

Foreword

The annual inflation rate for the EUR-11 remained stable at 1.4% in May 1998. For the same period, the rate of the EU15 was at 1.6% in May.

EU15 seasonally-adjusted unemployment stayed at 10.2% in May, for the third month in a row. For the same periode, the EUR-11 rate was 11.2%.

The EU trade balance with the rest of the world was ECU 50.3 billion last year. This is sixth year in a row that the surplus has improved. In 1996 the balance was ECU 43.6 billion. EU exports to the rest of the world totalled ECU 718.4 billion. Imports were ECU 668.2 billion.

The Japanese yen came under further downward pressure in June, falling to 146.3 to the USD and 80.6 to the DEM, the lowest levels against these currencies since 1990 and 1992 respectively, before recovering. Meanwhile, the USD continued to move within a limited range against ERM currencies.

Official interest rates were raised in the UK in June, the banks' base rate increasing to 7.5%. Sweden's repo rate was, however, lowered.

EU government bond yields rose slightly in May for the first time in several months, the EUR-11 average to 5.06% and the EU15 average to 5.24%. However, the degree of convergence of EU yields was at a record level.

Annual growth in M1 money supply for the EUR-11 was an estimated 7.6% in February. The trends in broad monetary growth have generally been steady, or else falling, in recent months.

The level of EU15's foreign official reserves edged higher in ECU terms in February 1998, to a record ECU 365.7 billion. EUR-11 reserves also reached a record level, of ECU 297.3 billion.

The "Dossier of the month" of this edition is devoted to the *Earnings in the European Union*, the *Consumption of households in the EU* and the *Forestry statistics*.

Contents

Foreword

European economy at a glance

1- Short-term indicators

Inflation rate

Unemployment

External trade

Money and finance

2- Dossier of the month

Earnings in the European Union

Consumption of households in the EU

Forestry statistics

European economy at a glance



	Dates	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-11	EU15
GDP, seasonally adjusted vol. trends, T/T-1 %	1/98	:	1.13	1.21	:	0.92	:	:	0.18	:	1.20	:	:	1.12	2.23	0.76	0.55	0.59
GFCF, seasonally adjusted vol. trends, T/T-1 %	1/98	:	-1.87	3.77	:	2.85	:	:	-0.13	:	1.18	:	:	1.30	5.06	3.84	0.29	0.45
Private final national consumption vol. trends, T/T-1 %	1/98	:	1.59	0.82	:	1.06	:	:	0.01	:	1.10	:	:	1.08	0.22	0.86	0.72	0.86
Production index 1990=100 total, seasonally adjusted (1)	03/98	104.9	109.5	108.1	107.5	110.2	109.6	:	101.5	111.1	104.9	109.2	:	119.9	114.1	102.6	107.3	106.6
Consumer price index T/T-12 %	05/98	1.3	1.4	1.1	5.0	2.0	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1p	1.0p	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.4p	1.6p
Conversion rate 1 ECU=... monthly average	06/98	40.7	7.52	1.97	334.8	167.5	6.62	0.78	1944	40.7	2.22	13.89	202.1	6.00	8.71	0.67	:	:
Exchange rate 1 USD=... monthly average	06/98	37.0	6.82	1.79	303.9	152.1	6.01	0.71	1765	37.0	2.02	12.61	183.5	5.45	7.91	0.61	:	:
Money supply, M1 T/T-12 %	03/98	5.7	:	5.6	12.1	11.5	7.4	29.9	10.1	:	7.9	14.9	4.1	:	5.6(3)	7.6e	:	:
Yield on public sector long-term bonds %	05/98	5.1	5.2	5.0	7.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.1	5.2
Unemployment rate seasonally adjusted %	5/98	8.9	4.7	9.8	:	18.8	11.9	9.2	:	2.2	4.2	5.0	5.2	12.7	8.9	:	11.2	10.2
Extra-EU trade balance Bn ECU	01-12/97	-	1.9(2)	2.8	40.7	-2.8	-6.0	15.3	3.3	23.1	1.9(2)	-31.0	4.5	7.2	13.8	-15.4	51.8	50.3
Intra-EU trade balance Bn ECU	01-12/97	0.9	25.9	:	:	:	-0.3	10.7	3.4	44.9	4.4	-3.3	1.7	1.4	-8.9	:	:	:

Data in italics are not necessarily for the indicated period but are the latest available (usually the previous month or quarter).

