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The papers given in this volume were presented at the seminar which launched the programme entitled 'Development of statistical expert systems' (Doses). This seminar was held in Luxembourg in December 1987.

The papers include general articles followed by articles which fall into any one of the four following subject areas:

- (1) the planning of surveys and data collection;
- (2) data checking and processing;
- (3) access to statistics;
- (4) data analysis;

and lastly an article which goes into tasks which are not specifically statistical but are nevertheless often a matter for the national institutes. Within each of these categories, the articles have been classified in the main by the order of the steps in the statistical production and use chain.

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Statistical news

1. Doses programme

On 24 May 1989 the European Parliament adopted (OJ C 158, 26.6.1989) an opinion after the second reading on the common position of the Council concerning the proposal (OJ C 203, 4.8.1989) for a Decision instituting a programme for the research and development of statistical expert systems (Doses). It proposed two amendments, one concerning the budget, and the other the procedure for third countries to participate in the programme. These amendments are not basic, nor are they specific to Doses, and have been made for other research programmes. The Commission incorporated the second in its amended proposal, which it adopted on 31 May (COM(89) 249 final) with a view to forwarding it to the Council.

2. Agricultural statistics

The Commission has forwarded to the Council a draft Regulation on the submission of data on the landings of fishery products in Member States (OJ C 214, 21.8.1989).

3. Industrial statistics

Following the meeting of the Working Party on EC indices for industrial producer prices, it has been decided to publish an index for industrial producer prices.

These indices will appear in the publication *Industrial trends* and give price trends in both national currencies and in ECU for 11 Member States (all except Portugal) and for the Community as a whole. The reference year will be 1985=100. The indices will give trends for approximately one hundred groups of products.

4. Services statistics

In January 1989 the Committee for the coordination of services statistics gave its mandate for:

- (i) the creation of a database, by the end of 1989, on services (Mercure) containing three classes of data, official data collected by the national statistical offices, non-official data collected with the help of professional bodies, and information from other Eurostat projects involving services;
- (ii) the drafting of the overall and sectoral methodological framework for consolidating the data available, and additional measures for collecting harmonized data in those countries and sectors which do not yet have appropriate means of collection.

During the first half of 1989 meetings were held by the Coordination Sub-committee and the Working Parties on Trade, Financial Services, Tourism, Information and Communications Services, and Other Services to Undertakings.

Seminar on the application of remote sensing to agricultural statistics

1. Introduction

The Joint Research Centre (JRC), Ispra, in collaboration with Directorate-General VI, Agriculture, and Eurostat organized a seminar in Varese (Italy) on 10 and 11 October 1989 on the theme 'Applications of remote sensing to agricultural statistics'. The main object of the seminar was to present the current state and future developments of the pilot project for remote sensing as applied to agricultural statistics, commonly known as the 'Agriculture project', to a large number of delegates from national and international centres. The seminar also provided an opportunity to examine the experience in this field in the United States and Canada.

Mr Klersy, Director of the Institute for Remote Sensing Applications, JRC, welcomed the participants. Mr Robson, Head of Division, DG VI, and Mr Heath, adviser, Eurostat, gave the opening speeches. The first day was dedicated to general presentations regarding the project and its different actions. These specific topics were enlarged upon during the second day in the course of three specialized sessions. Mr Contzen, Director-General of the JRC, summarized the conclusions of the seminar. A synopsis of the presentation and closing speeches follows.

2. Summary of the address given by Mr Robson, DG VI

Mr Robson summarized the history of the pilot project and gave the reasons that prompted DG VI to initiate the project. The history, he said, went back to the 1970s when the JRC presented to the Directorate-General for Agriculture ways in which remote sensing could improve the actual agricultural infor-

mation system, which was mainly based on surveys carried out in the Member States and coordinated by Eurostat. Mr Robson paid homage to its good functioning. He added, however, that the good management of the common agricultural policy required timely and objective information, especially in the field of land use, on the state of the crops and on production inside as well as outside the Community. These requirements, he continued, are difficult to meet by traditional systems.

The progress made by the technique lately, he stated, has made it possible to overcome initial scepticism about the use of remote sensing, and a plan of action covering the priority needs of DG VI and expanding over several years was established in cooperation with the JRC and Eurostat in December 1985. In 1986, he continued, this project was submitted for evaluation to a group of independent experts, presided over by Mr Jean Moulias, Inspector General of Agriculture in France, who published their report in December 1986. Mr Robson cited from this report two of the conclusions underlining the reasons why remote sensing has been judged capable of improving the European agricultural information system. The first pointed out that 'the experience acquired, notably in the USA, Canada and Italy, has proved the importance of the integration of remote sensing in statistical methodology based on statistical sampling surveys'. The second, he continued, showed that 'satellite data have specific characteristics (objectivity, repetitiveness, universality) that improve the quality and extend the field of the data collected'.

He indicated that the report also stressed the interest for the European Community to be independent of external sources and the stra-

tegitic gains that would arise from the mastering of the new technology to compete at an international level and to meet the needs of developing countries. The Moulias report, he proceeded, was of great importance since it validated politically and economically the necessity of the project.

The project, he recalled, suitably revised in view of the recommendations of the Moulias report, was presented by the JRC in May 1987 and finally adopted by the Commission on 25 March 1988. He then added, that while the internal procedures for the adoption of the project were progressing satisfactorily, thanks were due to the European Parliament, who from the beginning encouraged the project and provided appropriate financing for the JRC to initiate the work.

He stressed that the results of the project should be integrated in the framework of an advanced system of agricultural information. To this end, he continued, most of the actions of the project were oriented towards focusing on known techniques so that they could become operational at Community level within three to five years, although for other actions, he added, a delay of five to 10 years was more realistic.

He also mentioned the excellent cooperation among the relevant services of the Commission and the information role of the project on the potential uses of remote sensing. In fact, he added, applications of the new technique in other fields of interest to DG VI such as the monitoring of forest fires, the impact of acid rain in the forests, control of aids to agricultural holdings, feedingstuffs and others were being implemented or planned.

He concluded that although it would be premature at this stage to define the operational arrangements of the application of remote sensing to agricultural statistics, DG VI believed the participation of all the national statistical services, their involvement in monitoring the work, and their cooperation, to be essential conditions for the success of the project.

3. Summary of the address given by Mr D.W. Heath, Eurostat

Mr Heath stated that the 'Agricultural project' is a model of cooperation and timely inclusion of the statistical aspect and thanked the JRC's Institute for Remote Sensing Applications and the Directorate-General for Agriculture for including official statisticians from the start.

The points raised in Mr Heath's speech went beyond the agricultural applications of remote sensing. He recalled a seminar in Brussels organized by Eurostat in April 1989 on 'The post-1992 European statistical information system' and in particular the paper 'New techniques of statistics on the physical area' by Marelli and Fusco of ESA, in which the technical possibilities relating to a very comprehensive list of applications on remote sensing were reviewed.

He said that the Agricultural project, concrete and practical, and meeting very clearly perceived needs, was the right and necessary way to make progress, but, he added, that the longer term integration of the results of the project into the statistical apparatus required the consideration of broader aspects.

Mr Heath rejected any antithesis between 'traditional' statistics and remote sensing and said that Eurostat regarded remote sensing as a new weapon in the statistician's arsenal, a weapon which had useful strengths, particularly in certain areas of current concern and as a tool which would have to be integrated into the established statistical system.

