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- provides an aggregated, clear and comprehensive summary of industry in the European Community;
- endeavours to illustrate the position of industry as part of the European economy and regions;
- provides comparisons with the industry of the United States and Japan;
- gives a general picture of industry in Spain and Portugal;
- gives access to specialized and detailed series by references to various publications and data banks;
- may be used above all to provide global and rapid information about industry in the Community.

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How I see the future of Eurostat

an interview with Mr Alois Pfeiffer, Member of the Commission¹



Mr Pfeiffer, your responsibilities as a Commissioner include Eurostat. How do you view this task?

My political and trade-union responsibilities over the years have convinced me of the importance of statistical information. When the Commission asked me to take responsibility for the Statistical Office, I decided that I would devote a great part of my time to it.

Eurostat has been in existence for more than 30 years. How do you think it has fulfilled its role?

I believe that Eurostat has been very efficient in doing what the Community has asked of it:

- (i) the Commission departments obtain from Eurostat the quantitative information they need for the introduction and management of a whole series of Community policies;
- (ii) there has been enormous progress in harmonizing the statistics of the Member States;

- (iii) and, finally, technical advances — particularly in computing — have enabled Eurostat both to greatly increase its productivity and to reach a much wider public. Eurostat data bases are available throughout the world to anyone who wants them, and Eurostat publications are a vital instrument not only to specialists but to every private individual, both inside and outside the Community.

That is why I believe that Eurostat has been a success. Which is not to say that more cannot be done: times are changing very quickly, and we must meet today's challenges and those of tomorrow. We need to develop the statistical back-up for the Community's new policies and initiatives. Just think, for example, of our needs in the realm of new technology and the information required for the development of our trade relations with non-member countries.

How do you see the future for Eurostat, Mr Pfeiffer? What do you see as the guidelines for the next few years?

I believe there are *four* main themes:

1. Integrating the Statistical Office with the Commission's other activities;
2. Progress towards truly European statistics;
3. Integrating European statistics into a world system;
4. Dissemination and promotion of Eurostat's statistical products.

¹ Born 25 September 1924, at Bauerbach in Germany, Mr Alois Pfeiffer has been involved since 1946 in trade-union and political activities, at regional, and national level. In 1969, his activities extended into the international field, and he became a Member of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Community. In 1982 he became Vice-President of that Committee. Since January 1985, he has been Member of the Commission of the European Communities and he is responsible for economic affairs, social affairs, and for the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Why do you attach so much importance to integration?

I am convinced that more should be done to integrate the working of the Office with the general activities of the Commission. Eurostat cannot play its vital role of providing statistical back-up for Community policies unless it is closely associated with the work of the directorates-general of the Commission that are responsible for planning and managing those policies. After all, it is the Commission that puts forward proposals, and it is through the inter-institutional dialogue between the Commission, the Council of Ministers of the Member States and the European Parliament that Community policies are worked out. Quite clearly, development in any area of Community activity involves a measure of quantitative analysis, to which Eurostat must contribute. The Commission's departments are Eurostat's main users, so it is they who have most contact with the various users in the Member States. Hence the need for Eurostat to be involved in their activities.

How do you visualize this integration in practice?

At an operational level, Eurostat must work in close cooperation with the Commission's other departments, be it in working groups, in joint studies or in some cases on the basis of specific instructions from the Commission. Eurostat must therefore be more aware of its users' real needs, which means it must be fully informed of every new initiative that is being prepared. It must analyse the statistical dimension of all these initiatives, formulate the various problems and suggest appropriate solutions.

At a more political level, it is of course incumbent upon me, as Commissioner responsible for Eurostat, to indicate to the Commission the ways in which Eurostat's activities need to be developed in order to

meet the requirements of Community policies. I also have to ensure that the Commission is fully aware of the statistical aspect of every decision that it takes.

How about progress towards a Community statistical system?

Eurostat must work towards the gradual further integration of national statistics into Community statistics. This has already been achieved in cases such as foreign trade and agriculture where Community policy is well-advanced. But such work must closely follow, and ought perhaps even in certain cases to precede, the process of integration of our Community. The result will be the rationalization of work in the Member States, and more up-to-date, and hence better used, Community statistics.

And I believe that this Commission must use all the persuasive powers conferred on it by the Treaties to encourage the Member States to meet their obligations as regards statistics.

Why broaden the scope of Eurostat to a worldwide scale?

One of the essential tasks of Eurostat ever since its creation has been to develop statistical norms — nomenclatures, concepts, definitions and so on — to harmonize existing statistics and to establish Community surveys.

Eurostat must also continue to play its active role in establishing and revising world norms in the same areas, to ensure that due account is taken of the European dimension in a broader context.

The fact is that in those cases in which the Ten have worked together to influence the international statistical system, we have been successful: the harmonized system for the classification of goods, and the harmonized

nomenclatures of activities and products, are cases in point. The advantages derived from these activities are enormous; they place the Community in a world context for the comparison of its data with those of its main trading partners, and they rationalize the work of the national statistical institutes, which no longer have to meet several different sets of international norms.

Should Eurostat's work be more widely known? How can that be done?

Of course it should! Promotion activities must consist of a range of coordinated general and specific activities aimed at making potential users aware of Eurostat and above all of its products. We have to show that those products are not merely figures, but analyses which are of value to those concerned with economic and social policy. Promotion of this kind will be facilitated by improvements in the integration of the different media used for the dissemination of

Eurostat products — publications and data bases — by simpler presentation in a more appropriately structured form that is rendered more user-friendly by the use of graphics and commentaries.

Mr Pfeiffer, how can Eurostat mobilize the resources to achieve the objectives you have defined?

It is no secret that the Commission's resources are fairly tight at present.

For the short term, rationalizing existing resources within the Office, and greater use of new information-processing technology should allow the Office some additional room for action.

Furthermore, whenever the Commission embarks on new policy initiatives, part of the resources earmarked for these new activities will obviously have to be devoted to the collection, processing and analysis of the data needed to back them up.

The European elections and the regions



Europe is a multicoloured political patchwork, and it is no small task to get it into focus. The many different regions, each with its own particular interests and concerns, combined in a national framework, form a variegated pattern which can confuse the eye. Every five years, however, it is possible to draw back and see the design as a whole at one moment in time. It is for this reason that Eurostat makes a regional analysis of the results of the Euro-elections and has devoted this edition of *Eurostat News* to the 1984 results.

Elements of analysis

The data have been presented in a harmonized and consistent fashion by using two elements, one regional and one political, described below:

The *regions* used are those of the 'Nomenclature of statistical territorial units' (NUTS) mainly at level II. This covers 118 basic administrative units, which can be seen on the map which forms the centre page of this booklet. Although the geographical areas and populations covered by these regions differ from country to country, (for example, for the United Kingdom a definitive level II has not yet been decided, and the level I used results in less detail than for other countries), they have been chosen so that a comparison can be made with other existing socio-economic stat-

istics. Some of these are given in this booklet. Maps 1 and 2 give the disparities of GDP by inhabitant (in purchasing power parities) and the unemployment rate respectively, as near as possible to the date of the European elections. These indicators were chosen as being those that would best show the social and economic background against which the election was held.

The *political* element is provided by the groups into which the European Parliament is organized. Although within each group there are variations of political emphasis, this rather arbitrary division represents a choice that has been made by the parties and Members of the Parliament and is the only possible common denominator.

Political groups

The European Parliament has chosen to designate its groups by certain letters and these have been used in the Eurostat analysis. They are given by decreasing order of strength in Parliament, as follows:

- S: Socialist Group
- PPE: Group of the European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group)
- ED: European Democratic Group
- COM: Communist and Allies Group
- L: Liberal and Democratic Group
- RDE: Group of the European Democratic Alliance
- ARC: Rainbow Group — Federation of the Green-Alternative European Link, Agalev-Ecolo, the Danish People's Movement against Membership of the European Community, and the European Free Alliance
- DR: Group of the European Right
- NI: Non-attached.

Table 1 shows the distribution of seats by group and country, with the percentage of votes gained.

Table 1
Distribution of seats with percentage of vote (in %)

Groups		S	PPE	ED	COM	L	RDE	ARC	DR	NI/ Others	Total seats	of which: women
Eur 10	% vote Seats	26.3 129	27.5 110	5.1 50	13.6 42	9.2 31	4.2 29	4.6 20	4.6 16	4.9 7	434	77
BR Deutschland	% vote Seats	37.4 33	46.0 41	— —	— —	4.8 0	— —	8.5 7	— —	3.4 0	81	16
France	% vote Seats	20.8 20	9.4 9	— —	11.2 10	12.5 12	20.9 20	6.7 0	11.1 10	7.4 0	81	17
Italia	% vote Seats	14.7 12	33.6 27	— —	33.3 26	6.1 5	— —	0.5 3	7.9 5	3.9 3	81	8
Nederland	% vote Seats	33.7 9	30.0 8	— —	— —	18.9 5	— —	6.9 2	— —	10.5 1	25	8
Belgique/België	% vote Seats	30.5 7	27.3 6	— —	1.5 —	18.1 5	— —	16.7 4	— —	5.9 2	24	3
Luxembourg	% vote Seats	29.9 2	34.9 3	— —	4.1 0	22.1 1	— —	6.1 0	— —	2.9 0	6	3
United Kingdom	% vote Seats	35.8 33	— —	39.8 46	— —	18.5 0	1.6 1	0.6 0	— —	3.6 1	81	12
Ireland	% vote Seats	8.9 0	32.2 6	— —	— —	4.9 1	39.2 8	0.5 0	— —	14.4 0	15	2
Danmark	% vote Seats	19.4 3	6.6 1	20.8 4	9.2 2	12.5 2	3.5 0	20.8 4	— —	7.2 0	16	6
Ελλάδα	% vote Seats	41.6 10	38.0 9	— —	15.2 4	— —	— —	— —	2.3 1	3.0 0	24	2

The basic table from which the analysis was drawn appears as an annex to this text. It gives the number of those entitled to vote, the percentage turnout and the breakdown of votes by political group.

Maps showing the relative strengths in the regions of the different political groups are also given. The scales used for the maps differ to match the very differing strengths of the groups, which may not be on a continuum from one country to another. They are accompanied by an analysis per group.

Methodological notes

In drawing up the basic table, certain methodological problems cropped up which should be mentioned. In solving these problems account was taken of the particular situation of each country (in particular the electoral system) so that as close a picture as possible of the voting intentions of the electorate could be taken into account. Thus the percentages for the ARC group include votes for ecological parties, even if they did not necessarily succeed in obtaining seats.

Of the deputies elected in Belgium, two of the deputies elected on the Socialist list decided to enter the NI group. It was however considered that, given the electoral system in Belgium, the votes expressed were not necessarily for the deputies themselves but for the party on whose list they appeared.

In France the national opposition groups formed a single list for the elections, and then separated into three different European parliamentary groups. The 'Opposition list' obtained 43% of the votes and over half of the French seats, and could not be treated as 'Others'. Thus of the 41 elected members, 20 joined the RDE, 12 the L group and 9 the PPE. Their votes were allocated according to these proportions (48.8%, 29.3% and 21.9% respectively). This arbitrary division has led to a lack of precision in the delimitation of the regional strengths of the tendencies combined in the 'Opposition list', which is unfortunate but unavoidable.

In the UK, 18.5% of the total votes cast were for the Liberal/Social Democratic Party Alliance. Before the elections the Liberals had said that, if elected, they would enter the L group. The SDP, however, had made no particular commitment, but agreed that, for the purposes of this analysis, their votes could be put together with the Liberals under the L group.

Berlin is not represented in the basic table or on the maps per group as the three members representing that city in the Parliament were nominated by the Berlin Senate and not elected. Two of them are Christian Democrats and joined the PPE group, while the other one is in the S group.

Greenland had one deputy in the European Parliament, but on its withdrawal from the EEC, has passed its seat to the Danish Socialistisk Folkeparti (COM group). Their votes were not however, taken into account in the preparation of these figures, nor were votes cast in the French overseas territories.

Overseas Greeks and Italians could vote in the elections, but it was not possible to apportion them per region. They are naturally taken into account in the national figures.

Eurostat feels this booklet will be of general interest, not only to show the makeup of the European Parliament itself, but to show both the cohesive and potentially divisive political trends in Europe, and the geographical locations of their strengths and weaknesses.

Electoral systems

It had been hoped that for the 1984 European elections a uniform electoral system could be used. Unfortunately it was not possible to reach an agreement in time. Some countries adopted a new system especially for the European elections, but some maintained the system used for elections to the national parliament. To help the reader understand the results, a brief explanation per country is given below.

Federal Republic of Germany:

Proportional representation. Each Party established a national list of candidates. It was possible to give a vote for a particular candidate, which might affect the final order of the party list. Only parties with 5% or more of the vote were taken into consideration when allocating seats.

France:

Proportional representation. A national list of candidates per party was established. Votes could not be given to individuals, but only to parties. A party had to receive 5% or more of the vote in order to be allocated seats.

Italy:

Five constituencies were established. Within these constituencies there was proportional representation per party. It was permitted to vote for individuals.

Netherlands:

Voting in 18 constituencies for individuals named on party lists. The votes were totalled nationally and seats given by proportional representation to the parties, who then allocated them to those on their lists who had obtained most votes. A party had to obtain 4% of the votes to obtain a seat.

Belgium:

Three constituencies, Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels and two electoral colleges, French- and Flemish-speaking. Proportional representation on party lists. No voting for individuals. Compulsory voting.

Luxembourg:

Proportional representation at national level. Voting permitted for individuals. Compulsory voting.

United Kingdom:

Majority vote in Great Britain, with one member for each constituency (66 in England, 8 in Scotland and 4 in Wales). Proportional voting (single transferable vote) for the 3 Northern Irish seats.

Ireland:

Proportional representation (single transferable vote) in each of four constituencies.

Denmark:

Proportional representation at national level. Voting permitted for individuals.

Greece:

Proportional representation at national level. No voting for individuals. Compulsory voting.

Rank \ EP-Group	S	PPE	ED	COM	L	RDE	ARC	DR	Others
1st	42	45	6	9	1	11	1	1	1
2nd	47	33	7	13	5	11	1	0	0
3rd	25	3	1	13	33	2	36	2	2
4th	3	3	0	7	47	0	14	18	22
5th	0	9	0	6	15	0	13	15	53
6th	0	8	0	11	4	0	5	8	20
7th	0	5	0	2	2	0	24	6	6
8th	0	0	0	3	0	3	11	1	7

Comparative strength of the European parliamentary groups in the regions of the Community

For its analysis of the 1984 elections to the European Parliament Eurostat decided to give a visual interpretation of the European political scene principally by way of maps. This gives a very clear picture of the geographical distribution of the parties making up the individual groups, but cannot be used for the political scene as a whole. The matrix given on page 9 fulfills this purpose.

This matrix is broken down by European Parliamentary group and by the ranking it obtained in each region. Only one group (the S group) was represented in all the regions of the Community, and in no region were all the groups represented.

The S group was most strongly represented in second place, but due to its concentration in the four first rankings, it was finally the strongest party in the Parliament. The PPE group was the strongest party in 45 regions as opposed to the S group's 42, but its strength varied from first to seventh place.

The ED group is represented in only two countries, the United Kingdom and Denmark, and it was more often in second place than first. The RDE group was another which was very localized, only represented in France, Ireland and Denmark. There was a wide gap between the 11 regions each in first and second place and the three in eighth place.

The strength of the COM group was very varied, but it was most often in second or third place. The L group was in first place in only one region, and was most often found in fourth place.

The ARC group took one first place and one second, but was most frequently in third place. It was also frequently in seventh place. In the regions in which the DR group was represented, it was most often in fourth or fifth place, but it too had very varied strength.

