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**Proposal for a Council Regulation authorizing emergency measures to safeguard the stability of markets, security of supplies and deliveries at reasonable prices**

[Article 39(1 *c, d and e*) of the Treaty]

(submitted by the Commission to the Council on 29 October 1964)

**Explanatory memorandum**

The systems instituted by Community market regulations were devised in pursuance of Article 39 of the Treaty. In addition to provisions governing imports, the aim of which is to ensure that prices within the Community are maintained (levies, etc.), most of these regulations include provisions to provide compensation for falls in prices which might seriously affect farm incomes. It has been found that exceptional situations may arise which imperil the attainment of certain other objectives, in particular that of ensuring deliveries of agricultural produce to consumers at reasonable prices and that of guaranteeing regular supplies

Furthermore, the excessive price increases caused by those exceptional situations are not in the long-term interest of producers; owing to the consequences they have on production, there is a danger that they will cause a new instability of the market, but this time with falling prices.

At present the systems introduced by the common organization of markets are inadequate to remedy such situations. Certain regulations provide for the possibility of reducing levies, but it is laid down that the reduction in the levy on imports from non-member countries may not exceed that in the levy on imports from Member States. However, in a given Member State, difficulties such as to jeopardize the objectives set out in Article 39(1 *c, d and e*) of the Treaty may occur at a time when the possibility of importing from non-member countries is somewhat limited and when there is a danger that the same difficulties may arise in other Member States. In these circumstances it would be preferable not to link the reduction in third-country levies to a reduction in intra-Community levies, but to reduce only the former; in order to keep the relationship between the prices in the different Member States constant and avoid an upward movement of prices within the Community towards the level within the Member State having the highest prices.

The regulations at present in force must therefore be supplemented by provisions enabling the aforementioned difficulties to be resolved.

Moreover, in the case of products in Annex II for which a Community market has not yet been established, the Treaty offers no possibility of taking emergency measures to meet such exceptional situations, since the procedure laid down implies recourse to Council decisions.

Under the present regulation it will be possible for appropriate steps to be taken by emergency procedure should circumstances arise which are likely to imperil the attainment of the objectives set out in Article 39 (1 *c, d and e*) of the Treaty.

As regards products subject to a common organization of markets, the measures provided under the present regulation are linked to the systems introduced by such organization.

For products subject to levies varying with the price of the product, world market prices can be taken into account and the situation affecting a Member State can be assessed in terms of the difference between such prices and the price in the Member State. In this case, by means of an export charge representing this difference, it will be possible to prevent exports occasioned by this price difference from aggravating the imbalance of the market.

Moreover, higher prices on the world market, due to limited supplies, may necessitate a subsidy on imports from non-member countries, provided that subsidies are granted for imports from other Member States and the subsidy is not such as to disturb the markets of those States.

For products that are not subject to a levy varying with the price of the product, the most effective measures to meet the situation in question may be:

- i) The reduction or suspension of levies and customs duties applicable to imports from non-member countries or from other Member States;
- ii) Subsidies on imports from non-member countries, provided that subsidies are granted for imports from other Member States and

that such subsidies are not such as to throw the markets of other Member States out of balance;

iii) Charges on exports to non-member countries or to other Member States, differentiated so as to allow of Community preference.

The reduction of levies, as also the other measures to be adopted, must be applicable to the whole Community; if it were confined to one or more Member States, the other Member States might be obliged to take steps to avoid distortion of competition or diversion of trade; for example the fixing of the levy to be imposed by the other Member States on imports from the State in question, raising of the upper limit for refunds on exports to these Member States, and possibly charges on exports to the said Member State.

Furthermore, if the levy is reduced, the refunds on exports to non-member countries must be reviewed.

As regards agricultural products not yet subject to a common organization of markets, the difficulties arising from the situation in question can only be resolved by general measures affecting customs duties on imports from non-member countries and charges on exports to Member States subject to charges being also imposed on exports to non-member countries.

These latter restrictive measures, affecting intra-Community trade in agricultural products subject to a common organization are justified during the transition period where prices within the Community have not yet been aligned; each Member State retains the right to maintain prices at a different level,

either by the systems introduced by the common organization, or by measures of national policy. Once a single Community price has been established for the products in question, it will of course no longer be possible to adopt restrictive measures in intra-Community trade. It will then be necessary to decide what steps can be taken. The validity of the present regulation, therefore, does not extend beyond the date by which the single market is established for each product, and in any case not beyond the end of the transition period.

The procedure adopted must be such as to enable decisions to be taken promptly in order to avoid serious consequences, because price speculation can be aggravated by the announcement of restrictive measures affecting trade. Furthermore, as shortages will as a general rule affect the whole Community, it is necessary to provide a Community procedure whereby decisions can be taken both for the applicant Member State and where necessary the other Member States

It is therefore proposed that, at the request of a Member State, the Commission should have power to decide the measures to be taken by that State and where necessary by other Member States.

Consultation, with Member States will take place through the competent Management Committee.

As the Commission will decide upon measures to be taken by Member States that have made no application in the matter, it appears advisable that all Member States should be able to refer the Commission's decision to the Council, by whom it may be modified or rescinded.