(1) : Excluding construction; (2) : BLEU; (3) : For the UK, MO is a narrow measure.

p = provisional data.



EMU annual inflation was stable at 1.4% in may 1998

The annual inflation rate¹ for the Member States participating in Stage III of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) remained stable at 1.4% in May 1998. A year earlier the rate was also 1.4%.

EU15 annual inflation rate² remained stable at 1.6% in May. A year earlier the rate was 1.5%. Highest rates were reported for Greece (5.0%) and Ireland (2.4%). The lowest rates were in France and in Austria (both 1.0%).

Compared with a month earlier, inflation increased in six Member States, decreased in six and was stable in three. Compared with a year earlier, the largest relative increases in the rates were in Finland (0.9% to 1.6%) and in Ireland (1.4% to 2.4%), while the largest relative decreases were in Denmark (2.2% to 1.4%) and in Austria (1.3% to 1.0%). The EEA annual rate³ of inflation remained stable at 1.6% in May.

Annual % inflation for EU Member States - in ascending order

May 98/May 97			
EMU (MUICP)*	1.4p	Finland	1.6
EU15 (EICP)	1.6p	Sweden*	1.6
France	1.0	Spain	2.0
Austria	1.0p	Italy	2.0
Germany	1.1	United Kingdom*	2.0
Belgium	1.3	The Netherlands	2.1p
Luxembourg	1.3	Portugal	2.2
Denmark*	1.4	Ireland	2.4
		Greece*	5.0

* Member States outside Stage III of Economic and Monetary Union are not covered by the MUICP.

p = provisional

1 As measured by the Monetary Union Index of Consumer prices (MUICP), calculated as a weighted average of the Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) for participants in Stage III of EMU. The annual rate of inflation is defined as the percentage change resulting from the index number for a particular month divided by the index number for the same month in the previous year.

2 As measured by the European Index of Consumer Prices (EICP), calculated as a weighted average of HICPs for EU Member States.

3 As measured by the European Economic Area Index of Consumer Prices (EEAICP), calculated as a weighted average of HICPs for EU Member States plus Norway and Iceland.

Unemployment

EU15 jobless rate constant at 10.2%

EU15 seasonally-adjusted unemployment stayed at 10.2% in May, for the third month in a row (10.7% in May 1997 and in May 1996 10.9%).

The EUR-11 rate was 11.2% in May and 11.3% the month before, 11.7% in May 1997 and 11.6% in May 1996.

The EU15 women's rate in May fell to 12.0% from 12.1% in April (12.5% in May 1997). Under-25s' unemployment, which dropped below 20% in April, was down again to 19.8%. This is 1.5 percentage points below May 1997 and the lowest since 1993.

In EUR-11 the under-25 rate was 22.0%

and that for women 13.7%, although these, too, have been falling.

Lowest EU15 unemployment in this latest month was still in Luxembourg (2.2%).

Next came Austria, the Netherlands and Denmark, clustered between 4% and 5%, although, for the last two, data are only up to April.

The Spain's rate (18.8%) was still by far the EU's highest recorded rate. Only others above the EU averages were France (11.9%) and Finland (12.7%), although Italian and Greek figures were not available.

17.1 million men and women were unem-

ECU 50.3 Billion EU surplus with rest of World in 1997

But slower single market growth

The EU trade balance with the rest of the world was ECU 50.3 billion last year. This is sixth year in a row that the surplus has improved. In 1996 the balance was ECU 43.6 billion.

EU exports to the rest of the world totalled ECU 718.4 billion. Imports were ECU 668.2 billion. Compared with 1996, extra-EU exports and imports both grew by 14.9%. Between 1995 and 1996 growth had been 9.0% and 6.6%.

