

# The European Community and Its Statistical System

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**Abstract:** The European Community is in the process of setting up its statistical system, which is made up of two groups of bodies: those responsible for statistics for the Community as a whole (chiefly Eurostat) and those responsible for statistics at national level (chiefly the National Statistical Institutes and the Central Banks). This article, written by a senior Eurostat official working at the heart of the Community statistical system, describes the cooperation mechanisms which have developed between all the components of the system. Eurostat is the main force behind this system: it puts forward proposals for common standards and harmonized surveys, which are then

discussed and approved by all the countries.

The role of these programmes extends beyond the Community. The EFTA countries have decided to work with the Community to create the European Economic Area, and EFTA statisticians are working very closely with their Community counterparts to create a common statistical area.

Eurostat also plays a fundamental role in statistical cooperation with countries with emerging market economies and with developing countries.

**Key words:** Eurostat; Statistical Programme Committee; harmonization; cooperation; Intrastat.

## 1. Forty Years of History

The Community has come a long way from the Treaty of Paris, which barely six years after the end of WWII established the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951, to the Maastricht agreements (December 1991), which have just laid the foundations for the new European Union! These forty years bear the imprint of the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community in 1957.

The Treaties, which are the cornerstone of the construction of the Community, would have remained a dead issue if the appropriate institutions – surviving, with

their strengths or weaknesses, a great many periods of crisis – had not woven an extremely dense network of relations between the partner countries.

By reviewing the stages in the construction of the Community, we will draw attention to the enhanced role of the statistical offices – and Eurostat in particular – in the current integration process.

### 1.1. Fundamental stages

The political context in which the Community statistical system has developed comprises a number of fundamental stages, which we shall describe briefly below.

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### 1.1.1. A common will

In their desire, over and above any purely political considerations, to manage jointly the then strategic resources (coal, which was then the main source of energy, and steel, which was the basis for the development of heavy industry), six countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) founded the ECSC in 1950.

The same countries were also behind the creation of the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC); they were gradually joined in this undertaking by other countries:

- Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom in 1973;
- Greece in 1981;
- Portugal and Spain in 1986;
- the most recent territorial enlargement of the Community was brought about by the unification of Germany in 1990.

As a result, the Community today covers an area of 2 368 700 sq km and has a population of 343 million, generating a wealth (GDP) estimated in 1992 at ECU (European Currency Unit) 5 313 billion.

### 1.1.2. A turning point

In 1986 an important change was made to the Treaty of Rome with the signing in Luxembourg of the Single European Act, which widened the Community's sphere of jurisdiction and laid down the objective of the creation of a single large market from 1993 onwards.

### 1.1.3. A change of nature

The recent Maastricht agreements change the nature of the construction of the Community, from a "European Economic Community" to a "European Union": a group of countries

- where the convergence of economic policies should result in the introduction of a single currency by 1999;

- which agree to implement a common social policy;
- which widen the Community's scope for action;
- which undertake to coordinate such fundamental policies as foreign policy, common security, justice and internal affairs.

## 1.2. Institutions

The political framework had to be accompanied by an institutional framework. Rather than listing all the institutions created by the various Treaties we shall describe just three of them, which play an important part in the development of the Community statistical system, and explain the mechanisms governing their responsibilities and decisions.

### 1.2.1. The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers is the Community's main decision-making body. Depending on the subjects it is called upon to deal with, it comprises the twelve Ministers of Agriculture or Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc. In the case of statistics, the decisions are taken by the sectoral Ministers and at a general level by the Ministers of Economic and Financial Affairs when it comes to determining the multiannual statistical programme.

Each of the Community countries holds the Presidency of the Council in turn for a period of six months. The Council decides on Community policy in all areas. Important decisions have to be taken unanimously, but some of them require only a qualified majority.

The European Council, comprising the Heads of State or Government of the Member States (assisted by their Ministers of Foreign Affairs) and the President of the Commission, meets at least twice a year. It

maps out the broad lines of Community policy, for which it provides the major impetus: creation of European Monetary System, Single Act, social policy, etc.

The decisions of the Council are given concrete form in legal and political acts: Article 189 of the Treaty stipulates that "in order to carry out their task the Council and the Commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, make regulations, issue directives, take decisions, make recommendations or deliver opinions." A diagram at the end of this section illustrates this decision-making process in the field of statistics.

#### 1.2.2. The Commission

The European Commission is both the Community's driving force and its administrator: as the only institution that can draft European laws, its power of initiative and execution is subject only to the control of the European Parliament.

It is independent of the Member States' governments. The Commission:

- prepares proposals, which it then presents to the Council, the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee;
- applies the Council's decisions and is responsible for implementing the various Community policies;
- draws up the budget, which it presents to the Council and the Parliament;
- manages the common funds and programmes (agriculture, regional development, employment);
- ensures that the Treaties are applied;
- may bring before the European Court of Justice any Member State that fails to fulfill its obligations.

The Members of the Commission, of whom there are 17 (two each from France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom and one each from the other countries),

are appointed for four years by common accord between the Member States.

They are independent of their country of origin and are responsible for particular fields, but the decisions of the Commission are taken collectively.

A complex organization (some 15 000 staff, including almost 2 000 in the language sector), the Commission is subdivided into Directorates-General (DGs) and departments with responsibilities in various areas: external relations, economic and financial affairs, internal market, agriculture, etc. Each DG comes under the responsibility of one of the 17 Members of the Commission.

Traditionally (although there have been one or two exceptions in the past), statistics is placed under the responsibility of the Member of the Commission in charge of economic and financial affairs.

Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Community, is therefore a Directorate-General of the Commission, with its human resources and budget forming part of the latter's general budget.

#### 1.2.3. The European Parliament

Elected by direct universal suffrage since 1979, the Parliament has 518 Members representing all the Community countries in proportion to their respective populations. These Members are grouped according to political affiliation rather than by nationality.

Although the decisions taken at Maastricht have increased the powers of the European Parliament, it has far fewer prerogatives than the national Parliaments; since the entry into force of the Single Act it can, however, under certain circumstances amend the Commission's proposals to the Council and thus influence the content of "European laws."

The Parliament monitors all the Commission's work and can even bring the Commission down, but such a vote would require a

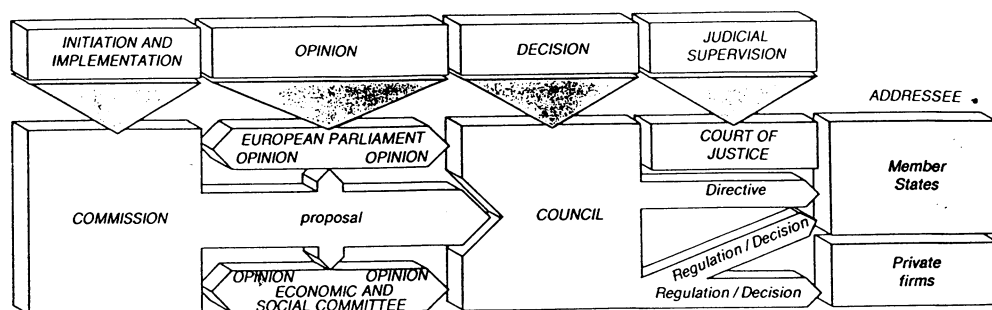


Fig. 1. How a decision is taken in the European Community

two-thirds majority. It also has some budgetary powers: it can increase certain items of expenditure provided for in the budget presented to it by the Commission, but it cannot decide on new expenditures.

In the field of statistics the Parliament has a dual role:

- the powers conferred on it mean that it automatically issues opinions on any Commission proposal, including therefore those relating to statistics;
- in carrying out their task of supervising and monitoring Community policies, the Members of the Parliament are coming to regard statistics more and more as an essential instrument for the development of objectively comparable information.

The Fig. 1 summarizes the Community's decision-making process.

## 2. Eurostat, the European Statistical Office

Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Community, is one of the Directorates-General of the Commission.

In 1988 the Commission laid down the statistical information policy to be implemented, which can be summarized as follows: in order to try to speed up the process of European integration, the Community must have a high-quality statistical system

that enables it to decide, monitor and assess its policy in all the areas where the Treaties have conferred responsibilities on it.

With the increased impetus of European integrations, the Community's statistical activities are now expanding rapidly. The accomplishment of these tasks also involves increasing interdependence between statistical activities at the European level and those that are still managed at the national level.

### 2.1. Tasks

With Eurostat at the helm, the Community statistical system endeavours to carry out the following tasks:

- To apply a set of standards, methods and organizational structures in order to produce comparable, reliable and relevant statistics in all the Member States;
- to provide the institutions and the governments of the Member States with the information needed to implement, monitor and assess Community policies;
- to disseminate statistical information to the European public, firms and all those engaged in economic and social activity; this information precedes any decision-making and accompanies any follow-up;
- to work on improving the statistical systems in the Member States and to

support the development of statistics in the developing countries and countries in the process of switching to a market economy.

These tasks clearly mean that Eurostat cannot confine itself to collecting more or less harmonized national data: it has to

- bring about the right conditions for a truly integrated Community system;
- meet the requirements not only of governments but also, to an increasing extent, of economic operators, industry, research workers and the general public.

## 2.2. *Internal functioning*

### 2.2.1. Structure

Eurostat is divided into six Directorates which are answerable to the Director-General

- A. Dissemination and computer processing
- B. Economic statistics and national accounts, prices and coordination relating to the single market
- C. Statistics on international and intra-Community transactions, relations with third world
- D. Business statistics
- E. Social and regional statistics
- F. Agricultural, fisheries and environmental statistics.

