regional data base, from which they can be supplied on request.

The formula used for calculating the indicator was described in a document accompanying the classification of regions: 'Statistical indicators with reference to the European Social Fund, Luxembourg, 11 April 1983'.

The reference indicator was calculated as the arithmetical mean of the unemployment indices (total; young people under 25; duration of more than six months) and the reciprocal of the per capita gross domestic product; these indices were themselves calculated by reference to the Community averages.

Written Question No 867/83
by Mr Félix Damette (COM—F)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(1 September 1983)

Subject: Intra-Community trade relations by country expressed as 'job equivalent'

Could the Commission express intra-Community trade relations by country in terms of 'job equivalent'?

Answer given by Mr Burke
on behalf of the Commission

(3 October 1983)

In order to convert intra-Community trade relations into 'job equivalent', the following analysis can be made on the basis of the structure of the economy as portrayed given in the input output tables for 1975:

(i) it is assumed that the total final demand of a given Member State is represented solely by what it actually exported to other Member States during 1975;

Total number of persons employed in 1975 in industries exporting to other Member States and their percentage in relation to total employment

Member State	Total number of persons (1 000)	Total employment in each country %
Federal Republic of Germany	2 232	8.7
France	1 624	7.6
Italy	1 418	7.1
Netherlands	967	25.6
Belgium	829	21.9
United Kingdom	1 383	5.5
Denmark	267	11.4
Ireland[1]	(210)	(20)

[1] For Ireland the breakdown between exports to the EEC and exports to the rest of the world is based on SOEC estimates.

(ii) using the Leontief statistical model, a calculation is made of the output generated directly and indirectly by the final demand referred to in 1;

(iii) the ratio between this output figure and the output figure actually observed in 1975 is then calculated;

(iv) if it is assumed that apparent productivity is the same in export industries and industries serving the domestic market, an estimate can be made for each Member State of the number of persons working directly or indirectly for exports to other Member States by multiplying the ratio in paragraph 3 by total employment in the Member State concerned.

Written Question No 1212/83
by Mrs Yvonne Théobald-Paoli (S—F)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(20 October 1983)

(84/C 52/19)

Subject: Trade between the Member States and Japan

Does the Commission have tables showing the pattern of trade between each Member State and Japan for each year from 1974 to 1982?

Written Question No 1213/83
by Mrs Yvonne Théobald-Paoli (S—F)
to the Commission of the European Communities

(20 October 1983)

Subject: Trade between the Community and Japan

Does the Commission have statistical information (for example a table indicating annual variations) on trade between the Community of the Nine, now Ten, and Japan between 1974 and 1982?

What action does it intend to take to re-establish a better balance and what is its proposed time scale?

Joint answer given by Mr Burke
on behalf of the Commission
to Written Questions No 1212/83 and 1213/83

(4 January 1984)

The Commission is sending directly to the Honourable Member and to the Secretariat of the European Parliament a table showing trade (in terms of value and percentage variations) between the Community, each of its Member States, and Japan for the period 1974 to 1982. These data show a continuing deterioration in the trend of trade between the Community and Japan.

Faced with this situation, the Commission is advocating a global policy towards Japan, the main components of this policy being as follows:

(i) Japan must effectively liberalize its market and adopt a strategy which will increase its imports of manufactures to a level comparable with that of other industrialized countries; since its exports are concentrated on certain products, Japan must practise a policy of effectively moderating its exports of 'sensitive' products to the Community;

(ii) Community industrialists and businessmen must be encouraged to intensify their efforts to sell and invest in Japan;

(iii) cooperation with Japan in sectors other than trade must be developed (cooperation in the industrial field, in science and technology, in development aid).

This global policy has been pursued by the Community for some years. Japan has recently taken various measures to reduce or eliminate some of the visible barriers to trade. These measures are not in themselves sufficient to bring about in the short term any tangible and significant advantages for Community exports or any massive increase in Japan's imports of manufactures.

PUBLICATIONS

Published

Theme 2

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ISBN 92-825-4535-0 (EN)

Format A 4, 38 pages, price BFR 150

The study presents the work carried out in the field of purchasing power parities and volume comparisons for Israel and the European Community as well as Spain and Portugal.