Biggest growth in extra-EU trade was recorded by Ireland (34% for exports, 26% for imports) and UK (28% and 21%). Greece had big growth in

exports (27%), much lower in imports (3%). In contrast, Spanish export growth was very low (1%) – but imports were up by 15%.

Intra-EU trade rose by 8.1% between 1996 and 1997 – but higher than the +4.7% between 1995 and 1996. Intra-EU trade with the single market, as measured by dispatches, totalled ECU 1153.4 billion.

In Intra-EU trade, highest growth again was recorded by Ireland (18% for both dispatches and arrivals) and UK (15% dispatches, 16% arrivals). Greek dispatches fell by 2%, the only decrease recorded.

Strengthening of trade with USA

EU trade with USA, its largest partner, grew strongly (23% for exports, 21% imports). The trade surplus improved to ECU 4.0 billion.

Trade with Switzerland grew more slowly, with rates of only +4% and +5% and a surplus of ECU 8.4 billion – slightly down on 1996. Exports to Japan were stagnant at +1% while imports grew by +13%. This led to the deficit rising to ECU 23.3 billion.

Among the EU's other key partners,

there was particularly strong growth in exports to Russia (32%), Poland (26%) and Taiwan (27%). But imports generally grew more modestly – China (24%) and Taiwan (21%) recording the highest.

The deficit with China worsened to ECU 20.9 billion. But balances with Russia, Poland, Turkey and Hong Kong all improved, reaching ECU -1.4, +10.9, +10.4 and +12.1 billion respectively.

Nine Member States in the black

Nine Member States had surpluses in 1997 – largest was Germany at ECU 66.6 billion, followed by Italy (ECU 26.6 billion), France and Sweden (both

15.2 billion). Biggest deficit was reported by UK (ECU 24.2 billion), followed by Greece (ECU 12.7 billion) and Spain (ECU 12.6 billion).

Japanese yen under further pressure in June

Official interest rates in the EU mostly unchanged

The Japanese yen came under further downward pressure in June, falling to JPY 146.3 to the US dollar and JPY 80.6 to the Deutschemark on 15 June, the lowest levels against these currencies since 1990 and 1992 respectively. It then recovered, however, and ended the month at JPY 138.9 to the USD and JPY 77.0 to the DEM, close to its value at the beginning of the month. The yen has been on a depreciating trend since 1995, when it reached a historical peak in value of JPY 81.1 to the USD and JPY 59.2 to the DEM.

Meanwhile, the USD appreciated slightly against the ERM currencies in June, ending the month at DEM 1.805. The dollar has kept within a range of DEM 1.76 – 1.86 since last November.

In the ERM, the Greek drachma continued to appreciate slowly: having moved from GRD 175.8 to 170.9 to the DEM in May, it ended June at GRD 168.6. As a result, the spread between the weakest and strongest currencies in the ERM widened during the month from 5.4% to 6.7%. Excluding the GRD, the spread between the currencies remained close to 1.5% for the third month running, having narrowed from 5.9% at the end of 1997.

There were few changes in official interest rates among EU countries in June. The Bank of England raised UK banks' base rate by 25 basis points to 7.5%, the first change since the rate was increased in November 1997, and the highest level since 1992. After having depreciated the previous month, the pound sterling strengthened against ERM currencies, and moved again above DEM 3.0 towards the end of June. Sweden's central bank lowered its repo rate in June, by 25 basis points to 4.1%; the previous change was an increase by the same amount in December, to 4.35%. The Swedish krona weakened slightly during the month against the DEM, from SEK 4.395 to 4.417.

The Norwegian central bank raised its overnight lending rate in June for the third time this year, to stand at 6.5%, compared with 5.5% at the end of 1997. The Norwegian krone nevertheless depreciated during the first six months of 1998, from NOK 4.105 to 4.248 to the DEM. Towards the end of June, the Swiss franc was at its weakest level against the DEM for more than a year, falling to CHF 0.843.

Note:

Exchange rates are as supplied to the European Commission by central banks on a daily basis.

ERM = exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System, comprising all of EU apart from the UK and Sweden.

Basis point = 1/100th of a percentage point in interest rates.

