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**FINAL REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL PROGRAMME**

**1989 - 1992**

(presented by the Commission)

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## PREFACE

The Council Resolution of 19 June 1989<sup>1</sup> on the Statistical Programme of the European Communities (1989 to 1992) requests the Commission to submit a final report on the implementation of the Statistical Programme. At its meeting on 25 March 1993, the European Advisory Committee on Statistical Information in the Economic and Social Spheres (CEIES) decided to set up a group of experts - of whom Mr Marc Despontin, professor at Brussels Free University, Mr Pierre Maillet, honorary Director-General of the European Communities and emeritus professor at the University of Lille, and Mr Antonio Merediz Monero of the INE, Madrid, are prominent people in social and professional circles, the world of science or of government - which has assisted the Commission in drawing up this report in order to give a greater degree of objectivity.

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1 OJ C 161, 28.06.1989.

## INTRODUCTION

The Council Resolution 89/C 161/01<sup>1</sup> of 19 June 1989 on the implementation of a plan of priority actions in the field of statistical information of the European Communities (1989 to 1992), requests the Commission to submit to the Council a final report on the implementation of the statistical programme. This report covers the four years from 1989 to 1992 and has four parts, viz.:

- Part I : Main features of Eurostat's 1989-1992 work programme;
- Part II : Summary of the results and the problems encountered in implementing the statistical programmes connected with Community policies;
- Part III : Report on the programme's implementation by theme;
- Part IV : Human resources, operating budget, missions and meetings.

Eurostat's statistical programme consists of 203 activities or projects, which form the basis of its work. These activities and projects are grouped together into 73 themes and 17 policies. A list of the modules, themes and policies is annexed.

## PART 1 - SUMMARY

The 1989-1992 Statistical Programme (SP) was drawn up with reference to the main policies of the Communities adopted by the European Councils held in Brussels and Hanover in February and June 1988 respectively.

The first stage was for each unit in Eurostat to make its own forecast - up to 1993 - of statistical developments relating to its area of competence.

This preparatory work produced a basic aggregate, the module, which forms the reference unit for both:

- the technical definition of the surveys, studies or compilations to be made;
- and the preparatory and follow-up work on the financial and human resources to be allocated.

However, in the first year of the project, Eurostat found it more appropriate to classify the modules by "themes". The "modules" are now grouped in "themes", which themselves are attached to a sectoral policy.

The content of a module may differ from the definition envisaged in 1989, but the concept of the "module" remains the unit of work used for practical and management purposes. The list in the annex catalogues these. There are 206 modules, relating to 73 themes spread over 18 policies - the 17 sectoral policies and 1 specific policy, "Management and administration".

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 161, 28.06.1989.

## I. Objectives of the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme

The objectives listed in the Council Resolution on the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme are as follows:

- Objective 1: to speed up the development of the statistical infrastructure which is necessary for the proper operation of the internal market;
- Objective 2: to extend the scope of Community statistics to cover new areas of policy and of public interest;
- Objective 3: to permit the assessment of Community policies and the effective management of the related budgetary resources by providing reliable and up-to-date information at the necessary geographical levels;
- Objective 4: to promote the adoption of European statistical standards;
- Objective 5: to construct an integrated European system built on national systems;
- Objective 6: to contribute towards the development of a shared statistical language that will foster progress in the statistical sciences, so as to increase the knowledge of demographic, economic and social realities in all Member States.

## II. Monitoring the Statistical Programme

To monitor the execution of the Statistical Programme, Eurostat has developed a monitoring file (TBPS) model. The TBPS exercise was launched in 1991. The objective of this instrument is twofold, viz:

1. to provide information to the hierarchy, i.e. the Director-General and the Directors, on:
  - progress of the work;
  - the human, budgetary and computer resources allocated to each module for taking decisions on adjustments necessary for attaining the objectives of the programme. The module represents all the activities concerning a given objective identified in the Statistical Programme. It is the basic unit for programming, monitoring and technical, administrative and budgetary control. It is an integral part of a theme and a policy;
2. to give each head of unit a management scale on which he can follow the programmes for which he is responsible by basic unit, i.e. the module.

The purpose of the TBPS is to combine the technical calendar for the successive stages of the programme with implementation of the logistical resources associated with it over the management period concerned.

Two major difficulties have been the proccred in implementing the TBPS, viz.:

1. The "monitoring file" exercise constitutes a substantial revision of the units' monitoring methods, in that each head of unit must define and structure for each module the distribution of its current and planned potential. There must be better application of the definition given to the module. Because of this lack of standardization and the non-availability of some data for the period 1989-1982, this report is restricted to evaluating the work completed by theme and by policy.

It is Eurostat's aim to be able to produce a more detailed evaluation for the 1993-1997 Statistical Programme.

2. In order to be complete and really operational, the monitoring file must be more effective in combining all the resources contributing to the project. Besides the appropriations allocated and those committed by Eurostat, there are appropriations managed on other chapters in accordance which are distinguished in the same way, i.e. allocation/commitment. Eurostat has no say in how they are determined or committed, unless they are transferred to it by budget, which is the exception.

To reinforce the dialogue between Eurostat and the other Commission directorates-general, a Commission Steering Committee for Statistical Information (CDIS) was established.

### III. Implementation of the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme

Statistical information has assumed increasing importance in the context of European integration, not only for national governments and European institutions, but also for European firms and citizens.

#### III.A. Instruments for achieving the programme

The setting up of a consultation, coordination and decision-making structure within the European Statistical System has continued with the creation by the Council of four major committees, viz.:

- The Statistical Programme Committee, established by Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom<sup>2</sup>, which gives the high-level links between Eurostat and the national statistical institutes a more formal character, in line with institutional relations between the Commission and the Member States.
- the Committee on Statistical Confidentiality, set up by Regulation (Euratom, EEC) No 1588/90<sup>3</sup>, which will be responsible for implementing and guaranteeing the provisions adopted by the Council on the transmission of confidential data by the NSIs to Eurostat;
- the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payment Statistics, set up by Decision 91/115/EEC<sup>4</sup>, which is composed of representatives from the NSIs and the Central Banks and will have the task of developing the statistics necessary for monitoring European monetary union;
- the European Advisory Committee on Statistical Information in the Economic and Social Spheres (CEIES), set up by Decision 91/116/EEC<sup>5</sup>. The CEIES is made up of representatives of the Commission, the NSIs, the main trade organizations and scientific circles. Its purpose is to help develop the European Statistical System in economic and social fields, taking into account user requirements and the needs of the basic information providers.

#### III.B. Implementing actions

##### III.B.1. General coordination within the Institutions

At the request of the Council, which stated in its Resolution on the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme that requests for statistics addressed to the NSIs of the Member States by the Commission should be coordinated by Eurostat before being sent to the NSIs, Eurostat initiated a series of actions to increase the coordination of the Commission's statistical activities.

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2 OJ L 181, 28.06.1989.  
 3 OJ L 151, 15.06.1990.  
 4 OJ L 59, 06.03.1991.  
 5 OJ L 59, 06.03.1991.

The Commission's Secretariat-General was instructed to evaluate Eurostat's contribution to the work of the Directors-General and to propose the establishment of mechanisms for coordinating and strengthening the operating links, including a Commission Steering Committee for Statistical Information (CDIS).

Dialogue with the European Parliament developed along two lines. First, regular technical meetings were held between the Secretariats of the Parliamentary Committees and Eurostat departments. The aim of these meetings was to simplify access for the Parliamentary Committees to Eurostat data and to coordinate ad hoc requests originating from Members of the European Parliament and Committee secretariats.

Secondly, a meeting took place between the Directorate-General of Eurostat and the Chairmen of the Parliamentary Committees. The purpose was to improve Eurostat's understanding of the Parliament's goals and to ensure that statistics better meet their requirements.

### **III.B.2. Dialogues with the national statistical systems**

Cooperation with the Member States' statistical systems continued on the basis of bilateral and multilateral contacts.

The programme is implemented by some 80 sectoral working groups composed of representatives from the NSIs, under a Eurostat chairman.

The Directors-General of the NSIs met twice a year within the Statistical Programme Committee, and programming missions were organized every two years for the follow-up of the programme with each Member State.

### **III.B.3. International statistical cooperation**

International cooperation developed in several directions.

The main countries involved were those of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). The European Community gave the Commission the mandate to negotiate with these countries a Treaty defining a framework for cooperation within a European Economic Area.

Following recent events, cooperation with the countries of central and eastern Europe increased very substantially, in the form of coordinated assistance by the Group of 24, the PHARE scheme, and bilateral action taken by the Member States: statistical information is regarded as an essential ingredient for the development of all the countries involved in the process of transition from a planned economy to a market economy.

In the context of this cooperation, Eurostat took the initiative of setting up an inter-secretariat group of international organizations to coordinate the provision of assistance to these countries.

Demand for comparable statistics at world level has increased considerably. Political and economic decision-makers, who operate in the global economic context, are able, as a result of the development of data transmission and processing technologies, to process bigger data flows for analytical purposes. The increasing integration of world economies also means that their requirements go beyond national and regional boundaries and comparable data flows are needed. The structure of international statistical coordination does not yet meet these requirements. Consequently, other systems of coordination and consultation need to be set up to create statistical standards compatible with the economies developed and as economically integrated as possible.



The intense development of international statistical cooperation has brought to light the need for better coordination of the activities of all the organizations working in Europe. In particular, Eurostat, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE - Geneva) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have held a series of discussions to improve the coordination of their programmes. Eurostat's involvement on the international scene in 1990 included its participation at the Conference of European Statisticians (in June in Geneva) and in the ACC<sup>1</sup> sub-committee of the statistical activities of the United Nations (in June in Vienna). Eurostat also presented the INTRASTAT programme at the Conference of Latin American statisticians.

The fourth area of development in Eurostat's international activities can be seen in the setting up of a consultation system with the United States and Canada. Eurostat, the US Bureau of Management and Analysis and Statistics Canada have decided to meet regularly when international meetings take place in order to agree on common positions on certain aspects of the development of international statistical standards.

#### IV. MEASURES TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES

The day-to-day implementation of the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme was carried out basically by three approaches, viz.:

- by gentlemen's agreements between Eurostat and the National Statistical Institutes, which is the usual approach for conventional data;
- **Legal instruments** through a continuous dialogue with the users, i.e. the Directorates-General (CDIS), the NSIs (committees and working parties), and prominent people in scientific, economic and social circles (CEIES and CMFB);
- through legal instruments enacted by the Council, establishing a true legal basis. In the context of Community law in the field of statistics, 78 legal instruments were drawn up and adopted during the period 1989-1992.

Legal basis	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total
Regulation	3	8	17	5	33
Directive	2	5	3	-	10
Decision	12	10	9	1	32
Recommendation	-	-	1	-	1
Resolution	1	-	1	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>78</b>

<sup>1</sup> Administrative Committee on Coordination

**Objective 1: to speed up the development of the statistical infrastructure which is necessary for the proper operation of the internal market**

The Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation on transit statistics and storage statistics to supplement Council Regulation (EEC) No 3330/91 <sup>6</sup> relating to statistics on the trading of goods between Member States (Intrastat), which introduced a new system for collecting information on Community trade relations, as well as three related implementing Regulations on statistical thresholds, statistical information media and certain implementing provisions.

The revision of trade statistics, which are necessary for increasing the transparency of the single market and improving firms' competitiveness, received particular attention through the work on standardizing business registers throughout the Community and the adaptation of business statistics to the needs of the single market. A proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 <sup>7</sup> on industrial production statistics (PRODCOM) was adopted by the Council, and in-depth discussions were held with the national statistical authorities with a view to drawing up a series of legal acts which would be implemented over the next few years.

"Panorama of EC Industry", a publication which was radically reviewed in 1990, will in future give statistics on businesses which will be easily accessible to a wide range of users.

In view of the importance which the Single Act attaches to the problems of education and training, and in implementation of the Council Decision establishing the FORCE programme (90/267/EEC) <sup>8</sup>, the Commission conducted a survey in a sample of firms on continuous training. This allowed the statistical and technical procedures for launching the field survey to be determined.

Work continued on the harmonization of business registers for statistical purposes.

In order to take account of developments in the Single Market and major changes in the steel market, a Directive (90/377/EEC) <sup>9</sup> concerning a Community procedure to improve the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users, and a Decision (91/612/ECSC) <sup>10</sup> and a Recommendation (91/141/ECSC) <sup>10</sup> concerning coal statistics, were implemented with a view to improving the transparency of the market.

**Objective 2: to extend the scope of Community statistics to cover new areas of policy and of public interest**

Decision 92/326/EEC <sup>11</sup> establishing a two-year programme for the development of European statistics on services was adopted by the Council. This programme lays down the objectives and plans for the preparatory work on user needs, methodological problems and pilot surveys. In addition, it instructs the Member States to analyse their needs and to forward to the Commission their statistics on services.

The Council decided to implement a multiannual programme on Community statistics on tourism.

On the environment, the Commission speeded up and intensified its work on establishing a European statistical system. It started the preparatory work on a four-year development programme on which the Council adopted a position.

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6	OJ L 316,	16.01.1991.
7	OJ L 374,	31.12.1991.
8	OJ L 156,	21.06.1990.
9	OJ L 185,	17.07.1990.
10	OJ L 74,	20.03.1991.
10	OJ L 74,	20.03.1991.
11	OJ L 179,	01.07.1992.

In the field of external relations, the multilateral trade negotiations under the Uruguay Round were assisted by the use of an integrated system of information on external trade (Starcom). Within the context of the programme for technical cooperation with the developing countries particular interest was shown in statistics enabling the social consequences of structural adjustment programmes to be monitored.

Work was also carried out in several domains with a view to speeding up the provision by the Member States, in an enlarged Community, of harmonized and more reliable data.

**Objective 3: to permit the assessment of Community policies and the effective management of the related budgetary resources by providing reliable and up-to-date information at the necessary geographical levels**

Under Council Directive 89/130/EEC<sup>12</sup> on the compilation of gross national product at market prices (GNPmp), the GNP Committee started work on improving the comparability and reliability of data on gross national product. This work is linked with determining the national contributions to the Community's own resources and also with coordinating national economic policies. A proposal for a Regulation COM(92) 353<sup>13</sup> on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the European Community was adopted by the Commission.

The Council adopted Regulation (EEC) No 3711/91<sup>14</sup> on the organization of an annual labour force sample survey.

This new system, which was implemented as from spring 1992, will go further towards meeting users' needs for information at national and regional levels, and will also take account of new forms of employment and measures to combat unemployment.

The Council also adopted Regulation (EEC) No 3949/92<sup>15</sup> relating to the organization of a survey of labour costs in industry and the services sector.

In addition, the Commission continued its work of adopting instruments for analysing the effect of the new CAP reform measures on production and on income trends in the Community's agricultural sector.

Regulation (EEC) No 837/90<sup>16</sup> concerning statistical information on cereals production, a proposal for a Regulation on statistics on crop products other than cereals, and three proposals for Directives on surveys to be conducted on pig, cattle, and sheep and goat production respectively are aimed at taking account of the statistical implications of the reform of the CAP.

The Commission also adopted three Decisions (89/651, 652 and 653/EEC)<sup>17</sup> on implementing the Regulation concerning Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, thereby improving the Eurofarm information system as a source of reliable and comparable data for monitoring the common agricultural policy. The simulation results obtained via the model of production and incomes in the Community's agricultural sector were used during the GATT (Uruguay Round) negotiations and in the annual fixing of producer prices.

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12 OJ L 49, 21.02.1989

13 OJ C 267, 16.10.1992.

14 OJ L 351, 20.12.1991.

15 OJ L 404, 31.12.1992.

16 OJ L 88, 03.04.1990.

17 OJ L 391, 30.12.1989.

Regulations on the submission of data on the landings of fishery products (Regulation (EEC) No 1382/91<sup>18</sup>) and on the submission of nominal catch statistics (Regulations (EEC) Nos 3880/91 and 3881/91<sup>19</sup>) were adopted to improve the monitoring of the Community's supplies and the transparency of the market.

In addition, the Commission made a grant from the European Regional Development Fund to finance technical support for improving Portuguese regional statistics (Preder).

Under the projects financed by the PHARE programme, ECU 5.4 million were granted for restructuring the statistical system of the former German Democratic Republic, with particular emphasis on staff training and computer equipment, projects and programmes dealing with national and regional accounts in particular, and agricultural registers and statistics.

**Objective 4: to promote the adoption of European statistical standards**

Methodological work was done on standardization, particularly with regard to drawing up a new classification of activities (NACE), revising the common product classification and revising the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA) and the accounts for trade in goods, services and capital.

**Objective 5: to construct an integrated European system built on national systems**

After the adoption of the Council Regulation on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the Committee on Statistical Confidentiality started its work, making an inventory of all confidential data and existing protective measures. A draft manual on the protection of confidential data forwarded to Eurostat was drawn up.

While reinforcing coordination with the national statistical institutes by setting up efficient channels of communication, the Commission continued to support the work undertaken by various Member States to improve their statistical systems, in particular Greece, where the second phase of the programme to restructure the system of agricultural surveys finally started, and Italy and Ireland, where the support programmes were completed.

**Objective 6: to contribute towards the development of a shared statistical language that will foster progress in the statistical sciences, so as to increase the knowledge of demographic, economic and social realities in all Member States**

The Commission adopted a proposal for a Decision establishing a multiannual programme for the development of Community statistics on research, development and innovation, which is intended to help in establishing an integrated information system in this field.

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18 OJ L 133, 28.05.1991.

19 OJ L 365, 31.12.1991.

## V. Budgetary resources for the Statistical Programme

The presentation of the budget for Eurostat's work was altered in 1988, before the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme was adopted.

1. Formerly, all Eurostat appropriations, both operating and administrative, appeared in Part A and were non-differentiated. In the 1988 budget the operating appropriations were transferred to part B and broken down into four budget lines, which will be maintained, as regards their content, throughout the Statistical Programme.

Thus, the budgetary framework was in existence before the programme was laid down and carried out. It is divided into four chapters for four types of action relating to the sectoral statistical programmes, viz:

- those relating to the provisions of the Single European Act;
- those for accompanying Community policies;
- those linked to the working of the Community;
- those linked to the working of the institutions.

2. Apart from its methodological and technical aspects, the discussion of the projects summarized above provided an opportunity to discuss with the Directorates-General and the NSIs the question of their financing procedures, i.e. whether these would be in accordance with the traditional form of the annual surveys or in partnership, cofinanced by the NSIs and the Directorates-General.

The Statistical Programme thus had a financial section laying down a required financial contribution of ECU 160 000 000 over four years. The annual sums adopted by the budgetary authorities - compared with the initial guide figure of ECU 160 000 000 - amounted to ECU 148 500 000.

### Financial resources requested and granted for the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme

ECU 000 000

Year	Financial form (1) CH-B5-60	Appropriations obtained				Appriations other DGs (3)	Transfer NSS (4)
		(2)	(2)/(1) %	other CH	rate of execution %		
		CH-B5-60					
1989	24.0	23.3	97.1	0.0	100.0	21.3	9.2
1990	36.0	38.4	106.7	0.0	100.0	19.5	13.9
1991	48.0	39.8	82.9	5.6	100.0	28.9	16.6
1992	52.0	47.0	90.4	3.8	100.0	33.1	14.0
1989-92	160.0	148.5	92.8	9.4	100.0	102.8	53.7

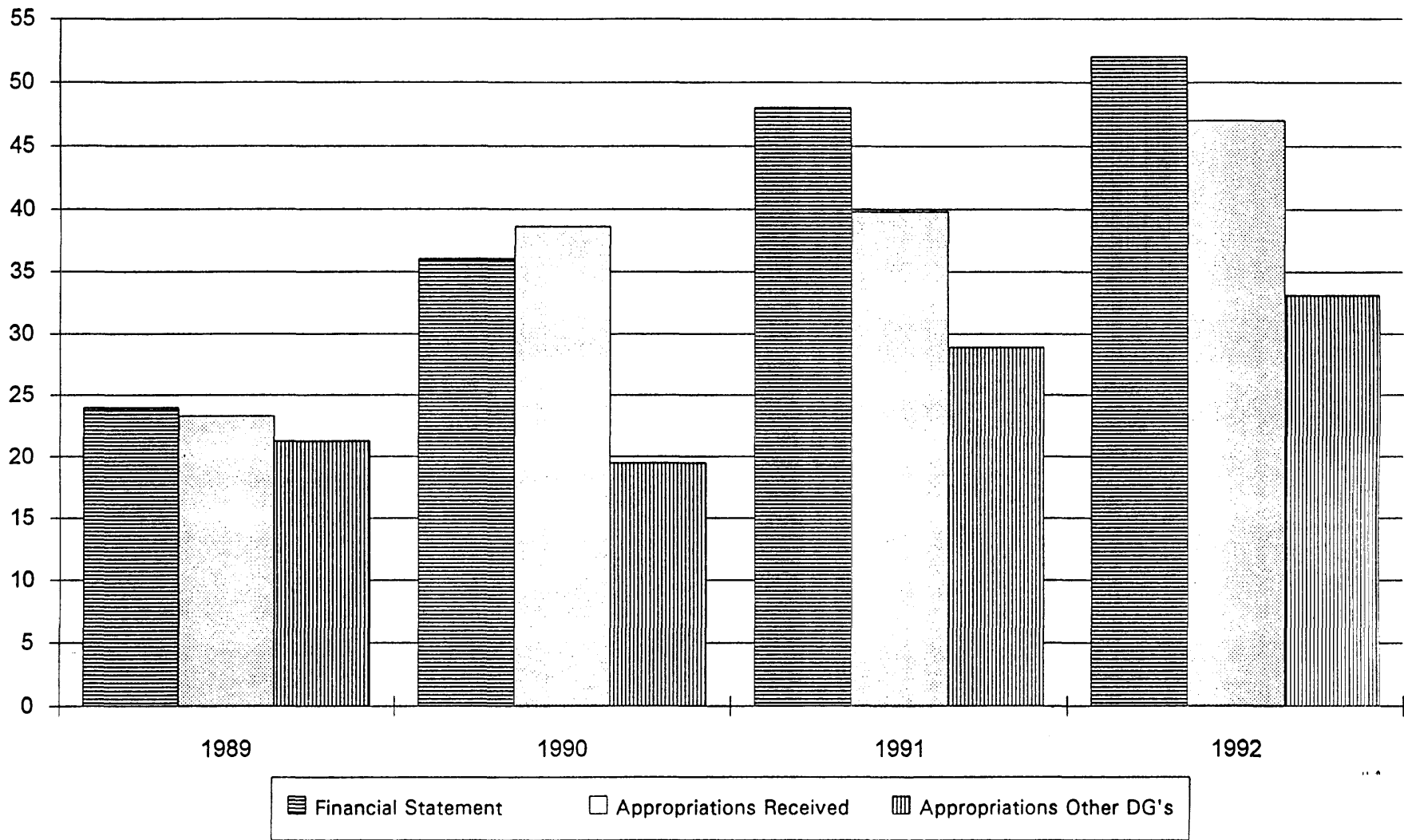
(1) Extract from financial form of 17 November 1988.

(2) Amounts granted by the supervisory authorities, including the mini-budget as from 1991.

(3) Appropriations for other DGs - in partnership with Eurostat.

(4) Eurostat's contribution to the National Statistical Systems (NSS).

Figure 1-Evolution of the Eurostat Budget, 1989-1992 (in million Ecu)



92.8% of the appropriations obtained between 1989 and 1992 were committed. This high proportion is a significant indication of how much of the Statistical Programme was completed (see also Fig. 1).

3. An examination of budgetary practice between 1989 and 1992 shows, however, that 40% of the statistical work undertaken on the Community's initiative was financed from chapters other than those managed by the Statistical Office. The structures surrounding the Statistical Programme allow for adjustments during the year by developing "non-programme" activities, to which the Commission's Directorates-General, which are responsible for the demand for unforeseen one-off items, make their contribution in appropriations; in such cases Eurostat "validates" the technical aspects of the study, but does not manage the appropriations which are not transferred to it.

## VI. Evaluation of overall result

1. Over the period 1989-1992 there was a substantial increase in demand for harmonized statistical information, mainly from the Commission. This demand reflected the needs created by the Single Act and by the management of the Single Market and the implementation of the Maastricht Treaty as from 1993. The time required to implement or amend the statistical measuring instruments requires this discipline to anticipate the needs of Community policies by at least two years.

2. A detailed analysis of the statistical work carried out during the period under review shows clearly that the objectives of the Statistical Programme were achieved overall.

The infrastructure of Community statistics expanded and became more structured to a significant extent, and its field of activity reflected that of the policies. Statistical indicators produce a better evaluation of Community policies and the related budgetary resources, Community standardization of statistics has progressed and has become an important and more recognized factor in the world-wide standardization of statistics.

At the same time, the four-year Statistical Programme also blazed the trail towards the creation of a real European statistical system.

Lastly, research work carried out over these years contributed to the progress of the statistical work.

3. It should also be noted that over this period some statistical projects grew to an extent which had not been foreseen initially. This situation reflects the statistical monitoring of new political decisions taken by the Commission during the period of the Programme's execution. This applies particularly in the context of the Commission's relations with the EFTA countries in the planned European Economic Area, the countries of central and eastern Europe and the former USSR.

Eurostat and the EFTA countries also cooperated closely to prepare for the entry into force of the agreement on the European Economic Area, particularly by drawing up the EEA statistical programme for 1993-1997. As part of the PHARE programme, the statistical programmes developed jointly with Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Rumania were launched with a view to the introduction of statistical systems geared to a market economy. The programme for Bulgaria and the one for the Baltic countries, in which EFTA will play a part, are also in preparation. Under the TACIS programme for assistance to the countries of the former Soviet Union, two major statistical cooperation programmes were launched. They involve technical assistance, backed by funding of ECU 8 million, in the field of statistics and vocational training for statisticians and economists.

In general, the Directorates-General responsible for implementing these new policies cofinanced the related statistical actions with Eurostat, as stated in the description of the budgetary resources used.

4. In the course of implementing the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme it became clear that several improvements should be made in the next Statistical Programmes to make them more effective. These improvements concern the programming procedures, and the selection criteria and implementing procedures for new Community statistical work.
- the scope of Community policies means that Community statistical programmes now exert a great influence on national statistical programmes. There must be more detailed consultation of the Member States on the multiannual and annual Community statistical programming procedures.
  - to make the expansion of Community statistics more effective, this detailed consultation must be accompanied by detailed analyses of the cost/effectiveness of the new Community statistical projects, users' needs, the response burden on those surveyed, and how flexibly they can be implemented.
  - the Statistical Programme suffers from the absence of a statement of priorities and of the fields where, in the event of unforeseen tasks or limitations on budgetary resources, the work can slow down or stop. In future, the component parts of the Statistical Programme should be graded into "priorities".





## **PART II - SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS AND THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN IMPLEMENTING THE STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES CONNECTED WITH COMMUNITY POLICIES**

### **I. STATISTICAL WORK LINKED TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT**

#### **I.A. Statistical work geared towards the completion of the Internal market**

##### **I.A.1. Standardization and confidentiality**

Following the adoption by the Council of Regulation 3037/90 of 9 October 1990 on the statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, work continued with the preparation of legislation on the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA).

A draft Council Regulation was submitted to the Statistical Programme Committee in May 1992 and presented to the Council towards the end of 1992.

A list of products intended for use in compiling European production statistics was drawn up. Following the adoption of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 on the establishment of a Community Survey on Industrial Production (PRODCOM), the main focus of work was the management of amendments to the Combined Nomenclature and NACE-CPA linkage.

As regards standardization for the exchange of the computerized data of economic operators, both among themselves and with the administrative authorities, Eurostat played a very active role in the EDISTAT project, which comes under the authority of the EDIFACT board's MD6 group. Work on message design with a view to recording within the UN/EDIFACT bodies yielded progress in the following areas:

- external trade statistics;
- balance of payments;
- the proposal for a general message for statistics;
- messages for the exchange of nomenclatures.

Eurostat also began work to improve the link between business management and responding to statistical requests, by taking advantage of the dissemination of new information management technologies, on the one hand and EDIFACT standardization on the other.

These activities, involving experiments, standardization work and research and development, come under the SERT project (Business statistics and telematic networks).

##### **I.A.2 Intra-Community trade after 1992**

As outlined in the Commission White Paper on the completion of the Internal Market, all technical, administrative and fiscal barriers were to be removed at internal borders. This mainly involved abolition of the customs offices and of the accompanying document in trade between Member States. The former system of collecting data using the Single Administrative Document had to be abandoned.

Absolute priority was attached to the work of introducing a new system of statistics on intra-Community trade, and this resulted in several Regulations directed towards the compilation of these statistics.

The first, the basic Regulation setting up the Intrastat system, was adopted by the Council in 1991 and supplemented by three Commission Regulations implementing the new system. The first of these describes the detailed rules of application, the second deals with the setting of thresholds below which enterprises are either exempt from all declarations or make simplified declarations, and the third defines the media to be used for collecting the data.

Following the conclusions of the Economic and Social Affairs Council in 1989, a close link was established between indirect taxation and statistics. The new statistical system therefore reflects the fiscal provisions (fiscal and statistical periodicity, definition of the party responsible for providing information, etc.) applying to the transition period preceding transition to the unified VAT system in the Member State of origin.

As a result, application of the statistical regulations is also limited to this transition period.

The changes arising from the application of Intrastat to statistics on trade with non-Member countries were analysed and a new revised basic regulation governing statistics was adopted by the Committee.

At the same time, Eurostat drew up a draft Council Regulation on transit and warehouse statistics which several Member States still consider indispensable after 1992. The Committee on Statistics on the trading of goods between Member States succeeded in concluding its discussions on this subject at its meeting in October 1992.

An initial set of studies and practical work was undertaken in connection with the COMEDI project (Commerce Electronic Data Interchange), which aims to promote and introduce a telematics infrastructure at European level for collecting INTRASTAT statistical data from enterprises, and for checking, aggregating and disseminating the resulting statistics.

- The main aims of this project were to lighten the burden for the parties responsible for providing the information and to improve the quality of the data collected.
- An extensive information campaign on their declaration obligations was launched among enterprises in cooperation with the statistical services of the Member States. Several promotional items were produced and widely distributed (video, brochures, technical documents, articles, logo, etc.).

In addition, Eurostat developed IDEP (Intrastat data entry package), a software package for collecting and processing basic data, and made it available to the national statistical services. This software is linked with a system to aid the classification of goods on the basis of the Combined Nomenclature.

The Commission also recommended using the Edifact Cusdec/Instat message, and in particular, the Edifact standard, as the standard format for electronic declarations.

### **I.A.3. Business statistics**

Eurostat continued and improved active cooperation with the European Federations of Branches of Industry (FEBI) and UNICE, and this resulted in a better understanding and consideration of enterprises' needs.

The major result of the 1989-92 period was the preparation and subsequent adoption at the end of 1991 of the Council Regulation establishing Community statistics of industrial production. Implementation followed, and the first results will be available in 1993.

In meeting this ambitious aim of the 1989-92 programme, a serious gap in the statistical information system needed for the correct development of the Single Market was filled.

Work began on revising the two sets of Directives covering, firstly, the coordinated survey on industrial structures and activity and secondly, short-term indicators.

In the case of the structures survey, a draft framework Regulation for statistics on the structure of enterprises, supplemented by a detailed methodology, is being discussed with the NSIs. Documents on the short-term indicators will be available in the near future.

In the services field, work was based on the Council Decision of 18 June 1992 establishing a two-year programme (1992-1993) for the development of European statistics on services.

Activities covered:

- analysis and evaluation of the user demand for information;
- establishing a methodological framework to prepare a second edition of the methodological manual on statistics on services;
- consolidating the data collected by integrating them into the Mercure information system;
- carrying out a first set of pilot surveys of service enterprises in the distributive trades and business services sectors.