Matters relating to programming, the budget, staff and institutional and international questions are dealt with directly by the Cabinet of the Director-General.

### 2.2.2. Resources

In order to carry out its tasks, Eurostat has both permanent staff (officials) and tempor-

ary staff (consultants, experts and support personnel) who work together with the officials for varying periods not exceeding three years.

As of 1 January 1992, Eurostat had a permanent staff of 392 officials (146 A, 139 B, 103 C and 4 D) (4) and a total of 390 temporary consultants, experts and support personnel (150 A, 100 B and 140 C).

To finance its external resources and, in particular, the projects entered in the statistical programme, Eurostat has an operating budget amounting to some ECU 48 million (1992), to which must be added the contributions (about ECU 25 million) made by the other Commission Directorates-General under the policy of partnership that Eurostat intends to foster.

Although these resources are fairly substantial, they would be totally inadequate if Eurostat had not from the beginning organized its work on the basis of a very close partnership with the Member States' national statistical systems.

## 2.3. *At Community level*

In this section we shall try to describe how cooperation within the European statistical system works.

The European statistical system is based on the principle of subsidiarity, a definition of which has just been incorporated in the Treaty following the Maastricht Summit.

In the case of statistics, this principle provides an answer to two questions:

- with whom does competence lie?
- who is responsible for execution?

### 2.3.1. Competence

Eurostat, which is a full-fledged part of the Commission, is entitled to take action only in areas of Community responsibility, i.e. those relating to Community policies.

In practice, since Maastricht there are no

longer any important sectors of economic, social life and the environment where the Community is not entitled to exercise its powers.

### 2.3.2. Execution

The objectives laid down in the Community's statistical information policy must be achieved at the executive level that ensures the greatest degree of efficiency. Accordingly, the collection of basic data from statistical surveys or administrative records, for example, continues to be carried out in the majority of cases under the responsibility of the national statistical systems.

## 2.4. *Programming mechanisms*

Eurostat's right of initiative is reflected in its ability to carry out priority projects as part of a multiannual statistical programme. In the next few pages we will examine the development of the current programme (1989–92) and the general lines of the future programme (1993–97). Let us look at how the decisions are taken as regards procedure and, even more so, as regards the content of these programmes.

The very close partnership, already mentioned above, between Eurostat and the national statistical systems has led the various parties – which retain, however, their full identity and authority – to set up common bodies for dialogue and decision-making.

The consultation organized in this way is based on permanent dialogue between requesters, planners and producers of Community statistics.

The architecture of the dialogue comprises a number of structures (committees, working parties, programming visits). Under the direction of Eurostat for the most part, these structures are making increasing

demands on the active participation of the Member States' statistical systems.

### 2.4.1. User-producer dialogue

This dialogue takes place within two committees:

- The Steering Committee for Statistical Information (CDIS):

this committee formalizes the decisions regarding the priorities to be allocated to the statistical work requested by the various Commission departments. It is chaired by the Director-General of Eurostat and comprises top-level representatives of the Commission's DGs.

It meets twice a year (before each DGINS meeting); its work is prepared by subcommittees comprising representatives of the various sectors.

- The European Advisory Committee on statistical information in the economic and social spheres (CEIES):

the members of this committee include "outside users" from various professional categories (representatives of employers, workers, national governments, media, universities, research centres, etc.). The CEIES organizes consultation between these users and the various producers of statistics (mainly the Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes). It is chaired by the Member of the Commission responsible for statistical information policy and meets once a year. Its task is to issue opinions on the general lines and follow-up of Community statistics.

### 2.4.2. Planner-producer dialogue

On top of the user-producer dialogue, a dialogue between planners and producers of the Community statistical programmes takes place within two major committees and certain sectoral working parties.

These two major committees are:

- The Statistical Programme Committee (SPC):

chaired by the Director-General of Eurostat, it comprises the Directors-General of the National Statistical Institutes (DGINS). Its meetings are also attended by representatives of many international organizations (UN, OECD, ILO, ECE-Geneva, etc.) as observers.

The SPC is responsible for all decisions concerning the implementation of the statistical programme (in certain cases, these decisions are formally ratified by the council).

The SPC is the true driving force behind the Community statistical system; it meets twice a year (May and November) and its remit covers all areas except monetary and financial statistics.

- The Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB):

the CMFB has power to take all decisions in this particular area.

It comprises representatives of the Central banks and NSIs of the Member States and is chaired by a representative of a Central Bank (currently the Netherlands Bank); a new chairman is elected every two years.

The representative of the Committee of Governors of Central Banks sits on the EMFB, which meets two or three times a year at the initiative of Eurostat, which provides the secretariat for the meetings.

**2.4.3. Beyond the institutional structures**  
Outside the institutional structures described above, a large number of working parties bring together various representatives of the national statistical systems or leading figures from the different sectors of activity. These working parties are usually chaired by a Eurostat representative and

constitute the "hives" where the technical side of all decisions concerning the various programmes is prepared.

At present, about 80 of these working parties (with responsibility of a particular sector or theme: agricultural accounts, short-term economic trends, labour force, etc.) meet once or twice a year, generally at Eurostat headquarters in Luxembourg, where 146 meetings of this type were organized in 1991.

In order to ensure that the representatives of all the national statistical systems do not have to attend all these meetings, the number of which has risen considerably as a result of the increased demand for statistics, Eurostat and the NSIs have agreed to set up Task Forces, which have a more streamlined structure (a small number of particularly talented statisticians from three or four countries chosen for their special ability in the area under examination) and will prepare the work of the working parties.

As a result, the work will be carried out more quickly and the cost of organizing meetings will be reduced, since the NSIs will have to send their representatives only to working party meetings where decisions have to be taken by all twelve countries.

#### **2.4.4. Visits**

There are other forms of coordination, such as:

- "Programming visits":

these enable the Eurostat Committee of Directors to meet its national counterparts and to deal with all questions of bilateral relations between the Commission and the Member States.

Organized every two years with each country and held alternately in Luxembourg and at the headquarters of the NSI concerned, these bilateral meetings cover six countries each year.

At these meetings, the necessary decisions regarding the priorities of the programme can be taken and any bilateral problems resolved at the highest level.

– Sectoral technical visits:

Eurostat officials make regular visits of this kind to the various countries: in 1991, some 2200 visits (equivalent to 3000 work days) were made by Eurostat to the Member States' statistical systems.

## 2.5. Decisions

### 2.5.1. Basis of the statistical programmes

The basis of the sectoral statistical programmes may be:

– Either a formal Council act:

when the implementation of a programme requires a strong, binding legal basis, the Commission often makes use of a formal legal act, the compulsory nature of which will ensure that the necessary work will be carried out in accordance with the decisions taken.

This procedure enables the national statistical systems to obtain the necessary resources from their authorities; it also means that provision can be made for the contribution that the Community budget will have to make to the financing of the programme.

Increasingly frequent use is being made of formal acts, on account in particular of:

- the widening of the areas of Community competence;
- the increased interest shown by the NSIs in their concern to see Community statistics, whose scale enhances the value of national statistical information, occupy a more important place in their own programmes.
- Or an agreement between DGINS:
  - when the preparation of a programme is not sufficiently well advanced to enable

it to be fully accepted by all the parties involved, or when its implementation does not require substantial resources, Eurostat and the NSIs make use of gentlemen's agreements which, while not formally binding legally, commit them to doing certain things.

If the common interest so requires at a later stage, these agreements will be duly formalized.

## 3. The Community Statistical Programme

Following this description of the tasks of the Community statistical system, we should now take a look at the instrument by means of which they will be carried out, namely the multiannual Statistical Programme of the European Community (SPEC).

### 3.1. Structure of the SPEC

#### 3.1.1. General framework

The SPEC lays down and describes the major objectives to be achieved during the period in question.

While going into relatively little detail, this document has to remain sufficiently flexible to permit the inclusion, if necessary, of new objectives that might acquire priority status at a later date but were not taken into consideration during the preparatory stages.

Although all the objectives covered by the SPEC are to be achieved, the various countries' specific features and budgetary resources do not always enable each of them to progress at the same pace: the effort to be made by certain statistical systems may require more time and more financial support from the Community.

#### 3.1.2. Sectoral programmes

When the general framework of the SPEC, as defined above, has received, on a proposal from the Commission (Eurostat), the approval of the Council (Resolution for the