EU yields edge higher in May

Convergence continue

Following the record low levels recorded in April, government bond yields increased slightly in most EU Member States in May for the first time in several months. The EUR-11 average yield rose 6 basis points to 5.06%, while the average for EU15 moved 5 basis points higher to 5.24%. The Greek yield continued to fall sharply for the third month running, reaching a record low of 7.85%. As a result, further convergence in EU15 yields was evident, the gap between the Greek

yield and that on the lowest-yielding bond (Germany, 4.96% in May) falling below 300 basis points for the first time. The differential in yields among the EUR-11 also narrowed further to a record low level of 25 basis points.

The US government bond yield was almost unchanged in May, at 5.65%, remaining higher than in all EU countries apart from the UK (5.92%) and Greece. The Japanese yield continued to reach new record lows in May, moving below 1.3% for the first time.

Note:

The above-mentioned yields relate to government bonds of around 10 years to maturity. Data are monthly average.

EUR-11 (the countries participating in the final phase of EMU from 1 January 1999) and EU15 aggregates are calculated on the basis of GDP weights. Basis point = 1/100th of a percentage point in interest rates.

M1 growth quickens in early 1998

Broad money growth steady or falling

The narrow (M1) money supply for the EUR-11 grew at an estimated 7.6% in the year to February 1998, compared with 5.3% in January. M1 growth for the EUR-11 had slowed during 1997, to end the year at 4.7%. Most EUR-11 countries recorded an increase in the rate of growth in February compared with January.

The trends in the broader monetary measures have generally been steady, or else falling. Ireland's money supply

has been increasing relatively quickly compared to other EU Member States, although the annual rate of M3 growth fell to 19.9% in March 1998 from 22.1% at the end of 1997. Over the same period, annual broad monetary growth was also on a downward trend in Greece, the UK, Spain, and Denmark. Greek M3 fell from 9.5% to 4.9%, the UK's M4 from 5.6% to 3.8%, Spain's ALP measure from 4.3% to 3.8%, and the Danish M2 equivalent from 5.2% to 2.9%.

Note:

Generally, M1 = notes and coin in circulation + bank sight deposits;

M2 = M1 + savings deposits + other short-term claims on banks;

M3 = M2 + certain placements in a less liquid or longer-term form.

For the UK, M0 is a narrow measure and M4 a broad measure.

For Spain, ALP is a broad measure, as is L- for Portugal.

EU15 and EUR-11 series are not available, except for estimated M1 for the EUR-11.

EU15 and EUR-11 reserves reach record levels in February

Largest monthly increases recorded by Greece and Italy

The level of EU15's foreign official reserves edged higher in ECU terms in February 1998, to a record ECU 365.7 billion. EUR-11 reserves also reached a record level, of ECU 297.3 billion. The increase in EU15 reserves from January was ECU 0.7 billion, compared with a rise of ECU 2.5 billion in EUR-11 reserves. The largest percentage increases were recorded by Greece (8.2% on the month, to ECU 13.2 billion), and Italy (4.1%, to ECU 50.1 billion). There were significant declines, however, in the reserves of Sweden (-12.9%, to ECU 8.5 billion), and

Denmark (-7.5%, to ECU 18.7 billion). The reserves of Belgium-Luxembourg moved marginally higher in February to a new record level of ECU 15.5 billion. Germany holds the largest reserves, amounting to ECU 71.3 billion in February, followed by Spain (ECU 62.6 billion), Italy (ECU 50.1 billion), France (ECU 29.5 billion), and the UK (provisionally, ECU 28.0 billion). The value in ECU terms of US reserves was ECU 54.7 billion in February, while Japan's reserves (the largest in the world) amounted to ECU 203.7 billion.

Note: The definition of foreign official reserves used here excludes gold.

