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General statistics,

National accounts, finance and balance of payments,

Industry and services,

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries,

External trade.



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## **Mr Silvio Ronchetti appointed Director-General of Eurostat**

**At its meeting of 25 September 1985 the Commission of the European Communities appointed Mr Silvio Ronchetti Director-General of the Statistical Office to take effect on 1 September 1985.**

**Mr Silvio Ronchetti was born in Como on 11 July 1922.**

**Studies:**

Diploma in statistics — Milan University

Ph.D. Actuarial and statistical sciences — Rome University

Diploma of the College of Europe — Bruges

**Professional activity:**

Expert in the Planning Office of the Interdepartmental Committee for Reconstruction

Assistant to Prof. Wagenführ at the College of Europe — Bruges

**Career:**

Joined the Statistical Division of the ECSC High Authority administration in 1954

1962 Head of Division 'Salary statistics' of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC)

1968 Director of the Directorate 'External trade statistics — Transport — Third countries' of SOEC

1 September 1984 Director-General *ad interim* of Eurostat

## **Participation of Eurostat in the international congress on 'Statistical sources and economy of the Mediterranean countries'**

At an international congress organized by the 'Istituto di Ricerche sull'Economia Mediterranea' of the 'Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche' (CNR), which took place in Naples from 5 to 7 December 1985, and which was concerned with statistics and the economy of the Mediterranean countries, Mr S. Ronchetti, Director-General of the SOEC, presented a paper on the European Economic Community and statistical sources in the Mediterranean countries.

This paper was given before the representatives of national statistical offices, research bodies, universities and chambers of commerce from 14 Mediterranean countries or countries adjoining the Mediterranean, name-

ly Italy, Greece, France, Spain, Portugal, the Maghreb countries, the Mashreq countries, Israel, Malta, Cyprus and Yugoslavia. Mr Ronchetti's subject fitted perfectly into the business of the congress, which was basically concerned with finding ways of improving access to the statistical sources which form the basis for analyses of the economy of the Mediterranean countries. As he stated, the Statistical Office has a considerable amount of data and also of experience in the delicate field of harmonizing data. In the light of this experience, and the attendant difficulties and considerations, Mr Ronchetti concentrated on the needs of the developing Mediterranean countries and emphasized the need for closer technical cooperation between these countries and Eurostat.

## **The external trade of developing countries of the Mediterranean — world trade and trade with the European Community**

by G. Delannoy, principal administrator in the division 'Analyses and developments' of Eurostat

The international congress on the statistics and the economy of the Mediterranean countries highlighted the need for better knowledge of the economies of the developing countries of the Mediterranean through action in the statistical field.

The following brief account gives an overview of the trade of these countries and Malta.<sup>1</sup> It is based on data from the 'ZCA1' domain of Eurostat's Cronos data base. These are national data of the various countries con-

cerned; this may have had some effect on the conclusions drawn. For this reason, and because this article is intended to contribute to the objectives of the abovementioned congress, one section will deal with discrepancies between national and Community data.

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<sup>1</sup> Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Cyprus, Syria and Yugoslavia. The Lebanon has been excluded since there are no recent data. Malta has been included since it has a trade agreement with the EEC.

## 1. Trade of the developing countries of the Mediterranean — comparative growth figures

A static comparison of the statistics shows that in terms of nominal value the trade of these countries, both in total and with the Community, has increased markedly since 1975.

With the exception of Morocco and Syria, their exports have more than doubled, both overall and as regards the EEC. The EEC has played a major part in this trend, since most comparisons of total trade (the exceptions being Libya, Israel, Syria and Cyprus) show that it is exports to the EEC which have increased most rapidly. The most striking example is Egypt, whose exports to the EEC have increased by a factor of 8 as against a factor of 2.2 for total trade.

Like exports, imports have increased, although the growth rate has been slightly slower (figures for four countries — Morocco, Algeria, Syria and Yugoslavia — have not even doubled) and the trend has been to favour the rest of the world rather than the EEC. There are only three countries — Egypt, Libya and Malta — whose imports from the EEC have increased at a faster rate than total imports.

A simultaneous comparison of the growth of exports and imports to and from the Community shows three distinct groups of countries.

Firstly, there are those whose exports and imports, both EEC and total, have increased at the same rate: Morocco and Tunisia. The reason is largely the relative importance of the Community in their trade.

Secondly, there are those countries where the growth rate for imports from the EEC is slower than for exports: Libya, Syria and Cyprus; These countries have in fact scarcely increased trade either with the EEC or in total (the share of their trade with the EEC is a

smaller proportion of total trade for the first group than in particular for Syria and Cyprus).

Finally, there are those countries whose exports to the EEC have increased more rapidly than their imports from the EEC: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Malta and Yugoslavia. With the exception of Egypt and Jordan, exports are running at a higher rate than imports both with respect to the EEC and in total. However, the statistical impact of the large EEC share of trade is still considerable (except for exports from Malta and imports into Yugoslavia).

## 2. Comparison of patterns of trade in the developing countries of the Mediterranean

In general, there is no basic difference between one country and another in the breakdown of trade by groups of product<sup>1</sup> either in total or as regards the EEC, and the size of the EEC's share of trade may in some cases account for this.

A comparison of patterns of trade between the various countries brings out the diversity of the Mediterranean economies as far as exports are concerned but shows that they are similar as regards imports.

In fact, their imports are concentrated mainly on manufactured goods and machinery and transport equipment (more than 50% of imports). Next comes food, except for Tunisia and Syria, which import more energy products, Israel, which imports relatively more chemicals, and Yugoslavia, with more raw materials.

Trends in the breakdown of imports since 1975 for the countries under consideration show in particular an increase in the share of food imports (Egypt, Malta and Cyprus being exceptions) and either the same level or a fall in the share of manufactured goods and machinery and transport equipment (except

<sup>1</sup> SITC 1 digit.

for Cyprus). On the other hand, structural trends in imports as a whole and imports from the EEC are similar with a few exceptions, the major one being the fall in the share of food imports into Morocco, Israel, Jordan and Yugoslavia overall, whereas the EEC share has increased.

The structures of exports from the Mediterranean countries are very different, but, briefly, four groups can be picked out.

Firstly, the exporters of hydrocarbons, i.e. Algeria and Libya. Secondly, those petroleum exporters which have more diversified exports, i.e. Syria (which also exports raw materials) and Egypt (which exports manufactured goods). Then come those countries with a limited range of exports represented by Malta (more than 90% manufactured goods) and Cyprus (over 80% food and miscellaneous manufactured articles). Lastly, there are countries with a relatively varied export structure — in ascending order: Jordan (chemicals, transport equipment,<sup>1</sup> raw materials), Morocco (agriculture, raw materials, manufactured goods), Tunisia (chemicals, petroleum, manufactured goods), Israel (all products previously mentioned except petroleum) and Yugoslavia (food, manufactured goods, raw materials).

Trends in the shares of the different groups of products also point to two distinct groups of countries.

The first is those whose export structures remain the same or are becoming more specialized: the petroleum countries — Syria (except with respect to the Community, owing to a breakthrough in food products), Yugoslavia, Malta, Cyprus and in some respects Egypt, where two trends are apparent: a fall in the share of food exports similar to the drop in the import share and an increase in

the share of exports of manufactured goods to the Community which contrasts with the fall in these exports overall.

The second group is those countries whose exports are diversifying — Morocco, Tunisia and, to a certain extent, Jordan — countries which are developing their exports of manufactured and basic industrial goods. Israel should also be included, since there has been a drop in the high proportion of exports of food and manufactured articles and an increase in raw materials, chemicals and machinery and transport equipment.