**Proposal for a Council Regulation authorizing emergency measures to safeguard the stability of markets, security of supplies and deliveries at reasonable prices**

(Article 39(1 c, d and e) of the Treaty)

*The Council of the European Economic Community,*

*Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and in particular Article 43 thereof;*

*Having regard to the proposal of the Commission;*

*Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament;*

*Whereas* for agricultural products situations may arise that imperil deliveries to consumers at reasonable prices, the security of supplies, and the stability of markets; and whereas it is therefore necessary to provide for a Community procedure whereby measures can be taken to meet such situations:

*Whereas* such measures must be applicable promptly in order to obviate any risk of speculative trade which might aggravate the difficulties; and whereas it is moreover

necessary to prevent the situation that gave rise to an application from one Member State from deteriorating in the other Member States by reason of the measures taken by the former State, or the measures taken by one Member State from causing diversion of trade or distortion of competition; and whereas it must be for the Commission, on application by a Member State, to decide upon the measures to be adopted by that State and, as appropriate, by other Member States;

*Whereas* the functioning and development of the common market for agricultural produce must be accompanied by the establishment of a common agricultural policy that includes a common organization of markets; and whereas such a common organization has been instituted by Council Regulations Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 13/64/CEE, 14/64/CEE and 16/64/CEE;

*Whereas* measures to overcome difficulties affecting products subject to a common organization of markets must take into account the measures already in force within the latter framework; and whereas, to this end, a distinction must be made between the products in question according to whether they are or are not subject to a system of levies varying with the prices of the product;

*Whereas* for products subject to a system of variable levies, it is advisable to employ the existing criteria for the determination of prices on the world market and those within the Member State; and whereas, in order to maintain the prices resulting from the common organization of markets, it will be expedient on the one hand to prevent speculative exports occasioned by a rise in world market prices, and on the other to facilitate imports at the prices ruling within the Member State; and whereas it is necessary therefore to provide for export charges and for import subsidies;

*Whereas* for products not subject to variable levies, it will be expedient to encourage imports from non-member countries and from other Member States provided that the latter are not experiencing difficulties; and whereas it is necessary therefore to provide for a reduction or suspension of levies or customs duties and also for import subsidies or export charges;

*Whereas*, in the case of products listed in Annex II of the Treaty but not yet subject to a common organization of markets, the measures to be adopted in situations likely to jeopardize the objectives set out in Article 39(1 c, d and e) of the Treaty may, in the absence of a general Community organization, be an adjustment of customs duties and the imposition of export charges;

*Whereas*, since the prescribed measures are applicable to Member States that have made no application in this matter, it is necessary to provide a procedure whereby the Council, should one Member State consider that its interests are adversely affected by a measure taken by the Commission, will give a ruling on such measure;

*Whereas* import subsidies authorized, where necessary, by the Commission have the effect of stabilizing internal market prices; and whereas they are decided upon in accordance with Community rules and are binding upon the Member States; and whereas they therefore fall under Article 6 of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE;

*Whereas* measures taken to resolve the difficulties referred to above render nugatory the special provisions for abatement of levies contained in Article 6 of Regulation No. 20, Article 5 of Regulations Nos. 21 and 22 and Article 8 of Regulations 14/64/CEE, and that these must therefore be rescinded,

*Has adopted the present Regulation:*

#### *Article 1*

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Treaty, the Commission may, on the application of one or more Member States with regard to the products listed in Annex II of the Treaty, acknowledge the existence of a situation likely to imperil the attainment of the objectives set out in Article 39(1c, d and e) of the Treaty, and adopt the measures set out in the following Articles.

#### *Article 2*

If, as regards products falling under Regulations Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 13/64/CEE, 14/64/CEE and 16/64/CEE, the Commission considers that there exists a situation such as is defined in Article 1, it shall decide, after consultation with the Member States and within fifteen days of the date of consultation with the Member States and within fifteen days of the date of application, the measures to be adopted by the applicant Member State and, where necessary, by other Member States.

It shall select from among the measures set out in Articles 3 and 4 those which will least affect the functioning of the common market and the realization of the common commercial policy and its contribution to the harmonious development of world trade; the Commission shall prescribe conditions and methods for their application which will *inter alia* avoid diversion of trade.

### Article 3

1. For products falling under Regulations Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 14/64/CEE, the Commission may authorize the adoption, by the applicant Member State and by other Member States, of the following measures:

- a) The reduction or suspension of levies and customs duties applicable to imports from non-member countries or from Member States;
- b) The granting of a subsidy for imports from non-member countries;
- c) The imposition of a charge on exports to non-member countries or to Member States, provided that the charge on exports to non-member countries is so fixed as to allow of Community preference.

2. The Commission shall decide the conditions for the adoption of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 a) and in particular the steps that the Member States may or must take in order to avoid distortion of competition or diversion of trade. In particular it shall decide the upper limit for refunds on exports to the Member State in question. It may provide for charges on exports to this Member State.

The Commission shall also decide the adjustments to be made by Member States to their refunds on exports of the products in question to non-member countries.

3. In deciding the measures referred to in paragraph 1 b) above, the Commission shall authorize the grant of a subsidy for imports of the products in question from other Member States provided that the situation referred to in Article 1 does not obtain in the said Member States.

