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Secretariat: Mrs G. Conrath, JMO B3/93 A, Tel. 4301/3898
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Statistical Office of the European Communities

Bâtiment Jean Monnet, rue Alcide De Gasperi, L-2920 Luxembourg-Kirchberg. Tel. 4 30 11, Telex Comeur Lu 3423



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NEWS ITEMS

Europe — USA — Japan: Economic developments in the 1980s



A. Bouratsis¹

1. More sustained growth in the USA than in Europe ...

Since 1980, economic activity has been much more sustained in the USA and Japan than in Europe (EUR 12).

Between 1980 and 1987, GDP (in volume terms) rose by 21.4% in the United States and 27.3% in Japan, as against only 12.2% in the Community.

Nevertheless, during the last three years (1985–87) growth rates in the USA and the Community have been fairly similar (between 2.4 and 3%), though the USA has always had the edge and is likely to continue to be ahead in 1988.

Table 1: GDP, changes in volume terms, %

	EUR 12	USA	Japan
1985/1984	2.4	2.9	4.5
1986/1985	2.6	2.9	2.4
1987/1986	2.4	2.9	3.7
1988/1987*	1.9	1.9	3.5

* (DG II forecast)

¹ A. Bouratsis is an administrator in the 'Public relations, information and statistical digests' division of Eurostat.

2. ... based mainly on internal demand ...

The high American growth rate of the 1980s has been based mainly on internal demand (both private and public).

For example, the volume of private consumption in the USA was 24.2% higher in 1987 than in 1980, as against a 13.8% increase in Europe and 21% in Japan.

Investment (gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)) rose even more over the same period — by 27.3% in the USA and 28.5% in Japan but only 5.2% in EUR 12.

On the other hand, in the Community, and even more so in Japan, exports have been the driving force behind the economy, whereas this is less the case in the USA.

Table 2: Volume changes in the components of GDP (1987/1980, %)

	Private consumption	GFCF	Exports	Imports
EUR 12	13.8	5.2	27.0	25.3
USA	24.2	27.3	5.2	64.2
Japan	21.0	28.5	42.7	18.5

3. ... accompanied by an upturn in industrial output ...

Economic growth in the United States has led to an improvement in industrial output. There was a very marked upturn from 1983 onwards, resulting in a 21.3% increase in industrial production in the USA between 1982 and 1985, as against 9.2% in the Community and 19.6% in Japan over the same period.

NEWS ITEMS

In 1987, the index of industrial production rose by 2% in the Community, compared with 3.5% in the USA and 3% in Japan.

Thus, the USA is way ahead of its two main partners in this area.

4. ... and leading to the creation of millions of jobs ...

The natural result of these trends was the creation of 7.6 million jobs in the USA between 1982 and 1985, as against 335 000 in Europe over the same period.

The unemployment rate in the United States thus fell to below 6% at the end of 1987, having reached 9.6% in 1982.

Over the same period, the unemployment rate in Europe increased from 11% in 1982 to 11.7% in 1987 and in Japan from 2.4% to 3.9%.

At the end of December 1987, there were 6.5 million unemployed in the USA, as against 16.3 million in the Community of Twelve and 1.5 million in Japan.

5. ... but the other side of the coin has been a marked rise in imports into the USA ...

The USA's strategy of growth based on increasing the purchasing power of its citizens, providing higher profits for businesses (tax reductions) and attracting foreign capital (very strong dollar leading to a record level at the end of February 1985) in order to finance the growing budget deficit resulted in an upsurge in demand, largely for imported goods (strong dollar = cheaper foreign products).

American imports thus rose sharply (e.g. in 1985 +308.1% over the 1980 figures for products from EUR 12), whereas there was very little movement in exports. The result was an ever-increasing American trade deficit.

Table 3: Changes in employment and numbers of registered unemployed (1986/1982, %)

	Employment	Numbers of registered unemployed (1986/1982, %)
EUR 12	+ 0.3	+ 28.1
USA	+ 7.7	- 22.9
Japan	+ 2.9	+ 22.8

Table 4: Changes in imports and exports (in ECU) and cover rates (exports/imports in %)

	1986/1982, %		Cover rates			
	Exports	Imports	1983	1985	1986	1987
EUR 12	+ 34.1	+ 26.5	95.4	97.2	101.4	100.0
USA	+ 2.0	+ 51.0	73.7	62.0	58.4	59.5
Japan	+ 51.2	- 3.6	117.8	133.1	164.5	153.6

6. ... and worsening external trade deficits ...

The external trade deficit, around 64 600 million ECU in 1983, rose to 136 700 million in

1984 and 173 200 million in 1985, before falling back to 155 200 million ECU in 1986 and 148 800 million in 1987 (but the ECU was much stronger against the dollar in 1986 and 1987).

The current account balance showed the same trend in the USA, where there was an almost 11-fold increase in the deficit, from 0.3% of GDP in 1982 to 3.4% of GDP in 1986.

In contrast, the Community saw its first surplus in 1986 after a long series of trade

deficits (which did, however, show a gradual improvement). The 1987 figure will be near zero, though.

The Community balance of payments has shown a small surplus since 1983 — 1.15% of GDP in 1986.

Table 5: Current account balance and current balance/GDP ratio

	Current account balance in 1 000 ECU					Current account balance/GDP, %				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
EUR 12	- 9.7	+ 0.9	+ 9.0	+ 23.1	+ 49.5	- 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.15
USA	- 10.0	- 52.8	- 153.3	- 154.4	- 143.9	- 0.3	- 1.4	- 2.9	- 2.9	- 3.4
Japan	+ 7.4	+ 23.6	+ 44.5	+ 64.5	+ 87.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.8	+ 9.8	+ 3.7	+ 4.3

In Japan, the external trade and balance of payments surpluses increased throughout the period 1982-86, although there was a slight fall in the trade surplus in 1987 (79 600 million ECU in 1987 as against 84 500 million in 1986).

7. ... and the cumulative deficits have had considerable repercussions on the exchange markets ...

The pressure of these cumulative deficits was soon felt in the USA. In March 1985, the dollar began to fall against most foreign currencies, especially the yen and the DM.

Table 6: Dollar rate against the ECU, the yen and the DM

	Feb. 1985	Dec. 1985	June 1986	Dec. 1986	June 1987	Dec. 1987
ECU	1.480	1.146	1.040	0.957	0.876	0.791
DM	3.294	2.514	2.235	1.992	1.818	1.633
Yen	260.36	202.8	167.69	162.30	144.51	128.22

Macro-economic imbalances in the US economy are one of the basic reasons for its external trade deficit and the resulting decline in the dollar. The most obvious indication of this is the country's budget deficit: total public and private uses (consumption and investment) exceed domestic output, the gap being filled by imports of goods and services.

Table 7: Government net borrowing, % of GDP

	1976/85	1986	1987	1988
EUR 12	- 0.7	- 4.8	- 4.5	- 4.5
USA	- 0.7	- 3.5	- 2.5	- 2.8
Japan	—	- 1.5	- 1.7	- 1.9

Source: Economic budgets 1987-88.

The United States' persistent budget and external trade deficits are still decisive factors in determining dollar rates, and no major change in the current situation is likely unless there is a marked improvement in the US current account balance and a substantial reduction in the budget deficit.

8. ... prompting a number of possible future scenarios

The present situation suggests some possible scenarios for the future.

(a) A weak dollar could, in the long run, make American goods more competitive and lead to an increase in external demand. If internal demand were not curbed, this would probably lead to inflation.

A weak dollar also makes imported products much more expensive in the USA.

This naturally has important repercussions for suppliers to the American market, and the more a country exports to the USA the more it is affected. The Federal Republic of Germany has already seen its exports to the USA fall by 7% in 1987 (in ECU) compared with the 1986 figures, whereas imports to the USA from the Community were 5% down over the same period.

(b) If the American authorities decided to increase interest rates in order to encourage saving, there would probably be a resultant rise in interest rates in Europe, with all the consequent risks for economic activity.

(c) It would thus appear that, if any solution is to be effective in the long term without entailing the risk of overall imbalances in the economies concerned, it must be more firmly rooted in economic reality, without, of course, ignoring monetary factors.