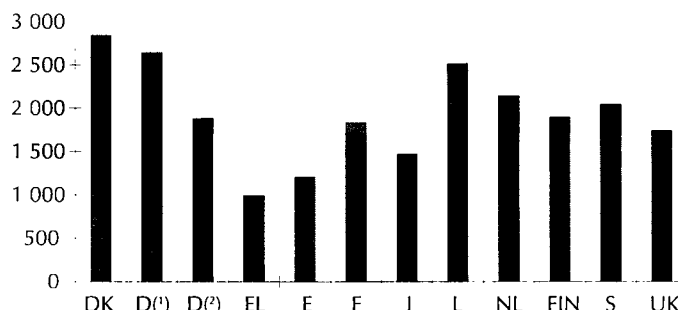
Dossier of the month

Earnings in the European Union Higher and more evenly distributed in the north of Europe

In 1995, there were substantial differences in gross monthly earnings from one Member State to another. Earnings were higher in the north of Europe than in the south

The highest averages were in Denmark (ECU 2 844), Germany (territorial boundaries prior to 3 October 1990) (ECU 2 646), and Luxembourg (ECU 2 515), and the lowest in Greece (ECU 996), Spain (ECU 1 208) and Italy (ECU 1 469).

Gross monthly earnings in ECU (full-time) - 1995



Gross monthly earnings in ECU (full-time)

	DK	D(1)	D(2)	EL	E	F	I	L	NL	FIN	S	UK
1995	2844	2646	1886	996	1208	1836	1469	2515	2142	1901	2044	1740

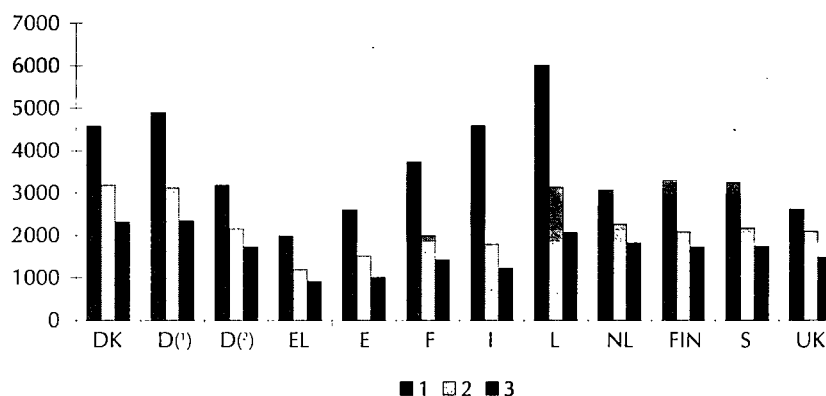
D(1) Territory of the Federal Republic of Germany prior to 3 October 1990.

D(2) New Länder and east Berlin.

On average, senior officials and managers, followed by professional staff, are the highest paid. Next come technicians and associate professionals

In Italy and France, the first group has average earnings 80% higher than the second. In most other countries, the difference is around 30%. Earnings are most evenly distributed in the Netherlands, Sweden and Finland.

Gross monthly earnings in ECU, by occupation - 1995



Gross monthly earnings in ECU, by occupation - 1995

	DK	D(1)	D(2)	EL	E	F	I	L	NL	FIN	S	UK
1	4574	4897	3186	2003	2603	3737	4596	6018	3083	3312	3264	2617
2	3189	3129	2169	1202	1525	1997	1799	3137	2274	2081	2182	2107
3	2322	2353	1730	930	1025	1436	1232	2078	1824	1743	1747	1485

1 = Senior officials and managers.

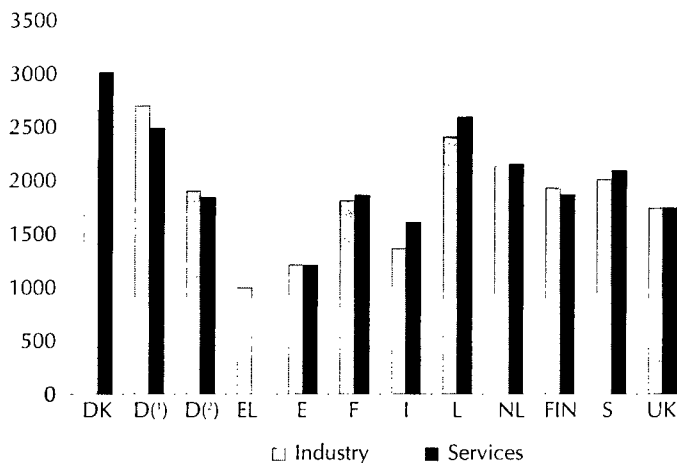
2 = Technicians and associate professionals.