4. In deciding the measures to be adopted to overcome the difficulties experienced, the Commission shall take into account the special features of the common organization of markets for the product in question. If this product is not subject to market intervention measures, the Commission shall *inter alia* ensure that no limitation of price increases be such as to prevent compensation being given for falls in prices, taking into account production and marketing conditions for the products in question.

### Article 4

1. If, for the products falling under Regulations nos. 19, 13/64/CEE and 16/64/CEE, the cif price or the free-at-frontier price applicable in trade with non-member countries is higher than the threshold price of a Member State, the Commission may decide

upon the adoption by the Member States concerned of the following measures for the product in question and, where applicable, for derived products:

- a) The imposition of a charge on exports to non-member countries, or to Member States provided that the former charge is imposed;
- b) The granting of a subsidy for imports from non-member countries.

2. The upper limit for the charges referred to in paragraph 1 a) above shall be equal to the difference between the threshold price and the cif price or the free-at-frontier price applicable in trade with non-member countries, less:

- i) For exports to other Member States, an amount permitting the maintenance of Community preference and covering marketing and transport costs to the frontier of the importing Member State;
- ii) For exports to non-member countries, an amount representing marketing and transport costs and permitting access to the world market.

3. When it decides upon the measures referred to in paragraph 1 b), the Commission shall authorize the granting of a subsidy for imports of the products in question from other Member States provided that the situation referred to in Article 1 does not obtain in the said Member States.

### Article 5

1. If the situation referred to in Article 1 affects one or more of the products listed in Annex II of the Treaty, other than those referred to in Article 2, the Commission, on application from a Member State and after consultation with the other Member States, shall decide upon the adoption by the applicant Member State and, where necessary by other Member States, of the following measures:

- i) The reduction or suspension of customs duties on imports from non-member countries, subject where appropriate to the reduction or suspension of customs duties or charges having equivalent effect on imports from Member States;

- ii) The imposition of a charge on exports to Member States, provided that a charge so fixed as to allow of Community preference is imposed on exports to non-member countries.

The Commission shall apply this article in the light of the market situation for the products in question.

#### Article 6

The application of the measures provided for in the present regulation may only be authorized to the extent and for the period strictly necessary to deal with the situations referred to in Article 1.

#### Article 7

The Council and all the Member States shall be informed without delay of the measures adopted by the Commission under the present regulation. These shall be immediately applicable.

Any Member State may refer to the Council the measures decided upon by the Commission.

The Council, acting by majority vote, may amend or rescind the measures adopted by the Commission, within a period of not more than one month from the date of communication.

#### Article 8

Consultation of the Member States as provided for by the present regulation shall take place within the competent Management

Committee in cases where the product that is the subject of the measures contemplated is governed by a common organization of markets.

#### Article 9

Expenditure incurred by Member States when acting in pursuance of Article 3 (1 *b*) and (3) and Article 4 (1 *b*) and (3) shall be eligible under the EAGGF by virtue of Article 6 of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE.

#### Article 10

Article 6 of Regulation No. 20, Article 5 of Regulations Nos. 21 and 22, and Article 8 of Regulation No. 14/64/CEE are hereby rescinded.

The present regulation is applicable until at latest the end of the transition period. It shall cease to be applicable to a product subject to a common organization of markets as soon as the single market for that product is established.

The present regulation is binding in all its parts and directly applicable in all Member States.

### Proposal for a Council Regulation relating to the organization of a basic survey as part of a programme of surveys on farm <sup>(1)</sup> structures

(submitted by the Commission to the Council on 11 November 1964)

#### Note

The following proposal is for an enquiry into farm structures to ascertain what products, in what areas, types of undertaking, and under what conditions the Community's farmers produce.

#### Explanatory memorandum

1. The Community's common agricultural policy has developed satisfactorily over the last few years: the principal farm products have been brought under Community market arrangements, and co-ordination of structural policy measures taken by the Member States

has been decided and already begun. In view of the new developments inevitable in those fields and of the extension of the Community's activities to other aspects of farming, it is only logical that the Community's agricultural policy should reach increasingly further into the economic domain.

2. The first steps in this direction have already been taken. As regards Community programmes financed by the Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, the Council will have to take measures regarding the preparation of schemes to improve market and farm structures which will require heavy capital outlay. The Council will also decide which areas or types of farms are to be developed by Community action under the Commission's proposed plans to improve the standard of living of the agricultural population (Doc. VI/COM(63) 430, 4 November 1963).

(1) In this document the words "farm", "holding", "agriculture" and derived forms have reference, according to context, to undertakings producing any of the items in Annex I, q.v. (Translator's note).

Schemes of this sort require Community financing. Only if they are based on adequate objective information, accepted as reliable by all Member States, can the most effective course of action and financing be found. All this information must be compiled for the same dates in accordance with uniform concepts and definitions, then sifted and analysed by a central agency.

3. The present situation in the Member States with regard to statistics does not meet those requirements. National agricultural statistics vary in scope, accuracy and the frequency with which they are compiled, so that to a large extent they are not strictly comparable. This is all the more regrettable in that a substantial part of the common agricultural policy has already been set on foot, despite the lack of statistical bases needed for Community purposes. The varying degree of sophistication of agricultural statistics in the Member States means that not only do national statistics contribute unevenly to the development of the common policy but also that its results cannot be made uniformly apparent in the various Member States.