Aquaculture production



D.G. Cross¹

(a) Introduction

An article published in *Eurostat news* 3/1987² contained an account of the need for aqua-

culture statistics and described the difficulty in compiling such statistics. This article attempts to show the current level of aquaculture production and the contribution it makes to the total supply of fishery products. Because of the difficulties mentioned in the earlier article the data should be taken as only indicative of the level of production. Data have been included from a number of sources, both official and non-official, and in a number of cases the picture has been completed by estimates made by the author, for which he is solely responsible.

(b) World aquaculture production

FAO has estimated that the world production from aquaculture was of the order of 10.5

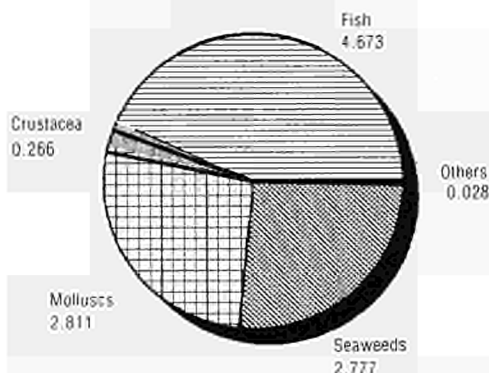
¹ D.G. Cross is an administrator in the 'Agricultural balance sheets and products' division of Eurostat.

² 'Aquaculture statistics'.

million tonnes in 1986. This represents about 13% of the total production from fisheries and was an increase of 75% on the estimate of 6 million tonnes (about 7% of the total) for 1975.

Of the 10.5 million tonnes in 1986, about 4.7 million tonnes (44%) was of finfish, 2.8

Fig. 1:
**World aquaculture production
1986 (million tonnes)**

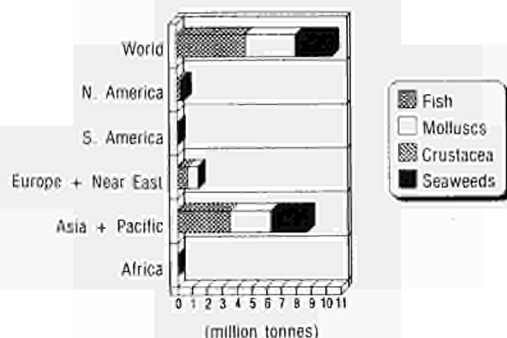


million tonnes (27%) of molluscs and 2.8 million tonnes (27%) of seaweeds (see Fig. 1). Crustacea contributed only about 0.3 million tonnes (3%) to the total.

Fig. 2 shows that Asia with a production of 8.9 million tonnes (84% of the total) was the main centre of world aquaculture production. The only other region to contribute an appreciable quantity was Europe and the Near East (with 1.4 million tonnes or 13%). Surprisingly Africa contributed only 2% to the total.

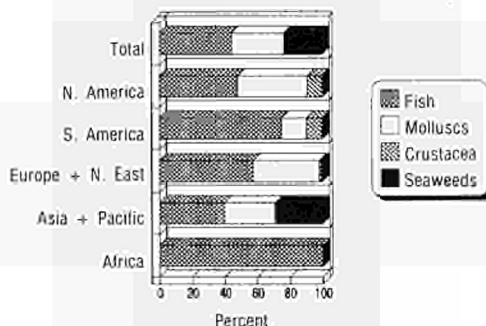
A study of the contribution made by each of the major products reveals (see Fig. 3) that in Africa the production is virtually restricted to fish whereas in Asia the production is relatively evenly distributed between fish, molluscs and seaweeds. (It is worth noting here that over 99% of the world's seaweed comes from this region.) In the remaining regions

Fig. 2:
**Aquaculture production in 1986
by continent**



the production is largely distributed between fish and molluscs. Only in North and South America does the production of crustacea approach 10% of the total.

Fig. 3:
**Aquaculture production in 1986
by continent**



(c) European aquaculture production

European aquaculture production in 1986 was in the order of 1.4 million tonnes with about 55% fish and 45% molluscs. Only very small quantities of crustaceans and seaweeds were

produced. The largest single producer was the USSR with 296 000 tonnes (all fish) followed by two EC Member States, Spain (258 000 tonnes) and France (208 000 tonnes). In the latter two countries the production of molluscs was predominant.

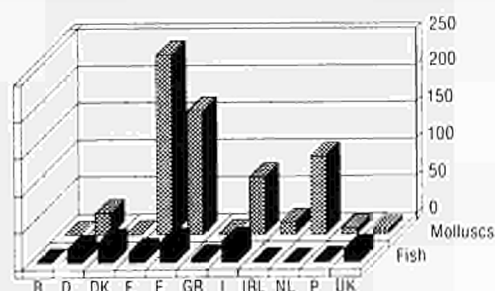
Fish culture in Europe is very much concentrated in Eastern bloc countries with 540 000 of the total 735 000 tonnes (74%) being produced in these countries.

On the other hand, mollusc production is very much concentrated in EUR 12 countries, with 99% of the 640 000 tonnes in 1986. Crustacean production, estimated at about 150 tonnes, is minimal in Europe and the Near East. Seaweed production at about 4 tonnes (in France) is minimal but worthy of note as a recent development.

(d) Aquaculture production in the EC

The EUR 12 production from aquaculture in 1986 was of the order of 800 000 tonnes (60% of the total for Europe and the Near East and about 10% of the total fishery production of EUR 12). Fig. 4 shows that the production was greatest in Spain (258 000 tonnes or 32%

Fig. 4:
EC fish & mollusc culture
in 1986 (thousand tonnes)



of the EUR 12 total), followed by France (208 000 tonnes or 26%), Italy (108 000 tonnes or 13%) and the Netherlands (106 000 tonnes or 13%).

Molluscs were the single biggest product group in EUR 12, having a production of 637 000 tonnes (80% of the total) centred on Spain (243 000 tonnes), France (173 000 tonnes) and the Netherlands (105 000 tonnes). EUR 12 fish culture, at 170 000 tonnes (20% of the total), was relatively minor in comparison but was more evenly distributed throughout the Community. Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Spain

Table 1: EC shellfish culture in 1986

(in tonnes live weight)

	Oysters	Mussels	Others	Total
Belgium	0	0	0	0
Denmark	30	100	0	130
FR Germany	24	21 000	0	21 024
France	126 000	45 000	2 000	173 000
Greece	0	1 000	2 300	3 300
Ireland	338	10 614	0	10 952
Italy	0	67 000	0	67 000
Netherlands	1 500	104 000	0	105 500
Portugal	0	0	8 220	8 220
Spain	3 000	240 015	150	243 165
United Kingdom	900	3 360	40	4 300
Total	131 792	492 089	12 710	636 591

and the United Kingdom all have productions of 10 000 tonnes or more.

(e) Species composition of EUR 12 production

Mollusc production in EUR 12 is very much centred on two 'species', the oyster and the mussel (see Table 1). Mussel production was approximately 490 000 tonnes in 1985 (77% of the total mollusc production). Spain (240 000 tonnes) and the Netherlands (104 000 tonnes) were the two largest pro-

ducers though Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy made significant contributions. Oyster production was very largely concentrated in France (126 000 tonnes or 96% of the EUR 12 production).

The emphasis in fish culture is very much on trout, 120 000 tonnes (71% of the total fish) being of that species (see Table 2). Trout is cultured in all Member States but it is greatest in Denmark, France and Italy, all of whom produce at least 20 000 tonnes. Trout culture, largely for the production of single portion size fish, has been at about the same level for at least 10 years. However, there is currently a

Table 2: EC fish culture in 1986

(in tonnes live weight)

	Trout	Salmon	Eels	Carp	Others	Total
Belgium	650	0	0	600	460	1 710
Denmark	25 421	0	200	0	0	25 621
FR Germany	14 000	0	50	6 200	10	20 260
France	26 000	250	400	7 800	90	34 540
Greece	1 850	0	500	130	2 500	4 980
Ireland	563	1 215	0	0	0	1 778
Italy	25 000	0	2 500	800	13 500	41 800
Netherlands	260	0	270	100	100	730
Portugal	1 165	0	590	0	845	2 600
Spain	14 400	200	0	0	20	14 620
United Kingdom	10 500	10 500	40	100	100	21 240
Total	119 809	12 165	4 550	15 730	17 625	169 879

trend towards the production of larger fish reared in marine waters ('salmonized' trout).