3 = Manual workers.

A comparison of the two major sectors of economic activity, industry and services, shows that the differences in average earnings are not very great

In the old German Länder, average earnings are 8% higher in industry than in services. In Spain and the United Kingdom, the difference is minimal, and in the other countries average earnings are higher in services than in industry (+ 18% in Italy).

Gross monthly earnings in ECU, by economic activity - 1995



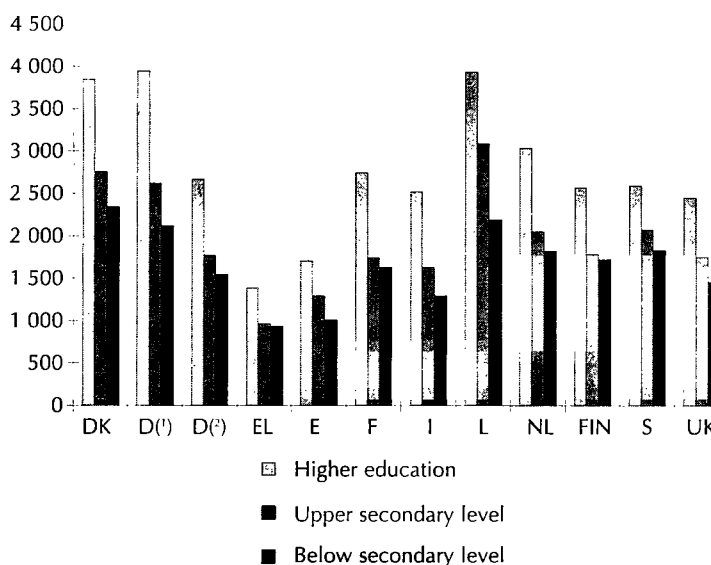
Gross monthly earnings in ECU, by economic activity - 1995

	DK	D(1)	D(2)	EL	E	F	I	L	NL	FIN	S	UK
Industry	2657	2701	1900	996	1207	1810	1364	2401	2129	1929	2005	1741
Services	3012	2488	1840		1208	1861	1607	2589	2152	1867	2089	1740

Those who have had higher education also have much higher gross monthly earnings on average

In France and Italy, the average earnings of those with a higher education qualification are 55% higher than the earnings of those who have completed the upper secondary level. Generally speaking, the average earnings of the first group are 30% to 40% higher than those of the second.

Gross monthly earnings in ECU, by level of education - 1995



Gross monthly earnings in ECU, by level of education - 1995

	DK	D(1)	D(2)	EL	E	F	I	L	NL	FIN	S	UK
Higher education	3847	3946	2667	1386	1705	2744	2526	3930	3030	2567	2593	2447
Upper secondary level	2761	2620	1774	968	1295	1744	1627	3085	2050	1786	2072	1752
Below secondary level	2349	2117	1549	933	1012	1630	1291	2190	1821	1723	1828	1456

Source: Eurostat Statistics in focus : Population and social conditions n°8/98: The distribution of earnings in the EU.

Europeans spend less on food

More on recreation and entertainment

Europeans are spending less of the household budget on food, drink and smoking but more on recreation and entertainment – and on medical care.

The Dutch spend least on food, drink and smoking: under 15% of final household consumption. Greeks spend most at just over 38%. EU average is 19.4%.

When it comes to 'recreation, entertainment, education and cultural ser-

vices' category of household spending – Irish spend most (12%) and Luxembourgers least (4%). EU-wide, it's 9.1%.

Medical care 'high' is Germany's 15%, 'low' UK's 2% – with a 13.4% EU average.

And the report – from Eurostat – knocks some Euro-stereotypes on the head. For example, Italians are not the biggest coffee-drinkers. Finns are.