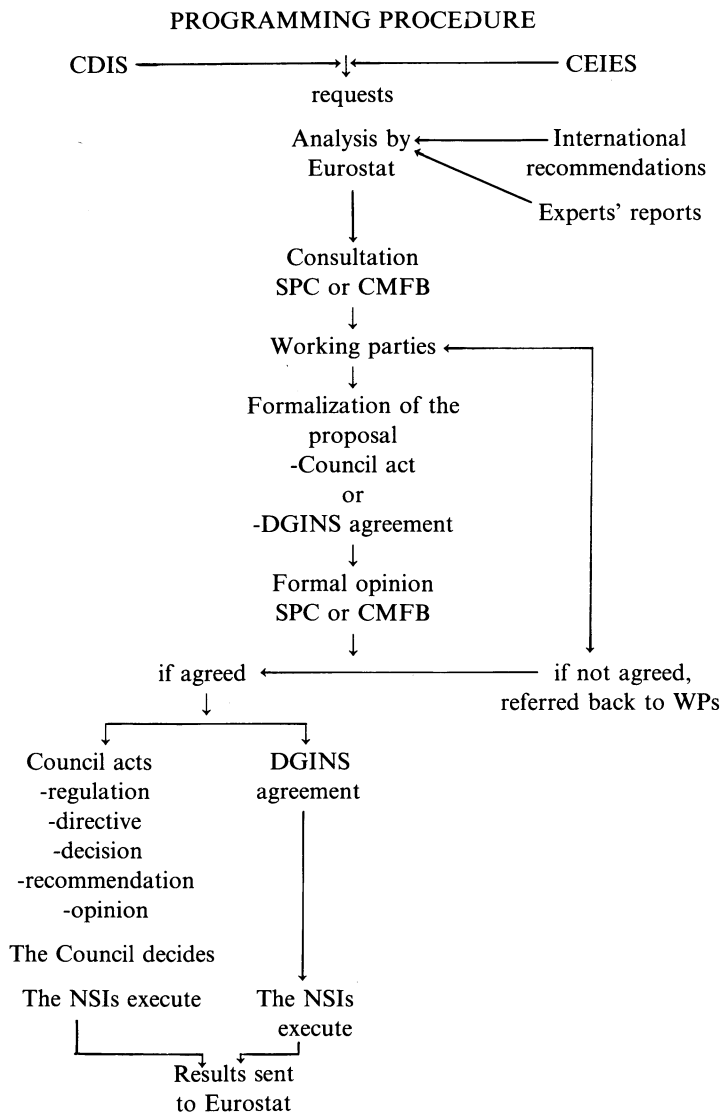


Fig. 2. A diagram of the programming and decision-making procedure for the Community statistical system

1989–92 SPEC and Decision for the 1993–97 SPEC), the various parts of this document will be the subject of sectoral statistical programmes covering the period in question.

The coordination process described above applies to these programmes. An example taken from the 1989–92 SPEC will illustrate how this process works.

3.1.3. Example of programming: the INTRASTAT project

One of the priority objectives of the 1989–92 SPEC was the design of a new system of intra-Community trade statistics. This new system is intended to replace the one which, until the end of 1992, collects the information from customs documents, which the

advent of the Single Market in 1993 will do away with.

The general features of the new system were defined during the period 1989–91 through the preparation of a Council Regulation.

The committee/working party procedures described above obviously came into play at the various stages of this preparation. The rules for the practical implementation of the new system will be tested during 1992 and will be the subject of specific legal acts that will enter into force as from 1993. The decision-making process for this specific case can be summarized as follows:

#### *The INTRASTAT project*

Opinion of the DGINS on setting up a new system	Palmela 1986
Work of the working party	Luxembourg 1986–89
Drafting of the Regulation	Luxembourg 1988–89
Agreement of the SPC	Nice 1989
Council decision-making procedure and cooperation with the European Parliament	Brussels 1989–91
1992: Testing of the system	Preparation by WP of new by the NSIs implementing texts 1992–93

Although the procedure appears lengthy and complex, it does have one major advantage: it involves all the countries in the preparation of the new system. The fact that it takes account of national specific features and constraints gives it every chance of being successfully implemented.

The example chosen refers to a particularly complex project, the solution to which depended on decisions (relating to the VAT harmonization procedure) that had nothing to do with statistics and required lengthy discussions.

### *3.2. Objectives*

The aim of the Community statistical pro-

gramme is to create the right conditions in the Member States for drawing up a set of harmonized and comparable statistics. The quality of these statistics must be guaranteed by criteria of reliability, relevance, objectivity, scientific independence and political neutrality.

In order to ensure that these criteria are fulfilled, the SPEC coordinates the following activities:

- a. the development of common classifications, methodologies and definitions directly applicable in the Member States;
- b. the conduct of common statistical surveys on the basis of harmonized methodologies;
- c. the production, analysis and dissemination of Community statistics, including country-to-country and region-to-region comparisons;
- d. promotion of the convergence of national statistical practices by means of joint training schemes;
- e. support for the development of the statistical systems of the Community countries, and of non-member countries, by means of structural measures and on the basis of exchanges of technology and experience between Member States and non-member countries.

### *3.3. Difficulties*

Putting all the above into effect comes up, of course, against a number of difficulties, such as:

- certain changes imposed by Community requirements may go against long-established national practices. In such cases, compromises have to be struck so as either to achieve adequate comparability by different means or to facilitate “Community conversion” by means of appropriate financial and technical assistance;

- the setting up of the Community system may entail changes in the basic information medium. We have already mentioned the example relating to statistics on intra-Community trade in goods and the consequences of the abolition of border checks; the same thing will happen in other areas, such as statistics on flows of services, capital and persons between Member States;
- access to administrative files (and, to an even lesser extent, cross-checking of such files), which would lighten the burden of surveys considerably, is not always possible. If it were, it would be much easier to draw up certain types of statistics;
- the increasing demand for Community statistics means that some national systems are faced with budget cuts that may be quite substantial in some cases, resulting occasionally in conflicts of priority between national and Community programmes;
- the classification of products by activity (CPA);
- in the field of agricultural, social or industrial surveys, a great deal of progress has been made as a result of increased harmonization of concepts and definitions;
- As regards business statistics, new Community surveys have been decided on and a Community system of registers is being set up;
- the general framework for services and environment statistics has been drawn up and will be applied progressively over the next few years;
- a fairly thorough overhaul of the labour force survey has been accepted by all the Member States;
- statistics on households' income have been harmonized to an even greater extent;
- a start has been made on harmonizing statistics on migration;
- new work has begun on research and development statistics.

### 3.4. *Content*

Despite all these difficulties, the Community statistical system has made considerable progress over the last few years.

#### 3.4.1. The 1989–92 SPEC

The main achievements during the above period include:

- As regards common standards, the “GNP Directive” has brought about an appreciable alignment of methods of drawing up economic accounts. Common classifications have been drawn up and will be progressively adopted by the Member States:
- the classification of activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 1);
- the Community classification of products (CPC-COM);

The above are just a few examples of the work that has been required in the last few years in order to set up a coherent Community statistical system.

#### 3.4.2. The 1993–97 SPEC

The priorities of the next programme will be very much influenced by the outcome of the recent Maastricht Summit, which will have given considerable impetus to the process of European union.

The period 1993–97 will be characterized by a major harmonization effort in the following areas:

- a. The implementation and administration

of economic and monetary union requires a large number of indicators for the purposes of multilateral surveillance, relating in particular to:

- the variation in wholesale and retail prices;
- the formation and distribution of income, consumption and saving;
- monetary and financial statistics;
- the domestic and external official debt.

b. The management of the Single Market will require in particular:

- a considerable improvement in business, industrial and service statistics so that they can become real management tools;
- the supply of statistical data essential for the administration of transport and fisheries policies in order to ensure that the new statistical system covering intra-Community trade works satisfactorily;
- the adaptation of agricultural statistics, which will have to comply with the decisions aimed at reforming the common agricultural policy.

c. The agreement on common measures relating to social policy concluded in Maastricht will have far-reaching repercussions in the following areas of statistics: social protection, health and safety, working conditions, employment, education, vocational training and incomes. Regional and local statistics will have to be developed as an aid to the management of policies designed to correct the main regional imbalances in the Community.

d. Community statistical policy in the other areas will be characterized mainly by the continuation and completion of projects now under way in the fields of energy, the

environment, research and development, tourism and immigration.

It is rather premature at the present stage to try to give a more precise description of how the Community statistical system will develop during the next few years. In point of fact:

- the next SPEC is still being prepared. It is the subject of consultation (due to be completed in the course of 1992) with the national statistical systems, leading to a Council framework decision towards the end of the year;
- the SPEC is a document which lays down objectives by area without necessarily spelling out how they are to be achieved. This is to be the subject of legal acts or specific programmes approved by the DGINS, as we have already seen;
- the SPEC is not confined solely to carrying out activities relating to a particular type of statistics needed by users; it also comprises more structural measures aimed at consolidating the partnership not only between national and Community structures but also between national bodies, with a view to fostering the development of the Community statistical system.

These measures, which will be further developed in the course of the next programme, have moved in three directions:

- The first concerns the ongoing training of European statisticians: launched in 1991 on Eurostat's initiative, the Training of European Statisticians (TES) programme aims to:
- compare and enrich national experience and strengthen the common languages;
- disseminate the most up-to-date technologies in the field of data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination;
- ensure a satisfactory synergy between offi-

cial statistics, universities/research centres and private-sector statisticians.

Open to all EC and EFTA statisticians, the TES also has places for a number of their counterparts from central and eastern Europe.

- The second aims at implementing a policy of exchanges of officials between the Community level (Eurostat) and the national levels on the one hand and between national statistical systems on the other. The first part of this programme (Eurostat-NSI exchanges) got off the ground recently: the first secondments (NSIs to Eurostat), of varying length (up to three years), have been effected.

The exchange of officials between national statistical systems is one of the objectives that Eurostat is committed to pursuing over the next few years.

- The third structural measure concerns various large-scale schemes aimed at fundamentally improving the weakest statistical systems in the Community countries where it seems necessary to seek alignment on the highest standards.

Restructuring plans have accordingly been set up in:

- Italy, with regard to agricultural statistics;
- Greece, Portugal, and Ireland, with regard to all areas of statistics.

These plans include very substantial Community funding for given periods, taking the form of technical assistance from other Member States in the fields of computerization, creation of local and regional structures, training plans, conduct of pilot projects and Community surveys, etc.

#### 4. Basic Texts

Before dealing with the international dimension of Eurostat, it would be useful to draw

attention to two basic legal texts regarding the process of construction of the European statistical system.

##### 4.1. *The regulation on confidential data*

Council Regulation on confidential data authorizes the Member States to forward to Eurostat, under certain conditions, the data declared confidential that are needed for the purposes of producing Community statistics.