Under the 'Others' column come the small parties, and the votes given to the seven members of the NI or non-attached group. This accounts for one region being in first place, as it represents a Member who was elected from Northern Ireland. Apart from that, and two regions in third place, the small parties were mostly in fifth place.

ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL MAPS

Turnout (Map 3)

Contrary to appearances, the 92.1% voting rate for Belgium in the European election does not express an overwhelming interest by Belgians, in European affairs; as voting in Belgium is compulsory. In fact, Brussels, the 'capital of Europe' itself, had the lowest voting rate in Belgium, with only 86.8%, as opposed to Limburg, whose 95.5% rate was the highest in Europe.

The map on the participation rate must be seen with this in mind, and the fact that three other countries (Italy, Luxembourg and Greece) also have compulsory voting. Greece does have some exceptions to the overall rate, for if an elector is over 65 years old or lives more than 200 km from the nearest voting station he or she is not obliged to vote. This goes some way to explain the different pattern in Greece than in Belgium, for it is obvious that in the eastern islands (69.1% voting rate) travel is difficult. Thessaly, on the other hand, has the second highest rate in Europe, with 94.1%. In Italy, too, regional variations appear, Calabria, Campania and Sicily showing the least interest.

The voting rate in the other six Member States could be taken to reflect the level of interest in European affairs and the European Parliament. If the four countries mentioned above are excluded, Saarland tops the list, with 78.4%. A strong interest is also shown in the neighbouring regions of Trier, Koblenz and

Rheinessen-Pfalz. The north of Germany voted more strongly than the south, where only two regions (Karlsruhe und Unterfranken) had more than a 50% turnout, and in Niederbayern it was only 38.6%. Compared with the 1979 elections, the vote overall was down by about 8–9%, apart from the southern Rhine and Saarland areas (2–3% down) and Bavaria where there was nearer 12% loss of interest.

France showed an overall decrease of interest between 1979–84 of about 5% (7% in Nord-Pas-de-Calais though the turnout in this region remained one of the highest in France). Two regions however showed an increase in voting turnout — Corsica at 50.9% increased from 46.7% in 1979, while Midi-Pyrénées rose over 6% from 64.2% to 70.6%, the highest turnout in France in 1984.

The voting pattern in France was fairly regular in the 55–65% range, as was the case in the Netherlands. There the turnout ranged between 45–60%, the most interest being shown in the northern regions. Regional voting rates are not available for 1979 but the Netherlands as a whole dropped from an average of 58.2% in 1979 to 50.9% in 1984.

In Denmark, against the European trend, more people actually went to the polls in 1984 than in 1979. This was probably due to the movement against the common market, not because they obtained many more votes (their percentage of the national vote remained the same and actually went down in the Copenhagen region) but because they stimulated an interest in and discussion on the future of Denmark in the EEC.

Interest in Ireland fell drastically from a 63.6% turnout in 1979 to 47.6% in 1984. In the UK, it remained at a very low level, 32.5%, in spite of the lifting of the boycott operated by the Labour Party in 1979. There were of course regional differences, ranging from 28.8% in the West Midlands (the lowest in the Community), to 45.7% in the north of England, and a startling 63.5% in Northern

Ireland, where the political situation is quite different from that of the rest of the United Kingdom.

Socialist Group (S) (Map 4)

The national parties corresponding to this group are as follows:

FR of Germany:

Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands

France:

Parti socialiste

Italy:

Partito socialista italiano; Partito socialista democratico italiano

Netherlands:

Partij van de Arbeid

Belgium:

Parti socialiste; Socialistische Partij

Luxembourg:

LSAP — d'Sozialisten

United Kingdom:

Labour Party; Social Democratic and Labour Party (Northern Ireland)

Ireland:

Labour Party

Denmark:

Socialdemokratiet

Greece:

Panellinio Socialistiko Kinima (Pasok).

Of these parties, only the Irish Labour Party has no seats in the Parliament.

This group is the only one in the Parliament which has support in all the 10 Member States. In two regions it obtained over 50% of the votes (North, UK — 62.9% and Crete — 56.9%). In over half of the UK regions the Labour Party obtained over 40% of the vote, and nowhere in Greece did Pasok fall below 35% (Thrace 35.4%).

At the opposite end of the scale three regions are below 10%, Valle d'Aosta (Italy) 7.4%, Ireland (8.9%) and Trentino-Alto Adige (9.2%). In Italy as a whole the Socialist

parties are not strong, the Left being represented by the Communists. The support for the Irish Labour Party nearly halved in 1984 compared to the 14.5% obtained in 1979.

Apart from the UK and Greece, the Socialists are also very strong in Germany, where there are equally two dominant parties in the political field, the other one representing a conservative or Christian-Democratic tendency.

In the UK and Germany, the Socialists are strongest in the northern areas of these countries. These are the old industrial bases, where there is now increasing unemployment. The Socialist vote is strong in the north of the Netherlands, and while in Germany the Socialist vote was slightly less overall in 1984 than in 1979, in the Dutch regions of Groningen, Friesland and Drenthe, the percentage vote rose by about 5%. In the other Dutch regions (except Zeeland) there was also an upward trend, but a lesser one.

In two countries the low strength of the S group seems somewhat surprising (France and Denmark). France has after all a Socialist president and government of the left, and the Social Democrats in Denmark were for years the largest single party and dominated the government. However, it must be remembered that in France the national electoral system is different from that used for the European elections, and the trading of votes in the second round when the first did not produce a candidate with more than 50% of the votes, strengthens an initial weakness. In Denmark coalition governments are the rule; there are many shades of Socialist, and those who have been elected from other parties have not chosen the S group. In both France and Denmark the percentage vote for the Socialists has dropped by about 2.5% from 1979.

In Belgium and Luxembourg Socialist strength has increased by about 7%. In two regions in Belgium, Hainaut and Liège, the vote was over 40% of the total, and even in Belgium's least Socialist province, Luxem-

bourg (15.4% in 1979) they obtained, with 26.3%, over one quarter of the votes.

The European-wide spread of support for the political parties making up the S group makes it the most homogeneous in the European Parliament, and means that even the palest colouration on the map represents over 10% (apart from the three regions mentioned above).

Group of the European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group) (PPE) (Map 5)

The national parties corresponding to this group are:

FR of Germany:

Christlich Demokratische Union
Deutschlands; Christlich-Soziale Union
in Bavaria

France:

Union démocratique française; Centre
des démocrates sociaux

Italy:

Democrazia cristiana; Südtiroler Volkspartei

Netherlands:

Christen Democratisch Appel

Belgium:

Christelijke Volkspartei; Parti social
chrétien

Luxembourg:

Chrëschtlech-Sozial Vollekspartei

Ireland:

Fine Gael

Denmark:

Centrum-Demokraterne

Greece:

Nea Dimokratia.

This group covers all Member States except the United Kingdom. As its subtitle shows, its uniting force is mainly Catholic christianity. The exceptions to this rule are the French, Greek and particularly the Danish parties in the group. The Danish Centrum-Demokrater party has its origins in a split from the Social

Democrats and its one member in the PPE group owes his election to 6.6% of the Danish national vote.

This group has a wider range of support than the S group in that the highest percentage vote obtained was 65.1% (Niederbayern, FR of Germany and the lowest 6.1% (Hovedstadsregionen, Denmark). Ten regions, all in Germany except for one Italian region, Trentino-Alto Adige, obtained more than 50% of the vote. Bavaria is the stronghold of European Christian-Democrat strength. The lowest German CDU vote was 31% (Bremen).

Although one Italian region Trentino-Alto Adige had the second highest percentage vote for the PPE with 63.4%, the next highest non-German region was Thrace (Greece) with 47.8%. In Germany, Greece and Italy, Christian Democrats are one of two dominant parties. The CDU support in the European elections was lower in 1984 than in 1979 by about 3%, the same decrease as for the Italian Christian Democrats. In Greece, however, the Nea Dimokratia increased their 1981 vote by about 8% to 38%.

In the European Parliament the PPE group includes two Italian parties, the Democrazia cristiana — a national party — and the Südtiroler Volkspartei, which is a linguistic germanophone party, represented exclusively in the four north-eastern provinces. It is particularly strong in Trentino-Alto Adige, where it obtained 34.8% of the region's votes, as compared with the DC's 28.6%. Strictly speaking, therefore, the DC was strongest in Molise (49.3%) in southern Italy. Regional linguistic feelings were equally represented in the region with the lowest DC vote, Valle d'Aosta (21%) where the Unione Valdostane, a moderate francophone party, obtained almost a quarter of the votes. Throughout Italy the percentage vote for the Christian Democrats was spread more or less evenly between these two extremes.

In Greece, Nea Dimokratia support varies from 47.8% in Thrace to 25.3% in Crete. The

eastern Aegean Islands (ND 32.9%) and Crete are Pasok strongholds, but in the rest of the country Nea Dimokratia obtained between 35 and 44% of the vote.

Noord-Brabant (41.7%) and Limburg (41.4%) are the centre of the Netherlands' Christian Democrats, but all over the country the vote was within a 20% range. They dropped nearly 6% in 1984 compared with the 1979 election, and in some provinces even more (Limburg dropped from 48.7% to 41.4%).

In the neighbouring country of Belgium the Christian Democrats' share of the vote fell by over 10% between 1979 and 1984 to 27.3%. In fact, the 1979 stronghold of Limburg (52.1%) dropped in 1984 to 33.7%, a loss of over 18%. The region with the highest vote in 1984 was West-Vlaanderen (34.5%) but even there there was a drop from 48.6% in 1979. The lowest vote in both years was in Hainaut, (1984 — 19.6%) but with a decrease of less than 2% between the two elections.

The PPE group in France appears from the map to be represented at a uniformly low level. This is in part due to the French opposition parties' combined list, which caused the methodological problems mentioned in the introduction. There was a difference of approximately 3% between Pays-de-la-Loire and Languedoc-Roussillon, but as the PPE group has only nine French Members, their part in the French election picture is not strong. No comparison is possible with 1979 as the former Christian-Democrat group had no French Members.

The Fine Gael party in Ireland maintained its level of support, dropping less than one percentage point from 33.1% in 1979 to 32.2% in 1984. Their greatest support was in Leinster, the area to the west and south of Dublin, and the least in Munster, in the south and west of the country.

The PPE-Christian Democrats is the second largest group in the European Parliament. In spite of the slightly larger share of the Euro-

pean vote (27.5% PPE to 26.3% S), the less concentrated nature of its support has resulted in 110 seats.

European Democratic Group (ED)

(Map 6)

The national parties corresponding to this group are as follows:

United Kingdom:

Conservative and Unionist Party; Official Unionist Party (Northern Ireland)

Denmark:

Det Konservative Folkeparti.

All but four of the members of this group are British. The other four are Danish.

In the previous Parliament the ED group was known as the Conservative Group, and therefore, like the S and PPE groups, comparisons should be possible to see evolutions in the vote between elections in the United Kingdom and Denmark.

The percentage vote for the Danish conservatives has increased overall only by 6 decimal points. It has however reached 27.6% in the Copenhagen region (an increase of 5.4%) though it has lost almost 3% west of the Storebælt.

The British Conservative Party share of the vote has dropped between elections from 48% to 39.8%. Although in the 1979 elections the Labour Party operated a partial boycott, and this may well bias a comparison between the two parties' results, in 1984 the Liberal Party was joined by the Social Democratic Party for the first time in the European elections. There was a corresponding rise in the proportion of the overall vote given to this Alliance.

The two tendencies can be seen in two regions: in the north of England the Conservative vote dropped 22.1% to the benefit of the Labour Party which rose from 42.8% to 62.9%, and in the south-east the Conserva-

tives dropped 12.6% to the benefit of the Alliance, whose votes rose by exactly that percentage. Elsewhere the Conservatives' vote decreased by between 7 and 11%, East Anglia remaining their stronghold, and the only region where they had over 50% of the vote.

With 50 seats, the ED group is the third strongest in the European Parliament, though half the size of the PPE and with only 5.1% of votes in the Community of Ten.

Communist and Allies Group (COM)

(Map 7)

The national parties corresponding to this group are as follows:

France:

Parti communiste français

Italy:

Partito comunista italiano; Indipendenti di sinistra

Belgium:

Parti communiste belge; Kommunistische Partij van België

Luxembourg:

Kommunistesch Partei vu Lëtzebuerg

Denmark:

Socialistisk Folkeparti

Greece:

Kommounistiko Komma Hellados; Kommounistiko Komma Hellados — essoterikou.

This group has 42 members from four countries, France, Italy, Denmark and Greece. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Ireland, the Communists and allies did not present candidates. In Belgium and Luxembourg the vote was not high enough to secure seats. Nowhere in the Community did a national Communist Party obtain 50% or more of the votes, but in Italy it came very near.

In Emilia-Romagna the Communists obtained 49.5%, and in Toscana 49.3%. In Italy the

Communists are one of the two dominant parties, and this is reflected in the votes obtained. Apart from Trentino Alto-Adige (11.7%); which is a special region due to linguistic and separatist feelings, the lowest vote was in Veneto, where the party obtained 23%. Between 1979 and 1984 the Communists increased their vote throughout Italy, except in Sardinia. This increase varied between 2 and 5%, being particularly strong in Toscana, Umbria and Marche and with a 6% increase in Lazio.

The Communist vote in France was very varied, from a 20.8% high in Limousin to 2.5% of the vote in Alsace. The vote (11.2%) was almost halved in 1984 in comparison with 1979 (20.5%). In nearly all regions, with the exception of Corsica, where the drop from 20% to 15% was only 5%, the vote was either halved or was in the order of 8 to 12%.

The Greeks have two Communist parties, the larger one being pro-Soviet, and the 'essoterikou' or 'interior' party being Euro-communists on the lines of the Italian Communist party. Both these parties suffered a slight loss (about 1 and 2% respectively) between 1981 and 1984. The Aegean islands and Thessaly cast the most votes for the Communists (over 18%) and in Thrace they were weakest with 7.2%.

On the departure of Greenland from the European Community, the seat formerly occupied by the Siunut member (S group) was taken over by the Socialistisk Folkeparti, giving the Danes two members in the COM group. This party doubled its vote from 4.7% in 1979 to 1984's 9.2%. It is almost twice as strong in the Copenhagen region (12.2%) than in the rest of the country (7.5%). Historically, this party split after 1956 from the Moscow-oriented Danish Communist Party, which did not offer candidates in the European election.

In the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and Belgium the Communist parties did not attain 5% of the vote and gained no seats.

Liberal and Democratic Group (L) (Map 8)

The national parties corresponding to this group are:

FR of Germany:

Freie Demokratische Partei

France:

Parti républicain; Union démocratique française; Union pour la France en Europe

Italy:

Partito liberale italiano; Partito repubblicano italiano

Netherlands:

Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie

Belgium:

Parti réformateur libéral; Partij voor vrijheid en vooruitgang

Luxembourg:

Demokratesch Partei

United Kingdom:

Alliance (Liberal Party; Social Democratic Party)

Ireland:

Independent

Denmark:

Venstre

Greece has no party under the heading of the L group, and Germany and the United Kingdom have no members in this European parliamentary group. In Germany the FDP did not manage to pass the 5% barrier, and the majority electoral system in Great Britain meant that even with 18.5% of the British vote, the Alliance could win no seats.

As it happens, the two regions in the Community with the highest L vote were in Great Britain — south-east (28%) and south-west (27.2%), and only after them comes the Belgian province of Luxembourg with 27.1%. The L group vote in the Netherlands (18.9%), the UK (18.5%) and Belgium (18.1%) was very similar, but proportional electoral systems in the Netherlands and Belgium gave the liberal parties in these two countries five seats

each. A similar system would have given the British Alliance about 22 seats.