Food still top priority

Despite a smaller proportion going on food, drink and smoking, they still account for the bulk of EU family spending. In 1995 they were the lead item in Greece (38.1% of all household consumption), Ireland (32.4%), Portugal (30.5%), Finland (23.6%), UK (20.0%), Italy (19.9%), Austria (18.9%) and Belgium (18.2). Lowest share was the Netherlands' 14.7%.

Twenty years earlier this category had been the main item in the household budgets of all current Member States, except Denmark and Sweden. In the intervening years it also lost its primacy in Germany (15.7% in 1995), Spain (21.0%), Luxembourg (18.3%), the Netherlands (14.7%) – and even in the spiritual home of food and drink, France (18.9% in 1995).

Eat your clichés

The report states: "When consumption of food is broken down ... some clichés often applied to different countries are contradicted. Countries in southern Europe, for example, are usually considered large consumers of bread and cereals, particularly pasta. But, in fact, Scandinavian countries top the list..."

"Scandinavian countries are generally assumed to have a diet based mainly

on fish. But in reality Spain and Portugal are by far the biggest consumers of fish in the EU.

"Another assumption is that northern European countries are heavy consumers of milk and cheese. But Greece turns out to be the biggest consumer here, concentrating 68% of its food consumption on animal products (including meat)."

Recreation, entertainment and health up most

EU-wide, total household consumption volume was up by an average 2.3% a year from 1975 to 1995. Biggest growth was in medical care and health expenses (3.8%) and recreation, entertainment, etc. (3.3%).

Slowest rate was the 1.1% of food, drink and smoking.

Among Member States in this decade, total consumption grew fastest in

Portugal (3.7% a year) and Ireland (3.5%), slowest in Sweden (1.0%). Spending on food, drink and smoking and gross rent, fuel and power was nearly 40% of total EU household consumption in 1995. Transport and communication and miscellaneous goods and services accounted for another 30%.

No 'euro-consumer' yet

Whatever else has been 'harmonised', the process doesn't seem to have spread to EU household spending. As the report puts it: "The 'euro-consumer' does not exist."

It says consumption is closely related to the culture, traditions, lifestyles and development of different countries. The study detected "no strict similarity

in geographical groupings".

In general, southern countries spend higher shares on food, drink and tobacco – but so do Ireland, Austria and Finland. A more homogenous group are the northern Member States which tend to spend more on gross rent, fuel and power. Clearly the climate plays a part in this.

Best-dressed Europeans?

Italians devote 10% of their household budgets to clothing and footwear – highest EU proportion for this cate-

gory – while, at the other extreme, the Finns spend only 5%.

EU 'highs' and 'lows' in items of household consumption (as % of total household consumption)

	High		EU average	Low	
	Country	%		Country	%
Food	Greece	38%	19.4%	The Netherlands	15%
Clothing	Italy	10%	7.3%	Finland	5%
Rent	Sweden	27%	17.8%	Portugal	7%
Furniture	Luxembourg	11%	7.9%	Finland	6%
Medical care	Germany	15%	8.2%	UK	2%
Transport	Luxembourg	19%	15.2%	Italy	12%
Recreation	Ireland	12%	9.1%	Luxembourg	4%
Miscellaneous	Spain	25%	14.0%	Sweden	8%

Source: Eurostat News releases No 48/98.

New Member States' dramatic boost to forestry

EU now near self-sufficiency in wood and its products

A report¹ from Eurostat highlights the dramatic boost to Community forestry given by the EU entry of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

It says enlargement almost doubled forest land in the EU – to 102 325 000 hectares. Put another way, it went from 0.15 ha per person to 0.27 after enlargement.

Growing stock volume of EU forests rose by 80% to 13 328 million m³ over-bark². Removals of roundwood in 1996 nearly doubled to 246 million m³.

In forest industries, production of sawnwood almost doubled to 67 million m³ and manufacture of wood-pulp more than tripled to 30 million metric tonnes in 1996.

EU now 91% self-sufficient in sawnwood

Finland and Sweden easily top all other EU countries in total forest area or forest land per person. In Finland there are 3.9 ha and in Sweden 2.8 ha of forest per person compared with under 0.1 in the Netherlands, UK, Belgium and Denmark.

