



**COMMUNITY SURVEY  
ON THE STRUCTURE OF  
AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS**

**1975**

**Volume I**

Introduction and methodological basis

**1978**



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## Table of contents

	Page
<i>Chapter I</i>	— Need for Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings . . . . . 5
<i>Chapter II</i>	— Historical background . . . . . 6
<i>Chapter III</i>	— Legal basis . . . . . 8
<i>Chapter IV</i>	— Date of survey . . . . . 9
<i>Chapter V</i>	— Reference periods . . . . . 11
<i>Chapter VI</i>	— Survey unit and scope . . . . . 13
<i>Chapter VII</i>	— Characteristics of the survey . . . . . 21
<i>Chapter VIII</i>	— Standard units . . . . . 41
<i>Chapter IX</i>	— Sample plans, reliability and confidentiality . . . . . 43
<i>Chapter X</i>	— Community publication, basic publication programme . . . . . 57
<i>Chapter XI</i>	— National publications . . . . . 66
<i>Annex I</i>	— Council Directive 75/108/EEC of 20.1.1975 . . . . . 73
<i>Annex II</i>	— Commission Decision 75/623/EEC of 2.10.1975 . . . . . 84
<i>Annex III</i>	— Commission Decision 75/682/EEC of 2.10.1975 . . . . . 98
<i>Annex IV</i>	— Commission Decisions 75/122-128/EEC of 25.1.1977 . . . . . 130



## *Chapter I*

### **Need for Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings**

The Commission's requirement for regular and comparable information on the structure of agricultural holdings arises out of the following considerations.

The basic statistical material available in the statistics of the Member States does not always admit of valid comparisons between Community countries, even when only certain basic aspects of the agricultural structure are involved, e.g. the labour force, or cannot be used to compile information relating to the Community as a whole. This is due to differences in the national questionnaires as regards the items included in the survey, the definitions used and the fields of observation.

In addition, the frequency of the surveys differs considerably from one country to another and does not always provide data for the same period.

The statistical tables giving basic data on agricultural production provide indications as to the structure of agriculture in one country but do not always give an insight into the internal structure of agricultural holdings, in particular their technical and economic organization. A Community typology was established, initially on an experimental basis for the 1966/67 survey and then on a definitive basis for the 1975 survey, permitting both grouping of agricultural holdings according to their technical and economic organization and comparison of a large number of structural variables within each group.

Lastly, the common agricultural policy may require information on certain aspects of agriculture which are not always covered by national agricultural surveys.

## *Chapter II*

### **Historical background**

The 1975 Community survey of the structure of agricultural holdings is the third in the series and the first which relates to the Community of Nine.

The first structures survey in 1966/67 consisted of a survey based on a random sample of 1.2 million holdings. The scope of the survey included all agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilized for farming was one hectare or more, and all other holdings whose annual marketed production of agricultural goods normally reached a value of at least 250 units of account. The information was collected by the Member States by means of a questionnaire based on Community definitions. The items covered were land use, type of tenure, livestock, machinery and labour force and other questions on legal status, education, accounts, processing and packaging of agricultural products, membership of agricultural cooperatives, production under contract and production for sale. The information returned by each holding was transcribed in a non-identifiable form onto magnetic tape or punched cards by the Member States and submitted to the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) for processing and publication.

The Member States received a contribution of 6 units of account per questionnaire from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) towards the expenditure incurred in conducting the survey. The objective was to obtain comparable information on the structure of agricultural holdings throughout the Community which could be used as a basis for drawing up and implementing the common agricultural policy.

The results of the survey were published at levels corresponding to the Community, the six Member States, 52 regions and 241 districts. The main publication comprises 13 volumes containing a total of 6 895 pages and reproduces the various parts of the questionnaire classified according to utilized agricultural area. An internal unpublished Commission document of eight volumes presents the analyses relating to manager of holding, economic organization, net standard value, the methods and means of production, labour force, and the values of certain production factors; it also gives a presentation of regional data in the form of maps.

In 1970/71, on the occasion of the general agricultural survey recommended by the FAO, the SOEC asked the Member States for information on a series of characteristics which could be used to provide the data for a Community schedule of statistical tables which the Member States were to submit to the Commission in table form on punched cards or on magnetic tape. Agricultural holdings of less than one hectare of utilized agricultural area were included only if they marketed a certain proportion of their production or if their standard gross production exceeded certain physical units <sup>(1)</sup>. Data were obtained mostly by complete censuses but in part by sampling. The information sought in the schedule of tables

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<sup>(1)</sup> The Community definition of the lower limit of the field of observation for the survey remained unchanged in 1970/71 and in 1975 as did the national definitions.



corresponded to a certain extent to that collected in 1966/67, while more or less the same definitions were used. There was no subsidy from the Community. The results of the survey were published by the SOEC only at EEC 6 level and national level for the six Member States.

The 1975 survey was conducted along the lines of the 1966/67 survey. The list of characteristics, the definitions and the scope were virtually those adopted in 1966/67. A sample of 600 000 holdings was scheduled for the nine Community countries, while Member States conducting exhaustive surveys could, if they so wished, supply the complete results thereof. Two Member States, the Netherlands and Belgium, conducted exhaustive surveys. The information for each holding was transcribed by the Member States in a non-identifiable form onto magnetic tape and forwarded to the SOEC for processing and publication of the results in the form of a Community schedule of tables. A contribution was again given by the EAGGF up to a maximum of 12 units of account per holding.

### *Chapter III*

## **Legal basis**

The complete texts of the legal documents which form the basis of the 1975 Community survey of the structure of agricultural holdings are given in the Annex. These documents are as follows:

- Council Directive 75/108/EEC of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings (Official Journal No L 42 of 15 February 1975).
- Commission Decision 75/623/EEC of 2 October 1975 laying down the standard code and rules governing the transcription onto magnetic tape of the data of the structures survey for 1975 (Official Journal No L 275 of 27 October 1975).
- Commission Decision 75/682/EEC of 2 October 1975 laying down for the purposes of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings the definitions relating to the list of characteristics and the list of agricultural products (Official Journal No L 301 of 20 November 1975).
- Commission Decisions 77/122-128/EEC of 25 January 1977 laying down a sampling plan for the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland and the Kingdom of Denmark with regard to the 1975 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (Official Journal No L 37 of 9 February 1977).

## Chapter IV

### Date of survey

The survey covered one crop year corresponding to the crop harvested in 1975. Council Directive 75/108/EEC stipulated that the survey should be conducted in one or more stages between 1 March 1975 and 1 March 1976.

The surveys were conducted on the following dates:

#### FR OF GERMANY

May 1975 for land use apart from crops under glass.

May 1975 for type of tenure, membership of agricultural cooperatives, production under contract of products of the agricultural holding, training of the manager of the holding, tractors, cultivators, machinery and equipment, labour force and holder's gainful activities other than agricultural work for the holding.

July 1975 for crops under glass.

December 1975 for livestock.

#### FRANCE

1 October 1975-28 February 1976.

#### ITALY

November-December 1975.

#### NETHERLANDS

April-June 1975.

#### BELGIUM

15 May 1975 for the legal personality of the holding, type of tenure, accounts, training of the manager of the holding, land use apart from catch crops, livestock, tractors, machinery and equipment, areas and crops under glass, labour force and holder's gainful activities other than agricultural work for the holding.

1 December 1975 for membership of agricultural cooperatives, production under contract in the case of the products of the agricultural holding, catch crops, draft animals, tractors, machinery and equipment, areas and crops under glass and labour force.

#### LUXEMBOURG

15 May for the majority of the characteristics.

September 1975 for the legal personality of the holding, accounts, membership of agricultural cooperatives, training of the manager of the holding, tractors, machinery and equipment and holder's gainful activities other than agricultural work for the holding.

#### UNITED KINGDOM

##### England and Wales:

April-December 1975 for the legal personality of the holding, accounts, membership of agricultural cooperatives, production under contract in the case of the products of the agricultural holding, training of the manager of the holding, subsistence plots, unutilized agricultural area, tractors and machinery, farm labour force and holder's gainful activities other than agricultural work for the holding.

June 1975 for type of tenure, the majority of the features relating to land use, livestock and greenhouses.

15 October 1975 for fodder roots and brassicas, sugarbeet and vegetables cultivated for seeds.

2 December 1975 for fodder crops cultivated for seeds.

##### *Scotland*

April-December 1975 for the legal personality of the holding, accounts, membership of agricultural cooperatives, production under contract for the products of the holding, training of the manager of the holding, fresh vegetables and strawberries under glass, flowers and ornamental plants, horticultural seeds and other seeds and arable crops, subsistence plots, unutilized agricultural area, tractors and machinery, labour force and the holder's gainful activity other than agricultural work for the holding.

June 1975 for type of tenure, the majority of the characteristics relating to land use and to livestock.

December 1975 for fruit and berry plantations, *equidae*, goats, other poultry.

##### *Northern Ireland*

June 1975 for type of tenure, the majority of the characteristics relating to land use and livestock.

July-December 1975 for the legal personality of the holding, accounts, membership of agricultural cooperatives, production under contract of the products of the holding, training of the manager of the holding, fresh vegetables and strawberries under glass, flowers and ornamental plants, horticultural seeds and other seeds and arable crops, subsistence plots, unutilized agricultural area, tractors and machinery, labour force and holder's gainful activity other than agricultural work for the holding.

#### IRELAND

June 1975.

#### DENMARK

6 June 1975: All characteristics apart from the following headings:

October 1975: farm labour force and holder's gainful activity other than agricultural work for the holding.

## *Chapter V*

### **Reference periods**

#### AGRICULTURAL AREA

The agricultural area utilized comprises the main crop areas used for the 1975 harvest, including areas sown in 1974 for harvest in 1975 and areas which are not yet producing crops. Areas cultivated in 1975 and normally intended for harvest in 1976 were excluded.

#### LIVESTOCK

The reference days for livestock were as follows:

##### FR OF GERMANY

3 December 1975.

##### FRANCE

1. As a rule, the days of the survey team's visit between 1 October 1975 and 28 February 1976, concentrating on the period around 1 December 1975 (especially as regards cattle).
2. The reference day for turkeys, turkey-cocks and geese, whose production has a markedly seasonal character, is 1 September 1975.

##### ITALY

16 November 1975.

##### NETHERLANDS

The day of the survey (between 1 April and 20 June 1975).

##### BELGIUM

15 May 1975.

##### LUXEMBOURG

15 May 1975.

##### UNITED KINGDOM

2 June 1975. Animals sent for sale on 2 June or the day before were included in the figures as if they were present on the holding on the reference day.

IRELAND

1 June 1975.

DENMARK

6 June 1975.

## TRACTORS, CULTIVATORS AND MACHINERY

The day of the survey as regards machinery belonging to the holding and the 12 months preceding the day of the survey for machinery used by several holdings or belonging to a service supply agency.

## FARM LABOUR FORCE

The 12 months preceding the day of the survey. The definitions stipulated that the period of observation could be shorter if the information supplied corresponded to 12 months. Six Member States recorded the data on the labour force relating to a 12-month period directly and three Member States extrapolated these data for this period on the basis of a shorter period of observation.

Two Member States recorded the labour present during a particular month: France for October 1975 and the Federal Republic of Germany for four weeks of April 1975.

Denmark considered the labour working on the day of the survey (3 October 1975). Information on the work input during an average week was collected, with the exception of labour not employed on a regular basis which was recorded for the previous 12 months.

## OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

The following characteristics refer to the day of the survey:

- the legal personality of the holding,
- the type of tenure of the agricultural area utilized (in relation to the holding)
- membership of agricultural cooperatives,
- manager's agricultural training,
- the specific non-agricultural education of the holder <sup>(1)</sup>.

The other characteristics refer to the 12 months preceding the day of the survey:

- production under contract of the products of the agricultural holding,
- accounts,
- draft animals,
- the holder's gainful activity other than agricultural work for the holding <sup>(2)</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Optional question.

<sup>(2)</sup> Recorded in the Federal Republic of Germany during four weeks of April 1975 and extrapolated over the calendar year.

## Chapter VI

### Survey unit and scope

The survey unit was the agricultural holding as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 75/108/EEC: a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and the output of which is agricultural products.

The scope of the inquiry comprised:

- (a) agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilized was one hectare or more;
- (b) agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilized was less than one hectare, if they marketed a certain proportion of their production or if their standard gross production exceeded a certain number of physical units.

In two Member States, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, certain agricultural holdings could exceed the limit of one hectare without being included provided they belonged to the category of holdings considered as statistically insignificant.

The Member States have defined the scope of the survey as follows:

#### FR OF GERMANY

An 'agricultural holding' is a single unit, both technically and economically, which has single management and the output of which is agricultural products. This survey covers all agricultural holdings with at least one hectare of utilized agricultural area and agricultural holdings with less than one hectare of utilized agricultural area (including holdings with no utilized agricultural area) whose level of production <sup>(1)</sup> corresponds at least to an average annual market production equivalent to that of one hectare of utilized agricultural area.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The minimum production units corresponding to this annual market production (equivalent, with production conditions and prices in 1971, to a value of about DM 4 000 are as follows:

- 30 ares (a) planted vineyards or tobacco,
- 30 a hops,
- 50 a orchards (producing or not producing),
- 20 a tree nurseries,
- 30 a outdoor vegetables,
- 10 a outdoor flowers and ornamental plants,
- 1 a cultivation under glass for commercial purposes,
- 1 a cultivation of herbs and medicinal plants,
- 3 dairy cows and heifers (two years and over),
- 5 calves less than six months old,
- 5 other cattle (six months and over),
- 8 pigs weighing 20 kg or more (excluding breeding sows and young sows weighing 50 kg or more),
- 5 breeding sows, including young sows weighing 50 kg or more,
- 50 sheep of any age,
- 120 laying hens (half year and over),
- 400 broilers,
- 200 geese, ducks or turkeys.

Property units which are split up among two or more holders for tax or other reasons are considered as one holding in so far as they form one organic unit from the point of view of their management and administration.

Several property units held by one holder should be treated as one holding if, as a rule, the same means of production (especially buildings and machinery) are used for the farming and/or management of the property units.

For the purposes of this survey, the following are also considered as 'agricultural holdings' in so far as their production attains or exceeds the minimum levels shown (1):

- sheep-farms, bull and boar breeding stations, hatcheries,
- agricultural test stations and research institutes,
- agricultural holdings attached to sanatoria and hospitals,
- agricultural holdings which form part of commercial enterprises.

#### FRANCE

An 'agricultural holding' is a production unit which must fulfil the following conditions:

- it should produce agricultural products;
- it should be of a certain minimum size (area, number of animals, etc.);
- it should be under single management;
- it should be located in a clearly defined area.

These conditions define the scope of the survey; units which do not meet the above conditions are not covered by it.

Only units of a certain area, i.e. which fulfil at least one of the following three conditions, are covered by the survey:

1. Useful agricultural area: one ha or more,
2. Area under specialized crops: 0.20 ha (20 ares) or more,
3. Existence of sufficient agricultural activity which can be evaluated in number of animals or production area, where the agricultural or specialized crop area is not up to the minimum stated above.

#### *Condition 1: Useful agricultural area: one ha or more*

Useful agricultural area comprises:

- arable land (including land for open field vegetable crops),
- land for market gardening and crops under glass,
- land for permanent crops (vineyards, orchards, etc.),
- meadows and pastures (including productive heaths, moorland and runs),
- subsistence plots,
- land covered by buildings and farmyards,
- unproductive heaths, moorland and fallowland.

It should be noted that the minimum useful agricultural area to be surveyed remains 1 ha (even if it includes unproductive heaths, moorland and fallowland) provided that the area has been developed for agricultural production and that, as a result, some work was carried out on the holding during the 1974/75 crop year.

Production units consisting entirely of unproductive heaths, moorland and fallowland will therefore be excluded.

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(1) See footnote page 13.



*Condition 2: Area under specialized crops: 20 ares or more*

The survey will cover the minimum area of 20 ares, under specialized crops, only where the useful agricultural area (excluding woodland and non-agricultural land) is less than 1 ha. Specialized crops include:

- hops,
- tobacco,
- vegetable and flower seeds,
- vegetables in market gardening,
- flowers,
- grapevines,
- orchards,
- small fruits (blackcurrants, raspberries, etc.),
- ligneous nurseries (fruit-tree, vine and forest tree nurseries, etc.),
- subsistence plots.

**N.B.**

- Vineyards with fruit-trees interspersed will be counted as vineyards.
- Meadows planted with fruit-trees will be considered as orchards only when the average plant spacing is less than 12 metres.
- Trees which receive no particular care and whose fruits are not normally harvested each year will not be considered as orchards. Such will be the case of some apple, olive, almond and sweet chestnut orchards.
- Only the part of the plot under vegetables or fruit-trees, for human consumption, will be considered as a subsistence plot.

*Condition 3: Existence of a minimal animal or crop production activity, irrespective of the area of the holding.*

This condition will be examined only when Conditions 1 and 2 are not met.

An agricultural production activity will be considered as sufficient, for the existence of an agricultural holding, where at least one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- (a) Presence of a minimum number of animals of one of the following species:
  - one sire which is mating regularly (stallion, ass, bull, ram, boar, buck, etc.),
  - 1 breeding mare or mule (including horse breeding),
  - 1 milk cow,
  - 2 bovine animals over two years old,
  - 3 fattening pigs,
  - 1 brood sow,
  - 6 brood ewes,
  - 6 she-goats,
  - 10 does,
  - 100 hens,
  - 10 beehives,
  - . . . (Further additions by the Regional Service for Agricultural Statistics are possible.)
- (b) Annual production of:
  - 500 table poultry,
  - 5 battery calves.
  - . . . (Further additions by the Regional Service for Agricultural Statistics are possible.)
- (c) Development of a minimum area of one of the following crops:
  - 5 ares of flowers,
  - 15 ares of strawberries,

- 5 ares of vegetables in market gardening (not as a subsistence crop),
- 5 ares of nurseries (flowers, forest trees or fruit-trees),
- 10 ares of vineyard (AOC, Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée),
- 20 isolated fruit-trees, already bearing fruit.
- . . . (Further additions by the Regional Service for Agricultural Statistics are possible.)

**N.B.**

Animal or crop production figures given above may be summed. If several of the animals or crops mentioned above are produced but production falls below the minimum figure given, state each number of animals produced or each area cultivated as a fraction of the minimum given and sum the fractions.

If the total is less than unity, there is no agricultural holding.

If the total is equal to or more than unity, there is an agricultural holding.

ITALY

The survey will cover:

- (a) agricultural holdings whose utilized agricultural area (1) is equal to or more than 1 ha;
- (b) holdings which are exclusively devoted to livestock raising, or livestock raising and forestry, and finally those whose utilized agricultural area is less than 1 ha, where their marketed product normally yields LIT 250 000 per farm year.

The following are therefore excluded from this survey:

- (a) livestock raising, or livestock raising and forestry holdings as well as holdings whose utilized agricultural area is less than 1 ha and their marketed product normally yields less than LIT 250 000 per farm year;
- (b) holdings used exclusively for forestry purposes, viz. entirely woodland (including poplar plantations) and which are not engaged in stock breeding;
- (c) small subsistence plots, usually adjoining dwelling places, and whose products are intended for the family's consumption, unless the grower is at the same time a farmer, in which case the subsistence plot will be considered as part and parcel of the holding itself;
- (d) small subsistence livestock comprising one or two heads of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats or some farmyard stock (chickens, turkeys, geese, rabbits, etc.) intended for the family's consumption, unless such livestock belongs to a holding, in which case statistics on the livestock itself should also be provided. In addition, the following shall not be considered as agricultural holdings: stables, land used for exercising racehorses, kennels, cattle markets and slaughterhouses, provided that they are not used for animal breeding.

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(1) Utilized agricultural area means the total area of arable land, subsistence plots, permanent pastures, ligneous crops and chestnut groves. It amounts to the total land of the holding less:

- (a) woodland and poplar plantations,
- (b) abandoned agricultural areas forming part of the holding,
- (c) land covered by buildings, farmyards, pleasure gardens (parks and lawns), etc.

## NETHERLANDS

The survey covers the registered holdings of persons (including legal persons) who make their living wholly or partly through agriculture, provided that the main building of the holding is located in the Netherlands.

In drawing up the results, however, holdings smaller than 10 standard farming units <sup>(1)</sup> are disregarded. Such holdings are considered statistically insignificant.

In the case of holdings in frontier regions with buildings or main buildings in the Netherlands and some of the land in the other country, both the land in the Netherlands and in the other country and the crops and livestock on this land are included in the survey. Holdings in frontier regions with buildings or main buildings in the other country and part of the land in the Netherlands are excluded, however.

The term 'holding' covers not only land owned or leased by the holder together with the buildings on it, but also separate rented buildings used by the holding.

## BELGIUM

Agricultural and horticultural census of 15 May 1975.

The following must reply to the questionnaire:

- (a) all persons whose principal occupation (that is, the occupation which takes up most of their time, or, in cases of doubt, that which is most remunerative) is farming, stockbreeding or market gardening;
- (b) all holders other than those referred to in (a) who market vegetable or animal products, excluding persons providing contract services;
- (c) all penitentiary establishments, boarding schools, old peoples' homes, mental homes and other similar establishments, religious or other communities, experimental or research establishments, and public authorities' cultivation services which grow or produce products for their own requirements, and holdings attached to educational establishments, on condition that they cultivate at least one are, or keep any of the animals referred to in the questionnaire, whether or not they market their products;
- (d) all persons or organizations whose principal activity is farming or market gardening on behalf of farmers or market gardeners, or who provide them with agricultural or horticultural machinery and equipment, and who also market vegetable or animal products;
- (e) all persons or organizations whose principal activity is farming or market gardening on behalf of farmers or market gardeners, or who provide them with agricultural or horticultural machinery or equipment, even if they do not market agricultural or animal products;
- (f) all cooperatives which share agricultural or horticultural machinery.

N.B.

Contract work: In the case of production under contract, the following persons must reply: for vegetable products, the users of the land; for animal products, the holders of the animals.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> A standard farming unit corresponds to a certain sum of accountable factor costs (labour, interest, net rent) in a base period, given proper management and normal operating conditions. The use of standard farming units permits comparative calculations, on the basis of land use and livestock numbers, of the scale of various types of holdings and of individual types of production within the same holding.

Agricultural and horticultural census of 1 December 1975.

The following must reply to the questionnaire:

- (a) all persons whose principal occupation (that is, the occupation which takes up most of their time, or, in cases of doubt, that which is most remunerative) is farming, stockbreeding or market gardening;
- (b) all holders other than those referred to in (a) who market vegetable or animal products, excluding persons providing only contract services;
- (c) all penitentiary establishments, boarding schools, old peoples' homes, mental homes and other similar establishments, religious or other communities, experimental or research establishments, and public authorities' cultivation services which grow or produce products for their own requirements, and holdings attached to educational establishments, on condition that they cultivate at least one are, or keep any of the animals referred to in the questionnaire, whether or not they market their products.

N.B.

Contract work: In the case of production under contract, the following persons must reply: for vegetable products, the users of the land; for animal products, the holders of the animals.

LUXEMBOURG

The following must reply to the questionnaire:

- (a) all holdings with one hectare or more of utilized agricultural area (the utilized agricultural area includes arable land, meadows, pasture, gardens, orchards, vineyards, tree nurseries and osieries);
- (b) all holders of land for commercial production of vegetables, fruit or flowers, tree nurseries and osieries, even if the utilized agricultural area is less than one hectare;
- (c) all holders of vineyards, without exception;
- (d) all holders of commercial poultry or animal breeding stations.

Not included are holders of less than one hectare, who:

- own woods,
- keep saddle horses,
- fatten pigs for their own consumption,
- cultivate vegetables, strawberries, etc. for their own consumption.

The census shall take place at the headquarters of the holding, that is, in the place of residence of the holder or manager. All areas farmed must be entered, whether they are in the same municipality, in other municipalities in the country, or outside the country.

Information on tenant-farmed areas should be provided by the tenant, not by the owner. Information on grassland and other utilized agricultural areas whose crops are to be auctioned should be provided by the person who on 15 May has the right of disposal for the area concerned.

Information on livestock need only be given by holdings which are obliged to reply to the questionnaire under the above provisions.

## UNITED KINGDOM

The scope of the survey covered all agricultural holdings except those with an agricultural activity known to be so small, and of such a character, as not to justify the regular collection of detailed survey data. Such statistically insignificant holdings were defined as those which had a labour requirement of less than 40 standard man-days per annum, calculated by means of standard work coefficients applied to crops and livestock, under 10 acres (4.05 ha) or crops and grass and no regular full-time workers. In addition, in Northern Ireland, holdings with neither crops nor grass area and with less than 50 standard man-days were excluded.

## IRELAND

The census covers all agricultural holdings together with land and livestock not forming part of holdings. This includes:

Classes 1 to 11 Holdings not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  to holdings above 300 statute acres.

Class 12 Other land not forming part of agricultural holdings.

Class 13 Landless stockholders and landless agricultural machinery holders.

Other land not forming part of agricultural holdings (Class 12) includes:

- (a) all land held in commonage;
- (b) land held by the Land Commission and not yet allotted;
- (c) land in the possession of persons living in or about large towns on which neither crops are grown nor livestock carried;
- (d) holdings of less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre (crops on these holdings may be entirely omitted but livestock on these holdings should be included);
- (e) all areas belonging to railway, canal and other public companies, churches, graveyards, schools, Garda and military barracks, sportsgrounds, hospitals and other public institutions where normally no crops are raised or livestock is grazed;

N.B.

In the case of convents, educational institutions, county homes, mental hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent homes, etc., where crops are normally raised or livestock is grazed, the whole area is returned as a holding in its appropriate class — 1 to 11 — on each form.

- (f) all areas consisting entirely of woods, plantations, marsh, turf bog and other non-agricultural areas. These areas are returned in the appropriate columns such as 'Woods and Plantations', and 'Remainder of Holding or Other Land'.

Where any non-agricultural land forms part of a holding, it must, of course, be returned with the other particulars for that holding and be included in the total area of the holding.

For agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilized for farming is less than one hectare, standard gross margins are applied to the cropping and livestock data to estimate the overall total activity. If this does not exceed a certain threshold, the holding is excluded from the sample.

Also excluded from this survey are the farms operated by non-landholders, i.e. the totally tenanted farms: the concept of agricultural holding used in the national census is based on ownership unlike that of the EEC structure survey which is based on the area of land worked. In the national census rented land is returned as if farmed by the lessor (i.e. the owner).

For EEC purposes a sample of census holdings was adjusted for any land rented to derive a sample of holdings consisting of area worked. Thus, the sample relates to land holders and excludes holders of working land who do not own any land, i.e. totally tenanted farms.

In all some 13 000 farms comprising 249 000 hectares, i.e. some 5 % of all farms and 5 % of the total agricultural area are excluded from the scope of the EEC survey.

#### DENMARK

The survey covers all agricultural holdings with at least 0.5 ha of utilized agricultural area and all horticultural holdings.

## *Chapter VII*

### **Characteristics of the survey**

1. In accordance with the directive the list of characteristics included the following chapters:
  - Geographical situation of the holding,
  - Legal personality of the holding,
  - Type of tenure,
  - Management of the holding and manager's education,
  - Arable land,
  - Subsistence plots,
  - Permanent pasture and meadow,
  - Permanent crops,
  - Other land,
  - Combined and successive crops,
  - Livestock,
  - Tractors, cultivators, machinery and equipment,
  - Farm labour force,
  - Holder's other gainful activities.

This list comprised 84 characteristics, several of which were further broken down and five of which were optional. Member States had the option of not recording certain characteristics which were not applicable or only applicable to a statistically insignificant extent in their territory.

#### **2. LEGAL PERSONALITY OF THE HOLDING**

##### **Holder and manager of holding**

The 1975 structures survey used two terms each of which had a clear-cut definition although the two applied to the same person in most cases: 'holder' and 'manager of holding'.

The holder is the (natural or legal) person in whose name the holding is operated. The holder can own the holding outright or rent it or be a hereditary long-term lease-holder or a usufructuary or a trustee.