Salmon culture for human consumption is a relatively new and expanding venture. World production has increased from about 5 000 tonnes in 1980 to about 70 000 tonnes in 1986, with the production of one species, the Atlantic salmon now out-stripping the wild catch. In the main producer country, Norway, the 1986 production of 45 000 tonnes had a value second only to that of the catch of the traditional major food species, the cod. In EUR 12 the production is largely centred

on the United Kingdom (10 500 tonnes in 1986) but France, Ireland and Spain have minor but growing production.

Carp, which have been produced for food in Western Europe since the times of Ancient Rome, are now relatively unimportant compared with salmon and trout. In 1986 the EUR 12 production was of the order of 15 700 tonnes and was concentrated in the Federal Republic of Germany and France. The technique used in carp rearing contrasts with that for trout and salmon, the former being largely of a less intensive nature (for

example, in ponds with at least a proportion of the food coming from natural resources).

Eel culture in EUR 12 is largely centred on Italy where approximately 2 500 tonnes were harvested from extensive culture in brackish lagoons. However this is another species for which new intensive (high technology) methods are being developed in several EC Member States. Commercial production is currently at a low level.

Trials on intensive culture of a number of marine species are also being conducted in several Community countries and are now beginning to enter the commercial sphere. Turbot are now being marketed in France and the United Kingdom, sea bass in France, Greece and Spain and sea bream in Italy and Spain. In Italy more traditional extensive

methods resulted in a harvest of 13 500 tonnes, largely of mullet.

The trials are not restricted to indigenous species. Trials with the Coho salmon (from the Pacific basin) are being conducted in France (the 1986 production was about 80 tonnes) and the tilapia (an African freshwater fish) is being reared in Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany (the 1986 production being about 180 tonnes).

Crustacean production in the EC is very limited with only Italy recording any production in 1985 (10 tonnes of shrimps). However it is known that in several Member States trials are being conducted with these high value products.

The only EC Member State to be undertaking seaweed culture is France where the 1986 production from a pilot plant was of the order of 4 tonnes.

Towards revision of the IMF balance of payments manual



J.-C. Roman¹

The IMF manual was issued 'to guide member countries in making their regular reports

on the balance of payments, as stipulated in the Fund's Articles of Agreement' (preface to the fourth edition, 1977). It is a reference work for the Member States of the European Community.

It lays down accounting rules for economic transactions between the residents of an economy and non-residents.

Are these 'accounting rules' still satisfactory?

If not, on what guidelines should any revision of the IMF manual be based?

¹ J.-C. Roman is a principal administrator in the 'Regional and financial statistics' division of Eurostat.

Various bodies (Eurostat, IMF, OECD) have discussed this topic on numerous occasions, and this article simply reflects the point of view expressed by Eurostat at such meetings.

The following analysis will be restricted to four points considered to be basic as regards any change in the accounting system described in the present IMF manual. They are:

- (i) alignment of the manual and the system of national accounts (SNA);
- (ii) the economic significance of the 'standard components';
- (iii) international trade in services;
- (iv) the geographical breakdown of transactions.

1. Harmonization of the IMF manual and the SNA

In theory, the SNA rest of the world account and the balance of payments both aim to produce accounts for the same transactions between the same agents (residents and non-residents): *a priori*, it might therefore be assumed that identical accounts could be produced for these flows. This is not the case, however, mainly because the rest of the world account is part of a complex accounting system ('national accounts'), whereas the balance of payments system has only one objective: to show transactions between residents and non-residents as accurately as possible. The rest of the world account has to cover transactions which are relevant to 'national accounts' as a whole, although they may have little or no importance for the accounting of resident-non-resident dealings. The balance of payments does not therefore use the same layout as the rest of the world account: the balance of payments layout was selected to give as much emphasis as possible to resident-non-resident transactions.

With this logic behind the two systems, is there any need to harmonize them? The

answer is that, although the different objectives of the systems may in some cases dictate where they diverge, there are other differences which have little or no justification, so why should these not be abolished?

The Balance of Payments and National Accounts Group of Experts (Washington, March-April 1987) made certain recommendations for greater harmonization between the two systems, and summarized all the problems connected with the recording of the flows, i.e. basically:

- (i) the definition of residents (e.g. students, development workers);
- (ii) the valuation of flows (e.g. direct investment income not distributed but re-invested, cif/fob imports);
- (iii) problems connected with change of ownership (e.g. financial leasing, jobbing);
- (iv) the classification of transactions (e.g. factor incomes, classification of services).

The group suggested certain changes to be made to both the *Balance of payments manual* and the SNA.

The main recommendations included the following:

- (i) factor incomes should be identified as clearly as possible;
- (ii) the information on external trade in services should be expanded;
- (iii) non-distributed, reinvested income should be included under direct investment income;
- (iv) goods should be recorded gross before and after jobbing work (e.g. oil refining);
- (v) imports should be recorded fob (in the rest of the world account but not in the input-output tables);
- (vi) financial leasing should be treated as a financial transaction (change of ownership of the goods in question).

2. The economic significance of the standard components

The standard components make up the classification of transactions between residents and non-residents in accordance with the fourth edition of the IMF manual. One of the aims of any classification of economic transactions is to group them together satisfactorily from the point of view of economic analysis, models, etc. Is the classification used in the manual appropriate from that point of view? One classification which is basic for economic theory and faithfully reflected in national accounts consists of a breakdown of transactions into goods, services, factor incomes, transfers and financial transactions.

The IMF classification does not, however, adhere to this basic structure, since some of the standard components combine goods, services and income.

This can be seen very clearly with the item 'Other goods, services and income — official', which groups together four totally disparate elements:

- (i) the expenditure of embassies and consulates abroad;
- (ii) all services bought or sold by the official sector (except transport);
- (iii) aid services;
- (iv) patents income (receipts or expenditure).

This item is even more anomalous in that in practice the national methodologies do not conform to the manual's recommendations.

One of the principles underlying Eurostat's proposals in this field — they need not be presented in detail here — is that the future classification should reflect the distinction between goods, services, factor income transfers and financial transactions.

In particular, services bought or sold by the official sector should appear as a subdivision of a 'services' item and not be grouped

together with other flows referring to the official sector, which are extremely heterogeneous.

Another problem which deserves special attention and which concerns the borderline between 'services' and 'financial transactions' is the treatment of construction engineering. The problem is how to record construction operations carried out by a firm in another country. Should it be considered that the firm is selling services? Or should it be considered that a new firm is being set up abroad (direct investment) to do the construction work? The rules laid down in the manual and complemented by the OECD document (Detailed benchmark definition of foreign direct investment) are quite clear but most of the national statistical departments which draw up balances of payments do not observe them, and the result is a great deal of confusion, since some record construction transactions as indirect investment and others as imports or exports of services.

Due attention should be paid to this point in the new manual, in view of the scale of the transactions in question.

3. International trade in services

The balance of payments is the only source for statistics on international trade in services, which represents 35 % of the European Community's goods trade. However, the IMF classification with its 'standard components' has only about 10 headings for services. By comparison, the Community's combined external trade classification comprises some 9 500 headings.

There is thus a big difference between the levels of detail available for goods and services.

Since the multilateral trade negotiations (Uruguay Round) now take trade in services into account, there is an even greater need to develop international data in this field.

Eurostat has already tried to fill the statistical gap by drawing up various questionnaires and, to a certain extent, has managed to improve the available data on international trade in services. These questionnaires have been used for analyses of the Community's external trade in services in a breakdown of some 20 headings. In the long term, however, there is an obvious need for a classification at both Community and international levels which can be used to collect long-term data which will be both more detailed and more reliable, since the quality of statistics on services is at the moment much lower than that of statistics on goods. Eurostat and the OECD have been working to develop a joint classification in this field. At international level, however another product classification, the CPC (Central product classification), is currently being developed.

It is fairly obvious that the CPC and any other classification of international trade in services should be aligned as closely as possible: the possibility of being able to use various types of statistics in conjunction with one another for purposes of analysis, models, etc. depends on this. In any case, Eurostat has always advocated that the two classifications should be identical wherever possible. This is an even more realistic point of view now, when the CPC is being drawn up and any suggested amendment may still be taken into consideration. Eurostat has, moreover, put forward proposals for transport services, the breakdown of 'travel', business services, communication services and services provided by public administrations.