Support in the Netherlands for the VVD was highest in Utrecht with 23.8%. Utrecht is a region where support for the three major parties was within 5% of each other, and no party dominated. The lowest L group support in this country was in Limburg, (13.5%) where the Socialists and Christian Democrats dominate the political scene. Support for the VVD has risen by 2.8% since the 1979 elections (by 3.9% in Utrecht and 3% in Limburg).

As mentioned above, in Belgium the Luxembourg region obtained the highest vote for the L group with 27.1%, followed by Brabant, where with 25.5% the L group was the strongest in the region. The lowest support for the Liberal parties was in Limburg (10.2%). In Belgium the L group has also increased its support since the 1979 elections, by 2.5% overall, particularly in Brabant (almost 6% increase), though in the two Flanders regions the L vote dropped by about 2%.

In the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, a 22.1% vote for the DP has given it one of Luxembourg's six seats. Here the vote dropped by 6% in 1984 compared with 1979.

The French, with 12 Members, make up nearly half of the L group in the Parliament. They are led by M^{me} Simone Veil, first President of the directly elected parliament, and leader of the French 'Opposition list'. M^{me} Veil's home base of Alsace was the region where the L vote was second strongest in France (after Pays-de-la-Loire), though as voting for individuals was not allowed in the election, it is not possible to be sure what proportion of the vote was given to M^{me} Veil herself. The methodological problem regarding the opposition list mentioned earlier again results in a single colour on the L group map for France. Nord-Pas-de-Calais and Languedoc-Roussillon (10.5%) were the two regions of weakest support.

The two Danish Members come from the Venstre party. Although this means 'Left' in fact it is an old-established farmers' party, and it is not surprising that their strength lies in the farming areas of Jutland and Fyn, with three times the vote they obtained in the Copenhagen region.

The Irish independent Member is also a farmer, the one-time president of the National Farmers' Association. He stood only in the Munster constituency, where he obtained 16% of the vote.

Although the L group is spread through nearly all the regions of the Community apart from Greece and Northern Ireland, it is (as can be seen from the matrix at the beginning of this booklet) a party of third to fifth rank generally, as compared with the S or PPE group.

The L group is weaker in the 1984 parliament than was the Liberal Group in the 1979 one by 8 seats. If the Member States had managed to agree on a harmonized electoral system for the 1984 elections, the number of seats it obtained would have reflected more nearly the 9.2% of the Community votes it obtained. It will be interesting to see what happens in 1989.

Group of the European Democratic Alliance (RDE) (Map 9)

The national parties corresponding to this group are:

France:

Rassemblement pour la République; Parti républicain; Centre National des Indépendants Paysans; Démocratie Chrétienne Française

United Kingdom:

Scottish Nationalist Party

Ireland:

Fianna Fáil

Denmark:

Fremskridtspartiet.

The RDE group, like the ED group, is of a very special make-up. It has members from three countries, as the Danish *Femskridts-parti*, although forming part of the Progressive Democrat group in the 1979 Parliament, did not obtain enough votes in 1984 to get a seat.

The parties making up this group have a strong national flavour, and while it is not an entirely fair label, they could almost be called a European nationalist group. A moving force is a concern for farmers and a strong interest in the maintenance of the common agricultural policy. It is dominated by the French Gaullists who have 16 of the 20 French members. The Irish *Fianna Fáil* party had its historical origins in the fight against colonialism, and the UK member is from the Scottish Nationalist Party.

The particular nature of this group means that there are two big gaps in the scale of percentage votes. Ireland is one region at the NUTS II level which has been used for the statistics, and therefore the nearly 40% of the vote obtained by the *Fianna Fáil* party stands alone. For the elections, Ireland was divided into four constituencies, and *Fianna Fáil*'s strength varied between its low of 33.4% in Dublin to 43.8% in Munster, in the south and mid-west of the country. Between 1979 and 1984 *Fianna Fáil* increased its share of the vote by 5.5%, mostly at the expense of the Irish Labour Party. Although it has been said above that *Fianna Fáil* has its historical origins in nationalism, a more nationalistic party, *Sinn Féin*, also exists, together with its Marxist offshoot, the Workers' Party. Although these two together had 12% of the vote in the Dublin area, in the country as a whole they got under 5% each and neither was able to obtain a seat.

The other big gap is between France and Denmark. The Danish *Fremskridtsparti* does not fall under a nationalist label, its main aim being to reduce taxes. Its part of the popular vote was reduced from 5.8% in 1979 to 3.5% in 1984.

The RDE share of the French vote (bearing in mind the methodological problem caused by the 'Opposition list') varies only by 7% over France. The lowest vote for the opposition list was in Languedoc-Roussillon, where the opposition list failed to take up the protest votes gained by the Front National (DR group).

The Scottish nationalist member, Mrs Wini-*frid Ewing*, was elected for the Scottish Highlands and Islands constituency. The SNP also presented candidates in the other seven constituencies in Scotland, but they only obtained between 10.7% to 21.3% of the vote, as compared to Mrs Ewing's 42%. The other nationalist tendency in Great Britain, *Plaid Cymru*, the Welsh nationalist party, was less successful, with 12.2% of the Welsh vote.

Although the RDE has the strong national interests mentioned above, other nationalist interests have found a home in the Rainbow Group and the PPE. With 29 members, the RDE is the sixth largest group in the European Parliament.

Rainbow Group (ARC) (Map 10)

The national parties corresponding to this group are:

FR of Germany:

Die Grünen; Ökologisch-Demokratische Partei*

France:

Les Verts-Europe écologie*; Entente radicale écologiste pour les États-Unis d'Europe*

Italy:

Unione aldostana-Partito Sardo d'Azione; Democrazia Proletaria

Netherlands:

Politieke Partij Radicalen; Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij; Europese Groenen*

Belgium:

Agalev; Ecolo-V; Volksunie — Europese Vrije Alliantie

Luxembourg:

Di Grëng-Alternativ*

United Kingdom:

Ecology Party*

Ireland:

Green Alliance*

Denmark:

Folkebevægelsen mod EF.

The ARC group is a real rainbow group. Its members are ecologists, nationalists, left-wing idealists and Danes against the common market. As befits so radical a gathering, this is the only parliamentary group which has no simple chairman, but four of different nationalities. Normally the different countries making up a group are represented as vice-chairmen but the ARC group has made all equal in leadership and found no necessity for vice-chairmen.

The map is coloured green as, firstly, it was the election of 'Greens' to the Parliament which gave the impetus to the formation of this group, and secondly, it was felt that it would be interesting to see the extent of European support for parties based on ecological principles. For that reason the parties marked with an asterisk have been included in the basic table and thence the map, though they gained no seats. To understand the map, therefore, the following comments have to be carefully read.

The highest strength of the ARC group, 27.6% for Hovedstadsregionen (Copenhagen region) is not due to an ecological party, but to the Danish Movement against the EEC. There was no expressly ecological party in Denmark. This does not mean that the Danes are not interested in the environment, as ecological considerations appear as planks in several political parties' programmes.

The second highest strength of the ARC group was in Valle d'Aosta, Italy (27.1%). 2.3% of this vote was for the Democrazia Proletaria, a small left-of-centre party for which one member was elected in the north-western constituency. The DP pre-

sented candidates in all the Italian regions, but apart from the northern regions (a high of 2.8% in the province of Trento), its share of the vote never rose much above 1%. It was much more popular with emigrant Italians, who gave 5.4% of their votes to this party.

The other component of the ARC vote in Italy was a coalition of the Unione Valdostana and the Partito Sardo d'Azione. The first of these is the local francophone party in Valle d'Aosta (which accounts for 24.8% for the ARC group in that region), and the second represents the Sardinian nationalist tendency. These two parties, like the DP, presented candidates throughout Italy, in the hope of gaining a second seat, but apart from the two regions most concerned, the vote was very low at 1% or under. Valle d'Aosta is the region with the smallest constituency in Italy (90 500 electors) so although in Sardinia these parties obtained a lesser percentage (12.7%) than in Valle d'Aosta, the actual number of votes was about four times higher, and it was the Sardinian who took the seat.

In Italy, as in Denmark, there was no party standing on an ecological platform. One member elected on the Italian Communist Party list decided to join in the ARC group.

Limburg, in Belgium, had the third highest European voting percentage for the ARC group. Here again, a large part of the vote was due to the Volksunie-Europeese Vrije Alliantie, a Flemish nationalist party, which obtained 17.3% of the 21.9% of the votes for the ARC group in this region, the remaining 3.6% being for Agalev, the Flemish-speaking ecology party. The VU-EVA increased its vote in Limburg in 1984 by 8% compared with the 1979 European elections. Their vote also increased by between 3 and 4% in the other Flemish regions, Oost and West-Vlaanderen, Antwerp, and the Flemish cantons of Brabant. The ARC group vote in these regions is therefore shared between these two parties. In Antwerp Agalev had 9.3% of the vote, in Oost-Vlaanderen 6.8%, and in West-Vlaanderen 6.2%. Brabant is both

Flemish- and French-speaking, so although Agalev only obtained 3.2% of the vote, with the francophone ecology party (Ecolo-V), the ecologists had 9.1%, more than the VU-EVA's 7.9%. On the whole, the ecologists were slightly more popular in French speaking Belgium, where the ARC group vote is purely 'green'.

The European region with the highest purely 'green' vote therefore is Hamburg, where the Grüne obtained 12.7% of the vote. The small Ökologisch-Demokratische Partei had the remaining 0.2%. This party nowhere in Germany obtained more than 0.6% of the vote, being overshadowed by the Grüne, who with 5 deputies have the most members of any single party in the ARC group. The Grüne are strongest in the city-states of Hamburg and Bremen where both the 'green' and 'alternative' sides of the party are important factors. In the Land of Baden-Württemberg, a mainly rural area which contains the threatened Black Forest, the Grüne had over 10% of the vote in all the regions. The Grüne were weakest in Niederbayern and Oberfranken, in Bavaria, with 5.3% and 5.4% of the vote respectively. Other regions in Germany varied between 6.3% and 9.7%. Having burst the 5% barrier (in the 1979 elections the Grüne only obtained 3.2% nationally) the Greens are in the European Parliament for the first time.

The other country with elected members in the ARC group is the Netherlands. The Politieke Partij Radicalen and the Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij were together in a Dutch 'green' party, and obtained two seats in the Parliament. The Europeese Groenen stood separately, and with 1.27% of the national vote were not strong enough to obtain a seat. The ecologists were strongest in Noord-Holland with 10.8% and weakest in Zeeland with 4.4%. In Friesland, Overijssel and Drenthe, the ecological vote was also very low, but the neighbouring region of Groningen gave 9.2% of the votes to ecologists. The massive natural gas installations in that region may have played a part.

In France a 5% barrier exists to the obtaining of seats in the European Parliament. Although the two ecology parties got 6.7% together, apart they obtained about 3.3% each. While in Corsica the ecology parties obtained 11.5% of the vote, the electorate was small, so perhaps it would be more accurate to say that it was in Basse-Normandie and Alsace that ecological interest was highest (10.8% in both regions). It was in Limousin (5%) that the interest was lowest, preceded by a 5.3% vote in both Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and Languedoc-Roussillon.

Of the other countries which have no elected members in the ARC group, Luxembourg is probably the only one where the Greens are any real political force as a party. The Luxembourg national elections were held on the same day as the European ones, and for the first time Di Grëng-Alternativ had two members in the Luxembourg Chambre des Députés. It was not sufficiently strong, with 6.1% of the vote, to obtain an EP seat.

In Ireland and the UK the ecological parties were very weak. The Green Alliance stood only in Dublin where it obtained nearly 2% of the vote, which became 0.5% of the overall national vote. In the UK, small parties of this nature find it difficult to make a mark, but the Ecology Party had candidates in all but 2 regions, and obtained 1.1% of the vote in the south-east.

Greece was the only country where there was neither an elected member in the ARC group, nor an ecology party. To the extent that concern over the environment is the black face of industrial success and the political luxury of richer people, it is perhaps not surprising.

Group of the European Right (DR) (Map 11)

The national parties corresponding to this group are as follows:

NEWS ITEMS

France:

Front d'opposition nationale

Italy:

Movimento sociale italiano — Destra nazionale

Greece:

Ethniki politiki enosisis.

This is the second new group created in the 1984 European Parliament. It was made possible by the success of Jean-Marie Le Pen's Front d'opposition nationale, which for the first time resulted in the election of 10 deputies of the far right. Italy has 5 members in this group and Greece one, making the group 16 strong.

The highest vote for the DR group was in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, where Le Pen obtained 19%. The FN was the strongest single party in this region. In Marseilles itself, the FN vote reached 21.4%, but a lower vote in other parts of this region, as for instance 8.6% in the Hautes-Alpes, reduced the overall percentage. In Paris, too, the FN vote was high, 15.2%, but the surrounding areas of the Île-de-France region (for example, Essonne 12.4%) again reduced the percentage for this region to 14.5%. The lowest percentage vote obtained by Le Pen's party was 4.9% in Limousin, a mainly rural area. In 11 of the 22 French regions, however, the Front National obtained over 10% of the vote.

The Italian right-wing party is strongest in the south of Italy, and the highest vote it obtained was in Calabria (11.8%); Puglia (11.1%) and Sicily (10%) followed. In contrast to Sicily, Sardinia had a right-wing vote of only 5.1%, but here not only did the Communists obtain 32.5% of the vote, but the Sardinian regional party obtained 12.7%.

In the other Italian regions the MSI vote was under 10%, with the lowest votes in Valle d'Aosta (3.1%) and Emilia-Romagna (3.5%). This latter region had the highest vote for the Communists (49.5%) not only in Italy, but in the European Community as a whole. In 9 of

the 20 Italian regions the right-wing vote was under 5%.

In Greece the right-wing share of the vote was nowhere over 5%, the highest percentage being in Thrace (4.6%). The islands, where the Socialists are very strong (it will be remembered that Crete had the second largest Socialist vote in the Community) were, not surprisingly, the regions where the right wing was weakest, with under 1% of the vote (0.3% in Crete).

France, Italy and Greece were the only countries in which far right-wing parties presented candidates with any statistical significance. Apart from the non-attached (NI) who fit into no common political category, the DR group, with its 16 members, is the smallest group in the 1984 European Parliament.

Non-attached Group (NI)

This is not really a group in the same sense as the S, PPE, etc. It consists of seven elected members who do not feel they would fit in with any of the other groups. They have combined in order to have certain administrative advantages such as a central secretariat, but otherwise they have very little in common.

The Italian Partito Radicale has its three members in this group. There are two Belgian members who were elected on the Socialist list. There is a Dutchman from the Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij, and a Northern Irishman from the Democratic Unionist Party.