This Regulation had become necessary because, owing to the confidentiality of individual data, the statistics forwarded to Eurostat by certain countries and for certain sectors of activity could not be used to draw up statistics for the whole of the community.

This text has a very pronounced political dimension: it grants Eurostat and its staff a status equivalent to that of national statisticians whose function gives them access to confidential data.

##### 4.2. *The legislation on the fundamental principles of European statistics*

The Council Legislation on the fundamental principles of European Statistics is designed to provide a legal basis for the construction of a coherent, flexible and efficient system complying with the same fundamental principles in all the Member States.

It is currently being drawn up and defines and regulates:

- the tasks of the Community public statistical apparatus;
- the organization of coordination between the Community body (Eurostat) and the national institutes;
- rights and duties vis-à-vis individuals, households and enterprises.

This text will, generally speaking, be the equivalent of the national statistical laws

governing the Member States' statistical apparatus.

## 5. EUROSTAT and Its International Relations

In this section we will deal with the international dimension of Eurostat's activities from three angles:

- relations with international organizations;
- relations with non-Community countries;
- cooperation with developing countries.

### 5.1. Eurostat and international organizations

It should be remembered that the Commission of the European Community (and hence Eurostat, its statistical arm) is not an international organization in the conventional meaning of the term: it is a supra-national organization which, in accordance with the Treaties, does not have contributions paid by the Member States but "own resources," which it is free to administer as it sees fit with a view to implementing Community policies.

Moreover, it derives its powers not from delegation by the Member States but from a transfer of responsibility enshrined in the basic Treaties.

This unique status of the Commission gives Eurostat a role that is virtually equivalent to that of a national statistical system, with the additional advantage of being able to represent a synthesis of the positions of the twelve countries.

#### 5.1.1. The UN and its specialized regional agencies

Eurostat plays an active part in the work leading to the introduction of international statistical standards. The worldwide statistical system must maintain an overall level of

coherence, and the vital role of coordinator at world level falls to the UN Statistical Office.

Eurostat is particularly active in a number of fields:

- revision of the system of national accounts (SNA);
- environment statistics;
- the work of the Voorburg Group on services;
- energy statistics;
- all work of a fundamental methodological nature: overall methodological frameworks, classifications, definitions, nomenclatures, etc.

Eurostat has played a key role in the work on electronic data interchange (EDI).

#### 5.1.2. The OECD

It has been decided to step up relations and to set up within this organization a statistical structure to play, with the industrialized countries, a role similar to that which Eurostat plays in the Community.

Countries which have similar economic and social structures must have a system of comparable statistical information, thereby representing a benchmark for improving the world system.

An OECD-ECE Geneva-Eurostat Intersecretariat was set up in autumn 1991 with a view to coordinating the statistical work of the three organizations.

#### 5.1.3. EFTA

Relations between the Community and EFTA merit special attention.

In the field of statistics, these relations reached a turning point in 1989 with the start of the negotiations aimed at creating the European Economic Area (EEA).

Eurostat and the EFTA statisticians took two decisions:

- to define sectors of cooperation

(environment, tourism, migration, transport, TES programme, etc.) and to involve the EFTA statisticians in the work of the Eurostat working parties in these sectors;

- a more fundamental decision was to include statistics in the sphere of EEA negotiations.

This led to the preparation of a joint EEA statistical programme covering the period 1993–97, the same as the SPEC.

Furthermore, since 1989 regular meetings have been organized by Eurostat between the DGINS of the Community countries and their EFTA counterparts. From 1993 onwards these meetings will become even more “formal,” since the EEA Treaty provides for a DGINS-EC-EFTA Conference.

In order to give tangible form to all this cooperation, the EFTA countries decided to set up, within Eurostat, a liaison office headed by a statistical adviser. In addition, statisticians from the EFTA countries will be seconded to Eurostat for lengthy periods.

This new situation has made Eurostat the statistical cooperation centre for 19 countries.

### *5.2. Eurostat and non-Community countries*

In the wake of the changes in central and eastern Europe, the G7 (group of the 7 most industrialized countries: Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and the USA) summit meeting in Paris in 1989 entrusted the Commission with the task of coordinating G24 (group of 24 western industrialized countries) cooperation with the central and eastern European countries.

In the field of statistics, this role fell to Eurostat, which drew up plans for cooperation with a number of these countries. These plans are financed under the Community programme, in conjunction with the

statistical services of the EC and EFTA countries. They are designed to encourage the transition of the central and eastern European countries’ statistical systems to an organization and programmes compatible with a market economy.

An intersecretariat has been set up with the other international organizations (UN – OECD – IMF – World Bank) to ensure satisfactory coordination of programmes at world level.

Eurostat’s cooperation with the central and eastern European countries’ statistical systems has mainly taken the form of seminars, training courses, exchanges of documentation and participation of statisticians from these countries in Eurostat’s work.

In the context of transatlantic relations, Eurostat, the Office of Management and Budget (USA) and Statistics Canada concluded an agreement in June 1991 aimed at stepping up their mutual cooperation and coordinating the three organizations’ programmes.

Regular meetings are held between the three chief statisticians. They should lead in the near future to better organization of the exchange of information, to joint work on statistical standards and methods, and to the participation of statisticians from the three organizations in joint training schemes.

### *5.3. Eurostat and developing countries*

Relations between Eurostat and the developing countries’ statistical systems go back a long way – to 1958 in fact. The Treaty of Rome provided for the development of cooperation with the Member States’ former colonies that had just gained independence.

Initially, this cooperation concerned mainly the countries of French-speaking Africa. From the 1960s onwards, statistical cooperation with the Associated African

and Malagasy States moved in two directions:

- sending statistical technicians to the NSIs;
- setting up a training system for statisticians from these countries.

This led to the creation in 1962, under the auspices of Eurostat and the French Institute National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE), of the Training Centre for Statisticians from Developing Countries (CESD), operating in conjunction with the Ecole nationale de la statistique et de l'administration économique (ENSEA), which trains senior French statisticians.

Since 1973 cooperation has been extended to English-speaking countries, the former British colonies, under the Lomé Conventions with the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries, and since 1986 the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries have also benefited from Community technical assistance.

In the field of training, cooperation with Eurostat gave rise to:

- in Germany: the creation of the Munich Advanced Training Centre in 1972;
- in Portugal and Spain: the creation, in 1990 and 1991, of centres called, by analogy, the CESD Lisbon and Madrid, for statistical training for the Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking countries with which the Community has forged cooperation links.

The extraordinary and unexpected events in central and eastern Europe have in recent years focused Eurostat's attention and part of its resources on cooperation with countries in that part of the world. Nevertheless, assistance to the development of the ACP countries and the countries of Asia and Latin America on the road to industrializ-

ation has remained, and in all likelihood will remain in the next few years, one of the cornerstones of Eurostat's international relations.

## 6. Conclusions

Although of necessity incomplete, this outline of Eurostat's activities and the Community statistical system has tried to cover the whole spectrum of organization, cooperation mechanisms, structures and programmes.

Readers who would like further information can get in touch directly with Eurostat, whose information services are at the disposal of researchers and all users of statistics.

## APPENDIX

### Community Legal Acts Relating To Statistics

Council Decision (89/382/EEC, EURATOM) of 19 June 1989 establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programme of the European Communities (OJ No. L 181 of 28.6.1989, p. 47)

Council Decision (89/415/EEC) of June 1989 instituting a specific programme for the research and development of statistical expert system (Doses) (OJ No. L 200 of 13.7.1989, p. 46)

Council Regulation (EURATOM/CEE) No. 1588/90 of 11 June 1990 on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities (OJ No. L 151 of 15.6.1990, p. 1)

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3037/90 of 9 October 1990 on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (OJ No. L 293 of 24.10.1990, p. 1)

Council Decision (91/115/EEC) of 25 February 1991 establishing a Committee



- on monetary, financial and balance of payment statistics  
(OJ No. L 59 of 6.3.1991, p. 19)
- Council Decision (91/116/EEC) of 25 February 1991 setting up the European Advisory Committee on statistical information in the economic and social spheres  
(OJ No. L 59 of 6.3.1991, p. 21)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1736/75 of 24 June 1975 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 183 of 14.7.1975, p. 3)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2845/77 of 19 December 1977 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1736/75 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 329 of 22.12.1977, p. 3)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3396/84 of 3 December 1984 revising the list of exceptions referred to in Article 22(2)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1736/75  
(OJ No. L 314 of 4.12.1984, p. 10)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3367/87 of 9 November 1987 on the application of the Combined Nomenclature to the statistics of trade between Member States and amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1736/75 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between its Member States  
(OJ No. L 321 of 11.11.1987, p. 3)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3678/87 of 9 December 1987 on statistical procedures in respect of the Community's external trade  
(OJ No. L346 of 10.12.1987, p. 12)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1629/88 of 27 May 1988 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1736/75 in respect of the recording of mode of transport in the external trade statistics of the Community  
(OJ No. L 147 of 14.6.1988, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2954/85 of 22 October 1985 laying down certain measures for the standardization and simplification of statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 285 of 25.10.1985, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 200/83 of 24 January 1983 on the adaption of the external trade statistics of the Community to the directives concerning the harmonisation of procedures for the export of goods and for the release of goods for free circulation  
(OJ No. L 26 of 28.1.1983, p. 1)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3518/91 of 4 December 1991 on the country nomenclature for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 334 of 5.12.1991, p. 10)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3522/87 of 24 November 1987 on the recording of the mode of transport in the statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 335 of 25.11.1987, p. 10)
- Council Regulation No. 3330/91 of 7 November 1991 on the statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States  
(OJ No. L 316 of 16.11.1991, p. 1)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 518/79 of 19 March 1979 for recording exports of complete industrial plant in the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 69 of 20.3.1979, p. 10)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) 3521/87 of 24 November 1987 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 518/79 for recording exports of complete industrial plant in the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 335 of 25.11.1987, p. 8)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 546/77 of 16 March 1977 on statistical pro-