It has been found by experience that existing statistics cannot be rendered comparable by any subsequent process. Nor can national statistics be gradually adapted to a Community plan: complex statistics like those on agriculture can only be changed directly at the planning stage and not by taking certain selected data, for that would mean an end to unity of planning and thus a possible deterioration — not an improvement — in their value.

That is why a Community plan cannot be established unless all concerned adopt the same course at the same time.

4. It is likewise out of the question that all the EEC countries should merely take over the concepts of the country or countries whose agricultural statistics are the most refined. For historical reasons (the period when methods were introduced), administrative structure, national agricultural policy and the inherent need for statistics comparable over a fairly long period, the methods currently used in the Member States do not allow of recording the dynamic progress now being made in agriculture.

This remark is particularly true as regards:

- a) Censuses of non-agricultural holdings which nevertheless produce cash crops (statistics in some countries are based on holdings with a minimum area of land, while in others they include a good number which do not produce cash crops);
- b) Vertical integration (combination of cultivation and processing).

However, Member States will sooner or later be obliged to take account of these tendencies, which weigh more and more heavily in the economic balance and are thus gaining in importance for agricultural policy, and to adapt their statistics accordingly. The sooner this is done by uniform methods, the sooner it will be possible to pinpoint the dynamic growth factors and to take them into account in agricultural policy.

5. It is clear from the foregoing considerations that Community efforts must be made to establish a corpus of statistics on farm structures using a common plan and identical definitions, and covering the same period and the same branches in each country. This corpus of Community statistics is not intended to replace national statistics but rather to bring the methods which they employ into line with the Community plan.

6. In order to make this possible, the information required by the Community should preferably not be collected in a single census but by means of a basic survey (in 1965) to gather the most essential data, supplemented and elaborated for the purposes of the common agricultural policy by special enquiries conducted between 1966 and 1969 (see paragraphs 12-18).

7. Most member countries have compiled their statistics on agricultural structure every ten years as recommended by the FAO. In two countries, however, they have been compiled only once. In most cases the last census was taken in 1960, the exception being France, where it was taken in 1955, and the next one is due in 1970. The results of the 1960 census are still being published and the initial results of the 1970 census cannot be expected until 1973. Apart from the fact that they will come too late to serve for the forthcoming important decisions on which the common agricultural policy is to be based, the results of these censuses in member countries are too general and often not strictly comparable.

A Community census in 1965 would therefore have four advantages:

- (1) It would provide in the near future information relevant to the common agricultural policy.
- (2) The experience gained would be doubly useful for the 1970 census in that the principles of the 1965 enquiry could be adopted and the results of both compared.
- (3) It would help to highlight the dynamic growth which is everywhere apparent in agriculture but on which there are as yet not many facts and figures.



(4) Statistics compiled at relatively short intervals (five years) would make it possible to bring out and take rapidly into account the effects of the common agricultural policy on farm structures.

8. The method of enquiry proposed, the only one which can provide the results hoped for, will involve the Community in considerable expense. Approximately 12 million units of account will be required for the basic survey in 1965 and 1966, and another 2 million, spread over three budgets, for processing, analysis and publication of the results.

9. This figure of 12 million units of account was obtained by the following calculation: according to estimates made by national experts — cross-checked by the Commission's staff with data relating to similar censuses in Member States — a sum of 6-8 units of account, 7 on the average, will have to be reckoned for each agricultural undertaking covered in the basic survey. There are in the Community roughly 7 million farms, of which one in four is to be surveyed: the enquiry will therefore take in approximately 1 750 000 of them. This will involve an expenditure of 12 million units of account on questionnaires, their completion by census-takers, collection, checking and transfer of the data to magnetic tape or punched cards by the competent statistical office.

10. This sum is still lower than the total amount spent by Member States on agricultural censuses, viz. 19 million units of account. Furthermore it should be pointed out that the method proposed — the employment of census-takers for instance — is likely to yield much better results than previous enquiries in which most questionnaires were completed by the farmer himself without the benefit of personal advice.

11. The money spent will be a profitable investment in more ways than one; not only will the experience gained allow economies to be effected on subsequent surveys, but also, most important of all, it will guard against the misinvestment of Community funds — which might have happened if the information available were inadequate or faulty — in projects provided for under Community plans and programmes. The money spent will in fact be written off by future savings.

## II — The conduct of the survey

12. It was decided to proceed by making a preliminary or "basic" survey followed by special enquiries, and the preparatory work

done by the Commission's staff in co-operation with the statistical services of the member countries was planned accordingly.

The regulation proposed herewith is mainly concerned with the basic survey, which will determine to a certain extent how the special enquiries will be organized.

### A. Basic survey

13. For the Commission's purposes, the basic survey would best be made in 1965 half-way between the 1960 and 1970 agricultural censuses. The whole programme should be completed within the four following years, i.e. before the end of the transition period, which practically coincides with the next agricultural census (1970).