### **3. The main products exported in 1982 by some developing countries of the Mediterranean**

The main exports (whole world) obviously differ from one country to another. In the case of Algeria, Libya and, to a lesser extent, Egypt and Syria, petroleum products predominate. Morocco and Jordan (agricultural products and phosphates) and even more Tunisia (agricultural and industrial products and phosphates) have a much wider variety of main exports. The preponderance of industrial products among Israel's principal exports should also be noted.

A comparison of the respective positions of total products exported and exports to the EEC shows the importance of the markets available in the Community.

For four countries (the Maghreb countries and Libya) the overall ranking of the main exports corresponds fairly closely with the ranking of exports to the EEC. Moreover, the ranking of the EEC determines that of exports overall since the Community accounts for between 50% and 99% of almost all the main products exported from these four countries — petroleum products from Algeria, Tunisia and Libya as well as clothing, fish products and phosphates from Morocco (also citrus fruits from there) and Tunisia.

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<sup>1</sup> The percentage of exports of machinery and transport equipment from Jordan is over 38%. This figure probably includes re-exports such as the re-export of excavating machinery.



For the other four countries chosen (Egypt, Israel, Syria and Jordan), the positions of the main products as regards exports overall and exports to the EEC do not coincide. Exports to the EEC are more specialized and are not the determining factor in the overall ranking of the various products. However, it is still true to say that for a considerable number of products, the Community is virtually the only outlet: lamp oil and unwrought aluminium from Egypt, clothing, fruit juice and vegetables from Israel, lamp oil and heavy fuel oils from Syria. Jordan is the exception to the rule: the EEC imports no more than 10% of any of its main export products.

#### 4. Discrepancies with the harmonized statistics of the Community

The figures reported on both sides for trade between the EEC and the Mediterranean countries (covering the 1-digit SITC groups of products) were compared. Although it does not appear to call into question the validity of the comments just made, this comparison nevertheless justifies a certain degree of caution in the interpretation of the data.

Considerable discrepancies appear, in fact, between EEC figures and others, more frequent (with the exception of Israel) in the case of imports into the Mediterranean countries than exports.

But whatever these discrepancies, be they on imports or on exports, they are more or less permanent and the fact that they persist from year to year seems to confirm the hypothesis that they are due to different methods of evaluation. Indeed, they could be due to the specific nature of the Community rules repeatedly conflicting with a *de facto* harmonization between the partner countries. This hypothesis has not been proved however. Indeed, the same type of comparison for trade within the Maghreb group of countries showed the same discrepancies there too.

On the other hand, the number and size of the discrepancies vary from country to country and may also vary considerably depending on the direction of the comparison. For instance, there are few discrepancies between exports reported by Morocco to the Community and imports cif into the Community (at this stage, abnormal differences between cif and fob have not been taken into account). The only notable difference is in energy products. On the other hand, figures for imports reported by Morocco differ considerably from the corresponding figures for exports from the Community of drink and tobacco and all industrial products except chemicals.

Another example is figures reported by Israel for exports to the Community, which show discrepancies in the majority of product groups. On the other hand, import figures reported by this same country agree (apart from any possible excessive cif-fob differences) with the corresponding export figures from the Community. Conversely, although there are only a few discrepancies in the case of Malta's imports, the same cannot be said for its exports.

Such differences per country lead to discrepancies in the values of the respective balances of trade. Thus in 1981 the EEC and Libya, each using their own data, each showed a trade surplus of USD 2 000 million.

Despite detailed study, it has not proved possible to pinpoint groups of products in which discrepancies occur systematically in the figures for exports to the EEC. However, machinery and transport equipment and in particular chemicals usually show the most discrepancies, though this cannot be taken as a general rule. In imports, on the other hand, discrepancies are most numerous and more or less systematic in the case of manufactured goods, as well as machinery and transport equipment. Other discrepancies vary from product to product and country to country. In one group of products, raw materials, there seem to be no discrepancies as regards

imports, but this apparent truth cannot lead to any definite conclusions since there may be discrepancies at the detailed level which cancel each other out.

Another conclusion may be drawn, this time concerning discrepancies which might be considered of secondary importance, i.e. those that are not evident *a priori* but which disclose highly abnormal cif-fob differences, even though the cif value remains higher than the fob.

A few significant examples should be pointed out. In 1979, Syria reported USD 44 million worth of exports of energy products to the

Community, whereas the Community reported imports to the value of USD 74.2 million. Algeria reported less than USD 100 000 worth of exports of machinery and transport equipment whereas the Community reported USD 12 million worth of imports from Algeria. There are similarly marked differences for Jordan, Morocco, Libya and Egypt.

Admittedly, a much less superficial analysis would be required for a better understanding of these discrepancies and how they originate. Such an analysis would also increase our knowledge of the trade of the Mediterranean countries.

## A new programme for Eurostat publications



**B. Langevin<sup>1</sup>**

The publications programme of the Statistical Office of the European Communities for the year 1986 is laid out in the table in the yellow pages of this issue of *Eurostat news*.

Although its programme is similar to that of the previous year, it contains a certain number of modifications based on the recommendations of the Publications Committee, which has been set up inside Eurostat.

Over the last 10 years new information technologies have revolutionized the facilities for processing and dissemination available to the Statistical Office. Now everything is computerized, and statistics are all loaded into and processed by computer, thus improving both the products and dissemination, in that:

- the products are manufactured very much more rapidly because processing and harmonization are carried out by computer;
- the scope for analysis is considerably broadened;
- dissemination has become diversified with the introduction of on-line data banks and magnetic tape in addition to hard copy and microfiche.

Virtually all the statistics available to Eurostat are disseminated on-line by three public data banks: Cronos, a data bank containing general time series, Comext which contains external trade data, and Regio which stores regional data.

As a result of technical innovation and the introduction of on-line dissemination, the dis-

<sup>1</sup> B. Langevin is a principal administrator in the division 'Public relations and management of publications and studies' of Eurostat and chairman of the 'Publications committee of Eurostat'.

semination in the form of hard copy and microfiche has been developed and diversified.

For these reasons, and in order better to structure the publications programme of Eurostat, this latter has been re-orientated, outlining a 'new look' to be implemented in the medium term.

### Broad policy for the future

As far as content is concerned, the emphasis will be placed on:

- the rapid availability of statistics, which is essential for users monitoring the economic climate;
- the facilities for analysis afforded by new data processing media.

To make selection easier for the user, each publication will have twofold classification, according to:

#### THEME

The 'themes' of Eurostat publications are well established and users are fully conversant with them. There are no changes, except that of the theme 'Services' which emerges as a separate, and distinct topic:

<i>Theme 1</i>	
General statistics	(midnight blue colour)
<i>Theme 2</i>	
Economy and finance	(violet colour)
<i>Theme 3</i>	
Population and social conditions	(yellow colour)
<i>Theme 4</i>	
Energy and industry	(blue colour)
<i>Theme 5</i>	
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	(green colour)
<i>Theme 6</i>	
Foreign trade	(red colour)

*Theme 7*  
Services and transport (orange colour)

*Theme 9*  
Miscellaneous (brown colour)

#### SERIES

The series indicate the precise nature of the publication:

- Series (A) — Yearbooks
- Series (B) — Short-term trends
- Series (C) — Accounts, surveys and statistics
- Series (D) — Studies and analyses
- Series (E) — Methods
- Series (F) — Rapid reports

They emphasize the types of publications which Eurostat wishes to develop. Two series are significant from this standpoint:

#### Series (F): Rapid reports

The hallmark of this series is rapidity. It consists of statistical bulletins a few pages long giving with comments the main findings of a survey for which the figures have just become available or a brief analysis (graphs, tables, comments and possibly a map) of statistics which have just been received by Eurostat.