The results are provided for domestic product (GDP) and its uses and they make it possible to express in real terms the share of each country for each aggregate. **(2. 1. 2/83)**

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ISBN 92-825-4538-5 (DE/EN)

Format A 4, 75 pages, price BFR 450

The study presents the work carried out in the field of purchasing power parities and volume comparisons for Austria and the European Community as well as Spain and Portugal.

The results are provided for gross domestic product (GDP) and its uses and they make it possible to express in real terms the share of each country for each aggregate. **(2. 1. 6/83)**

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS 1970-82

ISBN 92-825-4750-7 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 451 pages, price BFR 900

A series of publications relating to statistics on general government; they provide all transactions on general government broken down by subsector (central government, local government, social security funds), as well as an analysis of public income and expenditure. The volume also presents detailed information on the receipts from the various national taxes. It is completed by comparative tables for the nine member countries. **(2. 2. 3/84)**

CURRENT INTERNATIONAL THINKING AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE REVISION OF THE SYSTEMS OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Studies of national accounts No 7

ISBN 92-825-5119-9 (EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 73 pages, price BFR 100

The process of revising the SNA and ESA is expected to be completed by 1990. Current work aims at development of the system and adaptation to new economic structures of countries where these have changed significantly in the last decade, rather than a major change of the basic principles of the system such as occurred when the SNA was last revised.

Among the new features proposed are improved allowance for the effects of inflation on the distribution of income and wealth, and alternative presentations of the components of consumption and saving.

(2. 1. 5/84)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — GLOBAL DATA 1972-83

ISBN 92-825-4719-1 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 91 pages, BFR 350

This publication provides the latest available annual data on the global balances of payments of each European Community country, of each of the candidate member countries (Spain and Portugal) and of the United States and Japan.

The presentation includes totals relating to the 10 Member States (EUR 10) as a whole.

The data are expressed in millions of European Currency units; They are presented according to Eurostat's balance of payments scheme and cover the period 1972 to 1983. **(2. 6. 1/84)**

THE METHODOLOGY OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF THE BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION (BLEU)

ISBN 92-825-4970-4 (EN/FR/NL)

Format C 5, 178 pages, price BFR 200

This publication sets out the contents and the methods used in drawing up the balance of payments of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU). It was prepared by the Banque Nationale de Belgique in cooperation with the Statistical Office of the European Communities. **(2. 6. 4/83)**

Theme 3

SOCIAL INDICATORS FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY — SELECTED SERIES — 1984

ISBN 92-825-4829-5 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 138 pages, price BFR 750

Indicators of some of the principal features of the social situation in the European Community, including: unemployment, employment, the position of women, regional indicators, comparison with other major countries in the world, etc. **(3. 2. 1/83)**

FAMILY BUDGETS — COMPARATIVE TABLES:
FR OF GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, UNITED KINGDOM

ISBN 92-825-4958-5 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 197 pages, price BFR 200

The present publication contains the first standardized results, derived from national family budget surveys, available for the FR of Germany, France, Italy and United Kingdom. The data are presented according to a series of comparative tables elaborated by Eurostat in collaboration with the member countries of the European Community.

Results for other countries will be published later. **(3. 2. 4/83)**

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

ISBN 92-825-4899-6 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 272 pages, price BFR 800

The statistical yearbook on employment and unemployment covers in a single volume all statistical aspects of the labour market:

— population;
— working population and employment according to sex, status and sector of activity;

— gainful employment in industry and the services (ISIC and NACE nomenclatures);
— registered unemployment, vacancies and job placements;
— industrial disputes;
— working hours.

A special chapter is devoted to employment in the iron and steel industry.

As far as they are available, the data relate to the years from 1970 to 1983 in the 10 Member States of the European Community; the main data on Spain and Portugal are given in an annex.