Eurostat participated actively in the work of the Voorburg group, under the auspices of the United Nations, and in other international bodies, and in this way Community methodology is becoming a reference point for the entire international statistical system.

### **I.B. Statistics for administering policies promoting a social and economic area.**

#### **I.B.1 Statistics for administering policies promoting social and economic cohesion - Standardization**

One of the main objectives of Community policy is to ensure balanced social and economic development throughout the Community. The political measures to achieve this, namely the coordination of the Member States' economic policies and the policy of Structural Funds, have benefited from the existence of a sound statistical bases in the form of national accounts statistics and regional statistics.

The objective of the work was to introduce harmonized statistical standards in all the Member States in order to arrive at a better comparability of results. Two objectives were met: the first in relation to the nomenclatures and the second as regards national accounts methodology.

The NACE (Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community) and the CPA (Classification of Products by Activity) were approved by the Council and will enter into force gradually between now and 1995. The NACE and CPA nomenclatures are harmonized with those used internationally, thereby enabling important comparisons beyond Community borders.

As regards national accounts, Eurostat worked to implement the existing ESA (European System of Integrated Economic Accounts) in a harmonized manner in all the Member States and also to revise the current version, which dates from 1968, in order to bring it more into line with economic developments. Thanks to the inventories of accounts compiled in each country, the GNP Directive served to identify differences in interpretation of the ESA or in the sources of data, as well as to propose adjustments aimed at more comparable results. Work on the new NSA, pursued in cooperation with the United Nations, the OECD, the IMF and the World Bank, was completed at the end of 1992, and the new ESA will be ready in 1993.

### ***Regional statistics***

Through ongoing management of regional statistics, the appropriate data was transmitted to the Commission, thereby enabling it

- to analyse the socio-economic situation and trends in Community regions (fourth periodic report);
- to prepare the current revision of regulations on the structural funds (the statistical indicators corresponding to eligibility criteria);
- to face the growing demand for regional information.

### **I.B.2. Statistics for administering policies aimed at creating a social area**

#### ***Active population, employment, unemployment and working hours***

The Community Labour Force Survey (LFS), a vital statistical instrument for analysing labour market trends and as such an important policy instrument, was revised as planned during the programme period, so as to allow for clearer answers to the questions raised by the ongoing modification of structures and employment conditions in a single market and in a Social Europe. In addition, the reliability of LFS results was improved to meet the information needs of the Structural Funds.

#### ***Education and vocational training***

The systematic collection of statistics on education and vocational training for specific Community purposes was included as an objective for the first time in a Community statistical programme for the period 1989-1992. The implementation of numerous Community programmes designed to promote education, training and exchanges in view of the single market and economic and social cohesion in the Community led to a significant demand for statistical data to enable the patterns and structures of the population groups involved to be monitored and to provide the necessary overall view for the formulation of relevant policies.

Between 1989 and 1992, work focused mainly on vital methodological problems such as the demarcation between education and training, elucidation of the classifications (in particular UNESCO's International Standard Classification of Education: CITE/ISCED) and definition of the fields covered by the various Member States' statistics, as well as the preparation of a specific survey on in-service training among a sample of enterprises to be carried out as part of the FORCE programme at the end of 93/beginning of 1994.

### ***Health and Safety***

In the field of accidents in the home and accidents linked to leisure activities, a study was launched in 1991 to evaluate other information sources apart from the emergency services of the Member States (EHLASS Project) and in particular to include Burn and Anti-poison Centres. Another project was launched simultaneously to evaluate both consumers' attitudes to risk and the extent to which this attitude had been changed by national safety campaigns.

In 1990 a project to harmonize the methodology for collecting data on accidents at work (ESAW) was introduced in the Member States. Its aim was to apply the objectives of the framework Directive on health and safety at the workplace, under which employers are required to collect data on all occupational accidents resulting in an incapacity to work during three or more days. The methodology was finalised in 1992 and published. A feasibility study was launched simultaneously to evaluate the difficulties which will be encountered by the Member States in applying the methodology and transmitting the data to Eurostat as from 1994.

The project to harmonize data on occupational diseases was launched in 1992. The first phase of the work involved describing the systems used in the Member States. A Working Party was set up, assisted by a task force. The final report on the methodology is planned for 1994.

### ***Income and Consumption***

Faced with a growing demand for comparative statistical data on living conditions in Europe, Eurostat's proposals to introduce an integrated system of household surveys was approved at the DGINS meeting in November 1989.

By the end of 1992 most objectives had been met:

- in relation to the family budget surveys:
  - The Community individual database combines data from nine Member States. (The introduction of Germany is planned for 1993, while Denmark and Ireland have not yet approved the transmission of individual data).
  - The detailed description of the methodologies used in each Member State, in particular as regards the timetable, content, sampling method and structure of surveys, was completed. A significant portion was devoted to defining both general and individual recommendations for each Member State. It should be published in the first quarter of 1993, following consultation of the Member States.

- In relation to the data on household income: in response to the reservations voiced by the DGINS regarding the quality of data in the family budget surveys, Eurostat set up a task force responsible for defining the concept of income, drawing up the list of variables, evaluating data quality and preparing a system of tables for collecting data from the various existing national sources (FBS, income surveys, tax returns, social security files, periodic surveys on living conditions and data sources merged by direct linkage or statistical matching).
  
- In relation to the project for a European panel on family income and living conditions, the aim of which is to cover the social dimension of the Single Market, feasibility studies were carried out in 1990 and 1991. In preparation for the pilot survey to be conducted in 1993, the European version of the questionnaire was drawn up and guidelines for adapting it to national concepts and regulations, for designing and selecting samples, for sorting and processing data were defined with the active participation of the National Statistical Institutes.

The future integrated system of wage and labour cost statistics (short and medium-term) in the European Community was adopted by the DGINS in December 1991 with a view to meeting post-Maastricht needs more closely. The proposals arose mainly from decisions taken at Working Party meetings and from the conclusions of the Conference of Users and Producers on the future of such statistics held in Stoke Rochford (United Kingdom) in March 1991. The work mainly focused on methodological problems such as the design of a quarterly labour cost indicator, which will be tested for the first time at the end of 1993, on identifying the Commission's needs in respect of a survey on wage structures and on evaluating Member States' existing surveys. Coverage of the services sectors in harmonized statistics on earnings was also extended and a study carried out to incorporate new variables in the publication. The publication of net earnings appeared in 1992, together with that on the updating of labour costs. The survey on labour costs in 1992 was devised and launched, and work began on setting up a computerized data management system.

In the field of social protection, the production of ESSPROS data was resumed from 1990 onwards, the aim being to eliminate delays in the publication of social security statistics as quickly as possible. The statistical document "Social Protection Expenditure and Receipts 1985-1988", published in 1990, was followed by the publication "Social Protection Expenditure and Receipts 1980-1991", which covers all the Member States. Eurostat's work took on a new dimension with the publication of an in-depth study by social protection function. Each study furnishes disaggregated data on the cost of benefits, information on the number of beneficiaries, and contains files describing the main characteristics of benefits.

The volumes Old-age, Invalidity/disability and Family were published. Four others are being prepared. A micro-economic study was conducted on income replacement ratios on retirement (ratio between net retirement income and last net income when working) for the twelve Member States.

### **Poverty**

A study entitled "Poverty in figures: Europe at the beginning of the '80s" was published in 1990 for the purposes of evaluating the second Community programme to combat poverty. This study estimated the number of persons and households living in conditions of poverty and analysed their socio-economic characteristics in each Member State.

In 1991 and 1992 work concentrated on developing generally accepted common methodological tools for estimating the number and characteristics of persons affected by poverty in the Member States at the end of the '90s. The aim is to develop a methodology enabling comparable statistics on poverty in the European Community to be compiled regularly. To draw up the necessary research programme, a seminar was organized in Noordwijk (Netherlands) on the topic of poverty statistics in Europe and the proceedings published.

A project on subjective indicators was launched and six subjective questions were added to the Family Budget Surveys in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Greece. These were analysed taking account of the statistical significance of different (subjective) poverty thresholds and multi-dimensional equivalence scales. The common element of these approaches was the use of micro-data taken from the Family Budget Surveys. In addition, a project designed to match data furnished by the Family Budget Survey with data from administrative files (tax returns, etc.) and to check them using demographic variables and the national accounts was discussed in a report evaluating the technical feasibility and effectiveness of such an approach.

### ***Demography and migration***

Eurostat significantly broadened its field of activities in the area of demography and improved the dissemination of information through the computerization of data management, the reduction in transmission times, the regular publication of a demographic yearbook, the organization in 1991 of an international conference "Human capital at the dawn of the 21st century" and by compiling demographic projections for the year 2020 (scenarios).

In the area of migration (migratory flows and structure of foreign populations), a programme to collect statistical information was drawn up in cooperation with the NSIs; 1990 and 1991 data are for the most part available but quality remains questionable. It is still necessary to harmonize certain definitions, to develop information sources in some Member States (registers, special surveys, administrative documents) and to improve data coherence.

### ***Integration of less-favoured groups***

Substantial effort was devoted to collecting statistics on migratory flows and foreign nationals. Detailed data for 1990 and 1991 are now available but they are of uncertain quality.

### **I.B.3. Statistics for administering policies aimed at Economic and Monetary Union**

Owing to efforts to harmonize standards and methods, the national accounts are now available much more quickly than before. Eurostat has also developed software and databanks enabling the more complete and speedy analysis and dissemination of results. Work was also stepped up on the 1985 input-output tables in the following fields: capital stock, obligatory levies, structural data and quarterly accounts.

In the field of purchasing power parities, there was a marked improvement in the reliability of results following a change from five-year surveys to annual surveys covering one-third of the survey products each year.



Improvements were also made in the comparability of results, particularly in the area of capital goods and construction.

Work on the harmonization of the consumer price index began only recently, since the countries had hitherto been slow to change their method of measuring inflation. The period 1989 to 1992 was devoted to drawing up an inventory of national methods, which will provide a sound basis for future harmonization work.

In the field of monetary and financial statistics, the 1989-1992 period witnessed the setting up of structures for coordination between the statistical institutes and the central banks (setting up of the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments statistics: CMFD). Statistics on the ecu were improved and an international conference was organized in Luxembourg in 1991 to determine users' needs in this particular field. The revision of the financial accounts will be completed at the same time as the ESA revision. Finally, coverage and dissemination times for statistics on financial and monetary indicators were improved.

#### **I.B.4. Statistics for research and development policies**

Development work has continued on the Community system of statistics on R&D and innovation, viz. measuring human resources, harmonizing the surveys on innovation and regionalization of R&D statistics. The Commission has put forward a draft outline Decision.

There has also been continued research and development on statistical tools; in addition to what had been carried out under the DOSES programme, a draft Council Regulation on the harmonized development of statistical registers of enterprises has been presented to the Council.

#### **I.B.5. Statistics for environment policies**

1. One of the objectives of the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme was to expand the field of Community statistics to cover new domains of political action and public interest. Thus, for the first time the Programme covered environmental statistics as an original thematic sector. Previously, these statistics were treated as a sub-sector of industrial or social statistics, without taking account of the sector as a whole. Accordingly, the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme reflected the new specific rôle assigned to environmental policy in the Single European Act. One of the Programme's main aims was to incorporate the sections on the environment in the traditional statistical projects into the other Community policies, following the integration of the environmental policies, and to insert the statistical aspects into Community legislation on the environment.
2. Considerable progress was made.
  - i) The information available was systematically collected to accompany the reports on "the state of the environment" and to illustrate the effects of Community environment policy.
  - ii) The Working Party on environment statistics has held regular meetings and has acted as a collection point and coordinator for the Community and EFTA statistical services. The involvement of the EFTA countries in this work gave it a fresh impetus. Thus Eurostat is performing its role as coordinator of national and international official statistics and will be a major partner for the future European Environment Agency.
  - iii) The infrastructure has been improved by the development of a databank and a geographical information system.

3. However, extraneous events produced a number of adjustments to the initial plans.
- i) *Organizing the work was hindered by the delay in bringing into operation the European Environment Agency, which in May 1990 was made responsible in a Regulation for setting up a network for transmitting data. This did not enter into force, pending a decision on its seat. Thus, the proposal for a Council Decision on a four-year programme to develop statistics of the environment has not yet been adopted by the Council and has encountered difficulties in being adopted by the Parliament. The Statistical Programme should be coordinated with the Agency's programme. Thus, the work of the Community and the Member States was hindered by these organizational difficulties.* However, the initial studies and developments were completed because the Member States were very interested in making progress in this area. In particular, the Mediterranean countries showed great interest in having a Community framework for setting up a new statistical system.
  - ii) International environment policy was reshaped after the UN Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio in June 1992, one of the results of which was the adoption of the "Agenda 21" of projects to be undertaken in the various fields. The Community responded to this appeal by adopting its Fifth Community Programme of Policy and Action in relation to the Environment and Sustainable Development, entitled "Towards Sustainability". The improvement of information plays a major role - as a policy instrument - in the two programmes. The statistical programme must meet these expectations.
  - iii. The recommendations of the Rio Conference provided an international incentive to calculate satellite accounts for the environment and to work to internalize costs in economic statistics. Eurostat contributed to this work by developing the SERIEE system for calculating environmental protection expenditure, which is in the consolidation and trial phase. This module should ultimately form part of a more comprehensive accounting system.

## II. OTHER COMMUNITY POLICIES

### II.A. Statistics for administering agricultural policies

1. The existing system of Community agricultural statistics continued to provide the required information to meet Community needs, principally for the operation, steering and reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and so in very close collaboration with the DG for Agriculture. The necessary maintenance work on the existing apparatus to keep it up-to-date was carried out and the full incorporation of the most recent new Member States (Spain and Portugal) mainly accomplished. Steady and successful work in two (Italy and Ireland) of the four countries with particular difficulties ("restructuring plans") helped consolidate the existing Community system of agricultural statistics. For the two others (Greece and Portugal) the plans are still in operation.

2. Good progress was made in development work on:
  - (i) The EUROFARM computer system for checking, processing, storing and disseminating the individual and tabular results of the farm structure surveys.
  - (ii) the strengthening of crop statistics by a legal underpinning including work on methodological aspects;
  - (iii) the application of remote sensing to agricultural statistics including work on integrated early assessments;
  - (iv) the Total Income of Agricultural Households;
  - (v) the SPEL model for checking data consistency, and for analysis, projection and simulation of the agricultural price, output and income situation;
  - (vi) the re-use for statistics of administrative data, notably from the vineyard register.
3. Some difficulties were experienced however on the agro-food industries project and on forestry statistics. A revised approach to the former is now under way. Further efforts are intended on forestry statistics.
4. An increasingly worrying feature during this programme has been some tendency to squeeze resources for agricultural statistics at Community and national level. Faced with new statistical needs and generally constant or reduced overall resources, statistical managements have envisaged larger than average cuts in agricultural statistics. There is a tension between the very great importance of agriculture (and so its statistical support) at the Community level and the much smaller importance at national level. Reflections on this issue have been included in the comprehensive assessment ("screening") of the Community System of Agricultural Statistics which has been carried out. This suggested that by rationalisation, by allowing countries to have greater flexibility in the way they meet Community requirements and by concentrating efforts where they are most useful, present information might be obtained at a usefully lower cost. It is necessary to ensure however that coverage, timeliness, quality and comparability of data remain adequate. At the same time however new or reinforced needs have been identified which can only be satisfied if, as well as efficiency improvements, new resources for Community agricultural statistics can be obtained. These valuable pointers are guiding the work plans for the following statistical programme.

### ***Remote Sensing (Rs) And Statistics - Applications In Agriculture***

Eurostat and Member State agricultural statisticians have been closely involved in steering the research and development programme MARS (Monitoring Agriculture by Remote Sensing) of the Joint Research Centre. The coordination of the use of RS for regional inventories in certain countries is being taken over by Eurostat within its enhanced work on the methodology of crop statistics. A second action ready for live running, rapid European level crop estimates, will be jointly managed by DG VI (Agriculture) and Eurostat. The MARS programme continues. The above interest in RS for agriculture has also been generalised into work on RS for statistics and linked to work on the geographical dimension of official statistics in the 1993-97 Statistical Programme.

## **II.B. Statistics for the administration of the Common Fisheries Policy**

Emphasis was placed on the implementation of the Council Regulations 1382/91 on the transmission of data on the landings of fishery products, 3880/91 and 3881/91 on the transmission of catch statistics for the Northeast and Northwest atlantic respectively.

## **II.C. Statistics for administering industrial policies**

During this period Eurostat stepped up its initiatives to support the industrial policy priorities of the Community.

Work continued on improving the use made of results obtained from the survey on the structure and activity of industry with a view to compiling registers. Contacts were made with enterprises and professional associations with the aim of improving cooperation.

Eurostat is involved in the publication Panorama of Industry and produced the second edition of the publication "Enterprises in Europe". In this latter project, Eurostat, in cooperation with the NSIs, is developing a system of indicators to enable better monitoring of SMEs which should provide initial results in 1993.

The period under review was characterized by substantial methodological work and the preparation and launching of production surveys in the twelve Member States. The first PRODCOM results are expected in 1992 and 1993.

Following the changes in iron and steel policy, Eurostat concentrated on improving and optimizing the system:

- revision of the questionnaires;
- development and utilization of the "Acier" database and computerized production of publications;
- launching of the survey of iron and steelworks.

## **II.D. Statistics for administering energy policies**

Market transparency after 1992 is one of the main objectives of the Community energy policy. Implementation of Council Directive No 90/3377 EEC by creating a collection system for gas and electricity prices will contribute towards achieving this objective.

In addition to improving the collection and dissemination system for energy and raw materials statistics, three priority measures were carried out: developing oil and gas statistics, implementing a system for collecting data on renewable energy sources and conducting a survey on the combined production of electricity and heat.

Certain aspects of environmental protection, in particular calculating emissions of pollutants arising from the consumption of energy, had a significant impact on statistical work.

## II.E. Statistics in support of policies in the service sector

### *Services*

A methodological manual comprising a General Framework and sectoral chapters on the various service sectors is intended to establish a frame of reference for the construction of a European statistical information system on services. The manual was the subject of many discussions in meetings with the Member States, the Directorates-General and organizations concerned, the Voorburg group (under the auspices of the United Nations) and the OECD. Improvements and developments need to be made and will give rise to a second version of the manual following adoption of the statistical standards in question (statistical units, registers, nomenclatures).

In addition, new data were entered in the MERCURE database and several publications were prepared, in particular on the distributive trades and the situation in certain service sectors, leading to a monthly publication.

On the basis of the Council Decision on statistics on services (cf. business statistics), further work was carried out in the following sectors:

#### - **Insurance**

A second edition of the sectoral chapter on statistical methodology was drawn up with reference to the accounting directives covering this sector.

#### - **Distributive Trades**

Preparation of draft Community legislation on the collection of statistical information and of a publication on the retail trade in Europe.

#### - **Audiovisual sector**

Work began on the statistical methodology and collection of data in this sector.

#### - **Communication**

Preparation of the first edition of a sectoral yearbook is at an advanced stage.

### *Transport*

Transport policy gained a new momentum in the context of the internal market and ratification of the Maastricht Treaty. Transparency in a market as broad as the European transport market is particularly important. New Community measures were launched in the fields of air and maritime transport. The liberalization of international passenger transport is continuing. Finally the Commission was assigned new supervisory and negotiating tasks.

These initiatives significantly increased the information demand placed on enterprises supplying transport services. While information on such services was also turned to good account as part of information on services in general, a special effort had to be made in the case of transport statistics. The Council Directives on road, inland waterway and rail transport are due to be extended and supplemented by directives on air and sea transport.

In July 1989 the Council adopted the revised Directive on statistical returns on the carriage of goods by road, thereby considerably improving market transparency.

Work also continued on developing a methodology covering the various modes of transport as well as the intermodal aspects. A glossary of definitions was compiled in agreement with the European Conference of Transport Ministers, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and other international and professional organizations.

Good progress was made in preparing a draft Council Directive on the collection of information on sea transport and a draft extension to the road directive has made good progress and should be adopted by the Council in 1993.

The TRAINS database was further supplemented by information obtained from the new "Road" Directive of July 1989 and by sector-based information such as air transport data.

The EFTA countries participated actively in the activities of the working parties from 1991 onwards.

### **Tourism**

Community measures connected with tourism have recently increased.

The implementation of these measures requires a large volume of information touching on different statistical fields. While information on tourist services (travel agencies, hotels, restaurants, etc.) were also improved in the wider context of information on services, a special effort had to be made for statistics on tourism.

1990 was declared "European Year of Tourism". Eurostat underpinned this event with a "high-profile" publication on tourism in Europe.

The work programme set out by the Council Decision adopted in 1990 was carried out. In 1993 the Council will be presented with a final report providing an analysis of the statistical information requirements of national and international users, as well as an analysis of available data in the Member States. A reference methodology was developed, the TOUR database was set up, the yearbook published and a monthly publication prepared. There was increased cooperation with the OECD and the WTO, and the EFTA countries participated actively in the working parties from 1990 onwards.

A draft Directive on data collection and a Council Recommendation will be prepared in 1993.

### **II.F. Statistics on external relations**

In the field of international trade statistics, activities focused mainly on consolidating and improving existing systems, and in particular on extending the geographical coverage of trade and price statistics and developing dissemination tools more targeted to users' requirements.

By including data on the EFTA countries and the principal non-Member countries in the statistical and informatics systems, it will henceforth be possible to situate Community trade in relation to its principal partners and help shape a trade policy geared towards the European Economic Area.

Similarly, the development of CD-ROM as a new dissemination medium made statistical information both more accessible and more user-friendly, resulting in greater transparency in trade. The creation of specialised, targeted systems such as STABEX for the statistical monitoring and management of the system provided for under the Lomé Convention, or the ISAM system for monitoring anti-dumping measures, helped to ensure more efficient and more direct application of trade statistics.

In addition, Eurostat devoted substantial resources to developing systems combining tariff measures with trade data, in particular the STARCOM projects to aid the Uruguay Round negotiations, GSP (the generalized system of preferences) and the calculation and simulation of the Community's own resources.

Finally, the architecture and analysis of the new COMEXT-93 database system were completed. The system is now being developed and implementation is planned for the end of 1993. Its modular design will allow it to respond more easily than in the past, and at a lower cost, to new demands in the fields of both tariff and trade statistics.

## **II.G. Cooperation with the countries of eastern Europe**

In 1989 the Community launched a major technical and economic assistance programme for the countries of eastern Europe leaving the communist block (PHARE programme for the CCEE countries). In 1991 a similar programme was proposed for the newly-independent republics of the former Soviet Union (TACIS programme).

From the outset, Eurostat was involved in helping the Statistical Institutes of these countries to define their new role and to construct a statistical information system adapted to a democratic society and a market economy.

The main objective of cooperation between Eurostat and these countries is to set up the necessary infrastructure (statistical legislation, registers, nomenclatures) for compiling statistics in line with western models.

Between 1989 and 1993, in cooperation with the countries concerned, the Community Member States and other international bodies, Eurostat drew up statistical cooperation programmes adapted to the specific needs of each country. These programmes define the development projects in the priority statistical fields. Each project encompasses specific measures which are necessary for the transfer of knowledge and experience, such as information seminars, practical training in the statistical institutes of Member States and visits by western experts to the countries of central and eastern Europe.

## **III. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMUNITY**

### **III.A. Own Resources**

Statistics have acquired a new role in the Community budget. Statistical work based on the GNP Directive has been carried out since 1989.

The main thrust of work in 1992 involved the drawing up of detailed reports on the methods used in the Member States to calculate gross national product. These reports, which were discussed by the GNP Committee, contained, for each country, recommendations for improving the comparability and exhaustiveness of current estimates.

In 1992, in accordance with Council Regulation 1552/89 on the system of own resources (Article 10(8)), the figures for GNP for 1988 were finalized, except for those points notified to the Member States by the Commission prior to 30 September 1992. Notification of these points was based on the recommendations formulated by Eurostat in the detailed reports.

### **III.B Information**

Dissemination policy continued to be developed along two main lines: new "products" and the creation of dissemination networks.

- improving the dissemination media according to content: publication using paper and diskette, use of new media such as CD-ROM, (COMEXT, EUROSTAT-CD, etc.), co-publishing in the case of new technologies (ATLAS CD, etc.), revamping of Europe in figures;
- promoting Eurostat to the outside world using existing dissemination networks such as the SSC network, but also using the education networks (the EDCs etc.) and the network of Euro-info centres, which specializes in SME information.

## **IV. Functioning of the Institutions**

### **IV.A. Informatics**

Consolidation of Eurostat's own informatics architecture and that of the other departments continued. The computer links between Eurostat and the National Statistical Institutes were strengthened with a view to coping with the constant increase in data flows. As part of the discussion on establishing inter-administration telematic networks, Eurostat carried out a feasibility study on distributed statistical information services with a view to using the European statistical system for collecting, processing and disseminating statistical data.

### **IV.B. Support for the statistical institutes of the Member States**

#### **Portugal :**

The PROREG and PREDER measures (ERDF financing) allowed further (though still inadequate) development of regional accounts, regionalization (not yet complete) of the National Statistical Institute (organization of regional centres in Oporto, Evora and Coïmbra), the computerization of the INE and the development of basic statistical tools.

#### **Greece :**

The implementation of GAPS (Greek Action Plan for Statistics-ERDF and ESF financing) was decided by the Commission in 1992; it is mainly intended to promote the computerization of departments and the launching of new statistical surveys (in particular INTRASTAT and services).



**Germany :**

The statistical dimension of the PHARE programme was implemented in the new Länder (staff training - specific statistical measures - computerization).

**France :**

The first labour force survey in the French Overseas Départements (DOM) was carried out with the aid of ERDF financing .

**IV.C. Staff management****- Salary weightings**

The calculation of salary weightings for staff living in the Community countries was improved: surveys are now conducted annually instead of at five-yearly intervals, with one third of the products covered in each annual survey. In addition, methodological improvements were made to the calculation method, in particular as regards imputed rents. A brand new system was also introduced for the salary weightings for staff resident outside the Community. On Eurostat's initiative, a body (EURO COST) was set up to carry out the work of collecting basic data and calculating the weightings. Eurostat can therefore now calculate, and provide users with, harmonized data for some 120 non-EC countries in which Community officials are working.

**IV.D. Statistical cooperation at Community level**

Statistical cooperation at Community level also involves the establishment of structures for dialogue and for the involvement of the various parties contributing to the production of Community statistics. Between 1989 and 1992 the Council, on a proposal from the Commission (Eurostat), decided to create three committees which have become the bodies in which decisions on the statistical programme are prepared at the highest level.

- the Statistical Programme Committee
- the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics and
- the Committee for Statistical Information in the economic and social spheres.

In addition, the Commission decided to create the Steering Committee for Statistical Information, whose task is to coordinate requests for statistics and statistical activities within the Commission.

- Institutional issues
- Training of European statisticians

The preparation of a "Community Statistical Law" should complete this process of creating a Community statistical system which applies the same ethical principles and enables the various national and Community partners to play a major role in decisions on the Community Statistical Programme.

The implementation of the TES (Training of European Statisticians) Programme was also an important element in the process of integrating the national statistical systems. Each year about twenty short courses (from one to three weeks) are organized on Community topics or topics of a highly specialized scientific and technical nature. These courses are open to statisticians from the EFTA countries and the countries of central and eastern Europe, and are aimed at gradually familiarizing them with Community standards, methods and programmes. There were 427 participants in the 1991-92 programme and 422 participants in the 1992-93 programme. It is envisaged that some 550 European statisticians will participate in the 1993-94 programme. Monitoring and evaluation structures have been set up to ensure that the programmes comply with the objectives set by the SPC.

## PART III - PROGRESS REPORT BY THEMES

### I. Single European Act

#### I.A. Economic convergence in the context of the internal market (policy 21)

##### I.A.1. Classification systems (Theme 26)

###### a) Objectives

To provide the Community with the statistical standards essential to the operation of the Single Market after 1992, to improve the quality and comparability of data and to put in place the necessary instruments to maintain, disseminate, interpret and manage these standards.

These objectives are being pursued through the establishment of a Classification of Activities (NACE Rev.1), a Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) and a classifications server.

###### b) Results

###### *NACE Rev.1*

- A table of equivalence between the former version of NACE (NACE 70) and the latest one (NACE Rev.1) has been drawn up;
- The Member States have begun to submit their national NACE classifications in line with the Regulation;
- The application of NACE Rev. 1 (also in the EFTA countries and the countries of Eastern Europe) is giving rise to a flood of requests for information, explanations and guidance in implementation.

###### *CPA*

With the discontinuation of the CPCCOM, the SPC (NACE Committee) began work on the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA), which, while following the structure of NACE Rev 1, remains harmonized with the United Nations CPC.

The draft Regulation planned for the end of 1991 has had to be put back to the second half of 1992.

###### *Classifications server*

The constantly rising demand for information from economic operators throughout Europe as well as the United States and Canada has made it essential to move towards a classifications server in order to ensure continuing harmonization, carry out updating and store all the legislation.

There have already been contacts with the NSIs, international organizations and professional associations in order to identify areas of overlapping interest.

## I.A.2. Statistical and Accounting Coordination (Theme 28)

### a) Objectives

Coordination of concepts and definitions between the different areas of statistics making up the European statistical system.

### b) Results

Such coordination work is mainly internal to Eurostat; its results are usually to be seen in the methodologies of other areas of statistics (in the context of this report that means other themes). Moreover, coordination can be expected to result in progressive convergence on a large number of small points rather than major changes. It can most readily influence new methodologies as they emerge or existing methodologies when they are revised. At a time of great innovation in the statistical system it may be necessary simply in order to avoid divergence.

Coordination work undertaken can be grouped under three headings: general; bilateral, between national accounts and various areas of basic statistics; and multilateral.

The most visible manifestation of the general coordination work is the Regulation laying down agreed standard definitions of the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the European Community. These statistical units (enterprises, local units, kind-of-activity units, etc.) are the necessary adjunct for the application of the standard activity classification (NACE Rev.1) and provide the basis for convergence and greater comparability of the statistics of the Member States. Lengthy discussions were necessary with the various areas of statistics within Eurostat and with the Member States in numerous working parties to make it possible for the Council to adopt the Regulation in March 1993. This work was closely coordinated with other developments in Eurostat, in particular the newly emerging recommendations on enterprise registers and the discussions in the NACE working party on the application of that classification.

Bilateral coordination focused on the relationship between the national accounts and the various areas of basic statistics that cover the same field. The national accounts, both as a methodology and as a set of data, are the most complete bringing together of statistical information from varying sources, where gaps, duplication or inconsistencies become apparent. Work in this area concentrated mainly on the revision of the balance of payments manual, the development of statistics on the environment, agricultural accounts and the income of agricultural households.

Wider multilateral coordination was concerned with the consistency of the variables which are defined and recorded in a number of basic Community statistical enquiries. Countries also agreed to adopt 1990 as the base year for indices and data at constant prices.

*The major problem limiting achievement in this area is that given the size and complexity of the task the available resources are too thinly spread.*

### **I.A.3. Methodology of National Accounts (Theme 29)**

#### **a) Objectives**

Revision of the international systems of national accounts, through participation in the revision of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) and parallel revision of the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA). The objectives of these revisions are to update the systems to take account of developments in the economy, to clarify the systems on a number of points, to reconcile with certain related statistical systems (such as the IMF Balance of Payments methodology), and to remove differences between the former Community methodology (ESA) and that applied at OECD and world level (the SNA).

#### **b) Results**

The revised SNA was adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in February 1993. This represents the culmination of around ten years work starting in the early 1980s.