This series, which is initially to be distributed free of charge as a supplement to the periodic bulletins, will help to advertise Eurostat's publications and provide both information and publicity.

For reasons of speed and efficiency rather than for budgetary reasons, these publications will be produced in two single-language versions or one two-language version, with tables in two languages.

#### Series (D): Studies and analyses

This series consists of publications that are essentially devoted to the analysis of specific

subjects. Such publications usually have a useful life of several years. The size of the text is such that the cost of publication in all the Community languages might well be prohibitive for budgetary reasons. The solution of two single-language versions or one two-language version, in cases where the text is relatively short, has been kept. In some cases, however, and when the budget allows, other single-language versions could be produced. Because of the cost factor, the best method of printing such publications is by offset/word processing techniques.

Eurostat's publications include another four series:

### **Series ②: Short-term trends**

This series is not in itself an innovation. Its principal feature is that it deals with the short-term economic climate, and therefore the punctuality and freshness of the data are of paramount importance. This of course means that the series has to be published as and when the information becomes available. If the figures are submitted to Eurostat at monthly intervals, for instance, they also have to be published at monthly intervals and not stored for three or six months prior to publication. On the other hand, half-yearly or annual figures should not as a rule be included in monthly bulletins. Furthermore, the need for freshness tends to rule out the use of traditional printing methods which are very slow. Instead, offset from computer printings or photocomposition techniques should be used.

These periodic bulletins should contain periodic data: balance sheets or the results of recent but not periodic surveys should be published in 'rapid reports' where they are presented far more effectively.

For reasons of speed, efficiency and cost, these periodic bulletins will be published in a two-language version. However, to ensure that all readers can understand them, single-language leaflets with the requisite

translations will be appended to the first issue each year.

### **Series ③: Yearbooks**

The dissemination of Eurostat products to the general public will hinge upon this prestige series to which Eurostat will devote most of its promotional efforts.

Each of the yearbooks will be a statistical reference work covering the whole of a subject (structural data and time series). The purpose of these yearbooks is to provide broad information on the statistics on each of the subjects and to refer the reader to more rapid or more specialized publications. The statistical tables will therefore have footnotes referring to other publications and data banks. The yearbooks will contain advertising inserts promoting Eurostat products.

These general yearbooks must always include comparative data for the United States and Japan. The inclusion of such data is vital to ensure a better level of dissemination. If it is not possible to include comparative data in all the tables, a special chapter on this subject will have to be included at the beginning of the publication.

These publications will include diagrams, and composition or photocomposition printing techniques will be used.

Eventually it might be possible to harmonize and centralize these various yearbooks, and thus to amalgamate them into a single 'general European yearbook' comprising several volumes.

The nature and purpose of these yearbooks is such that they have to be produced in all the Community languages, and for this reason it is imperative to keep the introduction as short as possible, to prevent the publication from becoming unwieldy (foreword, one or two pages of methodological notes at the most, table of Eurostat publications).

In order to ensure that the tables are correctly interpreted, they will be presented in two languages, and a translation will be given in the introduction. The chapters containing these tables might be preceded by a short analysis (2 or 3 pages) also in two languages.

### **Series ©: Accounts, surveys and statistics**

These publications are designed for a specialist readership and should therefore be carefully tailored to readers' requirements. Experience has shown the series to have a limited market, and that very few copies will be sold if these publications are widely distributed free of charge. The publication of several thousand copies is to be avoided and a limited number of copies should be distributed free of charge. The product should be reassessed in the light of users' requirements. If such publications are to be successful, it is first of all essential to have a clearly defined market and study its requirements.

Given the small market and the limited number of copies to be published, unit costs will be very high and low cost (offset) printing methods should be employed.

Moreover, careful consideration should be given to dissemination on other media (for instance microfiche or floppy disks), and this course should be pursued as far as possible.

In most cases a specialist readership will have to make do with two-language publications. However, under certain circumstances, if the budget permits, the introduction could possibly be translated into other languages, provided it were kept short, as in the case of the general yearbooks.

### **Series ©: Methods (methodologies, nomenclatures and user guides)**

Many of the SOEC's periodic or regular publications are padded out by methodological

notes in nine languages, which are constantly repeated. This seems superfluous, and it is thought preferable to confine the methodological notes to the bare minimum (1 to 2 pages) in these publications, and to publish separate methodologies which would be applicable for several years. These will be published in single-language versions in all the Community languages.

The nomenclatures belong to this series.

Furthermore, in many instances it is useful to publish 'user guides' containing information on various publications, available in the form of hard copy, microfiche, on magnetic tape or on line, plus methodological notes, if these are not too lengthy.

Such publications are intended for a specialist readership and should be printed with word processing/offset techniques. The use of these printing methods also means that data can easily be updated as and when necessary.

These publications for a limited readership, and with a useful life of several years, will be published in single-language versions, the number of languages covered depending upon the size of both the publication and the market.

### **Presentation**

#### *Covers*

The main layouts will not be altered. They convey information of the theme and the series and how it fits into the spectrum of Eurostat publications.

Yearbooks covering several different reference periods in a single publication will be marked on the cover (in the bottom right-hand corner) solely with the year of publication. The first and last reference periods could be indicated on the flyleaf, for information purposes.

On the other hand, yearbooks covering a constant reference period throughout the publication could have this period indicated in the title (however, in this case, there would be no indication of the year of publication).

The colours used for the various subjects will not be changed either. However, general publications which at the moment have either a midnight blue or grey cover will in future all be published with a midnight blue cover.

### *Order of countries*

The use of alphabetical order of the countries (in their respective languages) will gradually become standard procedure, starting with the general yearbooks.

### *Presentation of tables*

As it is easier to compare figures which are close together on hard copy, it follows that figures set out in columns are the easiest to compare. The most important comparisons will therefore be set out in columns: if it is the comparison between countries which is considered most important, the countries will be put at the top of the columns, and if it is trends over time to which attention is being drawn, the years will appear at the top of the columns.

### *Diagrams*

The inclusion of diagrams will be encouraged in all publications.

## **Harmonization of economic classifications**

**A personal perspective of Mr G. Clarke,  
advisor to the Director-General of Eurostat**

### **Main objectives fixed nearly 10 years ago**

The broad lines of the current programme of work on the harmonization of international economic classifications was laid down nearly 10 years ago at the 19th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission which met in New Delhi in November 1976.

The principal aims of the programme were twofold:

- (i) to revise and bring more closely together the classifications relating to trade with those relating to production;
- (ii) in this process to bring together as closely as possible the different families on international classifications — UN, EEC and CMEA.

### **Method of working**

After informal discussions between the international organizations a consultative panel met for the first time in Brussels in November 1977. This panel became known as the Joint UNSO/SOEC Working Group on World Level Classifications and has to date met five times. Its composition has included experts from individual countries on a world-wide basis, as well as representatives from international organizations, UN regional bodies and from the CMEA. The main outlines of its programme of work are well known, the UN Statistical Commission has regularly reviewed the work of the group and interested countries have been kept in close touch with proceedings.



