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Annual Supplement

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNITY

Catalogue of the characteristics determining the prices published in this series and relating to agricultural products and the means of production.

STATISTICAL OFFICE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

- Agricultural statistics -

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¹⁾ Part 2 is only available in German and French

Part 1: Agricultural products
– Foreword

Foreword

In the following catalogue, an attempt has been made to show as fully as possible the particular circumstances and divergencies still existing at present from country to country, which concern the characteristics which determine the prices of the different products as well as the technique of recording and averaging prices. Each year, the catalogue will be brought up to date and published as a supplement to no. 1 of this series.

Since the details concerning price criteria - which the national institutions are acquainted with and which they have passed on to the SOEC - differ as regards the amount of information they provide, the description of the characteristics relating to the different products is not equally detailed from one country to another. In order to be able to supply a maximum of information, we have accepted this inconvenience of form, hoping to eliminate it gradually by adding further information to the catalogue.

To enable the reader to gain an idea of the envisaged additions to the catalogue, we give below, for each criterion, particulars of the desirable information. (The most important items of this information are printed in italics). In this way, we explain at the same time the 8 criteria appearing in the first column.

1. Definition of the product

Indication of the characteristics of physical composition, peculiar to each product (e.g. for cereals: moisture content, specific weight, mixture rate, etc).

2. Marketing stage and sales channel

- *Marketing stage* at which the prices are recorded (e.g. "producer price"). In connection with wholesale prices, it should be specified whether *wholesale purchase prices* or *wholesale selling prices* are concerned.
- *Sales channel* (form of sale) to which the prices relate (e.g. "prices for sales to the wholesale collection trade").

3. **Marketing conditions**, under which the commodity is sold; the conditions concerned are the following in particular:

- *Delivery point*, i.e. conditions of delivery corresponding to the place where the product is

delivered (e.g. "free at the nearest loading station").

- *Packing* (e.g. "packing in new cases included")
- Quantity purchased to which the price relates (e.g. "for a minimum purchase of 100 cardboard boxes each containing 360 units").
- Terms and conditions of payment (terms of payment, credit and reduction conditions, discount, interest on arrears).

4. **Place of recording** and *field covered by the prices*.

5. Recording procedure

- *Frequency* of recording and other details (e.g. "weekly recording, on market day: Wednesday") to be supplemented if possible by

-) an indication of the market days in the case of market quotations

-) the period or time of recording or the number and type of the prices recorded (e.g. initial quotations, final quotations, price at which the majority of the transactions were carried out). Fixed day prices (which days, e.g. "the 10th of each month") or averages of fixed day prices, e.g. prices of the 10th and 30th, or of certain periods, e.g. the last week in the month).

- *Recording points and their number*

- *Method* (e.g. direct enquiry of the first buyers, the sending of returns by post; in the case of quotation by a marketing board, indicate whether the quotation concerned is *an opinion* or a *documented quotation*; in the case when secondary material is used, indicate the sources, e.g. use of market reports).

- *Body* undertaking the recording of prices.

6. Statistical treatment of prices

- Period for which price averages are calculated (e.g. "on the basis of daily quotations, weekly, monthly or annual averages are calculated, in the form of *simple arithmetic averages*").

- When *weighted averages* are concerned it must be specified how the weighting has been effected through:

-) *time*

-) *space*

-) and if appropriate, qualities.

- When the price indicated has not been quoted as such, it would be advisable to indicate from which price and how it has been derived (e.g. "the farm-gate producer price is derived from the wholesale purchase price, by means of deducting a standard amount of..... from the price quoted").

7. Representativeness

- *Assessment of the trustworthiness of price quotations;*
- *Assessment of the trustworthiness of the price quotations* observed which should, if possible, be sub-divided into:
 -) Representativeness of the category of products (brief description of the importance of the category, specifying, for example, the proportion of the category regarded as "good quality slaughter cattle" in the overall group "cattle").

-) Representativeness of the sales channel (brief description of the importance of the sales channel, e.g. proportion of sales to the wholesale collection trade in the total sales),
-) Representativeness of the place of price recording (brief description of the importance of the place, e.g. proportion of sales carried out on that market in the total sales of the category of products under consideration. Important remark: it would be advisable to indicate the price level observed on the market referred to as compared with that of other markets or compared with the national average; in addition, it would be expedient to indicate, if appropriate, the regulatory function of the prices on the market under consideration).

8. Others

This point is reserved for foot-notes and for information outside the scope of the 7 criteria.

Part 1: Agricultural products
– Vegetable Products

ORDINARY WHEAT

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Average quality, German quality standards, no account being taken of allowances or deductions	Average quality, quality standard corresponding to Decree PS 75
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE *)
3. Conditions of sale	Free at nearest loading station *), in quantities of 1,000 kg, without sacks	Free at storage agency, unprotected
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	National average	Departmental boards, coverage metropolitan France
5. Price recording	Fortnightly records of 87 rural merchants or cooperatives, distributed over the whole territory	The prices taken into account are the averages of the prices recorded in the middle of the month in a sample of about 30 departments. Each board selects a transaction which is characteristic of its department and of the week concerned. The ONIC is responsible for the organization of board meetings and for the transmission quotations
6. Averaging of prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monthly and quarterly prices: simple arithmetic average. – Seasonal price: weighting of quarterly prices by the quarterly quantities during the reference period (currently average of the seasons 1961/62-62/63) – Annual prices (calendar year): simple arithmetic average of the monthly prices 	The producer price is reconstituted from the ex storage agent prices by means of deductions of charges and margins published for each season. The transactions taken into account are reduced to the quality standard by means of scales. Arithmetic average weighted by the collections: according to space (on the basis of several previous seasons), according to time (proportionally to the collection of the current year)
7. Representativeness	Good	Good
8. Others	*) The average transport distance should be short	*) Monthly increases included

ORDINARY WHEAT

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Good average quality of the season, usually marketable quality 77–80 kg/hl impurities 1–2%	"Boerenschoon" product (corresponding to the product emerging from the combine-harvester) of average quality. Moisture 17%	Sound and fair average quality (E C standards)	Sound and fair average quality (E C standards)
PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE All sales channels	PRODUCER PRICE
Generally farm-gate prices (trading stage corresponding to the first sale of the product). Settlement in cash within the 3 months following delivery	Ex-farm	Ex-farm	Ex-farm
Average of the quotations of 9 provinces	National average	3 principal markets *) (Corn Exchanges of Brussels, Courtrai, Liège)	The whole country
Weekly recording	Records of 150 rural merchants and cooperatives distributed over the whole territory *). No account is taken of extreme prices	Determination of the 3 averages by a Price Quotation Board (Quotation as an opinion)	No recording; since prices do not vary during the season
Weekly, monthly, and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces	– Weekly and monthly averages simple arithmetic average for each region. – Annual prices: weighting of monthly prices by the tonnages sold during the current year. – Monthly prices for the whole of the country: Monthly regional prices weighted by the evaluation of the harvest in each region	Average of the country, weekly, monthly and annual prices: simple arithmetic average	No average
Good	*) prices representative of the whole country	*) The 3 exchanges are regarded as regulators of the level of the national price	Price valid for the whole of the harvest

BARLEY

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Average quality, German quality standards, no account being taken of allowances or deductions	Average of the qualities marketed
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE *)
3. Conditions of sale	Free at nearest loading station *), in quantities of 1,000 kg, without sacks	Free at storage agency, unprotected
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	National average	Departmental boards, coverage metropolitan France
5. Price recording	Fortnightly records of 82 rural merchants or cooperatives, distributed over the whole territory	The prices taken into account are the averages of the prices recorded in the middle of the month in a sample of about 25 departments. Each board selects a transaction which is characteristic of its department and of the week concerned. The ONIC is responsible for the organization of board meetings and for the transmission quotations
6. Averaging of prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly and quarterly prices: simple arithmetic average - Seasonal price: weighting of quarterly prices by the quarterly quantities during the reference period (currently, average of the seasons 1961/62-62/63) - Annual prices (calendar year): simple arithmetic average of the monthly prices 	<p>The producer price is reconstituted from the ex storage agent prices by means of deductions of charges and margins published for each season</p> <p>Arithmetic average weighted by the collections: according to space (on the basis of several previous seasons), according to time (proportionally to the collection of the current year)</p>
7. Representativeness	Good	Good
8. Others	*) The average transport distance should be short	*) Monthly increases included

	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Good average quality of the season, usually good marketable quality	"Boerenschoon" product (corresponding to the product emerging from the combine-harvester) of average quality. Moisture 17%	Sound and fair average quality (E C standards)	Sound and fair average quality (E C standards)
PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE All sales channels	PRODUCER PRICE
Generally farm-gate price (trading stage corresponding to the first sale of the product). Settlement in cash within the 3 months following delivery	Ex-farm	Ex-farm	Ex-farm
Average of the quotations of 8 provinces	National average	3 principal markets *) (Corn Exchanges of Brussels, Courtrai, Liège)	The whole country
Weekly recording	Records of 150 rural merchants and cooperatives distributed over the whole territory. No account is taken of extreme prices	Determination of the 3 averages by a Price Quotation Board (Quotation as an opinion)	No recording; since prices do not vary during the season
Weekly, monthly, and annual prices: - simple arithmetic average for each province - national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces	- Weekly and monthly averages: simple arithmetic average for each region - Annual prices: weighting of monthly prices by the tonnages sold during the current year - Monthly prices for the whole of the country: Monthly regional prices weighted by the evaluation of the harvest in each region	Average of the country, weekly, monthly and annual prices: simple arithmetic average	No average
Good	Prices representative of the whole country	*) The 3 exchanges are regarded as regulators of the level of the national price	Price valid for the whole of the harvest

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Average quality, German quality standards, no account being taken of allowances or deductions	Average of the qualities marketed
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE *) Sales of the producers to the wholesalers
3. Conditions of sale	Free at nearest loading station *), in quantities of 1,000 kg, without sacks	Free at storage agency, unprotected
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	National average	Sample of Exchanges
5. Price recording	Fortnightly records of 82 rural merchants or cooperatives, distributed over the whole territory	The prices taken into account are the averages of the prices recorded in the middle of the month in about a dozen Exchanges
6. Averaging of prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monthly and quarterly prices: simple arithmetic average – Seasonal price: weighting of quarterly prices by the quarterly quantities during the reference period (currently, average of the seasons 1961/62–62/63) – Annual prices (calendar year): simple arithmetic average of the monthly prices 	<p>The producer price is reconstituted from the Exchange prices by means of deductions of charges and margins published for each season</p> <p>Arithmetic average weighted by the collections: according to space (on the basis of several previous seasons), according to time (proportionally to the collection of the current year)</p>
7. Representativeness	Good	Good
8. Others	*) The average transport distance should be short	