Throughout the process, Eurostat played a very active role in the revision of the SNA both organizationally and technically. Firstly, as part of the intersecretariat group which also includes the United Nations statistical division, the IMF, the World Bank and the secretariat of the OECD, Eurostat was integral to the organization and management of the process. Secondly, drawing on the advice and expertise of the member states through regular meetings of the Community working party, Eurostat was able to provide considerable technical input to the world-level expert group on the revision of the SNA.

By the end of 1989 the bulk of the expert group meetings were over. A small number of methodological problems were known to be unresolved and inevitably these tended to be the complex and controversial ones. Some additional small problems of consistency between the parts of the system were revealed during the preparation of the first draft. Solving these conceptual problems took time, but above all the time needed to write, verify, consult and finally approve a text of this scope, magnitude and complexity proved longer than expected. During the later stages of the project two additional complications arose that entailed extra research: opening up to the needs of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union (who formerly used a different system); and a thorough review of how to incorporate new environmental concerns. Hence, it was only possible to submit a preliminary version to the 1991 meeting of the UN Statistical Commission.

Work continued into the middle of 1992 to finalize the text which was then approved by the Statistical Commission in February 1993. The revised SNA has been well received. It is broader in coverage than its predecessor, yet thanks to clearer exposition should be easier to understand and to apply. It is also almost totally reconciled with a number of related statistical systems, thus facilitating the task of both producers and users of this macro-economic data.

A revised ESA is in course of preparation. It will be entirely consistent with the SNA but more specific in respect of institutions and conditions in the Community, in order to provide the greater comparability required by the management of Economic and Monetary Union and by the use of national accounts aggregates in Community administrative and particularly budgetary calculations. Drafting the new ESA began in 1992 and first drafts of all the major chapters had been produced and partially revised by the end of 1992. A semi-final version is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1993.

#### **I.A.4. Trading of goods between Member States after 1992 (Theme 41)**

##### **a) Objectives**

To set up a new data-collection system following the abolition of formalities for crossing internal borders and of the associated documentation and checks.

##### **b) Results**

Setting up the new data-collection system, known as Intrastat, which was decided on after a detailed analysis of the needs of users after 1992, proved to be a difficult task in both legal and practical terms. Although the proposal for a Council Regulation on statistics on the trading of goods between Member States after 1992 was put forward by the Commission in January 1989, it took nearly three years for it to be adopted. This delay was due among other things to the uncertainties as to the outcome of the discussions on the future VAT system to be applied to intra-Community transactions.

A key element of the Intrastat system is in fact its link to the tax system, which is reflected in the creation of registers of intra-Community operators updated from tax data. In two Member States (F, I), this link even takes the form of single tax/statistical declarations.

Following the adoption by the Council in November 1991 of the basic Regulation No 330/91 (OJ L316 of 16.11.1991) which introduced the new Intrastat data-collection system, Eurostat put before the relevant Committee proposals for the statistical thresholds, the implementing provisions for the basic Regulation and the statistical information media. The Committee examined and approved these proposals with certain amendments at its meetings in March and June 1992.

The Commission adopted the Regulation on statistical thresholds on 31 July 1992 as Regulation No 2256/92 (OJ L219 of 4.8.1992). The introduction of statistical thresholds will mean that nearly two thirds of intra-Community operators are exempted from statistical obligations. The political imperative of relieving the burden on operators as much as possible has thus been satisfied, yet the system will cover some 97 to 99% of the total value of transactions.

The Commission adopted the Regulation on implementing provisions on 22 October 1992 as Regulation No 3046/92 (OJ L309 of 23.10.1992) and that on the statistical information media on 11 December 1992 as Regulation No 3590/92 (OJ L364 of 12.12.1992).

The explanatory notes to the Intrastat forms were published in OJ C349 of 31.12.1992.

All the provisions for implementing the basic Regulation on collecting statistics on trade between the Member States were thus brought into force in the course of 1992. In view of the short deadline this would not have been possible without the exceptional efforts made by the Member States and Eurostat, who, at the same time as the legal framework was being drawn up, also had to organise the practical side of this fundamental change in the collection system (adapting the infrastructure, running publicity campaigns, training staff etc.).

Any change of this order of magnitude naturally involves certain teething problems, bearing in mind the short time which remained for setting up the system in each Member State. Some delays must therefore be expected in the publication of figures for the first few months of 1993. However, these problems will be temporary if the essential part of the new system, i.e. fiscal and statistical cooperation, works as planned.

A draft Council Regulation on transit and storage statistics has been drawn up and discussed with the Member States and at the end of the year was on the agenda of the European Parliament (second reading).

### **I.A.5. Adaptation of the business statistics after 1992 (Theme 54)**

#### **a) Objectives**

One of the consequences of the completion of the Internal Market will be to enhance the Community dimension throughout the industrial statistics sector at both national and Community levels.

This development has led to the inclusion of a number of specific objectives in the Statistical Programme:

- coordination and development of registers, which are essential elements of the statistical infrastructure;
- a concerted approach to the use of panels;
- adaptation of existing legal instruments;
- increased support for countries whose statistical systems have to be radically altered in order to meet Community requirements;
- development of information campaigns and efforts to improve cooperation with enterprises and their representative structures.

#### **b) Results**

1. The adoption in 1990 of Regulation (EEC) No 1588/90 on statistical confidentiality was a fundamental milestone in the development of European statistics. It finally removed the obstacle which "polluted" the data received by the Member States and all but prevented the calculation of results at the level of the Community as a whole.
2. The second significant result was the adoption in 1991 of the Regulation setting up a Community survey of industrial production (PRODCOM). From 1994 on, this will provide the Community with detailed harmonised statistics on industrial production. The list of the products covered by these new statistics is in 80% of cases compatible with the most detailed levels of the Combined Nomenclature and the Harmonised System. It is also the result of zealous cooperation with sectoral professional associations across Europe.
3. The revision of the Directives has begun. The annual survey of the structure and activity of enterprises has already yielded the first version of a methodological manual. As for the legal act itself, the examination carried out has made a considerable contribution to the draft of a new legal act, currently under examination, thus enabling a real annual Europe-wide survey of enterprises to be carried out. Work on the short-term indicators began at the end of the programme period.
4. Support for countries whose system has to be radically altered was broadly concentrated on Portugal, under the PREDER programme (based on structural fund financing). Information seminars and exchanges on the theme of "Business statistics after 1992" were also organised in most of the Member States.
5. Various measures and initiatives were taken to obtain and develop better cooperation with enterprises and their representative structures:
  - organisation of regular information meetings (two to three times a year);
  - organisation of a formal mechanism for cooperation and joint work (DEBA);

- carrying out a study on the burden entailed in completing statistical returns;
- the search for ways and means of reducing this. This aspect also contributed to the preparation of the SERT programme (business statistics and telematic networks).

*There were difficulties in beginning to implement less burdensome and more flexible data collection techniques (panels), due to both budgetary and institutional constraints.*

*A programme of harmonisation and improvement of statistical registers has yet to be implemented, because the preparatory work took more time than foreseen and especially because its implementation poses considerable problems of resources in the Member States.*

*While the revision of legal tools has not only begun but is currently well under way, the timetable for carrying it to conclusion depends on the resources available to Eurostat.*

*The Regulation on confidentiality is being implemented slowly because of the extreme caution shown by some of Eurostat's partners.*

## **I.B. Economic and monetary union (Policy 22)**

### **I.B.1 National accounts - production (Theme 27)**

#### **a) Objectives**

With regard to the production of national accounts data, the main aims pursued by Eurostat were the reduction of the time needed for processing and dissemination, improved coverage (also geographical) and greater harmonisation.

This should permit better control and evaluation of progress concerning the completion of the internal market.

#### **b) Results**

Since these objectives can only be achieved with the cooperation of the Member States, bilateral discussions were begun and stepped up on the basis of an inventory of the various problems, particularly regarding reporting deadlines and the coverage of the data, and also their degree of harmonisation.

With a view to rationalising and speeding up the processing and dissemination of data, Eurostat made changes in the processing software. Following initial changes for the aggregates and branches, further changes have now been made for the input-output tables, capital stock and sectors, especially general government. The camera-ready preparation of publications has been extended to all fields. As a result of these measures a considerable reduction in data production times was achieved.

During 1991 and 1992 the five-year input-output tables were also processed and disseminated, and this work is now almost completed. In addition, the basic instruments were established for input-output analysis. At the same time a start was made on collecting, processing and publishing data in a number of domains such as capital stock, taxes and structural data. Specific databases for input-output tables and capital stock were also set up.

Lastly, the various publications and databanks continued to undergo systematic scrutiny with a view to improving data presentation in general and to bringing the content of the data into line with a constantly changing economic environment and thus with users' requirements.

#### **I.B.2. Prices : data collection and calculation of purchasing power parities (Theme 30)**

##### **a) Objectives**

To compare in real terms the ESA aggregates for the EC member states, later extended to include Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland.

Eurostat's co-operation with other international agencies (OECD, UNSTAT, UN-ECE) also working on international comparisons of national accounts aggregates enables the Community countries to compare their economies with many other countries in the world, including the EC's main economic partners.

##### **b) Results**

A major improvement during the period was the change from a quinquennial system of price surveys to a rolling three-year programme, with results published each year using price indices to update where necessary.

A joint Eurostat/OECD/UNSTAT expert group decided on the principles governing the choice of methods for aggregating basic parities.

Methodological improvements were made in the field of equipment goods and construction prices, and researches were carried out in the fields of educational and health prices.

Various results have been published in specialised volumes.

#### **I.B.3. Prices: Consumer price indices (Theme 31)**

##### **a) Objectives**

To obtain consumer price indices for about 200 detailed series for the updating of purchasing power parities.

To compare national practices in the field of CPI methodologies and to harmonise them.

##### **b) Results**

All member states now provide Eurostat with regular indices referred to above.

A consultant's report on CPI methodologies and possible ways of harmonising them was published, and towards the end of the period plans were being made to establish a delegate Working Party to take forward the harmonisation project.



#### **I.B.4. Integration of the European capital markets in the context of the creation of a European financial area (Theme 33)**

##### **a) Objectives**

To establish and collect financial aggregates showing short- and long-term trends in capital supply and demand in a capital market which is integrated at European level.

The main fields of statistical research concern the consolidation of national capital markets with a view to creating a European market and the problems of nomenclature, relating to the concepts of a Euro-market and financial innovations.

##### **b) Results**

Monetary integration in Europe has accelerated again following the signing of the Maastricht Treaty. Even before this Treaty was signed, Eurostat had felt the need for closer, and even formal, cooperation on monetary, financial and balance of payments statistics between the Central Banks and the National Statistical Institutes. This desire was reflected in a proposal for a Council Decision setting up a Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB). This committee coordinated all the statistical work relating to its area of competence.

The allocation of statistical responsibilities between Eurostat and the future European Monetary Institute (EMI) was the subject of a detailed discussion in the think-tank set up by the CMFB. With a view to extending Community statistics quickly and effectively in the fields supervised by the CMFB, the parties concerned concluded an agreement on coordinating this work. Under the terms of this agreement, it was decided that the banking and monetary statistics required for the preparatory work for economic and monetary union would be the responsibility of the future EMI. On the other hand, the balance of payments, financial accounts and ecu statistics would be fields of common interest and would be handled by Eurostat and the EMI in close cooperation.

With regard to financial market statistics, the Committee decided to undertake the work of inventorying the sources and methods of banking statistics, which form the basis for a large proportion of monetary, financial and balance of payments statistics.

In 1992 Eurostat produced a manual on sources and methods for all the Member States and the EFTA countries.

#### ***EMS and ecu statistics***

##### **a) Objectives**

Production and dissemination of a set of statistical indicators aimed at facilitating the use of the ecu by private financial operators.

Collection of data on ecu bond issues, interest rates and other indicators relating to the functioning of the EMS and the private use of the ecu.

**b) Results**

In order to draw up an inventory of all the available statistics concerning the ecu, Eurostat organised an international conference on the statistical aspects of the ecu in September 1991. The documents provided at this conference and the contacts made with government and private operators on the ecu market since then have made it possible to construct a large databank on all the available statistics on the ecu. The information in this bank is disseminated monthly to the users concerned.

In addition, Eurostat, in cooperation with DG II and DG XVIII, started on preparatory work in 1990 for calculating a yield curve. This instrument is designed to facilitate the use of the ecu in contracts governed by public or private law which contain reference interest rates.

**I.B.5. Financial accounts and financial balance sheets (Theme 34)****a) Objectives**

The financial accounts in accordance with the ESA (flows) and the financial balance sheets have comparable statistics on the financial flows and stocks of financial assets in the economy.

The objective laid down in the programme was to collect, harmonise and analyse the data on these accounts and to draw up a harmonised methodology along the same lines as the UN revised system of national accounts.

**b) Results**

With regard to the collection and dissemination of data on financial accounts, Eurostat set up a transmission system, CUB.X, which should make it considerably easier to use the information from the financial accounts.

On the other hand, it was not possible to complete the revision of the financial section of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA) within the period covered by the statistical programme. The reason for this delay was that the United Nations did not adopt its own system of accounts, with which the future ESA must correspond exactly, until the beginning of 1993.

**I.B.6 Monetary and financial indicators. Structural and short-term economic indicators (Theme 35)****a) Objectives**

To produce and disseminate the existing monetary and financial indicators which are indispensable for evaluating the economic performances of the Member States and the operation of the EMS.

The programme included the collection and updating of long time series of the conventional monetary and financial indicators, the dissemination of these data through the CRONOS databank and their publication in a quarterly bulletin.

**b) Results**

During the period under review, the coverage of the data and publication deadlines were improved considerably. In addition, these data are analysed monthly in a short-term economic indicators report.

At the request of DG II, Eurostat started to compile a databank of the assets and liabilities of credit institutions in accordance with the definitions given in the Directive on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of banks and other financial institutions.

**I.C. Economic cohesion (structural policy) (Policy 23)****I.C.1. Regional statistics and accounts (Theme 77)****a) Objectives**

- to draw up the regional indicators required for implementing the regulations on the structural funds;
- to provide the Commission with appropriate information so that it can analyse the social and economic situation and trends in the Community regions on the basis of statistics which are as comparable and up-to-date as possible;
- to publicize widely the statistical information available on the regions.

**b) Results**

The regular updating of the REGIO database has made it possible to publish the unemployment rates and GDPs of the regions of the Community each year, to calculate the regional indicators used for the implementation of Community structural action and to meet the growing demand for regional statistics on the part of the Member States, research and analysis bodies and regional study and economic development departments.

The following aspects of the harmonization and improvement of these data should be mentioned:

- the development (almost concluded) of recommendations on the methods to be used for regionalizing value added and fixed capital formation in the regional accounts;
- the improvement of the regional representativeness of the Labour Force Survey (and its extension to cover the new German Länder and the French overseas departments).

A vast amount of work involving the utilization of regional statistics on the dissemination of information to decision-makers and regional operators came to fruition in the "Portrait of the Regions", which was published in 1993 and gives an account of each of the NUTS-2-level regions according to an identical system of tables, graphs, maps and commentaries. It is the result of close collaboration between the Commission departments, the National Statistical Institutes and several regional departments.

**I.C.2. Infra-regional information system (Theme 78)****a) Objectives**

- to have a system for managing the nomenclature of the main administrative units in the Member States;
- to have a set of basic statistical information at the most detailed territorial level so as to be able to provide, by aggregation, information on areas which do not correspond to the NUTS regions.

**b) Results**

Work over the period from 1989 to 1992 on establishing an infra-regional information system involved:

- definition of the local level (contained in the Council Regulation on statistical units);
- establishment of a computerized system for the progressive management of the classification of territorial statistical units up to the most detailed level (local zones) and management of the relevant data;
- the collection and regular updating of changes in classification and statistical variables concerning the local level (area, population, census results, presence of certain infrastructures);
- proposals for a functional breakdown of the Community territory by degree of urbanization (for the purposes of the Labour Force Survey as from 1992) or employment zones (pilot studies at the request of the Commission).

**I.C.3. Improvement of national statistical infrastructure (Theme 79)****a) Objectives**

- to expand the statistical infrastructure of the weakest countries or regions.

**b) Results***Portugal:*

The PROREG and PREDER project (FEDER financed out of the ERDF) have permitted the development (still insufficient) of the regional accounts, the regionalization (incomplete) of the National Statistical Institute (development of the Porto, Evora and Coïmbra regional centres), the computerization of the INE and the development of basic statistical tools.

*Greece:*

In 1992 the Commission decided to implement the Greek action plan for statistics (GAPS), financed out of the ERDF and the ESF. This is aimed primarily at promoting computerization and setting up new statistical surveys (particularly INTRASTAT and services).

*Germany:*

The statistical section of the PHARE programme was implemented in the new Länder (staff training, specific statistical action, computerization).

*France:*

Financing out of the ERDF has enabled a Labour Force Survey to be conducted in the overseas departments for the first time.

France and its overseas départements: Community finance was used to launch the labour force survey in the overseas départements in 1992.

**I.D. Social policy (Politicity 24)****I.D.1. Active population, employment, unemployment et durée de travail (Theme 70)****a) Objectives**

The objectives of the 1989-1992 statistical programme as regards statistics of the active population, employment and unemployment:

- to extend the field covered by Community statistics to include new areas of political action and public interest;
- to permit the development of the Community's policies and the efficient management of the relevant budgetary resources by producing reliable, up-to-date information at the requisite geographical levels, and
- to promote the adoption of European statistical standards have largely been achieved thanks to intensive cooperation on the part of the Member States.

**b) Results**

The Community Labour Force Survey (LFS) is an essential statistical instrument for analysing developments on the labour market and is consequently an important policy instrument. It was revised as planned over the period covered by the programme in order to correspond better to the questions resulting from the continuous modification of employment conditions and structures in a Single Market and a Social Europe. The reliability of the LFS results also had to be improved to meet the information requirements of the Structural Funds.

On 16 December 1991, the Council approved a Regulation providing for a regular annual survey from 1992 onwards with increased coverage and corresponding to certain reliability criteria (Council Regulation (EEC) No 3711/91).

The changes to the contents mainly involved an improved description of jobs (primary and secondary activity, place of work as opposed to place of residence, size of establishment etc.), the collection of the data concerning the organization of work (team work, night work, Sunday work etc.) and problems of vocational training.

## I.D.2. Education and vocational training (Theme 71)

### a) Objectives

The objective of systematically collecting statistics on education and vocational training for the specific needs of the Community was included in a Community statistical programme for the first time for the period 1989 to 1992. The implementation of several Community programmes aimed at promoting education, training and exchanges with an eye to the Single Market and economic and social cohesion in the Community has given rise to a substantial demand for statistics permitting monitoring of the development and structures of the population groups affected and an overall view which is vital for preparing policy in these areas.

Statistics are particularly difficult to establish in this field, partly because educational systems vary considerably over time and from one Member State (or even region) to another and partly because there are several possible approaches to the problems of vocational training and a large number of actors involved (individuals, education systems, labour administration, companies etc.), which makes systematic collection extremely difficult. All this means that the data available at national level are often relatively limited compared with other statistics. This therefore called for a major effort involving:

- a systematic review of the education on offer (joint OECD/UNESCO/Eurostat questionnaire, for example);
- speeding up collection;
- a methodological examination to improve comparability, and
- specific Community initiatives in the field of vocational training.

One of these Community initiatives was the collection of data on the behaviour of individuals through the Community Labour Force Survey (cf. Theme 70) and the other involved conducting, under the FORCE programme adopted by the Council in 1990, a specific survey on continuous vocational training at a sample of enterprises.

### b) Results

Work from 1989 to 1992 very much concerned basic methodological questions such as the distinction between education and training, the interpretation of classifications - particularly the UNESCO International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) - and the definition of fields covered by the different Member States in the available statistics.

While the introduction of questions on vocational training into the Labour Force Survey was a fairly straightforward matter, the FORCE survey on continuous vocational training at enterprises is requiring detailed preparation demanding much more time than initially thought. It is now hoped to conduct the survey at the end of 1993 and the beginning of 1994, and the results should be available at the end of 1994.

### I.D.3. Health and safety (Theme 72)

#### *Home and leisure accidents (EHLASS)*

##### a) Objectives

The aim was to provide a Community system of information on accidents involving products related to home and leisure activities. As the data provided was based on emergency room cases in selected hospitals in Member States, it was felt that the inclusion of other data sources would enhance the overall coverage and quality of data. Accordingly, in 1991 a call for tender was launched to evaluate other sources of information to include, for example, poisons and burns centres etc. Another project was launched at the same time to evaluate consumer attitudes to risk and to investigate whether or not these were in fact changed by national safety campaigns. There were also moves to harmonise the approach to data collection. Both projects were jointly managed by the CPS and Eurostat.

##### b) Results

Data was supplied by a number of emergency rooms in selected hospitals in Member States. The data was sent to Eurostat and evaluated on an aggregated basis. Reports were produced for 1988 and 1989.

The two projects outlined above were completed the following year. The first consisted of a compilation of other accident data sources available in Member States and provided some insight into their possible usage. The second project provided a report on consumer risk and concluded that very few safety campaigns were designed on a scientific basis and that little post-evaluation was carried out by national governments.

In view of the fact that EHLASS was set up in 1986 as a five year demonstration project by Council, data transmission to the Commission was discontinued in 1991, although Member States have continued on a national basis. Attempts have been made to standardise national annual reports so as to make comparison on a Community-wide basis easier.

#### *Occupational Accidents (ESAW)*

##### a) Objectives

In 1990, a joint project with DGV was set up to harmonise the methodology for the collection of data on occupational accidents in Member States. The objectives were viewed as implementing the objectives of the Framework Directive on Health and Safety in the Workplace which required employers to keep data on accidents in the workplace resulting in three or more days' absence.

##### b) Results

A Working Group was established which met on a regular basis to discuss progress and exchange views. The methodology was completed in 1992 and the final report was published jointly with DGV in nine Member State languages. At the same time, a feasibility study was launched to estimate the difficulties facing individual Member States in the implementation of the methodology. The implementation has been divided into two phases.

In accordance with the above mentioned Directive on Health and Safety which came into force in January 1993, Member States are in the process of setting up structures to implement Phase 1.

### ***Occupational Diseases***

#### **a) Objectives**

The project on the harmonisation of data on occupational diseases was begun in 1992 and was based on Annex 2 of The European Schedule of Diseases.

#### **b) Results**

The first stage of the methodology consisted of a thorough overview of systems currently in place in Member States, from the diagnoses and recognition criteria through to registration practices. A Working Party has been set up, together with a small Task Force which meets on a regular basis to monitor the work being carried out. The final report on the methodology is scheduled for 1994.

### ***Household panel***

#### **a) Objectives**

The general aim of the European Community Household Panel project has been the monitoring of the social dimension of the Single Market. Key issues are the economic position of social groups as affected by the dynamics of economic and social change, and the role of social protection schemes in this process.

The project is intended as an investment in Europe's capacity for self-assessment but it will also be a multi-purpose instrument for specific policy-oriented analysis in a variety of fields subject to action programmes of the EC-services.

#### **b) Results**

In a number of countries, within and outside the EC, experience with household panel surveys at national level was accumulated. This know-how was integrated into the organisational structure of the EC project. However, the European Community Household Panel is a new start. Comparability of methods and content across member countries would make it a truly European undertaking.

There was coordination and evaluation of seven household panels (Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland, Greece, Lorraine and Cataluna) to study the effects of social protection policies on the poor.

Feasibility and evaluation studies were completed in 1990 and 1991, and the results were published.

In 1992, the parallel networks of National Data Collection Units (NDUs) and National Research Units (NRUs) were built up in all Member States, with full involvement of the National Statistical Institutes. The European version of the questionnaire was completed, as were guidelines to NDUs and NRUs on procedures for the adaptation of this version to national concepts and rules, on sampling designs and selection, on data cleaning and editing and on the corresponding Eurostat data base.



**I.D.4. Income and consumption (Theme 73)*****Family budget surveys*****a) Objectives**

The surveys on family budgets which are conducted at varying intervals in all the European Community Member States give detailed information on the consumption, income and living conditions of households. However, hitherto these survey data have been little used at European level owing to:

major differences in the dates of conducting the surveys, the frequency and the methodologies used in the twelve national surveys;

the way the data are sent to Eurostat: only a specific set of standard tables is sent by each country.

In view of the increasing demand for comparative statistical information on living conditions in Europe, it proved necessary to launch a programme to harmonise the surveys which includes producing a detailed manual on methodologies and implementing improved procedures for reporting and analysing the data.

**b) Results**

The DGINS meeting on 29 and 30 November 1989 approved Eurostat's proposal to set up an integrated system of household surveys. This proposal sought to improve and harmonise the family budget surveys in particular through:

making more exhaustive use of the information available in the Member States, in particular by drawing up a new tabulation plan for data providing additional information at Community level on income, on holidays taken by households, or on groups of persons of particular interest (the elderly, single-parent families), and by setting up a Community database from the individual data submitted by the Member States;

publishing the detailed methodologies followed by the twelve national surveys.

At the end of 1992 most of these objectives had been achieved.

The Community database for individual data contains the data for nine Member States. (The input of data on Germany is planned for 1993, but Denmark and Ireland have not yet agreed to supply individual data. Ireland will be included with effect from the 1994 survey). In 1993 this Cobol base will be converted to a SAS base.

The data from the surveys conducted by the Member States around 1988 were forwarded or drawn up by Eurostat in the new tabulation plan. The data relating to six countries (DK, G, F, IRL, L and NL) had already been published in five volumes (total households, the elderly, childless persons, single-parent families or couples with children, and other). Publication of data relating to the other six countries is in the 1993 programme of work.

The first version of the detailed description of the methodologies followed in each Member State, particularly in terms of dates, content, sampling and structure of the surveys, was completed. A large section was devoted to defining recommendations, both general and individual to each Member State. It should be published during the first half of 1993, after the Member States have been consulted.

**Household incomes****a) Objectives**

The Conference of Directors-General of National Statistical Institutes (DGINS) had expressed some reservations at its meeting in November 1989 about the quality of income data derived from Household Budget Surveys (HBSs).

Eurostat's response was to set up a Task Force, that would centre on conceptualisation of income, establishment of an inventory of variables, assessment of data quality and setting up a tabulation plan for capturing data from a variety of existing national sources, viz, HBSs, income surveys, tax records, social security files, periodic surveys of living standards and data sources merged by either exact linkage or statistical matching.

**b) Results**

Major outcomes were the completion of the variable list according to principles agreed at Task force meetings, the design of the questionnaires subsequently disseminated to Member States and the reaching of consensus on quality criteria for the evaluation of HBSs and administrative records.

**Statistics on wages and labour costs**

The future integrated system for short- and medium-term statistics on wages and labour costs in the European Community was adopted by the DGINS in December 1991, and concerns four fields:

- introduction of a quarterly indicator of labour costs;
- relaunching a survey on the structure of wages;
- further harmonisation of the labour cost and industrial surveys;
- improving the harmonised statistics on earnings.

These proposals arise mainly from the decisions taken in working party meetings and the conclusions of the Conference on the future of these statistics which was held in Stoke Rochford (United Kingdom) in March 1991 and was attended by producers and users. It reviewed the various methods of drawing up statistics on wages and the data available at European level were evaluated. Specific studies were carried out by a team of experts from various EC countries.

***Harmonised statistics on earnings***

These are half-yearly statistics compiled on a harmonised basis from national sources.

**a) Objectives**

- To conduct the day-to-day management of the harmonised statistics on earnings and derived products (net earnings).
- To improve the available information: to extend the statistics on the services sector, provide regional coverage for certain countries and compile monthly wage statistics for manual workers and for the group "manual and non-manual workers".
- To publish the methodology for the harmonised statistics on earnings.
- To carry out a study on the transfer of data from CRONOS to a database on ACUMEN; to set up a database for net earnings.

**b) Results**

By the end of 1992 various countries had extended the statistics on the services sector to cover transport and communications and hotels and catering; the publication "Earnings - industry and services, 1992" contains data on these sectors for the first time. In addition, two new publications were issued in 1992: "Labour costs: updating" (some results of which were presented in a chapter of "Earnings in industry and services") and "Net earnings of manual workers in manufacturing industry in the Community". The methodology of the harmonised statistics on earnings was published during the second quarter of 1992. The HEARNING and GAINNETS databases were set up.

***Community labour cost surveys***

These surveys are carried out every four years.

**a) Objectives**

- To process and publish the results of the 1988 survey.
- To set up a database containing the results of previous labour cost surveys.
- To carry out preparatory work for the 1992 survey.

**b) Results**

The definitive results of the 1988 survey for the twelve EC countries were not published until the first quarter of 1992, since the time taken to forward the data was much longer than planned. An update (1989-1990) of the main survey results, based on estimates, was published shortly afterwards. The preparatory work prior to the 1992 surveys led to a review of the variables to be collected, an extension of the coverage of the services sector and the application of the revised classification of activities, NACE Rev.1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3949/92 relating to the organization of a survey of labour costs in industry and the services sector was adopted on 21 December 1992. Lastly, work began on setting up the LACOSTS database, which will contain the results of the surveys since 1975.

***Survey on earnings of agricultural workers*****a) Objectives**

- To publish the statistical document "Earnings in agriculture - 1988".
- To forward to the Council the report on the 1988 surveys.
- To set up a new computerised management system for the survey results.
- Member States to check and process the data for the 1991 survey.

**b) Results**

By the end of 1992 all the above objectives had been achieved. A database, GAINAGRI, was set up on ACUMEN.

### **Short-term wage indicators**

Two projects were undertaken on this topic, i.e. the introduction of an employment cost index (European Employment Cost Index - EECI), and the compilation of wage indicators already existing in the Member States.

#### **a) Objectives**

- To define a methodological framework (variables to be observed, sampling methods, aggregation procedure, tabulation plan) for the EECI.

#### **b) Results**

A Task Force was set up in which seven EC countries (Germany, Denmark, Greece, France, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom), Sweden and the Czech Republic are represented. The general methodological framework of the EECI and the cost classification to be used were defined.

### **Social protection**

#### **a) Objectives**

To collect, harmonise and publish data on social protection expenditure and receipts on the basis of the ESSPROS harmonised system. To provide comparable data on the number of beneficiaries.

To make a more detailed analysis by function (i.e. the risks).

To throw new light on the social protection structure by means of micro-economic studies.

To review the computer system.

#### **b) Results**

In 1990 a new team resumed the production of ESSPROS data.

The aim was to make up, as quickly as possible, the backlog in the publication of social protection statistics. The statistical document "Social protection expenditure and receipts 1985-1988", which was published in 1990, was followed by the publication "Social protection expenditure and receipts 1980-1991", which covers all the Member States.

Between collecting and publishing the data, Eurostat put much effort into processing them. In order to make this processing more operational, the transfer from CRONOS to a database on ACUMEN is in hand.

Eurostat gave a new dimension to its work by launching the publication of a collection comprising individual volumes on various social protection functions. Each of these volumes gives disaggregated data on the sums paid in benefits and information on the number of beneficiaries, and contains forms describing the main characteristics of the benefits. The volumes on old age, invalidity/infirmity and the family have been published. Four others are in preparation.

A micro-economic study was carried out on income replacement ratios at the time of retirement (the ratio between the net retirement income and last net earned income) for the twelve Member States.

#### **I.D.5. Poverty (Theme 74)**

##### **a) Objectives**

Poverty and social exclusion are recognised as major problems within the EC. The social dimension of the Single Market has become a matter of great concern in the Member States and among politicians. Adequate, reliable, comparable and timely information on the nature and the extent of the problem is therefore of vital importance for the formulation and monitoring of policies in this area.

E2's activities on the statistics of poverty aim at measuring and analysing the problem with respect to :

- proper definitions and concepts,
- the number of individuals and households living in poor conditions,
- their socio-economic characteristics,
- their perceptions,
- where they live,
- the persistence of the problem both at the individual and at the aggregate level.