The main variables are illustrated by about 15 graphs. **(3. 4. 1/84)**

EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES 1-1984

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

Format A 4, approximately 290 pages, price BFR 860 annual subscription

This publication which is updated every six months contains harmonized data on manual workers' hourly earnings in industry, and non-manual workers' monthly earnings in industry, commerce, banking and insurance. These data are broken down by industrial groups according to NACE, by sex and, for certain countries, by region. In addition, this publication shows, for manual and non-manual workers combined and broken down by industrial group, some data on total hourly costs in industry (results of the three-yearly Community surveys and updated estimates for intermediate years). **(3. 6. 1/84)**

STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS 1978/79 — PRINCIPAL RESULTS

Volume 2 — France

ISBN 92-825-3888-5 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 708 pages, price BFR 1 500

Volume 3 — Luxembourg

ISBN 92-825-3890-7 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 708 pages, price BFR 1 500

Volume 4 — Belgium

ISBN 92-825-3890-7 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 708 pages, price BFR 1 500

Volume 5 — Denmark

ISBN 92-825-4175-4 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 708 pages, price BFR 1 500

Volume 6 — Netherlands

ISBN 92-825-4176-2 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 708 pages, price BFR 1 500

Volume 7 — Federal Republic of Germany

ISBN 92-825-4177-0 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 708 pages, price BFR 1 500

This publication contains 34 tables, published separately for each country, showing the main results of the Community survey on the structure and distribution of earnings in industry, wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance in 1978/79.

Apart from each volume with national data there exists an enlarged edition on microfiches (143 tables). Price on application. **(3. 6. 2/83)**

Theme 4

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES — 1980/81

ISBN 92-825-4697-7 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 279 pages, price BFR 900

The publication contains the main results for 1980 and 1981 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. 2/84)**

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 4-1984

(DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, 266 pages, price BFR 225

Quarterly and annual statistics in physical units of production of: man-made fibres, textiles, clothing, leather and footwear, pulp, paper and board, office machines, data-processing equipment, domestic electrical appliances as well as miscellaneous sectors. **(4. 1. 3/84)**

EC RAW MATERIALS BALANCES SHEETS 1979-82

ISBN 92-825-4542-3 (DE/FR/EN)

Format A 4, 238 pages, price BFR 550

Description of the method and of the system of raw material balances of the SOEC. Application of this system for 21 vital mineral raw materials. Analysis of Community balances (ratios) and comparisons with certain third countries. World reserves, self-sufficiency of the EC and its Member States, the dependency of third countries, foreign trade of raw materials, development and structure of raw materials consumption. **(4. 1. 4/84)**

GAS PRICES 1978-84

ISBN 92-825-4518-0 (EN), ISBN 92-825-4519-9 (FR)
ISBN 92-825-4517-2 (DE), ISBN 92-825-4520-2 (IT)

Format A 4, approximately 180 pages, price BFR 500

This publication is an updating of the annual inquiries on gas prices in the countries of the Community, with a time-series back to 1978. Gas prices are recorded in approximately 30 locations for both domestic and industrial uses, with a breakdown by type of consumers. The text explains definitions, tariff systems and taxation, and gives an analysis of results together with an international comparison. **(4. 2. 9/83)**

IRON AND STEEL YEARBOOK 1984

ISBN 92-825-4550-4 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 182 pages, price BFR 900

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. 1/84)**

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (NACE) — 1970

ISBN 92-825-5073-7 (IT), ISBN 92-825-5074-5 (NL)

Format A 4, approximately 100 pages, price BFR 150

The general industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities (NACE) is an instrument necessary for the collection and presentation of statistical data which are compiled and harmonized within the scope of the Community.

Different statistics of the Community are covered by regulations or directives referring to NACE.

Theme 5

THE RATES OF VALUE-ADDED TAX IN AGRICULTURE 1968-84

ISBN 92-825-4784-1 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, 25 pages, price BFR 100

This publication is a supplement to *Agricultural prices, 1972-83.*

It presents the rates of value-added tax on sales of agricultural products and purchases of the means of agricultural production in the Member States of the Community. **(5. 3. 3/84)**

Theme 6

ANALYSIS OF EC—LATIN AMERICA TRADE: RECENT TRENDS

ISBN 92-825-4698 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, 99 pages, price BFR 250.

This study is an updated version of an analysis published in 1981. It therefore concentrates on recent trends in EC—Latin America trade, paying particular attention to those which have emerged:

— at global and geographical level;
— at the level of large groups of products;
— at the level of the main products.