The manager of the holding is the person responsible for the normal daily running of the holding concerned.

The manager is generally but not always the same person as the holder. In the latter case, the holder has charged someone else, either a member of his family or a person not belonging to the family, with the running of the holding.

The answer to question B.02 (1) explains whether or not the holder is the same person as the manager of the holding.

Question D.05 concerns the manager's agricultural education.

Chapter M. Labour force concerns the holder and members of his family unless the holder is a legal person, in which case the sections 'Holder', 'Spouse' and 'Other members of the holder's family' were not completed and the manager is always entered under 'Non-family labour'.

The first three questions of Chapter N concerning the holder's gainful activities other than agricultural work for the holding refer to the holder if he is not the same person as the manager of the holding. The question concerning specific non-agricultural academic training applies to the holder.

Where two or more holders or managers are present on one holding, only one is recorded as the holder or the manager of the holding.

### **Natural person**

The purpose of question B.01 was to ascertain whether the legal and economic responsibility for the holding is undertaken by a natural person. The natural person was defined as a single individual or a group of individuals. The following, *inter alia*, were to be regarded as groups of individuals: married couples, siblings, joint beneficiaries under a will or intestacy, etc.

Since laws differ from country to country within the Community it was not always possible to achieve a single interpretation as regards natural person and legal person. Nevertheless, the objective was not so much to achieve formal or legal comparability as to compare entities covered by various legal designations.

#### FR OF GERMANY

In the Federal Republic of Germany

— *natural persons are:*

the individual, married couples, siblings, coheirs, *de facto* associations, civil law companies, general partnerships, limited partnerships;

— *legal persons are:*

- (a) central, regional and local authorities: federations, land region, district, municipality, association of regions, districts or municipalities;
- (b) the Church, religious and similar institutions or foundations incorporated under public law;
- (c) foundations incorporated under private law, registered cooperative societies, commerce associations, registered associations with limited liability, joint stock companies.

#### FRANCE

*Natural persons:*

- (a) All individuals
- (b) Certain groups of natural persons: married couples, siblings, coheirs working a holding in indivisum.

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(1) The reference numbers are those of the list of characteristics of Council Directive 75/108/EEC (Annex I).



*Legal persons:*

● Under private law:

(a) Companies:

- civil law companies (in particular 'groupements foncier agricole' — GFA — and 'groupements agricoles d'exploitation en commun' — GAEC);
- commercial law companies (associations of persons or joint stock companies):
  - general partnerships,
  - limited partnerships,
  - limited partnerships with shares,
  - public limited liability companies (SA)
  - private limited liability companies (SARL);
- cooperative societies ('sociétés d'intérêt collectif agricole' — SICA — having the legal form of one of the above categories).

(b) Associations, trade unions;

(c) 'Groupements d'intérêt économique' (GIE);

(d) Foundations and trusts.

● Under public law:

The State, local bodies; public bodies (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, public educational institutions, hospitals, etc.).

● Mixed-type:

Nationalized companies, 'société d'économie mixte' (semi-nationalized companies).

ITALY

*Natural person:*

(a) Individual,

(b) Group of interrelated persons jointly managing the holding,

(c) *De facto* associations,

(d) Land rented or held in common.

*Legal person:*

(a) Cooperative associations,

(b) Joint stock companies,

(c) General partnerships,

(d) Limited partnerships,

(e) Limited liability companies,

(f) Public bodies,

- National and local public bodies (State property, regions, provinces, communes and others),
- Non-profit making public bodies and institutions (hospitals, communal assistance bodies, ecclesiastical and religious bodies, prisons, agricultural schools, etc.).

NETHERLANDS

For the purpose of this survey the term 'natural person' can be taken to include more than one natural person, e.g. spouses, brothers, heirs, *de facto* companies under civil law, but not general partnerships nor limited partnerships, nor legal entities under civil or company law, nor public authorities such as the State, municipality, water boards, etc.

BELGIUM

Companies taken as legal persons:

(a) Partnerships,

(b) Limited partnerships,

(c) Private companies with limited liability (SPRL)

(d) Cooperative associations.

## LUXEMBOURG

Within the territory of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg the following are included under legal entities: the State, communes, unions of communes, public bodies and public utilities, civil and commercial law societies, agricultural associations, non-profit making bodies.

## UNITED KINGDOM

The following types of association are being treated as natural persons for the purposes of the survey:

- Partnerships. These have no corporate status in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and count as several 'natural persons'. Under the more Romanized Scottish legal system, partnerships do have a separate legal existence but for the purposes of the survey are being treated as in the rest of the United Kingdom.
- Private companies. Although these have a separate legal existence, they are characteristically used for the incorporation of family businesses.

Types of association not being treated as natural persons:

- Public companies, companies limited by guarantee, limited partnerships, Government bodies.

## IRELAND

Natural persons include both individuals and groups of persons, e.g. spouses, brothers, etc. In addition, individuals who enter into agreement one with another which would create a 'partnership' or 'private company' (i.e. companies other than those with limited liability), e.g. for the purpose of farming a holding would be collectively regarded as natural persons and are recorded as such. The number of such 'partnerships' or 'private companies' is not large.

## DENMARK

The heading 'natural person' also includes partnerships and limited partnerships.

### 3. TYPE OF TENURE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AREA UTILIZED

#### **Agricultural area utilized under other modes of tenure**

Land over which the holder enjoys right by virtue of his occupancy of a particular post and land allotted to the holding by the parish or other organization is entered under C.03 as other modes of tenure, except in Italy where such land is considered as being owner-farmed.

Land which the holding works free of any charge is also entered under 'Other modes of tenure', except in Italy where such land is considered as being tenant-farmed.

### 4. MANAGEMENT OF THE HOLDING AND MANAGER'S EDUCATION

#### **Accounts**

Question D.01 on the keeping of farm accounts was not included in the national questionnaire for Ireland.

## **Agricultural cooperatives**

Question D.04.a concerned the participation of the holding in a cooperative or other similar agricultural organization.

A cooperative is taken to be any organization so defined by the relevant Member State's laws, while 'other similar agricultural organizations' are organizations whose legal basis is similar to that of cooperative associations. Producer groups and similar organizations are included under this heading, but the UK Marketing Boards are not included.

In Community countries, cooperatives and other similar agricultural organizations are defined as follows.

FR OF GERMANY

### **Cooperative societies**

Cooperative societies are associations having an open membership formed to promote the business interests or earnings of their members by means of joint business activity.

A cooperative can be constituted as:

- a registered cooperative society with unlimited liability,
- a registered cooperative society with limited liability.

There must be at least seven partners.

The association must be entered in the Cooperative Society's Register.

According to the nature of their main business, cooperatives are classified as

- purchasing or selling cooperatives,
- operating cooperatives,
- credit cooperatives.

In the context of the EC 1975 Structure Enquiry information is sought only on membership of purchasing or selling cooperatives and operating cooperatives. Cooperatives acting solely as credit cooperatives and insurance cooperatives (employers' liability insurance associations) are not regarded as cooperative societies for the purposes of this survey.

### **Quasi-cooperative organizations**

'Quasi-cooperative organizations' are taken to be organizations which are similar in purpose and organization to agricultural cooperatives and primarily serve the interests of agriculture. They include farmers' associations (not involving integration of holdings) for processing or marketing agricultural products, e.g. producer groups, producer organizations and the like.

Machinery cooperatives, advisory circles, farmers' unions and the like are not included.

FRANCE

### **Cooperatives**

Since 29 September 1972 when Law 72-516 of 27 June 1972 came into force, agricultural cooperatives have been regulated by separate, independent articles of association, different from those for civil associations or business firms.

The object of agricultural cooperatives is 'to facilitate or promote the economic activity of farmers or improve the results of such activity by the common use of all relevant resources'.

They are companies with variable capital with a maximum life of 99 years unless extended, operating within a prescribed territory as laid down in their articles of association. Cooperatives may jointly form unions of cooperative which are regulated in the same way as agricultural cooperatives. They receive certain tax advantages.

Basic rules:

On joining a cooperative, each member must not only subscribe a share of the capital but must also use the associations services for a prescribed period.

Members usually have equal voting rights at general meetings. However, the articles may provide for a limited weighting of votes based on the extent of activities or level of participation of each member.

Liability is limited.

The interest paid on the capital subscribed by the members may not exceed a certain rate.

The articles of association are subject to the approval of the administration.

● The two categories of membership:

(a) Cooperating members

- any natural or legal person who is a farmer or forester in the cooperative's territorial area,
- any GAEC's (groups for farming in common) in the said territorial area,
- other cooperatives, unions, associations, SICAs.

There must not be fewer than seven cooperating members except in cooperatives for the use of agricultural equipment (CUMAs) and cooperatives for common stock farming in which the minimum is four.

(b) Non-cooperating members

- former cooperating members,
- wage-earners,
- associations, unions, credit institutions, mutual insurance companies, chambers of agriculture,
- economic interest groups, etc.

While the former are liable for twice the amount of their subscribed shares, the latter are liable only to the extent of their shares.

In addition, only cooperating members can benefit from discounts.

● Recent legislation:

Ordinance 67-813 of 26 September 1967

Law 72-516 of 27 June 1972.

**Organizations similar to cooperatives**(for the purposes of the survey)

**Joint agricultural companies (SICA) (Decree of 5 August 1961)**

These are civil and commercial companies with a more flexible structure than cooperatives. Their purpose is to facilitate relations between farmers on the one hand and manufacturers and merchants on the other; since 29 September 1967, farmers and farming groups who are members of a SICA have been entitled to only 80 % of the votes at general meetings.

In SICAs up to 50 % of the turnover each year may be transacted with non-member natural and legal persons.

SICAs are not subject to approval.

- **Economic unions (Law of 21 March 1884)**

Unions — groups for the protection of common interests of workers — governed by civil law, may, provided they do not distribute profits — even in the form of discounts — to their members, engage in collective purchasing or use of agricultural equipment and collective supplies and sales.

Any member of a union may leave the union at any time after he has paid his subscription. This raises considerable practical problems.

- **Associations (Law of 1 July 1901)**

These are non-profit-making groups with a very wide field of interest. Their articles of association can be drafted very freely but they have very little legal capacity, particularly with regard to donations and legacies (with the exception of associations recognized as being of public utility).

As with unions, members may leave an association at any time provided they have paid their subscriptions in the usual way.

- **Economic interest groups (GIE) (ordinance of 23 September 1967)**

GIEs have a specific legal structure, between companies and associations, and have an extremely general objective, viz. 'to employ all means for facilitating or promoting the economic activity of members, and for improving or increasing the results of such activity'.

They have a very flexible legal status.

GIEs are not required to seek approval. They are considered to be legal persons with full legal capacity. While the creation of profit is not their major objective, they may distribute any profits gained to members. They may be established without capital and as regards tax, they come under the 'transparence' system and they are exempt from company tax.

**ITALY**

**Cooperatives**

Cooperative societies are enterprises with limited and unlimited liability set up under Article 2511 *et seq.* of the Civil Code.

The basic feature of enterprises of this kind is the mutual principle written into the memorandum and articles of association which, *inter alia*, contain the following provisions:

- (a) the dividends distributed may not exceed the legal rate of interest on the paid-up capital;
- (b) no distributions may be made among members from the reserves during the society's existence, with the sole exception of the paid-up capital and any dividends due, to be used for public activities consistent with the mutual principle;
- (c) if the society is wound up, its assets must be put to uses of public benefit consistent with the mutual principle;
- (d) no member may have more than one vote whatever the value of his share-holding and the number of shares held.

The memorandum and articles of association must, furthermore, state the society's object, indicate that the society is a cooperative society and give its name.

Cooperatives of this kind must be registered by public deed and inscribed in the Register of Cooperatives (kept at local Prefectures) and in the general file of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. They must also be subjected to statutory supervision and inspection.

Cooperatives are denominated in various ways, depending on their object and scope. Thus, for example, with reference to the products dealt with there are the wine cooperatives, olive oil cooperatives, fruit-growing cooperatives and farm machinery cooperatives, among the most common types. Cooperatives also include rural saving banks, fodder cooperatives, communally owned livestock quarters, farm management and land cultivation cooperatives, etc.

#### **Other similar organizations**

Other similar organizations are those, *de jure* or *de facto*, which are concerned with agriculture or whose object, as laid down in their memorandum and articles of association, is to pursue a given economic aim, either by increasing production and productivity or by performing certain services in which the mutual principle is not formally explicit.

Other similar organizations include wine stores, olive oil stores, land improvement consortia, etc. and in general all other concerns whose aims, based on the mutual principle, are to purchase or produce for their members commodities beneficial to agriculture: land purchases, production, harvesting and the storage, processing and sale of members' products.

For the purposes of the present survey producers' associations, as defined in the next paragraph, are not included with cooperatives and other similar organizations, unless the mutual principle is formally contained in their memorandum and articles of association.

#### **Producers' associations**

Producer's associations and similar organizations are all those enterprises *de jure* or *de facto* which are concerned with agriculture and whose object, as laid down in their memorandum and articles of association is to provide assistance to their members in the technical, scientific, economic and social sectors. They include associations of olive growers, vine growers, fruit growers, cereal growers, together with breeders' associations, vocational training centres, etc.

#### **NETHERLANDS**

##### **Cooperatives**

(Definition based on the 1925 Cooperative Societies Act last amended by the Act of 25 July 1964.)

The legal definition of a cooperative society is an association of persons, who may join or resign from it, its object being to further the material interests of members by jointly conducting their business or trade, by catering for their requirements or by granting them advances or credit.

It is a statutory requirement that the cooperative society must be recorded in a notarial deed. The members all contribute a certain investment and these investments constitute the society's working capital.

The cooperative society's name must comprise an indication of its object, the word 'cooperative' and an indication of the form of liability of members in respect of the society's commitments.

The management committee must have the cooperative society inscribed in the Trade Register.

If the deed of incorporation does not state the period of time for which the society is organized, it is deemed to be organized for an unlimited period of time.

All members may attend the general meeting at which they have one vote each, unless otherwise specified in the memorandum and articles of association.

If the society has 200 members or more, it may be laid down in the memorandum and articles of association that the general meeting shall comprise a board of at least 20 members elected by the society's members.

Members' liability may be one of three types/

1. Legal-liability. Members are fully liable for the cooperative society's commitments. If the society is unable to meet its commitments, the members are liable for the deficit.
2. Limited liability. Members cannot lose more than the amount of their shareholding.
3. Liability limited by guarantee. Members are liable for amounts in excess of their shareholding, but differ from members of societies with legal liability in that they are liable only up to a fixed limit in excess of their shareholding. This must be specified in the deed of incorporation.

In connection with the *1975 EC Survey of Structures* separate questions are asked as to whether or not agricultural and horticultural cooperatives are used for the pooling of supplies, marketing and as farm machinery cooperatives.

Supply cooperatives include cooperative societies for the purchase of feedingstuffs, artificial fertilizers, seed and other agricultural supplies.

Marketing may be via production cooperatives, such as cooperative dairy produce, sugar, potato, flour and flax manufacturers and meat and poultry slaughterhouses or via specific marketing cooperatives, e.g. cooperative auctions and cooperative societies for marketing meat, sugarbeet, wool and potatoes.

Farm machinery cooperatives include cooperative societies which provide machines and equipment.

For the purposes of the national agricultural survey details are requested of other services, viz. cooperative credit institutions (agricultural credit banks), cooperative artificial insemination stations, accountancy services, etc.

BELGIUM

#### **Cooperatives**

- Code of Commercial Law (Book I, Title IX, Section 7).

Art. 141 A cooperative is an association of partners whose number and contribution may vary. The latter consist of cash payments or real assets. The shares for these contributions may not be transferred to third parties.

Apart from the above shares, no kind of security may be issued under any designation.

Art. 142. The shares may be transferred to partners and the conditions laid down in the statutes; however, the shares representing the real non-cash assets may not be transferred until 10 days after the second annual balance sheet following their issue has been filed. Their nature, date of issue and temporary untransferability are to be stipulated on the certificate and in the register mentioned in Article 147.

Art. 143. Cooperative associations do not go under a trade name; they are qualified by a particular designation. Associations must consist of at least seven persons. They are administered by one or more mandataries who may or may not be partners and who are responsible only for the mandate they have received. Partners may enter into undertakings jointly or independently, without limit or up to a certain value.

Art. 146. In the absence of special provisions, the items in the last article shall be regulated as follows:

- (a) The life of the society is 10 years.
- (b) Partners may retire from the association; they may be dismissed only for non-performance of the contract. Dismissals and admissions and authorization for withdrawals of cash contributions are to be decided at the association's general meetings.
- (c) The association is managed by a director and supervised by three auditors nominated in the same way as in limited companies.
- (d) All the partners may vote at the general meeting; they have equal voting rights.
- (e) Profits and losses are distributed each year, one-half equally between the members and one-half on the basis of members' investments.
- (f) Members are jointly and separately responsible for liabilities. In associations having or having had public recourse to savings, at least one of the auditors must be chosen from the members of the 'Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprise'. He shall have the title of 'Commissaire réviseur'.

- Royal decree of 15 May 1961, Article 7 (Agricultural and Horticultural Cooperatives, Investment Funds).

Art. 7 Agricultural and horticultural cooperatives are to be constituted in accordance with the Code of Commercial Law, Book I, Title IX, Section 7, and are to comply with the following provisions:

- (a) the object of the association shall be based on agriculture, horticulture, or stock farming;
- (b) the majority of the members of the association shall be farmers, horticulturists or stock breeders;
- (c) the majority of those using the association's services shall be members thereof; the Minister may however grant aid from the Fonds d'investissement agricole to associations not satisfying this provision, providing they do so within the time specified by him;
- (d) the association shall allow new members to join without imposing unreasonable conditions;
- (e) statutes shall provide for each member to have one vote at general meetings. Exceptionally, the Minister may however grant aid from the Fonds d'investissement agricole to associations whose statutes provide for members to have an additional vote for each series of underwritten shares, on condition that the number of votes of any member does not exceed  $\frac{1}{5}$  of all the votes and that additional votes are not used by more than half the voters present or represented;
- (f) the annual dividend shall not exceed 6 % of the amount paid up on the shares.

Agricultural cooperatives which include other agricultural cooperatives among their members are not required to satisfy conditions (b), (c), (d) and (e) above, provided the member cooperatives satisfy such conditions themselves.

#### **Organizations similar to cooperatives**

- (a) *De facto* associations governed by an internal set of rules but without legal status.



Machinery (and sometimes buildings) are not the property of the *de facto* association but are jointly owned by the members (Cercle d'études techniques et agricoles, Banque de travail).

- (b) Professional unions complying with the conditions laid down in the Act of 31 March 1898 (these are extremely rare and are now disappearing).

#### LUXEMBOURG

The necessary criteria for the constitution of an agricultural cooperative (agricultural society) are laid down by the Grand-ducal law of 17 September 1945, which revises the law of 27 March 1900 on the organization of agricultural societies (Bill No 51 of 1945 pages 569-573).

The principal criteria are as follows:

- (a) the agricultural society must have an agricultural purpose;
- (b) it must be created by a notarial deed or drawn up privately ('sous seing privé') made in two copies and duly registered;
- (c) it must be composed of at least five persons;
- (d) under no circumstances can the society distribute profits;
- (e) the State controls and watches over the administration of agricultural societies.

#### UNITED KINGDOM

##### **Cooperatives**

1. The basic laws for UK cooperatives are the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1965/1968 and the corresponding 1969 legislation for Northern Ireland. This legislation does not define a 'cooperative' in terms nor does it distinguish between cooperative societies that are primarily active in agriculture and others. To qualify for registration there must be at least seven active members. Control must lie with the members equally and there will be provision in the Rules for limitation on rates of interest paid on share holdings for distribution of surplus income to members as a dividend or bonus on business done with the society. A society will need to show that its business will be conducted for the mutual benefit of its members and the benefit to a member will depend mainly on the use he makes of his society as against the amount he has invested in it. There should not be any unreasonably artificial restriction of membership, which is not normally restricted to agricultural producers. Members will come and go without normally having any claim on the capital of the society beyond repayment of their shares at par. Thus societies may be formed with very mixed memberships of producers, processors, merchants, consumers, etc. and may trade generally or in specialist ways. The nature of any Industrial and Provident Society that a farmer chooses to use in helping to run his farm is thus immaterial for the purposes of this survey.

2. Companies registered under the Companies Acts 1948/1967 may be recognized under various UK laws governing agriculture and food as 'cooperative associations' for defined purposes only.

There are varying criteria for recognition by the Agriculture Departments based sometimes on advice from the Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Cooperation. The broad requirements are that the competent Ministers should be satisfied that the body has a written constitution from which they can be satisfied 'having regard to the provision made as to the manner in which the income of the body is to be applied for the benefit of its members and all other relevant provisions that the body is in substance a cooperative association'. There will usually be a 'primary object' test that the body exists first and foremost to assist its members in the carrying on of their agricultural businesses. In practice this means that to secure recognition as a 'cooperative association' (not an agricultural cooperative

association) a body has to conform closely to the conditions for recognition of Industrial and Provident Societies. There may be small variations of which the most important is that the usual one man one vote rule may be extended to allow up to a 10 % vote by a shareholder on a poll.

Companies with as few as three members may be recognized.

Because recognition is in respect of agricultural or related activities membership will normally be restricted to occupiers of agricultural holdings but with an allowance of up to 10 % of total voting power held by others.

3. It is not a requirement that corporate cooperatives include the word 'cooperative' in their names.

4. Unincorporated bodies of a cooperative nature are mostly partnerships or syndicates (which are legally very similar to partnerships). They are prevented by Company Law from having more than 20 members. Those recognizable as cooperatives have written constitutions requiring members to accept joint and several liability for any debts of the syndicate and which are in general able to satisfy Ministers that they are cooperatives.

Normally membership will be restricted through a 'primary object' test to active producer users of the body's facilities. Cooperatives may use model rules as issued by the four national agricultural central cooperative organizing bodies in the UK.

5. To be consistent with UK policy generally 'cooperatives' is taken to exclude any body with fewer than three members.

6. The following bodies are not considered as cooperatives:

The Agricultural Central Trading company; this is a commercial supply company not a cooperative association, though discussions have been going on to see if ACT might be transformed into a recognizable cooperative.

The Cooperative Wholesale Societies: these would not deal direct with individual producers.

7. Whilst any Industrial and Provident Society is by definition a cooperative so far as 'company-type cooperatives' go, no more can be said than there is a general presumption that if the CCAHC has recognized them for grant purposes or if they have obtained a certificate from any Agriculture Department for any purpose of an agricultural cooperative nature then they are recognizably cooperative.

8. Organizations similar to cooperatives would for example include groups of farmers who have formed an association, which is not legally structured, but which use a 'Cooperative' as its marketing agent.

## IRELAND

Agricultural Cooperatives Societies are registered in the Registry of Friendly Societies in accordance with the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893.

Application to register a Cooperative Society must be made by eight persons and the Registrar of Friendly Societies must approve the Rules of the Society. These Rules must provide for:

- (a) the object and name of the Society;
- (b) the terms of admission of members;

- (c) the mode of holding meetings, the right of voting and the manner in which new rules may be made or existing rules altered or rescinded;
- (d) the appointment and removal of the Committee of Management, of managers and other officers of the Society;
- (e) the determination of the number of shares which members may hold;
- (f) the manner in which shares may be transferable or withdrawable;
- (g) the contracting of loans and/or the receiving of moneys on deposit;
- (h) the inspection of the books of the Society by the Registrar, and
- (i) the statutory duties of the Society.

The statutory duties of the Society include among others, the following:

- (a) an annual audit of accounts, to be undertaken by a public auditor specially appointed for the purpose;
- (b) the sending to the Registrar of Friendly Societies an annual return of the receipts and expenditure, funds and effects of the Society together with the auditor's report and balance-sheets; and
- (c) the sending to the Registrar of a triennial return of the holdings of each person in the Society, whether in shares or loans.

Agricultural Cooperative Societies have limited liabilities and by virtue of their legal status enjoy the following advantages:

- (a) Cooperative Societies may issue freely share capital to the extent that a private individual does not hold in excess of IRL1 000 in share capital. This restriction, however, does not apply to registered Societies which may hold in excess of IRL 1 000 share capital in other Societies.
- (b) Cooperative Societies are not subject to stamp duty.
- (c) Two or more societies may amalgamate to form a single society for the purpose of trading in a particular agricultural product.
- (d) In general an Agricultural Cooperative Society is free of income tax and corporation profit tax if:
  - the Society has a minimum of 50 members, the majority of whom derive their income from agriculture and
  - the Society trades in a tax exempted agricultural product such as dairy products, meat and certain other agricultural products which are declared as tax exempted products. In certain cases however at the discretion of the Government a Society which has less than 50 members may also be exempted from taxes.

#### DENMARK

There is no law in Denmark on the establishment of cooperative societies.

A typical feature of Danish cooperative associations is that profits are distributed *pro rata* to the members' turnover with the association.

The members are normally jointly and severally responsible for the association's liabilities.

Normally each member has one vote at the annual general meeting.

Cooperative associations cover:

- Cooperative dairies,
- Cooperative pig slaughterhouses,
- Cooperative poultry slaughterhouses,
- Egg marketing groups,
- Cattle marketing associations,
- Fruit marketing associations,

- Feedstuff associations,
- Fertilizer associations,
- Cooperative machinery pools.

### **Membership of an agricultural cooperative**

Question D.04.a 'Is the holding a member of a cooperative or other similar agricultural organization?' is subdivided into three parts: 'For the purposes of its supplies, of marketing its produce, of use of agricultural equipment and plant'.

The returns of the 1971 agricultural survey in the Federal Republic of Germany showed that subdividing this question would not have produced useful results. The German returns therefore give only a single general reply to this question.

### **Production under contract**

Question D.04.b 'Value percentage of production under contract: cereals, fruit and vegetables, bovine animals, milk and milk products, pigs, poultry, eggs' was not included in Luxembourg or in Denmark in respect of cattle, milk and milk products and pigs since such contracts do not exist in these two Member States.

### **Manager's agricultural education**

Question D.05 comprises three parts defined as follows:

- Primary education: attendance at an elementary course at an agricultural college;
- Secondary education: completion of a course in agricultural studies falling between the elementary and advanced (university) levels;
- Advanced education: completion of a course in university level agricultural studies.

Member States which have different systems of education have defined the three educational levels, taking account of particular aspects of the way in which this education is organized in their respective countries. In any comparative analysis of the census data, these national characteristics, and the designation of agricultural training as primary or secondary training, should be borne in mind.

FR OF GERMANY

Agricultural education and advanced agricultural education of the manager of the holding (including training and advanced training in horticulture, viticulture, agricultural technology, etc.).

- Primary education (1)

Completion of the second level: advanced level at vocational training school.

- Secondary education (1)

Completion of third level in non-university sector: agricultural school, agricultural college, technical college, e.g. qualification as 'Staatlich geprüfter Landwirt' (State certified farmer), as technician or as master farmer.

- Advanced education (1)

Completion of third level in university sector (Institute of Technology; qualification as engineer, university, college of agriculture, e.g. qualification as certified farmer, certified agricultural engineer, Dr of Agronomy).

## FRANCE

Determination of the level of the manager's agricultural education is based on the diploma obtained and the agricultural educational establishment which issued it. Agricultural educational establishments are classified according to the following criteria:

- Primary education

Diplomas from State or private technical courses (including further education) of a comparable level to the 'Certificat d'Aptitude Professionnelle' (short course).

- Secondary education

Diplomas from State or private technical courses of a comparable level to the 'Baccalauréat' (long course).

- Advanced education

Diplomas of advanced education issued either by a university ('Diplômes Universitaires de Technologie') or by State or private schools of advanced engineering or technology.

## ITALY

Agricultural education is to be understood as the qualification gained in schools of agriculture.

- Primary education

Qualifications gained in vocational training institutions and agricultural technical colleges offering diplomas for vocational training in agriculture or in lower secondary educational institutions, which, under the former system of education, granted certificates of basic agricultural training.

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(1) Based on the SOEC's breakdown of the levels of education.