He listed the special features of remotely sensed data and examined the prospects offered by the new technology. Thus, he mentioned:

- (i) the greater objectivity of a system which is not dependent on a mass of separate respondents who may in some circumstances have a vested interest;
- (ii) the greater inter-country comparability. Remotely sensed data, if originating

from a single processing chain should at least have a constant approach regardless of country covered;

- (iii) the ability to take account of aspects which are larger than a single country or which span national boundaries (eg the Rhine basin, forestry in the Ardennes/Eifel regions, sea fisheries);
- (iv) the rapid passes of satellites which would give information on dynamic processes, would provide early warnings and *ad hoc* assessments of natural calamities (droughts, floods, oil-spills, etc.);
- (v) the ability to map certain pattern (plant disease, pollution, water stress, geological/archeological features, etc.) effectively invisible on the ground;
- (vi) the suitability of the technique for many environmental information needs;
- (vii) the avoidance of the need to question an individual or to find an individual at a measurement site. This need, often causes difficulties for traditional statistics;
- (viii) the avoidance of the direct burden of form-filling on respondents, private individuals or firms;
- (ix) the geocoded nature of remotely sensed data. The need to give a precise geographical cross-reference to the elementary statistical data elements was increasing. Modern computer technology could then build up regional aggregates in varying ways to suit the particular problem being examined. This feature was very important for environment statistics.

He then went on to indicate how he saw remotely sensed data relating to the statistical system and said that the traditional system of asking the individual for information which only he held will remain for gathering much of the information on the physical situation. However for some other types of information difficult or impossible to obtain, the special

features of remote sensing would allow statisticians to overcome some of the obstacles encountered. Remote sensing would be much more cost-effective for certain data.

The progressive integration of remotely sensed data, he said, went beyond the provision of data that the established system has difficulty in providing. It will be used to improve the efficiency of the traditional system and to validate statistics collected in other ways. It could be used to define a population for follow-up studies on a sample survey basis with sample frames and stratification criteria being determined by remotely sensed data.

He indicated that there was a double aspect to the integration of remote sensing into the existing system. One was how the new data could be integrated with data from traditional administrative sources. The other concerned the organizational arrangements.

He concluded by pointing out that the usual flow of data may in some cases be reversed, and emphasized the distinct advantage of having all relevant figures for the EC available very quickly and at the same time for the use of the central authorities of the European Community.

4. Summary of the conclusions given by Mr J.P. Contzen, JRC

In his closing speech, Mr Contzen expressed his satisfaction at the number of participants and presentations, which showed the great interest aroused by the pilot project of remote sensing as applied to agricultural statistics, and declared the conference to be a success.

He stated that this project was exemplary in the way it showed the spirit of cooperation among the different bodies: the Directorate-General for Agriculture, Eurostat and the Joint Research Centre; the European Parliament, who not only supported the project, but also partly financed it in 1987 before the

formal approval by the Council of Ministers, and finally, the national experts who were consulted via the group of experts presided over by Mr Moulias on the details of the project.

Likewise, he continued, the project was exemplary because it fitted within the new orientation of the JRC as provider of technical support to the Commission. He added that the 10-year horizon of the Agricultural project allowed the JRC to gather a specialized team who in a short time became operational, as the results shown during the seminar testified.

Mr Contzen stated that the desire of the JRC to focus on tasks which are complementary to the national activities was well demonstrated by this project. In fact the objective of the project was to harmonize the statistical systems using a new technology, and for this task a centralized approach not only benefited from economies of scale, but also provided a uniform methodology. The development of this project was commendable in the sense that the essential tasks were realized by the national organizations while the JRC took charge of the necessary activities to

ensure its good functioning and coordination.

The outcome of this set-up was a dynamic and efficient system which in his opinion was the basis of the rapid success of the project and for which he wished to congratulate those involved.

He remarked that projects of this nature highlighted the needs of the users in the face of the technological considerations which often prevail in spatial projects. He added that although Europe with the Spot programme and the future satellite ERS.1 was now at the forefront of spatial techniques, there was a certain delay in its operational applications. He concluded by pointing out the importance of projects, such as the Agriculture project, in transforming the technological advances into a better understanding of the information techniques that were known to be of strategic significance for the future of our economies.

A document giving the description of the Agricultural project is available from: Mrs M.R. Areizaga, Eurostat, JMO C5/86, L-2920 Luxembourg-Kirchberg, Tel. 4301/3208.

A new instrument

The index of producer prices of industrial products



L. de Marcillac¹

1. Introduction

The lack of information on trends in the producer prices of industrial products is a major omission whose effects have been felt for years by governments, industry, economists and economic operators alike.

The new tool will be an invaluable aid to the monitoring of trends in producer prices in the Community.

It has taken many years to formulate this index, which does not so far include price trends in Portugal. The concepts and priorities behind it were determined before 1979.² The device is a response to one of the Council's recommendations for improving statistics on short-term economic trends and their comparability.³

2. Nature of the indices

The forthcoming indices should meet many, but not all, of the needs of users, whose requirements may reflect contradictory ideas implying different types of price survey or weighting structure.

It was therefore necessary to determine priorities and make certain choices, as will be specified in a methodological note to be published by the end of this year.⁴

- (i) They are Laspeyres indices, and therefore have a fixed long-term weighting structure.
- (ii) They are based on 1985=100 (1985 being the reference year).
- (iii) They refer to products originating in the Community and sold on the domestic markets of Member States.
- (iv) They correspond to price trends in the national currency of each Member

¹ L. de Marcillac is a principal administrator in the division 'Industry' of Eurostat.

² *Eurostat news* No 1/1979, p 7.

³ This recommendation, dated 28 July 1966, stressed the need for a definition of the content of *indices of producer prices* and joint procedures for compiling them.

⁴ Supplement December 1989 to the monthly publication *Short-term industrial trends*, December 1989.

- State; the general Community indices (EUR 11) summarize¹ these trends.
- (v) The indices (by Member State and for the Community) are also to be published in ECU and will therefore reveal price trends where the prices observed were expressed in ECU² in the past.
 - (vi) They divide industry into more than a hundred product groups characteristic of the activities of NACE classes 11 to 49 (NACE = General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities).
 - (vii) The indices are monthly. They denote ex-factory selling prices in the first marketing stage, excluding VAT.
 - (viii) They are provisional and subject to revision, at least for the last 18 months published.
 - (ix) Their coverage varies from one Member State to another. The Cronos data bank SEF 'ISTI' contains 25 headings for Luxembourg and 160 for Italy. For the Community (EUR 11), indices are available for some 90 headings (heading amalgamations, classes, groups or sub-groups).
- (c) carrying out comparative analyses of Member States of the European Community (the indices in ECU will be particularly useful here);
 - (d) studying, in combination with other criteria, the effects of price changes on meaningful variables (value-added, terms of trade, etc.);
 - (e) studying discrepancies over time between price changes in different sectors and Member States.

They will *also* be used by:

- (i) industry and economic operators to assess their position in relation to average and Community trends (such decision-makers require increasingly detailed and up-to-the minute information);
- (ii) national accountants seeking reliable series directly usable in their nomenclatures for constructing resource-use balances which are satisfactory in terms of both volume and value (quarterly information at relatively high levels of aggregation will be needed for this purpose);
- (iii) economic forecasting institutes, bank research departments and public authorities studying pricing, the competitive ability of various economic entities or perhaps even the degree of competition within a sector (requests for price forecasts are included here).

3. The main purposes of the indices

The indices will be used as an analytical tool by the Community and Member States for:

- (a) observing trends in producer prices;
- (b) providing a basis for assessing trends in the liquid assets of industry as a function of prices;

Lastly, even though it is not their purpose, the indices will be used as a tool for deflating certain variables such as turnover or changes in value, stocks, etc. Furthermore, despite Eurostat's disapproval, certain bodies will use them for indexing purposes (in national currencies or ECU).³

¹ Weighted geometric means of price indices for the Member States.

² These indices are obtained by multiplying price indices in national currencies by the monthly ECU exchange rate of the currency, giving them a value of 100 for the 1985 annual average.

³ One reason why Eurostat discourages this practice is the frequency with which the indices are revised, which applies at least to those published for the most recent 18 months for certain Member States (whereas consumer price indices are not subject to revision in any Member State, even for the most recent month published).