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Good average quality of the season, usually marketable quality, impurities not exceeding 3%	"Boerenschoon" product (corresponding to the product emerging from the combine-harvester) of average quality. Moisture 16%	Sound and fair average quality (E C standards)	Sound and fair average quality (E C standards)
PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE All sales channels	PRODUCER PRICE
Generally farm-gate prices (trading stage corresponding to the first sale of the product). Settlement in cash within the 3 months following delivery	Ex-farm	Ex-farm	Ex-farm
Average of the quotations of 8 provinces	National average	3 principal markets *) (Corn Exchanges of Brussels, Courtrai, Liège)	The whole country
Weekly recording	Records of 150 rural merchants and cooperatives distributed over the whole territory. No account is taken of extreme prices	Determination of the 3 averages by a Price Quotation Board (Quotation as an opinion)	No recording: since prices do not vary during the season
Weekly, monthly, and annual prices: - simple arithmetic average for each province - national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces	- Weekly and monthly averages: simple arithmetic average for each region - Annual prices: weighting of monthly prices by the tonnages sold during the current year - Monthly prices for the whole of the country: Monthly regional prices weighted by the evaluation of the harvest in each region	Average of the country, weekly, monthly and annual prices: simple arithmetic average	
Good	Prices representative of the whole country	*) The 3 exchanges are regarded as regulators of the level of the national price	Price valid for the whole of the harvest

DURUM WHEAT

Characteristics which determine prices	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Average of the qualities marketed
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE *) **)
3. Conditions of sale	Free at storage agency, unprotected
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Departmental boards, coverage metropolitan France
5. Price recording	The prices taken into account are the averages of the prices recorded in the middle of the month, in a sample of a dozen departments. Each board selects a transaction which is characteristic of its department and of the week concerned. The ONIC is responsible for the organisation of board meetings and for the transmission of quotations
6. Averaging of prices	The producer price is reconstituted from the ex storage agents prices by means of deductions of charges and margins published for each season. Arithmetic average weighted by the collections: according to space (on the basis of several previous seasons), according to time (proportionally to the collection of the current year)
7. Representativeness	Good
8. Others	<p>*) Production bonus included: Seasons 66/67: 12.50 f per quintal of wheat delivered Seasons 67/68: 17.16 f per quintal of wheat delivered Seasons 68/69: 17.16 f per quintal of wheat delivered Seasons 69/70: 17.16 f per quintal of wheat delivered Seasons 70/71: 17.67 f per quintal of wheat delivered</p> <p>**) Monthly increases included</p>

ITALY
Good average quality of the season, usually marketable quality, 80–82 kg/hl, impurities 1–2%
PRODUCER PRICE *) **)
Generally farm-gate prices (trading stage corresponding to the first sale of the product)
Average of the quotations of 6 provinces
Weekly recording
Weekly, monthly and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces
Good
*) Production bonus excluded: Seasons 67/68: 2172.50 lire per quintal Seasons 68/69: 2172.50 lire per quintal Seasons 69/70: 2172.50 lire per quintal Seasons 70/71: 2172.50 lire per quintal **) Year of the season of agricultural production

MAIZE

Characteristics which determine prices	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Average of the qualities marketed
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE *)
3. Conditions of sale	Free at storage agency, unprotected
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Departmental boards, coverage metropolitan France
5. Price recording	The prices taken into account are the averages of the prices recorded in the middle of the month, in a sample of about 25 departments. Each board selects a transaction which is characteristic of its department and of the week concerned. The ONIC is responsible for the organisation of board meetings and for the transmission of quotations
6. Averaging of prices	The producer price is reconstituted from the ex storage agents prices by means of deductions of charges and margins published for each season. Arithmetic average weighted by the collections: according to space (on the basis of several previous seasons), according to time (proportionally to the collection of the current year)
7. Representativeness	Good
8. Others	*) Monthly increases included

ITALY
"Ibrido" and "Nostrano"
PRODUCER PRICE *)
Generally: farm-gate prices (trading stage corresponding to the first sale of the product)
Average of the quotations of 6 provinces
Weekly recording
Weekly, monthly and annual prices: — simple arithmetic average for each province — national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces
Good
*) Average of four prices of "Ibrido" maize and of two prices of "Nostrano" maize

RICE

Characteristics which determine prices	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Average of the qualities marketed
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE *)
3. Conditions of sale	Free at storage agency, unprotected
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Departmental boards, coverage metropolitan France (2 departments)
5. Price recording	The prices taken into account are the averages of the prices recorded in the middle of the month, in a sample of 2 departments. Each board selects a transaction which is characteristic of its department and of the week concerned. The ONIC is responsible for the organisation of board meetings and for the transmission of quotations
6. Averaging of prices	The producer price is reconstituted from the ex storage agents prices by means of deductions of charges and margins published for each season. Arithmetic average weighted by the collections: according to space (on the basis of several previous seasons), according to time (fixed each calendar month; proportionally to the collection between the half-years)
7. Representativeness	Good
8. Others	*) Monthly increases included

ITALY
Ordinary rice
PRODUCER PRICE
Free at farm-gate Advance settlement in cash paid to the ENR (Ente Nazionale Riso) which acts as receiver on behalf of the farmers
Average of the quotations of 3 provinces
Generally at the ENR
Weekly, monthly and annual prices : – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average : simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces
Good

ORDINARY WHEAT

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Home-grown wheat, EC standard quality	Average quality, quality standard corresponding to Decree PS 75
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE PRICE *)
3. Conditions of sale	Dortmund parity, delivery in bulk of at least 20t, spot goods	Ex storage agent, loaded on a means of removal, unprotected
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Dortmund *)	Departmental boards, coverage metropolitan France
5. Price recording	Weekly recording of prices in the Corn and Commodity Exchanges – on Thursdays – by a quotation board (quotation as an opinion)	The prices taken into account are the averages of the prices recorded in the middle of the month in a sample of about 30 departments. Each board selects a transaction which is characteristic of its department and of the week concerned. The ONIC is responsible for the organisation of board meetings and the transmission of quotations
6. Averaging of prices	The monthly price is the simple arithmetic average of the weekly quotations. Similarly, the annual price is the simple arithmetic average of the monthly prices	The wholesale price is fixed on the basis of the ex storage agents prices. The transactions taken into account are reduced to the quality standard by means of scales. Arithmetic average weighted by the consignments of the storage agents; according to space (on the basis of several previous seasons), according to time (proportionally to the consignments of the current year)
7. Representativeness	*) The Dortmund Exchange may, by reason of its central situation in the Fed. Rep. of Germany, be regarded as representative. The direct influence exercised on prices by arrivals (as on port markets) as well as by imports (as on the markets close to the frontier) is neutralized or reduced. Net prices; without other charges	Good
8. Others		*) Monthly increases included

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
National wheat, good average quality 77–78 kg/hl, impurities 2%	Ordinary wheat (intended for the manufacture of flour for bread-making) EC quality, 75 kg/hl, 17% moisture	Sound and fair average quality (EC standards)	
WHOLESALE PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	
Free at Milan, in full truck or lorry loads, without packing	Free at mill	Ex trader	
Milan	Rotterdam Exchange *)	3 principal markets *) (Corn Exchanges of Brussels, Courtrai, Liège)	
Records made every week or every Wednesday; average prices of the highest number of transactions. The records are made through brokers' boards	Recording once a week (on Mondays)	Determination of the 3 averages by a Price Quotation Board (quotation as an opinion)	
Simple arithmetic average or reasoned average	Simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic average	
Good	*) Representative of the whole of the country	*) The 3 Exchanges are considered to be decisive for the national price level	

BARLEY

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Solely imported forage barley (imported also from the EC countries), all offers considered. Qualities sometimes very variable (only the weight per hectolitre is indicated)	Average of the qualities marketed
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE PRICE *)
3. Conditions of sale	Dortmund parity, delivery in bulk of at least 20t, spot goods	Ex storage agent, loaded on a means of removal, unprotected
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Dortmund *)	Departmental boards, coverage metropolitan France
5. Price recording	Weekly recording of prices on the Corn and Commodity Exchange – on Thursdays – by a quotation board (quotation as an opinion)	The prices taken into account are the averages of the prices recorded in the middle of the month in a sample of about 30 departments. Each board selects a transaction which is characteristic of its department and of the week concerned. The ONIC is responsible for the organisation of board meetings and the transmission of quotations
6. Averaging of prices	The monthly price is determined on the basis of all the price indications, in the form of a simple arithmetic average of the weekly quotations. Similarly, the annual price is obtained as an arithmetic average of the monthly prices. The original prices sometimes vary very considerably according to the quality offered and the parity	The wholesale price is fixed on the basis of the ex storage agents prices Arithmetic average weighted by the consignments of the storage agents; according to space (on the basis of several previous seasons) according to time (proportionally to the consignments of the current year)
7. Representativeness	*) The Dortmund Exchange may, by reason of its central situation in the Fed. Rep. of Germany, be regarded as representative. The direct influence exercised on prices by arrivals (as on port markets) as well as by imports (as on the markets close to the frontier) is neutralized or reduced	Good
8. Others		*) Monthly increases included

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
	Summer barley (home-grown), average quality 65/66 kg/ha, base 17% humidity	Summer barley, sound and fair average quality (EC standards)	Barley 2nd quality
	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICES	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE
	Free on board Rotterdam/ internal	Ex trader	Ex trader delivery to agriculture
	Rotterdam Exchange *)	3 principal markets *) (Corn Exchanges of Brussels, Courtrai, Liège)	The whole country
	Recording once a week (on Mondays)	Determination of the 3 averages by a Price Quotation Board (quotation as an opinion)	At the beginning of the month, by the Ministry of Agriculture
	Simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic average
	*) Representative of the whole of the country	*) The 3 Exchanges are considered to be decisive for the national price level	