The classification developed so far is very detailed, and the data collected by the IMF will obviously be aggregated to a greater extent. Nevertheless, this detail can be used to define very precisely the content of items for which statistics are being drawn up. At Community level, it should be possible to introduce a level of detail somewhere between that of the IMF and the classification itself which will still be perfectly consistent with the information collected by the IMF.

4. Geographical breakdown of transactions

It is made clear in the manual that the IMF has made few recommendations as to the breakdown of transactions according to the geographical location of the partner country: the IMF considers this type of breakdown to be of little interest.

However, Eurostat considers it necessary to introduce such a breakdown for statistics drawn up by the Member States.

These statistics would have an obvious usefulness for the European Community. How could extra-Community flows be valued without them?

Any analysis of trade in goods and services or current transactions requires a knowledge of both the balance of such transactions and the gross movements of credit and debit. Various Commission departments also consider that it is necessary to obtain information on bilateral balances with numerous non-Community countries for the main current transactions items.

Other countries (for example, the United States of America and Japan) also use a geographical breakdown.

It would therefore be useful for recommendations to be made in the next manual. Eurostat has begun work on a number of projects in this field which could be used as a springboard for the relevant proposals.

Conclusion

The fourth edition of the IMF manual is now more than 10 years old. It has been used as a frame of reference for statistics on the balance of payments. However, an analysis of national methodologies shows that the rules are not always observed and do not always meet the requirements of users of these statistics. As a study by the IMF has indicated (world current account discrepancy), 'it is now time to review and update the current 1977 manual'.

Advanced information processing techniques and their application to statistics

Seminar organized by Eurostat in December 1987

by D. Defays, administrator in the 'Industry' division of Eurostat

Summary

At the beginning of December 1987, Eurostat organized a seminar on the development of statistical expert systems (Doses), the Commission having decided that the application of advanced information processing techniques to statistics was a promising field of study warranting Community action. The seminar was conceived as a launching pad for this action, enabling an initial inventory to be drawn up of supply and demand in terms of statistical tools. The hundred or so participants representing 14 nationalities heard more than 30 papers on subjects ranging from data collection and planning through processing and checking to the identification and location of relevant statistics and data analysis in general, reflecting the wide range of work currently in progress in Europe. A multi-annual action programme will be drawn up by Eurostat to reflect the conclusions drawn from the seminar.

I. Statistics — a suitable case for treatment

As was mentioned in an earlier article in this series,¹ and as evidenced by a multitude of symposia, books, publications and new projects, statistics appears to be a fruitful area for the application of artificial intelligence techniques. In more and more areas, it is becoming feasible to encode (in part at least)

the expertise used by statisticians in their day-to-day work. Although full automation of all the know-how currently available may seem a utopian vision, or at least something for the distant future, statistics would appear to be replete with relatively systematic tasks capable of automation or at least capable of computer assistance, ranging from questionnaire drafting to analysis of results via data collection, checking, storage in computerized data bases, retrieval and analysis. We are already witnessing the emergence of systems capable of helping the user to analyse and interpret his data.

II. Eurostat — working on tomorrow's tools today

Eurostat is in touch with these developments and is convinced that now is the time to start work on developing the tools we will need tomorrow, and so decided to launch a support and stimulation programme in this field. At the beginning of December 1987, Eurostat and the Commission Directorates-General responsible for 'Science, research and development' (DG XII) and 'Telecommunications, information industries and innovation' (DG XIII) organized a seminar in Luxembourg on the development of statistical expert systems (Doses).

It was conceived as a kind of launching pad for a multiannual programme designed to encourage and intensify joint thinking and efforts and to stimulate initiative in the development of statistical tools. Invitations were sent out to a wide range of potentially interested parties in the national statistical institutes, research institutes, universities and industry.

¹ 'The advent of intelligent machines', *Eurostat news* 3/1987.

Doses had (and has) three main aims:

- (1) to launch a programme for developing statistical tools involving advanced information processing under the general framework programme for scientific and technical work in the Community;
- (2) to facilitate contact between European researchers working on allied subjects with a view to setting up international research teams;
- (3) to pinpoint requirements in terms of statistical expert systems, and to take a first look at likely activities.

III. Papers and trends

The seminar was opened by the Chairman, Mr Vilares, Director-General of INE in Lisbon, and by Mr Franchet, Director-General of Eurostat, both of whom underlined the importance of the Doses programme for the national statistical institutes and for the Community.

Mr Gabolde, Director in the Commission's Directorate-General for Science, Research and Development, pointed out that Doses fitted neatly into the objectives laid down by the European Community under the Single European Act, one of the aims of which was to strengthen industry's scientific and technological base by supplementing and coordinating national activities.

Mr Nanopoulos, Director at Eurostat and responsible for the programme, described the programme. He said that, under the programme,

- (1) money would be made available to launch or sustain in the Community multinational research and development projects which were being run under the agreed cooperative terms;
- (2) regular consultations would be encouraged between the various interested par-

ties (national statistical institutes, university institutions, industry and the Community), giving a forum for discussing, adapting, coordinating and evaluating ongoing work with a view to maximizing the results;

- (3) an infrastructure would be established for selecting projects, keeping a check on them and disseminating the results.

Doses was worthwhile for a number of reasons: the need for international coordination and to make the statistician's work easier; the need for wider access to data; additional material to supplement statistical information networks; encouragement for projects whose long-term viability was evident but where the short-term aspect was less clear; importance of formalizing data analysis strategies, etc.

The afternoon of the first day was taken up by two papers on artificial intelligence and its application to statistics by Mr Haton of the University of Nancy and Mr Hand of London University.

Over the next two days, a variety of experts explained current supply and demand for statistical tools, centring on four main themes:

- (i) data collection and planning,
- (ii) data processing and validation,
- (iii) identifying and researching relevant statistics,
- (iv) data analysis.

Some 30 speakers made their contributions, highlighting the very real needs in terms of documentation, assistance to the potential users of data bases, confidentiality, assistance to the statistician analysing large sets of information, planning and progress chasing. The chance was also taken to describe certain work in progress. For instance, it is already possible to use sophisticated computer tools to check and validate statistical information (in precise fields), to estimate missing data, to

carry out certain data analysis work without being an expert in the subject and to manage socio-economic surveys. The results are still very fragmentary and — generally speaking — have only been obtained by greatly reducing the complexity of the problems (highly specific data — limited number of statistical analyses). None the less, they do show that substantial progress can be made once the necessary funds have been committed.

IV. Conclusions

The seminar ended with Eurostat drawing a number of conclusions. With a view to tackling the range of problems, and to cope with the different rates of progress made and the variety of interested parties, the organizers proposed that response forms be diversified. The budget allocated to the programme — 4 000 000 ECU over four years — made

modesty a virtue. What was needed was to encourage projects which were properly coordinated and did not cost the Commission much and to co-finance only a few well-chosen projects. The type of approach differed from subject to subject, and a number of selection criteria and promising subject fields were mentioned. These would be set out in detail in a programme of work which Eurostat had undertaken to prepare in the first quarter of 1988.

This forum created by Eurostat brought together researchers, the national statistical institutes and industry. It enabled those present to get some idea of what could be expected of the application of statistical expert systems. It opened up a number of perspectives and mapped out certain paths to be followed. The active participation of 'Statistics Canada' and the US 'Bureau of the Census' showed that the Commission's concerns were shared in North America.

Statistics related to the environment

Eurostat has recently prepared a collection of statistics related to the environment. This collection is drawn in the main from statistics already held by Eurostat under various headings. Each of approximately 40 tables is commented and nearly all are illustrated by simple graphs. There are also 12 maps displaying the regional incidence of various indicators.

The objective of the collection is to provide a source, in a single volume, for the background data needed by any user of environ-

mental statistics. Work is proceeding on the development of statistics on the state of the environment, for example, water quality, emissions into the atmosphere. Before these data become available at the European level, however, it is possible to provide some of the information on pressures that is essential to the policy planner.

The collection is presented in two multilingual volumes covering, between them, all the official languages of the Community and is available to any interested user of statistics while stocks last.

Parliamentary questions

Written Question No 2876/86

by Mr Alvarez de Paz, Mr Herrero Merediz, Mr Garcia Raya, Mr Vazquez Fouz, Mrs Garcia Arias, Mr Bueno Vicente and Mr Pons Grau (S—E)

to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 331/09)

Subject: Inequalities in the standard of living in the Community

According to the Commission, in 1975 there were no fewer than 30 million people living in poverty in Europe.