Small Parties

It would seem a pity not to mention somewhere in this booklet the 'Others' who did, after all obtain nearly 5% of the votes in the election. Many small parties presented candidates in the European elections. Some of

Table 2
European Parliament elections 14—17 June 1984

Basic Table

	Electors	Turn-out	Distribution of votes (%)								
	1 000	%	S	PPE	ED	COM	L	RDE	ARC	DR	NI/ Others
EUR 10	197 430.5	59.4	26.3	27.5	5.1	13.6	9.2	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.9
BR Deutschland	44 466.0	56.8	37.4	46.0	—	—	4.8	—	8.5	—	3.4
Schleswig-Holstein	1 993.6	57.5	39.9	44.4	—	—	4.5	—	8.4	—	2.8
Hamburg	1 250.8	58.4	42.0	36.6	—	—	4.9	—	12.9	—	3.6
Niedersachsen	5 524.2	61.0	40.5	43.0	—	—	4.9	—	8.5	—	3.0
Braunschweig	1 243.7	62.4	43.2	42.3	—	—	4.1	—	7.5	—	2.8
Hannover	1 564.5	61.3	42.8	40.1	—	—	5.5	—	8.8	—	2.8
Lüneburg	1 123.4	59.9	36.9	45.0	—	—	5.3	—	9.7	—	3.1
Weser-Ems	1 592.6	60.5	38.6	45.1	—	—	4.7	—	8.4	—	3.3
Bremen	522.5	55.1	48.0	31.0	—	—	4.5	—	12.1	—	4.4
Nordrhein-Westfalen	12 657.7	59.4	41.7	42.8	—	—	4.2	—	8.2	—	3.0
Düsseldorf	3 877.1	56.2	43.4	40.6	—	—	4.4	—	8.4	—	3.2
Köln	2 850.0	60.2	37.1	46.1	—	—	5.0	—	8.8	—	2.9
Münster	1 792.8	61.2	40.6	45.2	—	—	3.3	—	7.9	—	3.0
Detmold	1 368.0	61.8	37.7	46.4	—	—	4.8	—	8.6	—	2.6
Arnsberg	2 769.7	60.5	47.0	39.0	—	—	3.4	—	7.7	—	2.9
Hessen	4 102.1	58.9	41.8	41.4	—	—	5.0	—	8.0	—	3.8
Darmstadt	2 467.8	58.1	39.2	42.6	—	—	5.1	—	9.0	—	4.1
Gießen	717.3	56.2	42.9	40.9	—	—	4.9	—	7.2	—	4.2
Kassel	916.9	63.1	47.3	38.8	—	—	4.7	—	6.3	—	2.9
Rheinland-Pfalz	2 837.7	76.3	38.6	46.6	—	—	5.0	—	6.9	—	2.9
Koblenz	1 070.1	76.5	37.3	48.3	—	—	5.1	—	6.5	—	2.8
Trier	376.1	75.9	30.2	56.5	—	—	4.3	—	6.3	—	2.7
Rheinhausen-Pfalz	1 391.5	76.3	41.7	42.7	—	—	5.2	—	7.2	—	3.2
Baden-Württemberg	6 641.1	48.2	27.3	50.9	—	—	7.1	—	10.5	—	4.2
Stuttgart	2 454.8	49.4	28.7	48.2	—	—	8.1	—	10.7	—	4.4
Karlsruhe	1 744.0	50.6	30.6	49.5	—	—	6.3	—	10.0	—	3.7
Freiburg	1 360.5	44.4	24.9	53.1	—	—	6.6	—	11.3	—	4.2
Tübingen	1 081.7	46.6	21.1	57.5	—	—	6.6	—	10.3	—	4.5

NEWS ITEMS

	Electors	Turn-out	Distribution of votes (%)								
	1 000	%	S	PPE	ED	COM	L	RDE	ARC	DR	NI/ Others
Bayern	8 092.7	46.2	27.6	57.2	—	—	4.0	—	7.4	—	3.9
Oberbayern	2 581.1	45.3	26.7	55.2	—	—	4.8	—	8.8	—	4.4
Niederbayern	776.1	38.6	22.8	65.1	—	—	3.1	—	5.3	—	3.7
Oberpfalz	740.5	47.8	26.3	61.8	—	—	2.5	—	6.3	—	3.0
Oberfranken	812.7	49.2	33.4	55.0	—	—	3.0	—	5.4	—	3.2
Mittelfranken	1 134.8	48.6	33.1	49.6	—	—	4.3	—	8.8	—	4.2
Unterfranken	907.8	51.5	26.0	60.7	—	—	3.6	—	6.3	—	3.4
Schwaben	1 139.6	43.8	24.3	60.4	—	—	4.0	—	6.9	—	4.4
Saarland	843.7	78.4	43.6	42.6	—	—	3.9	—	7.0	—	3.0
Berlin (West)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	35 675.6	57.4	20.8	9.4	—	11.2	12.5	20.9	6.7	11.1	7.4
Ile de France	5 872.5	55.5	18.5	9.3	—	11.9	12.4	20.6	7.0	14.5	5.7
Bassin Parisien	6 708.6	57.7	20.1	9.5	—	10.7	12.7	21.2	7.2	9.6	8.8
Champagne-Ardenne	871.2	55.5	18.7	9.9	—	10.2	13.3	22.2	6.6	10.8	8.3
Picardie	1 161.0	61.8	19.0	8.5	—	14.3	11.4	19.0	6.8	10.8	10.1
Haute-Normandie	1 108.4	56.8	20.7	9.1	—	12.4	12.2	20.4	6.8	9.0	9.3
Centre	1 539.9	58.3	20.5	9.7	—	10.6	12.9	21.5	6.7	9.4	8.6
Basse-Normandie	938.6	56.7	18.2	10.8	—	5.3	14.4	24.1	10.8	7.7	8.7
Bourgogne	1 090.0	55.9	22.9	9.4	—	9.8	12.6	20.9	6.4	10.2	7.8
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	2 573.0	62.1	22.0	7.8	—	16.6	10.5	17.5	6.8	9.0	9.7
Est	3 256.8	53.5	17.9	10.0	—	6.1	13.4	22.3	8.5	12.4	9.3
Lorraine	1 527.6	52.8	18.0	9.5	—	8.1	12.8	21.3	7.8	12.4	10.1
Alsace	1 014.3	51.3	13.8	11.0	—	2.5	14.7	24.6	10.8	12.5	10.1
Franche-Comte	714.9	58.0	22.9	9.7	—	6.9	13.0	21.6	7.0	12.1	6.9
Ouest	5 079.9	56.6	21.5	10.6	—	7.5	14.2	23.8	6.5	6.7	8.9
Pays-de-la-Loire	2 011.8	55.7	20.1	11.1	—	5.6	14.9	24.8	6.8	6.7	10.1
Bretagne	1 938.5	58.0	22.3	10.6	—	8.1	14.1	23.5	6.4	6.8	8.1
Poitou-Charentes	1 129.5	55.5	22.9	10.0	—	10.1	13.4	22.4	6.2	6.7	8.4
Sud-Ouest	3 890.2	64.7	26.1	9.0	—	12.2	12.1	20.2	6.0	7.7	6.5
Aquitaine	1 882.5	59.5	25.7	9.3	—	11.1	12.1	20.8	5.6	8.4	6.9
Midi-Pyrénées	1 449.9	70.6	27.5	8.8	—	10.6	11.8	19.9	6.9	8.1	6.7
Limousin	557.8	63.2	23.2	9.0	—	20.8	12.1	20.1	5.0	4.9	5.3
Centre-Est	4 102.9	53.9	21.1	9.7	—	10.0	13.0	21.6	6.3	11.6	6.6
Rhône-Alpes	3 166.6	54.3	20.8	9.6	—	9.4	12.9	21.4	6.5	13.0	6.4
Auvergne	936.2	52.3	22.2	10.0	—	11.8	13.3	22.2	5.8	7.4	7.4

	Electors	Turn-out	Distribution of votes (%)									
	1 000	%	S	PPE	ED	COM	L	RDE	ARC	DR	NI/ Others	
Méditerranée	4 191.7	57.7	19.8	8.3	—	15.3	11.0	18.4	5.6	16.9	4.8	
Languedoc-Roussillon	1 362.5	58.8	23.6	7.8	—	17.0	10.5	17.4	5.3	13.2	5.2	
Provence-Alpes- Côte d'Azur	2 625.3	57.6	18.2	8.4	—	14.4	11.2	18.7	5.3	19.0	4.7	
Corse	203.9	50.9	15.0	9.4	—	15.7	12.6	20.9	11.5	13.2	1.7	
Italia	44 412.7	83.4	14.7	33.6	—	33.3	6.1	—	2.0	6.4	3.9	
Nord ovest	5 098.6	85.2	14.4	28.8	—	34.7	10.4	—	2.3	4.4	5.1	
Piemonte	3 529.8	86.0	14.5	29.4	—	33.2	11.1	—	2.0	4.3	5.5	
Valle d'aosta	90.5	81.5	7.4	21.0	—	29.0	5.7	—	27.1	3.1	6.7	
Liguria	1 478.4	83.6	14.5	27.5	—	38.7	9.1	—	1.6	4.6	4.0	
Lombardia	6 873.3	88.3	16.4	35.1	—	29.6	8.1	—	2.3	4.7	3.8	
Nord est	5 043.3	89.0	14.1	45.7	—	21.9	6.2	—	1.9	4.4	5.8	
Trentino-Alto Adige	664.1	86.3	9.2	63.4	—	11.7	5.0	—	2.0	4.3	4.4	
Veneto	3 373.5	90.0	14.2	45.0	—	23.0	5.7	—	1.7	4.0	6.4	
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	1 005.7	87.7	16.5	36.9	—	24.8	8.8	—	2.6	5.8	4.6	
Emilia-Romagna	3 196.1	92.2	13.2	23.2	—	49.5	7.1	—	1.2	3.5	2.3	
Centro	4 652.3	89.6	13.1	27.5	—	46.9	4.7	—	1.2	4.4	2.2	
Toscana	2 871.0	89.6	13.2	25.4	—	49.3	4.8	—	1.2	3.9	2.2	
Umbria	647.9	90.1	13.6	25.9	—	48.0	3.9	—	1.2	5.5	1.9	
Marche	1 133.4	89.4	12.5	34.0	—	40.1	5.1	—	1.3	4.9	2.2	
Lazio	3 931.4	84.3	13.5	31.3	—	34.7	5.5	—	1.4	9.3	4.2	
Campania	3 976.3	74.7	15.6	35.3	—	29.2	3.4	—	1.3	11.8	3.4	
Abruzzi-Molise	1 297.9	78.3	12.2	43.0	—	30.6	3.1	—	1.2	7.2	2.8	
Abruzzi	1 015.3	80.2	12.2	41.5	—	32.4	2.7	—	1.1	7.3	2.9	
Molise	282.6	71.6	12.1	49.3	—	23.1	4.8	—	1.5	6.9	2.4	
Sud	4 857.2	76.8	16.4	36.0	—	30.9	2.8	—	1.2	10.1	2.7	
Puglia	2 820.8	80.7	15.2	36.1	—	30.5	3.2	—	1.0	11.1	2.8	
Basilicata	457.1	80.3	16.1	41.2	—	30.7	1.8	—	1.1	7.1	1.9	
Calabria	1 579.8	68.9	19.0	34.2	—	31.6	2.1	—	1.4	8.9	2.7	
Sicilia	3 773.2	74.5	16.3	33.7	—	26.8	6.3	—	1.4	10.0	5.4	
Sardegna	1 160.1	81.7	11.3	31.1	—	32.5	2.4	—	13.7	5.1	3.9	

NEWS ITEMS

	Electors	Turn-out	Distribution of votes (%)								
	1 000	%	S	PPE	ED	COM	L	RDE	ARC	DR	NI/ Others
Nederland	10 485.0	50.9	33.7	30.0	—	—	18.9	—	6.9	—	10.5
Noord-Nederland	1 159.8	58.4	42.7	26.3	—	—	15.7	—	6.5	—	8.8
Groningen	420.4	57.1	44.0	21.4	—	—	14.7	—	9.2	—	10.7
Friesland	427.6	58.9	40.5	32.8	—	—	13.9	—	5.1	—	7.8
Drenthe	311.9	59.6	44.1	23.8	—	—	19.4	—	4.9	—	7.7
Oost-Nederland	1 992.0	54.8	31.9	34.0	—	—	17.1	—	5.5	—	11.5
Overijssel	734.4	57.8	31.4	37.4	—	—	14.5	—	4.5	—	12.1
Gelderland	1 257.6	53.1	32.2	31.9	—	—	18.7	—	6.1	—	11.1
West-Nederland	4 940.4	49.5	33.4	24.1	—	—	22.0	—	7.9	—	12.6
Utrecht	674.6	52.8	27.1	28.0	—	—	23.8	—	7.5	—	13.4
Noord-Holland	1 707.7	49.7	35.6	22.0	—	—	22.7	—	10.8	—	8.9
Zuid-Holland	2 301.9	48.7	34.1	24.2	—	—	21.3	—	6.3	—	14.0
Zeeland	256.3	48.6	29.2	27.0	—	—	17.9	—	4.4	—	21.5
Zuid-Nederland	2 316.6	46.1	30.5	41.6	—	—	15.7	—	6.1	—	6.1
Noord-Brabant	1 517.5	47.0	29.3	41.7	—	—	16.9	—	5.9	—	6.2
Limburg	799.2	44.6	32.9	41.4	—	—	13.5	—	6.4	—	5.8
Belgique/België	6 975.7	92.1	30.5	27.3	—	1.5	18.1	—	16.7	—	5.9
Vlaams Gewest	3 900.8	93.5	28.5	32.5	—	0.8	14.0	—	20.7	—	3.5
Région Wallonne	2 185.7	91.4	38.5	21.4	—	3.0	21.1	—	9.4	—	6.4
Bruxelles/Brussel	889.2	86.8	18.6	19.2	—	1.3	28.7	—	16.4	—	16.1
Antwerpen	1 168.9	92.7	28.1	32.8	—	0.8	11.6	—	21.4	—	5.2
Brabant	1 517.8	89.5	22.9	21.8	—	1.2	25.5	—	17.0	—	11.5
Hainaut	851.7	90.9	41.4	19.6	—	4.3	18.9	—	9.5	—	6.2
Liege	672.9	91.6	41.9	20.3	—	3.0	20.2	—	9.0	—	5.5
Limburg	490.5	95.5	31.4	33.7	—	0.4	10.2	—	21.9	—	2.4
Luxembourg	161.6	93.3	26.3	34.4	—	1.2	27.1	—	7.2	—	3.8
Namur	293.5	91.8	34.5	23.9	—	1.4	22.2	—	10.2	—	7.9
Oost-Vlaanderen	1 000.9	93.6	27.8	31.5	—	0.8	17.0	—	19.9	—	2.9
West-Vlaanderen	817.9	93.6	28.8	34.5	—	0.7	14.6	—	19.3	—	2.1
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	215.8	88.8	29.9	34.9	—	4.1	22.1	—	6.1	—	2.9