NEWS ITEMS

ERZEUGERPREIS- INDEX

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

INDICE DES PRIX A LA PRODUCTION

EUR 12 — 1985 = 100

IN LANDESWÄHRUNG

- Industrie NACE 1-4
- Grundst. U. Produktionsgueter
- Investitionsgueter
- Verbrauchsgueter

IN NATIONAL CURRENCY

- Industry NACE 1-4
- Intermediate Goods
- Capital Goods
- Consumer Goods

EN MONNAIE NATIONALE

- Industrie NACE 1-4
- Biens Intermédiaires
- Biens d'Investissement
- Biens de Consommation

IN ECU

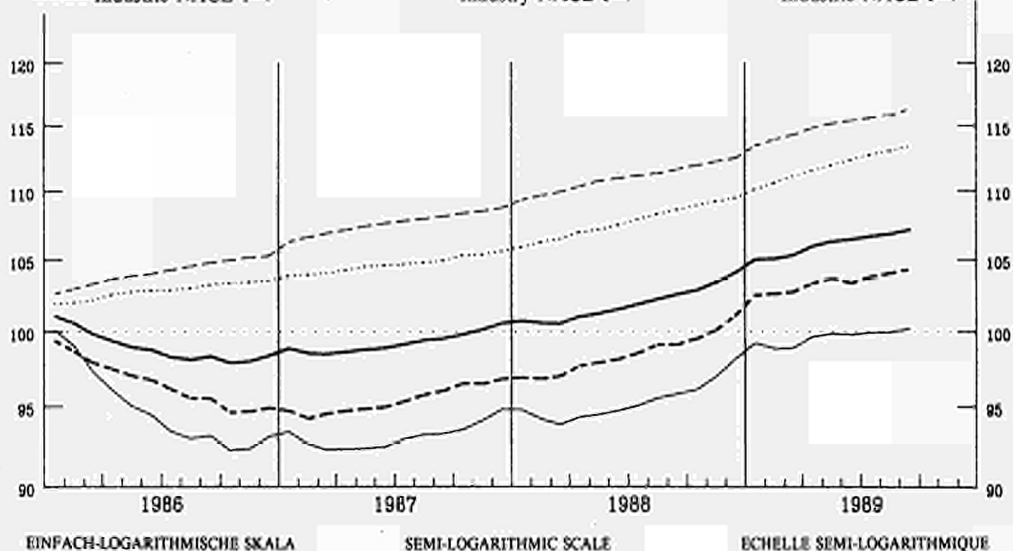
- Industrie NACE 1-4

IN ECU

- Industry NACE 1-4

EN ECU

- Industrie NACE 1-4



Project for a comprehensive system of harmonized European production statistics: the Prodcum project



B. Feldmann¹

1. The need for a comprehensive body of production statistics covering the whole of Europe

All citizens of the European Community are feeling the wind of change blowing through the EEC in the run-up to the 1992 single market, whether they are consumers or producers, whether they are involved in planning or politics. Many aspects of everyday life are changing or are about to change. As the pace of change quickens, so the need is growing for reliable information on new lines of development. This is where Europe-wide statistics play a vital role.

There is clearly a growing need within both industry and public administration in the EEC for harmonized and reliable statistics on industrial production, i.e. for a comprehensive body of Europe-wide statistics on goods produced within the EEC. This need is becoming ever more pressing in the light of the Single European Act and the gradual completion of the internal market. A body of

European statistics on industrial goods such as the one proposed must fulfil the following criteria:

- (a) Statistics must be detailed enough to be of real value to private and public users. Some Member States have more than a century's experience of production statistics, and it is clear that any attempt to represent industrial production must, if it is to be meaningful, include between 7 000 and 10 000 goods. Statistics relating to, say, 2 000 highly aggregated products having no real connection with market realities would be of very limited use indeed.
- (b) Statistics on industrial goods must be harmonized for all EEC countries. If they are to be of real value to private and public users, the data collected must not only be reliable — they must also allow clear comparisons to be made between countries. Economic operators in both the private and public sectors can make rational decisions only on the basis of standardized production statistics for the internal market as a whole.
- (c) Industrial production must be covered in its entirety. Meaningful political and economic decisions can be taken only if all

¹ B. Feldmann is an administrator in the division 'Industry' of Eurostat.

goods produced are included. Exhaustive coverage of industrial production is also a *sine qua non* for the compilation and development of related and equally important statistics such as short-term indicators of economic activity.

- (d) The classification of goods (nomenclature of industrial products) upon which production statistics are based must, as far as possible, be adapted to the needs of the public and private end-users of statistics (CEC, national ministries, European and national federations of industry, trade unions, etc.). This nomenclature of goods should therefore be drawn up in close cooperation with end-users.
- (e) Data included in the new system of production statistics should, wherever possible, be made comparable with external trade statistics (particularly with future statistics on intra-Community trade). Only then will it be possible to calculate economically meaningful key data relating to such things as the domestic consumption of and external trade in industrial products, and to use these as a basis for decision-making in the private and public sectors.
- (f) The information burden on companies and businesses should be kept to a minimum. The burden of collecting data, filling out questionnaires and forwarding information to statistical institutes cannot, of course, be completely eliminated, although the usefulness of the resultant body of data must exceed costs to individual businesses if those businesses are to be encouraged to forward reliable ('correct') data on a regular basis. In order to increase the value of future production statistics to individual businesses, Eurostat is thinking of introducing a system whereby the most up-to-date information can be fed back to the survey units.

The need for production statistics which meet these criteria will almost certainly continue to grow. European production statistics which appear after the completion of the internal

market will be too late. Eurostat must therefore do all it can to ensure that this project for a harmonized, comprehensive and relevant body of industrial production statistics is carried out as soon as possible. If this is not done in the immediate future, other institutions (perhaps with rather dubious credentials) will almost certainly try to fill this gap. The result would be not just unreliable data, but also a duplication of work at European level. This is why official European statistics must rise to the challenge.

Previous attempts to establish a system of harmonized data on goods have not, unfortunately, met with much success. At present, Eurostat publishes harmonized, Europe-wide data for some 500 industrial products only, and even these are limited to a small number of EEC Member States.

This lack of success is all the more astonishing when it is realized that many Member States have kept highly detailed records of goods statistics since the last century. The basic failure of European production statistics can probably be ascribed to the fact that attempts have repeatedly been made to harmonize existing national classifications and thus create a common European system for the classification of goods. Time and time again a number of tiresome obstacles to harmonization have been encountered. Further attempts to develop a new classification using existing national nomenclatures would likewise be doomed to failure.

2. Making a fresh start: the Prodcorn project

After extensive consultations with experts in the Member States, Unit D2 (Industrial statistics) decided to create a new system of Community statistics on industrial goods (Prodcorn¹ statistics).

¹ PRODUcts of the European COMMunity.

The main feature of this statistical system is that it will be based as closely as possible on the goods classification system for external trade, or the Harmonized System (HS).¹ The resultant compatibility with external trade statistics will be a great advantage, and will mean that the information burden on businesses is kept to a minimum. This approach is also very much in line with the growing international trend (observable both within the Community and outside it) towards the harmonization of classifications.

In order to create this new set of Europe-wide production statistics, the HS must first be used to draw up a list of products for which data will be collected in all Member States (the Prodcom list). It was decided to draw up this list in the course of at least eight intensive working group meetings within the space of two years (up to the end of 1990).

The Prodcom list will contain industrial products defined in accordance with the HS goods classification. HS headings may sometimes need to be further subdivided; where this proves necessary, it will be done according to the eight-digit code used in the Community external trade classification, or Combined Nomenclature (CN).² In other cases, several HS headings will be combined.

In instances where it is thought that the HS or CN are not sufficiently detailed or are unsuitable for production statistics, a formal application will be made to the responsible coordination group within Eurostat for changes to be made to the HS or CN.