It is significant that whereas in Ireland, for example, more than 23 % of families live below the poverty threshold, in the Netherlands this applies to only 4.8 %.

What action does the Commission intend to take to reduce these serious inequalities?

Answer given by Mr Marin on behalf of the Commission

The object of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is to help correct the main regional imbalances in the Community through its involvement in the development and conversion of declining industrial regions.

Moreover, Article 130a introduced by the Single European Act establishes a direct link between economic and social cohesion and the reduction of regional differences. Under this article, the Commission will give preference above all to investments which directly create jobs and which provide more substantial benefits from the point of view of regional development.

As regards the specific situation of the most disadvantaged, absolute poverty indicators

which are comparable at Community level are not yet available. Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon and in measuring it, the socio-economic and cultural context has to be taken into account.

The figures quoted by the honourable Members do not then allow a comparative measurement. The priority measures undertaken by the Commission with regard to statistics both under the second programme to combat poverty and in the Community Statistical Office are then aimed at collecting harmonized data giving a much clearer picture of real geographical imbalances. Moreover, apart from their direct contribution to the fight against poverty, the research actions which are being carried out under this second programme will provide a source of new information for decision-makers at national and Community level enabling them to take the required measures.

Furthermore, in a communication entitled 'Problems of social security — areas of common interest'¹ the Commission has already stressed the need to consider and adopt measures to combat marginalization in the Member States. It proposes examining changes that can or should be made in social security and public assistance legislation. In this context various projects or proposals designed to introduce a minimum social income as a way of combating poverty will receive particular attention.

These problems are, moreover, being examined at present by the honourable Member Mr Brok, who is preparing a report on various aspects of social security.

¹ COM (86) 410 final.

Written Question No 3043/86

**by Mr Christos Papoutsis (S—GR)
to the Commission of the European
Communities**

(87/C 331/16)

Subject: Economic relations between the European Community and Canada

Can the Commission say what is the current level of trade and economic relations between the European Community and Canada and what are the immediate prospects in this area?

Answer given by Mr De Clercq on behalf of the Commission

Economic and commercial relations between Canada and the Community usually take place in the spirit of cooperation which is epitomized by the Framework Agreement¹ of 1976. The two parties seek to deepen and diversify their cooperation in an evolutionary and pragmatic fashion, both in their relations with each other and in multilateral forums.

The Community buys some 6.5 % of all Canadian exports, and supplies about 12 % of total Canadian imports. The Community is the second largest investor in Canada, after the United States (1985: over CAD 14 billion); Canadian investment in Europe increased to CAD 6.2 billion in 1985 from less than CAD 4 billion previously.

Canada and the Community are, therefore, important economic partners for one another. As such, conflicts inevitably arise from time to time.

Two problems which overshadowed Canada-Community relations in late 1986 have recently been solved. A Canadian Import Tribunal ruled on 28 January 1987 that subsidies to Community pasta exports had not

caused, were not causing and were not threatening to cause injury to Canadian pasta producers; and on 19 February 1987 a number of high tariffs applied temporarily in Canada, some of which hit Community exports, were removed.

Other problems persist, including issues relating to Community exports of spirituous beverages, beef and cheese, as well as a major disagreement in the sector of fisheries.

However, the overall commercial and economic relations between the Community and Canada have gone from strength to strength and there is no reason to expect a reversal of that tendency in the near future.

Written Question No 1917/86 by Mr Günter Topmann (S—D) to the Commission of the European Communities

(87/C 324/02)

Subject: EEC-EFTA relations in the field of transport

1. With which member countries of the European Free Trade Association does the Commission hold regular exchanges of views on transport matters?
2. What are the most important subjects discussed with each country at such talks?
3. What is the volume of traffic between the Community and each EFTA member country (except the transit countries Austria and Switzerland)?

Answer given by Mr Clinton Davis on behalf of the Commission

The Commission holds regular exchanges of views on transport matters with Norway, Sweden, Finland and Switzerland, and from now on with Austria. All aspects of transport and all modes of transport are discussed at the talks. It is therefore difficult to give a list

¹ Framework Agreement for commercial and economic cooperation between the European Communities and Canada.

of subjects, since they vary as matters progress and depending on which particular issue is of topical relevance. Moreover, these meetings are informal and do not follow any official protocol.

The traffic between the individual EFTA countries is reflected by the foreign trade statistics as follows (in 1 000 tonnes) (excluding Austria and Switzerland) in 1985.

Member country of EFTA	Exports to EUR 10	Imports from EUR 10	Trade with EUR 10
Finland	10 551	5 328	15 879
Iceland	468	412	880
Norway	57 683	8 307	65 990
Sweden	33 709	22 138	55 847

Source: Eurostat.

Written Question No 756/87
by Mr Luc Beyer de Ryke (LDR—B)
to the Council of the European
Communities

(87/C 324/67)

Subject: EEC/Hungary trade agreement

With a mandate from the Foreign Ministers, the Commission is due to negotiate a trade and economic cooperation agreement with Hungary.

Is it true that the Commission is contemplating allowing increased exports from Hungary to the Community in view of its membership of GATT?

Would not these concessions granted to Budapest mean establishing a precedent in favour of other Eastern-bloc countries, as has been pointed out in diplomatic circles in various Member States?

What is the current volume of trade with Hungary and in what industrial and agricultural sectors is it mainly concentrated?

Answer

1. In accordance with the Luns-Westertep procedure the Council has informed the com-

petent committee of the Parliament of the main contents of the Directives adopted by the Council for the negotiation of a trade and trade and economic cooperation agreement with the Hungarian People's Republic. As these negotiations have only just started the Council cannot therefore at this stage do more than confirm that the type of relations which the Community intends to enter into with Hungary will depend on the specific situation of the Hungarian economy and that any concessions which the Community might agree to make on a reciprocal basis could not therefore constitute a precedent for other State-trading countries.

2. Volume of EEC/Hungary trade (in million ECU):

1985

Exports (in million ECU) 2 486
comprising: agricultural products
including processed products 92
(chapters 1 to 24 of the CCT)
other products 2 395

Imports 2 014
comprising: agricultural products
including processed products 540
(chapters 1 to 24 of the CCT)
other products 1 473

Written Question No 2695/86
by Mr Ernest Glinne (S—B)
to the Commission of the European
Communities

(87/C 292/31)

Subject: Survival of horsemeat production in the Community

According to sources in the trade, massive imports of horsemeat from Eastern Europe and Latin America at very low prices have led, in less than five years, to the collapse of the price of horses reared by Belgian producers: a yearling sold three years ago at BFR 35 000 or 40 000 would now only fetch about BFR 20 000.

PUBLICATIONS

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE 1981—1986

Theme 5 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This publication contains the most recent data on agricultural accounts. This edition includes tables, showing time-series for final output, intermediate consumption, value-added and fixed capital formation, for each of the Member States and the Community (without Spain and Portugal), in national currencies, in ECU and PPS, at current prices (and exchange rates) and at constant prices (and exchange rates). The data relate to the period from 1981 to 1986.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	183	750	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/ FR/IT/NL/PT	92-825-7797-X	CA-49-87-745-9A-C

AGRICULTURAL INCOME 1987 — SECTORAL INCOME INDEX ANALYSIS

Theme 5 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication presents an analysis of changes in agricultural income in 1987 as against 1986 and between 1977 and 1987. The published data for 1987 are the latest available estimates for the Member States. The introduction is followed by chapters II and III dealing with the indicators of agricultural income for the Community and for each of the Member States. The causes of income changes in 1987 and between 1977 and 1987 are analysed. A brief chapter (IV) is devoted to a comparison of absolute agricultural incomes between the Member States, while chapter V describes the Commission's efforts to record the total disposable income of agricultural households and sets out first, non-harmonized results.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	ISBN-No	Catalogue-No
A4	103	400	DE	92-825-8199-3	CA-52-88-194-DE-C
A4	99	400	EN	92-825-8200-0	CA-52-88-194-EN-C
A4	105	400	FR	92-825-8201-9	CA-52-88-194-FR-C

GSP STATISTICS — GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Theme 6 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The European Economic Community grants generalized tariff preferences, under agreements concluded within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), for imports of certain products originating in developing countries.