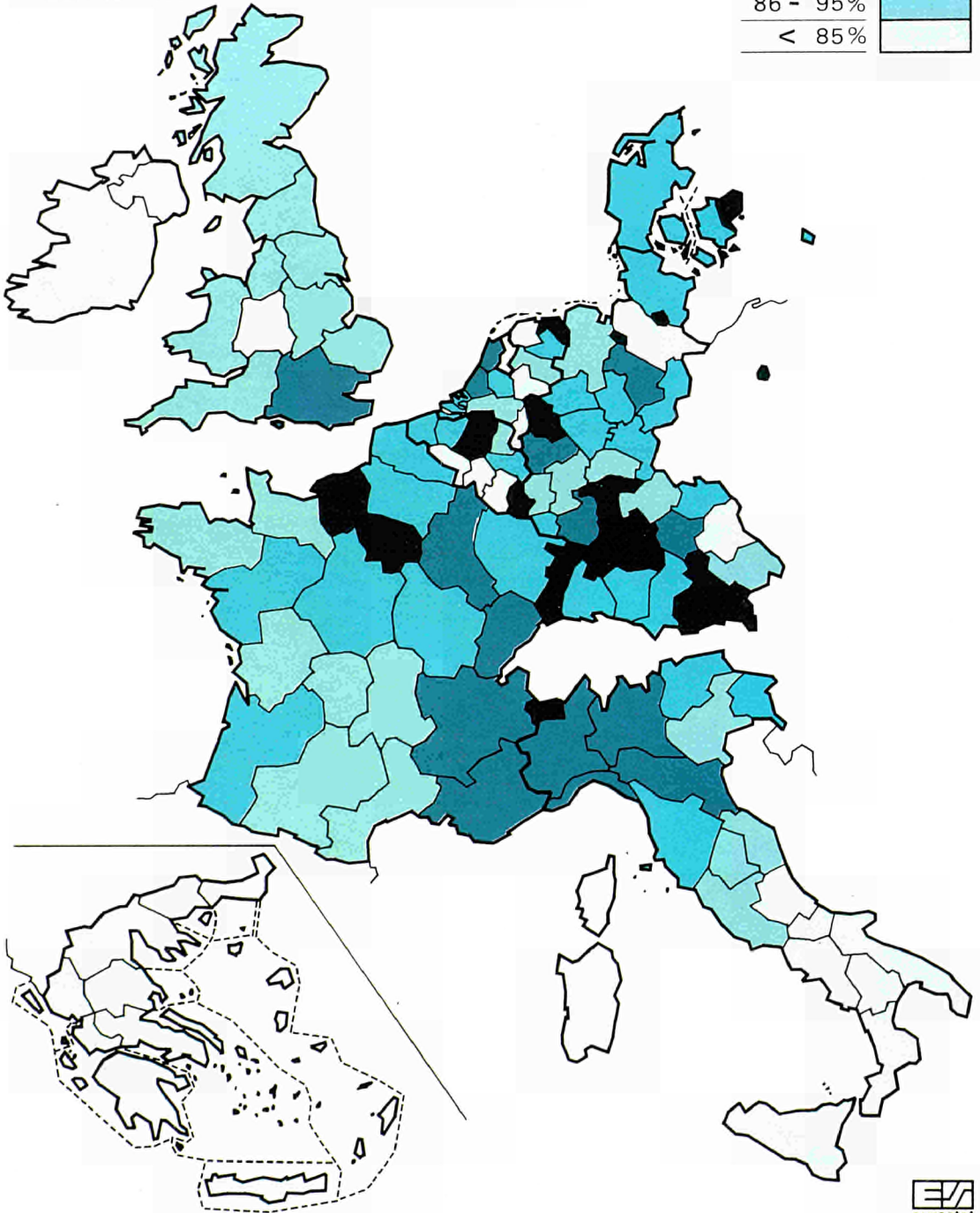
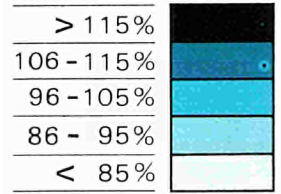
KARTEN

MAPS

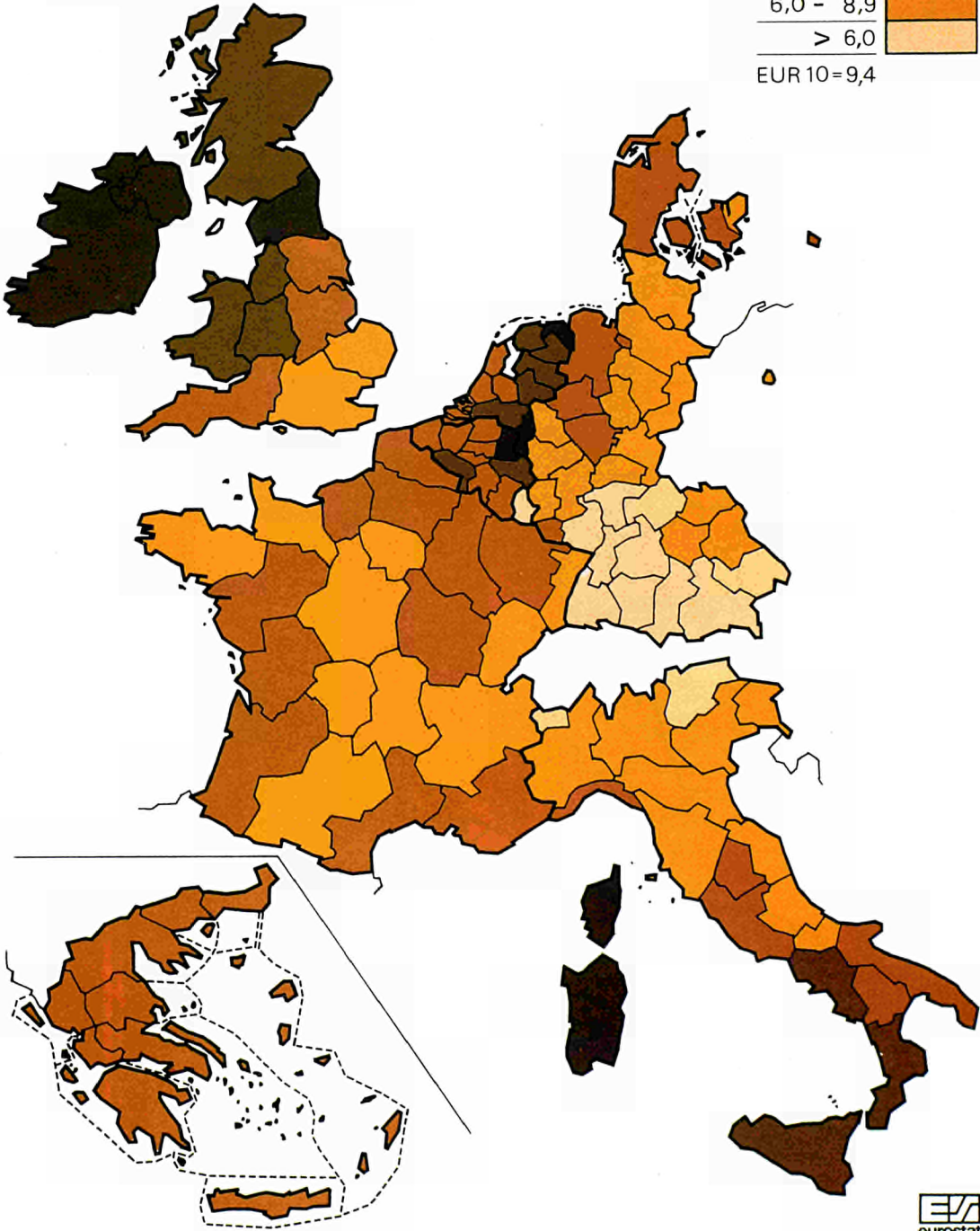
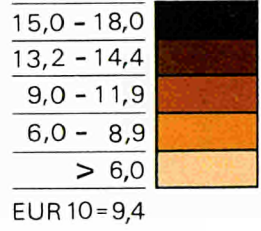
CARTES

1 Bruttoinlandsprodukt je Einwohner, 1982 (in SPA)
Gross domestic product per inhabitant, 1982 (in PPS)
Produit intérieur brut par habitant, 1982 (en SPA)

EUR 10 = 100

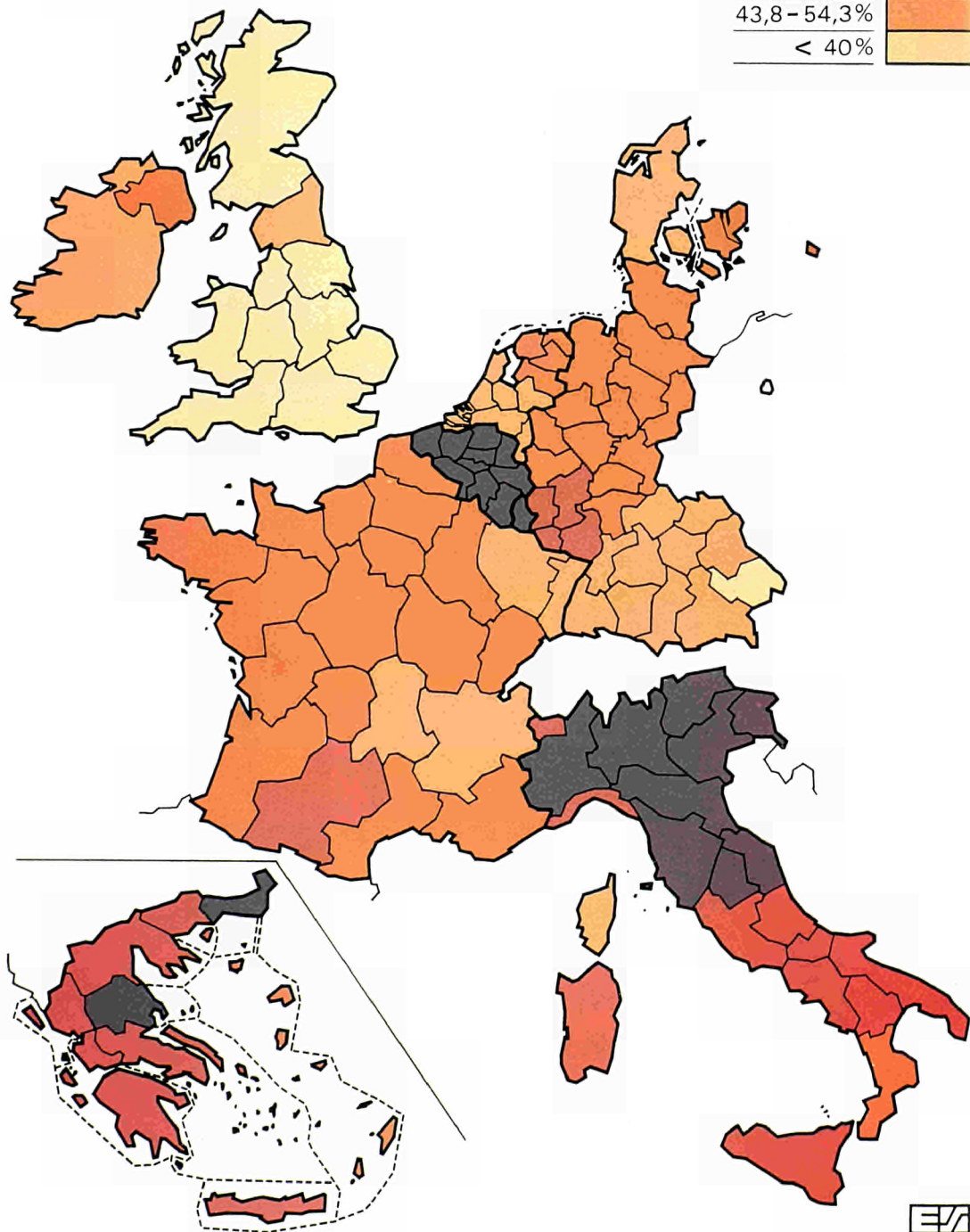


2 Arbeitslosenquoten — April 1984
Unemployment rate — April 1984
Taux de chômage — avril 1984

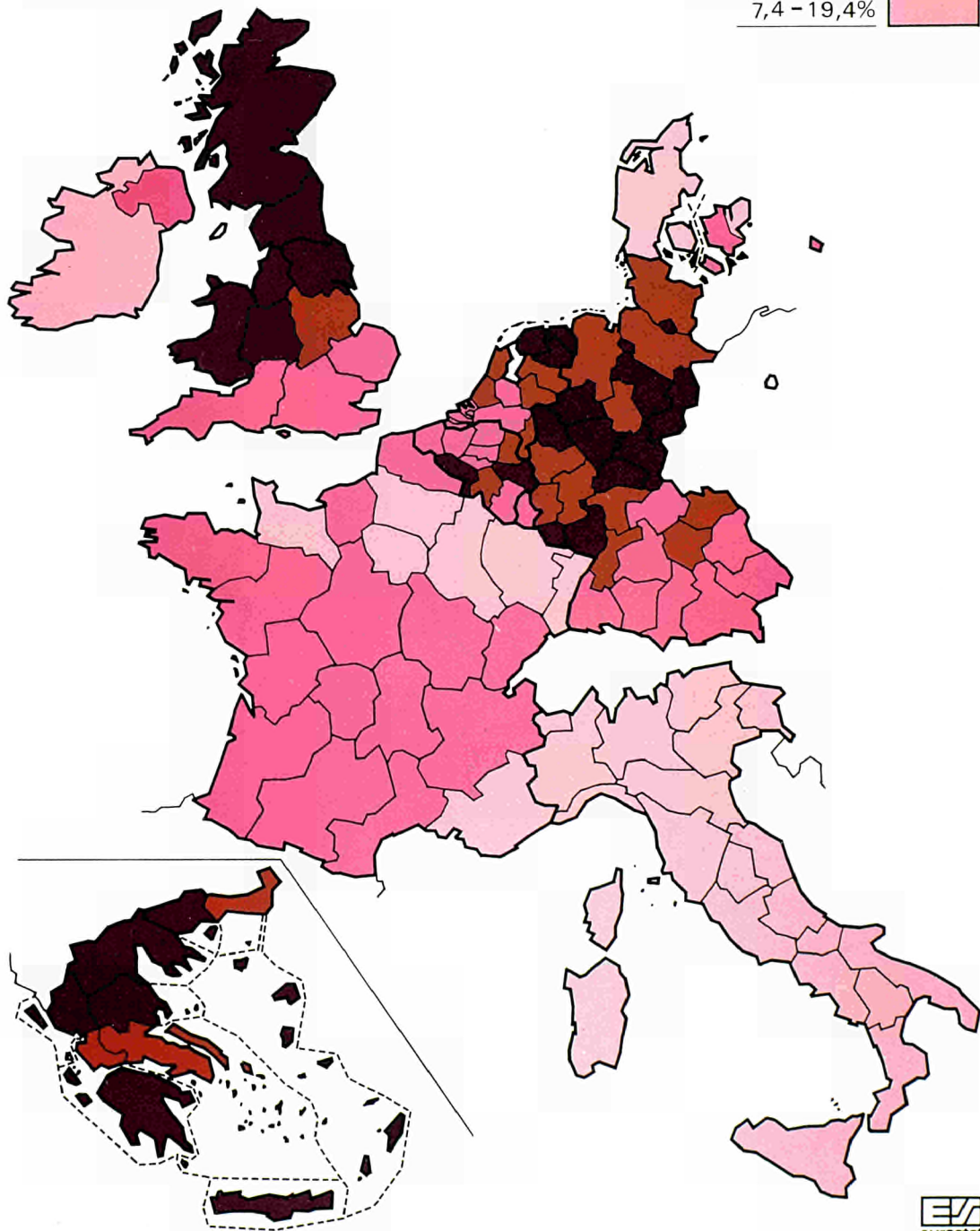
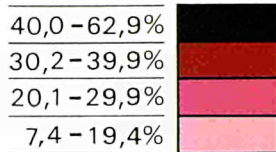