OATS

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Solely imported forage oats (imported also from the EC countries), all offers considered. Qualities sometimes very variable (Only the weight per hectolitre is indicated)	Average of the qualities marketed
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	Dortmund parity, delivery in bulk of at least 20 t, spot goods	Loaded on a means of removal, unprotected
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Dortmund *)	Sample of Exchanges, average metropolitan France
5. Price recording	Weekly recording of prices on the Commodity Exchange – on Thursdays – by a quotation board (quotation as an opinion)	The prices taken into account are the averages of the prices recorded in the middle of the month in about a dozen Exchanges
6. Averaging of prices	The monthly price is determined on the basis of all the price information, in the form of a simple arithmetic average of the weekly quotations. Similarly, the annual price is obtained as an arithmetic average of the monthly prices. The original prices sometimes vary very considerably according to the quality offered and the parity	The wholesale price is fixed on the basis of the Exchange prices Arithmetic average weighted by the collections, according to space (on the basis of several previous seasons) according to time (proportionally to the consignments of the current year)
7. Representativeness	*) The Dortmund Exchange may, by reason of its central situation in the Fed. Rep. of Germany, be regarded as representative. The direct influence exercised on prices by arrivals (as on port markets) as well as by imports (as on the markets close to the frontier) is neutralized or reduced	Good
8. Others	Net prices, without other charges	

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
National oats 51/53 kg/hl Maximum moisture 14% Maximum of impurities 3%	Oats (home-grown), average quality 50/51 kg/hl, basic moisture 17%	Sound and fair average quality (EC standards)	Oats 2nd quality
WHOLESALE PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE
Free at Milan, in full truck or lorry loads, without packing	Free on board Rotterdam/ internal	Ex trader	Ex trader price delivery to agriculture
Milan	Rotterdam Exchange *)	3 principal markets *) (Corn Exchanges of Brussels, Courtrai, Liège)	The whole country
Weekly records every Wednesday; average prices of the majority of transactions. The records are made by brokers' boards	Recording once a week (on Mondays)	Determination of the 3 averages by a Price Quotation Board (quotation as an opinion)	At the beginning of the month by the Ministry of Agriculture
Simple arithmetic average or weighted average	Simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic average
Good	*) Representative of the whole of the country	*) The 3 Exchanges are considered to be decisive for the national price level	Good
For the determination of the price, only the local product of Maremma and Apulia is considered			

MAIZE

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Imported maize only (also from the EC countries), all offers considered. Qualities sometimes very variable, (only the weight per hectolitre is indicated)	Average of the qualities marketed
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE PRICE *)
3. Conditions of sale	Dortmund parity, delivery in bulk of at least 20 t, spot goods	Ex storage agent, loaded on a means of removal, unprotected
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Dortmund *)	Departmental boards, coverage metropolitan France
5. Price recording	Weekly recording of prices on the Corn and Commodity Exchange – on Thursdays – by a quotation board (quotation as an opinion)	The prices taken into account are the averages of the prices recorded in the middle of the month in a sample of about 30 departments. Each board selects a transaction which is characteristic of its department and of the week concerned. The ONIC is responsible for the organisation of board meetings and the transmission of quotations
6. Averaging of prices	The monthly price is determined on the basis of all the price information in the form of a simple arithmetic average of the weekly quotations. Similarly, the annual price is obtained as an arithmetic average of the monthly prices. The original price sometimes vary very considerably according to the quality offered and the parity	The wholesale price is fixed on the basis of the ex storage agents prices. The transactions taken into account are reduced to the quality standard by means of scales. Arithmetic average weighted by the consignments of the storage agents; according to space (on the basis of several previous seasons), according to time (proportionally to the consignments of the current year)
7. Representativeness	*) The Dortmund Exchange may, by reason of its central situation in the Fed. Rep. of Germany, be regarded as representative. The direct influence exercised on prices by arrivals (as on port markets) as well as by imports (as on the markets close to the frontier) is neutralized or reduced	Good
8. Others	Net prices, without other charges	*) Monthly increases included

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Ordinary national quality yellow and coloured Maximum moisture 15% Maximum impurities 2%	Maize for milling III/IV from North America	Maize US – YC III	Maize US – YC III
WHOLESALE PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE
Free at Milan, in full truck or lorry loads, without packing	Available at Rotterdam	Prices calculated on the basis of the cif Anvers prices, in bulk or in sacks, gross for net, loaded on a means or transport	Ex trader, delivery to agriculture
Milan	Rotterdam Exchange *)		Average of the country
Weekly records every Wednesday; average prices of the highest number of transactions. The records are made through brokers' boards	Prices calculated on the basis of daily quotations		At the beginning of the month by the Ministry of Agriculture
Simple arithmetic or weighted average	Simple arithmetic average		Simple arithmetic average
Good	*) Representative of the whole of the country		Good

FOOD POTATOES

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Food potatoes, yellow fleshed *), long and round, principally varieties remaining firm when cooked	Bintje standard 1 *) Size approximately 40 mm
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	Free at loading station for sale to the trade, in bulk, unsorted	Ex Rungis packing not included
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Hanover	MIN Rungis
5. Price recording	Notification twice a month by the potato trade and the agricultural cooperatives (through the statistical offices of the Länder)	The price taken into account is the monthly average of the prices observed on one day per week
6. Averaging of prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly prices and annual prices (calendar year **): simple arithmetic average - seasonal price **: arithmetic averages of the quarterly prices weighted by the quarterly quantities sold during the 1961/62 and 1962/63 seasons 	The price is fixed for each market by a Quotation Board which determines a maximum price, a minimum price and an average price. The latter corresponds rather to a mode. Only this last price is taken into account – if it is not determined, the simple arithmetic average between the two prices indicated is calculated. All the averages are simple arithmetic averages
7. Representativeness	Good	Good
8. Others	<p>*) The ordinary commercial varieties are also yellow-fleshed</p> <p>**) The annual average prices do not take account of the prices of early potatoes in the month of July</p>	*) Except in the early potato period – (May, June, July): new potatoes originating from the different regions of production

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Ordinary potatoes, round and long	Bintje approx 35 mm, home-produced	Food potatoes of all varieties and of all the kinds traded *)	Bintje *)
PRODUCER PRICE	PRICE QUOTED ON THE EXCHANGE (wholesale selling price)	PRODUCER PRICE Sales to the trade	PRODUCER PRICE
Ex holding	Ex holding, free on means of transport	Free at market	Delivery mainly free at cellar of the consumer during the cellaring period (15.9 – 15.11)
Average of the quotations of 7 provinces	Potato Exchange of Rotterdam	2 regulating markets (Courtrai and Audenarde)	The whole country
Weekly recording	Recording once a week (on Mondays)	Recording of prices on the markets of Courtrai and Audenarde **) by the municipal officials	No recording since prices are indicative
Weekly, monthly and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces	Simple arithmetic average of the average prices	Simple arithmetic average	None
Good	Representative of the whole of the country	*) The Bintje variety is by far the most important **) The two principal wholesale markets	*) the Bintje variety is by far the most important

ORDINARY WHEAT FLOUR

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Wheat flour T. 550	Flour suitable for bread making, type 55
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE of the flour milling industry to the wholesale trade	WHOLESALE PRICE
	Free at station of destination	Free at user's, 100 kg packing not included
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Federal territory	Parisian regions
5. Price recording	Once a month by the regional statistical offices (date fixed: the 21st of the month)	At the end of the month. Prices communicated by a trade organization
6. Averaging of prices	Simple arithmetic average	Annual average: simple arithmetic average
7. Representativeness	Good	

ORDINARY WHEAT FLOUR

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Ordinary wheat flour, gluten content higher than the legal minimum: type 0 (ash 0.60, gluten 10–11)		Flour suitable for bread-making, type 00	
WHOLESALE PRICE of the flour-milling industry to the baking industry		PRODUCER PRICE, sales of millers to users (bakeries)	
Free at Milan, in full truck or lorry loads packing not included		Free at user's, in sacks of 50 kg (sacks to be returned)	
Milan		The whole Kingdom	
Weekly records made every Wednesday; average prices of the most important transactions. The records are made by the agents' boards		No recording	
Simple or reasoned arithmetic average		Prices fixed by common agreement between the millers and the Ministry of Economic Affairs	
Good		Good	

SUGAR

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Grade 2	Granulated sugar No. 3
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	SELLING PRICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE	WHOLESALE PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	Ex factory, paper sacks of 50 kg included, for deliveries of at least 10 but less than 100 t	Ex factory loaded on a means of transport at the choice of the purchaser, 100 kg, sacks not included
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Federal territory	Metropolitan France Prices communicated by a trade organisation
5. Price recording	Once a month (date fixed: 21st of the month)	At the end of the month
6. Averaging of prices	Simple arithmetic average	Annual average: simple arithmetic average
7. Representativeness	Satisfactory	
8. Others		

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
"Granulated"	"Melis" white sugar	Granulated	
WHOLESALE PRICE of the producer to the wholesaler or to the industrialist	PRODUCER PRICE *)	PRODUCER PRICE *)	
Ex Milan in paper sacks of 50 kg or cloth sacks of 100 kg (supplementary charge 100 lire)	Ex factory, packing included	Ex factory, in bulk	
Milan	The whole country	The whole country	
Monthly records by means of record sheets sent by post to producers, wholesalers and industrial users	No recording	No recording	
Simple arithmetic or reasoned average			
Good	Good	Good	
	*) On the basis of the guarantee price fixed by the EC	*) Prices based on the guarantee prices fixed by the EC	

COCOA BEANS

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Variety: Forastero (known as food cocoa) Characteristics: sound, dry beans with a natural aroma without any extraneous smell or taste, containing no more than 5% of damaged beans and 5% of shelled beans, maximum moisture 7–8%	Fermented cocoa in the form of beans Ivory Coast
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PURCHASE PRICE OF THE IMPORT TRADE (through agents or brokers c.i.f) 5% commission included in the price	WHOLESALE PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Port of delivery: c.i.f. Hamburg (equivalent to c.i.f. Rotterdam) – Delivery date: prompt unloading or within a short period of time, packing included – Packing in new sacks containing 60–70 kg – Quantities delivered: contracts covering at least 5 t with a weight tolerance of 1.5% – Method of payment: delivery against bank documents 	Ex Le Havre warehouse, 100 kg, packing not included (net of VAT, but ex warehouse having paid customs duties), other charges payable by the purchaser not included
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Hamburg	Le Havre
5. Price recording	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Date: once a month, before the 5th, for the previous month – Prices recorded: simple arithmetic average of all the prices of an importer's contracts during the month observed – Source of information: three important merchant importers – Method of recording: survey questionnaire sent by post – Body responsible for the recording: Statistical Office of the Land Hamburg 	At the end of the month Prices communicated by the Committee of Sworn Brokers of Le Havre
6. Averaging of prices	Calculation of monthly average prices for the different points of observation (see section 5 – Price recording) for the commodity as a whole on the basis of the notifications of the 3 firms) and for the corresponding average of twelve months (or annual average) as a simple arithmetic average	Annual average: simple arithmetic average