14. In order to obtain a perfect picture of farm structures, it would be desirable to include all farms in the basic survey. But as the expense involved would be very high, and as the method of having census-takers fill out the questionnaires in the presence of the farmer will yield more accurate results, a full-scale census is unnecessary. One farm in four will be visited. The decision to have census-takers visit the farms is in keeping with the experience gained from past work in this field. Each of them will visit a large number of farms, which will make for greater uniformity in the completion of the questionnaires. Some of the questions need explanation, which will be provided by the census-taker, otherwise the answers might be of doubtful value.

15. The basic survey will provide data on the following aspects of farm structure:

- a) Main features of the farm;
- b) Use of land;
- c) Type of husbandry;
- d) Head of livestock;
- e) Labour employed;
- f) The farmer: his training, his work; succession on retirement;
- g) Accountancy and advisory services;
- b) Use of tractors and farm machinery;
- i) Membership of agricultural co-operatives;
- j) Forward contracts with wholesalers;
- k) Sale of produce.

B. *Special surveys*

16. The special surveys, for which the basic survey will provide guidance and indications for sampling, will elicit information on the following points:

- a) 1966: Agricultural labour;  
Financing and credit.
- b) 1967: Land tenure;  
Contractual relations.
- c) 1968: Crop-growing conditions;  
Stock-raising conditions.
- d) 1969: Mechanization;  
Co-operatives.

17. The special surveys must be conducted in a certain order of priority. Their precise scope will be specified later in the light of the basic survey. The statistical services in the Member States will in due course be associated in the preparatory work involved.

18. The division of the project into a basic survey followed by special surveys was prompted by the desire:

- a) To obtain as soon as possible enough information to make an initial analysis of the main factors of agricultural production and their interdependence without having to wait until the whole programme was completed. The initial survey is thus designed to produce not only a statistical instrument but also data which can be used immediately for purposes of common agricultural policy;
- b) To establish a basis for an economic classification of farms according to how they are run;
- c) To reduce to a minimum the number of farms to be dealt with in the special enquiries "filter" questions);
- d) To concentrate the special surveys on specific points or problems revealed by the basic survey.

III — Further particulars <sup>(1)</sup>

1. The expenditure incurred by Member States for the basic survey, which will be charged to the Community budget under sub-heads 14 and 21 is estimated at roughly 12 million units of account (1 700 000 — 1 750 000 farms surveyed at as cost of 6 and 8 units of account each).

2. The expenditure incurred by Member States for the special surveys is estimated at approximately 6 million units of account <sup>(2)</sup>.

3. Both sums might be spread over the annual budgets as follows:

1965	6 000 000 u.a.	} basic survey
1966	6 000 000 u.a.	
	1 500 000 u.a.	} 8 special surveys
1967	1 500 000 u.a.	
1968	1 500 000 u.a.	
1969	1 500 000 u.a.	

4. The above figures do not include Community expenses for preparing, conducting and processing the results of the surveys. Two million units of account will be needed for equipment, printing and publications (to be spread over six annual beginning in 1965), and for a staff of 16 (7 A, 5 B, 4 C) to do the work (120 000 u.a. per annum). It should be noted that when the programme is completed, the Commission will be required to take part in the world agricultural censuses of 1970 and that the staff of 16 in question be retained for this purpose.

(1) Submitted by the Commission in accordance with the decision taken at the 101st meeting of the Council on 8 and 10 May 1963, to the effect that Commission proposals must be accompanied by estimates of expenditure.

(2) This sum, to be paid out of the Community budget, would be appreciably reduced if, by effectively co-ordinating their national surveys with that of the Community, the Member States could consider these special Community enquiries as an integral part of their own.

**Proposal for a Council Regulation relating to the organization of a basic survey as part of a programme of surveys on farm structures**

*The Council of the European Economic Community,*

*Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and in particular Article 43 thereof;*

*Having regard to the proposal of the Commission;*

*Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament;*

*Whereas in order to develop the common agricultural policy, the Community requires objective and comparable data on farm structures throughout the Community;*

*Whereas the only way to obtain accurate and comparable data in a serviceable form is to*

compile simultaneously in all Member States a corpus of statistics using appropriate methods and definitions harmonized at Community level, that is to say on the same basis as in an individual State;

*Whereas*, although useful for national purposes, the statistical data currently available to Member States can provide the Community with no more than a very approximate basis of comparison and assessment, since they are compiled at different times in accordance with varying concepts, methods and definitions; whereas statistics in this field have been developed much less in some Member States than in others, so that, in certain sectors relating to farm structure, they can only be used as a very approximate guide or not at all;

*Whereas* this situation may well persist unless decisive action is taken at Community level;

*Whereas* the information required on farm structures is so wide and varied that it cannot be gathered in a single operation but calls for a programme of surveys extending over several years;

*Whereas* this programme should be divided into two parts, viz:

a) First, a basic survey covering as many farms and structural aspects as possible in order to elicit at the outset enough essential items of information to form a broad picture of farm structures and provide pointers for the second stage of the enquiry;

b) Secondly, a series of special surveys confined to certain clear-cut structural aspects and to the types of farms concerned, closely related to the basic survey and designed to furnish detailed information for a closer study of those aspects;

*Whereas* the entire programme is to be completed by the end of the transition period and whereas the basic survey, to produce its optimum results, should take place half-way between the last world agricultural census and the next of such censuses, i.e. between 1960 and 1970;

*Whereas* it would be premature to work out the details of the special surveys which will take place over the years 1966 to 1969;