3 Wahlbeteiligung Turnout Taux de participation






86,0 - 95,5%
70,6 - 84,3%
55,1 - 69,1%
43,8 - 54,3%
< 40%

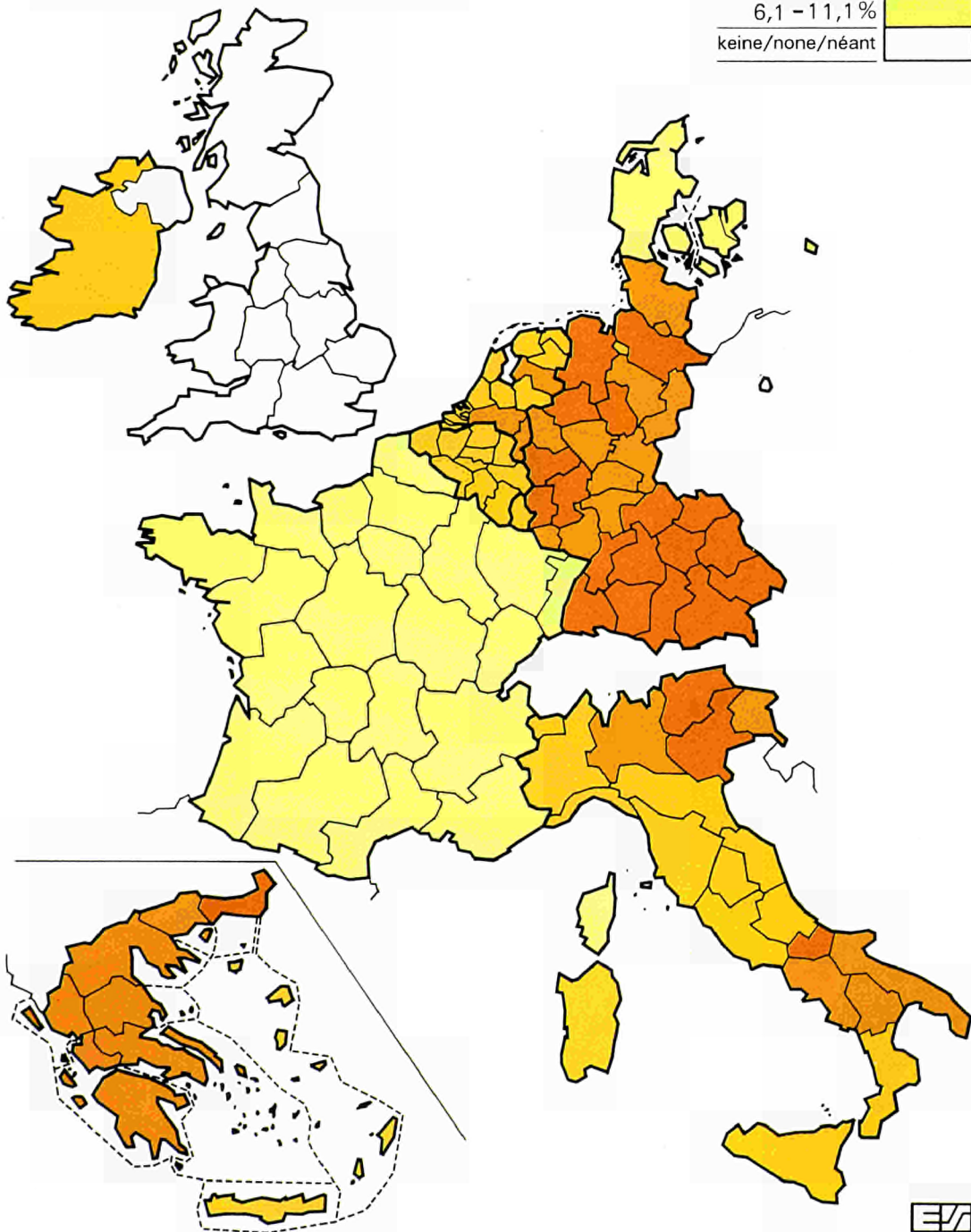


4 **S**
Sozialistische Fraktion
Socialist Group
Groupe socialiste



5 PPE
Fraktion der Europäischen Volkspartei
Group of the European People's Party
Groupe du parti populaire européen

45,1 - 65,1%	
35,1 - 44,4%	
19,6 - 34,9%	
6,1 - 11,1%	
keine/none/néant	



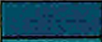




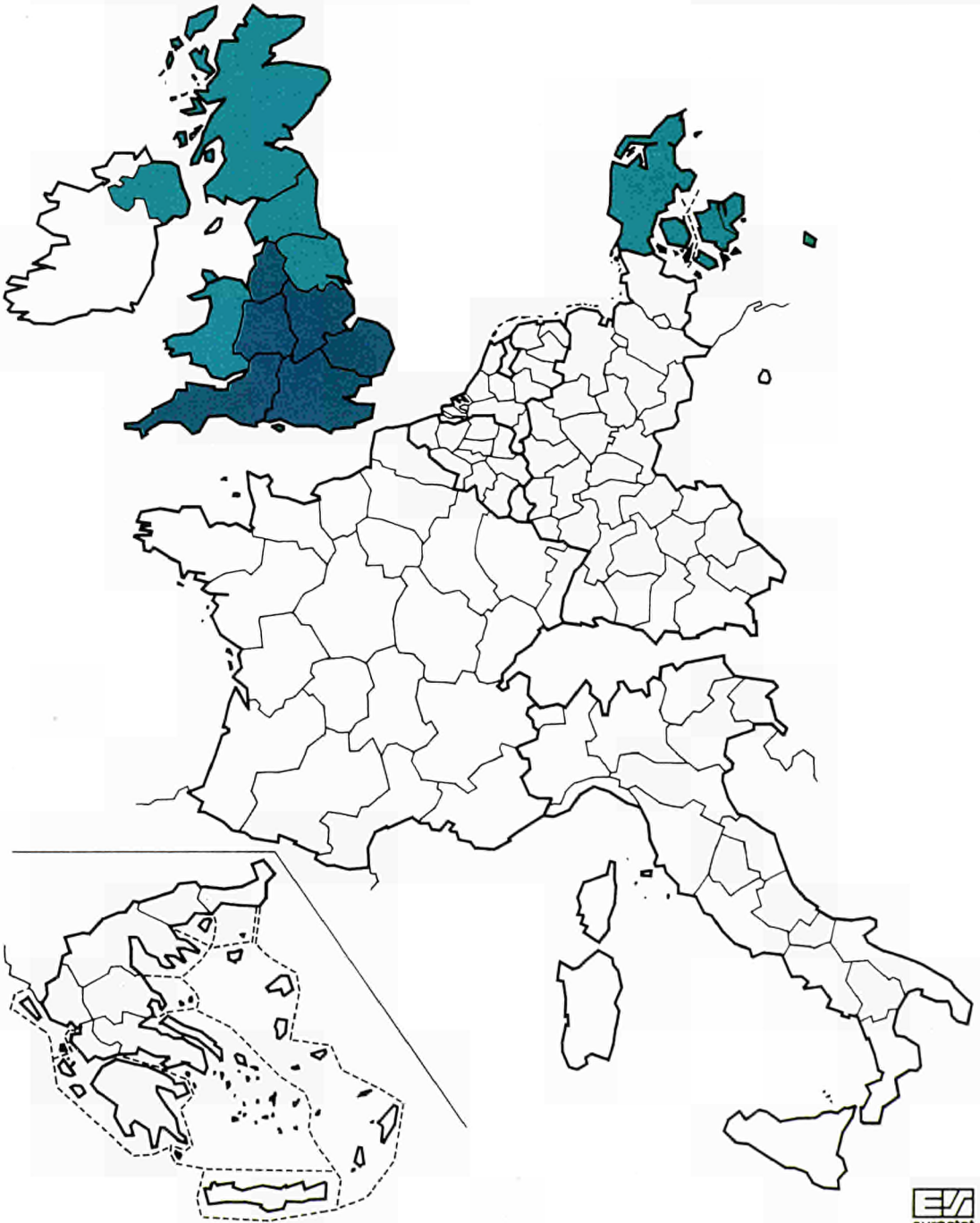
Regionen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften
Regions of the Community
Régions communautaires










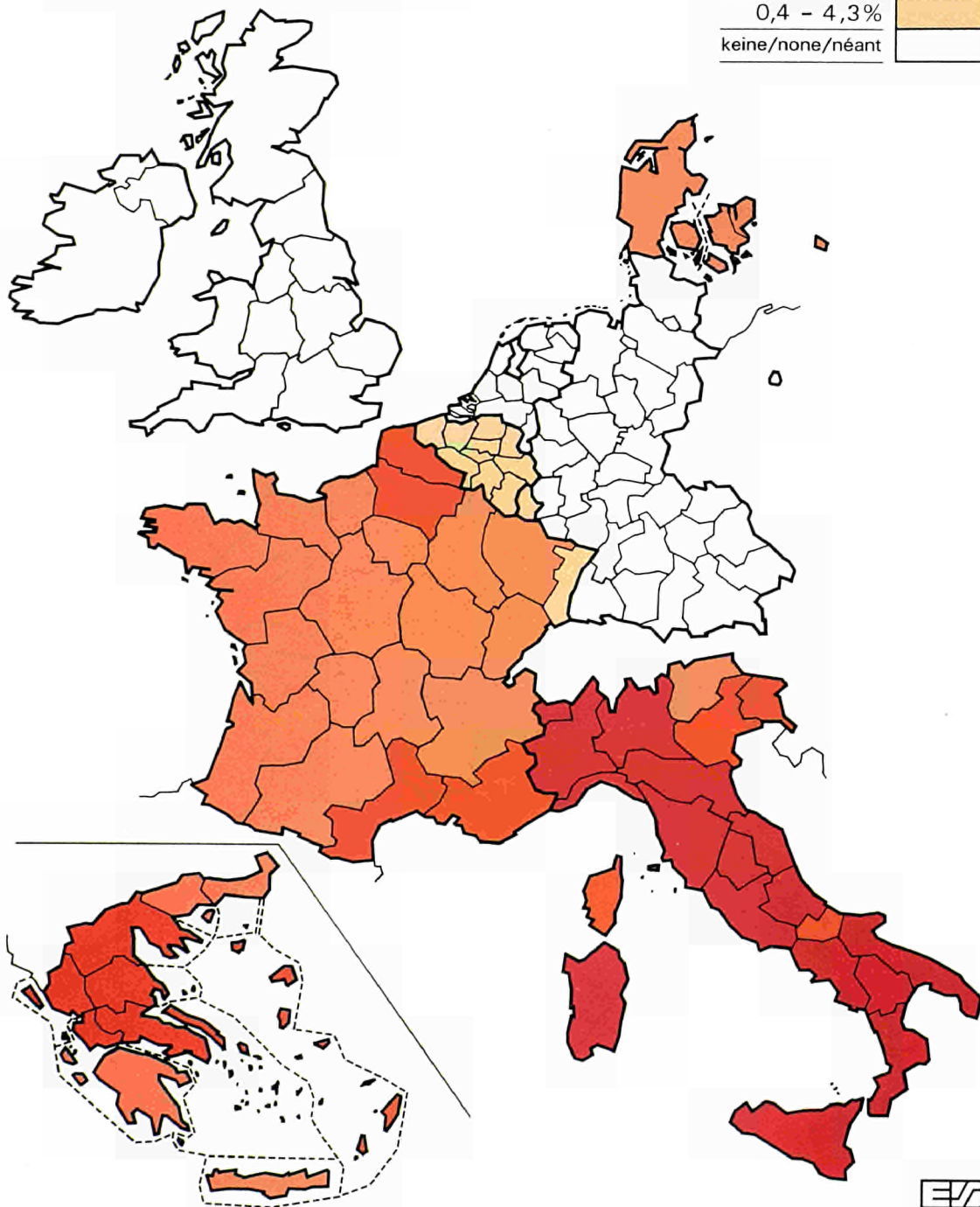
6 ED
Fraktion der Europäischen Demokraten
European Democratic Group
Groupe des démocrates européens

38,4 - 52,1 %	
18,8 - 35,4 %	
keine/none/néant	








7 COM
 Fraktion der Kommunisten und Nahestehenden
 Communist and Allies Group
 Group communiste et apparentés

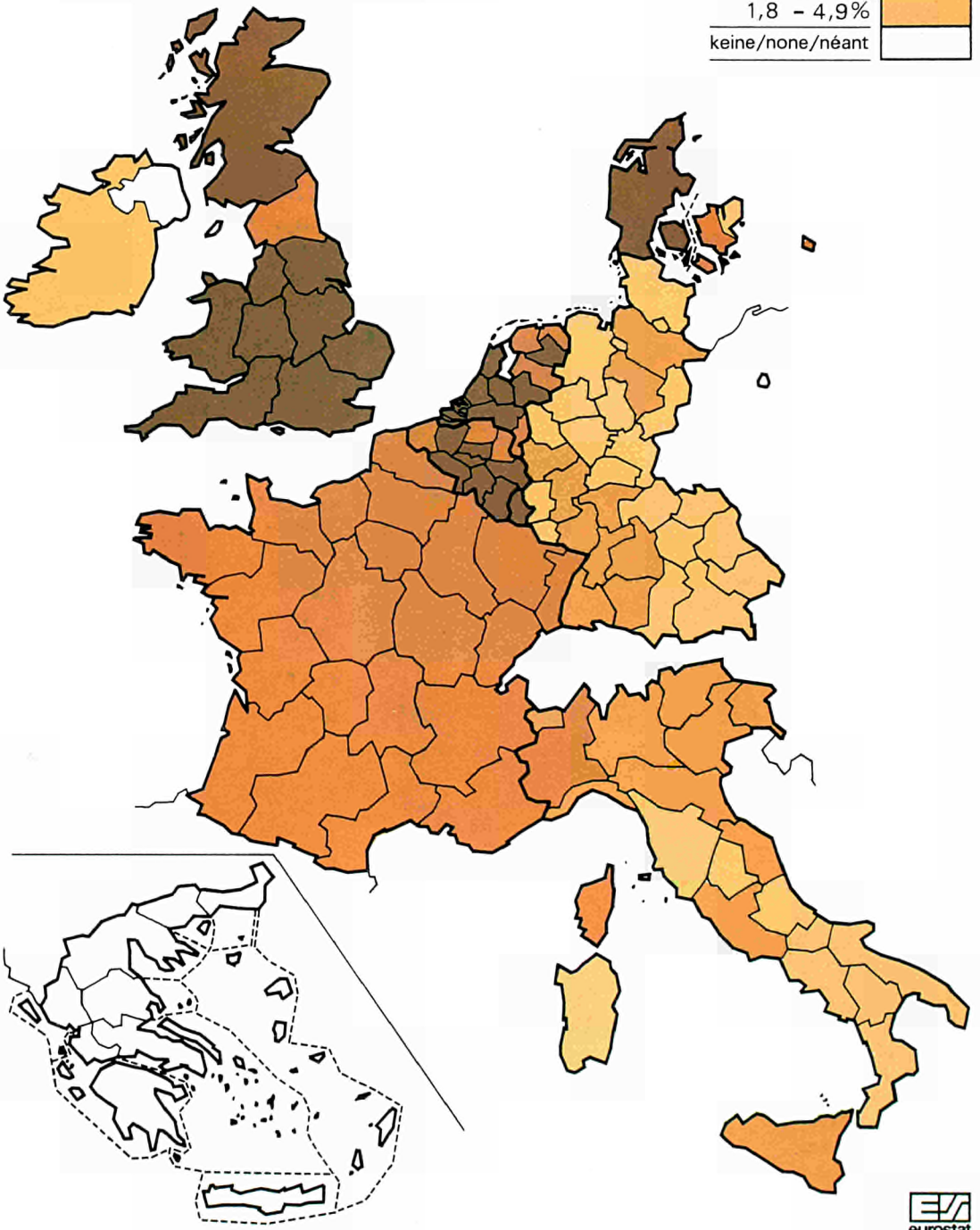
26,8 - 49,5 %	
13,0 - 24,8 %	
5,3 - 12,4 %	
0,4 - 4,3 %	
keine/none/néant	



8





L
Libérale und Demokratische Fraktion
Liberal and Democratic Group
Groupe libérale et démocratique