In this publication Eurostat provides data on total imports and imports at preferential rates into each Member State, by value, broken down by group of products and developing country.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 350	1 200	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/ FR/IT/NL/PT	92-825-7759-7	CA-50-87-364-9A-C

EC EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES 1980—1986**Theme 6 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics**

This publication presents external trade unit value and volume indices for the EC as a whole, calculated by Eurostat from the harmonized Nimexe data.

The tables give indices for intra- and extra-EC trade in a great many product groups, covering the following four classifications:

- (i) SITC for total trade, sections and divisions;
- (ii) BEC for consumption goods, capital goods, intermediate goods and a breakdown thereof;
- (iii) NACE CLIO R 44 branches giving indices by groups of industries;
- (iv) Nimexe chapters.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 480	750	EN/FR	92-825-7787-2	CA-47-86-470-2A-C

EXTERNAL TRADE — NOMENCLATURE OF GOODS**Theme 6 — Series E: Methods**

Series of 7 volumes

For the presentation of the Communities' external trade statistics a new nomenclature of goods — called Combined nomenclature (CN) — comes into force in 1988. In Series E 'Methods' Eurostat publishes the new codes, the correlation tables with the old nomenclature Nimexe 1987 and the new relations with the other goods nomenclatures used for external trade statistics (SITC rev. 3, NACE, etc.) in order to help the users of Eurostat's statistical publications in the interpretation of the new statistical series.

VOLUME 1 — CORRELATION TABLES NIMEXE 1987 TO CN 1988

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	105	175	EN/FR	92-825-8030-X	CA-06-87-001-2A-C

VOLUME 2 — CORRELATION TABLES CN 1988 TO NIMEXE 1987

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	105	175	EN/FR	92-825-8031-8	CA-06-87-002-2A-C

VOLUME 3 — CORRELATION BETWEEN NIMEXE 1987 AND CN 1988 — MINIMUM STABLE AGGREGATES CN 1988/NIMEXE 1987

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	343	450	EN/FR	92-825-8032-6	CA-06-87-003-2A-C

EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES — PROCEEDINGS OF A SEMINAR HELD IN LUXEMBOURG, 6.—8. 11. 1985

EUROSTAT NEWS — SPECIAL EDITION 1986

Theme 9 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The papers in this volume were presented at an international seminar on external trade indices held by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in Luxembourg in November 1985. The seminar brought together constructors and users of indices to exchange views and experience.

The papers fall under three main headings. The first group deals with theoretical considerations starting with a survey of recent developments in the relevant index theory by Professor Hill. Other contributors touch on the thorny problem of the adequacy or otherwise of unit values based on customs data as indicators of price. In the second group of papers, Mr Manwaring compares how EC Member States compile their indices. There follows a series of detailed descriptions of their methodology by 10 Member States, Norway, the USA and Eurostat. Collectively they show the steady progress made in external trade index methodology in the last 10 years. The third group of papers discusses applications of trade indices. Users from within the Commission, from government and from research institutes all have their say on how they use indices and what they want from them.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	400	500	EN	92-825-8003-2	CA-AB-86-005-EN-C
			FR	92-825-8004-0	CA-AB-86-005-FR-C

To be published

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY 1987

Theme 1 — Series A: Yearbooks

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
- Economy and finance
- Population and social conditions
- Energy and industry
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Foreign trade
- Services and transport

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A6	293	300	ES	92-825-8140-3	CA-50-87-413-ES-C
			DA	92-825-8141-1	CA-50-87-413-DA-C
			DE	92-825-8142-X	CA-50-87-413-DE-C
			GR	92-825-8143-8	CA-50-87-413-GR-C
			EN	92-825-8144-6	CA-50-87-413-EN-C
			FR	92-825-8145-4	CA-50-87-413-FR-C
			IT	92-825-8146-2	CA-50-87-413-IT-C
			NL	92-825-8147-0	CA-50-87-413-NL-C
			PT	92-825-8148-9	CA-50-87-413-PT-C

EUROSTAT REVIEW 1977—1986

Theme 1 — Series A: Yearbooks

Time series of the principal statistical domains covered by Eurostat. The work is divided into seven sections: 1. European Community institutions; 2. National accounts, finance and balance of payments; 3. Population and social conditions; 4. Energy and industry; 5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 6. Foreign trade; 7. Services and transport.

The data cover the period 1977 to 1986 and relate to the EC Member States, the United States and Japan. Comparisons between two periods are often expressed in percentages or as an index number. The most important features are shown in graph form.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 228	900	EN/FR/NL	92-825-8149-7	CA-50-87-421-3D-C
			DA/DE/IT	92-825-8150-0	CA-50-87-421-3E-C
			ES/GR/PT	92-825-8151-9	CA-50-87-421-3P-C

REPORTS ON ACP COUNTRIES — ZAIRE

Theme 1 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

Eurostat's series of 'Reports on ACP countries' are based on reports compiled by the Statistical Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, and published in that institution's 'Statistik des Auslandes' (Statistics of foreign countries) series. The aim is to provide detailed information on these countries, about which the general public in the European Community is very poorly informed, at a time when ACP-EEC relations are intensifying and improving as a result, in particular, of the conclusion of the third Lomé Convention. To make this information available to a wider international readership Eurostat is publishing this European version in French and English. In the first half of 1988 the following reports will be published: Zaire, Tanzania, Niger and Nigeria.

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	ISBN-No	Catalogue-No
C5	100	200	EN	92-825-8270-1	CA-NQ-88-001-EN-C
			FR	92-825-8271-X	CA-NQ-88-001-FR-C

PUBLICATIONS

REGIONS — THE COMMUNITY'S FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION IN INVESTMENTS 1986

Theme 1 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

Updating of and commentary on the data relating to the regional dispersion of the financial participation agreed by the Community in 1986 with regard to regional development, according to the following forms:

- (i) European Regional Development Fund (ERDF);
- (ii) European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Guidance Section;
- (iii) European Investment Bank (EIB). Loans from the Bank's own resources and from the resources of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending (NCI);
- (iv) European Coal and Steel Community and European Atomic Energy Community (ECSC Treaty, Articles 54 and 56 (2) (a), and Euratom Treaty).

Format	Pages	Price in BFR	Languages	ISBN-No	Catalogue-No
A4	± 116	300	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/ FR/IT/NL/PT	92-825-8138-1	CA-50-87-372-9A-C

METHODOLOGY OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF THE NETHERLANDS

Theme 2 — Series E: Methods

This report explains the methods and concepts underlying the compilation of the Netherlands balance of payments. It was drawn up by the Nederlandsche Bank in consultation with the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek of the Netherlands and with the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	211	250	EN/FR/NL	92-825-7982-4	CA-48-87-040-3D-C

PURCHASING POWER PARITIES AND REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT — RESULTS 1985

Theme 2 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The study presents the work carried out by Eurostat for 1985 in the field of purchasing power parities and volume comparisons for the 12 Member States and Austria.

Results for gross domestic product and its uses are not only provided for the Community countries and Austria but also for most non-Community OECD countries.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	188	250	DE/IT	92-825-8076-8	CA-50-87-025-2F-C

ENERGY — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1986**Theme 4 — Series A: Yearbooks**

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.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	288	900	DA/GR/EN/FR/NL	92-825-8091-1	CA-49-87-640-5E-C
			ES/DE/IT/PT	92-825-8092-X	CA-49-87-640-41-C

ENERGY BALANCE SHEETS 1985—1986**Theme 4 — Series D: Studies and analyses**

The current publication, which is exclusively devoted to the global energy balance sheets, presents, for the years 1985 and 1986, the balance sheets expressed in specific units and in tonnes of oil equivalent, for each of the Member States and for the Community as a whole.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	229	700	EN/FR	92-825-8002-4	CA-49-87-583-2A-C

OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS 1986**Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, survey and statistics**

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 plant 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.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 210	700	EN/FR	92-825-7777-5	CA-49-87-373-2A-C

GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 1980—1986

Theme 9 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This report contains an overall analysis of the public financing of R & D from 1980 to 1986 and a detailed analysis by objectives of this financing in 1986 in the Member States.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 120	600	DA	92-825-7790-2	CA-50-87-502-DA-C
			DE	92-825-7791-0	CA-50-87-502-DE-C
			GR	92-825-7792-9	CA-50-87-502-GR-C
			EN	92-825-7793-7	CA-50-87-502-EN-C
			FR	92-825-7794-5	CA-50-87-502-FR-C
			IT	92-825-7795-3	CA-50-87-502-IT-C
			NL	92-825-7796-1	CA-50-87-502-NL-C

Periodicals¹

► **Monthly bulletins**

EUROSTATISTICS — DATA FOR SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Theme 1 — Series B: Short-term trends

Eurostatistics is the monthly report on short-term economic development.