In order to establish statistics which satisfy these aims and are generally accepted, considerable research was undertaken. Poverty and social exclusion are politically contentious phenomena, requiring careful analysis in order to be measured in a way that can achieve broad consensus.

##### **b) Results**

The scope of the family budget surveys in Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy and Greece was enlarged by the inclusion of six subjective questions in order to derive data on subjective poverty. The resulting data were analysed.

A study on the potential of administrative data sources for providing data on poverty was undertaken in Portugal and Spain.

A Seminar was organised, in Noordwijk, Netherlands, on "Poverty statistics in Europe". Administrative proceedings on this Seminar were published.

Meetings of the Working Group on Poverty Indicators were held each year since 1989. A number of partial results from different methodological approaches were presented at these meetings as working documents. This includes also a feasibility study concerning the setting up of a European Community Household Panel for the future monitoring of the social situation in Member States.

A study "Poverty in figures; Europe in the early eighties" was published in 1990. This study estimated the number of poor people and households and their socio-economic characteristics in each Member State.

The work in 1991 and 1992 has focused primarily on the development of methodological tools and on updating basic data.

The research project on objective monetary indicators has resulted in a major report on estimates of the number and characteristics of poor people in Member States. A strong emphasis was given to the sensitivity of poverty estimates to varying assumptions and definitions concerning such matters as equivalence scales, the use of income or expenditure as resources yardsticks, different poverty thresholds and so on.

The project on subjective indicators has analysed the data research with respect to the statistical significance of different (subjective) poverty lines and multi-dimensional equivalence scales. A report was produced.

Common to these approaches has been the use of micro-data from household budget surveys in most countries.

A project on statistically matching household survey data with administrative files (tax-records, etc.), controlling for demographic and national accounts aggregates, has also resulted in a report on the technical feasibility and effectiveness of this approach.

Finally, a project to map and include available non-monetary indicators of poverty in the statistics was completed. The aim of this approach was to supplement financial indicators with an index based on a broader range of deprivations suffered by the households, thus capturing more dimensions of the phenomenon.

#### **I.D.6. Population and migrations (Theme 75)**

##### **a) Objectives**

- to provide the Commission, both sides of industry and the political decision-makers with the statistics they need for forecasting the consequences of population movements on the labour market, the equilibrium of social security and the overall social situation in the Community;
- to assemble available information on migrations and to decide on a collection programme.

##### **b) Results**

With the computerization of data management, the reduction in transmission times, the regular publication of a demographical yearbook of some 300 pages, the organization in 1991 of an international conference on "Human Resources at the dawn of the 21st Century" and the production of demographic forecasts for the year 2020 (scenarios) Eurostat substantially extended its activities in the field of demography and improved the dissemination of information.

As regards migrations (flows and the structure of foreign populations), a programme for collecting statistics was developed in cooperation with the NSIs. Data for 1990 and 1991 are largely available but the quality is still dubious. Work still to be done includes harmonizing certain definitions, developing sources of information in certain Member States (registers, specific surveys, administrative documents) and promoting consistency in the data.

#### **I.D.7. Sociales digests (Theme 76)**

##### **a) Objectives**

- publication of a social yearbook;
- construction of a social databank;
- expansion of social indicators;
- statistical analysis of the social situation of specific populations.

**b) Results**

Work in this field principally led to:

- the publication of "A Social Portrait of Europe" (1991)
- the establishment, following the 1991 conference on human resources, of a European forum on population studies aimed to encourage statisticians and decision-makers to consider social questions in connection with European policies;
- studies on documents on populations which may be disadvantaged (women, the elderly, handicapped people, etc.).

Little progress was made on statistics on culture, justice, housing and public health.

**I.E. Research and development (Policy 25)****I.E.1. Statistics on research, development and innovation (Theme 65)****a) Objectives**

The responsibilities for research and technological development conferred on the Community by the Single European Act and Community policy on promoting innovation demand accurate and up-to-date statistical information.

Eurostat's objective is :

1. to provide the Commission with the information necessary for the definition, implementation and monitoring of Community activities in this area. More precisely, indicators of resources from national budgets applied to R&D are made available (project 6510).
2. to encourage exchanges of information between Member States by harmonising national R&D statistics and circulating the information (project 6510).

**b) Results**

1. The ZRD1 database was updated regularly using statistics on the public financing of R&D, broken down by socio-economic objective in accordance with the NABS. It is available to Commission departments and other users.
2. An annual publication, "Public Financing of R&D", in the Eurostat 9C series, which analyses trends in public financing of R&D for the years 1980 to 1991, was disseminated.
3. Methodological work on the regionalisation of R&D and innovation statistics was begun in response to the needs of Community regional policy.
4. Data collected on human resources in R&D are in the process of being harmonised.
5. The NABS nomenclature was revised and a pilot survey of technological innovation is under way. This survey is being run in close cooperation with the departments of DG XIII responsible for managing the SPRINT programme.

6. A new working party on R&D and innovation statistics was set up in 1990, and has met several times. Its brief includes discussion of the work programme for forthcoming years.
7. Cooperation with the OECD on the exchange of data and coordination of methodological work was stepped up from 1990 on, and formal contacts have been established with the users of statistics on R&D and innovation (setting up of a users' group comprising representatives from the various Commission departments concerned).
8. A proposal for a Council Decision establishing a multiannual development programme for Community statistics on R&D and innovation was submitted to the Council by the Commission in April 1992.

The Commission's role in collecting information on private R&D financing is very passive, and it is highly dependent on the OECD. Numerous data necessary for monitoring Community policies on R&D and innovation are not currently available in the Member States.

#### **I.E.2. Statistical research and development (Theme 66)**

##### **a) Objectives**

Statistics are themselves a field of research. The development of new statistical instruments is one of Eurostat's objectives. This objective is pursued through:

- the promotion of the use of expert systems in statistics (project 6610);
- the promotion of remote sensing for agricultural statistics (project 6610);
- the design and development of a distributed system of statistical information within the ENS project (project 6610).

##### **b) Results**

1. The DOSES programme was launched in 1989. Some ten coordinated projects and seven shared-cost projects have been co-financed. An interim assessment of the programme carried out by an external consultant was very positive. Ways of extending the programme are being examined. Initial results/software are available.
2. The success of the work undertaken at the JRC, with Eurostat's cooperation, on the use of remote sensing for agricultural statistics (MARS project) has allowed the scope initially envisaged to be expanded. A new programme has been prepared and the instruments are in place to receive the data as soon as they are available.
3. A detailed feasibility study on a distributed system of statistical information has been drafted. The study has been discussed with the Member States on numerous occasions.
4. Work has continued on harmonising the methodologies for the registers. The proposal for a Council Regulation on the coordinated Community development of business registers for statistical purposes was submitted to the Council by the Commission on 12 September 1992. The implementation of the Regulation will have to entail a number of exceptions. The development and adjustment costs to be met by the Member States are considerable.

The switch from models, prototypes and pilot projects developed as part of an R&D programme to systems which are capable of operating in a production environment poses some difficulty. Special financing conditions for exploiting results obtained in operational systems (essentially for governments) still have to be found.



**I.F. Environment (Policy 26)****I.F.1. Environment (Theme 88)**

During the period covered by the programme Eurostat managed to:

- a. establish a unit responsible for defining a working programme, setting up a study programme and proposing a Council Decision to implement it;
- b. create a working party for "environmental statistics" as a forum for exchanging experience, which meets twice a year and has sub-groups to devise methods and discuss contributions from Member States;
- c. collect available statistical series relating to environmental policies in the "Environmental Statistics" publication which appeared in 1990 and 1992, and incorporate an "environment" theme in the general Eurostat publications. A database for handling the basic series was installed and developed as a computerised databank;
- d. produce a handbook for the collection of economic information on the environment (expenditure on environmental protection) in the form of a partial satellite account linked to national accounts (the SERIEE system);
- e. compare and develop statistical survey methods for recording environmental expenditure in industry and general government;
- f. carry out a study to draw up proposals for a survey system for recording waste statistics and the development of a waste classification system in connection with the reform of the Community Directives;

Eurostat teamed up with the OECD for the joint revision and use of a questionnaire for collecting data to accompany the reports on the environment, so as not to duplicate the work being done at international level. These data could not be extended to regional level without a basic system being set up.

On ongoing concern was to incorporate the "environmental aspects" into the other political and statistical sectors, such as industry, transport, agriculture and tourism. Preponderant attention was given to statistics on raw materials and energy. A study by one of the EFTA countries proposed indicators on the environment and tourism.

Eurostat made a contribution to the policy of reducing emissions by drawing up series and coefficients for CO emissions, taking part in the CORINAIR exercise, and harmonizing and updating the OECD/Eurostat questionnaires.

Eurostat<sup>2</sup> is taking part in the Commission exercise on standardizing the reports to be sent to the Commission in implementation of the various Directives in the domains of water, air and waste, and in the collection of regional indicators. However, it has proved difficult to re-use the administrative data forwarded under the Community Directives incorporated as far as possible into the Commission's Corine programme.

National and international relations were developed, in particular with the EFTA countries and the countries of eastern Europe, mainly Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria.

Eurostat is involved in drawing up the first pan-European report, "The European environment - 1993", and is working on the preparation and production of a statistical compendium to be annexed to the report, which is intended to be a joint publication with UNECE, the OECD, the WHO and the Task Force for the European Environment Agency.

### **Survey on municipalities**

See I.C.2 - Infra-regional information systems

## **I.F.2 Infrastructures and spatial statistics (Theme 89)**

### **Environment database**

A database for managing basic series was constructed and is being expanded as a computerized databank.

### **Geographical information system**

During the period covered by the programme Eurostat set up the Geographical Information System (GISCO) in Eurostat, for the use and dissemination within the Commission of the basic data obtained through the Commission's Corine programme.

### **Remote sensing**

See II A and II.A.5 (Theme 85)

## **II. Politiques Communautaires**

### **II.A. Common agricultural policy (Policy 31)**

#### **II.A.1. Agricultural and forestry statistics (Theme 80)**

##### ***Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings (8010)***

###### **a) Objectives**

On the basis of several Council Regulations and Commission Decisions, the Statistical Programme of the European Communities provides for a series of Community structure surveys carried out by the Member States approximately every two years. The results of these surveys are required for the design, implementation and assessment of the new CAP in respect of agricultural structures, potential holding income and rural developments.

## b) Results

The Community basic survey on the structure of agricultural holdings, laid down in Council Regulation 571/88/EEC for the period 1988 to 1991, was carried out correctly in all the Member States. Pursuant to Article 2 (2) of this Regulation, Germany (1989), France (1990), Ireland (1989) and Greece (1989) also carried out an additional sample survey on the structure of agricultural holdings.

In processing, checking and transmitting the survey results, which must be supplied to Eurostat in the form of individual data on holdings, the responsible authorities in almost all the Member States found themselves up against serious organisational, technical and staffing difficulties; this led to regrettable delays in producing and publishing the tabular results. As far as was necessary, the Community legal bases for the agricultural structure surveys were worked out or adapted in close collaboration between Eurostat and the responsible authorities in the Member States (including the Working Party on Statistics of the structure of Agricultural Holdings) and forwarded to the Council and the Commission. These bases are:

1. Council Regulation No 807/89 (EEC) of 20 March 1989 amending Annex I of Regulation No 571/88 (EEC) on the set-aside of arable land.
2. Commission Decision 89/651/EEC of 26 October 1989 laying down the definitions of survey characteristics and agricultural products for the purposes of Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings in the period from 1988 to 1997.
3. Commission Decision 89/652/EEC of 26 October 1989 determining the final deadlines for transmitting the results of the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings in the period 1988 to 1997 to the Statistical Office of the European Communities.
4. Commission Decision 89/653/EEC of 26 October 1989 on establishing the Community programme of tables for the tabular databank (BDT) of the EUROFARM system to enable surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings to be carried out in the period 1988 to 1997.
5. Commission Decision No 93/156/EEC of 9 February 1983 amending Annex I of Council Regulation No 807/89 (EEC) with reference to the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings in the period 1993 to 1997.
6. Draft Commission Decision laying down the final deadlines for transmitting the results of the 1993 agricultural structure survey to Eurostat.

The most important results of the 1987 structure surveys were published by Eurostat in 1991 under general theme 5, series C, as were the results of a study into the regional structure of agricultural production. All the tabular results of these surveys were also stored in the FSSRS databank and are thus readily accessible for the user. The computer programs required to transfer the FSSRS results from the surveys for the period 1975 to 1987 to the EUROFARM databank were developed and tested successfully.

In addition to this publication, the manuscripts for three further publications were prepared; these give analyses of three especially important aspects of agricultural structure (regional aspects; agricultural labour force; dairy holdings). Owing to certain problems with the translation service (very long deadlines) and staff difficulties, these analyses, in English, German and French, can only be published in the course of 1993.

The individual data from the surveys 1988-1991 sent to Eurostat by the Member States were collated under the EUROFARM databank system, stored, checked and analysed. Owing to the late supply of these data to Eurostat, it has not yet been possible to adhere to the 1992 timetable for the publication of the most important results.

In 1991, a manuscript was started for a new Eurostat publication on the Member State and Community methodologies underlying the agricultural structure surveys. This publication takes on particular importance in view of the information requirement of the EFTA and the Eastern European countries.

In order to resume publication of annual statistics of the consumption of fertilizers and biocides, arrangements were made to adapt these statistics (based on NIMEXE up to and including 1987) to the Combined Nomenclature. This change reduced still further the Member States' replies, which were already inadequate.

## **EUROFARM**

### **a) Objectives**

Annex II to Council Regulation No 571/88 (EEC) calls upon the Commission to develop the EUROFARM project.

EUROFARM is a system of databanks enabling individual data (from the agricultural structure surveys) sent to Eurostat by the Member States, to be stored, checked, analysed and disseminated. EUROFARM will also contain the tabular results of the vineyard surveys ("VITIS") and of certain fruit tree plantations ("FRUCTUS").

### **b) Results**

The work on developing the EUROFARM system began in 1989 and was finished in 1992 to the extent that individual data from the survey period 1988 to 1991 could be processed and analysed. From the very beginning, the aim was to develop a central databank which could cover user requirements in rapid, flexible and reliable fashion. To this end, the EUROFARM system contains a databank for highly confidential individual data (BDI) and an on-line tabular databank (BDT).

The EUROFARM system was developed in close cooperation with the Member States whose experience and wishes were incorporated in the project. Once again, it was apparent that these authorities attach great importance to safeguarding statistical confidentiality and to estimating the statistical reliability of sampling results. This meant very extensive programming work and also resulted in the Member States reserving the right of consultation before releasing BDT standard tables or ad-hoc analyses; this led to a labour-intensive and time-consuming procedure for the release of such information.

All the basic functions of the EUROFARM system are operational and have been tested, particularly the programs for checking the coherence of individual and tabular data, guaranteeing statistical confidentiality and assessing the reliability of sampling results. In addition, the system was designed to be able to absorb further functions and be adapted to the requirements of future surveys.

Parallel to this development work, the individual data sent to Eurostat from the second half of 1990 were checked and, where necessary, corrected in collaboration with the statistical departments of the Member States.

EUROFARM contains not only the results of the Community surveys from 1988 but also those of the surveys of the period 1975 to 1987.

The standard tables stored in the BDT tabular databank will also be available on CD-ROM; the preliminary work has virtually been concluded.

### **Surveys of areas under vines**

#### **a) Objectives**

In accordance with Council Regulation No 357/79 (EEC) of 5 February 1979, the Member States concerned must carry out a basic survey of areas under vines every ten years (the first being in 1979 or before 1 April 1980 at the latest), with intermediate surveys every year (the first being in 1981) covering the changes that have occurred in the interim, particularly clearance and new plantations; the results are sent to Eurostat.

#### **b) Results**

All the Member States concerned duly carried out the basic survey in accordance with this Regulation (France in 1988 and Italy in 1990 in accordance with Council Decision No 89/287/EEC and sent Eurostat the results in the form of tables as laid down in Regulation 357/79/EEC.

The results were stored by Eurostat on the VITIS databank (the technical development of which was completed and tested. Work started on preparing a publication.

Two publications were completed on the wine sector, one dealing with the results of the annual intermediate surveys from 1981 to 1989 and a second giving graphs of the development of areas under vines in the 1980s. The work on harmonising the results of the annual intermediate surveys was also carried out as planned.

### **Surveys of certain fruit tree plantations**

#### **a) Objectives**

Council Directive 76/625/EEC provides for basic surveys to be carried out to determine the production potential of certain fruit tree plantations - the first in 1987 and then every five years. These surveys cover dessert apples and pears, peaches, apricots, oranges, lemons and small citrus fruit. The Member States also send Eurostat annual estimates of areas cleared or newly planted for the above-mentioned varieties.

#### **b) Results**

Where necessary, Community legislation was adapted as follows:

1. Commission Decision No 91/618/EEC of 18 November 1991 amending Decision 77/144/EEC laying down a standard code and transmitting the survey data on certain fruit varieties in machine-readable form and on delimiting the production zones.

With the exception of Spain, all the Member States carried out the Community survey in 1992. The results were to be forwarded to Eurostat in tabular form by 1 April 1993; Eurostat stores them in the FRUCTUS databank, tests them and then makes them available to users.

The results of the annual intermediate surveys are used by Eurostat to make regular short-term forecasts of the development of certain fruit tree plantations.

A detailed analysis of the results of the 1977, 1982 and 1987 surveys was published in 1992; this describes the situation in the 1980s and the probable development after 1987.

## **Statistical analysis of the register of vineyards and citrus fruit and olive tree plantations**

### **a) Objectives**

The most important Community legal basis for these registers are:

1. Council Regulation No 2932/86 (EEC) of 24 July 1986 on introducing a Community vineyard register.
2. Council Regulation No 1198/90 (EEC) on producing a Community register of citrus fruit plantations.
3. Council Regulation No 154/75 (EEC) of 21 January 1975 on producing a register of olive tree plantations in those countries producing olive oil.

### **b) Results**

Since it was planned to use these registers for statistical purposes, Eurostat played an advisory role in the work carried out by DG VI.

The aim of a study commissioned by Eurostat in 1990 was to define a precise framework for the statistical units of the vineyard register and gather all the information necessary to this end; this resulted in a report which was sent to the Member States for information and comment in 1992.

## **Forestry statistics**

### **a) Objectives**

The aim of Community forestry statistics is to provide comparable data at Community level covering the economic fields of "forestry" and "Production and consumption of raw wood and wood products". These statistics are particularly important for DG VI in connection with the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and for coordinating the forestry policies of the Member States. They are, however, also necessary for other institutions, offices and persons involved with questions of the forestry economy, the wood-processing industry, environmental problems and local and regional development.

### **b) Results**

Eurostat's activities in the reporting period had to be restricted to continuing existing work on Community forestry statistics owing to staff shortages. A certain amount of preliminary work was also done on developing the European Forestry Information and Communication System (EFICS) which the Commission must set up in accordance with Council Decision No 1615/89.

### **System for classifying agricultural holdings (typology)**

#### **a) Objectives**

The Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) and the Community Surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings make it necessary to calculate the economic size and type of farming of these holdings. This is done by means of an indicator, the standard gross margin (SGM). The Member States must calculate the SGM at regional level, using the catalogue of characteristics for the structure surveys, and send the result to Eurostat, normally every two years.

#### **b) Results**

The standard gross margins are collected by Eurostat, checked and published in Series C of the Official Journal:

1. Commission Communication No 90/C317/01: Standard gross margins (SGM) for the various branches of agricultural production and coefficients in accordance with Commission Decision 85/377/EEC of 7 June 1985, establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings.
2. Commission Communication No 91/C268/01: Standard gross margins (SGM) for the various branches of agricultural production and coefficients in accordance with Commission Decision 85/377/EEC of 7 June 1985 establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings.

The Community legal basis for typology had to be adapted to the structure surveys in the period 1988 to 1997:

1. Commission Decision No 90/36/EEC of 16 January 1990 on determining the coefficients for agricultural development to define a European size unit as part of the Community typology for agricultural holdings.
2. Draft Commission Decision adapting Commission Decision No 85/377/EEC of 7 June 1985 (establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings) to Council Regulation 571/88/EEC of 29 February 1988 (on conducting Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings in the period 1988-1997).

### **II.A.2. Economics Accounts for Agriculture, Agricultural Incomes and Prices (Theme 81)**

#### **Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA):**

##### **a) Objectives**

The objective here is to provide harmonized macro-economic data on production (broken down by product), intermediate consumption, value added, agricultural income and fixed capital formation in agriculture, and an analysis of productivity trends in agriculture.

The main effort at improvement should be made on:

- collecting annual data from the twelve Member States;
- accelerating the updating procedure for the results and improving the harmonization of the data;

- incorporating Spain and Portugal in the economic accounts for agriculture;
- formulating instructions for the automatic calculation of data in the CRONOS database (ECU and PPS);
- storing data in the CRONOS database so that new income indicators can be produced;
- making information available on productivity trends in agriculture and breaking down productivity gains according to the various agents (farmers, consumers, suppliers, the State, banks and agricultural workers);
- production of an annual publication, "Economic accounts for agriculture", containing updated data and graphics.

## b) Results

The work detailed in the Statistical Programme for 1989-1992 was carried out satisfactorily by the A grade official responsible despite the fact that he was twice transferred. This work included:

- The regular updating, checking and storing (domain "COSA" in CRONOS) of EAA data. Progress was made in speed of updating as well as in the degree of harmonization. The latter presupposed clarification of numerous methodological questions by the competent working party (some of this work has not yet been concluded): assessing the changes in stocks of crop products, contract work, subsidies, taxes linked to production, treatment of VAT compensation and headings for the distribution of income account.
- The integration of Spain and Portugal into the Community system of the EAA.
- The revision of the CRONOS data system (COSA domain) so that EAA data can automatically be calculated in ecus and PPS, as can the income indicators in accordance with the definitions of the project "Agricultural Income Index" (previously called "Sectoral Income Index").
- Calculating productivity increases in agriculture. This work was commissioned from INRA (France) by Eurostat. The results of the study were published in 1990 and 1991 by Eurostat in three languages (FR, EN, DE; c.f. J.C. Bureau, J.P. Butault et al "Generation and Distribution of Productivity Increases in European Agriculture 1967-1987").
- The annual publication of the EAA data for which completely new printing programmes were prepared in the reporting period.

Apart from the tasks referred to in the Statistical Programme, the following work was carried out in the reporting period:

- Checking of the EAA (Data sources, methods and technologies employed). This entire task will take several years and is connected with the GDP Directive. The work has begun as planned but had to be interrupted in 1992 owing to a staff transfer.
- Publication of the EAA Handbook in the six Community languages which were missing. In addition, an addendum to this handbook was brought out in 1992 which contains further details and changes on the EAA methodology.
- Analysis of the development of EAA data as part of a study conducted by Mrs I.J. Terluin (LEI, Netherlands). The results were published by Eurostat in English under the title "Production, Prices and Income in EC Agriculture. An analysis of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture 1973-1988".



***Agricultural Income Index (All) (previously called Sectoral Income Index):*****a) Objectives**

Every year, Eurostat makes forecasts on the variation in agricultural income in the Member States and in the Community as a whole. These forecasts cover the current year and are based on updated estimates provided by the national institutes on variations in the price, volume and value of the factors which constitute agricultural income, taking the economic accounts for agriculture as a starting point. Eurostat analyses trends in income and publishes its conclusions, with tables and graphics, as part of the annual price-setting procedure.

Work is being done on improving the system of income indicators, by producing a cash flow indicator, methods of analysing income and the annual report on income.

**b) Results**

Four annual reports containing the forecasts of agricultural income were drawn up and published as scheduled in the reporting period. The results were also conveyed to DG VI to enable it to prepare the agricultural price decisions in the Council of Ministers ("PP dossier") and published in the form of two rapid notes per year.

In accordance with the goals of the agricultural income index, the quality of analysis was steadily improved. A chapter on the long-term income development in agriculture and the results of a cash flow indicator for eight Member States were also included in the annual reports.

***Total Income of Agricultural Households (TIAH)*****a) Objectives**

Because of the new requirements of the common agricultural policy regarding statistics, the objective pursued here is to draw up a macro-economic indicator of the total income of agricultural households (TIAH) based on a harmonized methodology; this indicator should make it possible to (i) analyse the variation in TIAH from one year to another in the Member States, (ii) analyse changes in the composition of income, (iii) compare trends in the TIAH with those in the other social and occupational categories, and (iv) compare the absolute income of farmers with that of the other social and occupational categories.

Work will be concerned with:

- drawing up the methodology and producing a handbook;
- a financial contribution when the project is being launched;
- collecting information, storing it in the CRONOS base and analysing the results.

**b) Results**

The work planned for 1989-1992 was carried out in its entirety. We cannot, however, hide the fact that considerable efforts are still necessary to provide up-to-date and/or methodologically harmonized data for most of the Member States, particularly Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom. The TIAH project has not yet reached the status of routine statistics. In addition, Eurostat depends heavily on the services of an external expert.

The main activities in the reporting period were carried out as programmed:

- Financial support of the Member States in the start-up phase of the project by concluding appropriate study contracts.
- Preparing a methodology for the TIAH project which is documented in the three-language "TIAH Handbook" published in 1990.
- Transmission of the data on the TIAH from the Member States to Eurostat. The first TIAH results were analysed in a study as long ago as 1988 and published in 1989 (c.f. B. Hill "Total income of agricultural households: inventory of existing information and proposal for a method to develop a harmonized aggregated indicator"). A further report was produced by this expert (B. Hill, Wye College, University of London) in 1991 which was then adopted by the competent working party and published in three languages by Eurostat in 1992. It presents the progress made so far and the ITAH figures for 11 Member States (only Belgium was missing and this information was sent to Eurostat later).
- Creation of a PC-assisted database for the TIAH projects (it was originally intended to store the data in CRONOS).
- An unexpected question which was raised in 1992 by DG VI (additional objective) concerned the practicality of using a "broad" definition of agricultural households as an additional definition in the project. To clarify this question, two study contracts were concluded in 1992, one with the CBS in Voorburg (NL) and the other with the StBA in Wiesbaden (D). The results are to be discussed in the competent working party in 1993.

#### ***Agricultural price statistics:***

##### **a) Objectives**

The agricultural price strategy in the Community is based on agreements freely entered into with the Member States and comprises two groups of time series, which are stored in the PRAG domain of the CRONOS databank, i.e. (i) absolute agricultural prices and (ii) EC agricultural price indices (output and input).

The data on absolute agricultural prices comprise monthly and annual selling prices for crop and animal products and purchase prices for the means of agricultural production. These prices are expressed in national currency, ecus and PPS. There are two EC agricultural price indices, viz. (i) the EC index of producer prices for agricultural products and (ii) the EC index of purchase prices for the means of agricultural production. These indices contain series expressed in nominal and real (deflated) values.

The work will consist of collecting and providing harmonized time series, incorporating Spain and Portugal into the Community system, continuing development of the methodology, rebasing the indices every five years and forecasting price indices which will be used as part of the Commission's annual price-setting procedure.

**b) Results**

The work planned in the Statistical Programme for the years 1989-1992 was carried out satisfactorily despite staffing difficulties. The work concentrated on the following as scheduled:

- Updating, checking, storing (domain "PRAG" in CRONOS) and regular publication of the monthly and annual EC agricultural price indices (output and input) and of the monthly and annual absolute agricultural prices.
- Forecasting the annual EC agricultural price indices (output and input) as of 1 October and 13 November for the current year. The results were regularly made available (i) to GD VI as a contribution to the "PP Dossier" and (ii) in a model for the short-term forecasting of agricultural income (SPEL) and (iii) in a rapid note published in December.
- The integration of Spain and Porgual into the Community system of agricultural price statistics. The monthly output and input price indices for Portugal were not, however, available at the end of the reporting period.
- The re-basing of the EC agricultural price indices in 1989 to 1985 = 100.
- The clarification of numerous methodological questions. This involved the preparation and publication (1992) of an addendum, comprising around 350 pages, to the catalogue of characteristics of the agricultural price series stored in CRONOS. Apart from the following tasks listed in the Statistical Programme, the following further objectives were tackled:
- The complete revision of the publication system which now comprises: (i) a quarterly series of agricultural prices (monthly EC agricultural price indices and a selection from the series of monthly absolute agricultural prices), (ii) a glossary in nine languages, (iii) an annual publication on the annual EC agricultural price indices and the annual agricultural prices, and (iv) six rapid notes.
- The checking of the agricultural price statistics (data sources, methods and technologies used), a project which will extend over several years similarly to the EAA. Owing to staffing difficulties, the progress achieved here was unfortunately limited.
- The new design of the statistics of absolute agricultural prices; the initiative for this came from DG VI which had special wishes regarding data on absolute agricultural prices following the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy.
- A study on agricultural price developments in the Community which was not originally planned and was carried out by Professor S. Tangermann (University of Göttingen in Germany). This study, which appeared in autumn 1992 in English ("Agricultural Price Trends in the EEC"), presents the long and medium-term agricultural price trends as well as an analysis of agricultural prices as seen against the functioning of the agricultural markets and the functioning of agricultural policy measures.

Final comment on agricultural price statistics: consolidation of current work and substantial progress in the special task "Revision of Agricultural Price Statistics (data sources, methods and technologies used)" were hampered in the reporting period by the fact that it has not yet been possible to fill an existing A grade post with a suitable candidate. This part of the work was therefore characterized by improvisation.

### **II.A.3. Integrated Sectoral Databank for Agriculture and Agricultural Sector Models (Theme 82)**

#### **a) Objectives**

This model (for analysing and forecasting production and incomes in the Community agricultural sector), is based on a structured matrix of data covering the whole of this sector and provides data which are comparable from one Member State to another. This model was produced so as to provide:

- a retrospective analysis of trends in the sector;
- short- and medium-term forecasts of trends in agricultural incomes;
- a simulation of the effects of agricultural policies under consideration;
- verification of the cohesion of Eurostat's agricultural statistics.

Work must be concentrated on:

- incorporating Spain and Portugal into the Community system;
- transferring the model onto Community computer media;
- producing an improved version of the whole of the SPEL system (version B);
- producing a system for medium-term projection and simulation.

The model is to be updated regularly and will be used in cooperation with DG VI.

#### **b) Results**

The objectives laid down for the reporting period 1989-1992 were achieved as planned, the only exception being the medium-term version of the SPEL model. An improved version (LP/NLP) was produced in the middle of 1992 and this is to be implemented in the period up to the end of 1994.

Objectives planned and achieved by the end of 1992 include: (i) implementation of the SPEL System (Version A) on the Community's Amdahl computer in Luxembourg, (ii) the integration of Greece, Spain and Portugal into the SPEL system, (iii) the design, data checking and implementation of an improved version of the SPEL system (Version B) and the annual application of the SPEL model for carrying out ex-post analysis, short-term forecasts of agricultural income (contributions to the "PP dossier") and medium-term simulation calculations on the effects of alternative political scenarios. The numerous simulation calculations made with the aid of the SPEL/EC-MFSS module on estimating the medium-term effects of Commission proposals, and subsequently the decisions of the Council of Agricultural Ministers of May 1992 on the reform of the CAP, should be emphasized; they were not originally foreseen and they have particular relevance to the production and income development of agriculture.