- Secondary education

Qualifications gained in upper secondary educational institutions offering diplomas in agriculture, forestry and oenology.

- Advanced education

Qualifications gained in a college or institutions conferring:

- (a) degrees in agriculture,
- (b) degrees in forestry,
- (c) degrees in veterinary medicine,
- (d) degrees in stock farming,
- (e) degrees in food preparation.

#### NETHERLANDS

- Primary education

Covers any course taken at one of the primary agricultural or horticultural schools, or at a technical college, giving instruction in floriculture, market gardening and fruit growing, arboriculture, as well as training gardeners and flower growers. This heading also covers more highly specialized professional courses or farm management in general (administration, etc.).

- Secondary education

The term 'Secondary education', as defined by the EEC, covers instruction at agricultural and horticultural colleges of middle and upper levels.

- Advanced education

Refers only to education at the Agricultural University of Wageningen.

#### BELGIUM

- Primary education

None.

- Secondary education

Secondary technical agricultural teaching:

- vocational training section (A4),
- at the lower level (A3),
- at the upper level (A2).

Non-university level with:

- 'graduat' (shorter periods of study, e.g. landscaping),
- higher technical education in agriculture (A1) (technical engineer).

- Advanced education

University level (agronomic sciences faculty).

## LUXEMBOURG

- Primary education

None.

- Secondary education

This agricultural education consists of two levels of training. The first lasts for five years split into a first stage of two years general and technical studies and a second stage of two years specialized study. The second level is an extension of the first and lasts for two winter terms: it is completed by practical training and leads to the agricultural technician's diploma.

- Advanced education

University level. Such courses do not exist in the Grand Duchy and have to be followed abroad.

## UNITED KINGDOM

- Primary education

A full-time course (or equivalent part-time course) of two years or over (including Higher or National Diplomas in agriculture or horticulture).

- Secondary education

A full-time course (or equivalent part-time course) of two years or over (including higher or national diplomas in agriculture or horticulture).

- Advanced education

University degree in agriculture or horticulture or any of the agricultural services, including estate management.

## IRELAND

- Primary education

A completed full-time agricultural course of at least one year's duration. Full-time vocational agricultural courses are included. In general, courses at the primary level lead to a diploma or certificate on the successful completion of the course.

- Secondary education

None.

- Advanced education

A completed full-time course at university which resulted in granting of a degree in agricultural or horticultural science.

DENMARK

- Primary education

Course of five to six months at agricultural college or smallholders' college or horticultural professional qualification.

- Secondary education

Course of nine months or more at agricultural college or horticultural diploma.

- Advanced education

Degree in agricultural or in horticultural science.

5. LAND USE

**Characteristics not recorded**

The section 'Land use' included chapters relating to arable land, subsistence plots, permanent pasture and meadow, permanent crops and other land, as well as an optional chapter for combined and successive crops.

Obviously, a list of crops valid for the Community would have had to include a number of sections relevant only to certain Member States.

The following list gives the items omitted from their questionnaires by certain Member States or certain regions of Member States.

Sections of the list characteristics not included in certain national questionnaires		Member States and region
E.02	Durum wheat	D, NL, B, L, UK, IRL, DK
E.03	Rye	Scotland, Northern Ireland
E.06	Grain maize	L, Scotland, Northern Ireland, IRL (for ensilage: E/18), DK
E.07	Rice	D, NL, B, L, UK, IRL, DK
E.08	Other cereals	D, NL, UK, IRL, DK
E.09	Dried vegetables	Scotland
E.11	Sugarbeet	Scotland, Northern Ireland
E.13	Industrial plants	Scotland, Northern Ireland
E.14.a	Open field fresh vegetables	L
E.17	Flowers and ornamental plants under glass	IRL
E.19	Horticultural seeds and other arable land seeds or seedlings	L
E.20	Other arable land crops	D, F, L, Northern Ireland, IRL
E.21	Fallow land	Northern Ireland, IRL
H.02	Citrus plantations	D, NL, B, L, UK, IRL, DK
H.03	Olive plantations	D, NL, B, L, UK, IRL, DK
H.04	Vineyards	NL, B, UK, IRL, DK
H.06	Other permanent crops	UK, IRL, DK
H.07	Permanent crops under glass	D, F, L, Scotland, Northern Ireland, IRL
I.01	Unutilized agricultural area	L



### **Combined and successive crops**

Utilized agricultural area does not necessarily include all crops grown: during the survey period an area can carry one or more crops; these may be combined crops or successive crops according to the area considered.

For the breakdown by land use of area farmed, each area is listed once only and the total area of the holding is obtained by adding together the areas E to I.

For combined or successive crops the 1975 structure survey laid down the following rules in the interests of continuity of the data and survey technique:

- (a) when two or more crops were grown at the same time on arable land, the area was split proportionately to the area of each crop;
- (b) in the case of an association between crops of which at least one was a permanent ligneous crop, the whole of the area concerned was allocated to the main crop;
- (c) in the case of successive crops the area was allocated to the main crop.

SOEC tried to compensate for the loss of information on 'secondary' crops caused by the use of the 'main crop' criterion by introducing supplementary optional questions and by special arrangements with certain Member States. This is of some interest as regards certain applications of statistics, *inter alia* as regards establishing a system of typology relating to agricultural holdings.

### **Cultivated mushrooms**

Cultivated mushrooms were included in the list of agricultural products which define the agricultural holding except in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany. Figures on mushrooms cultivated underground in caves, etc. were not collected. The area of buildings specially erected or adapted for growing mushrooms was entered under I.03 'Other land'; any area of cultivated mushrooms grown in the open was included in E.14.b 'Market gardening'; for France, however, all mushrooms were included under E.14.b.

### **Crops under glass**

Crops under fixed frames are not common in the United Kingdom and were therefore excluded from the survey conducted in that Member State.

### **Christmas-trees**

These were excluded from the list of agricultural products: holdings wholly and exclusively based on growing Christmas-trees were not considered as agricultural holdings. When part of the activity of an agricultural holding, this crop was recorded under I.02 'Woodland'. By way of exception, this crop was entered under H.05 'Nurseries' in the case of Belgium and of the United Kingdom for England and Wales; for the Netherlands all Christmas-trees, and for the Federal Republic of Germany all trees growing outside woods, were included under H.06 'Other permanent crops'.

### **Poplar plantations**

Poplar plantations, inside or outside woods, were entered under I.02 'Woodland'. For the Federal Republic of Germany, poplar plantations lying outside woods were entered under H.06 'Other permanent crops'.

## 6. LIVESTOCK

Goats (K.10) were not surveyed in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland or Denmark; nor were male bovine animals 1 to under 2 years old (K.03), heifers (K.06) and other cows (K.08) in the horticultural holdings of Denmark since these categories of animals were not present or only in numbers which are not significant.

## 7. TRACTORS, CULTIVATORS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

### **Number and use**

The statistical returns show the use of tractors, machinery and equipment and not the number of these items present in the Community. Their number was recorded only in the case of items of equipment used on the holding and belonging exclusively to the holding. For tractors, machinery and equipment belonging to another holding, to a cooperative, to a service supply agency or jointly owned, only their use on a specific holding was noted, but their number was not recorded.

### **Questions not included**

The following questions were not included by certain Member States owing to the absence of the relevant machinery or equipment: fully-mechanized sugarbeet harvesting machines (L.07) in Luxembourg and milk tanks used by several holdings (L.09 — Col. 2) in the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark.

In Scotland and Denmark almost all greenhouses (L.10, 11) have heating installations and the distinction between greenhouses with or without heating was therefore unnecessary. An overall result covering the two headings is given for the Federal Republic of Germany.

## 8. FARM LABOUR FORCE

In several tables the labour force or certain categories of labour are given in number of persons. In this case, the totals — by Member State or for the whole of the Community — may include persons counted twice: a person working less than 100 % of his working time on the holding (particularly, one forming part of the non-family labour force) might have been working on another holding, and been counted a second time. This double count was eliminated by using a standard unit ALU (annual labour unit) whereby each person was counted according to the time actually worked on the holding. In Luxembourg the non-family workforce not regularly employed was not surveyed. A national estimate for the number of working days for this type of labour is: male workers 10 000 and female workers 5 000.

## 9. HOLDER'S GAINFUL ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL WORK ON THE HOLDING

Ireland did not include the sections of this chapter (N.01, 02 and 03) in the national questionnaire. The Federal Republic of Germany did not include heading N.03 'Economic sector in which this gainful activity is carried on', in its national questionnaire.

## *Chapter VIII*

### **Standard units**

#### **ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU)**

##### **Use**

For some statistical requirements, labour expressed as a number of persons is not a suitable reference number since it does not consider the annual working time actually worked on the holding, which may vary from slightly more than 0 % to 100 % in the case of a person employed full time. It cannot therefore be used as a suitable gauge in comparisons between the different holdings since it does not take into account the differing quantities of work of those employed full time and of those employed part time. Furthermore, non-family labour not regularly employed is not recorded by number of persons but by number of working days. The AWU was introduced into the schedule of tables in order to avoid these shortcomings and in order to have a standard unit taking account of the percentage of a person's working time actually worked on the holding.

##### **Definition**

The annual work unit refers to the labour input of a person employed full time for agricultural work on the holding.

Full-time employment means a minimum of 2 200 hours per annum for the holder and his/her spouse.

For the rest of the labour force, full-time employment means the minimum hours required by the national provisions governing contracts of employment. If the number of hours is not specified in these contracts, then 2 200 hours is to be taken as the minimum figure.

This annual work unit, used by the SOEC, must not be confused with another national standard unit used in several Member States where, e.g. crop areas and livestock categories are given a coefficient based on the number of hours of work required for particular tasks the total of which gives the number of standard man-days per holding.

##### **Calculation**

The information requested in the EEC list of characteristics about the holder, the members of his family and the non-family labour regularly employed relates to the time worked on the holding broken down by five categories as a percentage of annual time worked by full-time operatives; in the case of non-family labour not regularly employed the number of working days was recorded.

Persons working a minimum of 2 200 hours per annum were considered as working full time and as one unit.

The activity of part-time labour was converted proportionately into AWU: for four categories of part-time labour the average value for each category was adopted: 0.125 AWU (for persons having a work time of >0 — <25 % of the annual time worked by a person employed full time); 0.375 AWU (25 — <50 %); 0.625 AWU (50 — <75 %) and 0.875 AWU (75 — <100 %).

In any analysis of the data expressed in AWU, it should be noted that when the SOEC chose the representative value for conversion of work time into AWU it was not able to take account of national and regional variations in the distribution of labour within these classes of work time.

In the case of non-family labour not regularly employed in respect of which information was expressed in number of working days, the number of days was multiplied by 8 and divided by 2 200. One AWU is thus equivalent to 275 working days.

#### LIVESTOCK UNIT (LU)

To ensure comparability of the survey results the coefficients were the same as those used for the 1966 — 1967 Community structures survey, except where changes in the livestock category breakdowns made it necessary to adjust certain coefficients.

Any interpretation of the data expressed in livestock units should take account of the Community nature of the coefficients used, which eliminates both national and regional variations in the distribution of animals by age or breed in the groups considered, and variations in the production and growth-rates.

The Community coefficients used for converting livestock information into livestock units, at the occasion of the 1975 structure survey, are as follows:

Equidae	0.6
Bovine animals under 1 year old	0.4
Bovine animals over 1 but under 2 years old, male	0.7
Bovine animals over 1 but under 2 years old, female	0.7
Bovine animals 2 years old and over:	
— male animals	1.0
— heifers	0.5
— dairy cows	1.0
— other cows	0.8
Sheep (all ages)	0.1
Goats (all ages)	0.1
Piglets of live weight of under 20 kg (per 100 head)	2.7
Breeding sows weighing 50 kg and over	0.5
Other pigs	0.3
Broilers (per 100 head)	0.7
Laying hens (per 100 head)	1.4
Other poultry (ducks, turkeys, geese and guinea fowl) (per 100 head)	3.0

## Chapter IX

### Sample plans, reliability and confidentiality

#### SAMPLE PLANS

Council Directive 75/108/EEC lays down (Article 6) that 'The Member States shall provide the data . . . for a random sample of agricultural holdings . . .'. The table below sets out figures which relate sample size to the total number of holdings in each country.

Country	No of holdings in field of survey (1)	Limits of sample size provided for in the Directive	No of holdings in survey	Column 3 as % of column 1
	1	2	3	4
FR of Germany	907 856 (2)	80 000 – 100 000	100 460 (2)	11.1
France	1 315 140	120 000 – 150 000	143 503	10.9
Italy	2 664 180	200 000 – 270 000	233 667	8.8
Netherlands	162 594	20 000 – 25 000	162 594 (3)	100.0
Belgium	138 067	15 000 – 20 000	138 067 (3)	100.0
Luxembourg	6 210	1 500 – 2 000	1 737	28.0
United Kingdom	280 570	27 000 – 33 000	29 277	10.4
Ireland	228 010	30 000 – 40 000	37 970	16.7
Denmark	132 260	15 000 – 20 000	20 135	15.2
EUR 9	5 834 887	–	867 410	14.9

(1) Raised sample estimate except for Belgium and Netherlands.

(2) Excludes exceptional holdings for which for reasons of statistical secrecy, no individual data but only summary results were delivered (see last section of this chapter).

(3) Full census results.

In order to facilitate the collection of data, to reduce the sampling variance of estimates and to ensure that appropriate regional estimates might be obtained, those Member States using sampling techniques utilized appropriate sample designs. Information on these is contained in Commission Decisions 77/122 to 128/EEC (at Appendix IV). A synoptic presentation is given in the following table.

**Summary of Member States' sample plans (1)**

Member State (2)	Sample frame	Method of sampling	Geographical stratification	Other stratification criteria						
				Main criteria				Special groups		
				A (4)		B/C (4)		Sampling fraction	Description	Sampling fraction
				No (5)	Description	No (5)	Description			
D	1974 land use survey, December 1973 general live-stock survey (3)	Systematic random selection within strata	32 survey districts (mostly 'Regierungsbezirke')	7	Agricultural area in use (AA): ha < 1 1- < 2 2- < 5 5- < 10 10- < 20 20- < 50 ≥ 50	-	-	(6) between 0.04 and 0.20 0.01 and 0.06 0.02 and 0.09 0.04 and 0.16 0.06 and 0.37 0.09 and 0.70 0.25 and 1	Holdings with: ≥ 2,000 laying hens ≥ 200 fattening pigs ≥ 40 breeding sows ≥ 100 cattle	(6) 1 between 0.60 and 1  0.60 and 1 0.65 and 1
									To- bacco < 2 ha ≥ 2 ha Hops < 3 ha ≥ 3 ha Vines < 5 ha ≥ 5 ha  Horticulture < 1 ha AA 1- < 2 ha AA ≥ 2 ha AA	0.12 and 1 0.30 and 1 0.17 and 0.20 0.34 and 1 0.14 and 1 0.70 and 1  0.11 and 0.70 0.20 and 1 0.44 and 1
F	1970 general census of agriculture updated for 'exceptional' holdings	Systematic within strata	22 regions ('régions de programme')	9	Farm type	6	Annual work units	between 0.025 and 1	Exceptional holdings	1
I	1970 general census of agriculture	Systematic within strata	52 survey districts (regions x altimetric zones)	8	Agricultural area in use (AA): ha  0 0.01- 0.99 1.00- 1.99 2.00- 4.99 5.00- 9.99 10.00- 19.99 20.00- 29.99  ≥ 30	3	Type of management: — direct — with employees — other	1 based on the frequency of holdings per AA size group and giving a minimum number of holdings per AA size group	-	-

**Summary of Member States' sample plans <sup>(1)</sup>**

Member State <sup>(2)</sup>	Sample frame	Method of sampling	Geo-graphical stratification	Other stratification criteria						
				Main criteria					Special groups	
				A <sup>(4)</sup>		B/C <sup>(4)</sup>		Sampling fraction	Description	Sampling fraction
				No <sup>(3)</sup>	Description	No <sup>(3)</sup>	Description			
L	15 May 1974 annual census of agriculture	Systematic within strata	13 cantons	5	Agricultural area in use (AA): ha < 5 5-<15 15-<30 30-<50 ≥50	-	-	0.1 0.125 0.2 0.5 1	Holdings with over 1 000 laying hens <sup>(7)</sup> Holdings with over 1 000 table fowl <sup>(7)</sup>	between 1/7 and 1  1
UK										
• EW	June 1974 census of agriculture	Systematic with random starting point within strata	8 agricultural regions	5	Standard-man day units: class boundaries vary according to farm type	-	-	1/16 for the smallest class 1/7 for other classes	-	-
• S	June 1974 census of agriculture, updated	Systematic with random starting point within strata	-	2	Full-time holdings (≥250 standard man days); part-time holdings (< 250 standard man days)	-	-	1/7 1/16	-	-
• NI	June 1974 census of agriculture, updated, excluding holdings with neither crops nor grass area and with fewer than 50 standard man-days	Strictly random	-	6	Standard man days per year < 50 50-< 200 200-< 450 450-< 600 600-<1 200 ≥1 200	-	-	between 0.025 and 0.25	-	-

**Summary of Member States' sample plans (1)**

Member State (2)	Sample frame	Method of sampling	Geo-graphical stratification	Other stratification criteria						
				Main criteria				Special groups		
				A (4)		B/C (4)		Sampling fraction	Description	Sampling fraction
				No (5)	Description	No (5)	Description			
IRL	1970 agricultural census updated where possible by the 1974 sample census	Random within strata	27 survey districts (counties)	7	Total agricultural area: acres > 1-< 15 15-< 30 30-< 50 50-< 100 100-< 150 150-< 200 ≥200	-	-	1/14 1/9 0.125 0.2 0.25 0.5 1	-	-
DK	June 1974 census of agriculture and horticulture	Random	—	6	Agricultural area in use (AA): ha(6) > 0.5-< 10 10-< 20 20-< 30 30-< 50 50-< 100 ≥100	5	No of pigs(8) 0 1-19 20-49 50-99 ≥100	c. 0.15	Horticultural holdings(8) <5 ha AA ≥5 ha AA	c. 0.15
					5	No of cows(8) 0 1- 4 5- 9 10-19 ≥20	Area under glass (1 000 m²) 0 >0-< 3 3-<10 ≥10			

(1) Not Netherlands and Belgium who delivered the results of a full census.

(2) D = FR of Germany, F = France, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, UK = United Kingdom, EW = England and Wales, S = Scotland, NI = Northern Ireland, IRL = Ireland, DK = Denmark.

(3) December 1974 for Baden-Württemberg.

(4) A, B and C are 1, 2 or 3 independent sampling criteria.

(5) Number of strata.

(6) Sampling fractions vary between *Länder*, only maximum and minimum rates are given here.

(7) Modification to sample plan after examination of national census results.

(8) The stratification has been made after examination of the survey results



## NUMBERS OF HOLDINGS ANALYSED BY REGIONS

The numbers of holdings analysed in each of the regions of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and United Kingdom are as follows:

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### FR OF GERMANY

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Schlesweg-Holstein	6 753	Baden-Württemberg	15 111
Niedersachsen	18 058	Bayern	23 390
Nordrhein-Westfalen	14 722	Saarland	2 320
Hessen	8 952	Hamburg, Bremen+Berlin	953
Rheinland-Pfalz	10 201		

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### FRANCE

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Région Ile de France	4 138	Pays de la Loire	11 782
Champagne-Ardenne	4 477	Bretagne	11 704
Picardie	3 707	Poitou-Charentes	7 728
Haute-Normandie	3 453	Aquitaine	11 097
Centre	7 456	Midi-Pyrénées	12 620
Basse-Normandie	5 483	Limousin	4 291
Bourgogne	5 582	Rhône-Alpes	13 425
Nord-Pas de Calais	3 907	Auvergne	6 503
Lorraine	3 677	Languedoc	9 372
Alsace	3 031	Provence — Alpes — Côte d'Azur	6 477
Franche Comté	2 669	Corse	924

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### ITALY

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Piemonte	15 036	Abruzzi	6 807
Valle d'Aosta	1 226	Molise	4 567
Lombardia	16 591	Campagna	12 243
Veneto	13 741	Puglia	20 943
Friuli/Venezia Giulia	4 905	Basilicata	9 265
Liguria	3 327	Calabria	12 771
Emilia Romagna	19 605	Sicilia	27 013
Toscana	14 371	Sardegna	19 071
Umbria	5 977	Bolzano-Bozen	2 958
Marche	8 781	Trento	1 975
Lazio	12 494		

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### UNITED KINGDOM

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North	2 183	South-East	2 113
Yorks/Lancs	2 392	South-West	3 928
East Midlands	2 175	Wales	3 053
West Midlands	2 809	Scotland	3 432
Eastern	2 513	Northern Ireland	4 679

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## RELIABILITY OF SAMPLE RESULTS

For technical reasons it did not prove possible to calculate sampling errors for the survey results. However, the interest in the results presented is less in individual isolated figures, where a calculated sampling error has more relevance, than in the pattern of results in frequency distributions both single and crossed.

For some characteristics in some countries it is possible to make a comparison between the raised sample results and known national results. This comparison which gives a broad indication of the level of reliability of the sample on particular items is given below for Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark for cropping and livestock items.

In these tables the raised survey results (Community results) and the national census results (columns 1 and 2) are rounded to the nearest 100, except the Luxembourg data which are rounded to the nearest 10. The differences in absolute figures (column 3) and the differences as percentages (column 4) are calculated from the unrounded data.

The following symbols are used in these statistical tables:

: data not available

— nil

0 data less than half the unit used.

In using the results it should be noted that, for some characteristics, the 1975 results differ significantly from those obtained from national sources. The problems of designing a multipurpose sample such as that used for the Farm Structure Survey make such discrepancies inevitable particularly for characteristics which are sparsely distributed, or for those which are highly concentrated in specialist holdings.

Every endeavour has, of course, been made to maximize the precision of results from the Farm Structure Survey and to ensure that these adequately show the pattern of farm structure. It is, however, probable that where individual figures or distributions differ markedly from the corresponding national values, the national results obtained from specially designed surveys or censuses may be more precise.

## Luxembourg

Code numbers of items in the 1975 structure survey	Unit	Raised survey results (Community results)	National census results	Difference in absolute figures (col. 1 — col. 2)	Difference as a percentage (col. 3 as % col. 2)
		1	2	3	4
E 01	ha	8 830	8 610	215	2.5
E 02	ha	—	—	—	—
E 03	ha	510	520	—11	—2.1
E 04	ha	18 550	17 810	746	4.2
E 05	ha	12 760	12 290	474	3.9
E 06	ha	—	—	—	—
E 07	ha	—	—	—	—
E 08	ha	2 370	2 410 <sup>(1)</sup>	—39	—1.6
E 09	ha	240	240	5	2.1
E 10	ha	1 420	1 400	18	1.3
E 11	ha	—	10	—7	—100.0
E 12	ha	360	360	5	1.4
E 13	ha	310	240	70	29.8
E 14 a	ha	—	—	—	—
E 14 b	ha	50	30	15	48.4
E 15	ha	0	:	—	—
E 16	ha	0	20	—15	—88.2
E 17	ha	0	:	—	—
E 18	ha	15 250	15 090	159	1.1
E 19	ha	—	—	—	—
E 20	ha	—	—	—	—
E 21	ha	480	560	—79	—14.2
F	ha	260	270	—6	—2.3
G 01	ha	73 290	70 500	2 782	4.0
H 01	ha	150	150	3	2.0
H 02	ha	—	—	—	—
H 03	ha	—	—	—	—
H 04	ha	1 220	1 240	—17	—1.4
H 05	ha	20	30	—8	—27.6
H 06	ha	10	10	1	12.5
H 07	ha	—	—	—	—
I 01	ha	0	:	—	—
I 02	ha	15 090	14 370	712	5.0
I 03	ha	1 090	1 320 <sup>(2)</sup>	—235	—17.8
K 01	head	1 320	1 490	—165	—11.1
K 02	head	75 860	71 750	4 104	5.7
K 03	head	18 630	17 850	777	4.4
K 04	head	30 810	29 710	1 102	3.7
K 05	head	7 440	6 620	817	12.3
K 06	head	15 160	14 670	493	3.4
K 07	head	73 950	71 180	2 765	3.9
K 08	head	4 580	4 730	153	3.2
K 09	head	5 570	3 350	2 214	66.0
K 10	head	—	—	—	—
K 11	head	35 570	34 860	712	2.0
K 12	head	9 390 <sup>(3)</sup>	9 130 <sup>(3)</sup>	268	2.9
K 13	head	36 560 <sup>(3)</sup>	39 890 <sup>(3)</sup>	—3 334	—8.4
K 14	head	35 360	27 550	7 804	28.3
K 15	head	209 430	204 230	5 206	2.6
K 16	head	2 540	1 960	580	29.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Including 2 356 ha of mixed secondary cereals.

<sup>(2)</sup> Total of I.01 and I.03.

<sup>(3)</sup> K 12 only includes pregnant sows. Other sows (4 573 in the national census) were included in K 13.