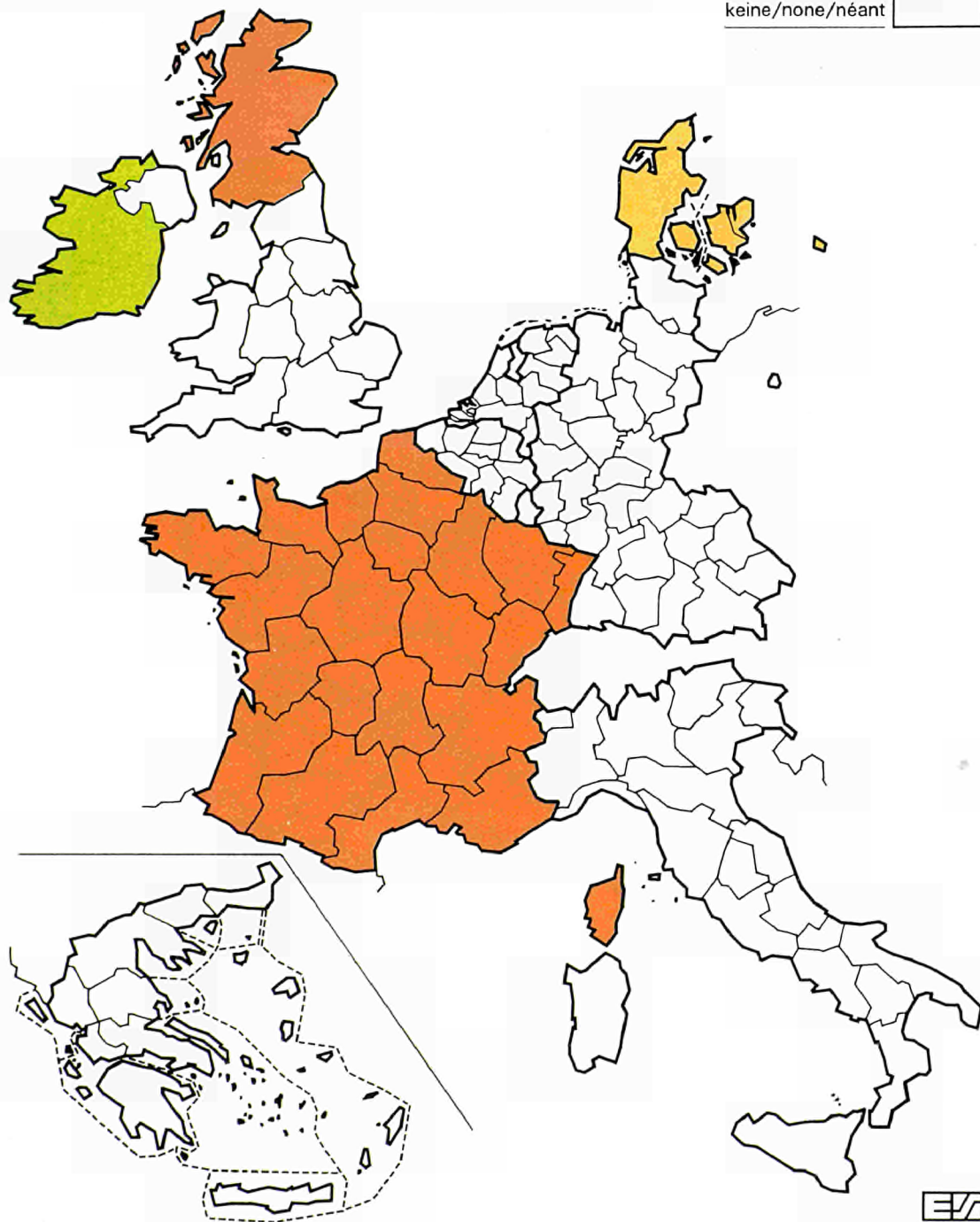
15,6 - 28,0%	
10,2 - 14,9%	
5,0 - 9,1%	
1,8 - 4,9%	
keine/none/néant	








9

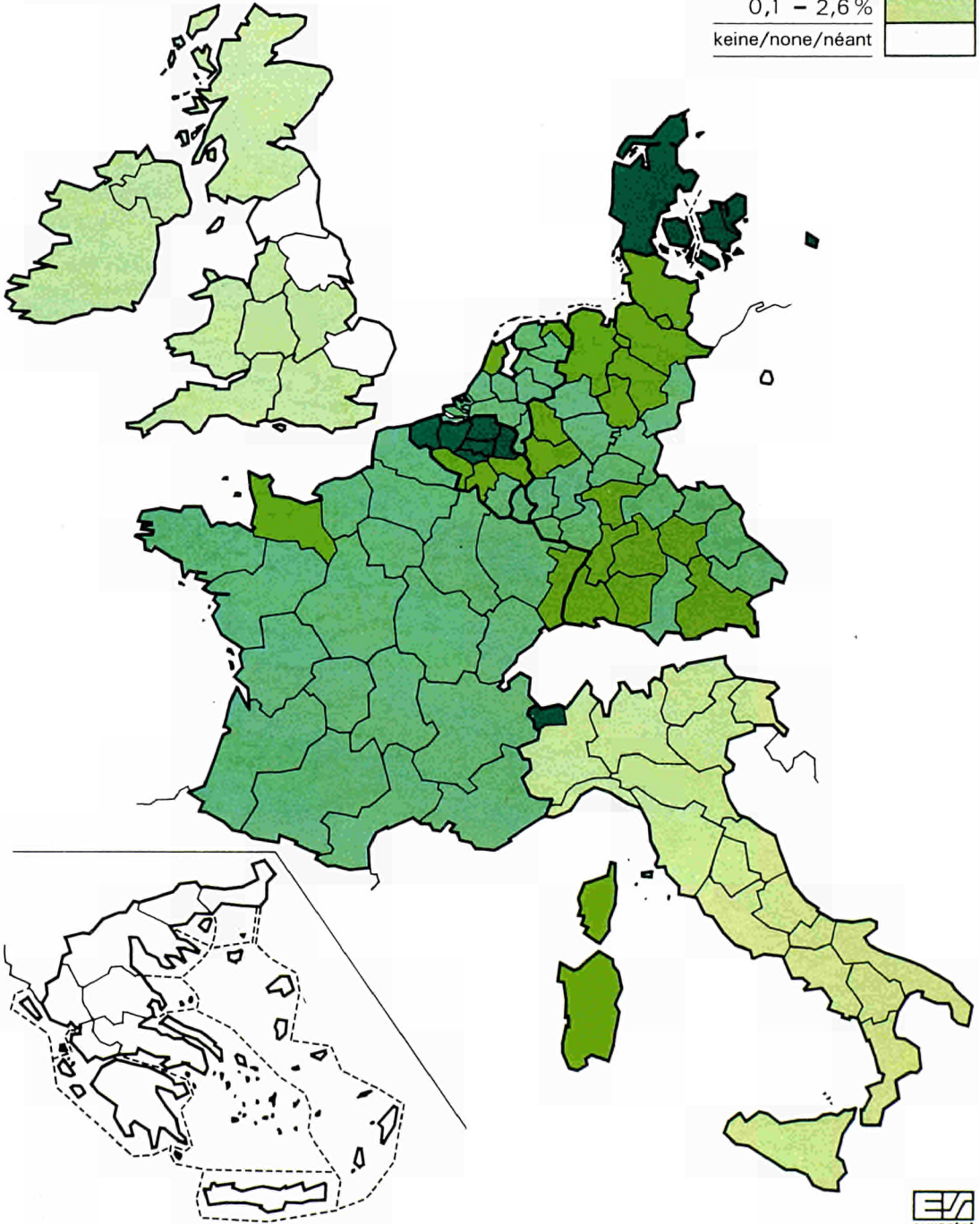
RDE
Fraktion "Sammlungsbewegung der Europäischen Demokraten"
Group of the European Democratic Alliance
Groupe du rassemblement des démocrates européens

39,2%	
17,4 - 24,8%	
3,0 - 3,7%	
keine/none/néant	

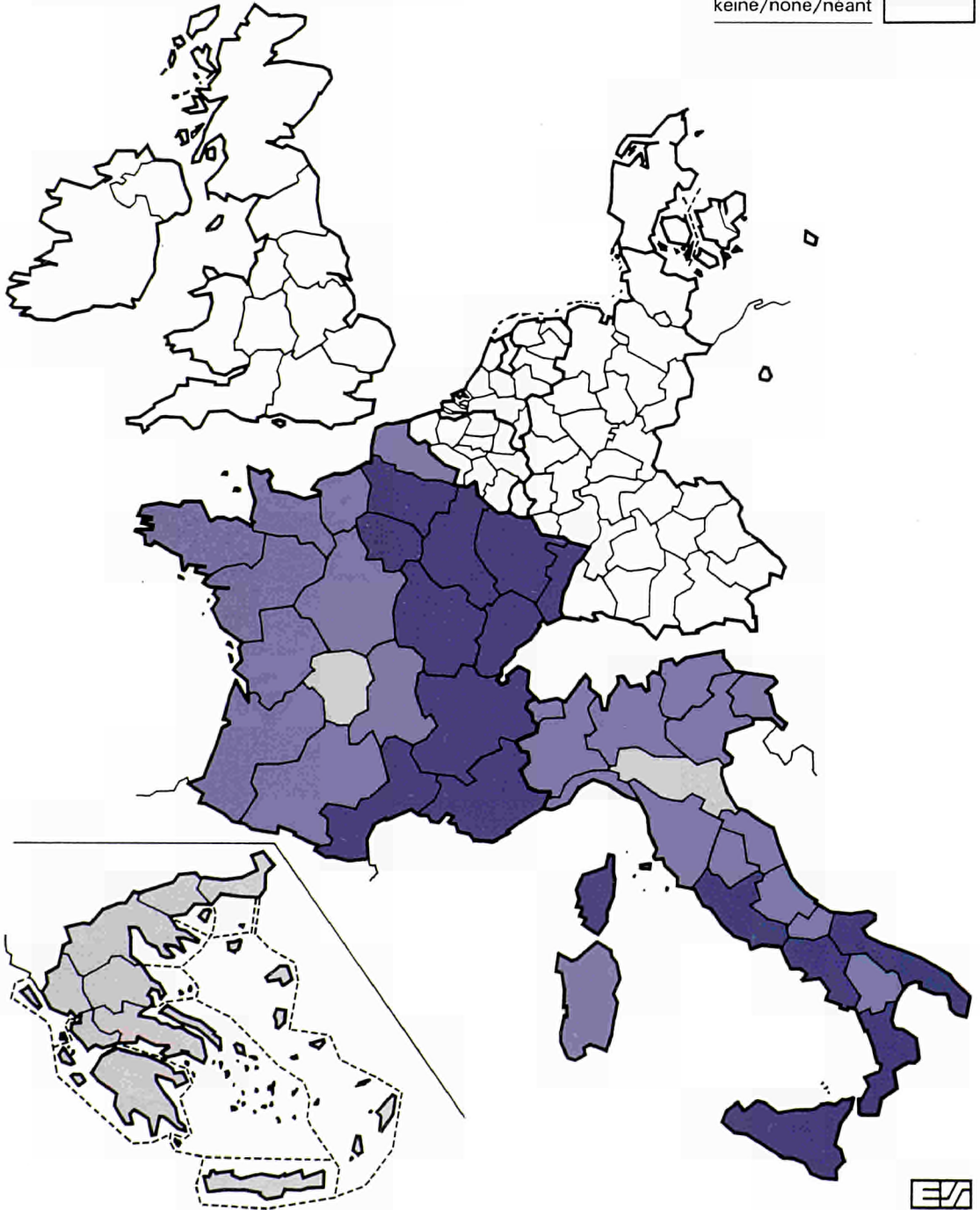


10 ARC
Regenbogen-Fraktion
Rainbow Group
Groupe arc-en-ciel

16,8 - 27,6 %	
8,4 - 13,7 %	
4,4 - 7,9 %	
0,1 - 2,6 %	
keine/none/néant	



11 DR
Fraktion der Europäischen Rechten
Group of the European Right
Groupe des Droites européennes



NEWS ITEMS

	Electors		Turn-out		Distribution of votes (%)							
	1 000	%	S	PPE	ED	COM	L	RDE	ARC	DR	NI/ Others	
United Kingdom	42 985.0	32.5	35.8	—	39.8	—	18.5	1.6	0.6	—	3.6	
North	2 330.0	45.7	62.9	—	23.6	—	13.5	—	—	—	—	
Yorkshire and Humberside	3 898.0	30.1	46.8	—	35.4	—	17.8	—	—	—	—	
East Midlands	2 953.0	31.6	36.2	—	45.1	—	18.6	—	0.2	—	—	
East Anglia	1 451.0	32.4	27.1	—	52.1	—	20.8	—	—	—	—	
South East	12 988.0	34.5	26.8	—	44.1	—	28.0	—	1.1	—	—	
South West	3 422.0	36.4	21.4	—	49.9	—	27.2	—	0.6	—	0.9	
West Midlands	3 935.0	28.8	40.0	—	42.1	—	17.0	—	0.6	—	0.3	
North West	4 824.0	29.9	44.6	—	38.4	—	16.7	—	0.2	—	0.1	
Wales	2 149.0	39.3	44.5	—	25.5	—	17.4	—	0.5	—	12.2	
Scotland	3 957.0	32.7	40.7	—	25.7	—	15.6	17.8	0.2	—	—	
Northern Ireland	1 078.0	63.5	22.1	—	21.5	—	—	—	0.3	—	56.1	
Ireland	2 413.0	47.6	8.9	32.2	—	—	4.9	39.2	0.5	—	14.4	
Danmark	1 990.3	54.0	19.4	6.6	20.8	9.2	12.5	3.5	20.8	—	7.2	
Hovedstadsregionen	708.5	56.5	18.0	6.1	21.9	12.2	4.9	3.0	27.6	—	6.2	
Ost for storebaelt, ex. hovedst	231.9	55.1	24.2	6.6	18.8	7.5	14.5	3.7	17.9	—	6.8	
Vest for storebaelt	1 049.9	52.3	19.4	7.0	20.5	7.6	17.1	3.7	16.8	—	7.9	
Greece	7 811.4	78.4	41.6	38.0	—	15.1	—	—	—	2.3	3.0	
Northern Greece	2 723.0	83.9	40.4	41.0	—	13.0	—	—	—	2.7	3.0	
Central and Western Macedonia	1 278.4	81.0	41.0	41.3	—	13.0	—	—	—	2.0	2.7	
Thessaly	657.4	94.1	40.7	35.4	—	17.9	—	—	—	3.4	3.0	
Eastern Macedonia	460.5	76.1	41.9	43.7	—	9.8	—	—	—	2.3	2.7	
Thrace	326.7	90.8	35.4	47.8	—	7.2	—	—	—	4.6	5.0	
Central Greece	4 311.3	76.2	40.6	37.9	—	16.4	—	—	—	2.3	2.9	
Eastern Central and Islands	2 563.8	78.7	39.8	36.7	—	18.6	—	—	—	1.9	3.4	
Peloponnese and Western Central	1 288.1	73.4	42.5	40.5	—	11.5	—	—	—	3.4	2.2	
Epirus	459.4	70.8	41.2	37.9	—	16.6	—	—	—	2.0	2.2	
Eastern and Southern Islands	738.4	72.4	51.8	28.4	—	14.5	—	—	—	0.5	4.9	
Crete	420.8	74.9	56.9	25.3	—	11.9	—	—	—	0.3	5.6	
Islands of Eastern Aegean	317.6	69.1	44.5	32.9	—	18.2	—	—	—	0.6	3.8	

them had members elected and have been mentioned in the preceding pages. Also mentioned have been the various 'Green' parties, whether or not they obtained a seat.

In some countries small parties are not all important. Conversely, in some regions they can obtain a sizeable chunk of the local vote. In France, small parties together took over 10% of the regional vote in Picardie, Lorraine, Alsace and Pays-de-la-Loire. In the Netherlands, too, Zeeland had a high (21.5%) regional vote for small parties, and in four other regions the vote was over 10%. In Ireland small parties had 14.4% of the vote. In Northern Ireland, Ian Paisley, the DUP elected member, only accounted for 33.6% of the massive 56.1% in the 'Others' column of the basic table, the remaining 22.5% going to small parties. In mainland Britain, however, small parties hardly exist, except for the Scottish and Welsh nationalist parties.

In Greece the 3% for 'Others' represents 11 small parties. Germany too has many small parties which make up a slightly larger percentage (3.4%). The Belgian region of Brabant gave 11.5% of its votes to the small parties, but elsewhere the vote was lower, to give almost 6% nationally.