*Whereas* the arrangements made for the basic survey will be without prejudice to those made for the special surveys;

*Whereas* the national statistical services are fully capable of conducting the enquiry in their own countries;

*Whereas*, in order to ensure that the data obtained will be processed and analysed in the same manner and in order to make the necessary information available as rapidly as

possible, all the data gathered should be collated at a single central point by punched-card or electronic means;

*Whereas* the surveys will take in all farms working one hectare or more of arable land or marketing each year agricultural produce worth more than 250 units of account; and whereas in this way account will be taken of the development of special forms of production, e.g. on non-agricultural holdings;

*Whereas* the farmers questioned must be given an assurance that the information they supply will not be used for taxation purposes but only for statistical purposes;

*Whereas* in the basic survey in order to obtain comprehensive and accurate information the census-takers must complete the questionnaires in the presence of the farmer;

*Whereas*, the programme of surveys having been planned to meet Community requirements, the expenditure involved should be borne by the Community,

*Has adopted the present Regulation:*

## CHAPTER I

### Organization of the programme of surveys

#### *Article 1*

1. In order to obtain the data on farm structures in the Community necessary for purposes of common agricultural policy, and in order to ensure that those data are collected simultaneously throughout the Member States in accordance with uniform concepts, methods and definitions, a Community programme of surveys is hereby established, hereinafter called "the programme".

2. The programme shall be carried out by the Commission and the Member States during the years 1965-69.

3. The programme includes a basic survey and special surveys.

4. The basic survey is intended to provide:

a) comparable information on farm structures in the Community;

b) guidance for the subsequent special surveys.

5. The purpose of the special surveys is to provide, in addition to the information mentioned in paragraph 4, supplementary data on certain structural aspects which will determine the further development and execution of the common agricultural policy.

#### *Article 2*

For the purposes of the present regulation the following definitions shall apply:

- a) **Farm:** a technical economic unit of circumscribed area, under a single management and producing any of the items listed in Annex I;
- b) **Farmer:** the person responsible for day-to-day management;
- c) **Agricultural products:** the items listed in Annex I;
- d) **Administrative area:** one of the territorial subdivisions of Member States listed in Annex II;
- e) **Useful agricultural area:** the total area of arable land, permanent pasture and land under permanent cultivation.

## CHAPTER II

### Basic survey

#### *Article 3*

The purpose of the basic survey is to obtain information under the following headings by means of the appended questionnaire (Annex III) <sup>(1)</sup>;

- a) Main features of the farm;
- b) Use of land;
- c) Type of husbandry used;
- d) Head of livestock;
- e) Labour employed;
- f) The farmer: his training, his work; succession on retirement;
- g) Accountancy and advisory services;
- b) Use of tractors and farm machinery;
- i) Membership of agricultural co-operatives;
- j) Forward contracts with wholesalers;
- k) Sale of produce.

(1) In view of its administrative character this annex is not reproduced here.

#### *Article 4*

The basic survey shall be conducted during the last three months of 1965 and shall not last for more than 60 consecutive days in any one Member State.

#### *Article 5*

The survey shall apply to:

- a) Farms working not less than one hectare of arable land;
- b) Holdings using less than one hectare of arable land but marketing annually produce worth more than 250 units of account.

#### *Article 6*

The basic survey will cover one quarter of the agricultural undertakings as defined in Article 5, selected at random.

#### *Article 7*

1. The persons in charge of agricultural undertakings surveyed shall be required to supply the information needed to complete the questionnaire. Their replies to the questions must be truthful and without omissions.

2. The individual questionnaires shall be completed by a census-taker in the presence of the farmer.

#### *Article 8*

Member States shall make the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the basic survey on their territory, including:

- a) The selection of farms to be surveyed;
- b) The appointment, instruction and supervision of census-takers;
- c) The checking of the completed questionnaires for accuracy;
- d) The correction and completion, if need be, of the data supplied in answer to the questionnaires;
- e) The transcription of the data supplied on magnetic tapes or punched cards in accordance with a uniform system.

#### *Article 9*

The Member States shall forward the magnetic tapes and punched cards mentioned in Article 8 to the Commission by 1 July 1966 at the latest.

#### Article 10

The Commission shall be responsible for:

- a) Analysing the data recorded on the tapes or punched cards;
- b) Arranging and interpreting the results of the survey;
- c) Publishing the results of the survey by administrative area and type of farm.

#### Article 11

The expenditure incurred by Member States in conducting the basic survey shall be refunded by the Community at a flat rate of 7 units of account per completed questionnaire, transcribed on magnetic tape or punched card in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 and transmitted to the Commission.

#### Article 12

The Commission shall:

1. Lay down, in co-operation with the statistical services of the Member States, forms and procedures for the application of Articles 3-11 of the present regulation:

2. Determine —

a) After consulting the Member States, the form of the questionnaire to be used in each of them; the specimen shown in Annex III shall be used as a guide, departures from it being allowed on the following points:

i) Lay-out;

ii) Items which are not produced in the Member State concerned;

iii) Supplementary questions concerning conditions peculiar to certain Member States;

iv) Additional explanations designed to obtain more accurate replies.

b) The arrangements for selecting farms for survey, the definitions used in the questionnaire and a uniform system for recording on magnetic tape or punched cards the data contained in the completed questionnaire in accordance with Article 8 of the present regulation.