It should be made quite clear at this point that Unit D2 (Industrial statistics) will not establish new product classifications for the Prodcom project, nor will it create any new

definitions. This is the only realistic way of ensuring that a comprehensive list of products covering the whole of industrial production is arrived at within the very short space of time given (two years), and that the Member States of the European Community reach agreement on this Prodcom list. It is also essential if initial results of a harmonized set of European production statistics are to appear by the time the internal market is completed. One of the great advantages in basing the Prodcom project on the HS and CN external trade classifications is that the new body of Community production statistics can be produced much more quickly. This principle must also be adhered to if useful and usable data are to reach private and public users of production statistics in good time.

If, by contrast, work were to begin on the definition of an entirely new goods nomenclature, data would definitely not be available by 1993; experience has shown just how difficult and time-consuming it is to get experts from the Member States to agree on new definitions of products.

3. How Prodcom differs from the external trade nomenclature

Both the HS and the CN often fail to subdivide products according to their intended use. This is the case, for example, in the textiles industry,³ in the steel sector, in the rubber industry and in mechanical engineering. This important aspect of industrial engineering cannot be omitted from production statistics simply because in the field of external trade it creates verification problems for customs officials at borders.

Since it is unlikely that the HS and CN will be revised to include headings which break

¹ The Harmonized System is the internationally accepted classification of external goods for trade, and has been in use since January 1988. It covers approximately 5 000 products.

² The Combined Nomenclature extends the Harmonized System to meet European needs. It contains approximately 9 000 headings.

³ For example, various types of yarn for (a) clothing, (b) furniture, (c) curtains and (d) industrial purposes.

down products according to intended use, the Prodcom list must go further than the external trade nomenclature in this highly important area. As to the appropriateness of departing from the external trade nomenclature in this way, the most realistic solutions should become clear as practical experience is gained in collecting data.

4. The intended working method

Since, as has already been pointed out, one of the main aims of the Prodcom project is to ensure that future European production statistics serve economic operators in both the private and public sectors of the European Community, the Prodcom list of industrial products must be drawn up in close cooperation between at least five different parties:

- (i) Unit D2 of Eurostat to coordinate the Prodcom project, plus all other Eurostat units directly concerned;
- (ii) the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) with their wealth of experience, knowledge and contacts regarding the possibilities and limitations of production statistics and the conditions governing them. The NSIs will be responsible at a later stage for collecting data;
- (iii) national federations of industry, which have a detailed knowledge of the way in which individual businesses work, and which represent the interests of these;
- (iv) the European Federations of Industry Branches (FEBI), which are responsible for coordinating the interests of national federations;
- (v) various Directorates-General in the Brussels Commission (COM) representing the interests of a substantial proportion of public users of European production statistics;

Each of the parties involved must be prepared to listen to the others as well as to contribute to the general input.

In order to ensure that the Prodcom list of industrial goods is drawn up in accordance with the timetable decided on, and that all parties involved are given the chance to participate fully in discussions, the following steps are deemed necessary:

- (a) Eurostat sends the existing HS list of the sector to be covered to the appropriate Commission departments and the FEBI, requesting them to give their respective opinions as early as possible. The HS list is also sent to the National Statistical Institutes for information.
- (b) The Commission departments and FEBI collect and collate proposals for amendments to the original HS list, i.e. suggestions for aggregation or subdivision (at CN level or beyond), and forward these to Eurostat along with detailed reasons for the amendments.
- (c) Eurostat uses these proposals to draw up a 'Rev 1' list. This should include all proposals for amendments, whether made by private or public bodies (i.e. there should be no preselection). This list, together with the reasons for the changes proposed, is sent to the National Statistical Institutes.
- (d) The NSIs contact private and public institutions in their own countries in order to discuss — and, where appropriate, make changes to — the 'Rev 1' list. The resultant Prodcom proposals are forwarded to Unit D2 of Eurostat.
- (e) Eurostat uses the communications from the National Statistical Institutes and any late proposals from the FEBI and the Commission to draw up a 'Rev 2' list, which is sent to all parties involved (FEBI, COM, NSIs).
- (f) All parties involved in the Prodcom project carefully examine the 'Rev 2' list and work out reasoned arguments for the positions they will adopt at the working meeting.
- (g) Approximately four months after the start of the consultation procedure, the first

Prodcom meeting is held. Unanimity is reached on all but the most contentious points as to the level of detail for products on the list.

- (h) Eurostat uses the conclusions from this first meeting to draw up a 'Rev 3' list, which is again sent to all concerned.
- (i) The NSIs, Commission departments and representatives of industry check and discuss the 'Rev 3' list. At the next Prodcom meeting this list is dealt with for the last time (second reading): representatives of the 12 Member States decide on Prodcom aggregation levels by majority recommendation.

These procedural steps must be followed for a period of two years for all branches of industry until a comprehensive Prodcom list is ready (late 1990 or early 1991). This is then used as a basis for preparing data collection activities in the Member States (drawing up questionnaires, preparing industry, legal basis, etc.). Industrial products included in

the HS have been divided up into eight separate branches, which will be dealt with by eight working group meetings over the two-year period (1989 and 1990).

Unit D2 of Eurostat will recruit an expert on a short-term basis for each of these branches. He or she will have a thorough knowledge of the field concerned and will be responsible for checking all proposals and lists of industrial goods (HS, Rev 1, Rev 2, etc.) for consistency, feasibility, internal coherence and balance. This expert will help Eurostat in its contacts with the FEBI and use his or her specialist knowledge to full effect. Several experts may be taken on for the same subject area if this proves necessary.

When the final Prodcom list is ready (late 1990 or early 1991), a directive should be drawn up to create a legal basis for the new system of European production statistics. This will ensure that comprehensive data are submitted by Member States as soon as possible.

Poverty measurement: a European perspective



L. Barreiros¹

1. Introduction

The Commission has for a number of years recognized that in spite of action taken by itself and by the individual Member States, poverty has not been eradicated in the European Community. Indeed 'The fourth world', denoting those excluded from the benefits of industrialized societies, has multiplied in recent years.

The persistence of poverty or even the uncertainty of means of subsistence is incompatible with several key objectives of the European Treaties to promote a harmonized development of economic activity throughout the Community, a continuous and balanced expansion, increased stability and an accelerated improvement in living standards.

In its working papers concerned with the social dimension of the single market, the Commission recognizes that progress towards the single market is likely to generate economic and social costs which will fall upon certain areas and population groups in particular. This is likely to involve new patterns of 'social exclusion and marginalization'; the

'appearance of new forms of poverty'; and the consequential development of 'pathological social behaviour' (SEC(88) 1148).

In addition to its regional policy which supports the development of disadvantaged regions, to its Social Fund which co-finances vocational training and recruitment assistance operations, and to other more recently launched activities such as local employment initiatives, food aid for the most deprived groups and the fight against illiteracy, specific measures to combat poverty at Community level have been launched. This followed the Council Resolution of 21 January 1974 which approved a social action programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty. The original intention was to implement, in cooperation with the Member States, specific measures to combat poverty by drawing up pilot schemes. An assessment of the results obtained from the different measures was given in the final report from the Commission to the Council on the first programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty, COM(81) 769 final. In this report 'attention to deficiencies in the available national data' was drawn and the need was established for 'concerted effort to collect adequate and

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comparable statistics at the level of the Community as well as in Member States'.

Despite these recent efforts to fight against poverty, several aspects of poverty and of its linkages with the overall functioning of society are far from clear.

2. The measurement of poverty

It was clear from the outset how extremely difficult it would be to reach a generally acceptable definition of poverty in a Community context. The choice of the definition of poverty has important consequences for measurement, analysis and policy-making towards reduction of poverty. Poverty measurement is an important first step in a programme aimed at reducing poverty; however, the choice of the definitions of poverty as a relative or an absolute concept may result in different measurement methods and hence different values of indices that represent the dimensions of poverty.

In analysing poverty determinants the same problem arises; depending on the definitions of poverty chosen one may find different groups in society to be at a high poverty risk. The implications of these problems in measurement and analysis of poverty for any social policy programme aimed at reducing poverty are obvious.