In addition to Sweden and Finland, three Member States have forest land area of over 10 million ha: France, Germany and Spain. EU forest resources continue to increase. Felling is well below increment and losses through transport and other development is counterbalanced by expansion elsewhere into agricultural and other land.

Enlargement has significantly boosted EU self-sufficiency² in major forest industry products. Even globally, Finland and Sweden are key market

players in coniferous sawnwood, woodpulp, paper and paperboard products. Their exports are mainly within the single market, increasing its self-sufficiency.

In sawnwood, EU15 self-sufficiency was 91% in 1996. For EU12 it was 55% in 1994.

The picture of self-sufficiency is similar for wood-based panels, woodpulp and newsprint. In printing and writing paper, EU15 was 118%³ self-sufficient in 1996 compared with 78% for EU12 in 1994. In roundwood, EU self-sufficiency has slightly diminished as Finland and Sweden import significant amounts of roundwood from outside the EU.

The report offers basic forestry information on Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

1 Eurostat Forestry statistics 1992–96.

2 Roundwood including bark.

3 Domestic production as % of domestic use (consumption).

Source: Eurostat Memo No 15/98.

For further information:

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 Chaussée d'Etterbeek 13
 B-1049 Brussel - Bruxelles
 Tél.: +32-2-299 66 66
 Fax: +32-2-295 01 25
 datashop.brussels@eurostat.cec.be

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 INSEE Info Service
 195, rue de Bercy
 Tour Gamma A
 F-75582 Paris Cedex 12
 Tél.: +33-1-53-17-88 44
 Fax: + 33-1-53-17-88-22
 datashop@dg75iisa.insee.atlas.fr

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 ISTAT-Centro di Informazione Statistica
 Sede di Milano
 Piazza della Repubblica 22
 I-20124 Milano
 Tél.: +39-2-65 95 133/134
 Fax.: +39-2-65 30 75

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 INE
 Paseo de la Castellana 183
 Oficina 009
 Entrada por Estébanez Calderón
 E-28046 MADRID
 Tél: +34-1-583 91 67
 Fax: + 34-1-579 71 20
 datashop.eurostat@ine.es

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 Office for National Statistics
 1 Drummond Gate
 UK - LONDON SW1V2QQ
 Tél: +44-171-533 5676
 Fax: +44-171-533 5689
 gloria.ryan@ons.gov.uk

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 Statistisches Bundesamt
 Otto-Braun-straße 70-72
 D-10178 BERLIN
 Tél: +49-30-2324 6427/28
 Fax: +49-30-2324 6430
 stba-berlin.datashop@t-online.de

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 4 rue Alphonse Weicker
 L-2721 Luxembourg
 Tél.: +352-43 35 22 51
 Fax: +352-43 35 22 221
 agnesn@eurostat.datashop.lu

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 Haver Analytics
 60 East 42nd Street - Suite 3310
 USA-New York, NY 10165
 Tél.: +1-212-986 93 00
 Fax: +1-212-986 58 57
 eurodata@haver.com

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 ISTAT-Centro di Informazione Statistica
 Sede di Roma
 Via Cesare Balbo 11A
 I-00184 Roma
 Tél.: +39-6-46 73 31 05/02
 Fax.: +39-6-46 73 31 07/01
 dipdiff@istat.it

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 Danmark statistiks
 Sejrøgade 11
 DK-2100 KØBENHAVN Ø
 Tél: +45-39 17 30 30
 Fax: +45-39 17 30 03
 bib@dst.dk

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 Statistics Sweden
 Karlavägen 100 - Box 24300
 S - 104 51 STOCKHOLM
 Tél: +46-8-783 48 01
 Fax: +46-8-783 48 99
 infoservice@scb.se

EUROSTAT DATA SHOP
 Statistics Netherlands
 P.O. Box 4000
 NL-2270 JM VOORBURG
 Tél: +31-70 -33 751 49
 Fax: +31-70-33 759 84

INTERNET ADDRESS OF EUROSTAT: <http://europa.eu.int/eurostat.html>

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg:

Single copy: ECU 11 # Subscription: ECU 102



OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
 OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

L-2985 Luxembourg

CA-DC-98-009-EN-C