## United Kingdom

Code numbers of items in the 1975 structure survey	Unit	Raised survey results (Community results)	National census results	Difference in absolute figures (col. 1 — col. 2)	Difference as a percentage (col. 3 as % col. 2)
		1	2	3	4
E 01	ha	1 046 000	1 034 500	11 460	1.1
E 02	ha	—	—	—	—
E 03	ha	5 500	5 900	—407	—6.9
E 04	ha	2 395 200	2 344 700	50 504	2.2
E 05	ha	273 400	267 400	5 980	2.2
E 06	ha	1 100	900	236	39.2
E 07	ha	—	—	—	—
E 08	ha	—	—	—	—
E 09	ha	76 000	69 900	6 141	8.8
E 10	ha	202 000	203 600	—1 595	—0.8
E 11	ha	206 900	197 500	9 373	4.8
E 12	ha	180 500	178 300	2 188	1.2
E 13	ha	46 800	45 600	1 218	2.7
E 14 a	ha	91 400	175 400	—14 549	—8.3
E 14 b	ha	69 500			
E 15	ha	1 300	1 300	—3	—0.2
E 16	ha	9 100	9 600	—514	—5.3
E 17	ha	400	800	—361	—46.7
E 18	ha	2 233 300	2 214 200	19 163	0.9
E 19	ha	19 800	21 200	—1 381	—6.5
E 20	ha	9 500	8 800	728	8.3
E 21	ha	131 900	128 600	3 305	2.6
F	ha	16 000	—	—	—
G 01	ha	9 384 200	10 502 300	1 118 094	10.7
H 01	ha	64 200	63 700	533	0.8
H 02	ha	—	—	—	—
H 03	ha	—	—	—	—
H 04	ha	—	—	—	—
H 05	ha	5 000	4 200	830	20.0
H 06	ha	—	—	—	—
H 07	ha	0	0	1	9.1
I 01	ha	27 100	—	—	—
I 02	ha	208 100	224 600	—16 551	—7.4
I 03	ha	154 000	170 600	—16 608	—9.7
K 01	head	184 300	173 300	11 053	6.4
K 02	head	4 151 000	4 030 000	12 106	3.0
K 03	head	1 600 200	1 524 600	75 596	5.0
K 04	head	2 385 200	2 356 200	29 066	1.2
K 05	head	609 700	588 500	21 202	3.6
K 06	head	1 102 800	1 077 200	25 566	2.4
K 07	head	3 289 900	3 241 700	48 254	1.5
K 08	head	1 951 700	1 898 600	53 014	2.8
K 09	head	27 887 100	28 270 000	—382 851	—1.4
K 10	head	12 400	13 400	—1 075	—8.0
K 11	head	1 894 600	1 935 000	—40 401	—2.1
K 12	head	865 000	901 000	—36 035	—4.0
K 13	head	4 597 100	4 641 500	—44 393	—1.0
K 14	head	37 465 200	56 707 900	—19 242 745	—33.9
K 15	head	59 466 600	72 978 600	—13 511 952	—18.5
K 16	head	6 169 700	6 340 800	—171 008	—2.7

## Ireland

Code numbers of items in the 1975 structure survey	Unit	Raised survey results (Community results)	National census results	Difference in absolute figures (col. 1 — col. 2)	Difference as a percentage (col. 3 as % col. 2)
		1	2	3	4
E 01	ha	41 600	44 600	—3 000	—6.7
E 02	ha	—	—	—	—
E 03	ha	300	300	59	20.4
E 04	ha	234 500	245 100	—10 627	—4.3
E 05	ha	47 200	49 000	—1 783	—3.6
E 06	ha	—	—	—	—
E 07	ha	—	—	—	—
E 08	ha	—	—	—	—
E 09	ha	1 400	1 400	6	0.4
E 10	ha	40 700	40 600	158	0.4
E 11	ha	34 000	33 300	782	2.4
E 12	ha	31 800	32 700	—965	—3.0
E 13	ha	800	900	—46	—5.3
E 14 a	ha	7 500	7 600	—106	—1.4
E 14 b	ha				
E 15	ha	100	100	—23	—18.9
E 16	ha	500	500	25	—5.1
E 17	ha	—	—	—	—
E 18	ha	530 700	544 200	—13 551	—2.5
E 19	ha	500	600	—96	—17.0
E 20	ha	—	—	—	—
E 21	ha	—	—	—	—
F	ha	700	600	35	5.5
G 01	ha	4 101 700 <sup>(1)</sup>	4 712 500 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
H 01	ha	2 500	2 200	340	15.7
H 02	ha	—	—	—	—
H 03	ha	—	—	—	—
H 04	ha	—	—	—	—
H 05	ha	200	200	—77	—32.4
H 06	ha	—	—	—	—
H 07	ha	—	—	—	—
I 01	ha	400 <sup>(1)</sup>	6 900 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
I 02	ha	38 800 <sup>(1)</sup>	298 200 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
I 03	ha	181 900 <sup>(1)</sup>	868 200 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
K 01	head	125 600	126 900	—1 291	—1.0
K 02	head	1 703 300	1 705 600	—2 297	—0.1
K 03	head	974 000	986 100	—12 059	—1.2
K 04	head	822 400	824 000	—1 655	—0.2
K 05	head	963 700	998 500	—34 770	—3.5
K 06	head	544 600	551 800	—7 252	—1.3
K 07	head	1 477 000	1 464 800	12 188	1.0
K 08	head	665 100	637 300	27 840	4.4
K 09	head	3 754 900	3 682 700	72 260	2.0
K 10	head	—	—	—	—
K 11	head	202 400	203 900	—1 591	—1.0
K 12	head	106 200	96 700	9 576	9.9
K 13	head	573 500	495 000	78 559	15.9
K 14	head	4 988 200	3 646 200	1 341 939	36.8
K 15	head	5 625 300	5 195 800	429 434	8.3
K 16	head	490 300	694 000	—203 705	—29.4

<sup>(1)</sup> For these items, valid comparisons cannot be made between the raised sample results, which only cover farms with at least 1 ha of AA, and the census totals, which also cover the areas under these items on farms with less than 1 ha of AA (e.g. holdings devoted entirely to woods, etc.) and on land not forming part of holdings (e.g. rough grazed commonage land, etc.). In the case of forestry, the area returned in the census amounts to 298 182 hectares, of which 251 309 hectares represents stocked State forestland, leaving 46 873 hectares consisting of private woodlands and woodlands on agricultural holdings.

## Denmark

Code numbers of items in the 1975 structure survey	Unit	Raised survey results (Community results)	National census results	Difference in absolute figures (col. 1 — col. 2)	Difference as a percentage (col. 3 as % col. 2)
		1	2	3	4
E 01	ha	102 700	102 100	512	0.5
E 02	ha	—	—	—	—
E 03	ha	48 200	50 000	—1 878	—3.7
E 04	ha	1 462 100	1 446 100	15 950	1.1
E 05	ha	127 600	126 000	1 625	1.3
E 06	ha	—	—	—	—
E 07	ha	—	—	—	—
E 08	ha	—	—	—	—
E 09	ha	4 000	4 200	—114	—2.7
E 10	ha	32 200	31 800	409	1.3
E 11	ha	93 100	86 200	6 927	8.0
E 12	ha	180 600	180 300	289	0.2
E 13	ha	76 800	76 000	862	1.1
E 14 a	ha	8 800	8 300	532	6.4
E 14 b	ha	3 900	3 900	53	1.4
E 15	ha	200	200	54	29.8
E 16	ha	900	700	180	25.7
E 17	ha	300	400	—24	—6.6
E 18	ha	462 700	464 500	—1 812	—0.4
E 19	ha	65 900	61 800	4 103	6.6
E 20	ha	800	900	—133	—14.9
E 21	ha	2 200	2 700	—545	—20.1
F	ha	500	500	42	9.0
G 01	ha	279 000	277 800	1 255	0.5
H 01	ha	10 900	10 200	713	7.0
H 02	ha	—	—	—	—
H 03	ha	—	—	—	—
H 04	ha	—	—	—	—
H 05	ha	2 400	3 200	—742	—23.4
H 06	ha	—	—	—	—
H 07	ha	0	0	10	71.4
I 01	ha	—	—	—	—
I 02	ha	174 100	:	—	—
I 03	ha	180 900	:	—	—
K 01	head	57 800	56 700	1 122	2.0
K 02	head	1 074 800	1 071 300	3 501	0.3
K 03	head	71 800	70 300	1 536	2.2
K 04	head	523 100	521 000	2 103	0.4
K 05	head	17 800	18 800	—1 053	—5.6
K 06	head	191 800	192 700	—891	—0.5
K 07	head	1 101 900	1 094 100	7 807	0.7
K 08	head	86 800	87 700	—991	1.1
K 09	head	71 600	59 800	11 774	19.7
K 10	head	—	—	—	—
K 11	head	2 600 300	2 551 800	48 542	1.9
K 12	head	988 400	970 500	17 821	1.8
K 13	head	4 098 500	4 101 400	—2 918	—0.1
K 14	head	6 794 100	6 119 500	674 599	11.0
K 15	head	5 965 000	7 358 000	—1 393 022	—18.9
K 16	head	395 100	741 500	—346 357	—46.7

## ROUNDING OF PUBLISHED RESULTS

The published results (Volumes II to VI) are rounded to the nearest 100, except the Luxembourg data which are rounded to the nearest 10. All roundings are carried out independently so that items may not add exactly to the total given.

## CONFIDENTIALITY

In order to ensure that no information is published which might involve an identifiable holding certain precautions have been taken. The rounding procedure which has been adopted, i.e. rounding all values to the nearest 100 or 10 (Luxembourg) conceals the exact number of holdings and in the majority of cases provides adequate safeguards. Occasionally, however, despite rounding, the value of a characteristic given for a particular size class in terms of that characteristic can reveal the exact number of holdings, e.g. if in the size class 5 000 to 10 000 laying hens the total number of laying hens is given as 11 000 then there are evidently two holdings. Where such cases have been found values have been merged with those for neighbouring cells in order to preserve confidentiality.

For the Federal Republic of Germany individual results of 330 sample holdings have not been delivered to the SOEC in view of German dispositions on statistical confidentiality. These individual results have been raised and aggregated. They are not included in the results for the Federal Republic of Germany, nor for the EEC, set out in the Volumes II to VI, however they are given below.

### **Raised and totalled results <sup>(1)</sup> of 330 holdings in the sample of the Federal Republic of Germany which were not returned to SOEC as individual holdings**

	Characteristics	Values <sup>(2)</sup>
B	Legal personality of the holding	
B.01	Is the legal and economic responsibility of the holding assumed by a natural person?	
	yes	450
	no	140
B.02	If yes, is this person also the manager or in other words does the manager work on his own account?	
	yes	400
	no	50
C	Type of tenure	
C.01	Agricultural area utilized for owner farming	21 200 ha
C.02	for tenant farming	15 800 ha
C.03	for share farming or other modes	90 ha
D	Management of the holding and manager's education	
D.01	Are accounts kept for the holding?	
	yes	490
	no	100
D.04.a	Is the holding a member of a cooperative or other similar agricultural organization for the purposes of supplies or/and marketing or/and use of agricultural equipment and plant?	
	yes	370
	no	220

Characteristics		Values (²)			
		0 %	> 0 — ≤ 50 %	> 50 — ≤ 90 %	> 90 %
D.04.b	Value percentage of production under contract:				
	— Cereals	550	20	10	0
	— Fruit and vegetables	560	10	0	20
	— Bovine animals	580	0	0	0
	— Milk and milk products	580	0	0	10
	— Pigs	580	0	0	0
	— Poultry	520	0	0	60
	— Eggs	580	0	10	0
D.05	Manager's education and agricultural training:				
	primary	260			
	secondary	130			
	higher	100			
E to I	Land use				
E.01	Common wheat		7 100 ha		
E.03	Rye		1 000 ha		
E.04	Barley		4 400 ha		
E.05	Oats		2 000 ha		
E.06	Grain maize		1 300 ha		
E.09	Dried vegetables		130 ha		
E.10	Potatoes		610 ha		
E.11	Sugarbeet		3 600 ha		
E.12	Forage roots and tubers		20 ha		
E.13	Industrial plants		1 300 ha		
	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries:				
	— outdoor:				
E.14.a	open field		670 ha		
E.14.b	market gardening		550 ha		
E.15	— under glass		879 100 m²		
	Flowers and ornamental plants:				
E.16	— outdoor		400 ha		
E.17	— under glass		2 664 000 m²		
E.18	Forage plants		1 700 ha		
E.19	Horticultural seeds and other arable land seeds or plants		280 ha		
E.21	Fallow land		260 ha		
F	Subsistence plots		996 400 m²		
G.01	Pasture and meadow including mountain pastures		5 800 ha		
	of which: rough grazing		600 ha		
H.01	Fruit and berry plantations		1 000 ha		
H.04	Vineyards		1 100 ha		
H.05	Nurseries		3 200 ha		
H.06	Other permanent crops		70 ha		
I.01	Unutilized agricultural area		320 ha		
I.02	Woodland		11 400 ha		
I.03	Other land		3 300 ha		
K	Livestock				
K.01	Equidae (head)		980		
	Bovine animals:				
K.02	— under one year old		13 000		
	— over one but under two years old				
K.03	Male animals		5 100		
K.04	Female animals		1 900		
	— two years old and over				
K.05	Male animals		310		
K.06	Heifers		930		
K.07	Dairy cows		4 200		
K.08	Other cows		1 000		



	Characteristics	Values (²)
K.09	Sheep: Sheep (all ages)	5 500
K.11	Pigs: Piglets of live weight under 20 kg	12 100
K.12	Breeding sows weighing 50 kg and over	7 200
K.13	Other pigs	57 500
K.14	Poultry: Broilers	9 382 600
K.15	Laying hens	4 781 200
K.16	Other poultry	7 500
L	Tractors, cultivators, machinery and equipment	
L.01	Holdings using draft animals	70
L.02	Four-wheel tractors, track-laying tractors, tool-carriers — belonging to the holding under 25 h.p. from 25 to under 35 h.p. from 35 to under 51 h.p. from 51 h.p. and more — used by several holdings — belonging to a service supply agency	230 320 500 740 20 20
L.03	Cultivators, hoeing machines — belonging to the holding — used by several holdings — belonging to a service supply agency	450 — 10
L.04	Combine harvesters — belonging to the holding — used by several holdings — belonging to a service supply agency	170 10 30
L.05	Forage harvesters — belonging to the holding — used by several holdings — belonging to a service supply agency	120 0 0
L.06	Potato-harvesters (totally mechanized) — belonging to the holding — used by several holdings — belonging to a service supply agency	40 0 0
L.07	Sugarbeet harvesters (totally mechanized) — belonging to the holding — used by several holdings — belonging to a service supply agency	80 10 0
L.08	Milking machinery	50
L.09	Milk tanks (belonging to the holding)	60
L.10—11	Ground area covered by greenhouses in use (without and with heating installation)	1 084 500 m²
M	Labour force	
M.01	Holder	
M.01.a	Number: — males — females — legal persons	430 20 140
M.01.b	Average age of holders (years)	40
M.01.c	Number in classes of time worked (!): — under 25 % — from 25 to under 50 % — from 50 to under 75 % — from 75 to under 100 % — 100 %	80 40 30 0 310
M.02	Spouse working on the holding:	
M.02.a	Sex — male spouse working on the holding — female spouse working on the holding	10 230
M.02.b	Number in classes of age: — under 25 years — from 25 to under 35 years	10 30

	Characteristics	Values (²)
	— from 35 to under 45 years	110
	— from 45 to under 65 years	80
	— 65 years and more	10
M.02.c	Number in classes of time worked (³)	
	— under 25 %	40
	— from 25 to under 50 %	70
	— from 50 to under 75 %	70
	— from 75 to under 100 %	—
	— 100 %	50
M.03	Other members of the holder's family	
M.03.a	Number:	
	— males	140
	— females	110
M.03.b	Number in classes of age:	
	— under 25 years	80
	— from 25 to under 35 years	50
	— from 35 to under 45 years	40
	— from 45 to under 65 years	40
	— 65 years and more	40
M.03.c	Number in classes of time worked (³)	
	— under 25 %	50
	— from 25 to under 50 %	50
	— from 50 to under 75 %	40
	— from 75 to under 100 %	0
	— 100 %	110
M.04	Non-family labour regularly employed	
M.04.a	Number:	
	— males	4 400
	— females	1 900
M.04.b	Number in classes of age:	
	— under 25 years	1 200
	— from 25 to under 35 years	1 300
	— from 35 to under 45 years	1 700
	— from 45 to under 65 years	2 000
	— 65 years and more	100
M.04.c	Number in classes of time worked (³)	
	— under 25 %	100
	— from 25 to under 50 %	400
	— from 50 to under 75 %	310
	— from 75 to under 100 %	1 800
	— 100 %	3 700
M.05—06	Non-family labour force not regularly employed	
	Number of working days:	
M.05	— males	59 200
M.06	— females	53 600
M.07	Other members of the holder's family working on the holding for at least 75 % of annual working time	
M.07.a	under 25 years	
	— males	20
	— females	10
M.07.b	from 25 to under 35 years	
	— males	30
	— females	10
N	Holder's gainful activities other than the activity referred to in M.	
N.01	Number of holder's engaging in any other gainful activity other than that referred to in M.	50
N.02	Nature of this gainful activity:	
	— self-employed	30
	— other	10

(¹) Items in the list of characteristics which were not surveyed — being either non-existent or negligible — are not included in this list.

(²) Values of 1 000 and more rounded to the nearest 100, values of less than 1 000 rounded to the nearest 10; 0 = data less than half the unit used; - = nil.

(³) Time worked expressed as a percentage of annual time worked by a full-time worker.

## Chapter X

### Community publication, basic publication programme

The results of a basic publication programme are set out in Volumes II to VI. The following table gives in outline the structure of these volumes.

#### Synopsis of Volumes II to VI

Volume, part	Regional level	Contents
II.1	EUR 9, nine Member States	Main summarized results
II.2	62 regions in FR of Germany, France, Italy and United Kingdom	
III	EUR 9, nine Member States	Inventory: all items surveyed broken down by AA, many items also broken down by AWU
IV/V/VI		Frequency distributions of selected results
IV		Various
IV.1		General distributions
IV.2		Selected items broken down by work-time of holder and size of holding
IV.3		Labour force
IV.4		Tractors
IV.5		Type of tenure
V		Land use
V.1		Relative importance of selected crops
V.2		Absolute importance of selected crops
V.3		Total area/woodland
VI		Livestock
VI.1		Relative importance of selected livestock
VI.2		Absolute importance of selected livestock
VI.3		Livestock/fodder

Further detail on the contents of Volumes II to VI is given by the two following reference tables:

### Reference list of main distributions

Distributions	Volume/Part
<b>Land</b>	
AA	II, III, IV, V, VI
AA×LU	IV.1, VI.1, VI.2
AA×AWU	III, IV.1
AA×LU×AWU	IV.1
AA×% of AA owner-farmed	IV.5
AA×% of AA under selected crops	V.1
AA×% of LU from selected livestock	VI.1
AA×area of selected crops	V.2
AA×holder's age	III
AA×holder's work time	IV.2
AA×holder's work time × holder's age	IV.2
AA×tractors owned	IV.4
AA×tractors owned×tractor power	IV.4
% of AA owner-farmed	II
% of AA under selected crops	V.1, V.2
Areas of selected crops	II
Fodder area	VI.3
Fodder area×LU of selected livestock	VI.3
Woodland×total area	V.3
<b>Labour</b>	
AWU	III, IV.1
AWU×AA	IV.1
AWU×LU	IV.1
AWU×LU×AA	IV.1
AWU×work time of main labour groups	IV.3
AWU×age of holder	III, IV.3
AWU×age of main labour groups	IV.3
AWU×% of AWU from main labour groups	IV.3
% of AWU from main labour groups	IV.3
Work time of main labour groups	II, IV.3
Work time of holder×AA	IV.2
Age of holder	II
Age of holder×AA	III
Age of main labour groups	IV.3
Holder's age×holder's work time×AA	IV.2
All full-time workers×full-time family workers	IV.3
Full-time workers×tractors in sole ownership	IV.3
<b>Livestock</b>	
LU	II, IV.1, VI.1
LU×AA	IV.1
LU×AWU	IV.1
LU×AWU×AA	IV.1
LU of selected livestock	VI.2
LU×LU of selected livestock	VI.2
LU×% of LU from selected livestock	VI.1
LU of selected livestock×fodder area	VI.3
% of LU from selected livestock	VI.1
% of LU from selected livestock×AA	VI.1
Selected livestock	II, VI.1, VI.2

Distributions	Volume/Part
<b>Tractors</b>	
Tractors owned	II, IV.4
Tractors owned×AA	IV.4
Tractors owned×AWU	IV.4
Tractors owned×full-time workers	IV.3
Power of tractors	II, IV.4
Power of tractors×tractors owned×AA	IV.4

**Note:**

- Main labour groups: holder, spouse, other members of the holder's family, non-family labour regularly employed, non-family labour not regularly employed.
- Selected crops: cereals, wheat, barley, grain-maize, potatoes, sugarbeet, arable fodder crops, permanent pasture, orchards, vineyards, crops under glass (also ground area of greenhouses).
- Selected livestock: extensive fed, cattle, dairy cows, other cows, sheep, intensive fed, pigs, sows, other pigs, table fowl, laying hens.

**Reference list of characteristics**

Characteristics	Volume/Part (1)
<b>Holdings</b>	
Holdings (all)	II, IV.1, IV.3, IV.4
Holdings where holder is a natural person	II, IV.3
Holdings with land	II, V.3
Holdings with woodland	II, V.3
Holdings with AA	II, IV.5, V.1, V.2
Holdings with LU	VI.1, VI.2
Holdings with main labour groups	II, IV.3
Holdings with full-time workers	IV.3
Holdings with full-time family workers	IV.3
Holdings with selected crops	II, V.1, V.2
Holdings with fodder area	VI.3
Holdings with selected livestock	II, VI.1, VI.2, VI.3
Holdings with draft animals	IV.4
Holdings with tractors in sole ownership	II, IV.3, IV.4
Holdings using tractors not in their sole ownership	IV.4
Holdings with selected machines	II, V.1, V.2, VI.1, VI.2
<b>Land</b>	
Total area	II, V.3
Total area of holdings with woodland	V.3
Woodland	II, V.3
AA (all holdings)	II, IV.1, IV.3, IV.5, V.1, V.2, V.3
AA of holdings where holder is a natural person	IV.3
AA of holdings with land	V.3
AA of holdings with woodland	V.3
AA of holdings with main labour groups	IV.3
AA of holdings with tractors	IV.3
AA of holdings with selected crops	V.1, V.2, VI.3
AA of holdings with livestock	VI.1, VI.2

Characteristics	Volume/Part (1)
AA of holdings with selected livestock AA excluding permanent pasture and meadow AA owner farmed/tenant farmed Arable land Permanent pasture and meadow Areas of selected crops Fodder area	VI.1, VI.2, VI.3 IV.1 II, IV.1, IV.5 IV.4, IV.5 IV.5 II, V.1, V.2 VI.1, VI.2, VI.3
<b>Labour force</b>	
AWU (all holdings) AWU of holdings where the holder is a natural person AWU of holdings with AA AWU of holdings with land AWU of holdings with woodland AWU of holdings with selected crops AWU of holdings with fodder area AWU of holdings with selected livestock AWU holder and spouse: holdings with selected livestock AWU of holdings with tractors AWU of main labour groups AWU all full-time workers AWU full-time family workers AWU all family workers AWU holder and spouse Main labour groups (persons) All full-time workers (persons) Full-time family workers (persons)	II, IV.1, IV.3, IV.4 IV.3 IV.5 V.3 V.3 V.1, V.2 VI.3 VI.1, VI.2, VI.3 VI.1 IV.3, IV.4 II, IV.3 IV.1 IV.3 IV.1 IV.3 II, IV.3 IV.3 IV.3
<b>Livestock</b>	
LU (all holdings) LU of holdings where the holder is a natural person LU of holdings with AA LU of holdings with land LU of holdings with woodland LU of holdings with selected crops LU of holdings with selected livestock LU of selected livestock Numbers of selected livestock	II, IV.1, IV.4, VI.1, VI.2 IV.3 IV.5, V.1, V.2 V.3 V.3 V.1, V.2 VI.1, VI.2, VI.3 IV.1, VI.1, VI.2, VI.3 II, VI.2
<b>Machinery</b>	
Holdings using selected machinery Holdings using tractors Holdings using tractors in sole ownership Holdings using tractors other than in their sole ownership Numbers of selected machines in sole ownership Number of tractors in sole ownership	II, V.1, V.2, VI.1, VI.2 II II, IV.3, IV.4 IV.4 II, V.1, V.2, VI.1, VI.2 II, IV.3, IV.4

Characteristics	Volume/Part (1)
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
Holdings with draft animals	IV.4
Selected characteristics for holdings where holder is also the manager	IV.2

**Note:**

Main labour groups: holder, spouse, other members of the holder's family, non-family labour regularly employed.

Selected crops: cereals, wheat, barley, grain maize, potatoes, sugarbeet, arable fodder crops, permanent pasture and meadow, orchards, vineyards, crops under glass (including ground area of greenhouses).

Selected livestock: extensive fed, cattle, dairy cows, other cows, sheep, intensive fed, pigs, sows, other pigs, table fowl, laying hens.

Selected machines: cultivators, etc., combine harvesters, forage harvesters, potato harvesters, sugarbeet harvesters, milking machinery, milk tanks.

Items in Volume II not indicated above: holdings where holder is also the manager; holdings with accounts; holdings member of a cooperative; holdings with production under contract; holdings with workforce predominantly or exclusively of certain categories (family, regularly employed non-family, full time); area of selected crops on holdings using selected machines.

(1) Excluding entries in Volume III (which gives an inventory of items surveyed: all items broken down by AA and many items broken down by AWU).

The headings used in the tables generally correspond in an unambiguous way with the list of characteristics annexed to Directive 75/108/EEC. For certain headings however some doubt could arise as to the exact definition. The following table gives definitions for such headings.

**Headings based on aggregation or transformation of characteristics**

Heading	Definition (1)
Agricultural area in use (AA)	C 01+C 02+C 03 or E+F+G + H
Livestock units (LU)	see chapter VIII
Annual work units (AWU)	see chapter VIII
Members of the holder's family	M 02+M 03
Family labour	M 01+M 02+M 03
Machinery and equipment	
— holdings using	L columns 1, 2 or 3
— holdings total	L columns 1, 2 or 3
— ground area of greenhouses	L 10+L 11
Total area	E+F+G+H+I
Cereals	E 01 to E 08
Wheat	E 01+E 02
Arable fodder crops	E 12+E 18
Crops under glass	E 15+E 17+H 07
Root and tuber crops	E 10+E 11+E 12
Fodder crops and grass	E 12+E 18+G 01
Livestock	K 01 to K 16
Extensive-fed livestock	K 01 to K 10
Intensive-fed livestock	K 11 to K 16
Cattle	K 02 to K 08
Pigs	K 11+K 12+K 13
Poultry	K 14+K 15+K 16
Production under contract	D 04b
Fruit and vegetables	E 14+E 15+H 01+H 02+H 03+H 07
Milk and milk products	K 07
Poultry (excl. eggs)	K 14+K 16
Eggs	K 15

(1) Reference numbers relate to the list of characteristics annexed to Council Directive 75/108/EEC.

In the interests of brevity and clarity the following general rule has been adopted for the description of the items tabulated: unless otherwise indicated variables relate to the characteristics currently under analysis.

● Example:

'Non-family labour regularly employed — Holdings  
Persons  
AWU'

This means the number of holdings with 'non-family labour regularly occupied' and the non-family labour regularly occupied in terms of persons and of work units (AWU).

● Example

'Unutilized agricultural area — Holdings  
ha  
ha AA'

This means the number of holdings with 'unutilized agricultural area', the 'utilized agricultural area' (ha) and the 'agricultural area utilized' (ha AA) on those holdings. In this last case the exception is specifically indicated.

## COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL VOLUMES

### Volume II. Main results

This volume emphasizes inter-country and inter-region comparisons for main aggregates. The items of this volume are almost all given a more detailed treatment in other volumes.

#### Treatment of items in Volume II in other volumes

Volume II	Other volumes
Holdings/AA/AWU/LU	III, IV.1
Legal personality and management of the holding	III, IV.2
Land tenure	III, IV.5
Labour force	III, IV.3
Machinery and equipment	
— tractors	III, IV.4
— other machines	III, (V.1), (V.2)
— glass houses	III, (V.1), (V.2)
Total area/woodland	III, V.3
Crops	III, V.1, V.2, VI.3
Livestock	III, VI

Note: ( ) = secondary treatment.

Items not found elsewhere are:

- (a) the totality of holdings with production under contract;
- (b) holdings with family members broken down by the proportion of labour provided by family workers; holdings with full-time workers; AWUs (total for the holding) of those holdings.



### Volume III. Inventory of results by holding size classes

A breakdown by agricultural area in use (AA) is given for all items surveyed. The breakdown by annual work units (AWU) is however restricted to a little over half the items. It is not given for the legal personality of the holdings nor for type of tenure. For land use and for livestock only selected items are analysed by annual work units.

### Volume IV.1: General distributions

One-way, two-way and three-way distributions are given of agricultural area in use (AA), annual workunits (AWU) and livestock units (LU). The detailed one-way distributions give not only the number of holdings but also a selection of main aggregates so chosen that further aggregates can be obtained by subtraction. For the two-way and three-way tables only the number of holdings appears in the body of the table. However, the number of AA, of AWU and of LU are available in one-way distributions. Volume IV.1 analyses all holdings. Explicit zero classes are included for AA and LU. There is no explicit zero class for AWU since it is assumed that any holding included in the survey will have at least some labour.

### Volume IV.2: Work input of the holder (as manager)

The items given are a selection covering the range of information collected, with a view to examining structural differences associated with part-time farming by the holder.

The holdings included are those where the holder is also the manager and so a small number of holdings — those with a salaried manager — are excluded, consequently the totals for the various items treated (not printed) are generally smaller than for the totality of holdings.

### Volume IV.3. Labour force

This part examines various aspects of the labour force in eight sets of tables, each set on one page as indicated in the following summary table.

#### Structure of Volume IV.3

Distributions		Characteristics tabulated		Page
Vertical	Horizontal	Body of table	Right hand margin	
Work time of holder	AWU of holding	Holdings/AA/LU/AWU holder	–	1st
Work time of persons concerned		4 main groups of workers <sup>(1)</sup> : persons	AWU	2nd
Age of holder		Holdings/AA/LU/AWU	–	3rd
Age of person concerned		4 main groups of workers <sup>(1)</sup> : persons	AWU	4th
AWU of groups of workers as % of total AWU of holding: 4 main groups of workers <sup>(1)</sup>		Holdings	AA	5th
		3 main groups of workers <sup>(2)</sup> : Persons Non-family labour not regularly employed: AWU	AWU	6th
Holdings by number of full-time family workers	Holdings by number of full-time workers	Holdings/AWU/full-time workers: persons Full-time family workers: persons	–	7th
Holdings by number of tractors in sole ownership		Holdings/AA/AWU/tractors in sole ownership	–	8th

<sup>(1)</sup> Holders, spouses, other members of the holder's family, non-family labour regularly employed.