The work of this group has been carried out in parallel with, and has influenced the proposals for, the harmonized system of the CCC, and the third revision of the SITC. During the work on the revision of the ISIC opportunities are being sought to bring the ISIC into closer harmony with the classifications of the EEC (NACE) and of the CMEA (CBME), these two systems being also subject to review and revision.

The basis for much of this harmonization has come from an intermediate classification which has become known as the central product classification (CPC).

### **Progress to date**

Much progress has been made towards harmonization in spite of the inevitable difficulties. One basic difficulty has been and remains the need to reconcile the expressed wish of the Statistical Commission to harmonize these classifications with the wish that as far as possible continuity and existing structure should be maintained.

The work has now reached the following stage:

- the basic work on the harmonized system has been completed by the CCC;
- the UN Statistical Commission has approved the adoption of SITC, Rev 3;
- the Statistical Commission has had a first discussion of initial proposals for revision of one part of the ISIC;
- at its final meeting in June 1985 the joint working group on world level classifications discussed the basis for the preparation of a first draft of a complete revision of the ISIC to be submitted to the next session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 1987.
- the UNSO will convene an expert group meeting in the spring of 1986 to review and advance the work programme.

In parallel with the work of the Joint Working Group, the work of the Economic Com-

mission for Europe has focused on the development of the conversion keys between the classifications of the UN and the CMEA. The UNSO, SOEC and the ECE have also been considering the possibilities of the identification of the energy sector with a view to bridging a major gap between the UN and other classifications and work has already begun, again within the ECE area, on transport classification problems where the revision of the ECE classification 'CSTE' and that of the 'NST' are being studied with close collaboration between the two organizations.

The aim is to produce final proposals on the ISIC and on harmonization generally in time for the 1989 UN Statistical Commission meeting.

### **Resource considerations**

Resources for statistics have become more and more restricted. This has intensified the search for the elimination of wasteful duplication of effort between statisticians operating different systems. Coordination between international organizations has paid good dividends in this regard in recent years in a number of fields. It is important that the harmonization of classifications should also contribute to a more rational and less costly international statistical system. Many national and international endeavours are devoted to the time-consuming resolutions of problems of collection, compilation of analysis created by the multiplicity of classification systems currently in operation. Harmonization of economic classifications contributes to greater efficiency and cost reduction in the international system.

### **Operational considerations**

It is of fundamental importance for the statistical analysis of world trade and production and economic activity generally that comparable data should be available for analysts and policy makers alike. To this end the classifi-

cations which emerge from this long period of consultation and expert review by qualified specialists in statistical nomenclatures must be operational.

What does operational mean?

### **Producing the data in conformity with the classifications**

In the first place as regards the production of data the classifications will be operational only if countries can give the figures in the required form. This in turn implies the closest correspondence possible between national and international systems. This is no easy task, either for those developed countries having their own integrated national classification system, or for a developing country whose first priority is to compile for national purposes the basic essentials of a statistical system. Yet, the social and economic policies of developed and developing countries alike are increasingly dependent on international factors and all must contribute to the effort of making data comparable on an international scale. Perhaps too little international effort to date has gone into study of the interface between national and international classifications and the problems and possibilities of drawing them closer together.

### **Using the classification systems**

Classification systems are multi-purpose. At one end of the scale there is the search for comparable data to analyse the international situation with regard to employment, investment production, prices and trade for a specific product. At the other end, there is the need to link data together to provide internationally comparable macro-economic aggregates.

For the latter objective, it is of cardinal importance, in the context of the present review of the SNA, that harmonization of the family of international economic classifi-

cations is achieved at the highest levels of aggregation. A basic objective of the SNA review is to bring as closely together as possible the three main national accounts system; the SNA, the ESA of the European Communities and the MPS of the CMEA.

For the former objective, the search for comparable detailed data is more often thwarted by the absence of data from many countries rather than by the lack of comparability, and it has long been recognized that world-wide international classifications can and perhaps need only be harmonized, or reconciled, at a fairly high level of aggregation. This situation may change fairly rapidly in the coming decades when the revised classifications will be in use. Informatics and telematic developments provide opportunities for collecting and transmitting much more data at an international level. They also provide opportunities for the installation of expert systems which will enable users to deal more easily than at present with the complexities of interconnections between national and international classification systems. The same developments will impose certain statistical and informatic standards on the growing international statistical network.

### **Conclusion**

The test of the new classifications will therefore not be the level of agreement reached by their producers, but their operational viability in the hands of the users in the 21st century. In particular, the quest for those subdivisions which are desirable to throw further light on the theoretical contents of, and links between, the classifications may need to be dropped, at the world level if the figures relating to such headings are not likely to be available from most countries. These considerations should be uppermost in the minds of those working towards the final end product of a decade of considerable international effort and achievement.

## Exchange of Eurostat staff with national statistical offices



B. Newson<sup>1</sup>

The Commission has a programme of exchanges of its staff with those in national administrations. These exchanges are designed to widen the experience of the people concerned and lead to greater understanding of the role, structure and daily working of the respective organizations.

The Eurostat statistician for instance can be involved in the production of data — a possibility not normally available within Eurostat. The national statistician gains an insight into the work of Eurostat and the problems of producing internationally comparable and timely statistics. Greater awareness of the possibilities and problems on both sides should lead to improved working relationships between the organizations and better statistics both at Community level and nationally.

To date there have not been many exchanges between Eurostat and national statistical services; so far three people from Eurostat have been to work in national statistical offices and two national statisticians have been to Luxembourg. Many others have been to work for short periods in Luxembourg under the 'stagiaire' scheme as reported in *Eurostat news* 3—1985.

<sup>1</sup> B. Newson is a principal administrator in the division 'Economic accounts' of Eurostat.

### Organization

There are many ways in which such exchanges of staff could be organized. A complete exchange would involve simply swapping two people: someone from Eurostat taking over the job of a national statistician while the national statistician replaces him in Eurostat. In order to be operational in their new jobs each would have to stay quite a long time, say at least two years.

Unfortunately this has so far proved rather difficult to implement in practice for a number of reasons. First because it is not easy to find two people who have the right profile in terms of previous training and job experience to be reasonably interchangeable. They also need an excellent knowledge of the working language. Secondly the work schedules of the two jobs are likely to differ and it may be difficult to find a good time for the exchange. Lastly social and family commitments sometimes make it difficult for some people to move to another country.

Hence for the moment a simpler solution has been adopted: that of short-term secondments in both directions, generally of about three months duration, but not necessarily synchronized.

It is in this context that I as a Eurostat employee and former United Kingdom government statistician came to work for three months this summer in the French national statistical institute (INSEE) in Paris.

### Work

For three months it is clearly not possible to take on an operational job in a new organization. Rather it is better to tackle one or two fairly self-contained projects, which will be of use to both Eurostat and the host organization.

In this respect the timing of my own detachment to INSEE was perfect. Within Eurostat I am involved in the on-going revision of the Community and international systems of national accounts; for this, the period in INSEE allowed me to test out the feasibility in practice of some of the proposals currently being made. At the same time, INSEE was in the middle of a major exercise to revise the French national accounts, primarily through the use of new or revised data but also by introducing a few new concepts, breakdowns or treatments of specific transactions in the light of decisions taken in the last few years in Community working parties. The two divisions in which I worked — one responsible for concepts and one for the actual coordination of the national accounts data — offered an ideal opportunity to contribute to both aspects.

The particular topic on which I worked most was the breakdown of government expenditure by function or purpose (defence, health, education, etc). This is of great interest in itself and as a step towards the calculation of 'total consumption of the population', by adding to households consumption expenditure those parts of government consumption which are clearly provided to individuals (such as health care and education) and which, depending on the institutional arrangements of different countries, can be provided either by private producers or by government. This is certainly the most crucial point at the moment in rendering the national accounts of different countries more comparable and one in which Eurostat has been particularly involved.