The final report on the first Community action to combat poverty in 1981 recognized at that time that poverty is not an absolute phenomenon but essentially a relative one, except for those groups which are below the minimum survival level. Whether a person living in a certain situation is to be described as poor depends on the social and economic context. In fact, the Council in its decision of 19 December 1984 defines the poor as:

'the persons, families and groups of persons whose resources (material, cultural and social) are so limited as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in the Member States in which they live'.

Thus poverty is clearly expressed as the relative level of disadvantage of the population in a given society and to be judged by national standards. The widely differing societies in the European Community therefore inevitably mean that standards of poverty will also differ in each individual society. In such a case, poverty is more appropriately seen as a problem of inequality rather than one of absolute deprivation. Adoption of the concept of relative deprivation implies by definition that, in the absence of perfect equality, a society necessarily has groups living in poverty. This does not mean that such groups have precisely the same needs at all latitudes or in every country. Poverty has a cultural and time dimension which must not be forgotten.

The Council's definition is, however, not operational for measurement purposes across countries, and even to be operational within each Member State it would need conceptual decisions to be taken on:

- (i) What resources are to be measured and how?
- (ii) What is the unit of observation?
- (iii) What is the minimum acceptable way of life?

This is unfortunate because, as the Commission has rightly insisted, 'a precise and operational definition of the concept of poverty is a basic prerequisite for the formulation of any Community policy to combat poverty' (COM(88) 826).

(i) What resources are to be measured?

In general terms poverty is lack of welfare, i.e. a situation in which needs are not sufficiently satisfied due to lack of command over resources. This involves both social values and personal judgments. It also reveals the multidimensional character of poverty, as there are various commodities that individuals consume and activities that they engage in, or could consume and engage in, in order to derive welfare. The command over

resources is perceived in terms of income, which means that poverty is associated with the problem of low income: people are considered to be poor if their income falls below a certain level which is required for them to realize a minimum welfare in the context of society's current standards. This certain level of income is the poverty cut-off point or poverty line. Thus, with income as a proxy of command over resources to derive welfare and by means of a poverty line the poor can be distinguished from the non-poor and can be studied quantitatively.

The income definition that seems to be most suitable for poverty measurement in the sense perceived by people as command over resources is the net disposable income. It is generally defined as total income from all sources (employment, self-employment, investment, state transfers, pension) less income tax and social security contributions, and this on an annual basis so as to take into account seasonal variations.

Although monetary household income in an important poverty indicator, one should realize that it has a number of limitations. It does not take into account the supply of goods and services free or at a subsidized rate. Hence two households with the same monetary income but enjoying different regimes of free public services (e.g. health schemes) will be at different welfare levels. Moreover, present income does not take into account past accumulation in so far as this accumulation does not provide tangible monetary returns (dwellings and durables). Finally, monetary income does not take into account benefits and transfers in kind.

Apart from the above conceptual limitations, there is the measurement problem. Past experience has shown that income data from family budget surveys are not very reliable due to under-reporting.

Total expenditure is often taken as a proxy for income. This procedure is justifiable for low-income households which have low or

zero savings or even dis-savings. Moreover, the composition of expenditures is important for poverty analysis since it allows one to consider the satisfaction of the different components of household needs.

(ii) What is the unit of observation?

Both for practical and for methodological reasons the household is most often taken to be the unit of observation. For practical reasons because in general the poverty phenomenon is approached through data collected on total household income and expenditure. Methodologically, it makes sense to treat the household as the income-receiving unit. The underlying assumption is that individuals living together put their incomes together in order to share the expenses and enjoy the same wellbeing. But since the income needs of households vary with their size and composition, account has to be taken of such differences when translating total household income into the standard of living of the individuals comprising the household. Adult equivalence scales can be used to deal with this aspect. In fact, it may be desirable that equivalence scales differentiate according to other variables that influence the welfare of a household. Equivalence scales are seen to reflect the relative incomes required by different households in order that their well-being levels are equal. Cost of living may, for example, be different from farm and non-farm households. The choice of characteristics in an equivalence scale to be used in social policy is, however, in the end a political problem that needs to be solved by other than scientific considerations.

(iii) What is the minimum acceptable way of life?

With regard to poverty-line definitions and without disguising the fact that the subject is

quite controversial, it is important to note, that many different definitions have been put forward by analysts, reflecting equally many views on the nature of poverty.

The essential difference between poverty-line definitions is found in the assumptions on welfare that are implicit in the definition. Three major points of view may be distinguished in the way poverty is defined :

- (a) being poor is lacking some basic needs;
- (b) being poor is having less than others in society;
- (c) being poor is feeling you do not have enough to get along.

In the first category, poverty is considered as an absolute deprivation where physical efficiency cannot be maintained. Welfare in this definition is defined as the fulfilment of the basic needs. Therefore the definition of the poverty line is based on the cost of basic needs usually defined as food, housing and clothing.

Definitions of the second category are based on the idea that poverty is a situation of relative deprivation and that welfare depends on one's relative position in the income distribution. The poverty line should therefore be linked to some indicator of the standard of living in the society. The ratio of one's income to the mean or median income in society is generally used as the indicator of the general standard of living.

In the last category, the perception people have of their own situation is considered to be of crucial importance. The subjective poverty-line definition in this case depends on the basic assumption that all people give the same meaning to a specific verbal description in terms of welfare evaluation. Furthermore, it assumes that people are able to estimate the income level needed to reach the verbally described situation. Income levels may then be derived which provide just that welfare level to households of different size and type.

We see that the main difference between the various poverty lines is found in the formulation of the relationship with the standard of living in society. The basic needs approach varies implicitly with changing standards of living, by allowing more needs to be basic, or by increasing the existing standards for food, clothing, etc. The relative deprivation definition, on the other hand, defines a proportional relationship between the poverty line and the standard of living. A completely relative poverty line will increase or decrease by the same percentage as the decrease or increase in the average standard of living. It is, in fact, this proportional relationship that scholars of the absolute approach object to: by defining poverty as a percentage of mean or median income, or as a percentile of income distribution, poverty is seen as an issue of inequality only. Especially in international comparisons this yields results that may be considered undesirable: two countries may have the same extent of income inequality, while one has a median income that is twice as high as the other.

Only subjective definitions do not require *a priori* assumptions on the nature or the form of the relationship between income and welfare derived from it. The question of which variables influence welfare is to be answered by the empirical results and not by the researcher beforehand. In the first two cases, however, poverty lines are not tested empirically but are based on a priori notions of the researcher.

In spite of difficulties in getting a consensus on how to define a poverty line to divide the 'haves' from the 'have-nots' it must not be forgotten that as an instrument of analysis it is essential, because:

- (a) it can indicate the extent of poverty in a society at a particular point in time;
- (b) over time it can provide a crude benchmark against which the effectiveness of anti-poverty action can be gauged;

- (c) from a policy point of view it can identify groups in the population that have a high risk of poverty and can also allow estimations of the cost of catering for their needs.

The importance of conceptual decisions as above must not be underestimated. Nevertheless, the various conceptual and empirical problems that the task involves ought not to deter one from undertaking the measurement of poverty.

3. Towards a common European poverty line

In spite of the progress made in defining and measuring poverty, no agreement has yet been reached on the choice of poverty lines or equivalence scales and on the resources to be measured. However, there is general agreement that the concept of a poverty line based on a certain percentage of the average household income or expenditure of a country is much more related to relative inequality considerations than to the notion of level of living. Consequently, the Commission Communication to the Council on a medium-term action programme to foster the economic and social integration of the least privileged groups recognizes that, 'no comparison between the Member States is possible, given, moreover, the different standards of living.'