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Ghana (Accra)	Crude cocoa (different kinds)	Ghana	
WHOLESALE PRICE of the importer to the industrial user	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE for delivery from the importer to the manufacturer	
Free on truck at Milan	Ex warehouse	Ex warehouse at Anvers In sacks of 50 kg. min., warehousing charges paid by the importer	
Milan	Amsterdam	Anvers	
Weekly records by means of record sheets sent by post to importers and industrial users		Weekly and monthly records Prices communicated by the brokers	
Simple arithmetic or reasoned average		Simple arithmetic average	

COCOA BEANS

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
7. Representativeness	<p>Proportion of food cocoa in the total cocoa imports. 1969: approx. 88% (proportion of crude cocoa of Ghanaian origin in the total imports of cocoa: more than 18% *) in the imports of food cocoa: approx. 20%). The share of the cocoa import trade in the total cocoa imports is estimated at 75%. In Hamburg, the transaction centre for crude cocoa, imports also attained 75% of the total cocoa imports</p>	<p>Good</p>
8. Others	<p>*) It is currently planned to replace the series of prices concerning cocoa from Ghana by a series for crude cocoa from the Ivory Coast, imports of the latter exceeding those from Ghana</p>	

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Good		Good	

VEGETABLE OIL

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Food oil	Groundnut oil
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	WHOLESALE PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	Free at purchaser's, in cans of 10 kg	Delivered free at wholesaler's in litres delivered in racks of 15 bottles, non-returnable plastic packing
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Federal territory	Parisian region
5. Price recording	Once a month (date fixed: the 10th of the month)	At the end of the month Prices communicated by a trade organization
6. Averaging of prices	Simple arithmetic average	Annual average: simple arithmetic average
7. Representativeness	Good	Good
8. Others		

VEGETABLE OIL

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Groundnut oil for food purposes	Refined groundnut oil	Refined groundnut oil	
WHOLESALE PRICE of the refinery to the wholesale trader	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE sales of the manufacturers to the wholesalers	
Free at Milan, in full tanks, packing not included	Free on tank lorry of the purchaser, ex mill	Free at purchaser's, in drums of 200 L *)	
Milan	Rotterdam	The whole country	
Weekly records made every Wednesday; average price of the most important transactions. The records are made through brokers' boards	Once a week (Friday)	Prices communicated by the Manufacturers' Federation	
Simple arithmetic average or reasoned average	Monthly price on the basis of the arithmetic average of 4 or 5 weekly prices	Monthly average calculated on the basis of daily quotations weighted according to the periods of application of the prices	
Good		Good	
		*) Tax included	

MARGARINE

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	First quality	Ordinary margarine
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	SELLING PRICE OF THE FACTORY to the wholesale trade	WHOLESALE PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	Free at station of destination	Delivered free at wholesaler's in packets of 250 gr. for a delivery of 100 kg, non-returnable packaging
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Federal territory	Parisian region
5. Price recording	Once a month through the statistical offices of the Länder (date fixed: the 21st of the month)	At the end of the month Prices communicated by a trade organization
6. Averaging of prices	Arithmetic average	Annual average: simple arithmetic average
7. Representativeness	Good	
8. Others		

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
For direct consumption		Standard margarine	
WHOLESALE PRICE		PRODUCER PRICE, sales of the manufacturers to retailers	
Ex producer or importer, including manufacturing tax of 30 lire per kg (law of 23/12/66)		Free at retailers', in packets of 250 gr.	
Milan		The whole country	
Monthly records by means of record sheets sent by post to producers and importers		No recording	
Simple arithmetic average or reasoned average		No average : selling prices decided by agreement with the Ministry of Economic Affairs	
Good		Good	

Part 1: Agricultural Products
– Animal Products

SLAUGHTER CATTLE (GOOD QUALITY)

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Grade B bulls Quotation in terms of liveweight	"R" bullocks Very good conformation, satisfactory state of fattening R ₁ > 300 kg net R ₂ 240 to 300 kg net
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF
3. Conditions of sale	Delivered at market	Delivered at market *)
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	24 important markets	Marketing board coverage Metropolitan France
5. Price recording	Recording of prices each week, on market days, on the basis of the sales documents (certificates of origin)	Weekly observations on the most important market day of the week. The boards fix a price bracket and an average price "per kg net on the hoof" i.e. for the slaughtered weight estimated for the animal on the hoof. The average price in fact corresponds to the most frequent price. It is the latter price which is taken into account when it exists. Failing this, a simple arithmetic average is calculated. This price is reconverted for live kg with a yield of 54%
6. Averaging of prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weighting of prices within the categories, on the different markets, by the number of corresponding arrivals - Federal average by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of the average of the prices of the 10 markets of North Rhineland - Westphalia, weighted by the arrivals 2. Formation of the simple arithmetic average from the result referred to in 1) and from the result of the 14 other important markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly average: arithmetic average weighted by the size of the category between the 7 markets. This weighting is fixed in the course of time - Annual average: simple arithmetic average
7. Representativeness	Good	Good
8. Others		*) These wholesale prices are considered to reflect the trend of producer prices

SLAUGHTER CATTLE (GOOD QUALITY)

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
1st quality bullocks Live weight	Slaughter cattle of 1st quality on average, yield 60/62% (from January 1970: yield 57/60%)	Heifers Yield 55% live weight	Grade extra bulls yield 55% live weight
MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	Purchases of dealers or cooperatives on the local livestock markets and, partly, directly from producers	MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	PRODUCER PRICE
Ex shippen or market	Ex shippen or market	Free at market	Ex farm
Cattle markets of 9 provinces	Whole country	Market of Anderlecht *)	Average of the country *)
Weekly records	Recording by the LEI, covering fifty cattle dealers and cooperatives spread over the whole country	Recording of prices by the official Quotation Board on the basis of surveys carried out by the trade circles concerned. The market takes place on Wednesdays	Weekly records on all the markets in the country on the basis of certificates of origin
Weekly, monthly and annual prices – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces	Monthly and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic averages	Simple arithmetic averages
Good	Prices representative of the whole country	*) Anderlecht is considered to be the representative Belgian market for animals on the hoof and is of prime importance for the whole of the country	*) The prices concern all transactions

SLAUGHTER CATTLE (AVERAGE QUALITY)

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Grade B Cows Quotation in terms of liveweight	"N" cows Average conformation 220 kg net
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF
3. Conditions of sale	Delivered at market	Delivered at market *)
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	24 important markets	Marketing board, coverage Metropolitan France
5. Price recording	Recording of prices each week, on market days, on the basis of the sales documents (certificates of origin)	Weekly observations on the most important market day of the week. The boards fix a price bracket and an average price "per kg net on the hoof" i.e. for the slaughtered weight estimated for the animal on the hoof. The average price in fact corresponds to the most frequent price. It is the latter price which is taken into account when it exists. Failing this, a simple arithmetic average is calculated. This price is reconverted for live kg with a yield of 51%
6. Averaging of prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weighting of prices within the categories, on the different markets, by the number of corresponding arrivals - Federal average by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Formation of the average of the prices of the 10 markets of North Rhineland-Westphalia, weighted by the arrivals 2) Formation of the simple arithmetic average from the result referred to in 1) and from the results of the 14 other important markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly average: arithmetic average weighted by the size of the category between the 7 markets. This weighting is fixed in the course of time. - Annual average: simple arithmetic average
7. Representativeness	Good	Good
8. Others		*) These wholesale prices are considered to reflect the trend of producer prices

SLAUGHTER CATTLE (AVERAGE QUALITY)

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
1st quality cows Live weight	Slaughter cattle of the 2nd quality on average, yield 58/60% (from January 1970: 54/57%)	Cows, yield 55% live weight	Grade A cows yield 53% live weight
MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	Purchases of dealers or cooperatives on the local livestock markets and, partly, directly from producers	MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	PRODUCER PRICE
Ex shippen or market	Ex shippen or market	Free at market	Ex farm
Cattle markets of 9 provinces	Whole country	Market of Anderlecht *)	Average of the country
Weekly records	Recording by the LEI, covering fifty cattle dealers and cooperatives spread over the whole country	Recording of prices by the official Quotation Board on the basis of surveys carried out by the trade circles concerned. The market takes place on Wednesdays	Weekly records on all the markets in the country on the basis of certificates of origin
Weekly, monthly and annual prices – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces	Monthly and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic average
Good	Prices representative of the whole country	*) Anderlecht is considered to be the representative Belgian market for animals on the hoof and is of prime importance for the whole of the country	The prices concern all transactions

SLAUGHTER PIGS LIVE WEIGHT BETWEEN 75 – 100 KG

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Graded pigs 80 – 90 kg live weight quotation in terms of live weight	Grade "B" Definition (Technical Institute for Pork) Thickness of dorsal fat: <hr/> Within the weight limit (in kg) Thickness of fat in mm <hr/> 70 to 90 less than 30 over 90 less than 35
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	SLAUGHTER HOUSE PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	Delivered at market	Delivered at slaughterhouse per kg live weight
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	24 important markets	Regional and national official boards, coverage Metropolitan France
5. Price recording	Recording of prices each week on market days, on the basis of the sales documents (certificates of origin)	Weekly observations : weighted arithmetic averages of the transactions carried out between two Thursdays. The boards work on the basis of telephoned information then on the basis of documents. The quotation in kg of chilled carcasses is reconverted into live weight by means of an ITP scale
6. Averaging of prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Weighting of prices within the categories, on the different markets, by the number of corresponding arrivals – Federal average by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Formation of the average of the prices of the 10 markets of North Rhineland-Westphalia, weighted by the arrivals 2) Formation of the simple arithmetic average from the result referred to in 1) and from the results of the 14 other important markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Weekly average : arithmetic average weighted by the volume of the production of the 7 regions. These weightings are : reviewed every year. – Monthly average : simple arithmetic average
7. Representativeness	Good	Good
8. Others		