Four kinds of information are published in *Eurostatistics*.

- (i) an article 'In brief' which looks at the latest trends in the data available;
- (ii) a visual presentation of the most important economic series for the Community, the 12 Member States, the USA and Japan;
- (iii) tables of 'Short-term data' harmonized by Eurostat on the basis of common criteria for the 12 Member States and comparisons with the USA and Japan;
- (iv) 'Country tables' with a selection of the most important economic indicators allowing a rapid overview of the economic and social situation in each country.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	110	2 300 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0252-8266	CA-BJ-88-000-3A-C

¹ In 1988 a glossary with translations into all Community languages will be added to one of the first issues of the year. The languages mentioned in the following pages are the languages in which the periodicals are regularly published.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES — MONTHLY**Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends**

This bulletin can be obtained by subscription which includes:

- (i) 12 monthly issues giving the general index;
- (ii) 4 quarterly issues (supplement) 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 quarterly supplements will appear in March, June, September and December and will contain monthly and annual figures for 1983 to 1988 for the 12 EC countries and the United States.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	12	2 000 annual subscription	EN	1010-2779	CA-BW-88-000-EN-C
			FR	1010-2787	CA-BW-88-000-FR-C

ECU-EMS INFORMATION — MONTHLY**Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends**

This publication supplies a series of ECU indicators which refer to the official and private use of the ECU.

The monthly evolution of the ECU exchange rate and the bilateral divergencies of the currencies participating in the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS are shown. The latter is presented as a graphic.

Price indices adapted to the ECU and EC currencies are calculated also. Concerning the capital markets, two tables are devoted to the interests and issues of securities denominated in ECU.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	1 500 annual subscription	DE	1011-0860	CA-CA-88-000-DE-C
			EN	1011-0844	CA-CA-88-000-EN-C
			FR	1011-0836	CA-CA-88-000-FR-C
			IT	1011-0852	CA-CA-88-000-IT-C

UNEMPLOYMENT — MONTHLY**Theme 3 — Series B: Short-term trends**

The monthly bulletin gives information about the situation on the labour market in the enlarged Community.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	1 000 annual subscription	DE	0252-9890	CA-BH-88-000-DE-C
			EN	0252-9920	CA-BH-88-000-EN-C
			FR	0252-9912	CA-BH-88-000-FR-C
			IT	0252-9904	CA-BH-88-000-IT-C

PUBLICATIONS

ENERGY — MONTHLY STATISTICS

Theme 4 — Series B: Short-term trends

Rapid update of the principal statistical series characterizing the short-term trend in the energy economy (coal, oil, gas, electrical energy) including graphs. Some new series have been introduced. They cover all energy sources, statistics in value and factors influencing the energy market.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	65	2 300 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0258-3569	CA-BX-88-000-3A-C

INDUSTRIAL TRENDS — MONTHLY STATISTICS

Theme 4 — Series B: Short-term trends

This publication provides information, updated monthly, on industrial activity in the European Community. The first chapter gives indices for industrial production, turnover, new orders, number of employees, wages and salaries. The data are given for each industrial branch and for industry as a whole, and include indices for the value of imports and exports for these branches.

Chapter 2 contains indicators on the situation in the building and civil engineering sector. A further chapter gives producer price indices for manufacturing industry.

Statistics which are not published regularly may be given in an annex or in the form of an additional chapter in some issues. There are also supplements dealing with methodology and for retrospective series. The main results are illustrated by numerous graphs.

The data are taken directly from the ICG domain of the Cronos data bank between the 20th and 25th of each month and the bulletin appears at the beginning of the following month.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	75	2 000 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0258-1922	CA-AP-88-000-3A-C

IRON AND STEEL — MONTHLY

Theme 4 — Series B: Short-term trends

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.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	21	1 600 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0378-7559	CA-BA-88-000-3A-C

EXTERNAL TRADE — MONTHLY STATISTICS¹**Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends**

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.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 150	4 800 annual subscription	EN/FR	0378-3723	CA-AR-88-000-2A-C

TRENDS IN DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES — RETAIL SALES — REGISTRATION OF CARS**Theme 7 — Series B: Short-term trends**

This bulletin continues the publication of volume indices for all retail sales in nine Community countries, the United States and Japan. Every three months monthly indices are also published for the volume of retail sales in three groups of products — food, clothing and household equipment. Finally every month the publication contains indices for the number of registrations of new private cars and commercial vehicles in all 12 Member States.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 15	800 annual subscription	EN/FR	1010-1748	CA-BV-88-000-2A-C
			ES/DE	1010-1756	CA-BV-88-000-2P-C

► **Quarterly bulletins****QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESA****Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends**

Principal national accounts aggregates on a quarterly basis. Volume and price trends. Comparison between the Community as a whole, those Member States which compile quarterly accounts, the United States and Japan. Commentary and graphs.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	600 annual subscription	DE	1010-1780	CA-BY-88-000-DE-C
			EN	1010-1764	CA-BY-88-000-EN-C
			FR	1010-1772	CA-BY-88-000-FR-C

¹ The subscribers of the external trade statistics are informed that important changes will take place in 1988 in the goods nomenclature and the documents for data collection. Therefore the data transmission from the Member States and their publication by Eurostat will be later than usual.

PUBLICATIONS

MONEY AND FINANCE

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

This publication consists of two parts: one containing a number of structural financial indicators, covering the period 1977 to 1987 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.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 90	1 600 annual subscription	EN/FR	0255-6510	CA-BQ-88-000-2A-C

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — QUARTERLY DATA

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

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 12) and of the United States and Japan. The publication includes comparative tables with the main balance items of a certain number of industrialized countries. Issue No 3 of each year contains also as annex the historical global data on the 12 last years.

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.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 70	1 400 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0251-1800	CA-BK-88-000-3A-C

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION — QUARTERLY STATISTICS

Theme 4 — Series B: Short-term trends

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

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 200	1 200 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0254-0649	CA-BL-88-000-3A-C

IRON AND STEEL — QUARTERLY STATISTICS**Theme 4 — Series B: Short-term trends**

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.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	75	3 100 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0378-7672	CA-AL-88-000-3A-C

ANIMAL PRODUCTION — QUARTERLY STATISTICS**Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends**

Statistics on:

1. meat: slaughtering, external trade and gross indigenous production in head of livestock and tonnes;
2. eggs and poultry: eggs placed in incubation, chicks hatched, external trade and chicks placed;
3. milk and milk products: milk collected, milk products obtained, survey results, supply balance sheets, forecasts, etc.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 100	2 200 annual subscription	EN/FR	0250-6580	CA-BF-88-000-2A-C

CROP PRODUCTION — QUARTERLY STATISTICS**Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends**

The most recent data on:

1. land use, arable crops (areas, yields and production) and fruit and vegetable production;
2. weather conditions;
3. supply balance sheets, plant products and fruit.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 140	2 200 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0378-3588	CA-AD-88-000-3A-C

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

(Microfiche)

Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends

The microfiche for agricultural prices contain the monthly 'selling prices of crop products', 'selling prices of animal products' and 'purchase prices of the means of agricultural production' for the Member States of the Community (without Spain and Portugal). All data are also stored in the Cronos data bank (PRAG domain).

PUBLICATIONS

The monthly prices in the microfiche cover the past two years. Where no monthly series exist, the tables show the annual prices for 1978 to 1987 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 dairy industry. The purchase prices of the means of agricultural production relate to the prices paid by farmers for feedingstuffs, fertilizers and fuels.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		2 000 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR/IT	0254-3834	

AGRICULTURAL PRICES — SELECTED SERIES FROM THE CRONOS DATA BANK — QUARTERLY

Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends

This publication provides, for each of the last two years, monthly and 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 11 Community Member States (excluding Portugal). The prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 110		DE/EN/FR/IT		CA-CO-88-000-4A-C

CN — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — SCE 1111/1112¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports on the basis of the Combined nomenclature (CN) of goods for the external trade statistics of the European Communities and for statistics on trade between Member States, with the following characteristics:

- (i) values and quantities (sub-position CN-8);
- (ii) supplementary units (US, sub-position CN-8);
- (iii) all statistical systems together;
- (iv) no threshold;
- (v) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers of the external trade statistics are informed that important changes will take place in 1988 in the goods nomenclature and the documents for data collection. Therefore the data transmission from the Member States and their publication by Eurostat will be later than usual.