The new objectives which arose in the reporting period are basically: (i) producing an international model of external trade under the SPEL system (this was done in 1989 and 1990 under the responsibility of DG VI by the author of the SPEL system, Professor W. Henrichsmeyer), (ii) producing comprehensive methodological and technical documentation on the SPEL system (three volumes being published in the series 5/E by Eurostat in 1992), (iii) checking the databases of each of the Member States by experts in these countries corresponding contracts being concluded with INSEE (F) and CERA (IRL), the work being concluded in 1991 and reports available at the end of 1992. An invitation to tender for similar work for GR, I, NL and UK was published in autumn 1992, (iv) opening up access to the new SPEL data (SPEL/EC data, version B,) for privileged users and all other interested parties (this was implemented at the beginning of 1993, a USER MANUAL of around 400 pages being produced by the end of 1992 and sent on diskette to interested parties, together with the SPEL data for the years 1973 up to and including 1992), (v) integration of eastern-Germany into the existing SPEL system (goal not achieved by the end of 1992 because of missing data) and (vi) comprehensive information for the Member States provided during a two-day meeting of the Working Party on Agricultural Accounts (meeting held in October 1992).

In the opinion of DG VI, the SPEL system is a useful instrument for the CAP; the model results produced in the reporting period were appreciated.

#### II.A.4. Restructuring plans (Theme 83)

##### a) Objectives

The Italian, Greek and Irish plans are intended to help the Member States concerned to organise a system of statistical surveys in the agricultural sector which will fully satisfy Community requirements for statistical information in this field.

##### b) Results

###### *Italian plan :*

The plan was completed by the end of 1991. The Italian restructuring plan, which started in 1981, enabled the Italian authorities to set up an effective technical and administrative infrastructure at regional level and to implement a coherent programme of statistical surveys.

###### *Irish plan :*

The plan was completed by the end of 1991. The specific aid for the development of agricultural statistics, granted in 1988, enabled the Irish authorities to set up an effective technical and administrative infrastructure at both central and local levels, to create a register of agricultural holdings and to implement a coherent programme of statistical surveys.

###### *Greek plan :*

In spite of the increase in the Community contribution, the execution of the plan remains is still somewhat behind schedule.

The main difficulties encountered are in the following fields:

- administrative infrastructure (at central and regional level)
- staff recruiting (by NSSG and Ministry of Agriculture)
- computer equipment (at NSSG only).

*In order to overcome these problems, the Council decided to extend the Greek plan by three years (completion in 1996). Council Decision 92/582/EEC of 14.12.1992.*

## II.A.5. Crop Production (Theme 85)

### a) Objectives

Crop statistics over the period 1989-92 were strongly influenced by two important decisions in the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): the introduction of "maximum guaranteed quantities" (in some cases also "maximum guaranteed areas") in 1988 for three (or four) years (so-called "agricultural stabilisers") and the fundamental reform of the CAP in 1992. Both policy measures stressed the importance of reliable and up-to-date crop statistics. A legal cover for crop products statistics should be envisaged.

Moreover, some statistics like external trade statistics used, among others, for supply balance sheets will have to be reviewed in the context of the internal market.

New technical instruments, like remote sensing for example, have to be checked as to their applicability in crop statistics.

### b) Results

For basic statistics (area, yield and production) on cereal and non cereal crops, Community legislation in form of Regulations has been proposed. In general, these two Regulations did not ask for new statistics but aimed at further harmonising and improving the existing data flows. The Regulations define data to be submitted, fix dead-lines for data transmission and quantify levels of accuracy for the data in order to assure objectivity and representativity of the figures (minimum requirements) but give the freedom to the Member States to choose the methods by which these requirements can be met.

The Regulations are in full accordance with the way the European Statistical System has been organised: The collection and the treatment of data and the survey organisation at national level remain the responsibility of the statistical services of the Member States. The Commission ensures the collection, coordination and harmonisation of statistical information at European level (subsidiarily).

Account is being taken of the relative importance of crops in each country to ensure effort is concentrated where it matters (AGRIFLEX principle).

**Cereals statistics:** The Regulation on cereals statistics has been adopted on 26 March 1990<sup>1</sup>. As planned in the Regulation the Member States have meanwhile submitted their methodological reports and are providing regularly the annual data on cereal area, yield and production. Restructuring of survey methods is under way in some countries. A Community financial contribution to Member States is granted from 1990 to 1993.

**Non cereal crops statistics:** A Draft Regulation has been discussed in the Working Party on crop products statistics in 1991 and 1992. Its adoption by the Council is foreseen for April 1993.

**Supply balance sheets:** The introduction of the internal market from 1993 onwards made it necessary to review (by discussion within the competent Working Party) the system of supply balance sheets, because important statistics like external trade statistics are changing fundamentally. At the moment a reduced programme of balance sheets is envisaged, combined possibly with a legal cover for such a reduced programme.

<sup>1</sup> Council Regul. (EEC) No. 837/90, OJ No. L 88, 03.04.1990

**Remote sensing applied to agricultural statistics: the MARS <sup>2</sup> project.** Together with DG VI Eurostat is steering this project which is managed by the Institute of Remote Sensing Applications of the Joint Research Centre in Ispra. Based on a Council Decision <sup>3</sup> a first work phase has been foreseen up to 1993. The pilot project comprises four main actions: 1) Regional inventories (on areas); 2) Vegetation conditions and yield indicators; 3) Models of yield prediction and 4) European rapid estimates of acreages and potential yield.

Besides these main actions three supporting actions (advanced agricultural information systems, area frame sampling and long-term studies) are defined. The results of the project, especially of the four main actions (1-4) are very promising. Regional area estimates (action 1) and rapid European estimates (action 4) can be judged operational. Action 2 on vegetation conditions and action 3 on yield forecasting models have so far already produced very interesting results but there is still considerable work to be done before they are becoming operational.

In order to intensify work on the integration of (parts of) the MARS project into the future Statistical Information System Eurostat has created a Task Force on Remote Sensing and Geographical information systems. The 1992 Bad Neuenahr Seminar brought together for the first time the Remote Sensing Community and the official statisticians from Member States.

#### II.A.6. Animal production (Theme 86)

##### a) Objectives

Since the Directives on the numbers and the production of slaughter animals were amended very many times, if only to take account of the accession of new Member States, they needed to be consolidated and adjusted in line with the trends observed in these sectors. Over the period covered by the programme, the need was felt to reduce as far as possible the requests for statistics from the Member States while not jeopardizing the reliability of the data at European level (the "AGRIFLEX" principle).

Similarly, in the dairy sector, at the end of the period covered by the programme it turned out that some reduction could be made in the statistical programme, and that some adjustments, due to the introduction of new products, should be considered.

##### b) Results

The three existing Directives on the numbers of slaughter animals were completely revised by the working party concerned, and new texts were forwarded to the Council at the end of 1992. Substantial cuts were made for some Member States.

Statistics on the dairy sector were discussed with the Member States during 1992. It is probable that proposals for amendments will be made to the working party concerned at the end of 1993.

<sup>2</sup> Monitoring agriculture by remote sensing

<sup>3</sup> Council Decision 88/503/EEC of 26 September 1988, OJ L 273 of 05.10.1988

## **II.B. Business policy (industry and services) (Policy 32)**

### **II.B.1. Industry - methodology and analyses (Theme 55)**

#### **a) Objectives**

The objectives set for this theme in the Statistical Programme include setting up detailed Community statistics on industrial production (PRODCOM), an active contribution by industrial statisticians to the development of NACE Rev.1 and, as regards analysis, active participation by Eurostat in the publication by the Commission of the "Panorama of EC Industry" and the regular production of estimates based on the results of the Community survey on the structure and activity of industry.

#### **b) Results**

1. The initial implementation of the programme was marked by an active commitment to the revision of NACE Rev.1, in particular by critical consideration of the needs of, and demand from, European professional associations.
2. The management of the PRODCOM list began in 1992, taking changes in the Combined Nomenclature into account and processing new requests.
3. A substantial investment was made in terms of methodology to improve the estimates produced by Eurostat in order to update the results of the annual survey on the structure and activity of industry.
4. Eurostat undertook the statistical section of the publication "Panorama of EC industry". By reconciling data from official European statistics and from private sources (mainly professional associations), this exercise represents a reference tool which was awarded a prize by the association of European economic journalists for its 1991-1992 edition.

It has hitherto not been possible to achieve real Community coordination in developing more detailed headings in NACE Rev.1 (fifth digit).

The limitations imposed on the management of the Combined Nomenclature are an obstacle to the progress of PRODCOM adjustments.

As for the estimation work or the activity in connection with the Panorama of Industry, the constraints inherent in the development of the various national systems are a considerable obstacle to the correct use of official statistics.



## **II.B.2. Industry - production and dissemination (Theme 56)**

### **a) Objectives**

This theme covers both the routine activities of production and dissemination of industrial statistics (Community survey on the structure and activity of industry, short-term indicators, current statistics of industrial products) and a number of projects related to the Commission's policy priorities, mainly:

- statistics on SMEs,
- statistics on large enterprises,
- statistics on the textile sector.

### **b) Results**

1. There has been a considerable improvement in the speed of publication of the results of the annual survey on the structure and activity of industry. They are increasingly widely used, particularly for the purposes of the structural funds.
2. Considerable progress was made with the short-term indicators: better detail in terms of activities, a change in the base, a better quality of indices, development of a new database and the use of remote transmission to reduce the time taken to supply data.
3. At the request of DG XXIII, Eurostat set up a specific SME database. This exercise combines data from the annual survey by size and the five-year exercise on SMEs with processed data from specific sources. In addition to the base, which covers a limited number of variables, SME-specific indicators are now being developed. Two publications on the state of SMEs in Europe have been produced: "Enterprises in Europe".
4. Considerable work has been carried out in the textile/clothing sector to add to, shape up and facilitate the use of statistics on this field. This work has given Eurostat a European statistical system fit to take over the statistical side of the work carried out by the European textiles and clothing observatory (OETH).
5. Eurostat has also begun work on processing the accounts published by large industrial enterprises.

The time taken to produce results from the annual survey and the effect of national rules on confidentiality are still serious obstacles to improving the quality of data on the structure and activity of industrial enterprises.

The implementation of the short-term Directives is still inadequate in the case of certain indicators (new orders, social indicators).

### **II.B.3. Iron and steel statistics (Theme 59)**

#### **a) Objectives**

Given that the iron and steel statistics are well-established and have been thoroughly run in for 35 years now, the main objectives were:

- to improve the statistics so that they could take the place of the surveillance system,
- to speed up their collection and the availability of results.

The second objective involves the publication of the results of the studies on steel consumption by producer branch, on which any forecast on the development of the steel industry is based.

#### **b) Results**

1. The Community iron and steel industry has adjusted to the ending of the surveillance system: revision of questionnaires, amendment of the rules on transmission, simplification and trimming.
2. Remote transmission and the use of computer media have expanded considerably, bringing substantial gains in productivity and cutting the time needed to make data available.
3. The Acier database has been successfully run in for inter-departmental use: decentralised use, automatic publication production, improved productivity, automatic updating of other databases (CRONOS), etc.
4. The studies carried out have allowed regular production of data on steel consumption by branch and a first version of a "Steel" input-output table.

The expiry of the ECSC Treaty and the new crises in the sector raise a number of questions and difficulties regarding this activity (limited study appropriations).

### **II.B.4. - II.B.5. Services statistics**

#### **a) Objectives**

The major objective was the adoption and implementation of Council Decision 92/326/EEC. The action plan envisages the following five points:

- assessment of national and Community user needs,
- setting up a reference methodological framework,
- setting up the components of a European system of information on services statistics,
- carrying out pilot surveys in certain sectors,
- developing the basic statistical tools.

These measures constituted the main lines for work even before the Decision was adopted. The Decision expressly stipulates that the subsidiarity principle is to apply in the implementation of the action plan.

**b) Results**

Eurostat is continuing to cooperate with European federations in the services sector and with UNICE so as to take better account of enterprises' needs for statistics concerning them.

The process of setting up a regular collection system in the distributive trades sector gave rise to a draft legal act, which was then merged in a general act covering this kind of structural survey of industry and services.

Council Decision 92/326/EEC of 18 June 1992 establishing a two-year programme (1992 to 1993) for the development of European statistics on services was the basis for activity in the services field.

The measures taken included:

- analysis and evaluation of the demand for information from users, whether Community users or national users, private or public;
- drawing up a methodological manual consisting of an overall framework and sectoral chapters, on the basis of which specific collection measures were to be organised; a second edition of the methodological manual for statistics on services is planned, taking account of all general statistical developments;
- consolidation of the data collected by incorporating them into the MERCURE information system; this section also covers extending collection to the existing methodologies applied in the Member States; a regular "services yearbook" publication is being prepared.
- carrying out a first set of pilot surveys of service enterprises in the retail trade, "économie sociale" and business services sectors. A second set of pilot surveys is being prepared in the audiovisual, hotels and travel agents and transport sectors.

By virtue of Eurostat's active involvement in the work of the Voorburg Group, under the auspices of the United Nations, and in other international bodies, the Community methodology is becoming a reference standard for the whole international statistical system. International cooperation has been intensified by coordinating the work of the various secretariats.

***Statistics in support of policies in the services sector***

By reference to the Council Decision on services statistics (cf. business statistics), it has been possible to go into greater depth in the work relating to the following sectors:

**- Insurance**

Second edition of the sectoral chapter of the statistical methodology drawn up by reference to the accounting Directives governing this sector and by reference to the single market rules laid down in the corresponding Council Directives. Study of the surveillance systems set up by the Member States and the consequences for statistical collection.

- **Financial services**

First version of a sectoral chapter of the statistical methodology drawn up by reference to the accounting Directives governing this sector and by reference to adjacent statistical fields. Continuation of the process of drawing up financial and banking statistics in consultation with the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics.

- **Distributive trade**

Preparation of draft Community legislation and a list of variables on the collection of statistical data, subsequently merged with a general draft legal text on business statistics. Setting up a network of national correspondents and preparation of a prestige publication on "Retail distribution in Europe".

- **Audiovisual**

Work has begun on statistical methodology and data collection in this sector. At the same time, a functional study of the sector is being carried out with the aim of creating the AUVIS base. Monitoring of the framework established by Directive 89/552/EEC "Television without frontiers".

- **Communication**

The first edition of a "Communication" yearbook has been prepared and is well advanced.

- **Transport and HORECA/TA activities**

A chapter of the methodological manual concerning the enterprises aspect of these two sectors has been drawn up and will be tested in forthcoming pilot surveys.

*Quite apart from the scale of the undertaking of establishing services statistics, the level to which these statistics have developed in the different Member States reveals great discrepancies. Eurostat is trying to counter the implicit tendency to align on the slowest.*

*Another problem lies in contact with the Commission's Directorates-General. It is still very difficult to establish substantial working relations with all the DGs concerned. This task is proving easier in the areas for which a specific Community policy already exists.*

#### **II.B.6. Agro-industry (Theme 84)**

Since Eurostat's proposed Directive on agro-industry was not accepted by the Member States, a completely new approach has been adopted.

This approach involves using all available information without asking Member States to carry out new surveys.

It is proposed to build up a database containing data from every available source (for example, CRONOS, COMEXT, etc.).

Various Eurostat departments will be needed to complete this task, bringing together the different Community statistical sub-systems.

## **II.C. Energy politivity (Policy 33)**

### **II.C.1. Energy - methodology and surveys (Theme 50)**

#### **a) Objectives**

Adaptation to new requirements in energy policy produced an improvement in statistical methodology, particularly in the context of surveying consumption, by expanding the coverage of the products used and by taking account of structural phenomena involved in more efficient energy use.

A major aim was the international harmonisation of energy balance sheet systems and of the criteria for collecting information by means of questionnaires.

#### **b) Results**

1. The execution and analysis of the "Households' energy consumption" survey were concluded.
2. The survey on the combined production of electricity and heat was launched in 1992.
3. A nomenclature and a methodology were defined for renewable energy sources and, with the conclusion of an initial experiment, data collection is already in the second phase.
4. The few cases of international methodological harmonisation still unresolved were settled in 1990 and 1991. There are no outstanding disputes currently.
5. Data collection by means of a joint questionnaire adopted for gas and electricity may be said to be largely coordinated.

### **II.C.2. Energy and raw materials - production and dissemination (Theme 51)**

#### **a) Objectives**

The purpose of this theme is to cover all the main activities of producing and disseminating statistics on energy and raw materials, and to provide the Commission with the information it requires for implementing and monitoring the Community's energy policy. To be more specific, the aim is to monitor energy supply policy as regards both security and diversification, along with the policy for the rational use of energy in terms of conversion and final consumption.

A further objective, transparency on the energy market, is to be attained by collecting prices for the various energy products.

#### **b) Results**

1. Maintenance and expansion of an energy statistics database.
2. Maintenance and expansion of the "Raw materials" database.
3. Revision of the "Coal" questionnaires.
4. Improvement and deepening of the assessment of the impact on the environment related to energy conversion and consumption.

5. Consolidation of the system for collecting gas and electricity prices.
6. Production of energy statistics on post-unification Germany and the countries of eastern Europe.
7. Extension and consolidation of data on short-term trends.

As regards dissemination, the SIRENE database (System of distributed information on energy) was further improved and expanded as part of an ongoing programme. The graphics software for illustrating energy flows was made compatible with the equipment available in Eurostat, while improving the service provided. As for print dissemination, the range of energy publications was extended by more Rapid Reports and new statistical documents.

## II.D. Fisheries politticy (Policy 34)

### II.D.1. Fisheries (Theme 87)

#### a) Objectives

##### *Catches of fish*

Regarding information on catches of fish broken down according to species and fishing area, Eurostat will continue to collect and process the data from the STATLANT questionnaires, to update the ad hoc databases and to publish the Fisheries statistics yearbook. The STATLANT questionnaires, which are coordinated by the Group for coordinating fisheries statistics in the Atlantic, are supplemented every year by the Member States in the six months following the end of the calendar year concerned and a copy of these questionnaires is then forwarded to Eurostat. The work programme also includes cooperation with international agencies with a view to harmonizing definitions and concepts (including a Community nomenclature) and drawing up questionnaires. Several international agencies are concerned, viz. FAO, ICES, NAFO, ICSEAF, ICCAT, ACFM and CCAMLR.

##### *Landings of fish*

New Community legislation on landings of fish which has now been finalized stipulates that the Member States shall provide data regularly (each month).

##### *Fishing fleet statistics*

Eurostat will devise a system for fishing fleet statistics which will enable it each year to obtain these from an administrative register which is at present being drawn up by the Commission's Directorate-General for Fisheries. Once this system is in operation, Eurostat will stop requiring the Member States to provide statistics so that it can keep its existing statistical database up to date.

#### b) Results

1. As was foreseen in the 1989-1992 Statistical programme? work in fishery statistics concentrated on three sectors of importance in administering the Common Fisheries Policy, i.e. catch statistics, landings statistics and fishing fleet statistics. This work was carried out in close collaboration with the concerned services of the Directorate-General for Fisheries.

2. Collaboration with the Directorate-General for Fisheries has included reviews at frequent intervals of the quality of data available for the rearrangement of the CAP and examination of the sectors of the fishing industry for which improved statistics need to be made available. In the latter respect, particular attention has been paid to the statistics on aquaculture production and on statistics for the fish processing industry.
3. An associated important element of the work was the collaboration with International fisheries agencies having responsibilities for assessing and/or managing the fishery resources of importance to the Community. In several instances the Community has legal obligations to supply these organisations with the statistical and other data required for the assessment of the resources and, in turn, is dependent on the scientific advice resulting from these assessments for the implementation of the CAP. The availability and quality of the statistics required for such work has been, and will continue to be, of great importance in the programme of fishery statistics

### ***Catch statistics***

Two Council Regulations covering the statistics on the catches by Member States in the Northeast and Northwest Atlantic respectively have been passed and are currently being implemented. These will make more readily available complete and timely statistics for regions of great importance to the Community's fishing industry and will permit the Community to meet in a more satisfactory manner its obligations to supply data for the assessment of marine resources.

### ***Landing statistics***

A Council Regulation on the transmission of monthly data on the landings of fishery products in Member States has been passed and is currently being implemented. Early indications are that many Member States are able to supply the required data with little difficulty and that the remainder will be able to meet fully the provisions of the Regulation by the end of the three-year introductory period foreseen by the legislation.

### ***Fishing fleet statistics***

The programme foresaw the establishing of fishing fleet statistics from extracts of the Directorate-General for Fisheries administrative file of fishing vessels. Unfortunately this file was not operational until the end of 1992 and thus it has not been possible to compile fleet statistics for several years. However trials suggest that, now that the file is operational, the statistics will be more complete, better harmonised and of improved quality than those previously available.

## **II.E. Transport and tourism policy (Policy 35)**

### **II.E.1. Transport - Tourism (Theme 62)**

#### **a) Objectives**

Eurostat's objectives in this field are to provide the Commission, the Member States and the transport market operators with the data required, to pursue the methodological developments needed for intermodal comparability and to promote coordination with international organisations with responsibility for transport statistics in Europe.

**b) Results**

The extension of the EEC Directive on carriage of goods by road was approved by the Council in July 1989.

The concept of methodological development with a view to an intermodal approach was favourably received by the Member States. One of the decisions made was to attach particular importance to combined transport and devote a specific chapter in the methodology to it, putting it on a par with the other five modes of transport.

The ICST-COM, the Community classification of vessels, was approved and transmitted to the United Nations for use in conjunction with Edifact techniques.

Coordination with the international organisations yielded a first proposed common work programme covering harmonisation of glossaries, data collection procedures and cooperation on publications and databases.

The EFTA countries' active participation in Eurostat's transport work programme was agreed.

Continued collection of statistics covered by the four Council Directives in force on the carriage of goods by road, rail and inland waterway. Three publications (one for each mode concerned) and a yearbook with data on transport not covered by the Directives are also being prepared. Quarterly information now available for the three inland transport modes is being published for the first time as a chapter of a monthly publication covering other services as well.

Preliminary discussion with the Member States of draft proposals for legal acts:

- a Council Decision on a three-year working programme for Community transport statistics;
- a second extension to the Council Directive on statistics on carriage of goods by road, to include appropriate coverage of international interregional goods road transport as well as of the utilisation of the available road transport capacity;
- a Council Directive on statistics on the carriage of goods and passengers by sea, following the needs expressed by the main users of this information.

Preliminary work on the preparation of an air transport statistical database containing origin/destination information relating to commercial airports in the EC. This activity was carried out in coordination with the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC).

*The discussion of the legal acts being prepared took more time than originally foreseen.*

**Tourism statistics****a) Objectives**

The objective where tourism is concerned is to provide the basic data necessary for the implementation and monitoring of Community measures in this field.

In carrying out this tourism-specific task, Eurostat's objectives are the following:

- to set up a European reference framework in order to fill in the gaps, permit comparisons and facilitate convergence in data collection;



- to develop the methodologies necessary for the development of new statistics in the tourism field;
- to enhance existing statistics (collection, study, dissemination at European level);
- to establish the legal components necessary for a system of comprehensive, standardised tourism statistics.

With these objectives in mind, the Commission submitted a proposal for a Council Decision on a bi-annual programme for the development of tourism statistics. This programme was approved by the Council in December 1990, with the objective of preparing a European reference framework.

In carrying out this tourism-specific task, the following measures are planned:

- analysis of user needs
- collection, analysis and dissemination of existing information
- analysis of statistical systems
- methodological developments.

#### **b) Results**

A supply-side database and a short-term trend database have been developed ("TOUR").

These have been used to prepare a number of publications on tourism in the EC countries at regional level, and for analysing the structure and development of tourism in the European Community. A reference base provides data for electronic dissemination on diskette and optical disk.

The active participation of the EFTA countries, the OECD and the WTO has given an international dimension to the Eurostat working programme established by the Council Decision.

An enlarged (EC/EFTA/OECD/WTO) working party, four task forces and a team of consultants have been set up to carry out the work contemplated in the Decision.

The professional associations and the various Commission departments have been brought together in a consultation procedure for the implementation of this programme.

A survey of users' needs has been carried out by the EC/EFTA countries at national level and by the Commission at international level.

The EC/EFTA countries have provided Eurostat with the existing information on tourism, which has been collated in a summary report on existing statistical systems and measures.

Sectoral needs have been analysed and the following fields chosen for methodological development.

The supply and demand side of tourism (including long- and short-stay trips, same-day travel and passenger transport), rates, prices and costs, regional and rural tourism, cultural tourism, tourism and the balance of payments, employment and training in the tourism sector, tourism and the environment, nomenclatures on tourism.

Lastly, the system is rounded off with a general working framework, key figures and the plan for an integrated tourism statistics system.

Close cooperation between Eurostat, the OECD and the WTO was established in 1991. Eurostat played an active role in preparing the international conference on tourism held in Ottawa in June 1991, especially by drawing up the basic definitions of tourism and the international classification of types of tourist activities. Eurostat also presented a response paper on classifications at this conference.

For the purposes of the harmonisation of questionnaires at international level, Eurostat analysed the existing information and questionnaires and presented an initial proposal to the meeting of the OECD working party on tourism in December 1991.

The two-year time limit on the working programme provided for in the Council Decision and the limited number of meetings have caused some delays in the methodological work.

## **II.F. International relations policy (Policy 36)**

### **II.F.1. Management and development of the external trade methodology (Theme 40)**

#### **a) Objectives**

With regard to statistics on the trading of goods (Project 4010), three objectives must be achieved: to develop new statistical methodologies, to improve international comparability and to improve day-today management.

#### **b) Results**

A draft Council Regulation to replace the present Regulation on statistics on trade with non-Community countries (Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75) has been drawn up and discussed with the Member States. This proposal will be forwarded to be discussed by the Council in the course of 1993; together with the Intrastat Regulation it will form the framework for trade statistics.

A draft Commission Regulation on the rules of application of the above-

mentioned Council Regulation has been drawn up by the relevant departments and will be discussed with the Member States in 1993.

In a broader context the EEA countries are involved in preparing these Regulations.

The problem of comparability in international trade statistics has continued to be a constant concern over the last few years. Solving this problem is of great practical importance for trade negotiations.

Major work has been undertaken and completed with the United States on the one hand and Canada on the other on reconciling the 1989 data (SH6 level for Eurostat).

Substantial work on reconciliation has also been completed with China, leading to the drafting of a report which will shortly (in April 1994) be submitted to the EC-China Joint Committee.

Lastly, promising contacts have been established with a view to future work with Japan and Mexico.

The revision of customs legislation for 1.1.1993 and the subsequent adoption of the Community Customs Code and its implementing provisions have obliged the departments concerned to take steps to safeguard the statistical status quo, since the main medium for statistical information (the single Administrative Document - SAD) is drawn up and managed by Customs.

Since there are still insufficient resources to cover both current activities and the urgent projects connected with the completion of the Single Market, it has not been possible to arrange systematic checks on the implementation of Community law.

## **II.F.2. Management of external trade classifications (Theme 42)**

### **a) Objectives**

Annual updating of the Combined Nomenclature (CN). Work on incorporating national statistical subdivisions into the CN, which is now, following the implementation of the Intrastat system, almost the only European reference classification for external trade statistics. Coordination with other international goods or activities classifications (work on incorporating the headings in PRODCOM List B).

Preparation of explanatory notes (creation and updating of notes to clarify terms used in the wording of CN statistical subdivisions in order to prevent mistakes in classification).

Cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Updating of the country classification (GEONOM).

### **b) Results**

The deadlines for updating the CN have been met, in that changes to subdivisions to be shown in the CN are generally adopted in June to be published during September - OJ, L Series - for official implementation from 1 January of the following year.

The work started in September 1991 on incorporating national subdivisions into the CN, on the same lines as the work on PRODCOM List B, is still continuing but should be completed at the beginning of 1994.

Over this period more than 1000 documents have been put before the CN Committee. The total number of subdivisions in the CN has increased by some 400.

The updated version of the explanatory notes to the CN, which are independent of what is regularly published in the OJ, appeared in 1991 in a separate publication produced in collaboration with DG XXI.

The cooperation on nomenclatures with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which had developed steadily since 1989, has been considerably curtailed since the end of 1992.

The annual versions of the country classification (Project 4220) were adopted, but the break-up of the USSR and Yugoslavia meant that corrections had to be made during 1992.

## **II.F.3. Production of external trade statistics (Theme 43)**

### **a) Objectives**

In compiling statistics on the Community's external trade and trade between its Member States, the purpose is to improve the quality of the data disseminated while making information available more promptly on more user-friendly media directed at the main sectors of activity.

**b) Results**

Efforts to improve the quality and topicality of the data disseminated have continued. Results for the main non-Community countries, particularly the EFTA countries, are now accessible to users.

Software (under the title IDEP/CN8) has been developed for businesses to allow them to fill in Intrastat declarations (IDEP) and give assistance in the classification of goods (CN8).

New publications have appeared:

- statistics by mode of transport
- trade with developing countries.

The monthly bulletin is currently being revised to incorporate the new Intrastat data.

A new CD-ROM will shortly be distributed to incorporate the SITC and NACE classifications and the data on the Intrastat system.

**II.F.4. Tariff and trade statistics for the Community and non-Community countries (Theme 44)****a) Objectives**

Compilation of trade and tariff statistics, extended to include data on non-Community countries, provides a back-up for multilateral and bilateral negotiations under the Community's trade policy.

The purpose of harmonizing the data collected and extending the statistics to non-Community countries is to do more to meet users' expectations.

**b) Results**

New data have been collected from the EFTA countries, Japan and the United States. This extension is to be continued to include Canada and the newly industrialized Asian countries.

**Comedi/Comext 93****a) Objectives**

The purpose of the Comedi/Comext 93 project is to:

- set up a trans-European telematics infrastructure to harmonize and simplify data collection;
- set up a new database system for trade and tariff statistics (Comext 93) which will be capable of managing all trade data and have user-friendly interfaces with users and the various dissemination systems. Comext 93 is intended to be available for dissemination in the Member States.

**b) Results**

The Comedi Task Force has met every two months to direct and monitor the work on Comedi.

An Intrastat publicity campaign, directed at those responsible for providing statistical information, has been launched to promote the new system.

Various tools have been developed for automating the collection of data, including:

- IRIS (Netherlands) and IDEP-CN8 electronic forms; the INE in Portugal has also developed forms of its own;
- experimental collection of data using electronic data interchange;
- experiments with OCR and automatic reading of diskettes.

These products are to be supplemented by further development of IDEP-CN8, the definition of a protocol for the EDI transfer of information between national government departments and businesses and the selection of national and European telecommunications networks.

The gradual setting up of the Comext 93 system is planned to start in May 1993 and to be completed by the end of the year.

**II.F.5. Management and development of the balance of payments methodology (Theme 45)****a) Objectives**

To improve the quality of Community data by means of greater harmonization, the use of common classifications and concepts, greater detail and improved reliability. These objectives are pursued on the one hand through joint work with the OECD and the IMF and on the other through purely Community work on developing a compatible collection system.

**b) Results**

- a) Participation in IMF and OECD work: the whole programme has been carried out.

Eurostat has taken part in IMF work on the following:

- IMF Manual (to be published in June 1993),
- IMF report "Measurement of International Flows" (December 1992),
- IMF Compilation Guide (1992).

Eurostat has developed a number of projects jointly with the OECD:

- "International trade in services" questionnaire (joint Eurostat OECD version to be finalized in May 1993);
- joint Eurostat-OECD questionnaire on direct investment (January 1993);
- joint Eurostat-OECD geographical classification (January 1993);
- revision of the detailed definition of direct investment.

b) Technical support to Member States.

Work has started on the Community collection system. Given the complexity of the work involved, the proposal for a compatible system at Community level is not scheduled to be put forward before the end of 1994.

## II.F.6. Production of balance-of-payment statistics (Theme 46)

### a) Objectives

Dissemination of basic Community data by means of:

- creation/updating of databases,
- studies and publications,
- dissemination on request (tables, diskettes).

### b) Results

The planned publications have been produced. Two publications have been updated:

- External Trade and Balance of Payments (quarterly),
- International Trade in Services EUR 12 (1980-89).

Three new publications have been created, significantly extending the scope of the information available:

- Geographical Breakdown of the Current Account (1980/89),
- European Community Direct Investment (1984-89),
- Balance of Payments of the Community Institutions (1987-90).