A detailed statistical annex gives full information on the aspects. **(6. 3. 3/84)**

Theme 9

EUROSTAT NEWS — SPECIAL NUMBER:
RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANALYSIS OF LARGE-SCALE DATA SETS

Proceedings of a seminar held in Luxembourg, 16 to 18 November 1983

(EN, FR)

Format C 5, 323 pages, price BFR 500

The papers reproduced in this volume were first presented at an international seminar 'Recent developments in the analysis of large data sets' held by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) at Luxembourg in November 1983. An important aim of the seminar was to provide for an exchange of ideas between institutions in different countries engaged in developing new methods of data analysis but giving emphasis to different techniques. **(9. 2. 1/84)**

To be published

Theme 1

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY — 1984

ISBN 92-825-4743-4 (DA)
ISBN 92-825-5123-7 (DE)
ISBN 92-825-5124-5 (GR)
ISBN 92-825-5125-3 (EN)
ISBN 92-825-4747-7 (FR)
ISBN 92-825-4748-5 (IT)
ISBN 92-825-4709-3 (NL)

Format A 6, 292 pages, price BFR 250

A selection of the Community's basic statistics and a comparison with a number of other European Countries, plus the USA, Canada, Japan and the USSR.

This selection covers the following subjects:
General statistics,
National accounts, finance and balance of payments,
Industry and services,
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries,
External trade. **(1. 1. 2/84)**

ACP — BASIC STATISTICS — 1984

ISBN 92-825-5138-5 (EN/FR)

Format A 6, approximately 180 pages, price BFR 400

Selection of the most important statistics of the ACP countries, signatories with the Community of the Lomé Convention, and comparison with other developing countries. This selection covers the following areas: population, national accounts, production of industry, mining and agriculture, foreign trade, prices, finance, external aid, standard of living. The part 'Mediterranean countries' will be maintained.

Theme 2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — AGGREGATES 1960-83

ISBN 92-825-4900-3 (EN/FR/NL), ISBN 92-825-4901-1 (DA/DE/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 140 pages, price BFR 500

Results of the principal aggregates of the accounts drawn up according to ESA (European system of integrated economic accounts). Development and comparison between the Community as a whole (EUR 10), the 10 Member States, the two prospective member countries (Spain, Portugal), the United States and Japan. **(2. 1. 1/84)**

COMPARISON IN REAL VALUES OF THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF 15 AFRICAN COUNTRIES — 1980

ISBN 92-825-4984-4 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 230 pages, price BFR 900

The study — for the reference year 1980 — provides purchasing power parities (PPP) between 15 African countries which participated in Phase IV of the international comparison project, namely: Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These PPP's are used instead of the official exchange rates in order to convert nominal values of each country's gross domestic product and its uses into a common unit: purchasing power standard (PPS). The values expressed in PPS are called 'real values'. With these real values it is possible to make a direct comparison between the aggregates of the different countries. In addition indices have been calculated to compare the price levels between the countries that participated in the project. **(2. 1. 4/84)**

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY SECTOR 1970-82

ISBN 92-825-4898-8 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 400 pages, price BFR 1 200

Detailed data for the Community and the Member States on flows of income between institutional sectors (companies, households, government, etc.) and their financial transactions (change in assets and liabilities), compiled in accordance with the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA). **(2. 2. 1/84)**

REGIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY BRANCHES

ISBN 92-825-4778-7 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 160 pages, price BFR 500

Main aggregates of economic accounts for the basic administrative units of the Community. Time series covering 1973—82 for value-added by broad groups of branches (agriculture, industry, services), for population and for employment.

Detailed results for 1981. **(2. 5. 2/84)**

Theme 3

FAMILY BUDGETS — COMPARATIVE TABLES:
FR OF GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, UNITED KINGDOM

ISBN 92-825-4959-3 (DE/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 140 pages, price BFR 200

The present publication contains the first standardized results, derived from national family budget surveys, available for the FR of Germany, France, Italy and United Kingdom. The data are presented according to a series of comparative tables elaborated by Eurostat in collaboration with the member countries of the European Community.