Later I studied and made proposals for the treatment and allocation by type of government subsidy payments: subsidies to consumption, wages, imports etc. Throughout my stay I was invited to participate in a number of internal working meetings on a range of other topics related to national accounts.

All these tasks led to numerous contacts with other parts of INSEE (such as statistics of agriculture, public enterprises and so on) as well as contacts outside with the public accounts section of the Ministry of Finance and with statisticians in various other ministries (France has a fairly decentralized statistical system).

The fact that these tasks were ones with which I was already familiar and that they had been agreed in advance by INSEE and Eurostat meant that right from the very first day I was able to get to grips with the problems. In this I was aided enormously by the helpfulness and openness of the staff of the sections in which I worked.

### **Benefits**

The benefits of such a detachment are many.

For the Eurostat statistician — and hence for the efficiency of the Commission — he gains a much better idea of the role of a national statistical office, its structure and functioning, its possibilities and the environment and constraints within which it works. In my case having already worked in the government statistical service in the United Kingdom, I was also able to compare the French and British systems.

From a more technical point of view, closer association with the process of actually compiling the statistics in his field is invaluable — since it will be recalled Eurostat does no data collection.

The national statistical institute benefited directly, I hope, through my contributions to their revision process. Probably more important in the long term was the opportunity for many discussions — in the office, the corridor or the canteen — about why Community statistical recommendations are as they are. Sometimes they do appear to the national statistician to be overconcerned with points which seem trivial, but which in fact assume

considerable importance for another country where institutional arrangements are different. Only through understanding the differences between countries can we hope to achieve comparability and convergence in the statistics.

For me there was one additional, unexpected, benefit. After many years in the same organization one gets used to certain ways of doing things or that certain things are 'impossible'. Working in another organization, even for a short while, exposes one to different ways of organizing the work, different styles of management and procedures; some better and

some worse. The 'impossible' things get done, while others which are completely automatic at home are thought to be impossible.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Commission, Eurostat and INSEE for giving me the chance to work albeit for a short time with such a dynamic dedicated group of national statisticians. Such exchanges should be encouraged and developed in the future. For my part I would be very keen to repeat the experience in a few years time, preferably with a country having a very different statistical system.

## The databanks of Eurostat — Domains and contents

Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, is the producer of a whole range of numerical databanks which serve normally as basis for the production of the publications. They contain data about the economic and social life in the member countries of the EEC and their main trading partners. The data in three of these databanks are currently available to the general public and can be consulted on-line.

Cronos contains about 850 000 macroeconomic time series, covering every part of the economy. The data normally relate to the EEC Member States and are also available, in many cases, for Japan, the United States, Spain and Portugal.

It is a particular advantage of Cronos, in the model-building context, that many of the time series stretch back over an extended period: certain series date back as far as 1950. The content of Cronos is broken down into 24 domains, and one or several domains extend over a specific part of the economy (e.g. economic accounts, balances of payments,

industry, agriculture, social indicators, etc.). The following list gives a short introduction to the content of each domain:

### 1. General economic information

#### ICG

A compendium of the most important time series from all Cronos domains containing data on:

Production indices — Employment and unemployment — Foreign trade — Financial statistics — National accounts — Balance of payments — Surveys of industry — Energy statistics — Wholesale and consumer price indices — Population statistics.

### 2. Economic and financial statistics

#### SEC1

Main national accounts aggregates: National product, consumption, taxes, disposable income at current prices, occupied population, purchasing power parities etc.

### ZCN2

Breakdown by production branch (NACE-CLIO) of value-added at market prices or factor cost and of compensation of employees, breakdown of the final consumption of households by object etc.

### AMP1

Generation of income (value-added) in companies and its distribution to other institutional sectors (households, general government) in the form of wages and salaries, taxes, subsidies, social security benefits etc.

### FINA

Changes in the financial assets and liabilities of sectors providing lending facilities (currency, shares, bonds etc.).

### BIF1

Financial transactions of credit institutions, liquid assets of the economy, savings etc.

### GBOP

Total balance of payments with various transactions (goods, services, transfers, investments, long and short-term capital, gold and special drawing rights).

### ZBP1

Main balance of payments transactions broken down by partner country and geographical area (EUR 10, world, State-trading countries, OPEC etc.).

### ZRD1

Public expenditure on research and development.

## 3. Energy and industrial policies

### BISE

Data relating to production and external trade by product, on the basis of various classification systems.

### INDE

Annual survey on the activity of enterprises, classified according to their main economic activity (NACE).

### SIDR

Situation in the iron and steel industry — production, consumption of end products, stocks and orders (ECSC products).

### ZENI

Energy statistics — balance sheets, price indices, production, imports, exports, stocks of main energy products.

## 4. Agricultural and fishery statistics

### ZPA1

Vegetable production: Land utilization, yields, production, supply balance sheets. Animal production: livestock count, meat, milk products, eggs, supply balance sheets.

### PRAG

Selling prices of agricultural products and purchase prices of the means of agricultural production — Community agricultural price indices (output and input).

### COSA

Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry.

### RICA

National accounts data on agricultural holdings with vegetable and animal production, on agricultural overheads and incomes.

### FISH

Fishery statistics giving annual catches by area, landing, size of fishing fleet etc.

## 5. Social statistics

### SOCI

Social statistics including data on demography, employment, registered unemployment, working hours, wages and salaries, strikes.

### SIPS

Receipts and expenditure of various social security schemes and agencies.



# Classification of Eurostat publications 1986

Eurostat publications are classified by themes and by series according to the following pattern:

THEME \ SERIES	1. General statistics	2. Economy and finance	3. Population and social conditions	4. Energy and industry	5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	6. Foreign trade	7. Services and transport	9. Miscellaneous
	(A) Year-books	5 publications	—	—	3	1	1	1
(B) Short-term trends	1 publication	4	2	5	4	3	1	—
(C) Accounts, surveys and statistics	—	10	11	7	8	4	3	1
(D) Studies and analyses	—	2	2	5	1	3	—	1
(E) Methods	—	7	2	—	2	1	—	—
(F) Rapid reports	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 publications</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

In the following pages the reader will find the titles of all the publications which will be produced by Eurostat in 1986.

Adjacent to each section reference is made (in parentheses) to the Eurostat database from which the data in the relevant publications is extracted.

## Abbreviations:

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



# Programme of publications for 1986

## Theme 1 — General statistics

(midnight blue covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	<b>General statistics (Cronos ICG)</b>	
Ⓐ Yearbook	● EUROSTAT REVIEW	A
	● BASIC STATISTICS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (pocket format)	A
	● EUROPE IN FIGURES (new) (format C 5)	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● EUROSTATISTICS — Data for short-term economic analysis	M
	<b>Regional general statistics (Regio)</b>	
Ⓐ Yearbook	● YEARBOOK OF REGIONAL STATISTICS	A
	<b>General third-country statistics</b> (Cronos — ZPVD) ( — ZCA1)	
Ⓐ Yearbook	● ACP — BASIC STATISTICS (pocket format)	A

## Theme 2 — Economy and finance

(violet covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	<b>NATIONAL ACCOUNTS</b> (Cronos — SECA) ( — SECB) ( — SECC) ( — SECS)	
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA (new)	Q
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Aggregates	A
	● NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by branch	A
	● NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by sector	A
	● GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS	A
	● NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA Input-output Tables 1980 — (new)	n.p.