For this reason, an attempt is being made by Eurostat to define a European base line level of living (EBL) in absolute terms. This common poverty line may then be used to evaluate the performance of the Member States as compared with this European definition as well as compared with their own definition of poverty. This approach should contribute to the drawing up of policies seeking to reduce the gaps between the 'peripheral' areas and the 'centre' of the Community, as well as the

integration of the poverty groups within the society in which they belong.

The method proposed to establish a common poverty line is based on the average relation between food budget share and equivalent expenditure for the 12 Member States. A way to determine the poverty line from the food perspective is to identify for each country a minimum basket of commodities which should satisfy a basic level of nutritional requirements. This basket could then be costed on an adult equivalent basis and the poverty line could be found by applying the average food share coefficient of households experiencing the minimum nutritional intake as defined above.

As this diet information is not available at present the exercise will be based on stated maximum food shares. The Average Food Share (AFS) is here defined as the average food share for the 12 Member States measured at 1980 prices. The estimated relation between the Standard Food Share and Equivalent Expenditure is used to derive from the AFS the European poverty line expressed in 1980 ECU.

It is obvious that the use of the absolute poverty line brings out much more pronounced differences in poverty incidence rates between high-income and low-income countries. For the purpose of poverty analysis it is interesting to complete this monetary approach to poverty with a study on those amenities and durables for which the availability rate varies significantly with income or expenditure. The family budget surveys in the Member States provide per income or expenditure class (deciles or quantiles) the percentage of households to which a certain amenity or durable is available. It is therefore possible to analyse the availability of selected amenities and durables to households in relation to the total expenditure per adult equivalent in 1980 ECU and household size measured in adult equivalents.

Published

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY — 26th EDITION

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 ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A6	296	7	ES	92-825-9491-2	CA-53-88-568-ES-C
			DA	92-825-9492-0	CA-53-88-568-DA-C
			DE	92-825-9493-9	CA-53-88-568-DE-C
			GR	92-825-9494-7	CA-53-88-568-GR-C
			EN	92-825-9495-5	CA-53-88-568-EN-C
			FR	92-825-9496-3	CA-53-88-568-FR-C
			IT	92-825-9497-1	CA-53-88-568-IT-C
			NL	92-825-9498-X	CA-53-88-568-NL-C
			PT	92-825-9499-8	CA-53-88-568-PT-C

REGIONS — THE COMMUNITY'S FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION IN INVESTMENTS 1987

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 1987 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 ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	103	8	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-826-0834-4	CA-53-88-520-9A-C

PUBLICATIONS

REPORTS ON ACP COUNTRIES — NIGER

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. The 'Reports on ACP countries' published in the first half of 1988 cover Zaire and Tanzania.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	± 100	4.50	EN	92-825-9024-0	CA-NQ-88-003-EN-C
			FR	92-825-9025-9	CA-NQ-88-003-FR-C

REPORTS ON ACP COUNTRIES — NIGERIA

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. The 'Reports on ACP countries' published in the first half of 1988 cover Zaire and Tanzania.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	± 105	4.50	EN	82-826-0707-0	CA-NQ-89-004-EN-C
			FR	82-826-0708-9	CA-NQ-89-004-FR-C

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Theme 2 — Series E: Methods

Report made for Eurostat by Mr Rudolf Teekens, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague (Netherlands).

The report describes the procedures used by the 12 Member States to compile a consumer price index and formulates recommendations for the harmonization of the methodologies.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 80	8	DE	92-826-0606-6	CA-56-89-207-DE-C
			EN	92-826-0607-4	CA-56-89-207-EN-C
			FR	92-826-0608-2	CA-56-89-207-FR-C

COMPARISON OF PRICE LEVELS AND ECONOMIC AGGREGATES: THE RESULTS FOR 22 AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Theme 2 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

This is a report on the 1985 comparison of the price levels and economic aggregates of 22 African countries, namely Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The comparison is the culmination of four years' work as part of an extensive international programme for defining calculation standards and comparing economic indicators. The UN Statistical Office and several other international organizations are involved in this work.

The preparatory work in terms of preparing the methodological documents, the design of the surveys, data capture, statistical analysis of the data and the compilation of this report was undertaken by two African experts: Mr Michel Mouyelo-Katoula and Mr Kantilal Munnsad. The project was supervised by Mr H. Krijnse Locker, Head of Division 'Prices, Purchasing Power Parities and Correction Coefficients' and Mr Daniel Byk, Head of Specialized Service 'Analysis and Development' of the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 382	25.60	EN/FR	92-825-9738-5	CA-49-87-155-2A-C

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT 1989

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 nomenclature);
- (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 1987 in the 12 Member States of the European Community. The main variables are illustrated by 12 graphs.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 220	21	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-825-9734-2	CA-53-88-528-9A-C

PUBLICATIONS

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY — RESULTS 1987

Theme 3 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The labour force survey was carried out in the spring of 1987 in all Member States of the Community pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3605/86 of 24 November 1986.

In this publication, the Statistical Office of the European Communities presents the main results of the survey.

The data cover, in particular:

- the total population of private households, the labour force and unemployed persons, by sex and age group;
- employed persons by sex, professional status and branch of activity;
- weekly working hours;
- the main groups of persons seeking employment, by sex, reasons for seeking employment, duration of search and methods used.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	237	11	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-826-0678-3	CA-55-89-932-9A-C

SCHEMES WITH AN IMPACT ON THE LABOUR MARKET AND THEIR STATISTICAL TREATMENT IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Theme 3 — Series D: Studies and analyses

Comparison of the registered unemployment in different Member States is complicated not only by the different definitions of registered unemployed but also by the type and scope of employment measures in individual countries. The study shows for each Member State what employment programmes were being undertaken and how the persons in those programmes were treated for statistical purposes.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 300	14	EN	92-826-0600-7	CA-56-89-255-EN-C

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — ANNUAL INQUIRY — MAIN RESULTS 1985/1986

Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The publication contains the main results for 1985 and 1986 of the coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity, carried out by the Member States pursuant to a Council Directive of 6 June 1972.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 370	21	DE/EN/FR	92-826-0924-3	CA-57-89-023-3A-C

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRY — ANNUAL INQUIRY — REGIONAL DATA 1985

Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The publication contains the regional data for 1985 of the coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity, carried out by the Member States pursuant to a Council Directive of 6 June 1972.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	120	12.50	DE/EN/FR	92-826-0926-X	CA-57-89-031-3A-C

IRON AND STEEL — STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1989

Theme 4 — Series A: Yearbooks

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.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 190	23.20	ES/DE/IT/PT	92-826-0905-7	CA-55-89-940-4I-C
			DA/GR/EN/FR/NL	92-826-0906-5	CA-55-89-940-5E-C

MANUAL ON THE ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Theme 5 — Series E: Methods

Economic accounts for agriculture have been published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities since 1964. For the first few years, the concepts, definitions and rules of accounting were not uniform and it was not until 1969 that the six original Member States began to use the European systems of integrated economic accounts (ESA) as the basis for their calculations. In 1969 also, the system of Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) was supplemented by the system of Economic Accounts for Forestry (EAF), which was based on the ESA from the start.

The present manual is the result of further systematic development from these early beginnings; it aims to provide a coherent, practical and readily comprehensible tool for the compilation and use of the EAA and the EAF.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 130	32	DA	92-825-9954-X	CA-53-88-455-DA-C
			ES	92-825-9953-1	CA-53-88-455-ES-C
			GR	92-825-9955-8	CA-53-88-455-GR-C
			IT	92-825-9956-6	CA-53-88-455-IT-C
			NL	92-825-9957-4	CA-53-88-455-NL-C
			PT	92-825-9958-2	CA-53-88-455-PT-C

PUBLICATIONS

COMMUNITY SURVEY OF ORCHARD FRUIT TREES 1987

Theme 5 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The publication contains the most important results of the last Community survey on areas planted with fruit trees (reference period 1987). These results include, for the first time, the orchards of the two Iberian countries (Spain and Portugal) which acceded to the European Economic Community in 1986 and information on three new species (apricot trees, lemon trees and 'small-fruited citrus trees') in addition to the four species covered in earlier surveys (apple, pear, peach and orange trees). The data were collected in the course of special surveys conducted in accordance with Council Directive 76/625/EEC and relate to the above species in European commercial orchards covering some 1.2 million hectares. The tables in the publication give details of the age and planting density of the main varieties of each species for the various Member States and areas of production.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	179	6.60	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-826-0782-8	CA-53-88-479-4A-C

ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE — EC-DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 1970-1986

Theme 6 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication analyses the agricultural trade of the EC and the developing countries according to product groups and country groups (1970-1986).