Results for other countries will be published later. **(3. 2. 4/83)**

DEFINITIONS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT

ISBN 92-825-4752-3 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 370 pages, price BFR 600

This publication gives an account of the national definitions and the scope of statistics of registered unemployment for the 10 Community countries in the form of a reference manual, divided into three main sections: general definitions of unemployment, measurement of duration, systems of benefit.

It comprises an enlarged and improved version of the publication on the same subject in 1982.

(3.4.4/84)

Theme 4

ENERGY STATISTICS YEARBOOK — 1983

ISBN 92-825-4908-9 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A 4, approximately 240 pages, price BFR 750

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 tonnes oil equivalent, 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. 1/84)**

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

ISBN 92-825-4846-5 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 350 pages, price BFR 1 200

Statistics on the infrastructure, on the equipment and on the operations of the different modes of transport. Statistics on traffic accidents, on communications (post, telegraph, telex, telephone) and on tourism.

(4. 4. 1/84)

Theme 5

COMMUNITY SURVEY ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 1979-80

VOLUME I: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS (published)

VOLUME II: MAIN RESULTS

ISBN 92-825-4909-7 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 224 pages, price BFR 900

Part 1: Geographical division:

Section A: Community by Member States,
Section B: Member States by regions.

Part 2: Division by size classes of holdings
characteristics in following fields:
(a) Legal personality and management of holding,
(b) Agriculture labour force,
(c) Type of tenure,
(d) Farm machinery and equipment,
(e) Land use,
(f) Livestock.

VOLUME III: MAIN RESULTS BY MEMBER STATES

Combined classification by size classes of selected items.

ISBN 92-825-4910-0 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 300 pages, price BFR 800

(5. 5. 2/84)

Periodicals

► **Monthly bulletins**

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

ISSN 0252-8266 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 108 pages, price BFR 1 250 annual subscription

This publication is produced essentially by an automatic photocomposition process after an extraction from the ICG domain of 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 (DE/EN/FR). **(1. 1. 3/85)**

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 600 annual subscription

This bulletin presents, around the 20th of each month, the situation concerning registered unemployment at the end of the previous month in the Member States of the European Community.

The following data, broken down by sex, is provided:

Number of registered unemployed in total (x 1 000),
Changes in relation to previous month (%),
Unemployment rates (percentage of the civilian working population),
Number of unemployed under 25 years old (x 1 000),
Percentage of unemployed under 25 years old in the total unemployed (%),
Number of foreign unemployed (x 1 000),
Percentage of foreign unemployed in the total unemployed (%),
Job vacancies (x 1 000),
Number of registrations as unemployed during the month (x 1 000),
Brief commentary,
Graph representing seasonally adjusted Community data. **(3. 4. 3/85)**

INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS (THEME 4)

ISSN 0254-0231 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 60 pages, price BFR 1 200 annual subscription

Publication of the indicators forwarded by the Member States pursuant to Council Directive No 72/211, in particular: indices of industrial production, turnover, orders received, number of employees, gross wages and salaries by branch of industry and for industry as a whole, and indices of the value of imports and exports for the same branches. A short special chapter is devoted to the short-term indicators for the building and civil engineering sector, as laid down in Council Directive No 78/166. A supplementary chapter has been introduced, containing indices of producer prices of industrial products. Certain issues may include, in the form of an annex of supplementary chapter, statistics which are not published regularly. Supplements on methodology and/or containing retrospective series complete the ordinary publication.
(4. 1. 7/85)

RETAIL TRADE — SALES INDICES (THEME 4)

ISSN 0256-2715 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 8 pages, price BFR 400 annual subscription

This monthly publication gives volume indices (quantities) for retail trade sales in the European Community countries, the United States of America and Japan.
These cyclical indices are intended to provide a short-term indication of trends in the consumption of households and the activity of commercial enterprises. **(4. 1. 9/85)**

COAL — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

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

Format A 4, approximately 24 pages, price BFR 700 annual subscription

Monthly update of the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the coal industry. Depending on availability, supplementary tables and commentary will cover the most important developments in this sector. **(4. 2. 5/85)**

ELECTRICAL ENERGY — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-3561, approximately 16 pages, price BFR 700 annual subscription

Monthly update of the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the electrical economy in general and fuel consumption in power stations in particular. Depending on availability, supplementary tables and commentary will cover the most important developments in this sector.
(4. 2. 6/85)