- cedures in respect of the Community's external trade  
(OJ No. L 70 of 17.3.1977, p. 13)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3345/80 of 23 December 1980 on the recording of the country of consignment in the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 351 of 24.12.1980, p. 12)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2415/78 of 17 October 1978 on the statistical threshold in the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 292 of 18.10.1978, p. 19)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3581/81 of 14 December 1981 on the statistical threshold in the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 359 of 15.12.1981, p. 12)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 455/88 of 18 February 1988 on the statistical threshold in the external trade statistic of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 46 of 19.2.1988, p. 19)
- Recommandations de la Commission adressées aux Etats Membres au sujet de l'établissement d'une nomenclature uniforme de marchandises pour les besoins de la statistique des transports (*English version not available*)  
(OJ No. L 63 of 30.9.1961, p. 1153)
- Council Decision (EEC) No. 87/369 of 7 April 1987 concerning the conclusion of the Combined International Nomenclature Convention on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System and of the Protocol of Amendment thereto  
(OJ No. L 198 of 16.3. 1977, p. 1)
- Decision No. 87/597/ECSC of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 18 December 1987 on the nomenclature and rates of conventional duty for certain products and the general rules for interpreting and applying the said nomenclature and duties  
(OJ No. L 363 of 23.12.1987, p. 67)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff  
(OJ No. L 256 of 7.9.1987, p. 1)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2472/90 of 31 July 1990 amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff  
(OJ No. L247 of 10.9.1990, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3916/91 of 19 December 1991 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff  
(OJ No. L 372 of 31.12.1991, p. 28)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3537/91 of 4 December 1991 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff  
(OJ No. L 335 of 6.12.1991, p. 9)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3470/89 of 16 November 1989 concerning the analysis method to be used for the application of Additional Note 2 to Chapter 7 to the combined nomenclature  
(OJ L 337 of 21.11.1989, p. 6)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 420/90 of 19 February 1990 on the country nomenclature for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 44 of 20.2.1990, p. 15)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 91/91 of 15 January 1991 on the country nomenclature for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of

- trade between Member States  
(OJ No. L 11 of 16.1.1991, p. 5)
- Council Directive (EEC) No. 64/475 of 30 July 1964 concerning coordinated annual surveys of investments in industry  
(OJ No. L 131 of 13.8.1964, p. 2193)
- Council Directive (EEC) No. 72/221 of 6 June 1972 concerning coordinated annual surveys of Steel industrial activity  
(OJ No. L 133 of 10.6.1972, p. 57)
- Council Directive (78/166/EEC) of 13 February 1978 concerning coordinated statistics on the business cycle in building and civil engineering  
(OJ No. L 52 of 23.2.1978, p. 17)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3924/91 of 19 December 1991 on the establishment of a Community survey of industrial production  
(OJ No. L 374 of 31.12.1991, p. 1)
- Commission Decision No. 1272/75/ECSC of 17 May 1975 on the obligation of undertakings in the steel industry to supply certain information concerning steel production  
(OJ No. L 130 of 21.5.1975, p. 7)
- Commission Decision No. 1870/75/ECSC of 17 July 1975 relating to the requirement that steelmaking undertakings disclose certain information on employment  
(OJ No. L 190 of 23.7.1975, p. 26)
- Commission Decision no. 3302/81/ECSC of 18 November 1981 on the information to be furnished by steel undertakings about their investments  
(OJ No. L 333 of 20.11.1981, p. 35)
- Commission enquiry concerning the facilities of the iron and steel enterprises  
(OJ No. C of 11.5.1982, p. 2 and 3)
- Commission Decision (1566/86/ECSC) of 24 February 1986 on iron and steel statistics  
(OJ No. L 141 of 28.5.1986, p. 1)
- Commission Decision (4104/88/ECSC) of 13 December 1988 amending the questionnaires of the Annex to Decision No. 1566/86/ECSC  
(OJ No. L 365 of 30.12.1988, p. 1)
- Commission Decision No. 3938/89/ECSC of 20 December 1989 amending the questionnaires of the Annex to Decision No. 4104/88/ECSC  
(OJ No. L 381 of 29.12.1989, p. 1)
- Commission Decision No. 3731/91/ECSC of 18 October 1991 amending the questionnaires of the Annex to Decisions No. 1566/86/ECSC, No. 4104/88/ECSC  
(OJ No. L 359 of 30.12.1991, p.1)
- Commission Decision No. 612/91/ECSC of 31 January 1991 concerning coal statistics  
(OJ No. L 74 of 20.3.1991, p. 1)
- Council Directive 90/377/EEC of 29 June 1990 concerning a Community procedure to improve the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users  
(OJ No. L 185 of 17.7.1990, p. 16)
- Recommendation 91/141/CECA of the Commission of 31 January 1991 concerning coal statistics (OJ No. L 74 du 20.3.1991 p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 311/76 of 9 February 1976 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers  
(OJ No. L 39 of 14.2.1976, p.1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3633/85 of 17 December 1985 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the spring 1986  
(OJ No. L 350 of 27.12.1985, p. 4)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3605/86 of 24 November 1986 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the spring 1987 (OJ No. L 335 of 28.11.1986, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3621/87 of 1st December 1987 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the spring 1988  
(OJ No. L 341 of 3.12.1987, p. 14)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3473/88 of 7

- November 1988 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the spring 1989  
(OJ No. L 305 of 10.11.1988, p. 14)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 3044/89 of 6 October 1989 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the spring 1990 and 1991  
(OJ No. L 292 of 11.10.1989, p. 2)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3711/91 of 16 December 1991 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community  
(OJ No. L 351 of 20.12.1991, p. 1)
- Council Directive (82/606/EEC) of 28 July 1982 relating to the organisation by the Member States of surveys on the earnings of permanent and seasonal workers employed in agriculture  
(OJ No. L247 of 23.8.1982, p. 22)
- Council Directive (84/543/EEC) of 8 November 1984 derogating, in favour of Greece, from Directive (82/606/EEC) relating to the organisation by the Member States of surveys on the earnings of permanent and seasonal workers employed in agriculture  
(OJ No. L 294 of 13.11.1984, p. 12)
- Council Directive (88/562/EEC) of 8 November 1988 amending Directive (82/606/EEC) relating to the organisation by Member States of employed surveys on the earnings of permanent and seasonal workers in agriculture  
(OJ No. L 309 of 15.11.1988, p. 33)
- Council Directive (91/534/EEC) of 14 October 1991 amending Directive (82/606/EEC) relating to the organisation by the Member States of surveys on the earnings of permanent and seasonal workers employed in agriculture  
(OJ No. L 288 of 18.10.1991, p. 36)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No.3149/83 of 4 November 1983 relating to the organisation of a survey of labour costs in industry, wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance  
(OJ No. L 309 of 10.11.1983, p. 2)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 1612/88 of 9 June 1988 relating to the organisation of a survey of labour costs in industry wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance  
(OJ No. L 145 of 11.6.1988, p. 1)
- Corrigendum  
(OJ No. 162 of 29.6.1988, p. 59)
- Council Regulation (EEC/188/64) of 12 December 1964  
(OJ No. 214 of 24.12.1964, p. 3634)
- Council Regulation (EEC/2395/71) of 8 November 1971  
(OJ No. 249 of 10.11.1972, p. 52)
- Council Regulation (EEC/178/74) of 21 January 1974  
(OJ No. 21 of 25.1.1974, p. 2)
- Council Regulation (EEC/495/78) of 6 March 1978  
(OJ No. 68 of 10.3. 1978, p. 3)
- Council Directive 73/403/EEC of 22 November 1973 on the synchronization of general population censuses  
(OJ No. L347 of 17.12.1973 p. 50)
- Council Directive 80/371/EEC of 26 March 1980 derogating, in favour of the French Republic, from Directive 73/803/EEC on the synchronization of general population censuses  
(OJ No. L 90 of 3.4.1980, p. 44)
- Council Directive 81/421/EEC of 10 June 1981 derogating, in favour of the Italian Republic, from Directive 73/803/EEC on the synchronization of general population censuses  
(OJ No. L 165 of 23.6.1981, p. 11)
- Council Directive 81/1059/EEC of 14 December 1981 derogating, in favour of the Federal Republic of Germany, from Directive 73/803/EEC on the synchronization of general population censuses  
(OJ No. L 385 of 31.12.1981, p. 33)