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	235	7	EN/FR	92-825-9765-2	CA-54-88-077-2A-C

EC — WORLD TRADE IN HIGH-TECHNOLOGY SECTORS 1978-1986

Theme 6 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication analyses the Extra-EUR 12 trade with high-technology products (1978-1986).

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	378	7	EN/FR	92-825-9949-3	CA-54-88-069-2A-C

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES — EUR 12 — FROM 1979 TO 1986**Theme 6 — Series D: Studies and analyses**

The object of this publication is the evaluation of the external trade in services of the European Community (EUR 12) from 1979 to 1986, on the basis of Member States' balance of payments statistics.

A detailed geographical breakdown is given for the nine main components of the current account and for the sub-components of transport. The other services are analysed in 15 categories without geographical breakdown other than intra-EUR12/extra-EUR12.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	190	14.50	EN	92-826-0812-3	CA-56-89-166-EN-C
			FR	92-826-0813-1	CA-56-89-166-FR-C

CARRIAGE OF GOODS 1987 — ROAD**Theme 7 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics**

Statistics on goods traffic by road, carried on vehicles registered in the Member States.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 160	15	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-826-0690-2	CA-56-89-069-9A-C

CARRIAGE OF GOODS 1987 — INLAND WATERWAYS**Theme 7 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics**

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 200	18	ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT	92-825-9879-9	CA-55-89-770-9A-C

PUBLICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE CREDIT INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Theme 7 — Series D: Studies and analyses

Comprising a significant number of graphs and tables, and complete data base in the appendix, this publication of a study realized by Thierry Coulet, on Mr Lancetti's initiative, gives an analysis of the international activity of the credit institutions within the European Community using three kinds of variables:

- 'direct' international activity of credit institutions consisting of their international balance sheet and trade in services;
- their activity through direct establishments outside their country of origin;
- these two forms of international activity are integrated into the context of the domestic activities of credit institutions in the countries concerned.

This analysis is based upon the exploitation of available data from wide-ranging sources — private as well as public, national and international.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	146	13.50	FR	92-825-9860-8	CA-55-89-681-FR-C
			EN	92-825-9859-4	CA-55-89-681-EN-C

EUROSTAT NEWS — SPECIAL EDITION 1989

DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICAL EXPERT SYSTEMS — PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMINAR HELD IN LUXEMBOURG IN DECEMBER 1987

Theme 9 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The papers given in this volume were presented at the seminar which launched the programme entitled 'Development of statistical expert systems' (Doses). This seminar was held in Luxembourg in December 1987.

The papers include general articles followed by articles which fall into any one of the four following subject areas:

- (1) the planning of surveys and data collection;
- (2) data checking and processing;
- (3) access to statistics;
- (4) data analysis;

and lastly an article which goes into tasks which are not specifically statistical but are nevertheless often a matter for the national institutes. Within each of these categories, the articles have been classified in the main by the order of the steps in the statistical production and use chain.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
C5	± 385	11.50	EN	—	CA-AB-89-005-EN-C

EUROSTAT VADE-MECUM — GUIDE TO THE STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES — 1989

This brochure tells about Eurostat:

- its purpose;
- the general principles of access to information;
- its products, and how to get hold of them;
- how they are compiled;
- how Eurostat is organized.

This brochure is intended to be concise. Eurostat will provide anyone interested with further information on any of the subjects covered.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
B5	28	free	ES	92-826-0744-5	CA-56-89-570-ES-C
			DA	92-826-0745-3	CA-56-89-570-DA-C
			DE	92-826-0746-1	CA-56-89-570-DE-C
			GR	92-826-0747-X	CA-56-89-570-GR-C
			EN	92-826-0748-8	CA-56-89-570-EN-C
			FR	92-826-0749-6	CA-56-89-570-FR-C
			IT	92-826-0750-X	CA-56-89-570-IT-C
			NL	92-826-0751-8	CA-56-89-570-NL-C
			PT	92-826-0752-6	CA-56-89-570-PT-C

To be published

SCHEMES WITH AN IMPACT ON THE LABOUR MARKET AND THEIR STATISTICAL TREATMENT IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Theme 3 — Series D: Studies and analyses

Comparison of the registered unemployment in different Member States is complicated not only by the different definitions of registered unemployed but also by the type and scope of employment measures in individual countries. The study shows for each Member State what employment programmes were being undertaken and how the persons in those programmes were treated for statistical purposes.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 300	14	FR	92-826-0601-5	CA-56-89-255-FR-C

PUBLICATIONS

GAS PRICES 1989

Theme 4 — Series D: Studies and analyses

In addition to providing gas prices in national currencies/GJ for a wide range of both domestic and industrial consumers in over 30 locations within the EC, the study also contains comparative tables expressed in ECU/GJ and deflated PPS/GJ. The years 1980 and 1986-1989 are shown together with an indication of the % change between 1988 and 1989 and the overall trend for the period 1980-1989.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	105	7.50	DE/EN/FR	92-826-0899-9	CA-56-89-966-3A-C

ELECTRICITY PRICES 1980-1989

Theme 4 — Series D: Studies and analyses

This publication is an updating, with prices valid in January 1989 of the annual enquiries on electricity prices in the Member States of the Community. Prices are recorded in approximately 30 locations for 5 domestic and 7 industrial standard consumers. In addition to the prices for 1989 the years 1980 (base year for comparisons) and 1986-1988 are included to show the recent trends in electricity prices.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	103	7.50	DE/EN/FR	92-826-0898-0	CA-56-89-902-3A-C

BULLETIN OF ENERGY PRICES 1989

Theme 4 — Series D: Studies and analyses

The aim of this bulletin is to summarize as succinctly as possible the recent price information for all the principal energy sources. We have tried to select from the vast store of information available data concerning the most significant types of consumer for each energy sector. We have not, however, been able, in such a condensed publication, to give a full picture of the whole complex of structure and tariffs. This bulletin should hence be treated as a guide rather than a means of establishing a strict comparison of prices between Member States.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	67	7.50	EN/FR	92-826-0900-6	CA-56-89-974-2A-C

EC — COMECON TRADE 1979-1987**Theme 6 — Series D: Studies and analyses**

This publication analyses the structure of trade of the Community and the European Member States of the Comecon over the period of 1979 to 1987.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	133	8	FR	92-826-0907-3	CA-57-89-095-FR-C

EC — LATIN AMERICA TRADE 1979-1987**Theme 6 — Series D: Studies and analyses**

This publication analyses the structure of trade of the Community and the Latin American countries over the period of 1979 to 1987.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
4	114	7	EN	92-826-0908-1	CA-57-89-104-EN-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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	110	64.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0252-8266	CA-BJ-89-000-3A-C

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — MONTHLY

Theme 2 — Series B: Short-term trends

This bulletin can be obtained by subscription which includes:

- (i) 11 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 1985=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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	12	46.50 annual subscription	EN	1010-2779	CA-BW-89-000-EN-C
			FR	1010-2787	CA-BW-89-000-FR-C

¹ In 1989 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.

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 graph.