SLAUGHTER PIGS LIVE WEIGHT BETWEEN 75 – 100 KG

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
"Magroni" Pigs Live weight 50 – 100 kg	Slaughter pigs, average quality Live weight between 80 – 90 kg Yield 78%	Pork pigs, live weight	Grade AA pigs Live weight less than 100 kg yield 78%
MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	Purchases of dealers or cooperatives directly from the producers and, partly, from the local livestock markets	MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	PRODUCER PRICE
Ex pighouse or market	Ex pighouse or market	Free at market	Ex farm
Livestock markets of 11 provinces	Whole country	Market of Anderlecht *)	Average of the country
Weekly records	Recording by the LEI covering fifty livestock dealers and cooperatives spread over the whole country	Recording of prices by the Official Quotation Board on the basis of surveys carried out by the trade circles concerned. The market takes place on Tuesdays	Weekly records on all the markets in the country on the basis of certificates of origin
Weekly, monthly and annual prices – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces	Monthly and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic averages	Simple arithmetic averages
Good	Prices representative of the whole country	*) The Anderlecht market is relatively unrepresentative as regards pigs on the hoof; it is however the principal Belgian market for pigs on the hoof	The prices concern all transactions

SLAUGHTER PIGS LIVE WEIGHT BETWEEN 100 – 120 KG

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE						
1. Definition of the product	Grade c pigs 100 – 119 kg live weight quotation in terms of live weight	Grade "C" Definition (Technical Institute for Pork) Thickness of dorsal fat: <hr/> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Within the weight limit (in kg)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Thickness of fat in mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">65 to 80</td> <td style="text-align: center;">less than 35</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">over 80</td> <td style="text-align: center;">less than 40</td> </tr> </table>	Within the weight limit (in kg)	Thickness of fat in mm	65 to 80	less than 35	over 80	less than 40
Within the weight limit (in kg)	Thickness of fat in mm							
65 to 80	less than 35							
over 80	less than 40							
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	SLAUGHTER HOUSE PRICE						
3. Conditions of sale	Delivered at market	Delivered at slaughterhouse						
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	24 important markets	Regional and national official boards, coverage Metropolitan France						
5. Price recording	Recording of prices each week on market days, on the basis of the sales documents (certificates of origin)	Weekly observations: weighted arithmetic averages of the transactions carried out between two Thursdays. The boards work on the basis of telephoned information then on the basis of documents. The quotation in kg of chilled carcasses is reconverted into live weight by means of an ITP scale						
6. Averaging of prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Weighting of prices within the categories, on the different markets, by the number of corresponding arrivals – Federal average by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Formation of the average of the prices of the 10 markets of North Rhineland-Westphalia, weighted by the arrivals 2) Formation of the simple arithmetic average from the result referred to in 1) and from the results of the 14 other important markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Weekly average: arithmetic average weighted by the volume of the production of the 7 regions. These weightings are reviewed every year. – Monthly and annual average: simple arithmetic average 						
7. Representativeness	Good	Good						
8. Others								

SLAUGHTER PIGS LIVE WEIGHT BETWEEN 100 – 120 KG

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Fat pigs Live weight 100 – 125 kg	Slaughter pigs, live weight between 100 and 120 kg Yield 80%	Semi-fat pigs, live weight	
MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	Purchases of dealers and cooperatives directly from the producers (and, in the case of a small proportion, on the local livestock markets)	MARKETS FOR ANIMALS ON THE HOOF	
Ex pighouse or market	Ex pighouse or market	Free at market	
Livestock markets of 4 provinces	Whole country	Market of Anderlecht *)	
Weekly records	Recording by the LEI covering fifty livestock dealers and cooperatives spread over the whole country	Recording of prices by the Official Quotation Board on the basis of surveys carried out by the trade circles concerned. The market takes place on Tuesdays	
Weekly, monthly and annual prices – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces	Monthly and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic averages	
Good	Prices representative of the whole country	*) The Anderlecht market is relatively unrepresentative as regards pigs on the hoof; it is however the principal Belgian market for pigs on the hoof	

POULTRY

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Battery-reared chickens, quality A Live weight (1,100 – 1,400 g)	1st quality chickens Dead weight
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	Ex farmyard or poultry centre, price per half-kilo, for delivery to the wholesale trade or to large-scale consumers	Ex central Halles Non-returnable packaging
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Average of the federal territory *)	Central Halles of Paris
5. Price recording	Twice a month	Monthly average of the prices observed one day per week
6. Averaging of prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monthly prices and annual prices (calendar year): simple arithmetic average. – Seasonal price: arithmetic average of the quarterly prices, weighted by the quarterly quantities sold during the 1961/62 and 1962/63 seasons 	The price is fixed for each market by a Quotation Board which determines a maximum price, a minimum price and an average price. The latter corresponds rather to a mode. Only this last price is taken into account. If it is not determined, the simple arithmetic average is calculated between the two prices indicated. All the averages are simple arithmetic averages
7. Representativeness	Good	Good
8. Others	*) The survey is centered on the most important rearing regions	

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
1st quality chickens Intensive rearing on the ground *) Live weight	Slaughter chickens Live weight	Roasting chickens Live weight	Chickens live weight yield 70%
PRODUCER PRICE	PURCHASE PRICE of the slaughterhouses	PRODUCER PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE, deliveries of the slaughterhouse to the retailer
Ex holding or market	Ex farm	Free at market	Free at retail store
Markets of 10 provinces	Average of the country	Deynze market *)	Average of the country
Weekly recording	Weekly prices	Marketing board	Weekly records made by the Ministry of Agriculture
Weekly, monthly and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of representative provinces	Average price weighted on the basis of the number of slaughterings in the slaughter- houses taking part in the survey	Simple arithmetic average	Simple arithmetic average
Good	Price representative of the whole country	*) The market is repre- sentative of the whole country	Good
*) Rearing on the ground for the whole or a part of their lives			

MILK

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Fresh whole milk for all purposes Average of the fat content and % of the other quality characteristics	Fresh whole milk for all purposes Price converted for 34 g of fat per litre
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	UNITARY VALUE TO PRODUCERS	PRODUCER PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	Free at skimming centre or collection centre for milk belonging to the dairy, delivery in cans of the producer or in tanks of the transport enterprise	Ex farm Delivery in cans of the receiving enterprise
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Federal average	Prices communicated by the enterprise to 28 departmental services of the Directorate General for Internal Trade and Prices. About 50 series passed on by the DGITP are averaged by the INSEE. Coverage Metropolitan France
5. Price recording	Examination of the monthly reports of all the dairies	Monthly observations at the level of the collection and processing agencies *)
6. Averaging of prices	Sum of the amounts paid to producers divided by the sum of the quantities of milk delivered (weighted average price)	Monthly and annual average: average weighted according to space and according to time by means of fixed weightings
7. Representativeness	Good	Good
8. Others	Promotive subsidies out of the funds of the Federal State and of the Länder are excluded. Account is taken of the prices paid by all the dairies; the supply of milk to the dairies covers 82% of the total milk production	*) These prices include only sums paid at monthly intervals. Premiums and rebates paid at intervals other than monthly are not taken into account in the annual average. The supplements received in various forms at intervals other than monthly amount to about 2%

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Fresh cow's milk for human consumption	Milk (fresh). Fat 3.7%	Cow's milk collected under good conditions, fat 3.3% (grade II)	Whole milk, fat 3.7%
PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE
Ex holding in cans of the purchaser	Ex farm (price charged by the farmer) in bulk	Ex farm Delivery in cans and tank-lorries	Farm-gate price Delivery in containers of the producer
Average of the quotations of 8 provinces	Whole country	Average of the prices paid by all the dairies of the Kingdom	Average of the country
Weekly recording	Once a fortnight	Monthly survey of all the dairies by the National Milk Office	Monthly records of the dairies
Weekly, monthly and annual prices: - simple arithmetic average for each province - national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the average of a selection of provinces	Average net price paid to the farmer	National average equal to the simple arithmetic average of the provincial average (9)	Weighted average of the total production
Good		Good	Good

BUTTER

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Dairy butter "Deutsche Markenbutter"	Packaged pasteurized-butter
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	Ex dairy, carton of 25 kg	Ex Rungis Non-returnable packaging in pats of 250 g
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Federal average	MIN Rungis
5. Price recording	Weekly quotations on the Exchanges of Hamburg, Kempten and Cologne	Monthly average of the prices observed once a week
6. Averaging of prices	Weighted average (Hamburg and Kempten 40%, Cologne 20%)	The price is fixed for each market by a Quotation Board which determines a maximum price, a minimum price and an average price. The latter corresponds rather to a mode. Only this last price is taken into account. If it is not determined, the simple arithmetic average between the two prices indicated is calculated
7. Representativeness	Satisfactory	Good
8. Others		

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Centrifugal butter	Fresh Butter	Dairy butter	Dairy butter "Rose" brand
PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE
Free ex dairy, payment in cash, without taxes and costs	Ex dairy, packing included (8 cents per kg)	Ex dairies, without taking into consideration the quantities or the type of packing	Ex dairies, packing of the producer
Average of the quotations in 3 provinces (Cuneo, Milan, Bolzano)	The whole country	The whole kingdom	The whole country
Weekly recording	Dutch official prices of milk products (once a week, on Thursdays)	Calculated by the Official Prices Board for Milk and Milk Products	Price fixed officially
Weekly, monthly and annual prices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - simple arithmetic average for each province - national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from the averages of a selection of provinces 		Simple arithmetic average (weekly)	No average
Good	Good	Good	Price concerning production as a whole

CHEESE

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Gouda 45%, 5–6 weeks, 1st quality	Saint Paulin cheese 45%
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	WHOLESALE PURCHASE PRICE	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE
3. Conditions of sale	Free at station of destination	Ex Rungis Non-returnable packing
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Quotation on the Cologne Exchange *) (recording by an Exchange Quotation Board)	MIN Rungis
5. Price recording	Weekly on Fridays	Monthly average of the prices observed once a week *)
6. Averaging of prices	Averages of monthly and annual prices weighted according to time	The price is fixed for each market by a Quotation Board which determines a maximum price, a minimum price and an average price. The latter corresponds rather to a mode. Only this last price is taken into account. If it is not determined, the simple arithmetic average between the two prices indicated is calculated. All the averages are simple arithmetic averages
7. Representativeness	*) Quotations for the West and North-West of the FRG; principal areas of transactions for Gouda	Good
8. Others		*) Since July 1970: arithmetic average of Saint-Paulin 40% and of Saint-Paulin 45%