Series	Titles	Frequency
④ Studies and analyses	● WORLD COMPARISON OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND PURCHASING POWER PARITIES (new)	n.p.
	● STUDIES OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS	n.p.
⑤ Methods	● EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS ESA (GR, ES)	n.p.
	● GENERAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (NACE—1970) (ES)	n.p.
	<b>Regional accounts and finance</b>	
③ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● REGIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — Detailed tables by branch	A
	● REGIONAL ACCOUNTS — The Community's financial participation in investments	A
	<b>Prices (Cronos ICG)</b>	
② Short-term trends	● CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (+ quarterly supplement)	M
③ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● CONSUMER PRICES IN THE EC	n.p.
⑤ Methods	● COMPARISON OF METHODS USED FOR CALCULATING CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (new)	n.p.
	● METHODOLOGICAL MANUAL ON THE WORK CONCERNING THE CALCULATION OF PURCHASING POWER PARITIES (new)	n.p.
	<b>Money and finance (Cronos — FINA) ( — BIF1)</b>	
② Short-term trends	● MONEY AND FINANCE	Q
	<b>Balances of payments (Cronos — ICG) ( — GBOP) ( — ZBP1)</b>	
	● BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Quarterly data	Q
③ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● BALANCES OF PAYMENTS — Geographical breakdown	A
	● BALANCES OF PAYMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES' INSTITUTIONS	A
⑤ Methods	● BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Methodology of Italy	n.p.
	● BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Methodology of the Netherlands	n.p.
	● BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Methodology of Ireland	n.p.



Series	Titles	Frequency
	<b>Population (Cronos — SOCI)</b>	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	A
	<b>Employment and unemployment (Cronos — ICG) ( — SOCI)</b>	
Ⓓ Short-term trends	● UNEMPLOYMENT — Monthly bulletin	M
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT	A
	● LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY — 1984	A
	● LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY — 1985	A
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	● STATISTICAL STUDIES OF EMPLOYMENT	n.p.
Ⓔ Methods	● STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT — Methods and definitions (new)	n.p.
	● DEFINITIONS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT	n.p.
Ⓔ Rapid reports	● EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT — Rapid reports	n.p.
	<b>General social statistics</b>	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● SOCIAL INDICATORS	n.p.
	● WOMEN IN EUROPE (new)	n.p.
	<b>Social protection (Cronos — SIPS)</b>	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● SOCIAL PROTECTION — Results by schemes	A
	<b>Wages and incomes (Cronos — SOCI)</b>	
Ⓓ Short-term trends	● EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES	HY
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE 1984	B
	● LABOUR COSTS	n.p.
	● STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS 1978/79 — Main results	n.p.
	● STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS 1978/79 — Methodology	n.p.
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	● EARNINGS DIFFERENTIALS IN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES	n.p.



Series	Titles	Frequency
<b>Energy (Cronos — ZEN1)</b>		
Ⓐ Yearbook	● ENERGY — Statistical yearbook	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● ENERGY — Monthly bulletin (new)	M
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF ENERGY (new)	n.p.
	● OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS	A
	● ENERGY PRICES — Historical series (new)	n.p.
	● GAS PRICES	A
	● ELECTRICITY PRICES	A
Ⓔ Rapid reports	● ENERGY — Rapid reports (new)	n.p.
<b>Industry (Cronos — INDE) ( — BISE)</b>		
Ⓐ Yearbook	● INDUSTRY — Statistical yearbook	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● INDUSTRIAL SHORT-TERM TRENDS	M
	● INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	Q
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY 1983	A
	● STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — Regional data	A
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	● STATISTICAL STUDIES OF INDUSTRY (new)	n.p.
<b>Iron and steel (Cronos — SIDR)</b>		
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● IRON AND STEEL — Monthly bulletin	M
	● IRON AND STEEL — Quarterly bulletin	Q
Ⓐ Yearbook	● IRON AND STEEL — Yearbook	A
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● STEEL CONSUMPTION BY BRANCH IN THE EC	n.p.
	● EXTERNAL TRADE — ECSC products (microfiche)	A
<b>Raw materials</b>		
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	● EC NON-MINERAL RAW MATERIALS BALANCE SHEETS	B
	● RAW MATERIALS SUPPLY BALANCES	A



# Theme 5 — Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

(green covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	<b>Agriculture</b> (Cronos — ZPA1)	
	( — COSA)	
	( — PRAG)	
	( — FSSRS)	
(A) Yearbook	● AGRICULTURE — Statistical yearbook	A
(B) Short-term trends	● CROP PRODUCTION	Q
	● ANIMAL PRODUCTION	Q
(C) Accounts, surveys and statistics	● ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS — Agriculture, forestry	A
	● FEED BALANCE SHEET	A
	● SURVEY ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 1983 — Results, graphs	n.p.
	● SURVEY ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 1983 — Detailed results (microfiche)	n.p.
(D) Studies and analyses	● SURVEY ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 1983 — analysis	n.p.
(E) Methods	● MANUAL ON ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	A
	<b>Prices</b> (Cronos — PRAG)	
(B) Short-term trends	● AGRICULTURAL PRICES (microfiche)	Q
	● EC-AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES (output — input)	HY
(C) Accounts, surveys and statistics	● AGRICULTURAL PRICES: 1974—1985	A
	● CATALOGUE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL PRICE SERIES STORED IN CRONOS	n.p.
	<b>Forestry</b> (Cronos — WOOD)	
(C) Accounts, surveys and statistics	● FORESTRY STATISTICS	A
(E) Methods	● METHODOLOGY OF FORESTRY STATISTICS (new)	n.p.
	<b>Fisheries</b> (Cronos — FISH)	
(C) Accounts, surveys and statistics	● FISHERIES — Statistical yearbook	A



# Theme 6 — Foreign trade

(red covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	(Cronos — FRIC)	
	( — FRIM)	
	( — ZCA1)	
	(Comext)	
Ⓐ Yearbook	● EXTERNAL TRADE — Statistical yearbook	A
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE BULLETIN	M
	● MICROFICHE FOREIGN TRADE:	
	NIMEXE — COUNTRIES/PRODUCTS	Q
	NIMEXE — PRODUCTS/COUNTRIES	Q
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE NIMEXE — exports (13 volumes)	A
	● ANALYTICAL TABLES OF FOREIGN TRADE NIMEXE — imports (13 volumes)	A
	● EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES (new)	n.p.
	● STATISTICS OF FOREIGN TRADE WITH THIRD COUNTRIES	B
Ⓓ Studies and analyses	● EC EXTERNAL TRADE PANORAMA (new)	n.p.
	● ANALYSIS OF EC-DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TRADE IN MANUFACTURES (new)	n.p.
	● ANALYSIS OF EC-ASEAN TRADE (new)	n.p.
Ⓔ Methods	● USER'S GUIDE (DA, GR, NL)	n.p.