## CHAPTER III

### Special surveys

#### Article 13

The special surveys shall be conducted by the sampling method on the following subjects:

- a) 1966: Agricultural labour  
Financing and credit
- b) 1967: Land tenure  
Contractual relations
- c) 1968: Crop-growing conditions  
Stock-raising conditions
- d) 1969: Mechanization  
Co-operatives.

#### Article 14

In accordance with Article 43 of the Treaty, the Council shall lay down regulations for the conduct of the special surveys, amending where necessary the provisions of Article 13 above.

## CHAPTER IV

### General provisions

#### Article 15

1. The information supplied by the farmer in the basic survey and special surveys may not be used for other than statistical purposes. It shall be forbidden to use them for taxation purposes or to communicate them to third parties.

Legal proceedings regarding any infringement of the rule of secrecy set out in the foregoing sub-paragraph shall be taken:

a) In the Member States, under national legislation concerning statistical surveys;

b) In the Community institutions, under Article 214 of the Treaty, Article 17 of the Statute of Service for Community officials and Articles 11, 54 and 83 of the regulations applicable to other Community servants.

2. Failure by the farmer to comply with Article 7 of the present regulation shall be dealt with under current legislation concerning national statistical surveys.

Article 16

The Member States shall make the necessary arrangements to ensure effective co-ordination between the programme described in the present regulation and their own programmes of statistical enquiries. They shall advise the Commission of any legislative and administrative measures taken or contemplated to this end.

Article 17

The expenditure required to execute the programme shall be charged to the Community's budget.

The present regulation is binding in all its parts and directly applicable in all Member States.

ANNEX I

*List of agricultural products to which the survey will apply*

A. Vegetable produce <sup>(1)</sup>

*Cereals*

Wheat and spelt

Rye

Barley and winter barley

Oats

Mixed cereals (including millet)

Maize

Sorghum

Millet

Rice

Buckwheat

*Pulses*

Peas (for human consumption)

Field peas and sand vetch

Chick peas

Haricot beans

Broad beans — field beans

Lentils

Vetch (ripe)

Lupins (ripe)

Soya beans

*Plants, roots and tubers*

Potatoes

Sugar beet

(1) Including seeds and shoots thereof.

Fodder beet

Swede turnips

Fodder carrots

Fodder kale and marrowstem kale

Turnips

Jerusalem artichokes

Sweet potatoes

*Plants used in industry*

Rape

Rape-seed

Poppy

Sunflower

Flax

Linseed

Mustard seed

Castor-oil plant

Sesame

Groundnuts

Cumin

Hemp fibre

Hemp seed

Cotton fibre

Hops

Chicory

Medicinal plants

Tobacco

Aromatic and spice plants

*Fodder* (grass and hay)

*Vegetables*

Cabbage  
Brussels sprouts  
Cauliflower  
Turnip cabbage  
Beetroot  
Carrots  
Salsify  
Celery  
Leeks  
Garlic  
Egg plant  
Green peppers  
Onions  
Lettuces  
Field salad  
Endives  
Spinach  
Cress  
Green peas  
French beans  
Broad beans  
Asparagus  
Witloof chicory  
Artichokes  
Cucumbers and gherkins  
Rhubarb  
Tomatoes  
Melons

*Fruit*

Apples  
Pears  
Cherries  
Plums  
Mirabelle plums  
Apricots  
Peaches

Red currants  
Raspberries  
Gooseberries  
Other berries  
Strawberries  
Grapes (incl. must and wine)  
Black currants  
Figs  
Olives (incl. oil)  
Oranges  
Mandarins  
Lemons  
Citrons  
Sweet lime  
Almonds  
Walnuts  
Hazelnuts  
Sweet chestnuts  
Pine kernels

} in plantation

*Other vegetable products*

Wicker  
Reeds  
Flowers  
Bulbs  
Ornamental plants  
Nursery plants  
Mulberry leaves

**B. Livestock and livestock produce**

*a) Live animals*

Horses, asses, mules and hinnies  
Cattle  
Sheep  
Goats  
Pigs (incl. crossbreds)

*Poultry, etc.*

Hens, chickens and chicks  
Geese

Ducks  
 Turkeys  
 Guinea fowl  
 Domestic pigeons  
 Common and Angora rabbits  
 Reared game  
 Silkworms  
 Bees

b) Livestock produce  
 Cow's milk  
 Goat's milk  
 Ewe's milk  
 Eggs (or consumption and hatching)  
 Wool  
 Cocoons  
 Honey

## ANNEX II

### *Administrative areas in Member States*

*Belgium*, the following provinces:

1. Antwerpen
2. Brabant
3. Hainaut
4. Liège
5. Limburg
6. Luxembourg
7. Namur
8. Oost-Vlaanderen
9. West-Vlaanderen

*Germany (FR)*, the following administrative units:

1. Regierungsbezirk Aachen
2. Regierungsbezirk Arnsberg
3. Regierungsbezirk Aurich
4. Land Berlin (West)
5. Verwaltungsbezirk Braunschweig
6. Land Bremen
7. Regierungsbezirk Darmstadt
8. Regierungsbezirk Detmold
9. Regierungsbezirk Düsseldorf
10. Land Hamburg
11. Regierungsbezirk Hannover
12. Regierungsbezirk Hildesheim