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Grana vecchio, 1st choice, 12 months	Gouda, 4 weeks, 1st quality	Gouda 48% of at least 4 weeks and of extra quality	
PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE	PRODUCER PRICE	
Ex cheese factory, unprotected goods, whole lots. Delivery within one month after purchase, weighing and payment on delivery	Ex cheese factory	Ex cheese factories, in the form of unwrapped round cheeses, in large quantities	
Survey of the Chamber of Commerce on the Parma market	Prices of the Leeuwarden Exchange fixed by an Exchange Board	Average of the selling prices applied by the principal cheese factories of the Kingdom	
Weekly recording	Once a week, on Fridays	Weekly recording of the selling prices carried out jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Milk Office	
Simple arithmetic or reasoned average	The annual figures are the simple arithmetic averages of the maximum price and the minimum price	National average = simple arithmetic average of all the weekly averages of the Kingdom	
Good	Good		

FRESH EGGS

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Average marketable quality, unsorted eggs: corresponds in practice to quality A, weight category 4 of EC Regulation No 1619/68 (= 55 – 60 g).	Average marketable quality, unsorted eggs
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE Average of all circuits	PRODUCER PRICE Average of all circuits
3. Conditions of sale	Ex farm or sorting centre, packing to be paid for by the purchaser	Price at the first transaction, packing of the purchaser
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	National average	Average of the 25 reference departments
5. Price recording	Monthly	Monthly
6. Averaging of prices	Monthly prices weighted by the size categories of the declarant enterprises	Monthly prices weighted according to space and annual prices weighted according to time by fixed and estimated coefficients, proportional to the marketing during the base year
7. Representativeness	Prices representative of the whole country	Prices representative of the whole country
8. Others		

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Average marketable quality, 55 – 60 g	Average marketable quality, 59 g		
PRODUCER PRICE Average of all circuits	PRODUCER PRICE Average of all circuits (to consumers excluded)		
Ex farm, packing of the purchaser	Ex farm, packing of the purchaser		
National average	National average		
Weekly	Weekly		
Weekly, monthly and annual prices; – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average: simple arithmetic average based on the surplus regions	Monthly and annual prices: – weighted average		
Prices representative of the whole country	Prices representative of the whole country		

FRESH EGGS

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Average marketable quality, unsorted eggs: corresponds in practice to quality A, weight category 4 of EEC Regulation No 1619/68 (= 55 – 60 g)	Average marketable quality, unsorted eggs
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE Average of all circuits	PRODUCER PRICE Average of all circuits
3. Conditions of sale	Ex farm or sorting centre, packing to be paid for by the purchaser	Price at the first transaction, packing of the purchaser
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Average of 4 regions	Average of 6 departments which are the largest producers
5. Price recording	Monthly	Monthly
6. Averaging of prices	Monthly prices weighted by the size categories of the declarant enterprises	Monthly prices weighted according to space and annual prices according to time by fixed and estimated coefficients, proportional to the laying rate in the industrial breeding centres during the base year
7. Representativeness	Prices representative of the surplus regions: Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Baden-Wurtemberg, Bavaria	Prices representative of the surplus regions: the six departments which are the largest producers
8. Others		

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Average marketable quality 55 – 60 g			
PRODUCER PRICE Average of all circuits			
Ex farm, packing of the purchaser			
Average of the quotations of 4 regions			
Weekly			
Weekly, monthly and annual prices; – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average: simple arithmetic average calculated from a selection of represen- tative provinces			
Prices representative of the surplus regions: Brescia, Verona, Forl			

FRESH EGGS

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Average marketable quality, unsorted eggs : corresponds in practice to quality A, weight, category 4 of EEC Regulation No 1619/68 (55 – 60 g)	
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	PRODUCER PRICE	
3. Conditions of sale	Free at packing station, packing to be paid for by the purchaser	
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	National average	
5. Price recording	Daily	
6. Averaging of prices	Weekly and monthly prices weighted by the quantity	
7. Representativeness	Prices representative of the whole country	
8. Others		

FRESH EGGS

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG

FRESH EGGS

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Quality A, weight category 4 of Regulation No 1619/68 (= 55 - 60 g)	
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	
3. Conditions of sale	Ex packing station selling price for deliveries to the trade, packing included (in boxes containing 360 units)	
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	National average	
5. Price recording	Weekly	
6. Averaging of prices	Monthly and annual averages weighted by the quantities	
7. Representativeness	Prices representative of the whole country	
8. Others		

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Average marketable quality, 55 – 60 g		Quality A, weight category 4 of EEC Regulation No 1619/68 (= 55 – 60 g)	
WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE		WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE	
Ex market, packing included		Ex packing station	
National average		Kruishoutem	
Weekly		Weekly	
Weekly, monthly and annual prices; – simple arithmetic average for each province – national average; simple arithmetic average calculated from a selection of representative provinces		Monthly and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average	
Prices representative of the whole country		Prices representative of the whole country	

FRESH EGGS

Characteristics which determine prices	GERMANY	FRANCE
1. Definition of the product	Quality A, weight category 4, of EC Regulation No 1619/68 (= 55 – 60 g)	Average marketable quality, 57 – 58 g
2. Marketing stage and sales channel	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE Deliveries to retailers	WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE Deliveries to retailers
3. Conditions of sale	Ex wholesale trade, packing included (in boxes containing 360 units)	Free at retailer's packing included
4. Recording place or field covered by the prices	Average of the quotations of Hamburg and Stuttgart	Wholesalers or wholesale markets in the deficit regions
5. Price recording	Weekly	Monthly
6. Averaging of prices	Monthly and annual prices weighted by the quantities	Monthly prices weighted according to space (deficit regions) and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average for 12 months for these regions
7. Representativeness	Prices representative of the deficit regions: Quotation: average of Hamburg and Stuttgart	Prices representative of the deficit regions: Paris, Bordeaux, Côte d'Azur, Nord, Pas-de-Calais
8. Others		

ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
Average marketable quality 55 – 60 g			Quality A, weight category 4 of EC Regulation No 1619/68 (= 55 – 60 g)
WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE			WHOLESALE SELLING PRICE Delivery to retailers
Ex market, packing included			Free at retailer's packing included
Average of the quotations in the deficit regions			Average of the quotations in the deficit regions
Weekly			Weekly
Weekly, monthly and annual prices: – simple arithmetic average for each deficit region – national average: simple arithmetic average of these deficit regions			
Prices representative of the deficit regions: quotation: Turin, Gênes, Ancône, Rome, Bari			Prices representative of the deficit regions

Partie II : Moyens de production

– Remarques préliminaires

REMARQUES PRÉLIMINAIRES

Cette partie du catalogue représente un élargissement de l'édition précédente et traite parmi les moyens de production agricole des carburants et des engrais chimiques. Les prix de ces produits apparaissent régulièrement dans la série «Prix agricoles» depuis les numéros 4 et 6/1971. Il est prévu d'incorporer en 1972 dans la publication courante également d'autres moyens de production.

Les renseignements suivants sur les caractéristiques déterminantes des prix ont été revus et actualisés

par les offices compétents des pays de la Communauté. Il existe des différences dans l'abondance et la précision des renseignements qui ont été communiqués. Ils ont été reproduits «tels quels» afin de fournir le maximum des informations obtenues.

Ces renseignements, à partir de la prochaine édition, seront présentés sous la forme schématique de la partie I.

**2me partie: Moyens de production
– Carburants**

CARBURANTS

La description des principaux carburants comme l'essence, le gas-oil et le pétrole destinés à l'usage agricole vise en premier lieu à donner une réponse aux questions relatives aux types de carburants et à leurs caractéristiques techniques, au stade de commercialisation, aux méthodes de relèvement et de calcul des prix ainsi qu'aux subventions et impositions.

Types de carburants considérés et caractéristiques techniques

Dans le tableau qui suit, on montre pour chaque pays les types de carburants retenus ainsi que les caractéristiques techniques. Il convient de préciser que ces dernières se rapportent aux types de carburants commercialisés actuellement.

Echelons commerciaux, méthodes de relevé et de calcul des prix

ALLEMAGNE (R.F.)

Dans le cadre de l'indice des prix des produits nécessaires aux exploitations agricoles, les prix de l'essence et du gas-oil sont observés dans 70 districts ruraux distribués sur tout le territoire de la République fédérale allemande. Le nombre des districts par «Land», a été établi en fonction de l'importance de la surface agricole de chaque «Land». A partir de janvier 1950 jusqu'au mois de novembre 1956 les prix étaient rassemblés quatre fois par année (le

15 des mois de février, mai, août et novembre). A partir de janvier 1957 les prix sont rassemblés le 15 de chaque mois.

Jusqu'au 22 avril 1963, pour l'essence et le gas-oil, le territoire de la RF d'Allemagne était divisé en zones de prix. Les prix de chaque district rural correspondaient aux prix des zones de tarification auxquelles le même district appartenait. Auparavant existaient 6 zones de prix; à partir du 6 mai 1961 on avait réduit les zones de 6 à 5 pour l'essence.

Le 22 avril 1963, le système des prix franco de zones a été supprimé pour le gas-oil, il est resté cependant encore en vigueur jusqu'en décembre 1965 pour l'essence.

Depuis l'introduction du nouveau système de prix, le 23 avril 1963, pour le gas-oil, le prix moyen national est constitué par la moyenne arithmétique simple des prix pratiqués dans 14 districts ruraux (Rendsburg, Aurich, Stade, Celle, Soest, Euskirchen, Limburg, Alzey, Crailsheim, Offenburg, Miltenberg, Pegnitz, Altötting et Kempten). A partir de janvier 1964, ce prix se compose des prix d'un échantillon de déclarants appropriés répartis sur 70 communes rurales du pays.