<sup>(2)</sup> Holder and spouses, other members of the holder's family, non-family labour regularly employed.

The first four sets of tables cover holdings where the holder is a natural person. The next two sets give tables relating to holdings with various types of workers. The seventh and eighth sets cover all holdings.

#### Volume IV.4: Tractors

The analysis of tractors in this part is set out on four sides as indicated in the following summary table.

The totality of holdings is analysed.

#### Structure of Volume IV.4

Distributions		Characteristics tabulated		
Vertical	Horizontal	Body of table	Right hand margin	Page
Number of tractors in sole ownership	AA	Holdings/tractors in sole ownership/AWU/holdings using tractors not in their sole ownership	-	1st
		Tractors broken down by h.p. size classes	-	2nd
Number of tractors in sole ownership (a) 51 h.p. or more (b) below 51 h.p.	AWU	Holdings/tractors in sole ownership	Use of tractors not in sole ownership/use of draft animals	3rd
		AWU/arable land	LU/AA	4th

#### Volume IV.5: Land tenure

This part analyses holdings according to AA size classes and to the proportion of AA which is owner-farmed. The items tabulated are: number of holdings, AA, AA owner farmed, AA tenant farmed, arable area, permanent grass, AWU and LU. Only holdings with AA are included.

#### Volume V.1: Relative importance of crops

This part analyses holdings according to AA size classes and to the proportion of AA under selected crops. It covers only holdings with AA. Additional totals are given: AA, area of crop concerned, use of selected machinery, AWU, LU.

#### Volume V.2: Absolute importance of crops

This part closely matches the preceding one. The crop area size classes are here expressed in absolute terms however. Since the vertical distribution is unchanged the additional right-hand margin information is not repeated.

### **Volume V.3: Woodland**

This part analyses holdings according to size classes of total area and to size classes of woodland. As well as the number of holdings is shown their total area, their woodland, AA, AWU and LU. Holdings without area are excluded.

### **Volume VI.1: Relative importance of livestock**

In this part holdings are distributed by percentage of holding's total LU from a particular livestock category crossed with LU and with AA. The holdings covered are those with livestock. The additional totals are LU total, LU of livestock concerned, AA, fodder area, AWU, AWU of holder and spouse. For the table on dairy cows there is information on milking machinery and milk tanks.

### **Volume VI.2: Absolute importance of livestock**

For most types of livestock, there are two tables. One gives a breakdown of holdings according to size classes of the total LU and size classes of the number of LU of a particular livestock. The other gives a breakdown according to AA and number of animals. For the groups extensive-fed and intensive-fed livestock there is only the LU table.

### **Volume VI.3: Fodder crops**

This part breaks down holdings according to size classes of extensive-fed livestock, of cattle and of fodder area. The first half covers only holdings with extensive-fed livestock, the second holdings with cattle. Additional totals are given: LU, LU livestock concerned, AA, fodder crops and AWU.

## Chapter XI

### National publications

The national results of the 1975 survey on the structure of agriculture holdings and possibly also further national figures and methodological comments on the national surveys are issued in the following national publications.

#### FR OF GERMANY

*Betriebe nach Rechtsformen und Bodennutzung 1975.*

Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei. Fachserie B, Reihe 5, V.1, November 1976.  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

*Betriebe mit Viehhaltung 1975.*

Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei. Fachserie B, Reihe 5, V.2, Dezember 1976.  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

*Arbeitskräfte, April 1975.*

Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei. Fachserie 3, Reihe 2.2, April 1978.  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

*Sozialökonomische Verhältnisse 1975.*

Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei. Fachserie 3, Reihe 2.1.5, Mai 1979.  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

*Ausserbetriebliches Einkommen und Arbeitsverhältnisse für ausgewählte Betriebsgruppen 1975.*

Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei. Fachserie 3, Reihe 2.1.7, Mai 1979.  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

*Besitzverhältnisse, Grundstücksverkehr, fachliche Vorbildung 1975.*

Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei. Fachserie 3, Reihe 2.1.6, Juni 1979.  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

*Betriebssysteme und Betriebseinkommen 1975.*

Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei. Fachserie 3, Reihe 2.1.4, August 1979.  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

#### FRANCE

*Enquête Communautaire sur la structure des exploitations agricoles en 1975. EPEXA 1975. Premiers résultats sur la structure des exploitations agricoles.*

Collections de Statistique Agricole, Série S, Structures des Exploitations, mars 1976. Ministère de l'Agriculture, Service Central des Enquêtes et Etudes Statistiques.

*Enquête Communautaire sur la structure des exploitations agricoles en 1975. EPEXA 1975. Dépouillement sur ordinateur. Premiers résultats, France entière, sur la structure des exploitations agricoles.*

Collections de Statistique Agricole, Série S, Structures et environnement des exploitations, juin 1978, n° 112.

Ministère de l'Agriculture, Service Central des Enquêtes et Etudes Statistiques.

*Enquête Communautaire sur la structure des exploitations agricoles en 1975. EPEXA 1975. Résultats pour la France entière et par région de programme.*

Collections de Statistique Agricole, Etude 170, janvier 1979.

Ministère de l'Agriculture, Service Central des Enquêtes et Etudes Statistiques.

*Les bâtiments d'élevage des exploitations agricoles en 1975 (bâtiments construits en aménagés entre 1967 et 1975). Résultats France entière et par région de programme.*

Cahiers de Statistique Agricole, n° 39, mars-avril 1978.

Ministère de l'Agriculture, Service Central des Enquêtes et Etudes Statistiques.

*Les exploitations 'sans successeur' en 1975.*

Cahiers de Statistique Agricole, n° 41, juillet-août 1978. Ministère de l'Agriculture, Service Central des Enquêtes et Etudes Statistiques.

*La spécialisation croissante des exploitations agricoles (analyse détaillée de l'évolution 1970-1975 des exploitations selon l'orientation technico-économique). Résultats France entière et par région.*

Cahiers de Statistique Agricole, n° 43, novembre-décembre 1978.

Ministère de l'Agriculture, Service Central des Enquêtes et Etudes Statistiques.

To be published

Annex of statistical tables to Study no 170.

Articles in the 'Cahiers de Statistique Agricole' on various subjects.

#### ITALY

*La struttura delle aziende agricole in Italia.*

Notiziario ISTAT, Foglio d'informazioni dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Serie 1, Attività produttiva, Foglio 18, Anno XIII, N. 4, Ottobre 1977.

*Indagine sulla struttura delle aziende agricole, 1975.*

Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Roma 1978.

#### NETHERLANDS

*Statistiek van de land- en tuinbouw 1975.*

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 's-Gravenhage, 1976.

*Landbouwtelling 1975, deel I.*

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 's-Gravenhage, 1977.

*Landbouwtelling 1975, deel II.*

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 's-Gravenhage, 1977.

*Landbouwtelling 1975, deel III.*

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 's-Gravenhage, 1979.

## BELGIUM

*Recensement agricole et horticole au 15 mai 1975. Cultures, Cheptel, Matériel agricole, Main-d'œuvre salariée et non salariée, Bâtiments d'exploitation nouvellement construits et achevés entre le 15 mai 1974 et le 15 mai 1975 et capacité d'occupation.*

Statistiques agricoles, n° 1—2, janvier—février 1976.

Ministère des Affaires Economique, Institut National de Statistique.

*Recensement agricole et horticole au 15 mai 1975. Aspects structurels.*

Statistiques agricoles, n° 6—7, juillet—août 1976.

Ministère des Affaires Economiques, Institut National de Statistique.

*Recensement agricole et horticole au 1er décembre 1975. Aspects structurels.*

Statistiques agricoles, n° 4—5—6, avril-mai-juin 1977.

Ministère des Affaires Economiques, Institut National de Statistique.

*Landbouw- en Tuinbouwelling op 15 mei 1975. Teelten, Veestapel, Landbouwmaterieel, Loontrekkende en niet-loontrekkende werkrachten, Nieuw gebouwde afgewerkte bedrijfsgebouwen tussen 15 mei 1974 en 15 mei 1975 en capaciteit van bezetting.*

Landbouwstatistieken, n° 1—2, januari-februari 1976.

Ministerie van Economische Zaken, Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek.

*Landbouw- en Tuinbouwelling op 15 mei 1975. Structurele aspecten.*

Landbouwstatistieken, n° 6—7, juli-augustus 1976.

Ministerie van Economische Zaken, Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek.

*Landbouw- en Tuinbouwelling op 1 december 1975. Structurele aspecten.*

Landbouwstatistieken, n° 4—5—6, april-mei-juni 1977.

Ministerie van Economische Zaken, Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek.

## LUXEMBOURG

*Le recensement de l'agriculture au 15 mai 1975.*

Bulletin du STATEC, Vol. XXI, n° 8, 1975. Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.

*Le recensement général du bétail au 1er décembre 1975.*

Bulletin du STATEC, Vol. XXII, n° 9, 1976. Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.

## UNITED KINGDOM

*Annual Review of Agriculture 1976.*

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Secretary of State for Wales and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by Command of her Majesty.

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

1976 Cmnd. 6392 H.M.S.O. March 1976

1977 Cmnd. 6703 H.M.S.O. January 1977

1978 Cmnd. 7058 H.M.S.O. January 1978

*Agricultural Statistics Scotland, 1975 and 1976.*

H.M.S.O., Edinburgh, 1976/77.

*The Changing Structure of Agriculture 1968 to 1975.*

Series Structure of Agriculture No 3

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland,  
Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

H.M.S.O., London 1977.

*Agricultural Statistics England and Wales, 1975.*

H.M.S.O., London 1977.

*Farm Classification in England and Wales, 1975.*

H.M.S.O., London 1977.

*Statistical Review for Northern Ireland Agriculture, 1966 and 1977.*

H.M.S.O., Belfast, 1978.

*Agricultural Statistics United Kingdom, 1975.*

H.M.S.O., London, 1978.

#### IRELAND

*Agricultural Statistics 1975.*

Irish Statistical Bulletin, September 1977.

Central Statistics Office, Dublin.

To be published

*Agricultural Statistics 1975*

Central Statistics Office, Dublin.

#### DENMARK

*Landbrugsstatistik 1975.*

Statistiske Meddelelser, 1977: 1.

Danmarks Statistik, København 1977.

*Landbrugsstatistik 1976.*

Statistiske Meddelelser, 1977: 1.

Danmarks Statistik, København 1977.





**Annexes**



## COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

of 20 January 1975

on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys  
on the structure of agricultural holdings

(75/108/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament<sup>(1)</sup>;

Whereas, for the future development of the common agricultural policy, the Community needs objective and comparable information on the structure and organization of agricultural holdings throughout the Community;

Whereas the findings of the basic survey conducted under Regulation No 70/66/EEC<sup>(2)</sup>, as amended by Regulation No 35/67/EEC<sup>(3)</sup>, as part of a programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings and of the general agricultural survey recommended by the FAO and conducted under Directive No 69/400/EEC<sup>(4)</sup>, provide the Community with certain information which, however, concern only the territory of the six original Member States and refer only to a specific period; whereas the Community must therefore undertake a programme of surveys to be conducted at the same time in all the Member States, based on uniform methods and definitions;

Whereas such a programme should, in particular, include a survey aimed at providing essential information for defining the structure of agricultural holdings;

Whereas the envisaged measures have a Community interest for achieving the objectives defined in Article 39 (1) (a) of the Treaty, including the

structural changes necessary for the efficient functioning of the common market; whereas these measures thus constitute a common action within the meaning of Article 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70<sup>(5)</sup> of 21 April 1970 concerning the financing of the common agricultural policy, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2788/72<sup>(6)</sup>;

Whereas the scope of the survey should, so as to take account of current developments in certain methods or fields of production, include holdings with an area of at least one hectare and smaller holdings of a certain economic importance due to the fact that they market a certain proportion of their production or if their standard gross production exceeds certain physical units;

Whereas in order to ensure uniform analysis of the results obtained and to satisfy information requirements in this sector, the data collected in the survey by the statistical services of the Member States must be centralized;

Whereas a Member State may be particularly interested in having available results on the situation within its territory and whereas the possibility for analysis and publication at national level should therefore be provided;

Whereas the farmers taking part in the survey should be assured that individual information about them will be treated as confidential;

Whereas in order to facilitate implementation of the provisions specified, there should be close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission, within the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics set up by Decision No 72/279/EEC<sup>(7)</sup>,

(<sup>1</sup>) OJ No C 40, 8. 4. 1974, p. 72 and OJ No C 155, 9. 12. 1974, p. 49.

(<sup>2</sup>) OJ No 112, 24. 6. 1966, p. 2065/66.

(<sup>3</sup>) OJ No 33, 24. 2. 1967, p. 524/67.

(<sup>4</sup>) OJ No L 288, 17. 11. 1969, p. 1.

(<sup>5</sup>) OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 13.

(<sup>6</sup>) OJ No L 295, 30. 12. 1972, p. 1.

(<sup>7</sup>) OJ No L 179, 7. 8. 1972, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

## CHAPTER I

### Organization of the programme of surveys

#### Article 1

A survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (structures survey for 1975), hereinafter referred to as the 'survey', shall be carried out as part of a programme of Community surveys necessitated by the requirements of the common agricultural policy.

## CHAPTER II

### Structures survey for 1975

#### Article 2

For purposes of applying the following provisions:

- (a) agricultural holding shall mean a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and the output of which is agricultural products;
- (b) agricultural area utilized for farming shall mean the total area taken up by arable land, permanent pasture and meadow, land used for permanent crops and subsistence plots.

#### Article 3

The Member States shall carry out a survey covering one crop year corresponding to the crop to be harvested in 1975.

The survey shall be conducted in one or more stages between 1 March 1975 and 1 March 1976.

#### Article 4

The survey shall cover:

- (a) agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilized for farming is one hectare or more;
- (b) agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilized for farming is less than one hectare, if they market a certain proportion of their production or if their standard gross production exceeds certain physical units.

#### Article 5

Member States shall provide information on the characteristics listed in the Annex.

#### Article 6

1. The Member States shall supply the data provided for in Article 5 for a random sample of agricultural holdings, the number of which shall be between the following limits:

Belgium	15 000 to 20 000
Denmark	15 000 to 20 000
Germany	80 000 to 100 000
France	120 000 to 150 000
Ireland	30 000 to 40 000
Italy	200 000 to 270 000
Luxembourg	1 500 to 2 000
Netherlands	20 000 to 25 000
United Kingdom	27 000 to 33 000

National samples may, where appropriate, be drawn from exhaustive surveys.

Member States which conduct exhaustive surveys may supply the complete results thereof.

2. The Member States shall take the necessary steps to reduce errors of observation.

#### Article 7

1. Member States shall take such measures as may be necessary for the survey to be conducted in their territory, and shall:

- (a) devise questionnaires which include at least the elements given in the list of characteristics provided for in Article 5;
- (b) where necessary, draw up a sampling plan and submit it to the Commission;
- (c) check that the questionnaires have been completed in full and that the replies are plausible; if necessary, require omissions and inaccurate data to be rectified in the questionnaires;
- (d) transcribe, for each holding, the data provided for in the list of characteristics in the Annex onto magnetic tape, using a standard code for all Member States;
- (e) check the data transcribed in this way, verifying whether they are plausible, and correcting them if necessary, and inform the Commission of the verification procedure used to eliminate errors;
- (f) submit the magnetic tapes provided for in (d) to the Statistical Office of the European Communities. They should be submitted not later than 12 months after completion of the field work;
- (g) furnish the Commission as necessary with any information it may request from them concerning the performance of their tasks under this Directive.

2. Member States may carry out an analysis of the data and publish the results of the survey relating to their territories.

#### Article 8

1. The following shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11:

- (a) the definitions relating to the list of characteristics;
- (b) the list of agricultural products;
- (c) the sampling plans with reference to strata and regions;
- (d) the standard code and rules governing the transcription onto magnetic tape of the data provided for in the list of characteristics;
- (e) any other detailed rules.

2. The Commission in conjunction with Member States shall be responsible for:

- (a) drawing up an outline of tables for the whole Community;
- (b) having the data recorded on magnetic tape analysed at Community level by the Statistical Office of the European Communities;
- (c) communicating the results of the survey to the Member States;
- (d) publishing the results of the survey.

### CHAPTER III

#### General provisions

##### Article 9

1. The survey referred to in Article 1 shall constitute a common action within the meaning of Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.

2. The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section, shall pay Member States 12 units of account for each holding for which the data referred to in Article 5 are submitted to the Commission up to the limits set out in Article 6 of this Directive.

3. The period envisaged for carrying out the common action shall be two years.

4. The estimated cost of the common action to be borne by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section, shall be 7 920 000 units of account.

5. Requests for payment shall relate to expenses incurred by Member States during one calendar year and shall be submitted to the Commission before 1 September of the following year.

6. Aid from the Fund shall be decided in accordance with Article 7 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.

7. The Commission may agree to payments on account.

8. Detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.

##### Article 10

1. Member States shall take all necessary steps to ensure that individual data collected on their territories as part of the survey are used only within the limits and conditions defined by their national laws governing statistical secrecy.

2. The individual data referred to in paragraph 1 shall be communicated to the Statistical Office of the European Communities in such a form that the holdings concerned cannot be identified. Moreover, they may be divulged only to those persons responsible at the Office for the application of this Directive.

3. The Member States and the Commission shall adopt such measures as may be required to penalize infringements of the provisions of paragraph 2.

##### Article 11

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is invoked, the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics, set up by the Council Decision of 31 July 1972, hereinafter called 'the Committee', shall give an Opinion, the votes of Member States being weighted as laid down in the first subparagraph of Article 148 (2) of the Treaty. The Chairman shall not vote.

2. In such cases the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Committee, either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

3. The Commission representative shall submit a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall give its Opinion on these measures within a time limit to be set by the Chairman according to the urgency of the matters concerned. It shall act by a majority of 41 votes.

4. The Commission shall adopt measures which shall take immediate effect. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the Committee's Opinion, the Commission shall submit them forthwith to the Council; in this case the Commission may defer application of the measures it has adopted for not more than one month from the date of their submission to the Council.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within a period of one month.

#### *Article 12*

1. The Committee shall be consulted on the operations referred to in Article 7 (a) and Article 8 (2) (c) and (d).

2. The Committee and the Standing Committee for Agricultural Structures shall be consulted on the operations referred to in Article 8 (2) (a).

3. The Committee may examine any other question relating to the application of this Directive, which may be raised by the Chairman, either on his own initiative, or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

#### *Article 13*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20 January 1975.

*For the Council*

*The President*

M. A. CLINTON

ANNEX

LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS

A. Geographical situation of the holding

01 District

B. Legal personality of the holding

01 Is the legal and economic responsibility of the holding assumed by a natural person? yes/no

02 If yes,  
is this person also the manager or in other words does the manager work on his own account? yes/no

C. Type of tenure (in relation to the holder)

Agricultural area utilized:	ha/acre
01 for owner farming	...../.....
02 for tenant farming	...../.....
03 for share farming or other modes	...../.....

D. Management of the holding and manager's education

01 Are accounts kept for the holding? yes/no

02 Is profitability per holding calculated on the basis of these accounts? <sup>(1)</sup> yes/no

03 Is there a development plan for the holding within the meaning of Article 6 of Directive No 72/159/EEC? <sup>(1)</sup> yes/no

04 (a) Is the holding a member of a cooperative or other similar agricultural organization for the purposes of:

— its supplies	yes/no
— marketing its produce	yes/no
— use of agricultural equipment and plant	yes/no

(b) Value percentage of production under contract:

— cereals	.....
— fruit and vegetables	.....
— bovine animals	.....
— milk and milk products	.....
— pigs	.....
— poultry	.....
— eggs	.....

Code 1 to 4  
 1 = nil  
 2 = more than 0 to 50  
 3 = more than 50 to 90  
 4 = more than 90 to 100

<sup>(1)</sup> Optional.

05 Manager's education and agricultural training:

— primary	yes/no
— secondary	yes/no
— higher	yes/no

*Land use*

The agricultural area utilized for farming should include the areas under main crops for harvest in 1975, including areas cultivated in 1974 for harvest in 1975 and areas which are not yet producing crops. Areas cultivated in 1975 and normally intended for harvest in 1976 should not be included.

E. Arable land

Cereals for the production of grain (including seed):	ha/acre
01 Common wheat and spelt	...../.....
02 Durum wheat	...../.....
03 Rye	...../.....
04 Barley	...../.....
05 Oats	...../.....
06 Grain maize	...../.....
07 Rice	...../.....
08 Other cereals	...../.....
09 Dried vegetables (including seed and mixtures of cereals and dried vegetables)	...../.....
10 Potatoes (including early potatoes and sets)	...../.....
11 Sugar beet (excluding seeds)	...../.....
12 Forage roots and rubers (excluding seeds)	...../.....
13 Industrial plants (including seeds for herbaceous oleaginous plants; excluding seeds for textile plants, hops, tobacco and other industrial plants)	...../.....
Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries:	
14 — outdoor:	
(a) open field	...../.....
(b) market gardening	...../.....
15 — under glass	...../.....
Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding seedlings):	
16 — outdoor	...../.....
17 — under glass	...../.....
18 Forage plants	...../.....
19 Horticultural seeds and other arable land seeds or plants (excluding cereals, dried vegetables, potatoes and oleaginous plants)	...../.....
20 Other arable land crops	...../.....
21 Fallow land	...../.....



<b>F. Subsistence plots</b>	<b>ha/acre</b>
<b>G. Permanent pasture and meadow</b>	<b>ha/acre</b>
01 Pasture and meadow including mountain pastures	...../.....
<b>H. Permanent crops</b>	
91 Fruit and berry plantations	...../.....
02 Citrus plantations	...../.....
03 Olive plantations	...../.....
04 Vineyards	...../.....
05 Nurseries	...../.....
06 Other permanent crops	...../.....
07 Permanent crops under glass	...../.....
<b>I. Other land</b>	
01 Unutilized agricultural area (agricultural land which is no longer farmed, for economic, social or other reasons and which is not used in the crop rotation system)	...../.....
02 Woodland	...../.....
03 Other land (land covered by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.)	...../.....
<b>J. Combined and successive crops</b> (excluding market garden crops, and crops under glass) <sup>(1)</sup>	
01 Land under crops combined with permanent crops	...../.....
02 Land under successive or intermediate crops	...../.....
<b>K. Livestock (as of . . .) (date to be determined)</b>	<b>Head</b>
01 Equidae	.....
Bovine animals:	
02 Under one year old;	.....
over one but under two years old	.....
03 Male animals	.....
04 Female animals;	.....
two years old and over	.....
05 Male animals	.....
06 Heifers	.....
07 Dairy cows	.....
08 Other cows	.....
09 Sheep (all ages)	.....
10 Goats (all ages)	.....

<sup>(1)</sup> Optional section.

<b>Pigs:</b>	<b>Head</b>
11 Piglets of live weight under 20 kg	.....
12 Breeding sows weighing 50 kg and over	.....
13 Other pigs	.....
<b>Poultry:</b>	
14 Broilers	.....
15 Laying hens	.....
16 Other poultry (ducks, turkeys, geese, guinea-fowl)	.....

**I. Tractors, cultivators, machinery and equipment**

**01 Are draft animals <sup>(1)</sup> used on the holding?**                              yes/no

**02 Four-wheel tractors, track-laying tractors, tool-carriers**

**03 Cultivators, hoeing machines, rotary hoes and motor mowers**

**04 Combine harvesters**

**05 Forage-harvesters**

**06 Potato-harvesters (totally mechanized)**

**07 Sugar beet-harvesters (totally mechanized)**

**08 Milking machinery (fixed or movable)**

**09 Milk tanks**

**Ground area covered by greenhouses in use:**

**10 Without heating installation**

ha / acre

**11 With heating installation**

..... / .....

..... / .....

**(1) 'Draft animals' covers:**

(a) carthorses, mules, horses, asses;

(b) dairy and working cattle, other working animals of the bovine species.

**(2)** On the day of the survey re column 1 and in the 12 months preceding the day of the survey re columns 2 and 3.

Machinery used <sup>(2)</sup>					
Belonging to the holding			Used by several holdings (belonging to another holding, to a cooperative or owned jointly with other holdings)		Belonging to a service supply agency
1			2		3
Number			Tick		Tick
by power rating from ... to ... hp			X		
up to and including 24	25 to 34	35 to 50	51 and over		
X					
X					

8 M. Farm labour force (in the 12 months preceding the day of the survey)

Farm labour force	Sex		Age (number of years)	Time worked on holding (b)								
	m	f		Part time with working hours of:				Full time				
				> 0 - < 25 %	25 - < 50 %	50 - < 75 %	75 - < 100 %					
					of annual time worked by full-time operatives							
01 Holder	Tick							Tick				
			Age groups									
			... (a) 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over					
02 Spouse working on the holding												
	Number		Number					Number				
03 Other members of the holder's family												
04 Non-family labour regularly employed												

Non-family work force not regularly employed

Number of working days

05 Male

06 Female

07 Other members of the holder's family (item 03) working on the holding for at least 75 % of annual working time

Men	Women (b)	} (1)
Number		

from ... (a) to under 25 years

from 25 to under 35 years

(a) From school-leaving age.

(b) Apart from homework.

(1) Only concerns those States not providing individual data under item 03.

**N. Holder's gainful activities other than the activity referred to in M <sup>(1)</sup>**

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 01 Does the holder engage in any gainful activity other than that referred to in M?  | yes/no |
| 02 <i>Nature of this gainful activity:</i>   |        |
| — self-employed  | yes/no |
| — other  | yes/no |
| 03 Economic sector in which this activity is carried on:                             |        |
| — agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing   | yes/no |
| — other sectors  | yes/no |
| 04 Does the holder have a specific non-agricultural academic training <sup>(2)</sup> | yes/no |
- 

<sup>(1)</sup> These questions should be put only if the holder and the manager are one and the same person.

<sup>(2)</sup> Optional.

II

*(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)*

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 2 October 1975

laying down the standard code and rules governing the transcription on to magnetic tape of the data of the structures survey for 1975

(75/623/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Directive No 75/108/EEC <sup>(1)</sup> of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of a programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, and in particular Article 8(1)(d) thereof;

Whereas the equipment which the Commission has available for analysing the results of the structures survey for 1975 and the need for its rational use require that a standard format be prescribed for the transcription of the data on to magnetic tape;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the Opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

The standard code and rules governing the transcription on to magnetic tape of the data provided for in the List of Characteristics set out in the Annex to Directive No 75/108/EEC shall be as set out in the Annex hereto;

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 2 October 1975.

*For the Commission*

G. BRUNNER

*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 21.

## ANNEX

### MAGNETIC TAPE SPECIFICATION FOR THE DELIVERY TO THE SOEC OF THE RESULTS OF THE 1975 FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY

(Directive 75/108/EEC)

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

I. *The information recorded in accordance with the List of Characteristics annexed to Directive 75/108/EEC is to be delivered to the SOEC in the following form:*

1. On 9 track magnetic tape/1600 BPI (630 bytes/cm) standard label.
2. Member States have a choice as to blocking factor. The factor preferred by SOEC is 10. The SOEC must be informed as to what blocking factor has been used.
3. When slack bytes are added in the composition of the tape the SOEC should be informed.
4. Holdings are to be sorted according to region number, survey district number and holding number (in the order given).

II. *The following pages give, for the various items of the List of Characteristics <sup>(1)</sup>:*

1. The maximum number of digits required for the item in question (possible entry).
2. The symbol in the COBOL programming language, which is appropriate to the maximum number of digits provided for in (1) and to the type of information concerned.
3. The number of bytes required to store the information as described in (2) (on an IBM 360).
4. The consecutive numbering of bytes for the various items of the List of Characteristics.
5. The codes which are to be used.