13. Regierungsbezirk Kassel
14. Regierungsbezirk Koblenz
15. Regierungsbezirk Köln
16. Regierungsbezirk Lüneburg
17. Regierungsbezirk Mittelfranken
18. Regierungsbezirk Montabaur
19. Regierungsbezirk Münster
20. Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern
21. Regierungsbezirk Nordbaden
22. Regierungsbezirk Nordwürttemberg
23. Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern
24. Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken
25. Regierungsbezirk Oberpfalz
26. Verwaltungsbezirk Oldenburg
27. Regierungsbezirk Osnabrück
28. Regierungsbezirk Pfalz
29. Regierungsbezirk Rheinhessen
30. Land Saarland
31. Land Schleswig-Holstein
32. Regierungsbezirk Schwaben
33. Regierungsbezirk Stade
34. Regierungsbezirk Südbaden
35. Regierungsbezirk Südwürttemberg
36. Regierungsbezirk Trier
37. Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken
38. Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden



*France*, the following departments:

1. Ain
2. Aisne
3. Allier
4. Alpes (Basses)
5. Alpes (Hautes)
6. Alpes-Maritimes
7. Ardèche
8. Ardennes
9. Ariège
10. Aube
11. Aude
12. Aveyron
13. Bouches-du-Rhône
14. Calvados
15. Cantal
16. Charente
17. Charente-Maritime
18. Cher
19. Corrèze
20. Corse
21. Côte-d'Or
22. Côte-du-Nord
23. Creuse
24. Dordogne
25. Doubs
26. Drôme
27. Eure
28. Eure-et-Loire
29. Finistère
30. Gard
31. Garonne (Haute)
32. Geers
33. Gironde
34. Hérault
35. Ile-et-Vilaine
36. Indre
37. Indre-et-Loire
38. Isère
39. Jura
40. Landes
41. Loir-et-Cher
42. Loire
43. Loire (Haute)
44. Loire-Atlantique
45. Loiret
46. Lot
47. Lot-et-Garonne
48. Lozère
49. Maine-et-Loire
50. Manche
51. Marne
52. Marne (Haute)
53. Mayenne
54. Meurthe-et-Moselle
55. Meuse
56. Morbihan
57. Moselle
58. Nièvre
59. Nord
60. Oise
61. Orne
62. Pas-de-Calais
63. Puy-de-Dôme
64. Pyrénées (Basses)
65. Pyrénées (Hautes)
66. Pyrénées Orientales
67. Rhin (Bas)
68. Rhin (Haut)
69. Rhône
70. Saône (Haute)
71. Saône-et-Loire
72. Sarthe
73. Savoie
74. Savoie (Haute)
75. Seine
76. Seine-Maritime
77. Seine-et-Marne
78. Seine-et-Oise
79. Sèvres (Deux)
80. Somme
81. Tarn
82. Tarn-et-Garonne
83. Var
84. Vaucluse
85. Vendée
86. Vienne
87. Vienne (Haute)
88. Vosges
89. Yonne
90. Belfort (Territoire de)

*Italy*, the following provinces:

1. Agrigento
2. Alessandria
3. Ancona
4. L'Aquila
5. Arezzo
6. Ascoli-Piceno
7. Asti
8. Avelino
9. Bari
10. Belluno
11. Benevento
12. Bergamo
13. Bologna
14. Bolzano
15. Brescia
16. Brindisi
17. Cagliari
18. Caltanissetta
19. Campobasso
20. Caserta
21. Catania
22. Catanzaro
23. Chieti
24. Como
25. Cosenza
26. Cremona
27. Cuneo
28. Enna
29. Ferrara
30. Firenze
31. Foggia
32. Forli
33. Frosinone
34. Genova
35. Gorizia
36. Grosseto
37. Imperia
38. La Spezia
39. Latina
40. Lecce
41. Lovorno
42. Lucca
43. Macerata
44. Mantova
45. Massa-Carrara
46. Matera
47. Messina
48. Milano
49. Modena
50. Napoli
51. Novara
52. Nuoro
53. Padova
54. Palermo
55. Parma
56. Pavia
57. Perugia
58. Pesaro e Urbina
59. Pescara
60. Piacenza
61. Pisa
62. Pistoia
63. Potenza
64. Ragusa
65. Ravenna
66. Reggio Calabria
67. Reggio Emilia
68. Rieti
69. Roma
70. Rovigo
71. Salerno
72. Sassari
73. Savona
74. Siena
75. Siracusa
76. Sondrio
77. Taranto
78. Teramo
79. Terni
80. Torino
81. Trapani
82. Trento
83. Treviso
84. Trieste
85. Udine
86. Valle d'Aosta
87. Varese
88. Venezia
89. Vercelli

90. Verona
91. Vicenza
92. Viterbo

*Luxembourg*

*Netherlands*, the following provinces:

1. Drente
2. Friesland

3. Gelderland
4. Groningen
5. Limburg
6. Noord-Brabant
7. Noord-Holland
8. Overijssel
9. Utrecht
10. Zeeland
11. Zuid-Holland