En ce qui concerne l'essence jusqu'à décembre 1965, le prix moyen national se base sur les prix de la zone III. A partir de janvier 1966, on se sert, pour sa détermination, des prix moyens de la statistique des prix à la consommation des 7 Länder ayant la plus grande superficie agricole exploitable (Bavière, Bade-Wurtemberg, Hesse, Basse-Saxe, Rhénanie du Nord-Westphalie, Rhénanie-Palatinat et Schles-

I. Types de carburants considérés et caractéristiques techniques

	Allemagne (R.F.)	France	Italie	Pays-Bas *)	Belgique	Luxembourg
Essence	I.O. 91	90	79 84/86	90	82/87	—
Pétrole	I.O. .	—	32	55/60	60	—
Diesel (gas-oil)	I.C. 48/54	53/57	53	55	50/57	—
Fuel-oil léger	I.C.	50/57	—

*) Avant le 1.7.1965 respectivement 84/86, 52/60 et 50

I.O. = indice d'octane
I.C. = indice de cétane

wig-Holstein). Ces prix sont pondérés en fonction de l'importance de ces superficies.

FRANCE

Les prix retenus pour le présent travail se rapportent aux prix payés par les agriculteurs. Il existe en France, comme dans la plupart des pays, plusieurs zones de prix, ceux-ci variant selon les frais de transport. L'observation du prix porte sur un échantillon de départements agricoles dans lequel les prix sont calculés chaque trimestre.

Les prix sont fixés par arrêtés. L'INSEE (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques) calcule trimestriellement des prix moyens. Ces prix représentent les moyens arithmétiques pondérées des prix pratiqués dans l'échantillon des départements le 15 du dernier mois de chaque trimestre.

Les pondérations constantes sont proportionnelles aux effectifs de matériels agricoles motorisés de la période de base.

ITALIE

Les prix considérés sont ceux payés par les agriculteurs. A partir du 24.9.1963, l'essence a bénéficié pour la première fois de certains dégrèvements, comme les autres carburants agricoles. A partir de 1964, les prix de l'essence destinée à l'usage agricole et relevés dans la présente série, sont des prix à convenir de gré à gré.

Le relevé des prix est effectué dans les zones de vente des différentes provinces; des prix plafonds et des conditions de vente sont fixés par l'organisme gouvernemental CIPO.

Marchés représentatifs retenus

Essence (usage normal)

Torino, Genova, Milano

Pétrole

Novara, Alessandria, Milano, Vicenza, Treviso, Parma, Reggio Emilia, Firenze

Gas-oil

Treviso, Firenze

PAYS-BAS

Ici encore, il s'agit de prix payés par les agriculteurs. Il existe des zones de tarification pour l'essence et le pétrole, alors que pour le gas-oil il y a un seul prix

valable pour tout le pays. Ces prix, qui varient selon les périodes, sont communiqués par les firmes productrices. Le LEI (Landbouw Economisch Instituut) calcule un prix moyen annuel pondéré. Les pondérations sont proportionnelles au nombre de jours pendant lesquels les prix sont valables.

Essence :

Le territoire est partagé en 5 zones. Dans le présent travail, on a retenu le prix de la troisième zone comme prix moyen valable pour tout le pays. Durant la période du 1.10.1968 au 3.5.1971 : 3 zones, prix moyen de la zone II; à partir du 3.5.1971 : 2 zones, prix moyen de ces 2 zones.

Pétrole :

1ère zone : Noord Holland (sauf Texel et Marken Zuid Holland, Utrecht, Land van Altena, St. Philipsland, Tholen, Noordbrabant (à l'Ouest de Waspil Dongen, Gilze Rijen et Chaam)

2ème zone : reste du Royaume

Comme prix moyen on a retenu la moyenne des deux zones.

BELGIQUE

Avant le 1^{er} avril 1959 on calculait une moyenne arithmétique de trois régions sur les quatre (la zone périphérique d'Anvers étant exclue). Après cette date on a réduit les zones de tarification de quatre à deux. La moyenne valable pour tout le pays résulte donc des prix cotés dans ces deux zones.

Les firmes productrices communiquent les nouveaux prix après chaque modification. Les prix mensuels et annuels sont des prix moyens pondérés. Les pondérations sont proportionnelles au nombre de jours pendant lesquels les prix sont valables.

Zones de tarification

0 – Zone périphérique d'Anvers

I – Province de Brabant, Flandre orientale et reste de la province d'Anvers

II – Flandre occidentale, Limbourg, Nord de la province du Hainaut, Namur, Liège

III – reste du pays

III. Conditions de vente et de livraison

ALLEMAGNE

Essence

On ne tient pas compte des rabais accordés dans des cas spéciaux.

Gas-oil

Les prix s'entendent «franco domicile» compte tenu des rabais accordés dans l'agriculture.

Les quantités minima achetées peuvent varier de 500 à 999 litres.

FRANCE

Essence et pétrole

La livraison est effectuée «départ station». Le remplissage est fait dans les récipients de l'agriculteur. Le prix est le même quelle que soit la quantité achetée. Dans les prix retenus on n'a pas tenu compte d'éventuels rabais accordés.

Gas-oil ou (fuel-oil)

Les produits sont livrés en fûts «franco domicile». Les quantités achetées doivent être supérieures à 500 litres. Dans les prix retenus on n'a pas tenu compte d'éventuels rabais accordés.

ITALIE

Essence, pétrole et gas-oil (usage agricole)

Les prix des carburants s'entendent «franco entrepôt», en récipients de l'acheteur.

PAYS-BAS

Essence

Les livraisons sont effectuées «départ station d'essence». Dans les prix retenus on n'a pas tenu compte d'éventuels rabais accordés. Le paiement se fait généralement au comptant.

Gas-oil et pétrole

La livraison est effectuée par camion citerne «franco ferme» (vidange dans une citerne ou un autre récipient à la ferme). Les quantités minima achetées doivent s'élever à 1000 litres. Dans les prix retenus on n'a pas tenu compte d'éventuels rabais accordés. Le paiement se fait généralement au comptant.

BELGIQUE

Essence

Prix «départ station d'essence», quelle que soit la quantité achetée.

Gas-oil et pétrole

Les prix retenus s'entendent nets, paiement au comptant, sans escompte. Les livraisons se font

«franco domicile» par camion citerne. Les quantités minima achetées doivent s'élever à 1000 litres.

Fuel-oil léger

Les conditions de livraison et de vente sont les mêmes que pour le gas-oil à l'exception des quantités minima achetées qui pour ce produit doivent s'élever à 3000 litres.

IV. Subventions et impositions

Dans certains pays, les prix sont subventionnés, c'est-à-dire l'agriculture, par rapport aux autres consommateurs, achète ses carburants à des prix favorisés et se trouve partiellement ou totalement exonérée des taxes habituelles. Dans cette partie on examine pays par pays les différents systèmes de subvention et d'imposition et l'on spécifie, quand c'est possible, les montants.

ALLEMAGNE

Essence

Les prix considérés comprennent les impôts perçus sur les huiles minérales.

Aucune subvention n'est accordée.

Montant des taxes aux différentes époques

jusqu'au 20.1.1951

– DM 6,00/100 kg

du 21.1.1951 au 31.5.1953

– DM 19,00/100 kg

du 1.6.1953 au 30.4.1955

– DM 27,00/100 kg

du 1.5.1955 au 31.3.1960

– DM 29,75/100 kg

du 1.4.1960 au 31.12.1963

– DM 32,50/100 kg

du 1.1.1964 au 31.12.1966

– DM 32,00/100 l

à partir du 1.1.1967

– DM 35,00/100 l

Gas-oil

Dans les prix retenus sont incorporés les impôts perçus sur les huiles minérales, tandis que les subventions accordées ont été *déduites*.

Montant des taxes perçues pour 100 kg de produit

jusqu'au 20.1.1951

– DM 3,90

du 21.1.1951 au 31.5.1953

– DM 11,00

du 1.6.1953 au 30.4.1955

– DM 6,30

du 1.5.1955 au 31.3.1960

– DM 18,05

du 1.4.1960 au 31.12.1963

– DM 22,75

du 1.1.1964 au 31.12.1966

– DM 35,25

à partir du 1.1.1967

– DM 38,85

Montant des subventions accordées pour 100 l de produit

à partir d'avril 1951 – DM 10,20

à partir d'avril 1952 – DM 7,65

à partir d'avril 1953 – DM 6,36

à partir d'avril 1954 – DM 5,16

à partir de mai 1955 – DM 15,30

à partir de janvier 1956 – DM 21,00

à partir de janvier 1957 – DM 23,10

à partir de janvier 1958 – DM 22,60

à partir de janvier 1959 – DM 22,70

à partir de janvier 1960 – DM 26,00

à partir de janvier 1961 – DM 31,50

à partir de janvier 1962 – DM 31,50

à partir de janvier 1964 – DM 35,00

à partir de janvier 1965 – DM 30,70

à partir de janvier 1967 – DM 19,30

à partir de mai 1968 – DM 32,15

(jusqu'à décembre 1971)

Les prix publiés doivent être considérés comme étant des prix réellement payés par les agriculteurs. En effet, les taxes ont été incorporées dans les prix et les subventions prévues pour le gas-oil ont été déduites. L'Etat accorde aux agriculteurs ces subventions pour les quantités de carburants utilisés uniquement pour le matériel agricole dans l'intérêt de l'exploitation. Ces carburants ne peuvent être utilisés pour les véhicules à usage privé des exploitants.

FRANCE

A partir de 1952, l'essence et le pétrole sont détaxés. Les exploitants agricoles ont perçu jusqu'au 1.1.1971 une allocation de carburant détaxé en fonction de l'importance de leur matériel de motoculture et des surfaces consacrées aux différentes cultures. En 1968, par exemple, on accordait 65 litres par hectare

motorisé et par an. Cette allocation ne couvrait pas l'ensemble de leurs besoins: elle représentait en volume les 70 % des besoins réels. Ces carburants détaxés ne peuvent être utilisés pour les véhicules de transport de l'exploitation.

Montant de la détaxe (p.ex. : en 1968)

Essence: 0,42 fr./litre

Pétrole: 0,12 fr./litre

Depuis le 1.1.1971 les conditions pour l'octroi de la détaxe pour l'essence sont plus restrictives et correspondent à un volume encore plus limité.