The databases have been created under Acumen, but their documentation is not yet complete (work to be carried out in 1993).

## II.F.7. Study and analyses of external trade (Theme 48)

### a) Objectives

Analyses of external trade need to be refined in order to meet users' needs:

- new publications (mode of transport, developing countries); adaptation of existing publications (rapid reports, structural analyses);
- consolidation of the TREND and VOLIMEX databases on trade indices;
- checks on data quality;
- production of seasonally adjusted figures for the main external trade series.

## **b) Results**

A system for detecting inconsistent data transmitted by the Member States has been developed.

Seasonally adjusted versions of the main external trade series are produced as a matter of routine. Work is nearing completion on extending this to more detailed series.

The TREND and VOLIMEX databases have been revised. A database called TREX on modes of transport is being developed.

Implementation of the Intrastat Regulation threatens to cause breaks in the series on intra-Community trade. A study has been launched on adjusting the data transmitted by the Member States with a view to trials before the end of 1993.

Rapid reports on various subjects have been developed (quarterly series on EC trade with ACP countries and Central and Eastern Europe).

Various structural studies have been published (EC trade with developing countries, CMEA countries, NICs and EFTA).

## **II.G. International Cooperation (Policy 37)**

### **II.G.1. Cooperation with developing countries (including ACP countries) (Theme 49)**

#### **a) Objectives**

- Framing of the European Community's policy in the field of "statistical cooperation with developing countries"
- Liaison with DG I, DG VIII and occasionally the other DGs
- Liaison with the ACP, ALA and SEM countries
- Identification of specific cooperation projects
- Establishment of the annual programme for the Community European Training Centre for Statisticians from Developing Countries (CESD)
- Liaison with the CESD network (Lisbon, Madrid, Munich and Paris)
- Overview of the implementation of the programme on statistical cooperation in the following domains, including inspection of the projects on the ground:
  - . STATISTICAL TRAINING
  - . EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS
  - . STATISTICS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SUPPLY SECURITY
  - . SOCIAL POLICY STATISTICS
  - . OTHER PROJECTS
- Coordination with the Member States and the EFTA countries. Working party "Statistical cooperation with developing countries"

- Coordination with the other providers of funds - bilateral and multilateral.
- Budgetary aspects and finance for the statistical cooperation programme, including: forms I and III, monitoring file, Eurostat's bank accounts in the ACP countries, actions financed by the EAC, financing of the CESD network by budget line B-7-5031, etc.

#### **b) Results**

Eurostat has continued its activities in this field in close cooperation with DGs I and VIII. Programmes have been directed principally at the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries under the Lomé Convention. Other operations have been carried out in certain countries of the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEM) and in Asia and Latin America (ALA).

Assistance with the training of statisticians has continued in Africa, particularly in the regional colleges IAMSEA (Kigali) and ISSEA (Yaoundé), the national colleges of regional importance ENSEA (Abidjan) and EASTC (Dar-es-Salaam) and the ISAE (University of Kampala). Assistance has been organized for certain Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa and Spanish-speaking Latin American countries. There have been other operations to support statistical training in Zaire, Ghana, Botswana, Nigeria and Lesotho (particularly as part of the PFSA project).

Work on developing external trade statistics has continued with the setting up of national and regional "Eurotrace" systems in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese. This software has been installed in 10 African countries.

The implementation of the system has started in four sub-regions comprising 41 ACP countries and a number of SEM and ALA countries.

The main work on compiling statistics on food security and rural development has been in connection with the DIAPER II project, which is being conducted in conjunction with the EDF in the nine countries of the Interstate Permanent Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel.

The main work for the social statistics project has been completed in Togo, Benin, Mozambique, Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire. In Côte d'Ivoire the work was carried out in close cooperation with the World Bank. In addition, a specification has been drawn up for a project for compiling social indicators in Mauritius.

Reports on Zimbabwe, Togo, Uganda, Namibia and Cameroon have been published under the joint programme with the German Statistical Office. A large number of Inter-Stat publications have been produced in collaboration with the ODA (United Kingdom) and the INSEE (France). Other projects have related to assistance in the development of national accounts in Tanzania, aid to Trinidad and Tobago with regard to economic modelling and forecasting and cooperation in the PIAF and DIAL programmes. Eurostat has also played an active part in setting up the CASD. Lastly, the specification of the ICP Africa project, Phase VI, has been transmitted to DG VIII and DG I; this project is to be financed from the regional funds.

The Community programme for statistical cooperation with developing countries is implemented by the European Training Centre for Economist Statisticians from the Developing Countries (CESD) in Luxembourg and the network of national centres in Lisbon, Madrid, Munich and Paris.



### Training of statisticians

#### a) Objectives

Coordination of the operations for training statisticians from the developing countries which are supported and financed by the Community (participation in the management and running of the CESD and the centre in Munich; coordination and monitoring of the second support project for the STPA; support for the creation of new training centres).

#### b) Results

- Monitoring and finalization of the project "Assistance by the European Community to the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA)", which is financed by the EDF. The project provided for activities at various levels, such as assistance for transferring the training of economist-statisticians to Africa, teaching visits, reorientation of programmes, preparation and monitoring of twinning arrangements, supply of equipment, Africanization of staff. The results of the project have been relatively satisfactory, though a few administrative problems have caused delays, mainly through the fault of certain organizations on contract.

A project has been prepared for the remaining uncommitted appropriations.

- The COMSTAT project proposal regarding the training of statisticians in the ACP countries over a five-year period (1993-1997), which has the overall final objective of producing reliable up-to-date statistics in the ACP countries, has been finalized.
- The national project for training medium-grade statisticians in Zaire has encountered major problems because of the country's political and economic situation and the position of the Institut National de la Statistique (INS) in Kinshasa.
- A project has been prepared for support and technical assistance for the EASTC in Dar es Salaam with the aim of consolidating its role in training medium-grade statisticians and in-service training.
- Monitoring and support of the activities of the CESD network (Paris, Lisbon, Madrid and Community CESDs) has been consolidated.
- A project has started for supporting the training of statisticians in Laos.
- A study has been finalized on the state of statistics in the five African countries with Portuguese as their official language (PALOP - Pays Africains de Langue Officielle Portugaise).
- Scholarships have been financed to enable graduates of the ENSEA in Abidjan to take Master's degrees.
- Other activities include the finalization of a study on training in micro-computing in the ACP countries, preparation for a study on the training needs of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and development of video teaching materials for high-level training of statisticians.

With regard to the main problems encountered, it must be stressed that two of the three training centres supported by Eurostat in French-speaking Africa (the ISSEA in Yaoundé and the IAMSEA in Kigali) are in the throes of a serious crisis (above all financially) due to their status as regional centres and the failure of the countries which sit on the colleges' boards of management to pay their contributions. It is nonetheless hoped that thanks to the COMSTAT programme to be set up this year most of the problems will be overcome.

### **Statistics for food and rural development policies**

#### **a) Objectives**

To improve the information required for the formulation and management of food policies (forecasts and harvests; early warning system; monitoring consumption, production and marketing of food products; coordination of field work; development of surveys).

#### **b) Results**

The DIAPER II project (1988-1992) has improved the quality of statistics in the cereals and stockrearing sectors, making it possible to formulate national policies for self-sufficiency in food more precisely and to coordinate these policies at regional level. The tangible results of the project include:

- adoption of the annual agricultural surveys by the agricultural statistics departments;
- completion of these surveys;
- setting up of a database in each country and coordination at regional level.

In addition, the project has developed methods for diagnosis and turned the attention of the departments concerned to new information requirements for food security, with the introduction of test surveys (on stocks and consumption) relating to headings in the cereals balance other than on the production side and to marketing and risk detection.

The main problems encountered have been the following:

- making decision-makers aware of the importance of information for food strategies and food security in their countries;
- late arrival of funds for the project;
- lack of data-processing facilities in the national departments in certain countries;
- lack of staff in most countries;
- excessively restricted distribution of situation assessments;
- lack of supervision of the implementation of methodologies in the field;
- insufficient linking of the DIAPER projects and other complementary projects.

Under the project for the development of the system of agricultural surveys in Tunisia, technical support and micro-computers have been supplied to improve the processing of agricultural surveys and a new methodology has been studied.

A seminar has been organized in Nairobi on "Food Supply Information Systems in Africa" (jointly with the Commonwealth secretariat).

### **Cooperation in the field of foreign trade statistics**

#### **a) Objectives**

To study, improve and harmonize the foreign trade statistics of the developing countries and their regional organizations (methodological support, implementation of the Harmonized System, installation of SYDONIA and TRACE software).

**b) Results**

Overall, the activities for supporting foreign trade statistics have given positive results. There have been two main planks to these activities: development of the "Eurotrace" software and establishment of regional support programmes for foreign trade statistics.

As regards the software development part, the "Eurotrace National" module (which replaces the old version TRACE) has been finalized and the user manual is available in French and English. This software was presented to the sub-

regional ACP organizations in November 1990. Similarly, the "Eurotrace Regional" module has been developed and was presented to the ACP sub-regional organizations in October 1992. It appears from the systems installed so far that "Eurotrace National" fully satisfies the needs of the statistical offices, i.e.:

- production of foreign trade statistics in good time,
- checks on the quality and completeness of data,
- creation of databases,
- comparability of data produced at sub-regional level.

In addition, the way Eurotrace runs on micro-computers makes it easily accessible to staff with minimum training in micro-computing.

As regards the implementation of regional programmes, programmes have been specified and are under way with the following:

- the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic Community (CEAO),
- the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC),
- the Eastern and Southern African Preferential Trade Area (PTA),
- the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

In general, these programmes comprise two phases: a data standardization phase with the establishment at regional level of a statistical regulation, classification based on the Harmonized System and a single customs document, and a phase of improving data collection, with the installation at national and regional levels of Eurotrace and the setting up at regional level of a computer team responsible for software maintenance and training national officials in the use of Eurotrace. From 1989 to 1992, Eurotrace National was installed in the following countries: Togo, Niger, Benin, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mauritius, Central African Republic.

Apart from a few local problems (difficult relations between national customs and statistical departments, shortage of staff with micro-computer training etc) which sometimes hold up the production of foreign trade statistics, most of the countries in which Eurotrace has been installed have made considerable progress. The main problems are more a matter of the constant increase in the number of countries wanting the Eurotrace software and the difficulties of planning demand.

**Cooperation in the field of social statistics****a) Objectives**

Production of statistics for measuring and monitoring the social consequences of structural adjustment programmes (and boosting national capacity for producing such statistics). In particular, statistical support for the "Social Dimension of Structural Adjustment" project, participation in the project's steering committee and support for and technical supervision of the work (household surveys etc.) to be carried out in the participant countries.

**b) Results**

In this field Eurostat has adopted an ad hoc approach rather than trying to develop a system of standard "turn-key" surveys. Accordingly, Eurostat's activities in this field between 1989 and 1992 can be summarized in terms of the following:

- establishment of a Permanent Information Bank (BIP) in Togo,
- finalization of the survey of budgets and consumption in Benin,
- study on the impact of the structural adjustment programme on the living conditions of households in Côte d'Ivoire,
- study on living conditions in Mozambique,
- study of the informal sector in an environment undergoing adjustment in Uganda
- specification of a project for compiling social indicators in Mauritius.

In general, these activities have suffered from local political instability and from staff turnover. The scale of the data collection and statistical processing involved in social surveys has also often caused not inconsiderable delays in producing results. However, it has been possible to publish and disseminate pertinent information on households' living conditions.

***Statistical cooperation in other fields*****a) Objectives**

To set up specific projects in fields other than those listed above.

**b) Results**

- i. With regard to publications, Eurostat has collaborated with the German Federal Statistical Office in the publication of two national reports per year, starting in 1990. The reports published so far cover Zimbabwe, Togo, Uganda, Namibia and Cameroon. In addition, cooperation has started with the ODA and the INSEE for the publication of two issues per year of "Inter-Stat" a journal for statisticians working in the developing countries.
- ii. A project has been finalized for evaluating Tanzania's national accounts at current prices.

- iii. As regards the reorganization of the Cronos-ZPVD database (undertaken in order to improve the quality, timeliness and relevance of the data with a view to the launching of a new publication), work has started on updating most of the domains of Cronos-ZPVD, essentially by means of computer processing. The new database will be operational in May 1993. The publication on this theme is currently being finalized, and the first language version should be published by the end of 1993.
- iv. With regard to the CASD (Coordinating Committee for Statistical Development in Africa), Eurostat has taken part in meetings with representatives of the main bilateral and multilateral providers of funds; it is co-chairman of the sub-Committee on training and participates in the sub-Committee on the management of statistical systems in Africa.
- v. A project for cooperation with CRESET (Centro Regional de Estudios del Tercer Mundo) in Bogota gave rise to an exploratory visit which resulted in detailed arrangements for cooperation in the field of foreign trade statistics, the transfer of information and access to databases. In addition, Eurostat publications have been sent to CRESET.

Statistical cooperation activities have been finalized with the SIECA (Secretaria Permanente del Tratado General de Integración Economica Centroamericana). A visit has been made to check:

- the installation of the computer equipment in each SIECA country,
- the proper working of the equipment and its use in accordance with the planned objectives (to speed up the processing of data and the transfer of foreign trade statistics to the SIECA),
- to assess the training needs for optimum use of this equipment.

The trip established that the equipment had actually been installed and was in operation, except in Panama, where the equipment went missing in customs because of political disturbances.

- vi. Development of Investigations into Long-term Adjustment (DIAL): a three-year work programme has been drawn up. Studies on various macro-economic aspects of structural adjustment have been carried out in Cameroon, Burkina Faso and Ghana. In Ethiopia the implications have been assessed of the transition from a war economy to a peacetime economy. Lastly, analyses of agricultural production chains have been carried out in Africa and Asia. Work has also been done on improving understanding of the role of the informal sector and its effects on the adjustment of African economies.

All this work has undoubtedly built up DIAL's expertise in the field of analysing structural adjustment.

- vii. International Price Comparison Programme in Africa: following Phase V (1985) a new programme (Phase VI) has been specified and will involve 23 African countries. This programme aims to strengthen the price and national accounts departments in the national statistical offices.

- viii. Trinidad and Tobago: this project for assistance in planning and macro-economic modelling was completed at the end of 1992. The delays incurred were due above all to the inadequacy of the available statistical series and the lack of staff with training in macro-economics. Nonetheless, the project led to the production of a model for short-term economic forecasting, which was in line with the objectives and the wishes of the Trinidad and Tobago authorities.
- ix. Integrated Programme of Financial Applications (PIAF): this is a project for the development of integrated computer tools to improve economic and financial management in government departments. In connection with this Eurostat has taken part in the following:
- development of the Eurotrace foreign trade software,
  - a pre-feasibility study on software for processing investment budgets,
  - development of the ERE/TES module for processing national accounts data.

## **II.G.2. Cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (Theme 90)**

Statistical cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe covers two parts which are quite distinct as regards approach and method of financing: cooperation with countries other than the former Soviet Union (PHARE) and cooperation with the republics of the former Soviet Union (TACIS). In this context the Baltic republics are covered by the PHARE programme.

### ***Cooperation with the PHARE countries***

#### **a) Objectives**

To draw up, manage and coordinate statistical cooperation activities for the purpose of developing in these countries the whole range of infrastructures, technologies and methodologies so as to promote the creation of statistical systems which are compatible with a market economy and a democratic society.

To assist the National Statistical Institutes in designing and planning a data processing system (hardware and software). For the PHARE countries Eurostat acts as main coordinator between the countries and the institutions providing aid (G-24).

#### **b) Results**

Cooperation started in 1989 with Poland and Hungary. The process was later stepped up and the emphasis shifted from training in theory to practical training on the basis of experience gained in the Community countries. Recently the Community classifications of economic activities and foreign trade have been introduced.

A tendering procedure has been concluded for the supply of computer equipment to the Polish statistical office; a similar procedure is under way for Hungary.

In 1990 the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was added to the programme. Cooperation was bearing its first fruits when the break-up of the federation was announced. At the end of 1992 cooperation came to a halt, but since early 1993 the two Statistical Offices have each been preparing a new programme.

Invitations to tender for computer equipment are also in preparation for these two Offices.

In 1991 Eurostat embarked upon cooperation with the Romanian Statistical Office, which had previously been the responsibility of the INSEE. An intensive cooperation programme has been drawn up and implemented; the main partner providing assistance in 1992 continued to be the INSEE.

Delivery of computers, financed by a national PHARE programme, has started. The current task is to integrate the new computer infrastructure into the process of producing statistics.

The programme for cooperation with the Baltic republics (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia) has been drawn up by EFTA in consultation with Eurostat. Implementation of the programme is mainly the responsibility of the Swedish and Finnish Statistical Offices, with co-financing by the Community.

Invitations to tender for the supply of computer equipment are in preparation for these three Statistical Offices.

Eurostat's cooperation with Albania, Slovenia and Bulgaria only started in 1992. The Slovenian and Bulgarian Statistical Offices have just drawn up cooperation programmes, which are to be implemented in 1993.

### ***Cooperation with the republics of the former Soviet Union (TACIS)***

#### **a) Objectives**

The basic objectives of cooperation with the TACIS countries are identical to those of cooperation under PHARE. In view of the size of these countries and the scale of the task, a different approach is necessary, aimed more at "trainer training" by means of a general training programme (TES-FSU) together with a technical assistance programme.

#### **b) Results**

Initial contacts for preparing cooperation were made in 1991. 1992 was devoted to the development of cooperation programmes with the statistical institutes of the republics and of the CIS itself. An introductory seminar directed at senior managers of the statistical institutes was held in 1992. Other information seminars followed in early 1993. High-level advisers (former directors general of statistical institutes or persons of equivalent standing) have already carried out their initial exploratory visits to the capital cities with a view to preparing statistical development programmes for the coming years.

## **III. Fonctionnement de la Communauté**

### **III.A. Financial resources of the Community (Policy 41)**

#### **III.A.1. Gross national product (Theme 25)**

##### **a) Objectives**

The Council Directive of 13 February 1989 gave a new major rôle to statistics and, in particular, national accounts: the gross national products at market prices (GNPmp) of the Member States became the basis for calculating a new own resource in the Community budget. In addition, they are used in assessing the coordination of economic policies.

Accordingly, the Directive established a Management Committee, which is responsible for analysing and promoting the comparability and representativeness of the annual estimates for the GNPmp. Within the Management Committee, Eurostat coordinates the work and prepares and organises meetings. It is also the Committee's responsibility to make recommendations for improving the comparability and representativeness of national estimates. Naturally, Eurostat must follow up their implementation in the countries concerned.

## b) Results

Following the institutional phase of setting up the Committee, during which its composition and rules of procedure were defined, the initial discussions quickly showed the need for a thorough revision of the systems of accounts in Luxembourg, Greece and Portugal, and also the need, in several other countries, to make an immediate start on certain major statistical projects for which Community financial support and also, in some cases, technical support is to be provided. The Committee then turned to defining the content of the inventories, in summary form initially and in detail later on, which all the countries must forward to describe the statistical sources and the calculation methods used for estimating GNPmp.

On the basis of the national inventories, Eurostat prepared and submitted to the Committee a report for each country - except, provisionally, for Greece and Portugal, pending the completion of the revision work mentioned above - which identifies the strong and weak points in the various national procedures for calculating GNPmp. Following discussion in the Management Committee, the recommendations in the reports were used as a basis for the reservations notified to the Member States by the Commission pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1552/89. The GNP evaluations for year t-4 are declared to be definitive on 1 October of year t, except for the reservations notified before that date by either the countries concerned or the Commission.

Furthermore, discussion of the reports showed the need for analysing in depth certain problems which must arise from a transverse approach. The respective situations of the Member States must be considered at the same time. Thus, the Committee has already discussed the problem of defining the economic territory of the Member States. This question was finally settled, on 26 July 1991, by a Commission Decision, on a proposal from Eurostat. In addition, work and discussions have progressed well on the following topics which could have a major impact on measuring GNP:

- changeover from GDP to GNP (in liaison with the Committee for Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics);
- evaluating imputed rents;
- classification of taxes and subsidies;
- the question of exhaustiveness in measuring GNP. This is, of course, a fundamental and complex question, on which Eurostat has recently proposed to the Member States a programme of actions to extend statistical coverage of production activities, and in particular those in the field of the black economy. This programme consists mainly of mobilising at regular intervals demographic and employment data on the one hand and the results of fiscal checks on the other. In any event, it will not be possible to implement it fully before the end of 1994.

Unlike the above topics, other questions have hardly been considered (because of the lack of sufficient staff so far). These concern:

- the treatment of general government and private non-profit institutions;
- the treatment of financial institutions;
- the split between intermediate and final uses;
- the discrepancies between theoretical and actual VAT;
- the estimation of value added in agriculture.



On the last topic, the Management Committee has adopted the principle of collaborating with the Working Party on Economic Accounts for Agriculture. The first documents on these subjects should be available between now and the end of 1993.

### III.A.2. The Community's own resources (Theme 47)

#### a) Objectives

To set up a system for estimating the Community's own resources.

#### b) Results

Changes have been made to the TARIC database in order to harmonize the nomenclature part with the trade declarations and to code customs duties. These changes will be completed in early 1994.

### III.B. Politique d'information (Policy 42)

#### III.B.1. Dissemination policy (Theme 15)

##### a) Objectives

The general aim is to improve access to statistics for both internal and external users.

##### b) Results

Activities fall into three categories:

##### 1\* *Organization of products*

- The various products on offer to users are organized as a function of the database architecture, and the loading of all Eurostat's public data into reference databases which may be accessed via simple, user-friendly tools has been fully programmed but not yet totally implemented;
- "Paper" products have been completely reorganized on the basis of the main target groups. The distinction between "publications", which are geared to the general public, and "statistical documents", which are geared to specialists, has now been fully established and accepted, and is being applied appropriately. This very much simplifies matters for the user;
- New media have been introduced, facilitating access through diversification (CD-ROM, diskette, PC-Simple, etc.);

2\* *Publicity*

- Establishment and organization of an information bureau to provide an initial analysis in response to requests from outside;
- Establishment, in cooperation with the NSIs, of a European information dissemination network to increase awareness of the existence and availability of information;
- Reorganization and regular publication of the catalogue of all Eurostat products, and monthly publication of a leaflet entitled "Just published" in three languages, thus ensuring that the catalogue is genuinely up-to-date;
- Reorganization of free-distribution files;

3\* *Dissemination*

Dissemination policy has been totally revamped to give it a more commercial bias and to base contacts more on the intermediaries than the final users. All dissemination contracts have been revised and Eurostat has considerably diversified its intermediaries by having them specialize in a given statistical domain or type of medium.

**III.B.2. Public relations (Theme 16)****a) Objectives**

The main aim is to promote Eurostat's image both within and outside the Directorate-General.

**b) Results**

A policy of systematic internal communication has been implemented with the introduction of the "Eurostat-info" newsletter, which all staff working at Eurostat receive at least one a month and which contains information on the results of meetings, the activities of the various departments and staff movements.

Work has started on several projects involving communication with the outside world:

- Eurostat's contribution to the "Statistics" section of the monthly Bulletin of the European Communities gives a summary of the principal statistical results and informs readers of new publications;
- The page devoted to statistics in "Europe without borders", a monthly DG X publication which is widely disseminated, contains four statistical indicators on a given subject and thus permits comparisons between the different Member States;
- The leaflets entitled "Facts through figures" were produced for the 12 Member States of the European Community in 1989/1990 and for the 19 Member States of the EEA in 1991/1992 and contain the main statistical indicators. They were designed for the general public and have been distributed at fairs, exhibitions etc. Certain national additions have been sponsored and disseminated on a large scale by private partners;
- "SIGMA, the Bulletin of European Statistics" was launched to keep users of Eurostat products and services informed of the establishment and implementation of the European Statistical System and Eurostat's most recent work.

A staff survey was conducted in order to obtain an impression of the image which Eurostat projects. This survey highlighted Eurostat's principal values, both as perceived by staff and as they should be, so that some initial steps could be taken towards defining a communication policy.

The costs involved by all the above work fall into two categories:

- human resources: 2 outside staff (A + C);
- specific resources: costs of preparing Sigma (ECU 8 000 per issue, 5 issues a year); the cost of organizing a working party and producing the report has risen to ECU 35 000.

### III.B.3. Synthesis (Theme 17)

#### a) Objectives

Here the objective was much more modest, in that the human resources were comparatively limited.

#### b) Results

The task was to maintain the status quo, i.e. the annual publication of "Basic Statistics" and the monthly publication of "Eurostatistics", and to revise and produce the third edition of "Europe in Figures".

As the Synthesis team has expanded over the years, some thought has been given to establishing a system of short-term economic information and revising the short-term publications, which will be done at the end of 1993.

### III.B.4. Data Shop (Theme 18)

#### a) objectives:

- Consultancy and documentation service
- Provision and dissemination of Eurostat publications
- Supply of statistical data from Eurostat publications or databases or from other national sources (NSIs, Central Banks, etc.) and international sources (UN, IMF, OECD, etc.)
- Production of files for the Directorates-General
- Consultancy work concerning the information contained in databases external to the Institutions
- Training on Eurostat products.

This work is beamed at the Commission and the other Institutions, and also at public- and private-sector social/economic operators.

b) **Results**

During the period 1989-1992 there was a substantial increase in the number of requests and an explosion of orders for value-added services of the Data Shop, including in particular the reprocessing of data.

Number of orders met over the period.....	74 350	
Invoices issued through the Publications Office <sup>8</sup> .....	191 800	Ecu
(excluding tapes and subscriptions)		
Expenditure on the External Bases budget for the account of the SOEC and the other DGs ECU .....	536 000	Ecu
Number of people on courses (1992 only) .....	376	

#### IV. Fonctioning of the Institutions

##### IV.A. Technical infrastructure of Eurostat (Policy 51)

##### IV.A.1. Computer security (Theme 10)

###### a) Objectives

Analysis and definition of computing and administrative procedures safeguarding the security of local machines and the network.

###### b) Results

Definition and implementation of measures aimed at ensuring computer security and the protection of confidential statistical data at Eurostat. In particular:

- laying down basic guidelines for the processing of confidential data;
- initiating a study of LSU security;
- defining a plan of action to improve computer security;
- defining security procedures;
- introducing into UNIX and DOS tools and software which safeguard security.

<sup>8</sup> The Data Shop's services are free to a number of preferential users, which include the Institutions.

#### **IV.A.2. General services (Theme 11)**

##### **a) Objectives**

The objective is to develop an integrated set of services to cover widely-identified needs in the fields of processing and disseminating statistical information (including the office automation aspects).

##### **b) Results**

During the period under review, the infrastructure for telecommunications with the Member States was improved, under the STATEL project, as a result of the design of a set of primitives which were developed and implemented for four protocols (Kermit, uucp, FTP and X.400). The STADIUM project, which is used to receive data regularly from the Member States, has been running on this infrastructure since 1990.

The STRINGS project, which is aimed at automating the production chain for statistical reports and publications, was developed and installed. The interface with Eurostat's applications environment was produced. The infrastructure which was laid is finding increasing use, especially for standardized, repetitive or particularly bulky publications.

The PC-SIMPLE software, which is used for accessing Eurostat's public databases and downloading their contents to the user's workstation (PC), was developed. An additional tool for displaying and handling data (CUB.X) is available.

A study was conducted with an external consultant to design a local scenario for office automation for Eurostat. The recommendations of this study are being implemented in stages.

#### **IV.A.3. New computing methods (Theme 12)**

##### **a) Objectives**

The main objectives are to explore the new computer methods for statistics and to coordinate Eurostat's work in the field of standardization, EDI and telematics networks.

##### **b) Results**

On the initiative of Eurostat, a statistical messages development group (MD6) was set up at the end of 1989 under the Western Europe/Edifact Board, with the active participation of the National Statistical Institutes, the OECD, the UN/ECE and standardization groups.

The group has focused on:

- defining a generic message (GESMES) for the exchange of aggregated data between statisticians;
- devising messages suited to the needs of international, and more particularly intra-Community, trade statistics (CUSDEC/INSTAT message for the INTRASTAT project);
- designing messages for exchanging nomenclatures (CLAREQ and CLASET);
- designing messages for reporting the information required by the central banks and statistical bodies for drawing up the balance of payments statistics.

In addition, a feasibility study on "Distributed Statistical Information Services" (DSIS) was conducted in the twelve Member States in 1992. The option chosen was validated in the EFTA countries. The final report contains a number of recommendations and sets up a five-year work programme.

#### **IV.A.4. Computer architecture (Theme 13)**

##### **a) Objectives**

The objective is to provide Eurostat users with the computer and automated office resources which they need for their work.

##### **b) Results**

Each Eurostat official now has a PC/MS.DOS workstation, linked by local network to a set of Unix servers, which themselves are linked by a high-throughput line to the Computer Centre equipment. More than 500 PCs were installed over the period 1989-1992.

The power and disk capacity of the Unix machines has increased accordingly, which has made it possible to resume at local level a number of statistical production tasks which hitherto have been carried out centrally. The software systems used for this are mainly ORACLE, SAS and FAME.

#### **IV.A.5. Sectoral applications (Theme 14)**

##### **a) Objectives**

The objective is to enable the Eurostat production units to process and disseminate their statistical data while maintaining the cohesion of the various information systems.

##### **b) Results**

A study on the architecture of Eurostat's information systems was carried out with the help of external consultants in 1991 and 1992. Its main recommendations (to differentiate between the production, reference and dissemination environments, the fundamental rôle of meta-data, to install centralized data catalogues, etc.) are at present being studied in depth, and in some cases prototypes have been produced.

During the reference period, most of Eurostat's basic systems were renewed, mainly because the Commission's Computer Centre is shortly to abandon the ICL/VME system. This work affected mainly CRONOS (the time-series database), SABINE (the nomenclatures database) and OSIRIS (for producing statistical tables).

The introduction, as from 1 January 1993, of a new system for collecting intra-Community trade statistics also created a great deal of work (COMEXT 93).

Lastly, new information systems were developed or are in course of development for processing regional statistics, data on the structure of agricultural holdings, social statistics, the balance of payments, national accounts and statistics on energy, steel and the environment, among others.

**IV.A.6. Administration of Databases (Theme 19)****a) Objectives**

The activities under this theme relate to the day to day management of Eurostat general services for both data reception and dissemination of data. The objectives foreseen within this area can be summarised as :

- a) rationalisation of services to provide better cost/efficient solutions
- b) promoting general services where appropriate to increase efficiency, reliability and timeliness
- c) providing continuity of services for users by ensuring adequate coverage and support
- d) integration of new or enhanced products and services in the routine work of the unit as they become available

**b) Results**

In all of these objectives considerable strides have been made. To cite the most evident examples one should mention the following :

- data collection via network (the STADIUM service) is now a routine part of Eurostat collection facilities and is extending to more and more domains of data and a wider range of countries and institutional partners
- dissemination products have been significantly remodelled with a greater emphasis on Electronic products; Eurostat has one CD-ROM product with two more appearing in the first half of 1993; EUROCRON is now a routine service for internal users and external access via EUROBASES host is available
- publication procedures now allow more than 70 % of Eurostat publications to be produced in Camera-ready form.

An area which still requires attention as progress has been less extensive than hoped is in the area of data documentation.

This topic is now substantially integrated into the Information System architecture work being undertaken by Unit A1 of Eurostat and significant advances can be expected in the next two years. Valuable input to this has been obtained from projects under the DOSES programme (g.v.).

**IV.A.7. Implementation of New products (Theme 20)****a) Objectives**

This theme covers the creation of new products and services for Eurostat, particularly in the area of data dissemination.

**b) Results**

The period covered by this programme has seen the EUROCRON product implemented with success. Usage rates are higher than experienced with earlier generations of databases dissemination services and external access is assured via the "EUROBASES" server of the Commission. CD-ROM dissemination is now in routine production and further products are on the point of release. This places Eurostat in the vanguard of CD-ROM distribution technology which is expanding at an exponential rate.