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 ecus.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	46.50 annual subscription	DE	1011-0860	CA-CA-89-000-DE-C
			EN	1011-0844	CA-CA-89-000-EN-C
			FR	1011-0836	CA-CA-89-000-FR-C
			IT	1011-0852	CA-CA-89-000-IT-C

UNEMPLOYMENT — MONTHLY

Theme 3 — Series B: Short-term trends

This bulletin contains the latest monthly data on unemployment in the 12 Member States of the Community. One part of it concerns the number of persons registered as unemployed in employment offices in the Community, the other gives unemployment rates for international comparisons. The effect of the differences in national recording methods of unemployment has been eliminated in the calculation of the unemployment rates. The figures are broken down by sex and age groups.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	34.50 annual subscription	DE	0252-9890	CA-BH-89-000-DE-C
			EN	0252-9920	CA-BH-89-000-EN-C
			FR	0252-9912	CA-BH-89-000-FR-C
			IT	0252-9904	CA-BH-89-000-IT-C

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. Other series cover all energy sources, statistics in value and factors influencing the energy market.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	65	53.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0258-3569	CA-BX-89-000-3A-C

PUBLICATIONS

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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	85	53.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0258-1922	CA-AP-89-000-3A-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, index of production, new orders, deliveries and order books, external trade of ECSC steel products, consumption and receipts of scrap and number of short-time workers and employees.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	21	46.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0378-7559	CA-BA-89-000-3A-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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 150	111.00 annual subscription	EN/FR	0378-3723	CA-AR-89-000-2A-C

¹ The subscribers to the external trade statistics are informed that important changes have taken 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 have been later than usual.

► 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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	10	18.50 annual subscription	DE	1010-1780	CA-BY-89-000-DE-C
			EN	1010-1764	CA-BY-89-000-EN-C
			FR	1010-1772	CA-BY-89-000-FR-C

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 1978 to 1988 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: monthly 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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 90	37.00 annual subscription	EN/FR	0255-6510	CA-BQ-89-000-2A-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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 200	34.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0254-0649	CA-BL-89-000-3A-C

PUBLICATIONS

ANIMAL PRODUCTION — QUARTERLY STATISTICS

Theme 5 — Series B: Short-term trends

Statistics on:

1. meat: slaughterings, 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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 100	51.00 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0250-6580	CA-BF-89-000-2A-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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 140	51.00 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR	0378-3588	CA-AD-89-000-3A-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. All data are also stored in the Cronos data bank (PRAG domain).

The monthly prices in the microfiche cover the past two years. Where no monthly series exist, the tables show the annual prices for 1979 to 1988 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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro- fiche		46.50 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 prices are expressed in national currencies and in ECU.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 110	46.50 annual subscription	DE/EN/FR/IT		CA-CO-89-000-4A-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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers to the external trade statistics are informed that important changes have taken 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 have been later than usual.

PUBLICATIONS

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 ECU	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 Trade Classification (SITC, Rev. 3). These statistics are based on Nimex data and have the following characteristics:

- (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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers to the external trade statistics are informed that important changes have taken 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 have been 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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Microfiche		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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers to the external trade statistics are informed that important changes have taken 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 have been later than usual.

PUBLICATIONS

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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Microfiche		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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Microfiche		on request	DE/EN/FR		

¹ The subscribers to the external trade statistics are informed that important changes have taken 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 have been later than usual.

GSP STATISTICS — IMPORTS UNDER THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES 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.

Every year since 1986 Eurostat provides in this publication data on total imports and imports at preferential rates into each Member State, by value, broken down by group of beneficiary products and beneficiary developing country. The results (values, quantities and supplementary units) are presented by product (GSP-1444) or by beneficiary country (GSP-2444).

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
Micro-fiche			ES/DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/ NL/PT		

► 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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 250	53.50 annual subscription	ES/DE/EN/FR/IT	0259-0492	CA-AC-89-000-5D-C

PUBLICATIONS

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 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 1-1989 of this publication shows in addition the trend of the annual price indices from 1987 to 1988 (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 ECU	Languages	ISSN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 200	35.00 annual subscription	EN/FR	0250-5967	CA-BG-89-000-2A-C

PUBLISHED

Consumer price indices in the European Community

Theme 2 — Series E: Methods

Report made for Eurostat by Mr Rudolf Teekens, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague (Netherlands).

The report describes the procedures used by the 12 Member States to compile a consumer price index and formulates recommendations for the harmonization of the methodologies.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 80	8	DE	92-826-0606-6	CA-56-89-207-DE-C
			EN	92-826-0607-4	CA-56-89-207-EN-C
			FR	92-826-0608-2	CA-56-89-207-FR-C

International activity of the credit institutions within the European Community

Theme 7 — Series D: Studies and analyses

Comprising a significant number of graphs and tables, and complete data base in the appendix, this publication of a study realized by Thierry Coulet, on Mr Lancetti's initiative, gives an analysis of the international activity of the credit institutions within the European Community using three kinds of variables:

- "direct" international activity of credit institutions consisting of their international balance sheet and trade in services;
- their activity through direct establishments outside their country of origin;
- these two forms of international activity are integrated into the context of the domestic activities of credit institutions in the countries concerned.

This analysis is based upon the exploitation of available data from wide-ranging sources — private as well as public, national and international.

Format	Pages	Prices ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 146	13.50	FR	92-825-9860-8	CA-55-89-681-FR-C
			EN	92-825-9859-4	CA-55-89-681-EN-C

PUBLISHED

Iron and steel — Statistical yearbook 1989

Theme 4 — Series A: Yearbooks

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.

Format	Pages	Prices ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 190	23.20	ES/DE/IT/PT	92-826-0905-7	CA-55-89-940-4I-C
			DA/GR/EN/FR/NL	92-826-0906-5	CA-55-89-940-5E-C

Structure and activity of industry — Annual inquiry — Main results 1985/1986

Theme 4 — Series C: Accounts, surveys and statistics

The publication contains the main results for 1985 and 1986 of the coordinated annual inquiry into industrial activity, carried out by the Member States pursuant to a Council Directive of 6 June 1972.

Format	Pages	Prices ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
A4	± 370	21	DE/EN/FR	92-826-0924-3	CA-57-89-023-3A-C

PUBLISHED

Eurostat vade-mecum — Guide to the Statistical Office of the European Communities — 1989

This brochure tells about Eurostat:

- its purpose;
- the general principles of access to information;
- its products, and how to get hold of them;
- how they are compiled;
- how Eurostat is organized.

This brochure is intended to be concise. Eurostat will provide anyone interested with further information on any of the subjects covered.

Format	Pages	Price ECU	Languages	ISBN No	Catalogue No
B5	28	free	ES	92-826-0744-5	CA-56-89-570-ES-C
			DA	92-826-0745-3	CA-56-89-570-DA-C
			DE	92-826-0746-1	CA-56-89-570-DE-C
			GR	92-826-0747-X	CA-56-89-570-GR-C
			EN	92-826-0748-8	CA-56-89-570-EN-C
			FR	92-826-0749-6	CA-56-89-570-FR-C
			IT	92-826-0750-X	CA-56-89-570-IT-C
			NL	92-826-0751-8	CA-56-89-570-NL-C
			PT	92-826-0752-6	CA-56-89-570-PT-C

General information on publications

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 and series to which the work belongs, title of volume, international classification number (ISBN or ISSN), catalogue number, languages in which available, format, number of pages, price and brief summary of content. The price is given in ecus. Orders can be 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 8-109/6003/200) or with 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: ES = Spanish, DA = Danish, DE = German, GR = Greek, EN = English, FR = French, IT = Italian, NL = Dutch, PT = Portuguese.

Users who wish to order publications directly from the Publications Office (or to take out subscriptions) will find an order form on the last page of *Eurostat news*. It need only be detached, legibly completed and sent to the address indicated.

Further information may be obtained from the Information Office of Eurostat (at the address given on the first page of this issue).

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Value of the ecu in national currency (without guarantee)

ECU 1 =

BFR/LFR	43.44	IRL	0.7783
DKR	7.965	LIT	1545.7
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FF	7.042	USD	1.228

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