## Theme 7 — Services and transport

(orange covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	<b>Transport</b>	
Ⓐ Yearbook	● TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM — Statistical yearbook	B
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY ROAD	A
	● CARRIAGE OF GOODS OF RAIL	A
	● CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY WATERWAYS	A
	<b>Commerce (Cronos — ICG)</b>	
Ⓑ Short-term trends	● RETAIL SALES — Index numbers	M

## Theme 9 — Miscellaneous

(brown covers)

Series	Titles	Frequency
	<b>Miscellaneous statistics (Cronos — ZRD1)</b>	
Ⓒ Accounts, surveys and statistics	● GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	A
	● EUROSTAT NEWS	Q
	● BOOKLETS, GRAPHS, STUDIES AND SEMINARS, PUBLICITY	s.i.
	● INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	A
	● STATISTICS OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	n.p.
	● FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	A
	● METHODOLOGY OF COUNTRY STATISTICS	n.p.
	● FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	A
	● FISHERIES STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	A



## 6. External trade statistics

### FRIC

External trade of Member States by product (SITC, three-digit) or by trading partner (approximately 200 countries), expressed in ECU.

### FRIM

This domain contains the same monthly data as FRIC, but the data are expressed cumulatively from the beginning of each year.

## 7. Statistics on developing countries

### ZPVD

General statistical data on demography, food policy, transport and services, external trade, external aid, debts, State finances, balance of payments and production for approximately 150 developing countries (ACP States and other countries).

### ZCAI

External trade of the ACP States (in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific), i.e. the signatories to the Lomé Convention with the rest of the world by product (SITC, three-digit).

These last two domains were created in particular so that important statistical data on these countries would be available for the planning and preparation of agreements between the EEC and non-member countries (e.g. the Lomé Convention). It goes without saying that the utmost circumspection is required in comparing the data on these countries.

Regio contains information on the main aspects of the economic life of the various regions of the EEC Member States. The

regional breakdown into three different levels is based on a special nomenclature (NUTS). At the first level there are 54 Community regions (e.g. Yorkshire and Humberside in the United Kingdom) while the third level comprises 742 regions (e.g. counties in the United Kingdom).

The data in Regio relate to population structure, employment, economic accounts, agricultural production and industrial structure.

Comext contains the statistics of external trade between the EEC Member States and of their trade with some 200 non-member countries. These trade data are broken down on the basis of the European nomenclature (Nimexe) into 7 500 different goods. Export and import data are given in each case in ECU (European units of account), in tonnes and in specific units of measurement (e.g. litres, single items, pairs, etc.).

Comext also includes external trade data for the United States, Canada and Japan, but the breakdown of the information on these countries is based on the SITC international classification of goods.

The access to these databanks is given through commercial on-line information suppliers which are currently CISI/Wharton (Cronos, Comext, Regio), Datacentralen (Cronos), and GSI-ECO (Cronos).

More detailed information on the Eurostat databanks can be obtained from:

**Statistical Office of the European Communities**  
**Division A2 — Dissemination**  
**Bâtiment Jean Monnet**  
**Rue Alcide De Gasperi**  
**L-2920 Luxembourg**

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# PUBLICATIONS

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## Published

<b>Theme 1</b>
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### *BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY 1985*

ISBN 92-825-5731-6 (DA) ISBN 92-825-5735-9 (FR)

ISBN 92-825-5732-4 (DE) ISBN 92-825-5736-7 (IT)

ISBN 92-825-5733-2 (GR) ISBN 92-825-5737-5 (NL)

ISBN 92-825-5734-0 (EN) ISBN 92-825-5739-1 (PT)

ISBN 92-825-5738-3 (ES)

Format A6, 286 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.

<b>Theme 3</b>
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### *LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY — METHODS AND DEFINITIONS*

ISBN 92-825-5711-1 (DE) ISBN 92-825-5712 X (EN), ISBN 92-825-5713-8 (FR),

ISBN 92-825-5714-6 (IT)

Format A4, 52 pages, price BFR 250

This publication presents the methods and definitions used from 1983 onwards for the Community labour force sample survey.

Information provided covers the main technical features of the survey, the basic concepts and definitions, the Community list of questions with explanatory notes and the sampling methods and adjustment procedures used by each Member State.

For methodology in use prior to 1983, reference should be made to the 1977 publication on methods and definitions.

### *LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY — RESULTS — 1983*

ISBN 92-825-5464-3 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 145 pages, price BFR 250

This publication presents the main results of the Community labour force sample survey, which was carried out according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 603/83 of 14 March 1983 in the spring of 1983 in all Member States.

This harmonized and synchronized survey is the most suitable instrument at Community level for comparing the level and structure of employment and unemployment between Member States.

Results in tabular form are contained in four sections — Population and activity, Employment, Working time, Search for work (unemployment), and are accompanied by explanatory notes.

*TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP — METHODS AND MEASUREMENT IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY*

ISBN 92-825-5387-6 (EN), ISBN 92-825-5388-4 (FR)

Format A4, 118 pages, price BFR 200

This publication examines methods used in the measurement of trade union membership in nine member countries of the European Community. It is a report on a study prepared for the Commission of the European Communities by Mr Kenneth Walsh of the Institute of Manpower Studies (University of Sussex, United Kingdom). It was carried out with the cooperation of representatives of the appropriate national agencies as well as representatives of trade unions and their confederations.

**Theme 4**

*STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — ANNUAL INQUIRY — MAIN RESULTS 1981/1982*

ISBN 92-825-5720-0 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 279 pages, price BFR 900

The publication contains the main results for 1981 and 1982 of the coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity, carried out by the Member States pursuant to a Council Directive of 6 June 1972.

*OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS 1984*

ISBN 92-825-5623-9 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 600

This annual publication presents in its first part the main operating statistics for the past year, gives an outline of the structure of the nuclear plan situation, with units on line as well as units under construction and analyses the energy availability particularly according to the age and to the type of reactor.

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

**Theme 5**

*AGRICULTURAL PRICES 1973–1984*

ISBN 92-825-5750-2 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4, 340 pages, price BFR 750

The publication *Agricultural prices 1973–1984* provides annual series for the selling prices of the main agricultural (crop and animal) products and the purchase prices of the means of agricultural production. The information relates to all 10 Community Member States. The prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU. The publication also contains a brief description of the various price series.

### *COMMUNITY SURVEY ON THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS 1979–1980*

Volume IV: Graphs

ISBN 92-825-4911-9 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 450

#### Table of contents

- I. Territory on and off holdings observed
  - Total area by principal types of use
  - Agricultural area by principal types of use
- II. Selected characteristics of holdings observed
  - Agricultural area by size classes of holdings
    - A. Land use
      - Arable land and permanent crops by principal species
      - 8 species by size classes of holdings
      - Woodland by size classes of holdings
    - B. Livestock
      - 6 categories by livestock classes
    - C. Labour force
      - Labour force by categories
      - Labour force by age and work time classes
      - Holdings by work unit classes
      - Family labour with other gainful activity
      - Appendix: statistical tables

<b>Theme 6</b>
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### *EXTERNAL TRADE — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK*

ISBN 92-825-5503-8 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 101 pages price BFR 350

The present yearbook contains the main series from 1958 to 1984 of the external trade statistics of the European Community. It provides general information on the position of the EEC in the world trade and in the trade of third countries and of the trends in trade broken down by country and by commodity. Special information is given on the trade of Spain and Portugal from 1977 to 1984.

### *EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — USER'S GUIDE — 2nd edition*

ISBN 92-825-4878-1 (DE), ISBN 92-825-4883-X (IT), ISBN 92-825-4885-6 (ES)

Format A4, 61 pages, price BFR 150

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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.

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## To be published

### Theme 2

#### *NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA — AGGREGATES 1960–1984*

ISBN 92-825-5789-8 (EN/FR/NL), ISBN 92-825-5790-1 (DA/DE/IT)

Format A4, approximately 140 pages, price BFR 500

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

#### *BALANCE OF PAYMENTS METHODOLOGY OF GREECE*

ISBN 92-825-5642-5 (GR/EN/FR)

Format C5, approximately 190 pages, price BFR 200

This publication explains the concepts, definition and methods used for the compilation of the balance of payments of Greece.