A prototype generalised data access tool (PC-SIMPLE) has been in service for some time and further developments in this area (originated in the ABIS project) are the subject of work under the Information systems Architecture studies being out by Unit A1 of Eurostat.

#### **IV.B. Personnel management of the institutions (Coefficients correcteurs) (Politique 52)**

##### **IV.B.1 Weightings (Theme 32)**

###### **a) Objectives**

The main aim is to calculate a weighting for each place where EC officials are employed, on the basis of price surveys and surveys on the structure of officials' consumption. Another aim is to draw up an annual report on officials' remuneration, covering the joint index for Brussels and the specific indicator of the change in national officials' purchasing power.

###### **b) Results**

For places of employment within the Community, the system of calculation was changed from a quinquennial verification and annual global datings to a rolling three-year system using detailed price indices for updating, in parallel with the surveys described under Theme 30. A number of methodological improvements were made, including a more objective method for measuring rents.

For places of employment outside the Community a totally new system was introduced whereby parities are calculated using Eurostat's own data sources derived from direct price surveys and price indices in the various cities concerned. The data collection and computation is carried out by EuroCost, a non-profit making agency created and funded by the Commission for this specific purpose.

The annual reports on remuneration were completed and subsequently adopted by the Council. Towards the end of the period a programme was begun for updating and improving the methodology in the light of changed circumstances in Member States.

#### **V. Management et Administrations**

##### **V.A. Management and Administration (Policy 10)**

###### **V.A.1. Budget and financial services (Theme 01)**

###### **a) Objectives**

The main objective is to manage those chapters and items of the Commission's general budget for which Eurostat is the authorizing body.



**b) Results**

The work essentially involves:

- closing budget N-1;
- managing budget N with monitoring of appropriations and expenditure for each unit,
- preparing budget N+1.

**V.A.2. Statistical programme and planning (Theme 02)****a) Objectives**

In order to achieve its objectives, Eurostat needs a plan (the statistical programme) and a management tool (the monitoring file).

Eurostat's statistical programme has been subdivided into policies, themes and modules. This plan describes the basic features of each module.

The monitoring file is a management tool for keeping the official responsible for the module and his/her superiors informed at any moment about the progress of work and the resources position; it can be used for setting up measuring and warning systems and allocating new resources or reallocating existing resources.

**b) Results**

The 1989-1992 Statistical Programme (SP) was drawn up with reference to the main policies of the Community adopted by the European Councils held in Brussels and Hanover in February and June 1988 respectively.

These proposals were forwarded to the Council, which approved them by Resolution 89/C 161/01 of 19 June 1989.

Four annual reports were made by Eurostat on the execution of the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme of the European Communities.

To monitor the execution of the Statistical Programme, in 1991 Eurostat developed a monitoring file (TBPS) model.

Two major difficulties were encountered in implementing the TBPS, viz.:

- the "monitoring file" exercise constitutes a substantial revision of the units' forecasting methods, in that each head of module must define and structure for each module the distribution of its current and planned resources;
- in order to be complete and really operational, the monitoring file must combine all the resources contributing to the project.

It is Eurostat's aim to implement the TBPS fully for the 1993-1997 Statistical Programme.

### V.A.3. Training of european statisticians (Theme 03)

#### a) Objectives

The objectives laid down by the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme included:

- the construction of an integrated statistical system based on the national systems;
- the development of a common statistical language to foster progress in statistical sciences.

The seminar which was held in Brussels in April 1989 on the European system of statistical information after 1992 laid down, as one of the ways of attaining these objectives, the implementation of a Community programme for the ongoing training of statisticians from the Member States, with the object of comparing and enhancing their experience at national level and reinforcing the process of harmonising Community statistical standards and methods and, in addition, disseminating the most modern technologies for collecting, processing and analysing data.

#### b) Results

The TES programme (Training of European Statisticians) began in 1991 and was very well received by the Member States. The first annual programme included the completion of 15 training modules, each lasting for one week on average, attended by 427 official statisticians from the National Statistical Institutes. The EFTA-country statisticians were involved in the work from the start, both as trainees and as instructors. In 1992 the courses were thrown open to statisticians from the central and eastern European countries too. The 1992-93 programme was attended by 422 European statisticians, comprising 276 EC, 56 EFTA and 81 central and eastern European statisticians, in 16 modules. The 1993-94 programme will comprise 24 modules, and it is expected that some 550 statisticians will attend.

As from 1993, TES also covers the development of training activities for statisticians from the former USSR (TES-FSU), in close collaboration with the Statistisches Bundesamt.

Canadian and American statisticians have decided to cooperate in organising TES courses, under transatlantic agreements.

### V.A.4. Public relations (Theme 05)

This theme covers the following:

#### *Cooperation with the other Community institutions*

Organization of statistical work in conjunction with the Council Secretariat, the European Parliament and Economic and Social Committee. Replying to parliamentary questions. Contacts and meetings with Members of Parliament, in particular the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and Industrial Policy.

#### *Relations with the Member States*

Organizing relations between Eurostat and the national statistical systems in respect of the whole statistical programme.

### *International relations*

Cooperation and coordination with other bodies working in the field of statistics.

### *Institutional matters and the European statistical system*

#### **a) Objectives**

The objectives laid down in the 1989-1992 Statistical Programme included:

- to speed up the development of the statistical infrastructure necessary for the single European market to operate properly;
- to construct an integrated statistical system based on the national systems.

In a Europe where the convergence of economic, social and environmental policies is becoming the norm, statistics must be an instrument which in every case follows the same fundamental principles and is based on the principles of cooperation and partnership between national and Community levels, which are the basis of the organisation of the Community statistical system.

#### **b) Results**

Eurostat decided to propose to the Commission that a legal instrument should be enacted (a Council Regulation) on the organisation of the Community statistical system. This document is called the statistical law and will constitute the legal basis for constructing a coherent, flexible and effective system which will follow the same fundamental principles in every country.

This text, on which work began in 1991, will be forwarded by the Commission to the Council in the second half of 1993.

The main obstacles encountered so far in drawing up this document have been of a psychological nature. Eurostat's hardest task was to convince the NSIs that this "statistical law" was an instrument which reinforced the system in all its parts, including and in particular the national systems, giving them a primary role in laying down objectives and priorities for the production of Community statistics.

Eurostat considers that after two years of discussions with the NSIs, considerable progress has been made in the mutual understanding of the problems which the Council text is meant to resolve.

At the same time, Eurostat is drafting a Commission Decision on the independence of the statistical function within the Institution, its rôle and its responsibilities.

#### **V.A.5. Staff management (Theme 06)**

The essential objectives of this project are recruitment and the management of human resources, including the organization chart.

**V.A.6. Document administration (Theme 07)**

Setting up a computerized system of coding and classifying documents on the basis of a suitable typology.

**V.A.7. Building administration (Theme 08)**

Management of office accommodation and locating individuals and units.

**V.A.8. Management, Administration and training (Theme 09)**

The main objective is the day-to-day management of matters connected with Eurostat's training activities.

**PART IV - HUMAN RESOURCES, OPERATING BUDGET, MISSIONS AND MEETINGS**

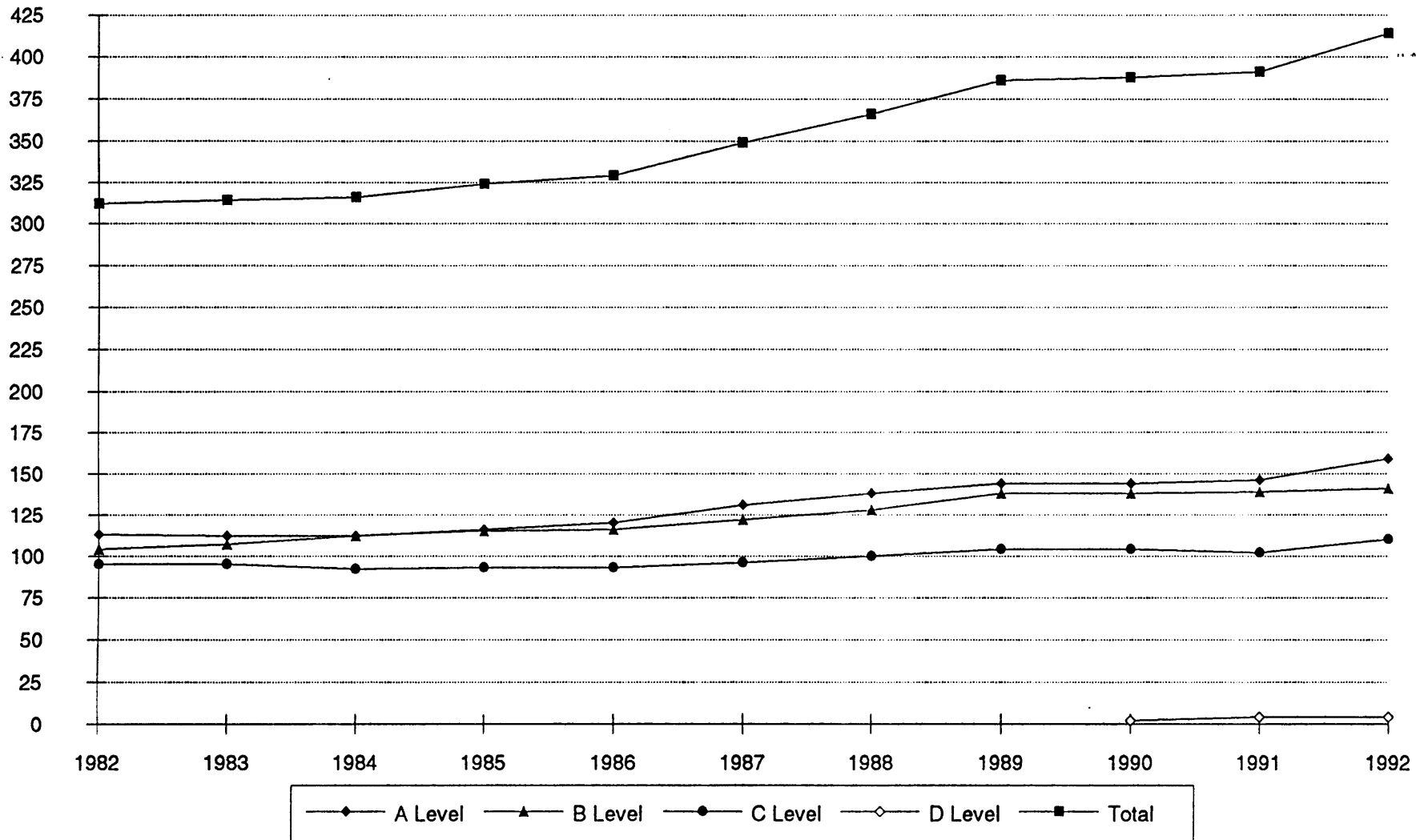
**Eurostat's Statutory Personnel since 1982**

**Situation on 31.12 of each year**

	Level A	Level B	Level C	Level D	Total
1982	113	104	95		312
1983	112	107	95		314
1984	112	112	92		316
1985	116	115	93		324
1986	120	116	93		329
1987	131	122	96		349
1988	138	128	100		366
1989	144	138	104		386
1990	144	138	104	2	388
1991	146	139	102	4	391
1992	159	141	110	4	414

# Eurostat's Statutory Personnel since 1982

## Situation on 31.12 of each year

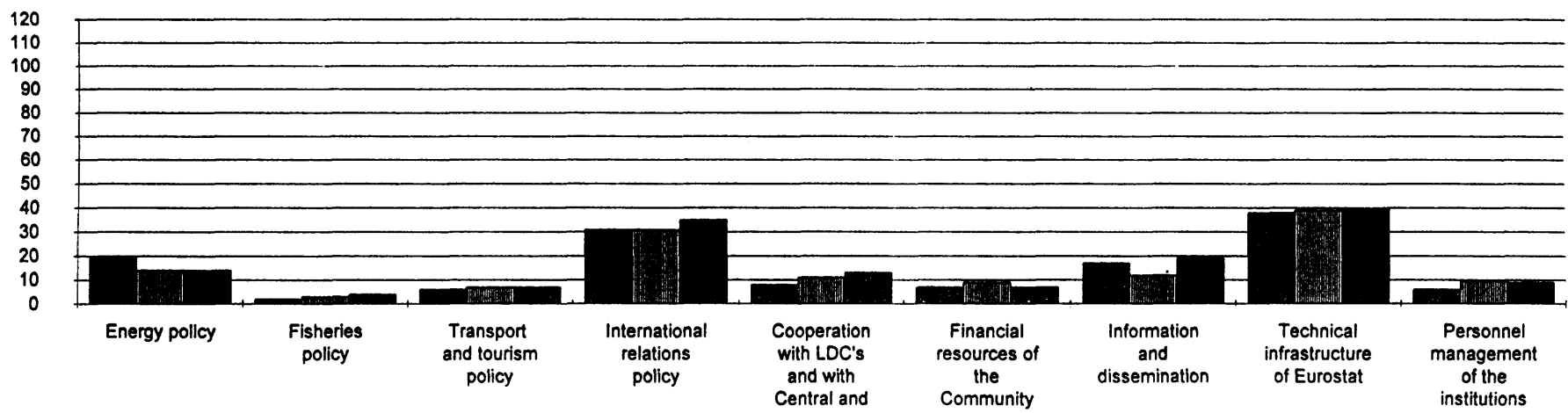
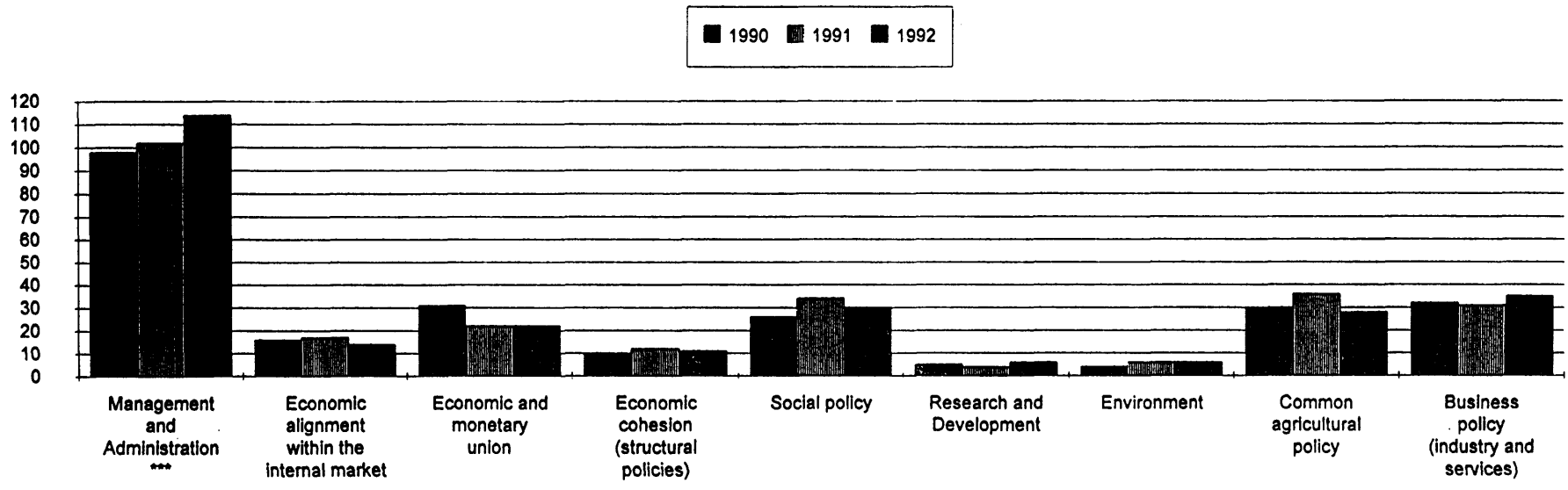


## Number of Statutory Staff Posts by Category and Policy from 31.12.1990 to 31.12.1992

Policy		CATEGORY														
		A			B			C			D			Total		
		1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
10	Management and Administration ***	37	36	40	21	20	24	40	33	46	2	4	4	100	93	114
21	Economic alignment within the internal market	10	9	8	2	3	2	4	5	4	0	0	0	16	17	14
22	Economic and monetary union	12	8	9	12	9	9	7	5	4	0	0	0	31	22	22
23	Economic cohesion (structural policies)	5	5	5	3	4	4	2	3	2	0	0	0	10	12	11
24	Social policy	12	18	19	11	12	8	3	4	3	0	0	0	26	34	30
25	Research and Development	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	5	4	6
26	Environment	3	5	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	6	6
	<b>Total : Single Act</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>89</b>
31	Common agricultural policy	8	13	10	12	13	10	10	10	8	0	0	0	30	38	28
32	Business policy (industry and service)	8	8	10	17	15	18	7	8	7	0	0	0	32	31	35
33	Energy policy	8	4	4	7	7	8	4	3	2	0	0	0	19	14	14
34	Fisheries policy	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	4
35	Transport and tourism policy	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	5	7
36	International relations policy	10	9	11	13	14	15	8	8	9	0	0	0	31	31	35
37	Cooperation with LCD's and with Central	5	7	9	0	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	0	8	11	13
	<b>Total : Community policies</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>136</b>
41	Financial resources of the Community	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	7	9	7
42	Information and dissemination	4	3	5	6	4	7	7	5	7	0	0	0	17	12	19
	<b>Total : Operation of the Community</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>
51	Technical infrastructure of Eurostat	10	9	10	24	25	24	4	5	6	0	0	0	38	39	40
52	Personnel management of the institutions	3	4	4	3	4	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	6	10	9
	<b>Total : Operation of the Institutions</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>
	<b>Total : Eurostat</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>414</b>

\*\*\* included under the heading "Management and Administration" are : all officials who have management responsibilities (DG, Directors and Heads of Unit), their secretariat, administrators and assistants who have administrative tasks relating to the Office.

## Number of Statutory Posts by Policy from 31.12.90 to 31.12.92



\*\*\* included under the heading: "Management and Administration" are: all officials who have management responsibilities (DG, Directors and Heads of Unit), their secretarial, administrators and assistants who have administrative tasks relating to the Office.

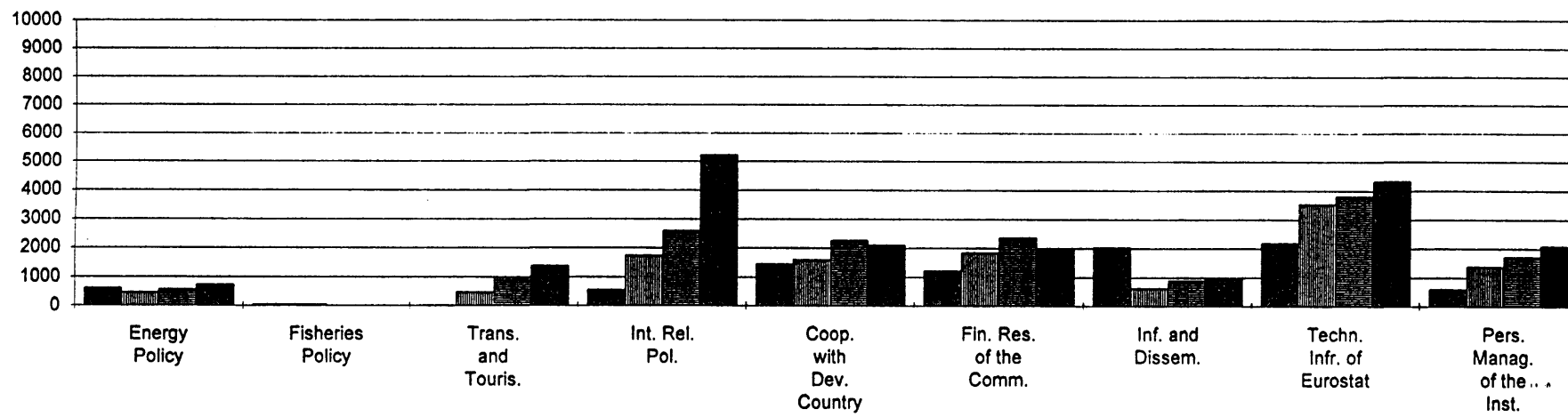
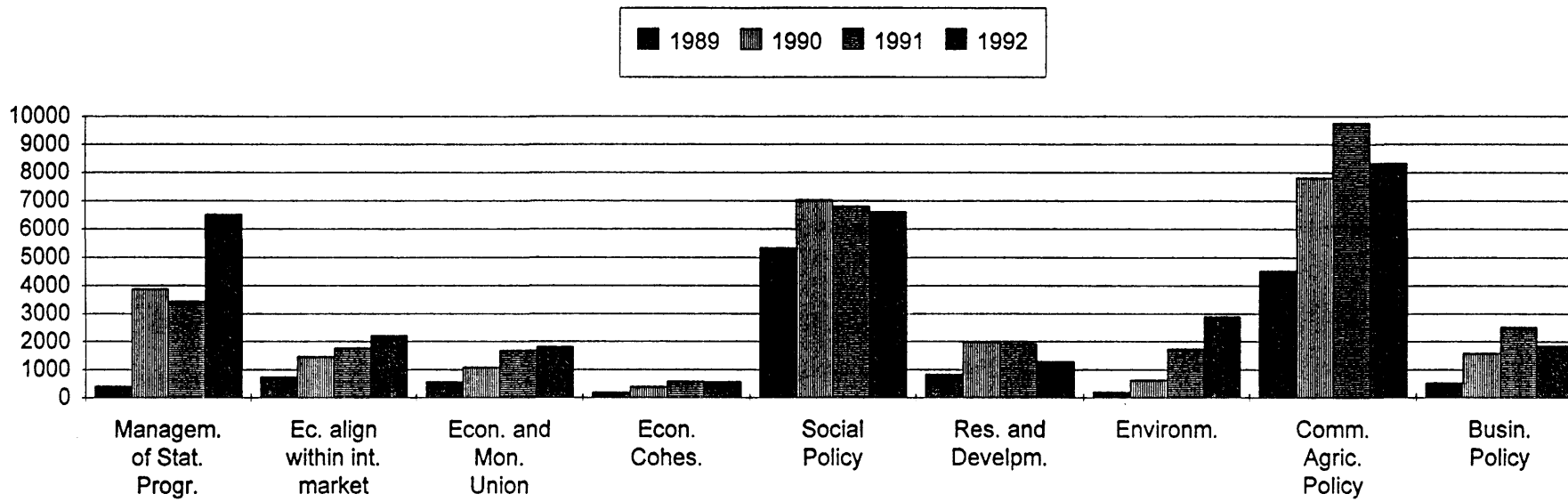


***Budgets 1989-1992 of Eurostat and Contribution to Official Statistical Systems by Policy***

In Ecus

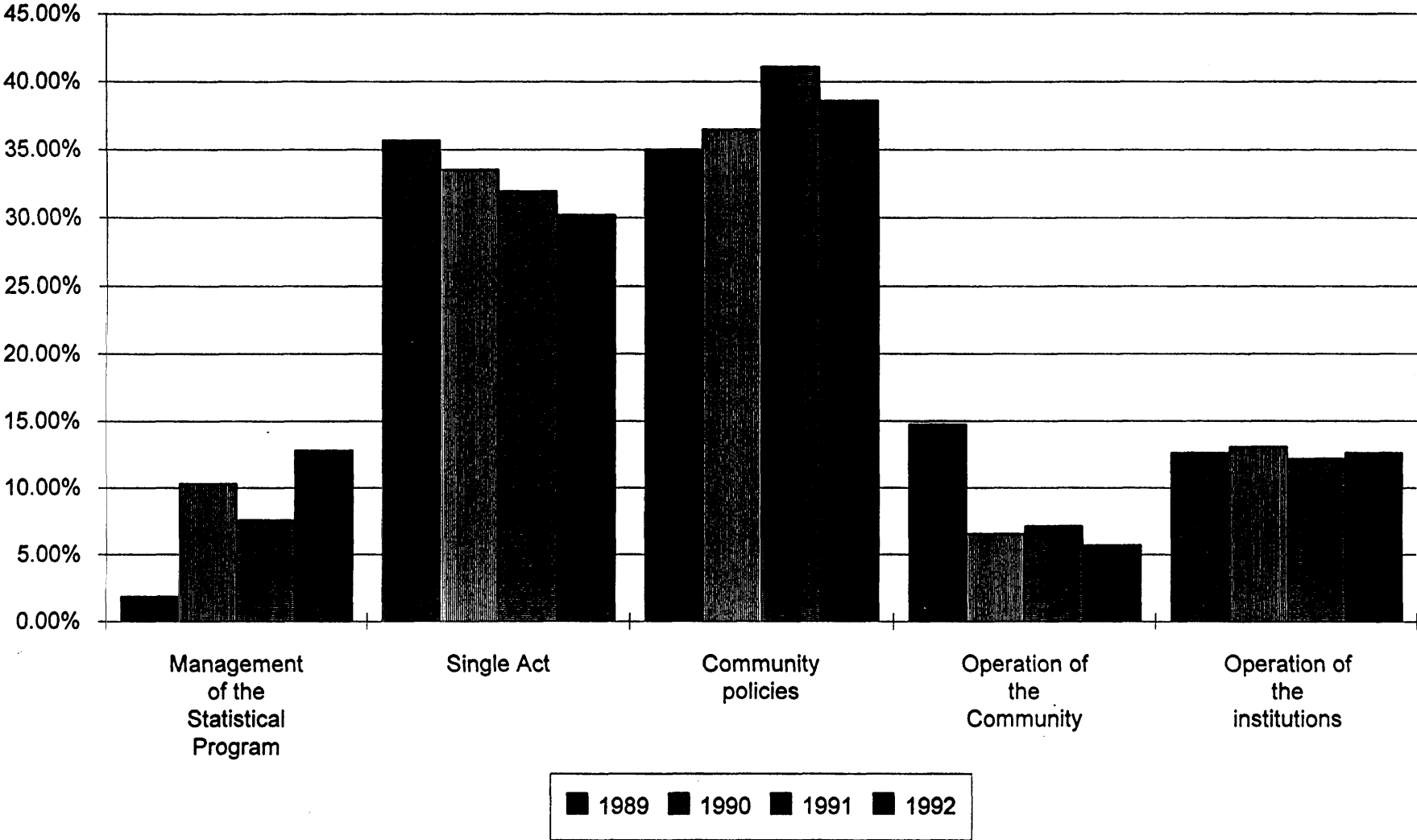
Policy	Eurostat				of which NSFs			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
Management and Administration	412 840	3 883 493	3 443 355	6 508 369	0	0	0	0
Economic alignment within the internal market	741 290	1 460 516	1 774 600	2 205 121	77 000	475 000	758 420	943 700
Economic and monetary union	565 960	1 090 759	1 688 445	1 810 635	106 200	194 325	332 100	251 500
Economic cohesion (structural policies)	191 000	397 649	587 408	562 518	0	222 000	142 529	8 100
Social policy	5 333 000	7 038 513	6 809 117	6 610 360	4 501 600	4 934 770	4 616 319	3 143 023
Research and development	826 000	2 002 441	1 910 350	1 283 207	0	0	15 000	425 000
Environment	203 600	634 347	1 742 668	2 890 335	0	223 310	370 000	85 800
Common agricultural policy	4 520 000	7 827 097	9 763 837	8 330 433	3 431 500	6 236 500	7 846 560	6 127 880
Business policy (industry and services)	525 000	1 591 016	2 515 961	1 852 028	47 100	53 000	130 000	648 500
Energy policy	613 500	465 830	574 417	739 558	132 000	128 000	189 000	150 800
Fisheries policy	40 600	38 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport and tourism policy	14 000	470 981	985 068	1 384 316	0	0	409 500	244 000
International relations policy	551 300	1 744 393	2 593 446	5 224 458	0	120 000	0	425 037
Coop. with LDC's and with Central and Eastern Europe	1 450 000	1 599 605	2 259 892	2 098 721	0	8 400	11 500	0
Financial resources of the Community	1 215 410	1 844 160	2 356 000	1 948 901	943 000	1 333 250	1 777 000	1 382 100
Information and dissemination	2 031 616	827 891	889 955	956 190	0	0	0	0
Technical infrastructure of Eurostat	2 180 384	3 538 122	3 816 606	4 330 644	0	0	0	0
Personnel management of the institutions (post adjustment)	600 000	1 384 929	1 722 989	2 086 370	0	0	47 000	20 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 015 300</b>	<b>37 639 742</b>	<b>45 434 114</b>	<b>50 822 164</b>	<b>9 238 400</b>	<b>13 926 555</b>	<b>16 644 928</b>	<b>13 855 440</b>

Evolution of Budget Imputation by policy from 1989 to 1992 in 1000 Ecus



# Budget Imputation by Category from 1989 to 1992

Total year = 100%

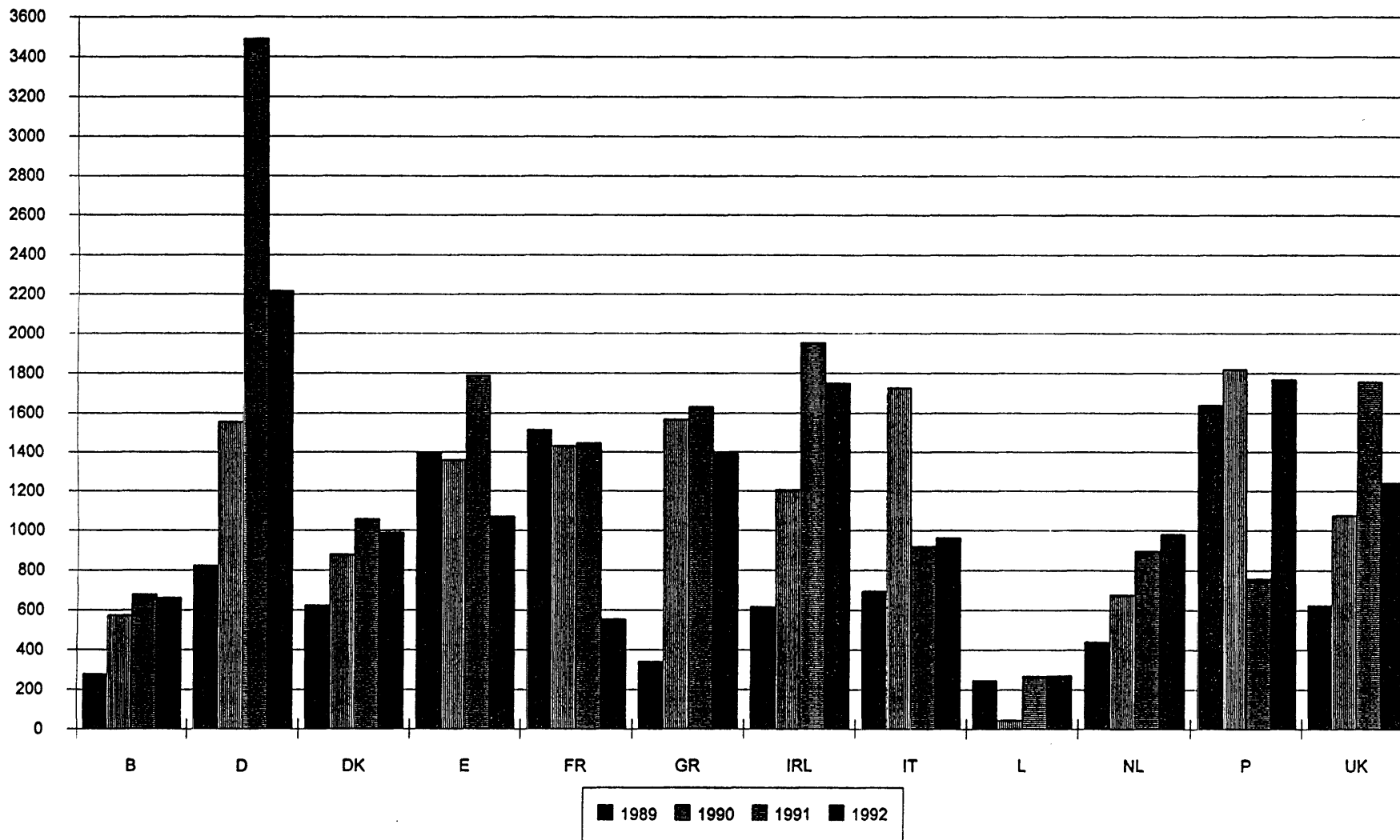


## Budget Eurostat and Contributions of the Other DG's to the Statistical Programme :

*Dotation by country - 1989-1992 (in 1000 Ecus)*

COUNTRY	EUROSTAT								OTHER DG			
					of which NSI's							
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
B	2887	2583	2754	2728	279	575	678	661	3413	855	3015	3464
D	2000	3257	4225	3433	823	1557	3491	2218	130	282	291	334
DK	1235	1686	2119	1712	623	878	1058	987	60	145	145	166
E	1588	1777	1869	1370	1397	1360	1787	1070	770	317	768	882
FR	3560	3541	2425	1980	1514	1432	1446	554	1370	1183	1804	2072
GR	498	1827	1747	1438	341	1568	1632	1389	3380	2260	4267	4901
IRL	716	1575	2017	1916	616	1207	1953	1751	1100	350	1024	1177
IT	859	2065	1041	1446	694	1727	920	963	3550	5157	6152	7066
L	4225	7909	8910	10700	248	47	269	271	1742	1081	1995	2291
NL	735	1531	1220	1947	441	678	896	981	70	235	215	248
P	1678	1952	779	1941	1641	1820	758	1768	100	161	184	212
UK	1849	5107	5015	6793	623	1077	1758	1242	1270	1649	2062	2369
Other	185	2830	11313	13418	0	0	0	0	4350	5454	6927	7956
<b>Total</b>	<b>22015</b>	<b>37640</b>	<b>45434</b>	<b>50822</b>	<b>9240</b>	<b>13926</b>	<b>16646</b>	<b>13855</b>	<b>21305</b>	<b>19129</b>	<b>28849</b>	<b>33138</b>