- Council Directive 81/1060/EEC of 14 December 1981 derogating, in favour of the Kingdom of Netherlands, from Directive 73/803/EEC on the synchronization of general population censuses (OJ No. L 385 of 31.12.1981, p. 34)
- Council Directive 87/287/EEC of 26 May 1987 on the synchronization of general population censuses in 1991 (OJ No. L 143 of 3.6. 1987, p. 33)
- Resolution 91/C 321/01 of the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council of 25 November 1991 on education research and statistics in the European Community (OJ No. C321 of 12.12.1991, p. 1)
- Council Decision (90/267/EEC) of 29 May 1990 establishing an action programme for the development of continuing vocational training in the European Community (FORCE) (OJ No. L 156 of 21.6.1990, p. 1)
- Council Directive (78/546/EEC) of 12 June 1978 on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by road, as part of regional statistics (OJ No. L 168 of 26.6.1978, p. 29)
- Council Directive (89/462/EEC) of 18 July 1989 amending Directive 78/546/EEC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by road as a part of regional statistics (OJ No. L 226 of 3.8. 1989, p. 8)
- Council Directive (90/653/EEC) of 4 December 1990 laying down amendments for the purpose of implementing in Germany certain Community Directives relating to statistics on the carriage of goods and statistics on gas and electricity prices (OJ No. L 353 of 17.12.1990, p. 46)
- Council Directive (80/1119/EEC) of 17 November 1980 on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by inland waterways (OJ No. L 339 of 15.12.1980, p. 30)
- Council Directive (80/1177/EEC) of 4 December 1980 on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by rail as a part of regional statistics (OJ No. L 350 of 23.12.1980, p. 23)
- Council Decision (90/665/EEC) of 17 December 1990 on the implementation of a two-year programme (1991–1992) for developing Community tourism statistics (OJ No. L 358 of 21.12.1990 p. 89)
- Council Decision (72/279/EEC) of 31 July 1972 setting up a Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics (OJ No. L 179 of 7.8.1972, p. 1)
- Council Decision (81/518/EEC) of 6 July 1981 on the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy (OJ No. L 195 of 18.7.1981, p. 48)
- Council Decision (87/570/EEC) of 7 December 1987 amending Decision (81/518/EEC) on the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy (OJ No. L 346 of 10.12.1987, p. 34)
- Council Decision (89/624/EEC) of 20 November 1989 amending Decision (81/518/EEC) on the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy (OJ No. L 359 of 8.12.1989 p. 8)
- Commission Decision (82/468/EEC) of 1 July 1982 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Italian Government for 1982 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy (OJ No. L211 of 20.7.1982, p. 39)
- Commission Decision (83/146/EEC) of 28 March 1983 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Italian Government for 1983 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy (OJ No. L96 of 15.4.1983, p. 52)
- Commission Decision (84/353/EEC) of 20 June 1984 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Italian

- Government for 1984 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy  
(OJ No. L 186 of 13.7.1984, p. 50)
- Commission Decision (85/238/EEC) of 15 April 1985 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Italian Government for 1985 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy  
(OJ No. L 108 of 24.4.1985, p. 27)
- Commission Decision (86/481/EEC) of 18 September 1986 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Italian Government for 1986 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy  
(OJ No. L 282 of 3.10.1986, p. 26)
- Commission Decision (88/16/EEC) of 18 December 1987 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Italian Government for 1987 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy  
(OJ No. L 9 of 13.1.1988, p. 12)
- Commission Decision (88/386/EEC) of 23 June 1988 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Italian Government for 1988 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy  
(OJ No. L 183 of 14.7.1988, p. 38)
- Commission Decision (89/585/EEC) of 27 October 1989 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Italian Government for 1989 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy  
(OJ No. L 326 of 11.11.1989, p. 34)
- Commission Decision (90/328/EEC) of 22 May 1990 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Italian Government for 1990 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy  
(OJ No. L 161 of 27.6.1990, p. 52)
- Commission Decision (91/5/EEC) of 7 December 1990 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Italian Government for 1991 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy  
(OJ No. L 7 of 10.1.1991, p. 32)
- Council Decision (85/360/EEC) of 16 July 1985 on the restructuring of the system of agricultural surveys in Greece  
(OJ No. L 191 of 23.7.1985, p. 35)
- Council Decision (90/386/EEC) of 16 July 1990 amending Decision (85/360/EEC) on the restructuring of the system of agricultural surveys in Greece  
(OJ No. L 190 of 21.7.1990, p. 47)
- Commission Decision (86/480/EEC) of 18 September 1986 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Greek Government for 1986 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Greece  
(OJ No. L 282 of 3.10.1986, p. 25)
- Commission Decision (88/23/EEC) of 14 December 1987 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Greek Government for 1987 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Greece  
(OJ No. L 11 of 15.1.1988, p. 63)
- Commission Decision (88/325/EEC) of 18 May 1988 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Greek Government for 1988 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Greece  
(OJ No. L 147 of 14.6.1988, p. 86)
- Commission Decision (89/323/EEC) of 28 April 1989 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Greek Government for 1989 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Greece  
(OJ No. L 134 of 18.5.1989, p. 31)
- Commission Decision (90/7/EEC) of 15 December 1989 approving the programme of measures submitted by the

- Greek Government for 1990 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Greece  
(OJ No. L 3 of 6.1.1990, p. 21)
- Commission Decision (91/6/EEC) of 7 December 1990 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Greek Government for 1991 for the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Greece  
(OJ No. L 7 of 10.1.1991, p. 33)
- Council Decision (88/390/EEC) of 11 July 1988 on special support for the development of agricultural statistics in Ireland  
(OJ No. L 186 of 16.7. 1988, p. 39)
- Council Decision (89/623/EEC) of 20 November 1988 amending Decision (88/390/EEC) on special support for the development of agricultural statistics in Ireland  
(OJ No. L 359 of 8.12.1989, p. 5)
- Commission Decision (89/624/EEC) of 28 April 1989 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Irish Government for 1989 on special support for the development of agricultural statistics in Ireland  
(OJ No. L 359 of 8.12.1989, p. 8)
- Commission Decision (90/6/EEC) of 15 December 1989 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Irish Government for 1990 on special support for the development of agricultural statistics in Ireland  
(OJ No. L 3 of 6.1.1990, p. 20)
- Commission Decision (91/7/EEC) of 7 December 1990 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Irish Government for 1991 on special support for the development of agricultural statistics in Ireland  
(OJ No. L 7 of 10.1.1991, p. 34)
- Commission Decision (92/38/EEC) of 12 December 1991 approving the programme of measures submitted by the Irish Government for 1991 on special support for the development of agricultural statistics in Ireland  
(OJ No. L of 22.1.1992, p. 28)
- Council Decision 88/503/EEC of 26 September 1988 adopting a pilot project on remote sensing applied to agricultural statistics  
(OJ L 273 of 5.10.1988, p. 12)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 449/82 of 15 February 1992 on the organisation of a survey on the structure of agricultural holdings for 1983  
(OJ No. L 59 of 2.3.1982, p. 1)
- Commission Decision 83/460/EEC of 4 July 1983 laying down, for the purposes of a survey on the structure of agricultural holdings for 1983, the Community outline of a schedule of tables, the standard code and rules for the transcription on to magnetic tape of the data contained in those tables  
(OJ No. L 251 of 12.9.1983, p. 24)
- Commission Decision 83/461/EEC of 4 July 1983 laying down, for the purposes of a structure survey for 1983 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, the definitions relating to the characteristics and the list of agricultural products  
(OJ No. L 251 of 12.9.1983, p. 100)
- Commission Decision 85/622/EEC of 16 December 1985 amending Decision 83/461/EEC laying down, for the purposes of a structure survey for 1983 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, the definition relating to the characteristics and the list of agricultural products  
(OJ No. L 379 of 31.12.1985, p. 15)
- Commission Decision 85/643/EEC of 23 December 1985 supplementing and modifying Decision 83/461/EEC laying down, for the purposes of a structure survey for 1983 as part of the programme of

- surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, the definitions relating to the characteristics and the list of agricultural products  
(OJ No. L 379 of 31.12.1985, p. 61)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1463/84 of 24 May 1984 on the organisation of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings for 1985 and for 1987  
(OJ No. L 142 of 29.5.1984, p. 3)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 489/86 of 25 February 1986 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1463/84 on the organisation of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings for 1985 and for 1987  
(OJ No. L 54 of 1.3.1986, p. 21)
- Commission Decision 85/502/EEC of 7 October 1985 laying down, for the purposes of a survey on the structure of agricultural holdings for 1983, the Community outline of a schedule of tables, the standard code and rules for the transcription on to magnetic tape of the data contained in those tables  
(OJ No. L 305 of 18.11.1985, p. 1)
- Commission Decision (85/377/EEC) of 7 June 1985 establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings  
(OJ No. L 220 of 17.8.1985 p. 1)
- Commission Decision (86/375/EEC) of 22 July 1986 fixing the agro-economic trend coefficient to be used for defining the European size unit in connection with the Community typology for agricultural holdings  
(OJ No. L 223 of 9.8.1986 p. 46)
- Commission Decision (88/284/EEC) of 19 April 1988 fixing the agro-economic trend coefficient to be used for defining the European size unit in connection with the Community typology for agricultural holdings  
(OJ No. L 121 of 11.5.1988 p. 65)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 571/88 of 29 February 1988 on the organisation of Community agricultural surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings between 1988 and 1997  
(OJ No. L 56 of 2.3.1988, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 807/89 of 20 March 1989 amending Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No. 571/88 as regards the set-aside of arable land  
(OJ No. L 86 of 31.3.1989, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 1057/91 of 26 April 1991 amending certain Council regulations and directives on agricultural statistics in connection with the unification of Germany  
(OJ No. L 107 of 27.4.1991, p. 11)
- Commission Decision 89/651/EEC of 26 October 1989 relating to the definitions of the characteristics and to the list of agricultural products for the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings during the period 1988 to 1997  
(OJ L 391 of 30.12.1989, p. 49)
- Commission Decision 91/268/EEC of 26 April 1991 amending certain Commission decisions concerning agricultural statistics in connection with the unification of Germany  
(OJ No. L 134 of 29.5.1991, p. 49)
- Commission Decision 89/652/EEC of 26 October 1989 establishing for the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings during the period 1988 to 1997, deadlines for the communication of survey results to the Statistical Office of the European Communities  
(OJ No. L 391 of 30.12.1989, p. 42)
- Commission Decision 89/653/EEC of 26 October 1989 establishing for the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings during the period 1988 to 1997, a Community Programme of tables to be stored in the Tabular Data Band (BDT) of the Eurofarm system  
(OJ No. L 391 of 30.12.1989, p. 44)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 357/79 of 5 Feb-