The symbols used in (2) have the following meanings:

- '9': storage of a numerical value in the available byte (correspondingly '99' means storage of two numerical values in two bytes);
- 'S9 (4) comp': storage of a decimal number with up to four places (with prefix) as a binary fixed point number in two bytes (i. e. in a half-word);
- 'S9 (9) comp': storage of a decimal number with up to nine places (with prefix) as a binary fixed point number in four bytes (i. e. in a full word);
- 'X': storage of an alphanumerical value in the available byte (thus 'X(10)' means storage of ten alphanumerical values in ten bytes).

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Items of information without an explicit reference number in the List of Characteristics but which constitute a separate element on the magnetic tape have been given reference numbers by extending those used in the List of Characteristics. These additional reference numbers are marked with \*.

**DETAILED PROVISIONS**

**A. GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF THE HOLDING**

	Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
01* Country	1	9	1	1
02* Region	3	999	3	2—4
03* District <sup>(1)</sup>	2	99	2	5—6
04* Holding number	9	S9(9) comp	4	7—10
05* Raising factor <sup>(2)</sup> (5 decimals)	9	S 9(9)comp	4	11—14

The codes of headings A 01, A 02, A 03 are established jointly by the SOEC and the Member State concerned.

**B. LEGAL PERSONALITY OF THE HOLDING**

01 Is the legal and economic responsibility .....	1	9	1	15
---	---	---	---	----

Codes:

Answer	Code
yes	1
no	0

02 If yes, .....	1	9	1	16
------------------	---	---	---	----

Codes:

Answer	Code
yes	1
no	0
not applicable because B/01 answered as 'no'	9

**C. TYPE OF TENURE <sup>(3)</sup>**

AA				
01 for owner farming	9	S9(9) comp	4	17—20
02 for tenant farming	9	S9(9) comp	4	21—24
03 for share cropping or other modes	9	S9(9) comp	4	25—28

<sup>(1)</sup> A 01 in the List of Characteristics.

<sup>(2)</sup> examples: (a) raising factor is 3.13333; entry in Zone A 05 is '+000313333',  
(b) raising factor is 15.2; entry in Zone A 05 is '001520000'.

<sup>(3)</sup> Areas given are in 'ares'.



D. MANAGEMENT OF THE HOLDING AND MANAGER'S EDUCATION

01 Are accounts kept?

Codes:

Answer	Code
yes	1
no	0

02 Is profitability .....

03 Is there a development plan .....

Codes for the headings D 02, D 03:

Answer	Code
yes	1
no	0
not applicable because no details are being provided	9

04 a) Is the holding ... for the purposes of

a1)\* its supplies

a2)\* marketing its produce

a3)\* use of agricultural equipment...

a4)\* supplies and/or marketing and/or use of equipment

member of a cooperative or other similar agr. organisation

Codes for the headings of D04 a1, D04 a2, D04 a3, D04 a4 in each case:

Answer	Code
yes	1
no	0

04 b) Value percentage of production under contract

b1)\* cereals

b2)\* fruit and vegetables

b3)\* bovine animals

b4)\* milk and milk products

b5)\* pigs

b6)\* poultry

b7)\* eggs

Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
1	9	1	29
1	9	1	30
1	9	1	31
1	9	1	32
1	9	1	33
1	9	1	34
1	9	1	35
1	9	1	36
1	9	1	37
1	9	1	38
1	9	1	39
1	9	1	40
1	9	1	41
1	9	1	42

Codes for the headings in D 04b):  
 let  $X$  be the percentage of value  
 concerned; then in each case:

Answer	Code
$X = 0\%$	1
$0 < X \leq 50\%$	2
$50\% < X \leq 90\%$	3
$90\% < X$	4

05 Manager's education and agricultural  
 training

Codes:

Answer	Code
none	1
primary	2
secondary	3
higher	4

Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
1	9	1	43

LAND USE <sup>(1)</sup>

	Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
<b>E. ARABLE LAND</b>				
01 Common wheat and spelt	9	S9(9) comp	4	44—47
02 Durum wheat	9	S9(9) comp	4	48—51
03 Rye	9	S9(9) comp	4	52—55
04 Barley	9	S9(9) comp	4	56—59
05 Oats	9	S9(9) comp	4	60—63
06 Grain maize	9	S9(9) comp	4	64—67
07 Rice	9	S9(9) comp	4	68—71
08 Other cereals	9	S9(9) comp	4	72—75
09 Dried vegetables (...)	9	S9(9) comp	4	76—79
10 Potatoes (...)	9	S9(9) comp	4	80—83
11 Sugar beet (...)	9	S9(9) comp	4	84—87
12 Fodder roots and brassicas (...)	9	S9(9) comp	4	88—91
13 Industrial plants (...)	9	S9(9) comp	4	92—95
Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries:				
14 — outdoor				
a) open field	9	S9(9) comp	4	96—99
b) market gardening	9	S9(9) comp	4	100—103
15 — under glass (units are m <sup>2</sup> )	9	S9(9) comp	4	104—107
Flowers and ornamental plants:				
16 — outdoor	9	S9(9) comp	4	108—111
17 — under glass (units are m <sup>2</sup> )	9	S9(9) comp	4	112—115
18 Forage crops	9	S9(9) comp	4	116—119
19 Horticultural seeds .....	9	S9(9) comp	4	120—123
20 Other arable crops	9	S9(9) comp	4	124—127
21 Fallow	9	S9(9) comp	4	128—131
<b>F. SUBSISTENCE PLOTS (units are m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	9	S9(9) comp	4	132—135
<b>G. PERMANENT PASTURE</b>				
01 Permanent pasture including mountain grazing of which:	9	S9(9) comp	4	136—139
02* rough grazing				
a) is information being provided for this heading?	1	9	1	140

<sup>(1)</sup> Areas for the items under headings E to J are expressed in 'ares' except for E/15, E/17, F and H/07 where units are square metres.

Code:

Answer	Code
yes	1
no	9

b) Area (if G 02a) answered 'no' put '0' in answer to this question)

#### H. PERMANENT CROPS

01 Fruit and berry plantations

02 Citrus plantations

03 Olive plantations

04 Vineyards

05 Nurseries

06 Other permanent crops

07 Permanent crops under glass (units are m<sup>2</sup>)

#### I. OTHER LAND

01 Unutilised agricultural area (...)

02 Woodland

03 Other land (...)

#### J. COMBINED AND SUCCESSIVE CROPS (excluding...)

01 Land under crops combined with permanent crops

01 a)\* Are answers being furnished for this question?

Code:

Answer	Code
yes	1
no	9

01 b)\* Area (if J 01a) answered 'no' put '0' in answer to this question)

02 Land under successive or intermediate crops

02 a)\* Are answers being furnished for this question?

Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
9	S9(9) comp	4	141—144
9	S9(9) comp	4	145—148
9	S9(9) comp	4	149—152
9	S9(9) comp	4	153—156
9	S9(9) comp	4	157—160
9	S9(9) comp	4	161—164
9	S9(9) comp	4	165—168
9	S9(9) comp	4	169—172
9	S9(9) comp	4	173—176
9	S9(9) comp	4	177—180
9	S9(9) comp	4	181—184
1	9	1	185
9	S9(9) comp	4	186—189
1	9	1	190

Code:

Answer	Code
yes	1
no	9

02 b)\* Area (if J 02a) answered 'no' put '0' in answer to this question)

K. LIVESTOCK (as of...) (...)

• 01 Equidae

Bovine animals

02 under 1 year old

— over 1 but under 2 years old:

03 Male

04 Female

— 2 years old and over:

05 Male animals

06 Heifers

07 Dairy cows

08 Other cows

09 Sheep (all ages)

10 Goats (all ages)

11 Piglets of live weight...

12 Breeding sows weighing...

13 Other pigs

14 Broilers

15 Laying hens

16 Other poultry (...)

L. TRACTORS, CULTIVATORS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

01 Are draught animals used on the holding?

Codes:

Answer	Code
yes	1
no	0

02 4-wheeled tractors

(1) number belonging to the holding

a)  $X < 25$  HP

b)  $25 \leq X < 35$  HP

Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
9	S9(9) comp	4	191—194
9	S9(9) comp	4	195—198
9	S9(9) comp	4	199—202
9	S9(9) comp	4	203—206
9	S9(9) comp	4	207—210
9	S9(9) comp	4	211—214
9	S9(9) comp	4	215—218
9	S9(9) comp	4	219—222
9	S9(9) comp	4	223—226
9	S9(9) comp	4	227—230
9	S9(9) comp	4	231—234
9	S9(9) comp	4	235—238
9	S9(9) comp	4	239—242
9	S9(9) comp	4	243—246
9	S9(9) comp	4	247—250
9	S9(9) comp	4	251—254
9	S9(9) comp	4	255—258
1	9	1	259
4	S9(4) comp	2	260—261
4	S9(4) comp	2	262—263

	Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
c) $35 \leq X < 51$ HP	4	S9(4) comp	2	264—265
d) $51 \text{ HP} \leq X$ (X = Horse-power rating)	4	S9(4) comp	2	266—267
(2) used by several .....	1	9	1	268
(3) belonging to a service supply agency	1	9	1	269
<b>03 Cultivators, hoeing machines</b>				
(1) number belonging to the holding	4	S9(4) comp	2	270—271
(2) used by several .....	1	9	1	272
(3) belonging to a service supply agency	1	9	1	273
<b>04 Combine harvesters</b>				
(1) number belonging to the holding	4	S9(4) comp	2	274—275
(2) used by several holdings	1	9	1	276
(3) belonging to a service supply agency	1	9	1	277
<b>05 Forage harvesters</b>				
(1) number belonging to the holding	4	S9(4) comp	2	278—279
(2) used by several holdings	1	9	1	280
(3) belonging to a service supply agency	1	9	1	281
<b>06 Potato-harvesters (...)</b>				
(1) number belonging to the holding	4	S9(4) comp	2	282—283
(2) used by several holdings	1	9	1	284
(3) belonging to a service supply agency	1	9	1	285
<b>07 Sugar-beet harvesters (...)</b>				
(1) number belonging to the holding	4	S9(4) comp	2	286—287
(2) used by several holdings	1	9	1	288
(3) belonging to a service supply agency	1	9	1	289
<b>08 Milking machinery (...)</b>				
(1) belonging to the holding	4	S9(4) comp	2	290—291
<b>09 Milk tanks</b>				
(1) number belonging to the holding	4	S9(4) comp	2	292—293
(2) used by several holdings Ground area covered by greenhouses in use (units are m <sup>2</sup> )	1	9	1	294
<b>10 — without heating installation</b>	9	S9(9) comp	4	295—298

11 — with heating installation

12 Total

Codes for L02 — (2), (3), L03 — (2), (3), L04 — (2), (3), L05 — (2), (3), L06 — (2), (3), L07 — (2), (3) and L09 — (2):

Answer	Code
ticked	1
not ticked	0

**M. FARM LABOUR FORCE**

01 Holder

a)\* Sex

Code:

Answer	Code
male	1
female	2
not applicable because the holder is not a natural person	9

b)\* Age (number of years)

If M 01 answered '9' put '0' in answer to this question

c)\* Time worked (classes)

Codes:

Answer	Code
X < 25 %	1
25 % ≤ X < 50 %	2
50 % ≤ X < 75 %	3
75 % ≤ X < 100 %	4
X = 100 %	5
not applicable because the holder is not a natural person	9

X = hours worked expressed as a percentage of annual time worked by a full-time worker.

02 Spouse working on the holding

a)\* Sex

Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
9	S9(9) comp	4	299—302
9	S9(9) comp	4	303—306
1	9	1	307
4	S9(4) comp	2	308—309
1	9	1	310
1	9	1	311

Codes:

Answer	Code
Holder not married or spouse does not work on the holding	0
Spouse works on holding and is male	1
Spouse works on the holding and is female	2
Not applicable because the holder is not a natural person	9

b)\* Age

Codes: X = age (number of years)

Answer	Code
$X < 25$	1
$25 \leq X < 35$	2
$35 \leq X < 45$	3
$45 \leq X < 65$	4
$65 \leq X$	5
not applicable because the holder is not a natural person	9

c)\* Time worked (classes)

Codes:

Answer	Code
$X < 25\%$	1
$25\% \leq X < 50\%$	2
$50\% \leq X < 75\%$	3
$75\% \leq X < 100\%$	4
$X = 100\%$	5
not applicable because the holder is not a natural person	9

X = hours worked expressed as a percentage of annualtime worked by a full-time worker.

Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
1	9	1	312
1	9	1	313



03 Other members of the holder's family

a)\* Number

a1) male

a2) female

b)\* Number in 5 classes of age:

b1)  $X < 25$

b2)  $25 \leq X < 35$

b3)  $35 \leq X < 45$

b4)  $45 \leq X < 65$

b5)  $65 \leq X$

(X = age in years)

c)\* Number in 5 classes of time worked:

c1)  $X < 25\%$

c2)  $25\% \leq X < 50\%$

c3)  $50\% \leq X < 75\%$

c4)  $75\% \leq X < 100\%$

c5)  $X = 100\%$

(X = hours worked expressed as a percentage of annual time worked by a full-time worker)

04 Non-family labour regularly employed

a)\* Number:

a1) male

a2) female

b)\* Number in 5 age groups:

b1)  $X < 25$

b2)  $25 \leq X < 35$

b3)  $35 \leq X < 45$

b4)  $45 \leq X < 65$

b5)  $65 \leq X$

(X = age in years)

c)\* Number in 5 classes of time worked:

c1)  $X < 25\%$

c2)  $25\% \leq X < 50\%$

c3)  $50\% \leq X < 75\%$

c4)  $75\% \leq X < 100\%$

c5)  $X = 100\%$

(X = hours worked expressed as a percentage of annual time worked by a full-time worker)

	Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
a1) male	4	S9(4) comp	2	314—315
a2) female	4	S9(4) comp	2	316—317
b1) $X < 25$	4	S9(4) comp	2	318—319
b2) $25 \leq X < 35$	4	S9(4) comp	2	320—321
b3) $35 \leq X < 45$	4	S9(4) comp	2	322—323
b4) $45 \leq X < 65$	4	S9(4) comp	2	324—325
b5) $65 \leq X$	4	S9(4) comp	2	326—327
(X = age in years)				
c1) $X < 25\%$	4	S9(4) comp	2	328—329
c2) $25\% \leq X < 50\%$	4	S9(4) comp	2	330—331
c3) $50\% \leq X < 75\%$	4	S9(4) comp	2	332—333
c4) $75\% \leq X < 100\%$	4	S9(4) comp	2	334—335
c5) $X = 100\%$	4	S9(4) comp	2	336—337
(X = hours worked expressed as a percentage of annual time worked by a full-time worker)				
a1) male	4	S9(4) comp	2	338—339
a2) female	4	S9(4) comp	2	340—341
b1) $X < 25$	4	S9(4) comp	2	342—343
b2) $25 \leq X < 35$	4	S9(4) comp	2	344—345
b3) $35 \leq X < 45$	4	S9(4) comp	2	346—347
b4) $45 \leq X < 65$	4	S9(4) comp	2	348—349
b5) $65 \leq X$	4	S9(4) comp	2	350—351
(X = age in years)				
c1) $X < 25\%$	4	S9(4) comp	2	352—353
c2) $25\% \leq X < 50\%$	4	S9(4) comp	2	354—355
c3) $50\% \leq X < 75\%$	4	S9(4) comp	2	356—357
c4) $75\% \leq X < 100\%$	4	S9(4) comp	2	358—359
c5) $X = 100\%$	4	S9(4) comp	2	360—361
(X = hours worked expressed as a percentage of annual time worked by a full-time worker)				

	Number of bytes	Cobol-picture	Number of digits	Bytes from ... to ...
Non-family labour force not regularly employed				
Number of working days of:				
05 Males	9	S9(9) comp	4	362—365
06 Females	9	S9(9) comp	4	366—369
07 Other members of the holder's family (item 03) working on the holding for at least 75% of annual working time				
a)* up to 25 years old				
a1)* males	4	S9(4) comp	2	370—371
a2)* females	4	S9(4) comp	2	372—373
b)* up to 35 years old				
b1)* males	4	S9(4) comp	2	374—375
b2)* females	4	S9(4) comp	2	376—377
<b>N. HOLDER'S GAINFUL ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN THE ACTIVITY REFERRED TO IN M.</b>				
01 Does the holder engage in any other gainful activity	1	9	1	378
02 Nature of this gainful activity				
a)* self employed	1	9	1	379
b)* salaried	1	9	1	380
03 Economic sector in which this activity is carried on:				
a)* agriculture,	1	9	1	381
b)* other activities	1	9	1	382
04 Does the holder have a specific non-agricultural education?	1	9	1	383

Codes for N 01, N 02a, N 02b, N 03a),  
N 03b), N 04:

Answer	Code
yes	1
no	0
not applicable because holder is not the same person as the manager, or is not a natural person	8
for N 04 no informa- tion is being provided	9

O.\* CONTROL—TOTAL

Total of all entries in the headings A to N  
inclusive.

P.\* RESERVE ZONE FOR POSSIBLE  
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION <sup>(1)</sup>

Number of digits	Cobol-picture	Number of bytes	Bytes from ... to ...
9	S9(9) comp	4	384—387
13	X(13)	13	388—400

<sup>(1)</sup> To be blank, except for any fields where information is being provided under special arrangements.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 2 October 1975

laying down for the purposes of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings the definitions relating to the list of characteristics and the list of agricultural products

(75/682/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to Council Directive No 75/108/EEC<sup>(1)</sup> of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of a programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, and in particular Article 8 (1) (a) and (b) thereof;

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (a) and (b) of Directive No 75/108/EEC the definitions relating to the list of characteristics in the Annex to that Directive and also the list of agricultural products are to be laid down in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 11 of the Directive;

Whereas if the findings of the survey for 1975 on the structure of agricultural holdings provided for in Directive No 75/108/EEC are to be in concordance throughout the European Economic Community, the terms contained in the list of characteristics must be understood and applied in a uniform manner; whereas standard definitions should therefore be laid down for these terms wherever necessary;

Whereas, furthermore, in order to permit easier practical use of the list of criteria in the Member States, these definitions should be supplemented by explanations and examples;

Whereas the definition of the term 'agricultural holding' should be uniform throughout the European Economic Community and since that definition itself refers to 'agricultural products' it is consequently necessary to lay down a standard list of these products;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the Opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

The definitions relating to the list of characteristics set out in the Annex to Directive No 75/108/EEC, the explanations relating thereto and the list of agricultural products shall be as set out in the Annexes hereto.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 2 October 1975.

*For the Commission*

Guido BRUNNER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 21.

## ANNEX I

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS SET OUT IN THE ANNEX TO COUNCIL DIRECTIVE No 75/108/EEC

(I = definitions II = explanatory notes)

#### AGRICULTURAL HOLDING

I. A single unit both technically and economically, which has single management and the output of which is agricultural products <sup>(1)</sup>.

II. 1. An agricultural holding is thus defined by the following characteristics:

1.1 Output of agricultural products

For the purpose of this survey 'agricultural products' are taken to be those products listed in Annex II.

1.2 Single management

There can be single management even though this is carried out by two or more persons acting jointly.

1.3 A single unit technically and economically

In general this is indicated by a common use of labour and means of production.

2. Special cases

- 2.1 (a) When a holding is for tax or other reasons split up among two or more persons, or  
(b) when two or more separate holdings, each having previously been an independent holding, have been integrated in the hands of a single holder,

the treatment is as a single holding, if there is a single management and a technical and economic unity.

- 2.2 Cases where a parcel of land has been retained by the former holder when transferring the holding to his successor (heir, tenant, etc.).

This is:

- (a) included with the *successor's* holding if the retained land is worked in conjunction with the rest of the holding and if in general the same labour force and means of production as for the rest of the holding are employed;  
(b) attributed to the *previous holder's* holding if normally worked with the labour force and means of production of that holding.

- 2.3 For the purposes of this survey, the following are counted as agricultural holdings *in so far* as they fulfil the other criteria mentioned above as defining an agricultural holding:

- (a) bull and boar breeding stations, studs and hatcheries;  
(b) the agricultural holdings of research institutes, sanatoria and convalescent homes, religious communities, schools and prisons;

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<sup>(1)</sup> The survey covers only those holdings which fulfil the criteria in Article 4 of Directive No 75/108/EEC.

- (c) agricultural holdings which form part of industrial enterprises;
- (d) common land consisting of pasture, horticultural or other land, provided that such land is operated as an agricultural holding by the local authority concerned (e.g. by the taking of animals into agistment) <sup>(1)</sup>.

2.4. *Not included* as agricultural holdings for the purposes of this survey are:

- (a) riding stables, racing stables, gallops (i.e. land used for exercising racehorses);
- (b) kennels;
- (c) markets, abattoirs, etc. (without rearing).

2.5 'Single product group-holdings' are treated as agricultural holdings independent of the 'parent' holdings if they mainly use their own factors of production and do not rely mainly on the factors of production of the 'parent' holdings <sup>(1)</sup>.

## A. GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF THE HOLDING

The holding and all the information relating to it is taken as being in that district where the headquarters of the holding is situated (A/01).

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE HOLDING

The headquarters of the holding is defined according to Member States' own rules.

### A/01 DISTRICT

I. The districts for the purpose of this survey are made up as follows:

- Belgium:* the nine provinces;
- Denmark:* 14 'amt';
- Germany:* Schleswig-Holstein, Saarland, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin constituting together one district, 29 'Regierungsbezirke' in the other 'Bundesländer';
- France:* the 95 'departements' including the 'Territoire de Belfort';
- Ireland:* 27 counties or part-counties (Tipperary is split into Tipperary North Riding and Tipperary South Riding);
- Italy:* The 52 combinations of regions and altitude zones;
- Luxembourg:* constitutes one district;
- Netherlands:* the 11 provinces and the Zuidelijke IJsselmeerpolders (Oostelijk Flevoland and Zuidelijk Flevoland).
- United Kingdom:* 57 counties or part counties of England and Wales as used in the agricultural censuses following the local government boundary reform in April 1974,  
 nine local government regions of Scotland,  
 six counties of Northern Ireland.

<sup>(1)</sup> The following are *not* considered here:  
 — common land allotted to the holding (C/03),  
 — common land which has been rented out (C/02).

<sup>(2)</sup> Single-product group holdings are where separate holdings put together their resources for one particular farm enterprise to form a distinct joint enterprise run separately from the 'parent' holdings (e.g. common orchard or a common cattle lot) (partial fusion).

## B. LEGAL PERSONALITY OF THE HOLDING

### B/01 THE PERSON LEGALLY OR ECONOMICALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HOLDING, (HEREAFTER CALLED THE HOLDER)

- I. The holder of the holding is that (natural or legal) person in whose name the holding is operated. The holder can own the holding outright or rent it or be a hereditary long-term lease-holder or a usufructuary or a trustee.
- II. The holder may have delegated all or part of the power of decision to a manager.

If on one holding two or more natural persons carry out the functions of holder *only one* of them is shown as such (e.g. the one who bears the greatest share of the risk or who takes the main part in managing the holding. If such criteria still fail to pick out one individual the choice should be based on some other criterion, such as age);

In the case of share farming the share farmer is shown as holder.

### B/01 NATURAL PERSON

- I. For the purpose of this heading a natural person may be either a single individual or a group of individuals.
- II. The following, *inter alia*, are to be regarded as groups of individuals: married couples, siblings, joint beneficiaries under a will or intestacy, etc.

### B/02 MANAGER OF THE HOLDING

- I. The person responsible for the normal daily running of the holding concerned.
- II. The manager is generally but not always the same person as the holder. In the latter case the holder has charged someone else, for example a member of his family, with the running of the holding.

*One* person only is taken as the manager. In the case where more than one person takes part in the normal daily running of the holding, then the person who takes the greatest part is considered as the manager. If this part is equally divided the necessary distinction may be made on the basis of age.

## C. TYPE OF TENURE

### C/01-03 AGRICULTURAL AREA UTILIZED

- I. The total area taken up by arable land, permanent pasture, permanent crops and subsistence plots.
- II. Type of tenure—special cases
  1. Where a 'single-product group holding' is treated as an independent holding (see 'agricultural holdings', point 2.5) the total agricultural area of the group-holding is attributed to the person named as holder (B/01-II) but given the type of tenure under which it is held by the 'parent' holding.
  2. Land in co-ownership or leased and worked by several holdings, but which does not constitute a 'single-product group-holding' is treated as relating to the holder who takes the greatest part in running it but each part is given the type of tenure under which it is held by the parent holding.

## C/01 OWNER FARMED AGRICULTURAL AREA

- I. Agricultural land being farmed as part or all of the holding being surveyed and which is the property of the holder or farmed by him as *usufructuary* or *heritable long-term lease holder* or under some other equivalent type of tenure.
- II. Land allotted to a farm worker (for his own cultivation) as part of his wage is allocated to the holding making the allotment, unless the farm worker uses his own means of production.

Parcels of land retained by the former holder (see 'Agricultural holding', point 2.2) are allocated to the main holding if worked with that holding.

However, grazing rights on common grazing land are not included; e.g. on common land belonging to the parish or to a cooperative (such areas, not being part of a holding, are not covered in this survey).

## C/02 TENANT-FARMED AGRICULTURAL AREA

- I. Land, rented by the holding in general for a period of at least 12 months and in return for a *fixed rent agreed in advance*, (in cash, kind or otherwise) and for which there is a (written or oral) tenancy agreement.

### II. The rented land can consist of:

- a complete holding;
- individual parcels of land.

Parcels of land or holdings rented from members of the holder's family are included here if these areas are farmed as part of the holding surveyed. Also included is land belonging to another holding but worked by the holding under survey in return for a certain number of hours of labour but not land put at the disposal of a farm-worker as a form of wage <sup>(1)</sup>.

Land worked by the holding as *conacre '11 month land'* or as *'zaaiklaar gehuurd land'* (land ready for sowing rented for a year) also comes under this heading.

Rented land which has been sublet is not included, since it does not constitute part of the holding surveyed.

## C/03 AGRICULTURAL AREA SHARE-FARMED OR UNDER OTHER MODES

### I. (a) Share-farmed agricultural area

Land (which may constitute a complete holding) farmed in partnership by the landlord and the share-cropper under a written or oral share-farming contract. The production of the share cropped area is shared between two parties on an agreed basis.

### (b) Agricultural area utilized under other modes of tenure

Other modes of tenure not covered by C/01, C/02, C/03 (a).

### II. This includes *inter alia*:

1. Land over which the holder enjoys rights by virtue of his occupancy of a particular post (forester, priest, teacher, etc.) except in Italy where such land is considered as being owner-farmed.
2. Land allotted to the holding by the parish or other organization, e.g. common grazing land apportioned on an acreage basis (as distinct from land over which common grazing rights are enjoyed), except in Italy where such land is considered as being owner-farmed.

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<sup>(1)</sup> As opposed to the case of land put at the disposal of a farm worker as a form of wage, which generally remains within the crop rotation system of the holding, a tenancy agreement of the type envisaged here will specify not merely the area of land concerned but also where it is and its exact boundaries.



3. Land which the holding works free of any charge (e.g. from derelict holdings being worked by the holding surveyed), except in Italy where such land is considered as being tenant farmed.
4. 'Colonia parziaria' – of complete holdings and of individual parcels of land <sup>(1)</sup>.

#### D. MANAGEMENT OF THE HOLDING AND MANAGER'S EDUCATION

##### D/01 ACCOUNTS

- I. Every systematic and regular record of revenue and expenditure which, when the books are closed at the end of the accounting period, enables the holding's income to be determined.
- II. Even if the book-keeping activity only started part-way through the year ending on the day of survey, this is counted as book-keeping.

Intermittent jottings of particular proceedings in diaries or pocket books *do not* in themselves constitute bookkeeping. Neither do individual accounts of certain of the farm enterprises constitute in themselves bookkeeping in the sense required.

##### D/04/a COOPERATIVE OR OTHER SIMILAR AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

- I. A cooperative is taken to be any organization so defined by the relevant Member State's laws. 'Other similar agricultural organizations' are organizations whose legal basis is similar to that of cooperative associations.
- II. For example, producer groups and similar organizations are included under this heading. U.K. Marketing Boards are *not* included.