### Theme 3

#### *FAMILY BUDGETS — COMPARATIVE TABLES:*

*NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, IRELAND, DENMARK, GREECE, SPAIN*

ISBN 92-825-5583-6 (DA/EN/FR/NL)

Format A4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 250

The present publication contains the first standardized results, derived from national family budgets surveys, available for the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, Denmark, Greece and Spain. The data are presented according to a series of comparative tables elaborated by Eurostat in collaboration with the countries concerned.

### Theme 4

#### *ELECTRICITY PRICES 1980–1985*

ISBN 92-825-5653-0 (DE), ISBN 92-825-5655-7 (FR), ISBN 92-825-5654-9 (EN),

ISBN 92-825-5656-5 (IT)

Format A4, approximately 150 pages, price BFR 450

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## PUBLICATIONS

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This publication is an updating of the annual inquiries on electricity prices in the countries of the Community, with a time series back to 1980. Electricity prices are recorded in approximately 30 locations for both domestic and industrial uses, with a breakdown by type of consumers. The text explains definitions, tariff systems and taxation, and gives an analysis of results together with an international comparison.

### *IRON AND STEEL YEARBOOK 1985*

ISBN 92-825-5751-0 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 180 pages, price BFR 1000

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

<b>Theme 5</b>
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### *YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS*

ISBN 92-825-5821-5 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format C5, approximately 320 pages, price BFR 750

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

General,  
Agricultural and forestry accounts,  
Structure,  
Production,  
Supply balance sheets,  
Prices and price indices.

### *METHODOLOGY OF THE EC INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRICES (OUTPUT AND INPUT)*

ISBN 92-825-5463-5 (DE/EN/FR/IT)

Format A4, approximately 330 pages, price BFR 700

This special edition provides a comprehensive review of the methods used to establish the EC indices of agricultural prices (field of observation, structure of the indices, weighting, index type, base period, definition of prices, etc.). Taking the indices with base 1975 = 100 as an example, the breakdown of the indices by products (output index) or means of production (input index) is explained, and the selected price series described. Finally, the changes in methodology introduced with the rebasing of the EC indices of agricultural prices to 1980 = 100 are discussed.

**Theme 6***EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — USER'S GUIDE — 2nd edition*

ISBN 92-825-5660-3 (PT)

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**Theme 9***GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 1975–1984*

ISBN 92-825-5643-3 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, approximately 290 pages, price BFR 450

This report contains an overall analysis of the public financing of R&D from 1975 to 1985 and a detailed analysis by objectives of this financing in 1984 in the Member States.

## Periodicals

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

ISSN 0252-8266 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, 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 A4, 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.

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

ISSN 0254-0231 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, 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 or supplementary chapter, statistics which are not published regularly. Supplements on methodology and/or containing retrospective series complete the ordinary publication.

### *RETAIL TRADE — SALES INDICES (THEME 7)*

ISSN 0256-2715 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, 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.

### *COAL — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)*

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

Format A4, 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.

*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.

*HYDROCARBONS — MONTHLY BULLETIN (THEME 4)*

ISSN 0378-3731 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, 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.

*MONTHLY BULLETIN — IRON AND STEEL (THEME 4)*

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

Format A4, 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.

*MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE BULLETIN (THEME 6)*

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

Format A4, 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.

► **Quarterly bulletins**

*MONEY AND FINANCE (THEME 2)*

ISSN 0255-6510 (EN/FR)

Format A4, 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 cover 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.

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## PUBLICATIONS

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### *BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — QUARTERLY DATA (THEME 2)*

ISSN 0251-1800 (EN/FR)

Format A4, 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.

### *CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (THEME 2)*

(EN/FR)

Format A4, 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.

### *QUARTERLY IRON AND STEEL BULLETIN (THEME 4)*

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

Format A4, approximately 100 pages, price BFR 2200 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.

### *ANIMAL PRODUCTION (THEME 5)*

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

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*CROP PRODUCTION (THEME 5)*

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

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The most recent information on:

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

*AGRICULTURAL PRICES (THEME 5)*

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

Price for the complete series BFR 1 200

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

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

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— no threshold

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— quarterly (January—March, January—June, January—September, January—December).

► **Half-yearly bulletins**

*INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (THEME 4)*

(DE/EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 660 annual subscription

Statistics of industrial production by product. Annual and quarterly data on production of industrial products in the Member States of the EC.

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

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

Format A4, approximately 120 pages, price BFR 1 100 annual subscription

This publication shows the trend of the monthly EC indices of producer prices of agricultural products and of purchase prices of the means of agricultural production during the latest 13 months for EUR 10 and each of the 10 Member States. Each of the price indices is the result of a base-weighted (Laspeyres) calculation using value-weights determined for the base year 1980 for a fixed basket of agricultural products (output index) or of a selection of goods and services (input index). 1980 serves as the reference year. Number 1/1985 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1975 to 1984. A comment on the most recent evolution together with a presentation of rates of change and some graphics are to be found before the index tables. A weighting schema by country and product is also included.

**PUBLISHED**

## **Wine-growing in the Community**

ISBN 92-825-5255-1 (FR/IT)

Format A4, 117 pages, price BFR 250

For the first time Eurostat has published a general overview of wine-growing in Europe.

In this publication the reader will find an analysis of the results (with graphs, cards and tables) from the first European vineyard survey.

The present volume is published in French and Italian; in addition the translation of the text in English and German is available on application.

**PUBLISHED**

## **Operation of nuclear power stations 1984**

ISBN 92-825-5623-9 (EN/FR)

Format A4, approximately 200 pages, price BFR 600

This annual publication presents in its first part the main operating statistics for the past year, gives an outline of the structure of the nuclear plan situation, with units on line as well as units under construction and analyses the energy availability particularly according to the age and to the type of reactor.

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

## **External trade — Statistical yearbook**

ISBN 92-825-5503-8 (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Format A4, 101 pages, price BFR 350

The present yearbook contains the main series from 1958 to 1984 of the external trade statistics of the European Community. It provides general information on the position of the EC in the world trade and in the trade of third countries and of the trends in trade broken down by country and by commodity. Special information is given on the trade of Spain and Portugal from 1977 to 1984.

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*Eurostat News* provides the public with a regular flow of information on the progress of the Eurostat publications programme. The presentation is such that it is clear which publications have been **published** in the course of the last quarter and which are about **to be published** and will thus be available in the near future. There follows a list of 'periodicals', indicating their frequency of publication (monthly, quarterly, half-yearly).

The information provided on each publication is as follows: 'theme' to which the work belongs, title of volume, international classification number (ISBN or ISSN), languages in which available, format, number of pages, price and brief summary of content. For practical reasons, the price is given in only one currency, the BFR (Belgian franc) which is the legal tender in the country of publication (the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg). The price thus indicated applies when orders are placed directly with the **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities** (L-2985 Luxembourg, 2, rue Mercier — postal cheque account (CCP) 19190-81 — bank current account BIL 8-109/6003/300) and serves as a rough guide to the prices in the various national currencies in the

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## **EUROSTATISTICS**

### **Data for short-term economic analysis**

ISSN 0252-8266 (DE/EN/FR)

Format A 4, approximately 108 pages

price ECU 27.54, BFR 1 250, IRL 20, UKL 16.25, USD 20 (annual  
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