- ruary 1979 on statistical surveys of areas under wines  
(OJ No. L 54 of 5.3. 1979, p. 124)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 1992/80 of 22 July 1980 amending Regulation (EEC) 357/79 on statistical surveys of areas under wines  
(OJ No. L 195 of 29.7.1980, p. 10)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 3719/81 of 21 December 1981 amending Regulation (EEC) 357/79 on statistical surveys of areas under wines  
(OJ No. L 373 of 29.12.1981, p. 5)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 490/86 of 25 February 1986 amending on account of the accession of Spain and Portugal Regulation (EEC) 357/79 on statistical surveys of areas under wines  
(OJ No. L 54 of 1.3.1986, p. 22)
- Council Decision (89/287/EEC) of 17 April 1989 making an exception to the reference periods for the 1989 basic surveys of areas under wines for France and Italy provided for in Regulation (EEC) 357/79  
(OJ No. L 112 of 25.4.1989, p. 18)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) 991/79 of 17 May 1979 setting out a schedule of tables and laying down the definitions relating to basic statistical surveys of areas under wines and repealing Regulations No. 143 and No. 26/64/EEC  
(OJ No. L 129 of 28.5.1979, p. 1)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) 2802/85 of 7 October 1985 amending Regulation (EEC) 991/79 as regards the tables relating to basic statistical surveys of areas under wines  
(OJ No. L 265 of 8.10.1985, p. 15)
- Commission Decision (79/491/EEC) of 17 May 1979 laying down a code and standard rules for the transcription into a machine-readable form of the data of the basic surveys of areas under wines  
(OJ No. L 129 of 28.5.1979, p. 9)
- Commission Decision (85/620/EEC) of 13 December 1985 amending because of the accession of Spain and Portugal Decision (79/491/EEC) laying down a code and standard rules for the transcription into a machine-readable form of the data of the basic surveys of areas under wines  
(OJ No. L 379 of 31.12.1985, p. 1)
- Commission Decision (80/763/EEC) of 8 July 1980 laying down additional provisions concerning statistical surveys of areas under wines  
(OJ No. L 213 of 16.8.1980, p. 26)
- Commission Decision (80/764/EEC) of 8 July 1980 establishing the schedule of tables and definitions relating to intermediate statistical surveys of areas under wine  
(OJ No. L 213 of 16.8.1980, p. 28)
- Commission Decision (80/765/EEC) of 8 July 1980 laying down a code and standard rules for the transcription into a machine-readable form of the data relating to intermediate statistical surveys of areas under wines  
(OJ No. L 213 of 16.8.1980, p. 34)
- Commission Decision (85/621/EEC) of 13 December 1985 amending because of the accession of Spain and Portugal Decision (80/765/EEC) laying down a code and standard rules for the transcription into a machine-readable form of the data relating to intermediate statistical surveys of areas under wines  
(OJ No. 379 of 31.12.1985, p. 12)
- Council Directive (76/625/EEC) of 20 July 1976 concerning the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States in order to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees  
(OJ No. L 218 of 11.8.1976, p. 10)
- Council Directive (77/159/EEC) of 14 February 1977 amending Directive (76/625/EEC) concerning the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States in

order to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees

(OJ No. L 48 of 19.2.1977, p. 31)

Council Directive (81/1015/EEC) of 15 December 1981 amending Directive (76/625/EEC) concerning the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States in order to determine the production potential of plantation of certain species of fruit trees

(OJ No. L 367 of 23.12.1981, p. 31)

Council Directive (86/84/EEC) of 25 February 1986 amending on the account of the accession of Spain and Portugal Directive (76/625/EEC) concerning the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States in order to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees

(OJ No. L 77 of 22.3.1986, p. 32)

Council Directive (86/652/EEC) of 18 December 1986 amending Directive (76/625/EEC) concerning the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States in order to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees

(OJ No. L 382 of 31.12.1986, p. 16)

Commission Decision (76/806/EEC) of 1 October 1976 laying down additional provisions concerning surveys to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees

(OJ No. L 285 of 16.10.1976, p. 34)

Commission Decision (81/434/EEC) of 7 May 1981 amending Decision (76/806/EEC) laying down additional provisions concerning surveys to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees

(OJ No. L 167 of 24.6.1981, p. 22)

Commission Decision (87/206/EEC) of 12 March 1987 amending for the second time Decision (76/806/EEC) laying down

additional provisions concerning surveys to determine the production (OJ No. L 80 of 24.3.1987, p. 37)

Commission Decision (77/144/EEC) of 22 December 1976 laying down the standard code and fruit growing rules governing the transcription into machine-readable form of the data of the surveys of plantations of certain species of fruit trees and laying down the boundaries of the production areas for these surveys

(OJ No. L 47 of 18.2.1977, p. 52)

Commission Decision (81/433/EEC) of 7 May 1981 amending the Decision (77/144/EEC) laying down the standard code and rules governing the transcription into a machine-readable form of the data of the surveys of plantations of certain species of fruit trees and laying down the boundaries of the production areas for these surveys

(OJ No. L 167 of 24.6. 1981, p. 12)

Commission Decision (85/608/EEC) of 13 December 1985 amending because of the accession of Spain and Portugal the Decision (77/144/EEC) laying down the standard code and rules governing the transcription into a machine-readable form of the data of the surveys of plantations of certain species of fruit trees and laying down the boundaries of the production areas for these surveys

(OJ No. L 373 of 31.12.1985, p. 59)

Commission Decision (87/228/EEC) of 16 March 1987 amending the Decision (77/144/EEC) laying down the standard code and rules governing the transcription into a machine-readable form of the data of the surveys of plantations of certain species of fruit trees and laying down the boundaries of the production areas for those surveys

(OJ No. L 94 of 8.4.1987, p. 32)

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 154/75 of 21

- January 1975 on the establishment of a register of olive cultivation in the Member States producing oil  
(OJ No. L 19 of 24.1.1975, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1794/79 of 9 August 1979 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 154/75 as regards the financing of the register of olive cultivation  
(OJ No. L 206 of 29.5.1991, p. 3)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3453/80 of 22 December 1980 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No. 154/75 on the establishment of a register of olive cultivation in the Member States producing oil  
(OJ No. L 360 of 31.12.1980, p. 15)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3788/85 of 20 December 1985 amending, on account of the accession of Spain and Portugal, certain regulations in the oils and fats sector  
(OJ No. L 367 of 31.12.1985, p. 1)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2276/79 of 16 October 1979 laying down detailed rules for the drawing-up of a register of olive cultivation in the Member States producing olive oil  
(OJ No. L 262 of 18.10.1979, p. 11)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 586/88 of 12 March 1988 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2276/79 laying down detailed rules for the drawing-up of a register of olive cultivation in the Member States producing olive oil  
(OJ No. L 57 of 3.3.1988, p. 18)
- Corrigendum: OH No. L 95 of 13.4.1988, p. 23
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1279/89 of 10 May 1989 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2276/79 laying down detailed rules for the drawing-up of a register of olive cultivation in the Member States producing olive oil  
(OJ No. L 127 of 11.5.1989, p. 24)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1416/82 of 18 May 1982 on the financing of the remaining expenditure on the establishment of a register of olive cultivation  
(OJ No. L 162 of 12.6.1982, p. 12)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2212/88 of 19 July 1988 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1416/82 on the financing of the remaining expenditure on the establishment of a register of olive cultivation  
(OJ No. L 197 of 26.7.1988, p. 5)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 837/90 of 26 March 1990 concerning statistical information to be supplied by the Member States on cereals production  
(OJ No. L 88 of 3.4.1990, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3570/90 of 4 December 1990 on derogations in respect of agricultural statistical surveys in Germany in connection with the unification of Germany  
(OJ No. L 353 of 17.12.1990, p. 8)
- Council Directive (73/132/EEC) of 15 May 1973 on the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on bovine livestock, on forecasts on the availability of bovine animals for slaughter and on statistics on slaughtered bovine animals  
(OJ No. L 153 of 9.6.1973, p. 25)
- Council Directive (78/53/EEC) of 19 December 1977 laying down additional provisions relating to the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States on bovine livestock  
(OJ No. L 16 of 20.1.1978 p. 20)
- Council Directive (81/488/EEC) of 30 June 1981 amending certain provisions of directives (73/132/EEC) and (78/53/EEC) relating to the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on bovine livestock  
(OJ No. L 189 of 11.7.1981, p. 46)
- Council Directive (86/80/EEC) of 25 February 1986 amending, on account of the accession of Spain and Portugal, directives