CN — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — PROCESSING TRAFFIC— SCE 1191/1192¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports on the basis of the Combined nomenclature (CN) of goods for the external trade statistics of the European Community and statistics on trade between the Member States, with the following characteristics:

- (i) values and quantities (sub-position CN-8);
- (ii) supplementary units (US, sub-position CN-8);
- (iii) breakdown according to statistical system;
- (iv) no threshold;
- (v) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

CN — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — SCE 1120¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports on the basis of the Harmonized system (HS) for the external trade statistics of the European Communities and for statistics on trade between Member States, with the following characteristics:

- (i) values and quantities (sub-position HS 6);
- (ii) all statistical systems together;
- (iii) no threshold;
- (iv) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers of the external trade statistics are informed that important changes will take place in 1988 in the goods nomenclature and the documents for data collection. Therefore the data transmission from the Member States and their publication by Eurostat will be later than usual.

CN — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES-PRODUCTS — SCE 2112¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports on the basis of the Combined nomenclature (CN) of goods for the external trade statistics of the European Community and for statistics on trade between the Member States, with the following characteristics:

- (i) values and quantities (CN-8/6/4/2);
- (ii) all statistical systems together;
- (iii) no threshold;
- (iv) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

CN — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — PROCESSING TRAFFIC — SCE 2119¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports on the basis of the Combined nomenclature (CN) of goods for the external trade statistics of the European Community and for statistics on trade between Member States, with the following characteristics:

- (i) values and quantities (processing traffic, CN-8/6/4/2);
- (ii) breakdown according to statistical system;
- (iii) no threshold;
- (iv) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

SITC — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — PRODUCTS-COUNTRIES — SCE 1311/1312¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports of the Member States of the European Community on the basis of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Rev. 3). These statistics are based on Nimex data and have the following characteristics:

¹ The subscribers of the external trade statistics are informed that important changes will take place in 1988 in the goods nomenclature and the documents for data collection. Therefore the data transmission from the Member States and their publication by Eurostat will be later than usual.

- (i) values and quantities (SITC, Rev. 3-5);
- (ii) supplementary units (SITC, Rev. 3-5 US);
- (iii) all statistical systems together;
- (iv) no threshold;
- (v) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

SITC — EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS — COUNTRIES-PRODUCTS SCE 2311¹

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

Special-trade imports and/or exports of the Member States of the European Community on the basis of the United Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Rev. 2). These statistics are based on Nimex data and have the following characteristics:

- (i) values and quantities (SITC 5/4/3/2/1);
- (ii) all statistical systems together;
- (iii) no threshold;
- (iv) quarterly coverage (cumulative data, January-March, January-June, January-September, January-December).

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

IMPORTS UNDER THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP) BY PRODUCT AND BY COUNTRY BENEFITING THEREFROM

Microfiche

Theme 6 — Series B: Short-term trends

The European Economic Community grants generalized tariff preferences, under agreements concluded within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), for imports of certain products originating in developing countries.

In this publication Eurostat provides data on total imports and imports at preferential rates into each Member State, by value, broken down by group of products and developing country.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche			DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers of the external trade statistics are informed that important changes will take place in 1988 in the goods nomenclature and the documents for data collection. Therefore the data transmission from the Member States and their publication by Eurostat will be later than usual.

► Half-yearly bulletins

EARNINGS — INDUSTRY AND SERVICES

Theme 3 — Series B: Short-term trends

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

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 250	2 300 annual subscription	ES/DE/EN/FR/IT	0259-0492	CA-AC-88-000-5D-C

EC AGRICULTURAL PRICE INDICES MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RESULTS — HALF-YEARLY STATISTICS

Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends

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 last 13 months for the European Community (without Spain and Portugal) and the individual Member States. In order to eliminate the effect of different rates of inflation in the Community, the nominal agricultural price indices are deflated using the consumer price index. The publication contains both nominal and deflated price indices. Each price index 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) and a selection of goods and services (input index). 1980 also serves as the reference year. No 1-1988 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1976 to 1987 (Spain included). A brief commentary on the most recent developments, various summaries containing rates of change and a number of diagrams can be found before the index tables. A weighting scheme by country and product is also included.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 200	1 500 annual subscription	EN/FR	0250-5967	CA-BG-88-000-2A-C

PUBLISHED

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Theme 3 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This publication covers in a single volume the following statistical aspects of the labour market:

- (i) population;
- (ii) working population and employment according to sex, status and sector of activity;
- (iii) gainful employment in industry and the services (NACE and ISIC nomenclatures);
- (iv) registered unemployment, vacancies and job placements;
- (v) industrial disputes;
- (vi) working hours.

As far as they are available, the data relate to the years from 1970 to 1986 in the 12 Member States of the European Community. The main variables are illustrated by 12 graphs.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 232	900	ES/DA/ DE/GR/ EN/FR/ IT/NL/ PT	92-825-8094-6	CA-50-87-097-9A-C

PUBLISHED

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE 1981 – 1986

Theme 5 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This publication contains the most recent data on agricultural accounts. This edition includes tables, showing time-series for final output, intermediate consumption, value-added and fixed capital formation, for each of the Member States and the Community (without Spain and Portugal), in national currencies, in ECU and PPS, at current prices (and exchange rates) and at constant prices (and exchange rates). The data relate to the period from 1981 to 1986.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	183	750	ES/DA/ DE/GR/ EN/FR/ IT/NL/ PT	92-825-7797-X	CA-49-87-745-9A-C

PUBLISHED

AGRICULTURAL INCOME 1987 — SECTORAL INCOME INDEX ANALYSIS

Theme 5 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication presents an analysis of changes in agricultural income in 1987 as against 1986 and between 1977 and 1987. The published data for 1987 are the latest available estimates for the Member States. The introduction is followed by chapters II and III dealing with the indicators of agricultural income for the Community and for each of the Member States. The causes of income changes in 1987 and between 1977 and 1987 are analysed. A brief chapter (IV) is devoted to a comparison of absolute agricultural incomes between the Member States, while chapter V describes the Commission's efforts to record the total disposable income of agricultural households and sets out first, non-harmonized results.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 103	400	DE	92-825-8199-3	CA-52-88-194-DE-C
A4	99	400	EN	92-825-8200-0	CA-52-88-194-EN-C
A4	105	400	FR	92-825-8201-9	CA-52-88-194-FR-C

PUBLISHED

EUROSTAT NEWS — SPECIAL EDITION 1986

EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES — PROCEEDINGS OF A SEMINAR HELD IN LUXEMBOURG, 6 – 8. 11. 1985

Theme 9 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The papers in this volume were presented at an international seminar on external trade indices held by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in Luxembourg in November 1985. The seminar brought together constructors and users of indices to exchange views and experience.

The papers fall under three main headings. The first group deals with theoretical considerations starting with a survey of recent developments in the relevant index theory by Professor Hill. Other contributors touch on the thorny problem of the adequacy or otherwise of unit values based on customs data as indicators of price. In the second group of papers, Mr Manwaring compares how EC Member States compile their indices. There follows a series of detailed descriptions of their methodology by 10 Member States, Norway, the USA and Eurostat. Collectively they show the steady progress made in external trade index methodology in the last 10 years. The third group of papers discusses applications of trade indices. Users from within the Commission, from government and from research institutes all have their say on how they use indices and what they want from them.

Format	Pages	Price BFR	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	400	500	EN	92-825-8003-2	CA-AB-86-005-EN-C
			FR	92-825-8004-0	CA-AB-86-005-FR-C

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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 (Luxembourg). The price thus indicated applies when orders are placed directly with the **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities** (2, rue Mercier L-2985 Luxembourg — 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 event of

purchase from the sales offices which are listed on the third page of the cover. The languages in which the publications are available are shown by the following abbreviations: M = multilingual, i.e. in all the official languages of the European Communities, ES = Spanish, DA = Danish, DE = German, GR = Greek, EN = English, FR = French, IT = Italian, NL = Dutch, PT = Portuguese.

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