HYDROCARBONS — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)

ISSN 0378-3731 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 32 pages, price BFR 1 100 annual subscription

Monthly update of the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term movements in the petroleum and gas industries. Depending on availability, supplementary tables and commentary will cover the most important developments in this sector. **(4. 2. 7/85)**

MONTHLY BULLETIN — IRON AND STEEL (THEME 4)

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

Format A 4, approximately 17 pages, price BFR 1 000 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. **(4. 3. 3/85)**

MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE BULLETIN (THEME 6)

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

Format A 4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 2 900 annual subscription

General summary of foreign trade of the European Community by country and by product. Trends in EC trade by country and by product. Trade of the main non-EC countries. Indices. **(6. 2. 7/85)**

► **Quarterly bulletins**

MONEY AND FINANCE (THEME 2)

ISSN 0255-6510 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 80 pages, price BFR 1 200 annual subscription

This publication consists of two parts: one containing a number of structural financial indicators, covering the period 1974 to 1984 and a second part in which annual, quarterly and monthly time-series data will be provided.

The structural indicators will refer to the evolution of certain financial aggregates in relation to the GDP, the consolidated balance sheets of credit institutions, the money supply, the public finance, the exchange rates and the foreign reserves.

As regards the time-series, they contain data for the short-term economic analysis and covers the following subjects: money supply, capital markets, public finance, interest rates, exchange rates and official reserves. Moreover, a chapter of the bulletin will provide statistics related to the European Monetary System.

(2. 4. 1/85)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — QUARTERLY DATA (THEME 2)

ISSN 0251-1800 (EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 90 pages, price BFR 800 annual subscription

This publication provides the latest available quarterly and annual data on the global balance 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. **(2. 6. 2/85)**

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (THEME 2)

(EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 40 pages, price BFR 500 annual subscription

From 1985 Eurostat will publish a quarterly bulletin showing the evolution of the consumer price indices for the 8 main groups of consumption as well as for the 20 sub-groups on the base 1980 = 100.

The first issue of this bulletin will appear about mid-March 1985 and will contain monthly figures for 1981 to 1984 for the EC countries, Spain, Portugal and the United States. **(2. 7. 1/85)**

QUARTERLY IRON AND STEEL BULLETIN (THEME 4)

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

Format A 4, approximately 100 pages, price BFR 2 200 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. **(4. 3. 2/85)**

ANIMAL PRODUCTION (THEME 5)

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

Format A 4 approximately 130 pages, price BFR 1 700 annual subscription

Monthly statistics on:

1. Meat: slaughterings, external trade and gross indigenous production expressed in number of heads and tonnes;
2. Eggs and poultry: eggs placed in incubation, chicks hatched, external trade in chicks and chicks placed;
3. Milk and dairy products: cows' milk collected, production of dairy products;

as well as results of surveys, supply balance sheets forecasts, etc. **(5. 2. 1/85)**

CROP PRODUCTION (THEME 5)

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

Format A 4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 1 200 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. **(5. 1. 3/85)**

AGRICULTURAL PRICES (THEME 5)

(on microfiche) (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Price for the complete series BFR 1 200

The microfiche for agricultural prices contain for the 10 Community Member States the monthly and annual 'selling prices of crop products', 'selling prices of animal products' and 'purchase prices of the means of agricultural production'. The series have been extracted from those stored in the Cronos data bank (PACO domain). Monthly prices cover the past two years; where no monthly series exist, annual prices are shown for 1973 to 1984 inclusive. The prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU.

The selling prices of crop and animal products comprise prices for the major products at the agricultural producer level, and also the prices of a number of processed products of the food industry. The purchase prices of the means, of agricultural production relate to the prices paid by farmers for the purchase of feedingstuffs, fertilizers, fuels, seeds and plant protection products. **(5. 3. 3/85)**

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(THEME 6)

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— all statistical systems together
— no threshold
— quarterly (January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December). **(6. 2. 3/85)**

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(6. 2. 4/85)

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(6. 2. 5/85)

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— all statistical systems together
— no threshold
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(6. 2. 6/85)

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(6. 2. 7/85)

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(6. 2. 8/85)

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