Le décret n° 56-514 du 29 mai 1956 prévoyait l'amélioration de la qualité du *fuel-oil domestique* pour stimuler son emploi dans les moteurs utilisés pour les travaux agricoles et la suppression de l'attribution des bons de détaxe du gas-oil. Ces dispositions sont entrées en vigueur le 15.7.1956.

Le *fuel-oil agricole* ou *fuel-oil domestique* est à l'heure actuelle du *gas-oil* coloré en rouge. En raison des droits réduits qui lui sont appliqués, ce produit est vendu aux consommateurs à un prix inférieur à celui du *gas-oil* ordinaire dont les caractéristiques techniques sont identiques. La coloration permet de vérifier qu'il est utilisé uniquement pour le matériel agricole et les usages domestiques. Son emploi est interdit pour les véhicules de transport utilisés par les exploitants agricoles.

ITALIE

En Italie, les carburants destinés aux usages agricoles bénéficient de certains dégrèvements.

Le Journal officiel a publié de décret n° 225 du 16.8.1963, relatif aux normes qui règlent la concession de l'exemption de l'impôt de fabrication ou des droits de douane sur les carburants destinés aux machines agricoles. Ce décret remplace celui du 16.6.1937.

Il établit, en outre, quelles machines peuvent utiliser ces carburants et quels travaux peuvent être effectués par ces mêmes machines. Compte tenu de la disparition progressive des moyens de transport à traction animale, l'emploi de ces carburants a été étendu aux transports effectués exclusivement dans l'intérêt de l'exploitation agricole. Les normes précisent quels transports peuvent être effectués et excluent l'utilisation de ces carburants pour les autres véhicules.

Des comités spéciaux sont chargés de déterminer la consommation moyenne des produits pétroliers en fonction des caractéristiques techniques des moteurs utilisés. Ces comités établissent la qualité et la quantité des produits qui doivent être assignés

aux agriculteurs. L'UMA (Utenti Motori Agricoli) est chargé de l'application de ces normes.

PAYS-BAS

Aucune subvention directe n'est accordée pour l'achat des carburants agricoles.

La taxe sur le chiffre d'affaires à acquitter par les firmes productrices représentait 4% jusqu'à 1955 et 5% jusqu'à 1968 (impositions répercutées d'ailleurs sur les consommateurs). Avec l'introduction de la taxe à la valeur ajoutée, en janvier 1969, l'essence fut grevée de 12% et à partir de janvier 1971 de 14%. Durant cette période, le taux de la taxe pour le pétrole et le gas-oil restait inchangé à 4%.

L'accise sur l'huile minérale, une taxe supplémentaire, durant ces dernières années, a pris l'évolution suivante:

hfl par hl			
	essence	pétrole	gas-oil
1.1.66	30,-	2,80	2,20
1.1.67	34,-	2,80	4,40
1.7.69	36,-	2,80	4,40
1.1.71	37,08	2,80	4,40
1.1.72	39,75/41,74	2,80	4,40

BELGIQUE

Aucune subvention directe n'est accordée pour l'achat des carburants agricoles.

Jusqu'à décembre 1970, les firmes productrices devaient payer une taxe forfaitaire de 12% pour les carburants et de 14% pour l'huile de chauffage (impositions répercutées d'ailleurs sur les consommateurs). La taxe de facture de 7%, en vigueur n'était pas d'application pour l'agriculture. Depuis l'introduction de la taxe à la valeur ajoutée, en janvier 1971, l'essence et le pétrole supportent un taux de 18% et le gas-oil de 14%.

L'accise sur le gas-oil, une taxe supplémentaire, se montait à 115 frb. et depuis 1969 à 215 frb. par hl. A partir de 1966, l'agriculture se trouve favorisée par rapport aux autres consommateurs et paie 45 frb./hl.

Partie II : Moyens de production

– Engrais chimiques

LES ENGRAIS CHIMIQUES

Les prix des engrais chimiques, distingués par les éléments fertilisants azote, phosphore et potasse, dans la plupart des pays de la Communauté se réfèrent à 100 kg de marchandise. Vu que la teneur en éléments fertilisants n'est pas toujours uniforme, l'OSCE a jugé utile, pour améliorer la comparabilité, de publier des prix ramenés à 100 kg d'élément fertilisant pur. Dans le cas des engrais phosphatés, cependant, des difficultés techniques s'opposent à cette conversion. Les prix de cette publication, en principe, s'entendent «hors taxe» à l'exception des prix français qui sont transmis taxes comprises. Les offices compétents fournissent des renseignements sur l'établissement et la formation des prix comme suit :

Allemagne (RF) actuellement ne publie pas des prix pour les engrais chimiques.

France, les prix des engrais sont soumis aux dispositions de «contrats de programmes» partiels. Les producteurs d'engrais établissent des barèmes professionnels qui constituent des tarifs maxima. Tout nouveau barème doit être communiqué à l'administration qui dispose d'un droit de veto sauf en ce qui concerne la répercussion en valeur absolue des hausses de matières premières.

Les barèmes sont «franco» pour les engrais azotés, classiques et composés. Ils sont «départ usine» pour les engrais phosphatés et «semi franco» pour les scories Thomas (le prix du transport est plafonné à 400 km du lieu de production).

L'observation des prix des engrais payés par l'agriculture s'effectue parmi un échantillon de points de vente témoins répartis sur l'ensemble du territoire. Cet échantillon comprend des coopératives agricoles, des approvisionnements et des négociants. Pour chaque point de vente l'on a retenu une présentation et une unité de référence couramment utilisées.

Il faut souligner que les prix indiqués comprennent la taxe à la valeur ajoutée qui a été successivement de 10 % ⁽¹⁾ jusqu'en 1967, de 6 % ⁽¹⁾ du 1^{er} janvier 1968 au 1^{er} décembre 1968 et de 7 % ⁽¹⁾ jusqu'au 31.12.1971. Elle est de 7,3 % depuis (Taux applicable aux prix hors taxe).

Italie le Comité central des prix (organisme constitué par les représentants qualifiés des divers ministères, en collaboration avec les organisations patronales et les syndicats agricoles, industriels et commerciaux) établit les prix maxima de tous les engrais.

⁽¹⁾ Taux d'application au prix T.V.A. comprise.

Ensuite il les soumet au comité interministériel des prix (CIP) pour la fixation. Les prix fixés représentent, durant la période de référence, le plafond dans la limite duquel doivent être contenues toutes les cotations commerciales.

La collecte des prix s'effectue dans les zones de moyenne production comprises dans les limites des circonscriptions provinciales. D'après les constatations hebdomadaires et mensuelles on établit des moyennes arithmétiques simples.

Les prix sont inscrits sur des bulletins appropriés que les chambres de commerce transmettent ensuite à l'ISTAT à la fin de chaque mois et au plus tard dans la première décade du mois suivant.

L'ISTAT contrôle préalablement les données et calcule, sur la base de certains marchés provinciaux, le prix moyen national. Les prix des engrais simples et complexes sont aussi fixés par le CIP. Le Comité interministériel des prix communique à chaque province le prix à la consommation. Les revendeurs doivent aligner immédiatement leurs prix sur ceux fixés par le CIP. En outre, ils sont obligés d'afficher dans les locaux de vente les prix des produits vendus.

Les prix payés par les agriculteurs franco magasin du revendeur pour marchandises chargées sur le moyen de transport de l'acheteur comprennent toutes les charges de la distribution : le bénéfice du grossiste et du détaillant, les frais de stockage, de chargement et de déchargement, etc.

Il y a lieu de tenir compte, d'une part, des réductions qui sont faites pour les achats par wagon complet et, d'autre part, des suppléments que l'on calcule pour certains types d'emballage. Ainsi, une majoration de 50 Lit./100 kg est appliquée pour les sacs en plastique.

Aux **Pays-Bas** le gouvernement exerce un contrôle sur tous les prix des engrais qui ont été fixés par les producteurs et les négociants.

Toute hausse non justifiée et non approuvée au préalable par le ministère compétent entraînerait la fixation d'un prix maximum de la part du gouvernement.

En ce qui concerne le régime des subventions, il convient de noter que seule la chaux fait l'objet d'une intervention gouvernementale. Celle-ci est, néanmoins, limitée à certaines régions où les agriculteurs sont souvent groupés en coopératives pour chauler leurs terres. Ces opérations collectives jouissent d'une intervention de la part des services de vulgarisation.

En **Belgique** les prix des engrais chimiques sont fixés par les producteurs, les importateurs et les

détaillants. Toutefois, le gouvernement contrôle étroitement les prix et peut rejeter par arrêté ministériel toutes fixations injustifiées. D'ailleurs, une hausse des prix doit être déclarée et circonscrite deux mois à l'avance.

La «section prix» du ministère des affaires économiques, qui exerce cette politique de contrôle, demande à titre consultatif l'avis de la commission des prix. Cet organisme comprend les représentants de tous les secteurs importants de la vie économique du pays, ainsi que les délégués de plusieurs départements ministériels.

En 1957/1958 le gouvernement avait accordé pour des raisons particulières, une subvention aux exploitants des régions exclusivement herbagères et cela seulement pour les phosphates et la chaux. Depuis lors aucune subvention n'a plus été octroyée.

Le relevé des prix mensuels (prix payés par des agriculteurs) est effectué par neuf inspecteurs chargés de ce travail par le ministre de l'agriculture. L'enquête est menée auprès des coopératives, des magasins d'associations agricoles, etc. S'il existe dans la circonscription des régions où les prix des engrais sont nettement différents de ceux pratiqués

dans le restant de la circonscription, l'enquêteur doit en tenir compte et augmenter le nombre de constatations en les répartissant sur l'ensemble de la circonscription, de façon à obtenir une image fidèle de la situation.

Pour chaque type d'engrais, il retient le prix qui à son avis est le plus proche de la moyenne réelle. Après avoir effectué la moyenne des prix constatés, il en informe le service inspection des matières premières du ministère, moyennant un bulletin d'enquête auquel il joindra un rapport mensuel.

Le service du ministère, à son tour, effectue pour chaque produit la moyenne des neuf circonscriptions de sorte que le prix publié par le ministère de l'agriculture est le résultat moyen de 90 constatations.

Au **Luxembourg** les prix se forment librement et sans intervention ministérielle, exception faite pour le prix des scories de déphosphoration qui est fixé par le gouvernement.

Du reste, les engrais chimiques et la chaux n'ont jamais fait l'objet d'interventions gouvernementales.