# Contribution of the Eurostat budget to the Official Stat. Systems by Member States in 1000 Ecus from 1989 to 1992



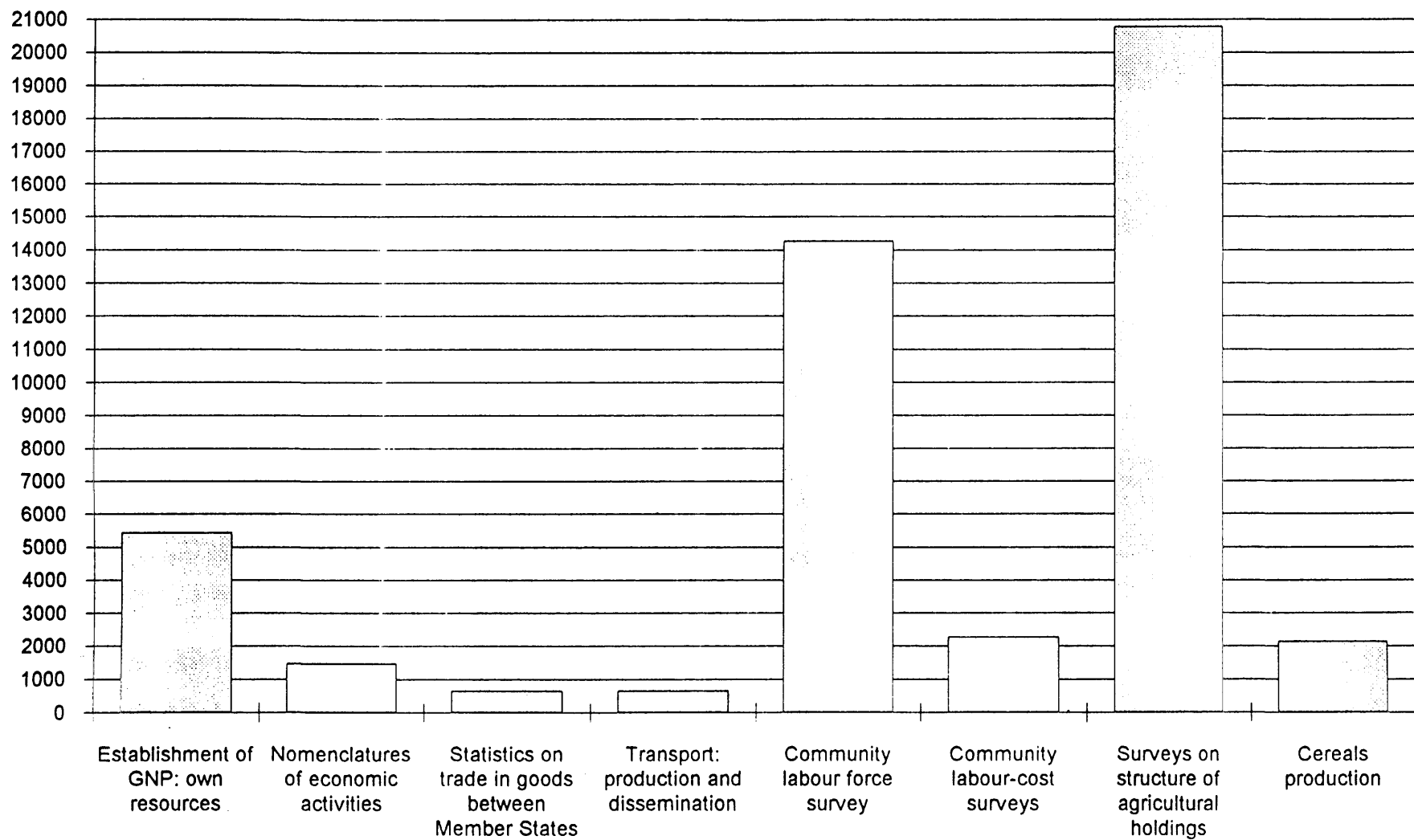
## Budgets 1989-1992 : Contribution to Official Statistical Systems, per Member States (in 1000 Ecus)

Module	LB	Item	Contribution to NSI											total	
			B	DK	D	E	F	IRL	I	GR	L	NL	P		UK
2510	Y	Establishment of GNP: own resources	32.3	810.0	777.0	725.0	565.1	485.0	465.0	625.0	83.9	80.0	530.0	257.1	5435.4
2610	Y	Nomenclatures of economic activities	130.0	130.0		130.0	339.2	220.0		130.0	130.0		130.0	130.0	1469.2
2620	N	Central product classification (CPCCOM)		50.0											50.0
3020	Y	Price surveys on gross fixed capital formation	12.0	16.5				16.5			12.0	16.5	16.5	16.5	106.5
3220	Y	Price and expenditure surveys among EC staff in the Member States			30.0				10.0					10.0	50.0
3230	N	Price and expenditure surveys among EC staff in non-ec countries			17.0										17.0
3250	N	Surveys of prices used in calculating final consumption		49.2	55.1	26.5	28.8	49.2	16.5	33.0	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	455.1
3260	N	Regional price surveys			100.0									100.0	200.0
3410	N	Financial flow accounts		33.0											33.0
3420	N	Financial balance-sheet accounts		50.0						40.0					90.0
4010	N	Statistics on trade goods between Member States			79.0		67.0								146.0
4110	N	Statistics on trade in goods between Member States after 1992: methodology	18.0	12.6	318.0	43.0	36.0	10.3	20.0	52.7	4.4	55.0	59.3	28.7	658.0
4410	N	Collection of trade data										50.0		217.5	267.5
4420	N	COMEXT '93					40.0						80.0		120.0
4820	N	Analysis of international trade											11.5		11.5
6020	N	Surveys on energy consumption			20.0					20.8		10.0			50.8
5110	N	Production and dissemination of energy statistics		38.0	60.0	44.0	47.0	40.0	78.0			57.0	70.0	32.0	464.0
5120	Y	Priority action programmes of the Commission										60.0			60.0
5130	N	Raw materials											23.0		23.0
5510	N	Industrial statistics: methodology	40.0		77.0	40.0	46.0	120.0				100.0			423.0
5610	N	Industry: production and dissemination								51.0					51.0
5930	Y	Analysis of steel products	20.0	21.0	54.6					13.0			21.5	36.0	166.1
6120	N	Priority action programmes for services		83.0				200.0							283.0
6210	N	Transport: methodology											26.5		26.5
6220	Y	Transport: production and dissemination	78.0	52.0	109.0		84.0	17.0		16.0	40.0	170.0	53.5	25.0	644.5
6510	N	Statistics on research and development				50.0						15.0	40.0	20.0	125.0
6610	N	Development of statistical expert systems (DOSES)					30.0								30.0
6620	N	Methods and instruments for data analysis and presentation						270.0					15.0		285.0

## Budgets 1989-1992 : Contribution to Official Statistical Systems, per Member States (in 1000 Ecus)

Module	LB	Item	Contribution to NSI											total	
			B	DK	D	E	F	IRL	I	GR	L	NL	P		UK
7010	Y	Community labour force survey	942.6	881.5	2241.0	1416.0	1516.0	1201.5	1363.0	1157.0	314.0	914.2	853.0	1484.0	14263.8
7310	N	Harmonization of the Family Budget Survey			23.5	50.9				65.0	0.0	56.4	1.8	0.0	197.6
7330	Y	Community labour-cost surveys	109.0	122.5	360.0	140.0	298.8	186.6	340.0	86.6	28.5	126.9	189.0	275.5	2263.4
7340	Y	Survey on earnings of agricultural workers	10.2	36.0	18.0	72.0			60.0	30.0	1.5	14.7	30.0		272.4
7350	N	Social protection		20.5					5.0			5.0	6.0		36.5
7410	N	Statistics on poverty					6.7	17.0							23.7
7420	N	Household panels							40.2				70.5		110.7
7510	Y	Population, migrations and migrants					10.9					14.2			25.1
7620	N	Social statistics observatory												3.0	3.0
7730	N	Agricultural statistics at regional level			94.0										94.0
7740	N	Other regional statistics (transport, energy, environment)			40.0										40.0
7810	N	Local statistics	13.1	12.0	34.7	19.7	32.6	12.9	35.8	28.0	6.0	17.2	12.4	14.3	238.7
8010	Y	Surveys on structure of agricultural holdings	750.0	750.0	2600.0	2600.0	1430.0	1610.0	2480.0	2420.0	100.0	940.0	3301.0	1800.0	20781.0
8020	Y	EUROFARM							135.0						135.0
8030	Y	Vineyard surveys								21.0			195.0		216.0
8110	N	Agricultural accounts			40.5		30.0								70.5
8120	N	Agricultural income indices		10.0					40.0				10.0		60.0
8130	N	Total income of agricultural households		2.5	50.5							19.0	20.0		92.0
8140	N	Agricultural price statistics											19.2		19.2
8210	N	SPEL					30.4								30.4
8410	N	Agro-industry												15.0	15.0
8540	Y	Cereals production	37.5	153.8	644.5	256.6	306.6	37.2	222.3	85.5	15.0	100.3	63.3	205.8	2128.4
8550	N	Other major crops		110.0											110.0
8800	N	Environment			156.1								25.0		181.1
8810	N	Physical data on the environment										57.3			57.3
8820	N	Economic data on the environment		102.0	82.0					56.0	50.0	54.0	54.0		398.0
8830	N	Sectoral data on the environment										14.2			14.2
8920	N	Spatial statistics							28.5						28.5
9010	N	Cooperation with Central and Eastern European countries			8.4								11.5		19.9
		Total	2192.7	3546.1	8089.9	5613.7	4945.1	4493.2	5337.3	4930.6	834.5	2996.1	5987.7	4699.6	53666.5

**Budgets 1989-1992 : Contribution to Official Statistical Systems, per Member States (in 1000 Ecus) by modules**

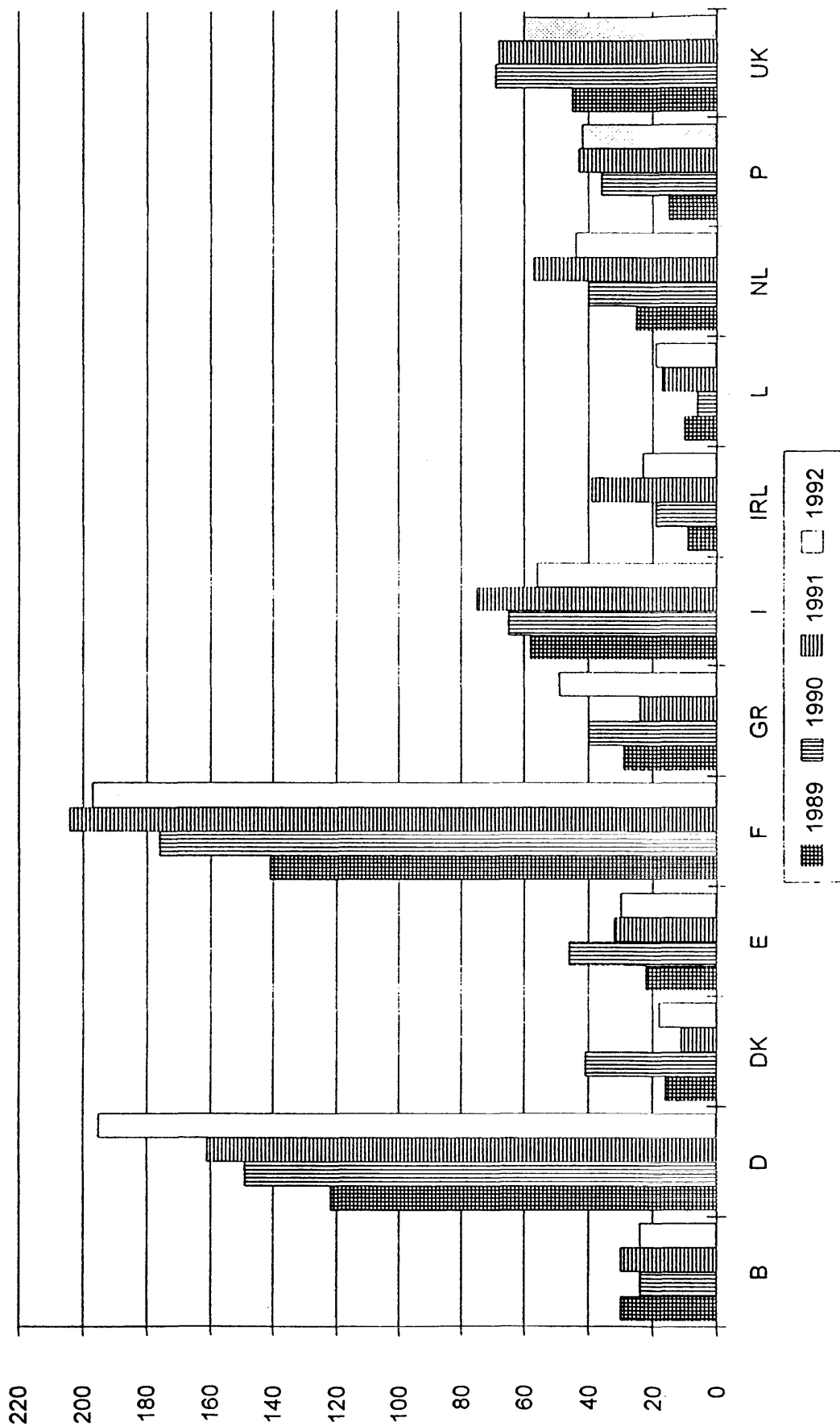




Number of missions effected by Eurostat in the 12 Member States, 1989-1992

	1989	1990	1991	1992
B	30	24	30	24
D	122	149	161	195
DK	16	41	11	18
E	22	46	32	30
F	141	176	204	197
GR	29	40	24	49
I	58	65	75	56
IRL	9	19	39	23
L	10	6	17	19
NL	25	40	57	44
P	15	36	43	42
UK	45	69	68	60

Number of missions effected by Eurostat in the 12 Member States, 1989-1992



Number of Meetings Organized by Eurostat, 1989-1992 by policy

Policy	1989	1990	1991	1992
Management and administration	11	16	22	25
Economic alignment within the internal market	26	16	18	13
Economic and monetary union	3	6	8	13
Economic cohesion (structural policies)	1	3	6	8
Social policy	10	12	18	21
Research and development	1	3	3	4
Environment	2	3	4	5
Common agricultural policy	20	13	25	15
Business policy (industry and services)	23	18	22	18
Energy policy	4	3	1	2
Fisheries policy		2	2	1
Transport and tourism policy	9	4	13	14
International relations policy	2	11	12	30
Cooperation with LDC's and with Central and Eastern Europe	1	4	2	6
Financial resources of the Community	2	2	3	3
Information and dissemination	1	2	5	3
Technical infrastructure of Eurostat		1		5
Personnel management of the institutions (post ajustment)	3	6	5	4
Total	119	125	169	190

ANNEX

## List of policies

Code	Reference	Policy
10	Management and Administration	Management and Administration
21	Single Act	Economic alignment within the internal market
22	"	Economic and monetary union
23	"	Economic cohesion (structural policies)
24	"	Social policy
25	"	Research and development
26	"	Environment
31	Community Policies	Common agricultural policy
32	"	Business policy (industry and services)
33	"	Energy policy
34	"	Fisheries policy
35	"	Transport and tourism policy
36	"	International relations policy
37	"	Cooperation with LDC's and with Central and Eastern Europe
41	Operation of the Community	Financial resources of the Community
42	"	Information and dissemination
51	Operation of the Institutions	Technical infrastructure of EUROSTAT
52	"	Personnel management of the institutions (post Adjustment)

LIST OF POLICIES, THEMES AND MODULES  
OF THE STATISTICAL PROGRAMME 1989-1992

Unit	Code	MODULE	Code	THEME	Code	POLICY
B0	2410	Public sector: methodology	24	Public sector	21	Economic alignment within the internal market
B0	2420	Public sector: data acquisition				
B0	2430	Public sector: digests and dissemination				
B1	2510	Establishment of GNP: own resources	25	Gross national product	41	Financial resources of the Community
B1	2710	National accounts - aggregates (ESA)	27	National accounts - production	22	Economic and monetary union
B1	2720	Quarterly national accounts (ESA)				
B1	2730	Accounts of general government				
B1	2740	Detailed accounts by sector				
B1	2750	Detailed accounts by branch (structural data bases, capital stocks)				
B1	2760	Input-output tables				
B1	2790	Monitoring of own resources - VAT				
B2	2810	Statistical and accounting coordination - General affairs	28	Statistical and accounting coordination	21	Economic alignment within the internal market
B2	2820	Coordination between macro-economic systems				
B2	2830	Statistical and accounting coordination: micro-macro				
B2	2840	Statistical coordination for the internal market				
B2	2910	Methodology of the Community system of accounts (ESA)	29	National accounts methodology		
B2	2920	Routine methodological questions in national accounts				
B2	2930	Development of balance sheet accounts				
B2	2940	Cooperation: national accounts				
B3	3010	Methodology and international relations in purchasing power parities	30	Prices: data collection and calculation of parities	22	Economic and monetary union
B3	3020	Price surveys on gross fixed capital formation				
B3	3110	Methodology and harmonisation of consumer price indices	31	Prices: data collection and calculation of time indices		
B3	3120	Production of consumer price indices				
B3	3210	Annual report on remuneration	32	Salary weightings	52	Personnel management of the institutions (post Adjustment)
B3	3220	Price and expenditure surveys among EC staff in the Member States				
B3	3230	Price and expenditure surveys among EC staff in non-EC countries				

LIST OF POLICIES, THEMES AND MODULES  
OF THE STATISTICAL PROGRAMME 1989-1992

Unit	Code	MODULE	Code	THEME	Code	POLICY
B0	2410	Public sector: methodology	24	Public sector	21	Economic alignment within the internal market
B0	2420	Public sector: data acquisition				
B0	2430	Public sector: digests and dissemination				
B1	2510	Establishment of GNP: own resources	25	Gross national product	41	Financial resources of the Community
B1	2710	National accounts - aggregates (ESA)	27	National accounts - production	22	Economic and monetary union
B1	2720	Quarterly national accounts (ESA)				
B1	2730	Accounts of general government				
B1	2740	Detailed accounts by sector				
B1	2750	Detailed accounts by branch (structural data bases, capital stocks)				
B1	2760	Input-output tables				
B1	2790	Monitoring of own resources - VAT				
B2	2810	Statistical and accounting coordination - General affairs	28	Statistical and accounting coordination	21	Economic alignment within the internal market
B2	2820	Coordination between macro-economic systems				
B2	2830	Statistical and accounting coordination: micro-macro				
B2	2840	Statistical coordination for the internal market				
B2	2910	Methodology of the Community system of accounts (ESA)	29	National accounts methodology		
B2	2920	Routine methodological questions in national accounts				
B2	2930	Development of balance sheet accounts				
B2	2940	Cooperation: national accounts				
B3	3010	Methodology and international relations in purchasing power parities	30	Prices: data collection and calculation of parities	22	Economic and monetary union
B3	3020	Price surveys on gross fixed capital formation				
B3	3110	Methodology and harmonization of consumer price indices	31	Prices: data collection and calculation of time indices		
B3	3120	Production of consumer price indices				
B3	3210	Annual report on remuneration	32	Salary weightings	52	Personnel management of the institutions (post Adjustment)
B3	3220	Price and expenditure surveys among EC staff in the Member States				
B3	3230	Price and expenditure surveys among EC staff in non-EC countries				

LIST OF POLICIES, THEMES AND MODULES  
OF THE STATISTICAL PROGRAMME 1989-1992

Unit	Code	MODULE	Code	THEME	Code	POLICY
B3	3240	Calculation of weightings, DG IX, staff and Council relations	32	Salary weightings	52	Personnel management of the institutions (post Adjustment)
B3	3250	Surveys of prices used in calculating final consumption			22	Economic and monetary union
B3	3260	Regional price surveys				
B4	3310	European financial area	33	Statistics for European monetary integration		
B4	3320	Statistics on the European Monetary System (EMS) and the ecu				
B4	3330	External position of the EC Member States				
B4	3410	Financial flow accounts	34	Financial accounts		
B4	3420	Financial balance-sheet accounts				
B4	3510	Short-term financial indicators	35	Financial and monetary indicators		
B4	3520	Structural financial indicators				
B5	2610	Nomenclatures of economic activities	26	Nomenclatures	21	Economic alignment within the internal market
B5	2620	Central product classification (CPCCOM)				
B5	2630	Nomenclatures server				
C1	4010	Statistics on trade in goods: methodology	40	External trade statistics: management and development of the	36	International relations policy
C1	4020	Statistics on trade in services between Member States: methodology				
C1	4110	Statistics on trade in goods between Member States after 1992: methodology	41	Trade in goods between Member States after 1992 (INTRA 92)	21	Economic alignment within the internal market
C1	4210	Nomenclatures of goods in external trade	42	Management of the external trade classifications	35	International relations policy
C1	4220	Country nomenclature				
C2	4310	Production of external trade statistics	43	Production of external trade statistics		
C2	4320	Tariff and trade statistics - dissemination				
C2	4330	Tariff statistics - Generalized preferences - own resources				
C2	4410	Collection of trade data	44	Tariff and trade statistics for the Community and third countries (STARCOM)		



LIST OF POLICIES, THEMES AND MODULES  
OF THE STATISTICAL PROGRAMME 1989-1992

Unit	Code	MODULE	Code	THEME	Code	POLICY
C2	4420	Tariff and trade statistics - computerized systems	44	Tariff and trade statistics for the Community and third countries (STARCOM)	36	International relations policy
C2	4710	External trade - Indices - Estimates - Seasonal adjustment	47	Own resources of the Community	41	Financial resources of the Community
C2	4960	Statistics on LDC's countries	49	Studies and analyses of external trade	36	International relations policy
C3	4510	Balance-of-payments statistics; methodology	45	Management and development of the balance-of-payments methodology		
C3	4520	Balance of payments of the Community Institutions				
C3	4530	Data collection system for the balance of payments				
C3	4610	Production of balance-of-payments statistics	46	Production of statistics on the balance of payments and its components		
C3	4620	Statistics on international movements of capital				
C3	4630	Statistics on international trade in services				
C3	4810	Statistical tools for the analysis of international trade	48			
C3	4820	Analysis of international trade		Studies and analyses of external trade		
C4	4910	Training of statisticians in developing countries	49	Cooperation with developing countries (ACP and non-EC countries in Europe)	37	Cooperation with LDC's and with Central and Eastern Europe
C4	4920	Cooperation: external trade statistics of developing countries				
C4	4930	Statistics on food policies and rural development in developing countries				
C4	4940	Statistical cooperation with developing countries (other fields)				
C4	4950	Statistics linked to the SDA project in developing countries				
C5	9010	Cooperation with Central and Eastern European countries	90			
C5	9020	Relation with EFTA countries				
D1	5010	Methodology of energy statistics	50	Energy : methodology and surveys	33	Energy policy
D1	5020	Surveys on energy consumption				
D1	5110	Production and dissemination of energy statistics	51	Energy and raw materials: production and		

LIST OF POLICIES, THEMES AND MODULES  
OF THE STATISTICAL PROGRAMME 1989-1992

Unit	Code	MODULE	Code	THEME	Code	POLICY
				dissemination		
D1	5120	Priority action programmes of the Commission	51	Energy and raw materials: production and dissemination	33	Energy policy
D1	5130	Raw materials				
D2	5410	Statistical confidentiality	54	Adaptation of business statistics to the requirements of 1992	21	Economic alignment within the internal market
D2	5420	Adaptation of business statistics				
D2	5430	Links with businesses				
D2	5510	Industrial statistics: methodology	55	Industry: methodology and analyses	32	Business policy (industry and services)
D2	5520	Industrial statistics: analysis				
D2	5610	Industry: production and dissemination	56	Industry: production and dissemination		
D2	5620	Industry: priority action programmes				
D2	5910	Development of iron and steel statistics (ECSC)	59	Iron and steel statistics		
D2	5920	Statistics on first-stage processing of steel products				
D2	5930	Analysis of steel products				
D2	5940	Production and dissemination of iron and steel statistics				
D3	6510	Statistics on research and development	65	Statistics on research and development	25	Research and development
D3	6610	Development of statistical expert systems (DOSES)	66	Research and development in the field of statistics		
D3	6620	Methods and instruments for data analysis and presentation				
D3	6630	Assistance in data analysis				
D4	6010	Services: methodology	60	Services: methodology and analyses	32	Business policy (industry and services)
D4	6020	Services: analysis and synthesis				
D4	6110	Services: production and dissemination	61	Services: production and dissemination		
D4	6120	Priority action programmes for services				
D4	6210	Transport: methodology	62	Transport and tourism	35	Transport and tourism policy
D4	6220	Transport: production and dissemination				
D4	6230	Statistics on tourism				
E1	7010	Community labour force survey	70	Active population, employment.	24	Social policy

LIST OF POLICIES, THEMES AND MODULES  
OF THE STATISTICAL PROGRAMME 1989-1992

Unit	Code	MODULE	Code	THEME	Code	POLICY
				unemployment		
E1	7020	Analysis of the Community's active and inactive population	70	Active population, employment, unemployment	24	Social policy
E1	7030	Development of statistics on working time and volume of work				
E1	7040	Methodological analysis of changes in employment structures				
E1	7110	Education	71	Education and vocational training		
E1	7120	Vocational training				
E1	7130	Training survey (FORCE)				
E1	7140	Method and classification for education and training statistics				
E2	7210	Health and safety at work	72	Health and safety		
E2	7220	Accidents at home and in recreational activities				
E2	7230	Occupational diseases				
E2	7310	Harmonization of the Family Budget Survey	73	Income and consumption		
E2	7320	Harmonized statistics on earnings				
E2	7330	Community labour-cost surveys				
E2	7340	Survey on earnings of agricultural workers				
E2	7350	Social protection				
E2	7410	Statistics on poverty	74	Poverty		
E2	7420	Household panels				
E3	7510	Population, migrations and migrants	75	Population and migrations		
E3	7520	Housing				
E3	7610	Social statistics data bank	76	Social digests		
E3	7620	Social statistics observatory				
E3	7630	Social dimension of the internal market				
E3	7640	Social situation of specific populations				
E3	7650	Cultural statistics				
E4	7710	Regional accounts	77	Regional statistics and accounts	23	Economic cohesion (structural policies)
E4	7720	Social statistics at regional level				
E4	7730	Agricultural statistics at regional level				

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Unit	Code	MODULE	Code	THEME	Code	POLICY
E4	7740	Other regional statistics (transport, energy, environment)	77	Regional statistics and accounts	23	Economic cohesion (structural policies)
E4	7750	Community's financial participation in investments				
E4	7760	REGIO data bank				
E4	7770	Publication "A Regional Portrait of the Community"				
E4	7810	Local statistics	78	Local data		
E4	7910	Greece (Plan)	79	Improvement of the statistical infrastructure (plans)		
E4	7920	Portugal (PREDER)				
E4	7930	Eastern Germany (PHARE)				
F1	8010	Surveys on structure of agricultural holdings	80	Agricultural and forestry structures	31	Common agricultural policy
F1	8020	EUROPARM				
F1	8030	Vineyard surveys				
F1	8040	Fruit tree surveys				
F1	8050	Vineyard and oil registers				
F1	8060	Forestry statistics				
F1	8070	Community typology of agricultural holdings				
F1	8110	Agricultural accounts	81	Agricultural prices and accounts		
F1	8120	Agricultural income indices				
F1	8130	Total income of agricultural households				
F1	8140	Agricultural price statistics				
F1	8210	Integrated agricultural sector database	82	Agricultural models		
F1	8220	Agricultural sector modelling				
F1	8310	Italian plan	83	Restructuring plans for agricultural statistics		
F1	8320	Greek plan				
F1	8330	Irish plan				
F1	8340	Other plans				
F1	8410	Agro-industry	84	Agro-industry	32	Business policy (industry and services)
F1	8420	Fertilizers-pesticides				
P2	8510	Utilization of agricultural land	85	Crop production	31	Common agricultural policy
P2	8520	Utilization of agricultural land: cereal crops				

LIST OF POLICIES, THEMES AND MODULES  
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Unit	Code	MODULE	Code	THEME	Code	POLICY
F2	8530	Utilization of agricultural land: other major crops	85	Crop production	31	Common agricultural policy
F2	8540	Cereals production				
F2	8550	Other major crops				
F2	8560	Cereals balance sheets				
F2	8570	Balance sheets for other major crops				
F2	8580	Harvest forecasting, agromet				
F2	8610	Pig survey	86	Animal production		
F2	8620	Cattle survey				
F2	8630	Sheep and goat survey				
F2	8640	Slaughtering, meat balance sheets				
F2	8650	Milk production, balance sheets				
F2	8660	Poultry production (poultry, eggs), balance sheets				
F2	8670	Animal feed				
F2	8710	Fishing fleet	87	Fisheries	34	Fisheries policy
F2	8720	Catches by fishing region				
F2	8730	Landings of fisheries products				
F2	8740	Supply balance sheet for fisheries				
F3	8810	Physical data on the environment	88	Environment	26	Environment
F3	8820	Economic data on the environment				
F3	8830	Sectoral data on the environment				
F3	8840	Digest of environmental data				
F3	8850	Waste statistics				
F3	8910	Environment data bank	89	Environment data bank and remote sensing		
F3	8920	Spatial statistics				
F3	8930	Environment : Geographical information system				

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