By 'use of agricultural equipment and machinery' (D/04/a, third indent) is understood solely the use by the agricultural holding of machines and equipment and not the use of cooperative banks, of artificial insemination centres, etc.

##### D/04/b PRODUCTION UNDER CONTRACT

- I. This implies the existence of a contract in writing between the agricultural producer and some other enterprise, normally an industrial or commercial enterprise, involving obligations on both parties. Such contracts are for the supply of agricultural products but may also provide for the supply of materials to the farmer.

The calculation of the proportion under contract is based on the *value* of the quantities to be supplied under contract compared with the *value* of the total output of the product concerned.

- II. The contracts are concerned with matters such as the type, quantity, quality and/or price of the produce to be supplied and the period for delivery.

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<sup>(1)</sup> In 'colonia parziaria' of complete holdings the grantor entrusts a farm to the head of a family, who undertakes to carry out with the aid of the members of his family (the farm family) all the work required on the holding and himself to bear part of the outgoings and to divide the farm's production with the grantor in fixed proportions. The members of the farm family are generally required to live on the farm.  
In 'colonia parziaria' of individual parcels of land the grantor entrusts solely one or more parcels of land and the agreement does not cover the members of the grantee's family.

The following are to be regarded as 'production under contract':

1. the raising of livestock under contract;
2. production under contracts between producers.

*The following are excluded:*

1. Compulsory deliveries pursuant to statutory requirements (e.g. in some countries milk producers are legally required to deliver to a particular buyer; e.g. in the U.K. to the Milk Marketing Boards);
2. Supplies to cooperative associations required as a condition of membership.

#### D/05 MANAGER'S AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

- I. **Primary:** attendance at an elementary course at an agricultural college;
- Secondary:** completion of a course in agricultural studies falling between the elementary and advanced (university) levels;
- Advanced:** completion of a course in agricultural studies of university level.

#### E to J LAND USE <sup>(1)</sup>

- I. The agricultural area utilized for farming includes the areas under main crops for harvest in 1975.

Permanent crops and crops lasting several years (e.g. asparagus, strawberries or bushes) which have not yet reached a productive stage are treated as though they were already in production.

- II. For the breakdown by land use of area farmed, each area is listed *only once* <sup>(2)</sup>, the *total area* of the holding is given by adding together the areas under E to I.

During the period of survey an area can carry one or more crops. If more than one crop is carried the following cases have to be distinguished.

1. Two or more crops growing *at the same time* on arable land. In this case the area is split *proportionately* to the area of each crop <sup>(3)</sup>.

This principle does not apply to mixed crops (these are crops grown and harvested together on the same ground e.g. mixed corn); nor to successive crops (e.g. barley undersown with clover for later harvesting).

A mixed crop is considered to be a single crop; in the case of successive crops (point 3) there is always a main crop.

2. An *arable crop with one or more permanent crops* (*association* with permanent crops).

In each of the three possible types of combined cropping, i. e.:

- (1) combination of two or more permanent ligneous crops <sup>(4)</sup>;
- (2) combination of permanent ligneous crops with arable crops <sup>(4)</sup>;
- (3) combination of permanent ligneous crops with permanent pasture;

<sup>(1)</sup> The reference numbers given in the definitions of items under headings E to H are based on the list of agricultural products (Annex II).

<sup>(2)</sup> However in Italy separate area figures are recorded distinguishing between main and secondary crops according to the method used in the 1970 general census.

<sup>(3)</sup> The commonest combinations of arable crops include: maize with potatoes, with haricot beans, with beet; oats with fodder turnips, with vetches, with kidney beans; barley with kidney beans.

<sup>(4)</sup> The commonest combinations of ligneous crops and of such crops with arable crops include: vines with olives; fruit trees with vines or with olives; citrus fruit with olives, citrus fruit with fruit trees; olives or vines with wheat; vines with haricot beans, with vegetables; olives with vegetables; citrus fruit with vegetables.

which are characterized by the presence of a permanent crop, the whole of the area concerned is allocated to the *main crop* <sup>(1)</sup>.

Land with dispersed, low-yielding fruit trees or bushes does *not* count as having a permanent crop.

3. Crops grown in succession on arable land or on land with permanent crops (*successive crops*). In this case the area of each successive crop is not calculated. The area is allocated to one crop taken as the *main crop* <sup>(2)</sup>.

The various cases can be summarized as follows:

(1) Arable land crops	with	arable crops	split pro rata
(2) Permanent ligneous crops	with	(a) permanent ligneous crops (b) arable crops (c) permanent pasture	main crop
(3) Successive crops			

## E. ARABLE LAND

I. Land generally worked under a system of crop rotation.

II. Total land of the holding less subsistence plots, permanent pasture, permanent crops and 'other land' (F to I);

E/01 WHEAT AND SPELT <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>

E/02 DURUM WHEAT <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>

E/03 RYE <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>

I. This heading also includes meslin.

E/04 BARLEY <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> The main crop where during one harvest year several crops are grown simultaneously or in succession on an area is the crop the production of which has the highest *value*. If the value of production does not determine which is the main crop; then the main crop is taken as the one which occupies the ground for the longest time.

<sup>(2)</sup> Thus in such cases the subsidiary crops are not taken account of, except in Italy.

<sup>(3)</sup> Seed included.

<sup>(4)</sup> Except cereals harvested or fed green (E/18).

E/05 OATS (1) (2)

I. This heading also includes summer meslin.

E/06 GRAIN MAIZE (1) (2)

E/07 RICE (1)

E/08 OTHER CEREALS (1) (2)

E/09 DRIED VEGETABLES (PULSES) (INCLUDING SEEDS AND MIXTURES OF CEREALS AND PULSES)

E/10 POTATOES (INCLUDING NEW POTATOES AND SETS)

E/11 SUGAR BEET (EXCLUDING SEED)

II. Fodder beet and low-sugar content sugar beet (E/12) are not included in this heading.

E/12 FORAGE ROOTS AND BRASSICAS (EXCLUDING SEED)

I. This heading includes mangolds, swedes, fodder carrots and fodder turnips, low sugar content sugar beet, other fodder roots and brassicas.

E/13 INDUSTRIAL PLANTS (INCLUDING SEEDS FOR HERBACEOUS OLEAGINOUS PLANTS; EXCLUDING SEEDS FOR TEXTILE PLANTS, HOPS, TOBACCO AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL PLANTS)

E/14, 15 FRESH VEGETABLES, MELONS, STRAWBERRIES

I. 011.6 ex Fresh vegetables, with the exception of mushrooms cultivated underground in caves, etc. for which figures are *not* collected; the area of buildings specially erected or adapted for growing mushrooms is entered under I/03 'other land'; any area of cultivated mushrooms grown in the open is included in E/14/b 'market gardening'. In France however all mushrooms are included under E/14/b.

011.76 Strawberries.

E/14 FRESH VEGETABLES, MELONS, STRAWBERRIES — OUTDOOR

E/14/a OPEN FIELD

I. Vegetables, melons, strawberries grown on land in rotation with other agricultural crops.

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(1) Seed included.

(2) Except cereals harvested or fed green (E/18).

#### E/14/b MARKET GARDENING

- I. Vegetables, melons and strawberries grown on land in rotation with other *horticultural* crops.

#### E/15, 17 and H/07 CROPS UNDER GLASS

- I. Crops which for the whole of their period of growth or for the predominant part of it are covered by glasshouses or frames, fixed or mobile glass or rigid or flexible plastic.
- II. This excludes sheets of plastic laid flat on the ground, also land under cloches or tunnels or movable glass covered frames. Crops under fixed frames in the U.K. are excluded.

For *mobile* greenhouses or forcing houses or frames the area reported is the total area actually covered during 12 months, *not* merely the area covered by the installation at any one time.

Areas of crops which are grown partly under glass and partly in the open air are reported as entirely under glass, unless the period under glass is of extremely limited duration.

If the same area under glass is used more than once it is reported once only.

Only the base area of multi-storeyed greenhouses is counted.

#### E/16, 17 FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS (EXCLUDING SEEDLINGS)

#### E/18 FORAGE CROPS

- I. All green forage crops grown in the crop rotation and which occupy the same land for less than five years (annual or multi-annual feed crops).
- II. Cereals harvested green for forage are included here. Fodder roots and brassicas are included under heading E/12.

#### E/19 HORTICULTURAL SEEDS AND OTHER ARABLE SEEDS OR SEEDLINGS, (EXCLUDING CEREALS, PULSES, POTATOES AND OILSEEDS)

- I. Areas producing seeds and seedlings for sale, excluding cereals, rice, pulses, potatoes and oilseeds. Seeds and seedlings for the own needs of the holding (e.g. young vegetable plants such as cabbage or lettuce seedlings) are included under the heading of the crop concerned.

#### E/20 OTHER ARABLE CROPS

- I. Arable crops not included under E/01 to E/19 or under E/21.

#### E/21 FALLOW LAND

- I. All land included in the crop rotation system, whether worked or not, but not producing a harvest for the duration of a crop year.
- II. Fallow land is not to be confused with successive crops (J/02) and unutilized agricultural area (I/01). The essential characteristic of fallow land is that it is left to recover, normally for the whole of a crop year.

Fallow land may be:

1. bare land bearing no crops at all;
2. land with spontaneous natural growth, which may be used as feed or ploughed in;
3. land sown exclusively for the production of green manure.

#### F. SUBSISTENCE PLOTS

I. Land separated off from the rest of the holding and recognizable as kitchen garden, devoted to the cultivation of products which are mainly for consumption by persons living on the holding.

II. *Not included are:*

1. pleasure gardens (parks and lawns) (I/03);
2. areas cultivated by *collective households*, for example research institutions, religious communities, boarding schools, prisons, etc. These areas count as an agricultural holding if such a holding, while linked to a collective household, is operated in such a way as to fulfil the other criteria of a holding; they are classified according to their use.

#### G. PERMANENT PASTURE AND MEADOW

I. Land used by the holding, outside the crop rotation system, for the permanent production (five years or longer) of green forage crops, whether sown or self-seeded.

II. Pasture with trees or bushes comes under this heading if the land is used mainly for the production of fodder. Poor quality pasture <sup>(1)</sup>, whether used intermittently or throughout the year, is also included in this category.

Pasture and hill or mountain grazings not normally used <sup>(2)</sup>, are excluded (I/01).

#### H. PERMANENT CROPS

I. Crops not grown in rotation, other than permanent pasture which occupy the soil for a long period and yield crops over several years.

II. This category includes nurseries (except non-commercial nurseries of forest trees grown in woods, which are included under woodland), and plants used for plaiting or weaving (osier, reeds, rushes, etc.: H/06).

Permanent crops which are treated as vegetables or as ornamental plants or industrial plants (e. g. asparagus, roses, decorative shrubs cultivated for their blossom or leaves, strawberries, hops) are *not included* in this category.

#### H/01 FRUIT AND BERRY PLANTATIONS

I. Areas containing trees and bushes for the production of fruit. Orchards may be of the continuous type with minimum spacing between trees or of the non-continuous type with large spacing, and may or may not contain other crops.

<sup>(1)</sup> Such poor quality pasture land includes low-yield areas of rough grazing, for example heath, moorland, 'deer forests' in Scotland or other rough land being used for grazing and incapable of improvement by normal means of cultivation.

<sup>(2)</sup> 'Pasture etc. not normally used' includes for example areas grazed from time to time by a flock of sheep and areas only used during occasional years with exceptional weather conditions, when there is little growth on the usual pastures or when there is unusual growth on the grazings not normally used.

II. Chestnuts are included.

Orchards of citrus fruits or olives are excluded, as are vineyards (H/02, 03, 04).

H/02 CITRUS PLANTATIONS

H/03 OLIVE PLANTATIONS

H/04 VINEYARDS

H/05 NURSERIES

I. Areas of young ligneous plants grown in the open air for subsequent transplantation:

- (a) vine and root-stock nurseries;
- (b) fruit tree nurseries;
- (c) ornamental nurseries;
- (d) nurseries of forest trees (excluding those for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland).

II. Commercial forest-tree nurseries, whether in woodland or outside, are included under H/05, as are non-commercial forest-tree nurseries for the holding's own requirements grown outside woodland. However the (generally small) nurseries for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland are included with other woodland (item I/02).

In tabular form:

Forest-tree nurseries		
	Commercial	Non-commercial (holding's own use)
in woodland	H/05	I/02
outside woodland	H/05	H/05

H/06 OTHER PERMANENT CROPS

I. Open air permanent crops other than those included under H/01 to H/05 and in particular those for plaiting or weaving (011.93).

H/07 PERMANENT CROPS UNDER GLASS

I. OTHER LAND

I/01 UNUTILIZED AGRICULTURAL AREA

- I. Area previously used as an agricultural area and no longer worked for economic, social or other reasons and which is not used in the crop rotation system.
- II. This land could be brought back into cultivation using the resources normally available on an agricultural holding.

*The following are excluded:*

- (1) pleasure gardens (parks and lawns) (I/03);
- (2) fallow land (E/21).

#### I/02 WOODLAND

- I. Areas covered with trees or forest shrubs, including poplar plantations inside or outside woods and forest-tree nurseries grown in woodland for the holding's own requirements.
- II. Woodland includes all areas on the holding covered with trees or forest shrubs unless these areas are principally used for agricultural or other non-forestry purposes.

Wind-breaks, shelter-belts, hedgerows etc. should be included in so far as it is appropriate to regard them as woodland.

Christmas trees are included here, except for Belgium, where they are included under H/05.

*The following are excluded:*

- 1. walnut trees grown mainly for their fruit (H/01), other plantations of non-forest trees (H) and osieries (H/06);
- 2. areas of isolated trees, small groups or lines of trees (I/03);
- 3. parks (I/03), gardens (I/03) and pasture (G/01 or I/01);
- 4. heath and moorland (G/01 or I/01);
- 5. commercial forest tree nurseries and other nurseries outside woodland (H/05).

#### I/03 OTHER LAND (LAND COVERED BY BUILDINGS, FARMYARDS, TRACKS, PONDS, QUARRIES, INFERTILE LAND, ROCK, ETC.)

- I. All those parts of the total area belonging to the agricultural holding which constitute neither utilized agricultural area, unutilized agricultural area or woodland.

II. This heading covers in particular:

- 1. areas not used directly for crop production but necessary for working the farm, such as ground occupied by buildings or roadways;
- 2. areas unsuitable for agricultural production, i.e. areas which can be cultivated only by extreme means which are not normally available on an agricultural holding; for example, marshland, heaths, etc.;
- 3. pleasure gardens (parks and lawns).

#### J. COMBINED OR SUCCESSIVE CROPS

##### J/01 CROPS COMBINED WITH PERMANENT CROPS

- I. Crops growing together on the same land for a certain period during the 12-month reference period of the survey (see E—J Land Use), normally yielding clearly distinguishable products, at least one being a permanent crop (ligneous crop).



## J/02 SUCCESSIVE OR INTERMEDIATE CROPS

### (a) Successive crops

- I. Crops grown and harvested one after the other during the 12-month reference period.  
Horticultural crops, crops under glass and subsistence plots are excluded.

### (b) Intermediate crops (catch crops)

- I. Crops sown before, with or after the main crop to produce fodder or green manure.
- II. The area concerned will during the 12-month reference period always bear a main crop.

#### Examples:

- after the main crop of winter barley has been harvested, legumes are sown to be harvested green (forage) or to be ploughed under (green manure);
- before the harvest of the main crop of potatoes, rye which was sown in the previous autumn is harvested green;
- after spring barley has been harvested, clover which was under-sown at the same time as the barley is cut.

## K. LIVESTOCK

### K/01—16 LIVESTOCK

- I. Number, by head (<sup>1</sup>), of animals belonging to the agricultural holding, or in agistment on the holding.

The animals need not necessarily be present on the holding of the time of survey (they may for example be on communal grazings or in the course of migration).

- II. Animals in agistment on the holding, but belonging to a non-agricultural undertaking (e.g. feed-mill, slaughterhouse), are included.

#### *The following are excluded:*

1. animals in transit (e. g. female animals brought in for service);
2. animals in agistment on another holding.

### K/01 EQUIDAE

- II. Riding and racehorses are included.

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#### (<sup>1</sup>) Dates for livestock census

*Germany:* 3 December 1975.

*France:* 1. The survey will be conducted over the period 1 October 1975 to 31 January 1976. The information collected will generally be based on the situation at the time of the interviewer's visit. These visits will probably be concentrated around 1 December 1975 (particularly for cattle).  
2. As regards turkeys (hens and stags) and geese, owing to the extremely seasonal nature of production, which could lead to distorted figures if this date were taken, the reference date will be 1 September 1976.

*Italy:* The day of survey.

*Netherlands:* The day of survey (between 1 April and 20 June 1975).

*Belgium:* 15 May 1975.

*Luxembourg:* The day of survey.

*United Kingdom:* Monday 2 June 1975. Animals sent for sale on 2 June or on the previous day will be returned as if they were on the holding on the census day.

*Ireland:* Evening of 1 June 1975.

*Denmark:* 6 June 1975.

K/02 BOVINE ANIMALS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD <sup>(1)</sup>

II. Buffaloes are included.

K/03 MALE BOVINE ANIMALS ONE TO UNDER TWO YEARS OLD <sup>(1)</sup>

II. Buffaloes are included.

K/04 FEMALE BOVINE ANIMALS ONE TO UNDER TWO YEARS OLD <sup>(1)</sup>

II. Female bovine animals which have already calved are excluded (K/07 and K/08).  
Buffaloes are included.

K/05 BOVINE ANIMALS TWO YEARS OLD AND OVER, MALE <sup>(1)</sup>

II. Buffaloes are included.

K/06 HEIFERS <sup>(1)</sup>

- I. Female bovine animals of two years old and over which have not yet calved.
- II. Female bovine animals of two years and over which have not yet calved are included here even if they are in calf on the day of the survey. Buffaloes are included.

K/07, 08 DAIRY COWS, OTHER COWS <sup>(1)</sup>

- I. Cows: Female bovine animals which have already calved (including any animals less than two years old).
- Buffaloes are included.

K/07 DAIRY COWS <sup>(1)</sup>

- I. Cows which by reason of their breed or particular qualities are kept exclusively or principally to produce milk for human consumption or for processing into dairy products. These include cull dairy cows (whether or not fattened between their last lactation and their slaughter).

K/08 OTHER COWS <sup>(1)</sup>

- I. 1. Cows which by reason of their breed or particular qualities are kept exclusively for the production of calves and whose milk is not intended for human consumption or for processing into dairy products.
2. Draft cows.
3. Other culls (whether or not fattened before slaughter).

K/09 SHEEP (ALL AGES)

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<sup>(1)</sup> Commission Decision No 73/262/EEC of 24 July 1973 (OJ No L 253, 10. 9. 1973, p. 5).

K/10 GOATS (ALL AGES)

K/11 PIGLETS OF LIVE WEIGHT UNDER 20 KG <sup>(1)</sup>

K/12 BREEDING SOWS WEIGHING 50 KG AND OVER <sup>(1)</sup>

II. Cull sows for fattening are excluded.

K/13 OTHER PIGS <sup>(1)</sup>

I. Pigs with a live weight from 20 kg to less than 50 kg; fattening pigs including cull boars and cull sows with a live weight of 50 kg and more and breeding boars of a live weight of 50 kg and more.

K/14 TABLE FOWL

II. Pullets, laying hens and cull layers are *excluded*.

K/15 LAYING HENS

II. Includes growing pullets before point of lay, hens in lay and cull hens.

K/16 OTHER POULTRY (DUCKS, TURKEYS, GEESE, GUINEA-FOWL)

L. TRACTORS, CULTIVATORS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

USE OF MACHINERY

I. Machinery used by the agricultural holding during the 12 months preceding the survey day (except for machines returned in the first column which relates to machines owned on the day of the survey).

Column 1: 'Belonging to the holding':

I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant being the sole property of the agricultural holding on the day of the survey.

II. Motor vehicles etc. which have been lent out to other agricultural holdings on a temporary basis are included.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Council Directive No 68/161/EEC of 27 March 1968 (OJ No L 76, 28. 3. 1968, p. 13).

Column 2: 'Used by several holdings':

1. *Belonging to another holding*

I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant being the property of an agricultural holding and used by the holding under review (e.g. under mutual aid arrangements or on hire from a machinery hire syndicate) <sup>(1)</sup>, <sup>(2)</sup>.

2. *Belonging to a cooperative (2):*

I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant belonging to cooperative associations of which the holding is a member and used by the agricultural holding under review.

3. *Jointly owned:*

I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant owned jointly by two or more agricultural holdings or belonging to a machinery group.

Column 3: 'Belonging to a service supply agency' <sup>(2)</sup>:

I. Motor vehicles, machinery and plant being the property of an agricultural service supply agency and used by the holding under review.

II. Service supply agencies are undertakings which carry out under contract, using motor vehicles etc., services on agricultural holdings. This may be the undertaking's main activity or a secondary one (e.g. for firms whose main activity is in selling or repairing agricultural machinery, merchandising or processing agricultural products, in farming, or for a local nature conservancy authority).

L/02 FOUR-WHEELED TRACTORS, TRACK-LAYING TRACTORS, TOOL CARRIERS

I. All tractors with at least two axles used by the agricultural holding and all other motor vehicles used as agricultural tractors. This heading includes special vehicles such as jeeps, Unimogs, etc. used as agricultural tractors.

However, motor vehicles used in the 12 months under review exclusively for forestry, fishing, construction of ditches and roads and other excavation work are *excluded*.

II. The horse-power rating given is the nominal rating.

L/03 CULTIVATORS, HOEING MACHINES, ROTARY HOES, MOTOR MOWERS

I. Motor vehicles used in agriculture, horticulture and viticulture with one axle or similar vehicles without axle.

II. Machines used *solely* for parks and lawns are excluded.

L/04 COMBINE-HARVESTERS

I. Machinery self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted, for the harvesting and threshing in one operation of cereals (including rice and grain-maize), pulses and oil seeds, seeds of legumes and grasses, etc.

II. Specialized machines for the integrated harvesting of peas are *not included*.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Machinery hire syndicates are formed by agricultural holdings which have come together to hire out their machines to other holdings in order to make fuller utilization of the machines owned by them. The syndicate itself receives no payment but merely acts as an intermediary.

<sup>(2)</sup> If an agricultural cooperative or machinery hire syndicate, while providing machinery for its members, at the same time acts as a service supply agency to other holdings, then, where the members derive some advantage from their membership, the machinery for their use should be entered in column 2, but otherwise should be entered in column 3.

#### L/05 FORAGE HARVESTERS

- I. Machinery, self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted, for the continuous harvesting of straw and green forage, milled or dry, standing or windrowed. Harvesting, chopping and delivery into a trailer by mechanical or pneumatic means is in one operation.

#### L/06 FULLY-MECHANIZED POTATO HARVESTING MACHINES

- I. Machinery, self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted which lifts potatoes, removes the haulm, lays the potatoes in rows (certain types of machine only), picks them and/or pulls them into sacks or boxes or into loading containers or into a trailer.
- II. Harvesting may be carried out in one or more operations (e.g. when several machines having different functions are used in a continuous sequence; in such a case the various machines are counted as a single machine).

#### L/07 FULLY-MECHANIZED SUGAR-BEET HARVESTING MACHINES

- I. Machinery, self-propelled, tractor-drawn or tractor-mounted, which tops and lifts sugar-beet, lays them in rows or collects them in containers and/or pulverizes or windrows (longitudinally or transversally) the leaves.
- II. Harvesting may be carried out in one or more operations (e.g. when several machines with different functions are used in a continuous sequence; in such a case the various machines are counted as a single machine).

#### L/08 MILKING MACHINERY (FIXED OR MOVABLE)

- I. Milking installations, whether operating on a bucket or on a pipe system, milking sheds and mobile milking units (lorries equipped with machinery for milking and collecting milk) operating on the suction principle.
- II. Only the number of complete installations is given, not the number of individual buckets or teat-cups.

#### L/09 MILK TANKS

- I. Milk container with artificial cooling apparatus, whether or not connected to milking machinery.

#### L/10, 11 AREA COVERED BY GREENHOUSES IN USE

- I. 'Greenhouses' means: fixed or movable installations of glass, plastic or any other material which is translucent but impervious to water, in which crops are grown under protection.

*The following are excluded:*

1. fixed, movable or adjustable frames;
2. plastic tunnels;
3. cloches.

- II. Include only greenhouses used during the 12 months preceding the survey day.

The *base area* covered by the greenhouses should be given. In the case of movable installations, the area covered is entered once only. Likewise if areas under glass are used several times a year the areas-covered are counted once only.

## L/11 GROUND AREA COVERED BY GREENHOUSES WITH HEATING INSTALLATION

II. The heating may be effected either by fixed or by mobile heating installations.

## M. FARM LABOUR FORCE

### M/01—06 FARM LABOUR FORCE OF THE HOLDING

I. All persons having completed their compulsory education <sup>(1)</sup> who carried out agricultural work for the holding under survey during the 12 months up to the survey day <sup>(2)</sup>.

*This includes:*

- the holder (B/01),
- members of the holder's family,
- non-family labour.

II. 'Agricultural work' means every type of work on the surveyed holding which contributes to the production of the products listed in Annex II.

'Work which contributes to production' includes *inter alia*, the following tasks:

- organization and management (buying and selling, accounting, etc.),
- field-labour (ploughing, hay-making, harvesting, etc.),
- raising of animals (preparation and distribution of feed, milking, care of animals, etc.),
- all work carried out on the holding in respect of storage, processing and market-preparation, (ensiling, butter-making, packing, etc.),
- maintenance work (on buildings, machinery, installations, etc.),
- own-account transport, in as far as this is carried out by the holding's own labour force.

The following are *not* included: labour working on the holding but employed by a third party or under mutual-aid arrangements (e.g. labour of agricultural contractors or cooperatives).

Also *excluded* from 'agricultural work for the holding' are:

1. work for the private household of the holder or the manager and their families;
2. any forestry, hunting, fishery or fish farming operations (whether or not carried out on the holding); however, occasional forestry work carried out by an agricultural worker is not excluded;
3. Work in respect of any non-agricultural activity carried on by the holder.

All persons of retiring age who continue to work on the holding are included in the farm labour force.

If the holder is not a natural person (cf. B/01) the sections 'holder', 'spouse' and 'other members of the family' are not completed and the manager is shown as non-family labour.

<sup>(1)</sup> Age at which compulsory education ends in each Member State:

Germany: 15 years,	Luxembourg: 15 years,
France: 16 years,	United Kingdom: 16 years,
Italy: 14 years,	Ireland: 15 years,
Netherlands: 15 years,	Denmark: 16 years.
Belgium: 14 years,	

<sup>(2)</sup> The observation period may be less than 12 months if the information provided is on a 12-months basis.

#### M/03, 07 OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOLDER'S FAMILY

- I. 'Other members of the holder's family' are those other than the holder's spouse who live and work on the holding or who live elsewhere but do a substantial amount of agricultural work on the holding.
- II. 'Members of the holder's family' means: the spouse, relatives in the ascending or descending line and other relatives (including those by adoption). It is irrelevant whether or not such persons receive a wage.

#### M/04—06 NON-FAMILY LABOUR

- I. All persons working for and paid by the agricultural holding other than the holder and members of his family.

#### M/04 NON-FAMILY LABOUR REGULARLY EMPLOYED

- I. Regular employment: Persons who worked *every week* on the holding under survey during the 12 months preceding the survey, irrespective of length of the working week.

Persons who worked regularly for part of that period, but were unable, for any of the following reasons, to work for the entire period are also included:

1. special conditions of production on the holding;
2. absence by reason of holidays, military service, sickness, accident or death;
3. commencement or cessation of employment with the holding;
4. complete stoppage of work on the holding due to accidental causes (flooding, fire, etc.).

- II. Holdings with special conditions of production (point 1 above) include e.g. holdings specializing in growing olives or grapes or fruit and vegetables in the open or in fattening cattle on grass and only requiring labour for a limited number of months.

Point 3 above covers workers who move from one farm to another during the 12 months before the day of survey. Short-term seasonal workers, e. g. labour engaged solely as fruit and vegetable pickers, are not included here but under M/05 and M/06, where the number of days worked is entered.