In Italy the Liga Veneta was the only party which presented candidates and did not get a seat. In Denmark 10.7% of the vote was given to four parties who did not obtain seats.

In national terms small parties can sometimes play an important role, holding the balance in a situation where two large parties are of almost equal strength. In the context of the European Parliament this is not the case,

though even there the individual is not without influence, and can reflect the concerns of small sectors of European opinion.

Final remarks

It is tempting to try to draw conclusions, to show political trends based on geography, to make North/South comparisons, to find links of some common nature between economic conditions and political convictions.

One could say that on the political left, Communists are stronger in southern Europe and Socialists stronger in the north. But what about Crete, where the Socialists had the highest vote in Europe, and Nord-Pas-de-Calais, the third strongest Communist region in France?

Again, it is said that poor economic conditions and high unemployment result in a rise of left-wing parties. But what about the Republic of Ireland? The Irish Labour Party lost the four seats it had in the 1979 parliament and halved its share of the vote. Bremen has one of the highest GDPs per head in Europe, and a weak unemployment rate, yet the SPD obtained nearly half of the vote and the Christian Democrats under one third.

Eurostat leaves the reader to draw his or her own conclusions from the detail supplied in this booklet. For ourselves, all we can say is that the political scene in the European Parliament is as varied as the different histories and cultures of the 10 Member States of the European Economic Community.

J. Hopkins

How equitable is equality?



This current issue of *Eurostat News*, which is mainly devoted to the European Parliament of EUR 10 gives some interest to discussions which took place in 1975 and 1976 about the distribution between countries of the seats in the first directly elected European Parliament, that of EUR 9 in 1979.

The decision of the Council of Ministers in July 1976 followed discussions in Parliament, and previously in the Patijn Committee which grappled with the problem that, while for practical reasons the number of seats must be about 400, the populations of Member States varied over a range of about 200:1. It was clear that neither of the simple limiting cases, namely complete equality of Member States, and strict proportionality to population, were reasonable.

The Committee, in whose work Mr D. Millar of the staff of Parliament played a key role, reviewed at least eight successive proposals, of which four were formal proposals from Member States. The Committee carried out a great deal of commonsense arithmetic in its review work and its secretariat had available some analyses on the lines sketched below. These analyses however played no part in the deliberations of the Committee. Their interest, now in 1985, is in summarizing the characteristics of the proposals then made and in the final choice which emerged as an unanimous decision of the Council. Those who know the zeal with which Member States

defend their national interests in Council will readily accept that, besides its obvious practical importance, the decision also provides experience, i.e. it constituted an experiment in the human sciences, of quite exceptional importance which serves to clarify ideas about equity, fairness, equality and inequality. It was the best kind of experiment; one which clarifies concepts, and does not simply produce numbers, necessary as those numbers are for practical problems.

The decision taken then was a good one and indeed the best possible decision, not because it was deduced from *a priori* postulates, but because of the characteristics of the process by which it was taken: of collective human judgements reviewing a complex situation. There were at least eight iterations of the main cycle, and at each stage the proposals were reviewed from at least nine points of view, those of the nine Member States. Overall there was the knowledge that they had to reach some general consensus.

Can we perhaps quantify these judgements, made in these favourable conditions, and, *a posteriori*, extract their rationale? The principles, if found, would certainly be interesting, and possibly even useful in other situations, and facilitate the transfer of judgements, and the generalization of good practice.

To discuss this one needs some summary function of the shares of a total. One convenient function for which there is much to be said is a weighted average of the logarithms of those shares, which can serve to measure the degree of equality. The difference between this measure and the maximum value which the measure could have with nine countries, measures inequality. Of the various names given to these two quantities those of 'entropy' and 'cross entropy' are perhaps the most convenient, and certainly have links to a good deal of theory.

NEWS ITEMS

Table 1 lists the populations and distribution of seats in the penultimate and in the final proposals. Table 2 lists the degrees of inequality (as defined above using units of natural logarithms), in several proposals.

Table 1

	Population (thousands)	Penultimate proposal	Decision
BR Deutschland	62 041	81	} 81
France	53 780	81	
Italia	55 361	81	
United Kingdom	56 052	81	
Nederland	13 450	25	} 25
Belgique/België	9 772	25	
Ireland	3 086	15	} 15
Danmark	5 101	15	
Luxembourg	357	6	16 6

Table 2

	Inequality in proposals	%/Maximum
Small country proposal	0.188	42
Old Parliament	0.195	43
'Square-root of population'	0.199	44
Italian proposal	0.223	49
Council decision	0.269	60
Belgian proposal	0.280	62
Large country proposal	0.351	78
Population	0.453	100

The range of the proposals is from 42% to 78% of the maximum possible. All proposals then, even the earliest and most extreme contained a substantial element of compromise, and all proposed greater 'realism', i.e. a respect for differences in population, than did the distribution of seats in the old Parliament, which had smaller numbers and therefore less room for manoeuvre.

The final decision was effectively a compromise, though certainly not a mechanical one, among these compromises, having two national proposals above it and two below it. Of

these four proposals the two extreme proposals, which were both early proposals, reflected obvious national interests: a small country wanted greater equality and a large country wanted greater inequality between States. The other two (Belgium and Italy) did not show such obvious self-interest. They were introduced late in the discussion, and tended to favour the size groups to which these countries did not belong.

The relatively extreme position of the simple and simple-minded mathematical distribution (of seats proportional to the square root of population) is of interest, although it was not considered by the Committee. In fact the decision reflects a proportionality to about the two-thirds power of population, and not to the square root, or half power, which an outsider might have guessed to be plausible.

Early in the discussions, Luxembourg, which did not make any general proposal, remarked that it needed a minimum of the six seats, which it had had in the old Parliament in order to be able to achieve any internal balance of its parties. This argument was accepted, but the same six seats, being now a smaller proportion of a larger total, do something to explain the greater inequality shown in the new Parliament.

The penultimate proposal gave Luxembourg its six seats and divided the other eight countries into three groups each of which was fairly homogeneous. It was thus suggested that the small differences within each group should be ignored, and the larger differences within the 3 groups, and with Luxembourg, should not be ignored.

Table 3

Inequalities of populations within the groups of the penultimate proposal	
D + F + I + UK	0.0015
NL + B	0.0126
IR + DK	0.0306
L	—

All these within group inequalities are small compared with the total inequalities of Table 2, but the last two were clearly thought not to be negligible, for in the final discussions one seat was taken away from Belgium and given to Denmark.

One can thus, with hindsight, summarize the ideas on which the Committee, the Parliament, and ultimately the Council worked, to establish that acceptable, and even desirable, degree of inequality which reflects true equity. They:

- (i) used the idea of a threshold, a minimum, or a floor value for the representation of, no matter how small, the country;
- (ii) chose, overall, a representation proportional to roughly the two-thirds power of population;
- (iii) showed a tendency to group countries together and to ignore small differences within groups (which provides an example of a different kind of threshold which in this case is about 0.01);
- (iv) thought that the four big countries are really very much the same size as each other.

It is with pleasure that one finds examples where countries, while properly protecting national interests, can sometimes make proposals for the larger good, which clash just a little with narrow national interests. Italy and Belgium gave examples of that Community spirit in 1976.

A. D. Cunningham

PUBLICATIONS

Published

Theme 1

EUROSTAT REVIEW 1974-1983

ISBN 92-825-5194-6 (EN/FR/NL), ISBN 92-825-5195-4 (DA/DE/IT)

Format A 4, 240 pages, price BFR 600

Time series of the principal statistical domains covered by Eurostat. The work is divided into six sections: 1. General statistics; 2. National accounts, finance and balance of payments; 3. Population and social conditions; 4. Industry and services; 5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 6. Foreign trade.

The data cover the period 1974 to 1983 and relate to the EC Member States, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the United States and Japan. Comparisons between two periods are often expressed in percentage or as an index number. The most important features are shown in graph form. (1. 1. 1/84)

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY — 1984

ISBN 92-825-4743-4 (DA)

ISBN 92-825-4747-7 (FR)

ISBN 92-825-5123-7 (DE)

ISBN 92-825-4748-5 (IT)

ISBN 92-825-5124-5 (GR)

ISBN 92-825-4709-3 (NL)

ISBN 92-825-5125-3 (EN)

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, 175 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. (1. 3. 1/84)

<p>Theme 2</p>

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, 137 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), United States and Japan.

(2. 1. 1/84)

EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS — ESA — 2nd edition

ISBN 92-825-4742-6 (NL)

Format A 4, 241 pages, price BFR 1 100

The second edition of the 'European System of Integrated Accounts' is an updated version of the original text; it incorporates the amendments, clarifications and additions made since 1970 by the Working Group on National Accounts, as well as a number of editorial improvements. The main new features are the changeover to a system of net recording of VAT and the introduction of a ninth chapter on the measurement of changes in price and volume.

(2. 1. 3/84)

DOCUMENTS OF THE WORKSHOP 'STATISTICS AND FORECASTS' STATISTICAL NEEDS OF AFRICAN LONG-RANGE FORECASTING

Studies of national accounts — Special edition

ISBN 92-825-4948-8 (FR)

Format A 4, 193 pages, price BFR 550

The publication gives the speeches and summaries of the discussions which took place at the meeting of the workshop 'Statistics and forecasts' held in Brazzaville (12–16 November 1984).

This workshop brought together specialists in national accounting and forecasting from five French-speaking African countries (Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Zaire) and representatives from French (Ministry of External Affairs, Insee, long-range forecasting department, IAP and CESD), English (ODA) and international organizations (SOEC, World Bank, BDEAC and UDEAC).

The participants attempted to arrive at a better understanding of statistical needs for long-range forecasting in Africa based on national experiences already gained and the considerations raised by these experiences.

(2. 1. 3/85)

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

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

Format A 4, 223 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 PPPs 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)

PUBLICATIONS

MAIN INDICATORS OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF THE EC, THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN (1970–1983)

Studies of national accounts — No 8

ISBN 92-825-5308-6 (EN), ISBN 92-825-5309-4 (FR)

Format A 4, 87 pages, price BFR 100

This publication shows the main indicators of national accounts for each Member State of the European Community from 1970 to 1983. These statistics provide an indication of the principal economic trends of the Community, as seen in the ESA harmonized data (European System of Integrated Accounts), and a comparison with the United States and Japan. Each statistical table is followed by an economic analysis of the figures and methodological comments which permit a clearer understanding of their conceptual meaning. In this volume are listed global statistics (GDP, GDP/head, etc.) as well as sectorial ones (accounts of general government, corporate enterprises, households, etc.).

(2. 1. 5/84)

REGIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — DETAILED TABLES BY BRANCHES

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

Format A 4, 128 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

SOCIAL INDICATORS FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY — SELECTED SERIES — 1984

ISBN 92-825-4831-7 (DA/NL)

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

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 — STATISTICAL BULLETIN — 1-1985

(EN, FR)

Format A 4, 14 pages, price BFR 100

This bulletin presents detailed structural data on registered unemployed. The data relate to aspects of the situation on the labour market in October 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984.

A commentary, illustrated by several graphics emphasizes the structural aspects of the labour market in the Community.

The bulletin complements the up-to-date statistics of registered unemployed people which are published regularly in the monthly series of bulletins 'Unemployment'. (3. 4. 2/85)

DEFINITIONS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Format A 4, 376 pages, price BFR 650

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

YEARBOOK OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

ISBN 92-825-4917-8 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 171 pages, price BFR 600

The present publication contains a selection of data of industrial statistics covering the following domains: structure and activity, investments, data by size of enterprises, short-term trends, and external trade.

(4. 1. 1/84)

ENERGY STATISTICS YEARBOOK — 1983

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

Format A 4, 218 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)

PUBLICATIONS

ELECTRICITY PRICES 1978–1984

ISBN 92-825-5165-2 (DE), ISBN 92-825-5166-0 (EN)
ISBN 92-825-5167-9 (FR), ISBN 92-825-5168-7 (IT)

Format A 4, 202 pages, price BFR 600

This publication is an updating of the annual inquiries on electricity prices in the countries of the Community, with a time series back to 1978. Electricity prices are recorded in approximately 30 locations for both domestic and industrial uses, with a breakdown by type of consumer. The text explains definitions, tariff systems and taxation, and gives an analysis of results together with an international comparison.

(4. 2. 8/85)

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1970–1983

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

Format A 4, 256 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

VOLUME II: MAIN RESULTS

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Format A 4, 219 pages, price BFR 800

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, 220 pages, price BFR 900

(5. 5. 2/84)

YEARBOOK OF FISHERY STATISTICS

ISBN 92-825-5271-3 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, 119 pages, price BFR 400

This publication contains fishery statistics for the Member States of the EC as well as for other important countries in this economic sector. This volume is divided into sections on catches by fishing region, catches of principal species, the fishing fleet and foreign trade in fishery products.

(5. 7. 1/84)

To be published

Theme 1

YEARBOOK OF REGIONAL STATISTICS

ISBN 92-825-5169-5 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 330 pages, price BFR 1 000

In this publication the Statistical Office of the European Communities gives the latest statistics relating to economic and social factors in the regions of the European Community.

The issues contains information on:

- (i) population and its structure.
- (ii) employment and unemployment,
- (iii) education, health and various social indicators,
- (iv) economic aggregates.
- (v) the main series on the different sectors of the economy: agriculture, industry, energy and the services sector,
- (vi) the Community's financial participation in investments.

The main regional indicators are also presented in a series of coloured maps.

(1. 2. 1/84)

Theme 2

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)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS METHODOLOGY OF DENMARK

ISBN 92-825-4927-5 (DA/EN/FR)

Format C 5, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 250

This publication explains the concepts, definition and methods used for the compilation of the balance of payments of Denmark. (2. 6. 4/83)

Theme 3

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS 1985

ISBN 92-825-4917-8 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A 4, approximately 210 pages, price BFR 800

While all member countries possess highly-developed systems of demographic statistics, the wide diversity of practice with regard to the publication and presentation of results makes it very difficult to obtain

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comparable and up-to-date information necessary to study trends within the Community. The present publication is designed to make good this deficiency. All the principal series of demographic statistics are covered, namely population by sex and age-groups, births, deaths, migration, marriages, divorces, fertility, life expectancy and population projections. Both absolute numbers and rates are given in considerable detail for countries and for the total Community. Data for Portugal and Spain are included using a format identical with that for member countries. (3. 1. 1/84)

Theme 4

ANNUAL INVESTMENTS IN FIXED ASSETS 1977–1982

ISBN 92-825-5306-X (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 150 pages

The publication contains for the nine Member States and for the period 1977 to 1982 the detailed results of the coordinated annual inquiry into capital investments in industry carried out in accordance with a directive issued by the Council of the European Economic Community on 30 July 1964. (4. 1. 6/84)

Theme 6

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — USER'S GUIDE

ISBN 92-825-4892-1 (FR)

Format A 4, approximately 64 pages, price BFR 150

The SOEC's aim in publishing the second edition of this guide is to assist the users of its external trade statistics.

This publication provides the indispensable basic methodological information required by the individual user and helps him find his way through the mass of statistical material produced by the SOEC.

The guide contains a list and a description of the SOEC's printed publications and publications on microfiches and magnetic tapes, with prices and subscription terms, and also informs the user whether the data bases and information can be accessed on-line via Euronet. (6. 2. 8/84)

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)

PUBLICATIONS

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. 2/85)

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. 2. 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

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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)

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

Prices are available on application.

Imports/exports of special trade under the nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the European Community and statistics of trade between Member States (Nimexe).

Description — values and quantities (Nimexe 6/4/2)
— all statistical systems together
— no threshold
— quarterly (January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December). (6. 2. 3/85)

SITC — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS COUNTRIES — PRODUCTS SCE 2311 (THEME 6) (microfiche)

Prices are available on application.

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