- (73/132/EEC) and (78/53/EEC) relating to the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on bovine livestock (OJ No. L 77 of 22.3.1986, p. 27)
- Council Directive (88/659/EEC) of 19 December 1988 amending directives (73/132/EEC) and (76/130/EEC) and (82/177/EEC) on the statistical surveys to be carried out on Community livestock following the introduction of the combined nomenclature (OJ No. L 382 of 31.12.1988, p. 347)
- Council Decision 76/581/CEE of 29 June 1976 (OJ No. L 189 du 13.7.1976, p. 15)
- Commission Decision (73/262/EEC) of 24 July 1973 establishing provisions for statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on bovine livestock, forecasts on the availability of bovine animals for slaughter and statistics on slaughtered bovine animals (OJ No. L 235 of 10.9.1973, p. 5)
- Commission Decision (90/501/EEC) of 4 October 1990 amending Decision (73/262/EEC) establishing provisions for statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on bovine livestock, forecasts on the availability of bovine animals for slaughter and statistics on slaughtered bovine animals (OJ No. L 278 of 10.10.1990, p. 41)
- Council Directive (82/177/EEC) of 22 March 1982 on the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on sheep and goat stocks (OJ No. L 81 of 27.3.1982, p. 35)
- Corrigendum:  
 -OH No. L 85 du 31.3.1982 (*only French text available*)  
 -OJ No. L 98 du 14.4.1982 (*only French text available*)
- Council Directive (86/82/EEC) of 25 February 1986 amending on account of the accession of Spain and Portugal, Directive 82/177/EEC on the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on sheep and goat stocks (OJ No. L 77 of 22.3.1986, p. 30)
- Council Directive (88/659/EEC) of 19 December 1988 amending Directives 73/132/EEC and 76/630/EEC on the statistical surveys to be carried out on Community livestock following the introduction of the combined nomenclature (OJ No. L 382 of 31.12.1988, p. 34)
- Commission Decision (82/958/EEC) of 22 December 1982 laying down implementing provisions for the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on sheep and goat (OJ No. L 386 of 31.12.1982, p. 43)
- Council Directive (72/280/EEC) of 31 July 1972 on the statistical surveys to be made by Member States on milk and milk products (OJ No. L 179 of 7.8.1972, p. 2)
- Council Directive (73/358/EEC) of 19 November 1973 amending certain Directives following the enlargement of the Community (OJ No. L 326 of 27.11.1973, p. 17)
- Council Directive (78/320/EEC) of 20 March 1978 supplementing Directive 72/230/EEC on the statistical surveys to be made by Member States on milk and milk products (OJ No. L 84 of 31.3.1978, p. 49)
- Council Directive (86/81/EEC) of 25 February 1986 supplementing, on account of the accession of Spain and Portugal, Directive (72/280/EEC) on the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States on milk and milk products (OJ No. L 77 of 22.3.1986, p. 29)
- Commission Decision (72/356/EEC) of 18 October 1972 laying down implementing provisions for the statistical surveys of milk and milk products (OJ No. L 245 of 30.10.1972, p. 1)

- Commission Decision (76/430/EEC) of 29 April 1976 amending Decision 72/356/EEC on statistical surveys of milk and milk products  
(OJ No. L 114 of 30.4.1976, p. 1)
- Commission Decision (78/808/EEC) of 20 September 1978 amending Decision 72/356/EEC on statistical surveys of milk and milk products  
(OJ No. L 279 of 4.10.1978, p. 14)
- Commission Decision (86/180/EEC) of 19 March 1986 amending Decision 72/356/EEC on statistical surveys of milk and milk products  
(OJ No. L 138 of 24.5.1986, p. 49)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 2782/75 of 29 October 1975 on the production and marketing of eggs for hatching and of farmyard poultry chicks  
(OJ No. L 282 of 1.11.1975, p. 100)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 3485/80 of 22 December 1980 amending, consequent upon the accession of Greece, Regulation (EEC) 2782/75 on the production and marketing of eggs for hatching and of farmyard poultry chicks  
(OJ No. L 365 of 31.12.1980, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 3791/85 of 20 December 1985 adapting certain regulations relating to eggs and poultry sector, consequent upon the accession of Spain and Portugal  
(OJ No. L 367 of 31.12.1985, p. 6)
- Commission Regulation (EEC) 1868/77 of 29 July 1977 laying down detailed rules of application for Regulation (EEC) 2782/75 on the production and marketing of eggs for hatching and farmyard poultry chicks  
(OJ No. L 209 of 17.8.1977, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) 3759/85 of 23 December 1985 amending certain regulations in the eggs and poultrymeat sectors by reason of the accession of Spain and Portugal  
(OJ No. L 356 of 31.12.1985, p. 64)
- Council Directive (76/360/EEC) of 20 July 1976 concerning surveys of pig production to be made by Member States  
(OJ No. L 223 of 16.8.1976, p. 4)
- Council Directive (79/920/EEC) of 10 November 1979 amending Directive 76/630/EEC concerning surveys of pig production to be made by Member States  
(OJ No. L 281 of 10.11.1979, p. 41)
- Council Directive (86/83/EEC) of 25 February 1986 amending, on account of the accession of Spain and Portugal, Directive 76/630/EEC concerning surveys of pig production to be made by Member States  
(OJ No. L 77 of 22.3.1986, p. 31)
- Council Directive (88/659/EEC) of 19 December 1988 amending Directives 73/132/EEC and 76/630/EEC on the statistical surveys to be carried out on Community livestock following the introduction of the combined nomenclature  
(OJ No. L 382 of 31.12.1988, p. 34)
- Commission Decision (76/805/EEC) of 1 October 1976 laying down additional provisions concerning surveys of pig production to be made by Member States  
(OJ No. L 285 of 16.10.1976, p. 31)
- Commission Decision (85/627/EEC) of 17 December 1985 amending, because of the accession of Spain and Portugal, Decision (76/805/EEC) laying down additional provisions concerning surveys of pig production to be made by Member States  
(OJ No. L 379 of 31.12.1985, p. 25)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1382/91 of 21 May 1991 on the submission of data on the landings of fishery products in the Member States  
(OJ No. L 133 of 28.5.1991, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3880/91 of 17 December 1991 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in the northeast Atlantic  
(OJ No. L 365 of 31.12.1991, p. 1)

- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3881/91 of 17 December 1991 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in the northwest Atlantic (OJ No. L 365 of 31.12.1991, p. 19)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1615/89 of 29 May 1989 establishing a European Forestry Information and Communication System (Efics) (OJ No. L 165 of 15.6.1989, p. 12)
- Council Decision No. 85/338/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the adoption of the Commission work programme concerning an experimental project for gathering, coordinating and ensuring the consistency of information and natural resources in the Community (OJ No. L 176 of 6.7.1985, p. 14)
- Council Decision (90/150/EEC) of 22 March 1990 amending Decision (85/338/EEC) on the adoption of the Commission work programme concerning an experimental project for gathering, co-ordinating and ensuring the consistency of information on the state of the environment and natural resources in the Community (OJ No. L 81 of 28.3.1990, p. 38)
- Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1210/90 of 7 May 1990 on the establishment of the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network (OJ No. L 120 of 11.5.1990, p. 1)
- Council Directive No. 90/313/EEC of 7 June 1990 on the freedom of access to information on the environment (OJ No. L 158 of 23.6.1990, p. 56)
- Council Directive No. 91/692/EEC of 23 December 1991 standardizing and rationalising reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment (OJ No. L 377 of 31.12.1991, p. 48)
- Council Regulation (EEC/EURATOM/ECSC) No. 2892/77 of 19 December 1977 implementing in respect of own resources accruing from value added tax the decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of financial contribution from Member States by the Communities' own resources (OJ No. L 336 of 27.12.1977, p. 8)
- Council Regulation (EEC/EURATOM/ECSC) No. 3625/83 of 19 December 1983 amending Regulation (EEC/EURATOM/ECSC) No. 2892/77 implementing in respect of own resources accruing from value added tax the decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of financial contribution from Member States by the Communities' own resources (OJ No. L 360 of 23.12.1983, p. 1)
- Council Regulation (EEC/EURATOM/ECSC) No. 1990/88 of 30 June 1988 amending Regulation (EEC/EURATOM/ECSC) No. 2892/77 implementing in respect of own resources accruing from value added tax the decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of financial contribution from Member States by the Communities' own resources (OJ No. L 176 of 7.7.1988, p. 1)
- Council Directive (89/130/EEC/EURATOM) of 13 February 1989 on the harmonisation of the compilation of gross national product at market prices (OJ No. L 49 of 21.2.1989, p. 26)
- Commission Decision (91/450/EEC/EURATOM) of 26 July 1991 defining the territory of Member States for the purpose of the implementation of Article 1 of Council Directive (89/130/EEC/EURATOM) on the harmonisation of the compilation of gross national product at market prices (OJ No. L 240 of 29.8.1991, p. 36)
- Council Directive (EEC) No. 72/211 of 30 May 1972 concerning coordinated statistics on the business cycle in industry and small craft industries (OJ No. L 128 of 3.6.1972, p. 28)

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2052/88 of 24 June 1988 on the tasks of the Structural Funds and their effectiveness and on coordination of their activities between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments

(OJ No. L 185 of 15.7.1988, p. 9)

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 4253/88 of 19 December 1988 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No. 2052/88 as regards coordination of the activities of the different Structural Funds between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments

(OJ No. L 374 of 31.12.1988, p. 1)

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 4254/88 of 19 December 1988 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No. 2052/88 as regards the European Regional Development Fund

(OJ No. L 374 of 31.12.1988, p. 15)

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1108/701 of

4 June 1970 introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway

(OJ No. L 130 of 15.6.1970, p. 4)

Council Decision (75/327/EEC) of 20 May 1975 on the improvement of the situation of railway undertakings and the harmonisation of rules governing financial relations between such undertakings

(OJ No. L 152 of 12.6.1975, p. 3)

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3164/76 of 16 December 1976 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States

(OJ No. L 357 of 29.12.1976, p. 1)

Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1859/82 of 12 July 1982 concerning the selection of returning holdings for the purpose of determining incomes of agricultural holdings

(OJ No. L 205 of 13.7.1982, p. 5)

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