#### M/05, 06 NON-FAMILY LABOUR NOT REGULARLY EMPLOYED

- I. 'Not regularly employed'; Workers who did not work each week on the agricultural holding in the 12 months preceding the survey day for a reason other than those listed under M/04.

#### M/05, 06 NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS

- I. A working day is any day during which there is performed for a period of not less than eight hours work of the kind normally carried out by a full-time agricultural worker. Days of leave and sickness do not count as working days.

#### M/01—04 TIME WORKED ON THE HOLDING

- I. The working time actually devoted to agricultural work for the holding, excluding work in the households of the holder or manager. 'Full-time' means in the case of the holder and his/her spouse a minimum of 2 200 hours per year. For the rest of the labour force 'full-

time' means the minimum hours required by the national provisions governing contracts of employment. If these do not indicate the number of hours then 2 200 is to be taken as the minimum figure.

**N. HOLDER'S GAINFUL ACTIVITY OTHER THAN THE ACTIVITY REFERRED TO IN M.**

**N/01 GAINFUL ACTIVITY OTHER THAN THE ACTIVITY REFERRED TO IN M**

I. Every activity other than activity relating to agricultural work as defined under M/01—06 carried out for a fixed remuneration (salary, wages or other payment according to the service rendered).

II. This includes also gainful activities carried out on the holding itself or on another agricultural holding (camping sites, accommodation for tourists, etc.) as well as activity in a non-agricultural enterprise carried on by the holder.

**N/02 SELF-EMPLOYED OR OTHER**

I. Self-employed activity comprises all activity carried on in the name and for the account of the person concerned.

Employed persons are those bound by a contract of employment (written or oral) and who receive remuneration, whether in cash or in kind.

**N/03 ECONOMIC SECTOR IN WHICH THIS ACTIVITY IS CARRIED ON:  
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING**

II. Activities resulting from the holder's ownership of the agricultural holding, e.g. camping sites, accommodation for tourists, but which do not constitute part of the *agricultural* activity of the holding are not included under this heading but under the heading 'other sectors'.

**D/02 PROFITABILITY**

**N/04 SPECIFIC NON-AGRICULTURAL ACADEMIC TRAINING**

II. Those Member States which provide this optional information are asked to provide at the same time the relevant definitions.



ANNEX II

A. LIST OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS <sup>(1)</sup>

- 011 VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE WHETHER CULTIVATED OR NOT
- 011.1 Cereals (excluding rice) <sup>(2)</sup>
- 011.11 Wheat and spelt
- 111 Common wheat and spelt
- 111.1 Winter wheat and spelt
- 111.2 Spring wheat
- 112 Durum wheat
- 112.1 Winter wheat
- 112.2 Spring wheat
- 011.12 Rye and meslin
- 121 Rye
- 121.1 Winter rye
- 121.2 Spring rye
- 122 Meslin
- 011.13 Barley
- 130.1 Spring barley
- 130.2 Winter barley
- 011.14 Oats and summer meslin
- 141 Oats
- 142 Summer meslin
- 011.15 Maize
- 011.19 Other cereals (excluding rice)
- 191 Buckwheat
- 192 Millet
- 193 Grain sorghum
- 194 Canary seed
- 199 Cereals, not elsewhere specified (nes) (excluding rice)
- 011.2 Rice (in the husk or paddy) <sup>(3)</sup>

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<sup>(1)</sup> Source: Class 01, general industrial classification of economic activities in the European Communities — classification and nomenclature of input-output branches (NACE/CLIO).

<sup>(2)</sup> Cereal seed (excluding rice seed) is included in the headings and subheadings of sub-group 011.1.

<sup>(3)</sup> Rice seed is included in sub-group 011.2.

- 011.3 Pulses
  - 011.31 Dried peas and fodder peas
    - 311 Dried peas (other than for fodder)
      - 311.1 Dried peas (excluding chick peas)
      - 311.2 Chick peas
    - 312 Fodder Peas
  - 011.32 Haricot beans, kidney and horse beans
    - 321 Haricot beans
    - 322 Kidney and horse beans
  - 011.39 Other pulses
    - 391 Lentils
    - 392 Vetches
    - 393 Lupins
    - 399 Dried legumes, not elsewhere classified, pulse mixtures, cereal and pulse mixtures
  
- 011.4 Roots and fodder brassicas
  - 011.41 Potatoes
    - 411 Potatoes (excluding seed potatoes)
      - 411.1 New potatoes
      - 411.2 Main crop potatoes
    - 412 Seed potatoes
  - 011.42 Sugar beet
  - 011.49 Mangolds; swedes; fodder crraots and fodder turnips; other root; fodder brassicas
    - 491 Mangolds
    - 492 Swedes, fodder carrots, fodder turnips
      - 492.1 Swedes
      - 492.2 Fodder carrots, fodder turnips
    - 493 Fodder cabbages and kales
    - 499 Other roots and fodder brassicas
      - 499.1 Jerusalem artichokes
      - 499.2 Sweet potatoes
      - 499.9 Roots and fodder brassicas not elsewhere specified
  
- 011.5 Industrial crops
  - 011.51 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)
    - 511 Colza and rape seed
      - 511.1 Winter colza
      - 511.2 Summer colza
      - 511.3 Rape

- 512 Sunflower seed
- 513 Soya beans
- 514 Castor seed
- 515 Linseed
- 516 Sesame, hemp, mustard and poppy seed
  - 516.1 Sesame seed
  - 516.2 Hemp seed
  - 516.3 Mustard seed
  - 516.4 Oil poppy and poppy seed
- 011.52 (019.52)
- 011.53 Fibre plants
  - 531 Flax
  - 532 Hemp
- 011.54 (019.54)
- 011.55 Unmanufactured tobacco (including dried tobacco)
- 011.56 Hop cones
- 011.57 Other industrial crops
  - 571 Chicory roots
  - 572 Medicinal plants, aromatics, spices and plants for perfume extraction
    - 572.1 Saffron
    - 572.2 Caraway
    - 572.9 Medicinal plants, aromatics, spices and plants for perfume extraction, not elsewhere specified
- 011.58 (019.58)
- 011.6 Fresh vegetables
- 011.61 Brassicas
  - 611 Cauliflowers
  - 619 Other brassicas
    - 619.1 Brussels sprouts
    - 619.2 White cabbages
    - 619.3 Red cabbages
    - 619.4 Savoy cabbages
    - 619.5 Green cabbages
    - 619.9 Cabbages, not elsewhere specified
- 011.62 Leaf and stalk vegetables other than brassicas
  - 621 Clery and celeriac
  - 622 Leeks
  - 623 Cabbage lettuces
  - 624 Endives
  - 625 Spinach
  - 626 Asparagus

- 627 Witloof chicory
- 628 Artichokes
- 629 Other leaf and stalk vegetables
  - 629.1 Corn salad
  - 629.2 Cardoons and edible thistle
  - 629.3 Fennel
  - 629.4 Rhubarb
  - 629.5 Cress
  - 629.6 Parsley
  - 629.7 Broccoli
  - 629.9 Leaf and stalk vegetable not elsewhere specified
  
- 011.63 Vegetables grown for fruit
  - 631 Tomatoes
  - 632 Cucumbers and gherkins
  - 633 Melons
  - 634 Aubergines, marrows and pumpkins
  - 635 Sweet capsicum
  - 639 Other vegetables grown for fruit
  
- 011.64 Root and tuber crops
  - 641 Kohlrabi
  - 642 Turnips
  - 643 Carrots
  - 644 Garlic
  - 645 Onions and shallots
  - 646 Salad beetroot (red beet)
  - 647 Salsify and scorzonera
  - 649 Other root and tuber crops (chives, radishes, French turnips, horse radishes)
  
- 011.65 Pod vegetables
  - 651 Green peas
  - 652 Beans
  - 659 Other pod vegetables
  
- 011.66 Cultivated mushrooms (a)
  
- 011.7 Fresh fruit, including citrus fruit  
(excluding grapes and olives)
  
- 011.71 Dessert apples and pears
  - 711 Dessert apples
  - 712 Dessert pears

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(a) In Germany mushrooms grown underground in caves or in buildings specially erected or adapted for mushroom growing are excluded.

- 011.72 Cider apples and perry pears
  - 721 Cider apples
  - 722 Cider pears
  
- 011.73 Stone fruit
  - 731 Peaches
  - 732 Apricots
  - 733 Cherries
  - 734 Plums (including greengages, mirabelles and quetsches)
  - 739 Other stone fruit
  
- 011.74 Nuts
  - 741 Walnuts
  - 742 Hazel-nuts
  - 743 Almonds
  - 744 Chestnuts
  - 745 Other nuts (excluding tropical nuts)
  - 745.1 Pistachios
  - 745.9 Nuts, not elsewhere specified
  
- 011.75 Other tree fruits
  - 751 Figs
  - 752 Quinces
  - 759 Other tree fruits, not elsewhere specified (excluding tropical fruit)
  
- 011.76 Strawberries
  
- 011.77 Berries
  - 771 Black currants and red currants
    - 771.1 Black currants
    - 771.2 Red currants
  - 772 Raspberries
  - 773 Gooseberries
  - 774 Other berries (e.g. cultivated blackberries)
  
- 011.78 Citrus fruit
  - 781 Oranges
  - 782 Mandarines and clementines
  - 783 Lemons
  - 784 Grape fruit
  - 785 Other citrus fruit
    - 785.1 Citrons
    - 785.2 Limes
    - 785.3 Bergamots
    - 785.9 Citrus fruit, not elsewhere specified
  
- 011.79 (019.79)

- 011.8 Grapes and olives
  - 011.81 Grapes
    - 811 Dessert grapes
    - 812 Other grapes (for wine making, fruit juice production and processing into raisins)
  - 011.82 Olives
    - 821 Table olives
    - 822 Other olives (for olive oil production)
- 011.9 Other vegetable products
  - 011.91 Fodder plants <sup>(1)</sup>
  - 011.92 Nursery plants
    - 921 Fruit trees and bushes
    - 922 Vine slips
    - 923 Ornamental trees and shrubs
    - 924 Forest seedlings and cuttings
  - 011.93 Vegetable materials used primarily for plaiting
    - 931 Osier, rushes, rattans
    - 932 Reeds, bamboos
    - 939 Other vegetable materials used primarily for plaiting
  - 011.94 Flowers, ornamental plants and Christmas trees
    - 941 Flower bulbs, corms and tubers
    - 942 Ornamental plants
    - 943 Cut flowers, branches and foliage
    - 944 Christmas trees <sup>(2)</sup>
    - 945 Perennial plants
  - 011.95 Seeds
    - 951 Agricultural seeds <sup>(2)</sup>
    - 952 Flower seeds
  - 011.96 Products gathered in the wild <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>
  - 011.97 By-products from plant cultivation <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>
    - 971 Cereals (excluding rice)
    - 972 Rice
    - 973 Pulses
    - 974 Roots and fodder brassicas

(a) See part B.

<sup>(1)</sup> For example hay, clover (excluding fodder kale).

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding cereal seeds, rice seeds and seed potatoes (011.1, 011.2, 011.4).

<sup>(3)</sup> For example: wild mushrooms, cranberries, bilberries, blackberries, wild raspberries, etc.

<sup>(4)</sup> For example: straw, beet and cabbage leaves, pea and bean husks.

- 975 Industrial crops
  - 976 Fresh vegetables
  - 977 Fruit and citrus fruit
  - 978 Grapes and olives
  - 979 Other plants
- 011.99 Vegetable products, not elsewhere specified.
- 012 GRAPE MUST AND WINE <sup>(a)</sup>
- 012.0 Grape must and wine
  - 012.01 Grape must
  - 012.02 Wine
  - 012.09 By products of wine production <sup>(1)</sup>
- 013 OLIVE OIL, UNREFINED <sup>(a)</sup>
- 013.0 Olive oil
  - 013.01 Pure olive oil
  - 013.02 Olive oil, unrefined <sup>(2)</sup>
  - 013.09 By products of olive oil extraction <sup>(3)</sup>
- 014 ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE AND HUNTING
- 014.1 Cattle
  - 014.10 Domestic cattle
    - 101 Calves
    - 102 Other cattle, less than one year old
    - 103 Heifers
    - 104 Cows
    - 105 Male breeding animals
      - 105.1 One - two years old
      - 105.2 More than two years old
    - 106 Cattle for slaughter and fattening
      - 106.1 One - two years old
      - 106.2 More than two years old

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(a) See Part B.

(1) For example: wine, argol, etc.

(2) The distinction between headings 013.01 and 013.02 is based on the method of processing rather than on different production stages.

(3) For example: olive oil cakes and other residual products of olive oil extraction.

- 014.2 Pigs
  - 014.20 Domestic pigs
    - 201 Piglets
    - 202 Young pigs
    - 203 Pigs for fattening
    - 204 Breeding sows
    - 205 Breeding boars
- 014.3 Equines
  - 014.31 Horses
  - 014.32 Donkeys
  - 014.33 Mules and hinnies
- 014.4 Sheep and goats
  - 014.41 Domestic sheep
  - 014.42 Domestic goats
- 014.5 Poultry, rabbits, pigeons and other animals
  - 014.51 Hens, cocks, chicks, chickens
  - 014.52 Ducks
  - 014.53 Geese
  - 014.54 Turkeys
  - 014.55 Guinea-fowl
  - 014.56 Domestic rabbits
  - 014.57 Domestic pigeons
  - 014.59 Other animals <sup>(a)</sup>
    - 591 Bees
    - 592 Silkworms
    - 593 Animals reared for fur
    - 594 Snails (excluding sea-snails)
    - 599 Animals, not elsewhere specified
- 014.6 Game and game meat <sup>(a)</sup>
  - 014.61 Game <sup>(1)</sup>

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(a) See Part B.

(1) Live game includes only specially reared game and other game kept in captivity.



- 014.62 Game meat
- 014.7 Milk, untreated
  - 014.71 Cow's milk
  - 014.72 Ewe's milk
  - 014.73 Goat's milk
  - 014.74 Buffalo milk
- 014.8 Eggs
  - 014.81 Hen eggs
    - 811 Hatching eggs
    - 812 Other
  - 014.82 Other eggs
    - 821 Hatching eggs
    - 822 Other
- 014.9 Other animal products
  - 014.91 Raw wool (including animal hair <sup>(1)</sup>)
  - 014.92 Honey <sup>(2)</sup>
  - 014.93 Silkworm cocoons <sup>(2)</sup>
  - 014.94 By-products of animal rearing <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>
  - 014.95 Animal products, not elsewhere specified <sup>(2)</sup>
  - 014.96 (019.96)
- 015 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>
- 019 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS LARGELY OR WHOLLY IMPORTED
  - 019.52 Tropical oil seeds and oleaginous fruit
    - 521 Ground-nuts
    - 522 Copra
    - 523 Palm nuts and kernels

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(a) See Part B.

(1) If it is a principal product.

(2) For example: skins and animal hair and pelts of slaughtered game, wax, manure, liquid manure.

(3) That is services which are *normally* provided by the agricultural holdings: themselves, e.g. ploughing, mowing, threshing, tobacco drying, sheepshearing, care of animals.

- 524 Cotton seed
- 529 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit not elsewhere specified
- 019.54 Tropical fibre plants
  - 541 Cotton
  - 542 Other fibre plants
    - 542.1 Manila hemp
    - 542.2 Jute
    - 542.3 Sisal
    - 542.4 Coir
    - 542.5 Ramie
    - 542.9 Fibre plants not elsewhere specified
- 019.58 Other tropical plants for industrial use
  - 581 Coffee
  - 582 Cocoa
  - 583 Sugar cane
- 019.79 Tropical fruit
  - 791.1 Coconuts
  - 791.2 Cashew nuts
  - 791.3 Brazil nuts
  - 791.4 Pecans
  - 792 Other tropical fruit
    - 792.1 Dates
    - 792.2 Bananas
    - 792.3 Pineapples
    - 792.4 Papaws
    - 792.5 Tropical fruit, not elsewhere specified
- 019.96 Ivory, unpolished

## B. LIST OF PRODUCTS EXCLUDED

For the purposes of the survey the following headings are excluded from the standard list of agricultural products set out above:

- 011.944 Christmas trees
- 011.96 Products gathered in the wild <sup>(1)</sup>
- 011.97 By-products (from cultivation of cereals, rice, pulses, fodder, roots and brassicas, industrial crops, fresh vegetables, fruit and citrus fruit, grapes and olives and other crops <sup>(2)</sup>)
- 012 Must and wine <sup>(3)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Since they are not generally gathered/harvested by the holding, do not grow on the agricultural area and cannot be assessed statistically.

<sup>(2)</sup> Since the main product is included.

<sup>(3)</sup> Since the first stage of production is included.

- 013 Olive oil, unrefined <sup>(1)</sup>
  - 014.59 Other animals (bees, silkworms, animals reared for fur, snails, animals nes)
  - 014.6 ex Game and game meat
  - 014.92 Honey
  - 014.93 Silkworm cocoons
  - 014.94 By-products of animal rearing <sup>(2)</sup>
  - 014.95 Animal products nes
  - 015 Agricultural services
- 

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<sup>(1)</sup> Since the first stage of production is included.

<sup>(2)</sup> Since the main product is included.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 January 1977

laying down a sampling plan for the French Republic with regard to the 1975 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings

(Only the French text is authentic)

(77/122/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 75/108/EEC of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 8 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11 of that Directive ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 6 (1) of Directive 75/108/EEC random samples of agricultural holdings are to be taken and the number of these samples is to be between the limits laid down in that Article ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to refer to strata and regions ;

Whereas the French Republic has presented a sampling plan, which fulfils all the conditions set out above ;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 21.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

*Article 1*

The sample of agricultural holdings shall be taken from the list of agricultural holdings for the general census of agriculture of 1970 and from the updated table of exceptional holdings.

*Article 2*

1. Non-exceptional holdings shall be stratified in each department :

(a) according to technico-economic farm type or group of types ;

(b) according to annual work units (AWU) into six strata :

less than 0.75 AWU, 0.75 to less than 1.75 AWU, 1.75 to less than 2.50 AWU, 2.50 to less than 5 AWU, 5 to less than 10 AWU and 10 AWU and above.

2. Exceptional holdings shall be the subject of exhaustive surveys.

*Article 3*

1. The sampling of non-exceptional holdings shall be systematic at a rate remaining constant within one stratum.

2. There shall be eight series of sampling ratios for each group of technico-economic types approximately in proportion to the size of the holdings, and one series of more flexible sampling ratios adaptable to those technico-economic types presenting an abnormal distribution of holdings by AWU strata.

Sampling ratios shall be between 1 and 1/40.

*Article 4*

This Decision is addressed to the French Republic.

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1977.

*For the Commission*

François-Xavier ORTOLI

*Vice-President*

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 January 1977

### laying down a sampling plan for the Federal Republic of Germany with regard to the 1975 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings

(Only the German text is authentic)

(77/123/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 75/108/EEC of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 8 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11 of that Directive ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 6 (1) of Directive 75/108/EEC random samples of agricultural holdings are to be taken and the number of these samples is to be between the limits laid down in that Article ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to refer to strata and regions ;

Whereas the Federal Republic of Germany has presented a sampling plan, which fulfils all the conditions set out above ;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

#### *Article 1*

The sample of agricultural holdings shall be based on the combined data on holdings from the survey on land utilization of 1974 and the general census of livestock of December 1973 (December 1974 for Baden-Württemberg).

#### *Article 2*

The population of holdings shall be divided :

1. At regional level according to 'Bundesländer'.
2. According to economic aspects into four groups of strata :

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 21.

(a) holdings with a significant number of laying hens, pigs for fattening, breeding sows or bovine animals ;

(b) holdings cultivating tobacco, hops or vines ;

(c) holdings concerned principally with horticultural produce ;

(d) holdings concerned principally with agricultural produce.

3. The group of strata referred to in 2 (a) includes all holdings with at least 2 000 laying hens or 200 pigs for fattening or 40 breeding sows or 100 bovine animals.

4. The group of strata referred to in 2 (b) is subdivided into six strata : holdings cultivating less than two hectares of tobacco, two or more hectares of tobacco, less than three hectares of hops, three or more hectares of hops, less than five hectares of vines, five or more hectares of vines.

5. The group of strata referred to in 2 (c) is subdivided into three strata of agricultural area utilized : less than one hectare, one to less than two hectares, two hectares and above.

6. The group of strata referred to in 2 (d) is subdivided into seven categories according to agricultural area utilized : less than one hectare, one to less than two hectares, two to less than five hectares, five to less than 10 hectares, 10 to less than 20 hectares, 20 to less than 50 hectares, 50 hectares and above.

#### *Article 3*

The holdings shall be grouped, before sampling, according to sampling region. The following constitute a single region each time :

1. The Länder :

- Schleswig-Holstein,
- Saar.

2. The three city states of Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin taken together.

3. Any other 'Regierungsbezirk'.

*Article 4*

The sampling fractions shall be between 1 and 100 %.  
The highest sampling fractions shall be applied to the economically important strata.

*Article 5*

This Decision is addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1977.

*For the Commission*

François-Xavier ORTOLI

*Vice-President*

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 January 1977

laying down a sampling plan for the Italian Republic with regard to the 1975 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings

(Only the Italian text is authentic)

(77/124/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 75/108/EEC of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 8 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11 of that Directive ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 6 (1) of Directive 75/108/EEC random samples of agricultural holdings are to be taken and the number of these samples is to be between the limits laid down in that Article ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to refer to strata and regions ;

Whereas the Italian Republic has presented a sampling plan which fulfils all the conditions set out above ;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

### *Article 1*

The sample of agricultural holdings shall be taken from the lists of agricultural holdings for the general census of agriculture of 1970.

### *Article 2*

The population of the holdings shall be stratified :  
1. According to geographical regions and within the geographical regions according to areas by altitude

(mountains, hills or plains); the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano in the Trentino-Alto Adige region shall be considered separately.

2. In each sampling region (which shall constitute a separate universe) the population of the holdings shall be divided into 24 strata :

(a) according to type of management into three strata :

- direct management,
- management with employees,
- other types of management ;

(b) according to agricultural area utilized (in hectares) into eight strata : no agricultural area utilized, 0.01 to 0.99, 1.00 to 1.99, 2.00 to 4.99, 5.00 to 9.99, 10.00 to 19.99, 20.00 to 29.99, 30 or more.

### *Article 3*

1. The sampling of the holdings shall be systematic.

2. The sampling fractions in each sampling region shall be based on the frequency of holdings in the strata referred to in Article 2 (2) (b)

The sample of holdings shall include all holdings with no agricultural area utilized and all holdings with at least 30 hectares of agricultural area utilized.

A minimum number of holdings to be included in the sample shall be calculated for each stratum referred to in Article 2 (2) (b).

### *Article 4*

This Decision is addressed to the Italian Republic.

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1977.

*For the Commission*

François-Xavier ORTOLI

*Vice-President*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 21.



COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 January 1977

laying down a sampling plan for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg with regard to the 1975 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings

(Only the French text is authentic)

(77/125/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 75/108/EEC of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 8 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11 of that Directive ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 6 (1) of Directive 75/108/EEC random samples of agricultural holdings are to be taken and the number of these samples is to be between the limits laid down in that Article ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to refer to strata and regions ;

Whereas the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has presented a sampling plan which fulfils all the conditions set out above ;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

*Article 1*

The sample of agricultural holdings shall be based on individual documents deriving from the annual census of agriculture of 15 May 1974.

*Article 2*

The population of the holdings shall be divided :

- (a) by canton ;
- (b) according to the agricultural area utilized on the holding into five strata : less than five hectares, five to less than 15 hectares, 15 to less than 30 hectares, 30 to less than 50 hectares, 50 hectares and above.

*Article 3*

1. Before samples are taken, the populations of the holdings in each canton shall be arranged in ascending order of magnitude in each stratum of agricultural area utilized.
2. The sampling of holdings shall be systematic.
3. The sample shall include all holdings with 50 hectares and above, half the holdings with 30 to less than 50 hectares, one fifth of the holdings with 15 to less than 30 hectares, one eighth of the holdings with five to less than 15 hectares and one tenth of the holdings with less than five hectares.

*Article 4*

This Decision is addressed to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1977.

*For the Commission*

François-Xavier ORTOLI

*Vice-President*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 21.

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 January 1977

laying down a sampling plan for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with regard to the 1975 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings

(Only the English text is authentic)

(77/126/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 75/108/EEC of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 8 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11 of that Directive ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 6 (1) of Directive 75/108/EEC random samples of agricultural holdings are to be taken and the number of these samples is to be between the limits laid down in that Article ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to refer to strata and regions ;

Whereas the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has presented a sampling plan which fulfils all the conditions set out above ;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

### CHAPTER I

#### England and Wales

##### *Article 1*

The sample of agricultural holdings shall be taken from the lists of holdings for the 1974 national census of agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 21.

##### *Article 2*

The population of the holdings shall be stratified :

- (a) by region ;
- (b) according to man-days per annum into five groups of strata, the strata limits varying according to technico-economic type.

##### *Article 3*

1. The sampling of holdings shall be systematic with a random starting point.
2. The sample taken by region, shall include one holding out of 16 for the first group of strata and one holding out of seven for the other groups of strata.

### CHAPTER II

#### Scotland

##### *Article 4*

The sample of agricultural holdings shall be taken from the updated lists of holdings for the annual census of agriculture of June 1974.

##### *Article 5*

The population of the holdings shall be divided according to man-days per annum into two strata :

- (a) full-time holdings, that is holdings with at least 250 man-days per annum ;
- (b) part-time holdings, that is holdings with less than 250 man-days per annum.

*Article 6*

1. Sampling of holdings shall be systematic.
2. The sample shall comprise one holding in seven for full-time holdings and one holding in 16 for part-time holdings.

CHAPTER III

**Northern Ireland**

*Article 7*

The sample of agricultural holdings shall be taken from the updated lists of holdings for the census of agriculture of June 1974.

*Article 8*

The population of the holdings shall be divided according to man-days per annum into six strata: less than 50 man-days per annum, 50 to 199, 200 to 449, 450 to 599, 600 to 1 199 man-days per annum and 1 200 man-days per annum and above.

*Article 9*

1. Sampling of holdings shall be strictly random.
2. The sample shall comprise 2.5 % of the holdings with less than 50 man-days per annum, 5 % with 50 to 199 man-days per annum, 19 % with 200 to 449 man-days per annum and 25 % of holdings in the three remaining strata.

CHAPTER IV

**General provisions**

*Article 10*

This Decision is addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1977.

*For the Commission*

François-Xavier ORTOLI

*Vice-President*

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 January 1977

### laying down a sampling plan for Ireland with regard to the 1975 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings

(Only the English text is authentic)

(77/127/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 75/108/EEC of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 8 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11 of that Directive ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 6 (1) of Directive 75/108/EEC random samples of agricultural holdings are to be taken and the number of these samples is to be between the limits laid down in that Article ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to refer to strata and regions ;

Whereas Ireland has presented a sampling plan which fulfils all the conditions set out above ;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

#### *Article 1*

The sample of agricultural holdings shall be taken from the updated lists of holdings for the census of agriculture of 1970 and for the sample census of 1974.

#### *Article 2*

The population of holdings shall be stratified :

- (a) by survey district (counties) ;
- (b) according to the total agricultural area of the holdings into seven strata : more than one to 15 acres, more than 15 to 30 acres, more than 30 to 50 acres, more than 50 to 100 acres, more than 100 to 150 acres, more than 150 to 200 acres and more than 200 acres.

#### *Article 3*

The sample shall comprise all holdings of more than 200 acres, half the holdings of more than 150 to 200 acres, one quarter of the holdings of more than 100 to 150 acres, one fifth of the holdings of more than 50 to 100 acres, one eighth of the holdings of more than 30 to 50 acres, one ninth of the holdings of more than 15 to 30 acres and one 14th of the holdings of more than one to 15 acres. The selection of holdings from the size groups of 200 acres or less shall be random.

#### *Article 4*

This Decision is addressed to Ireland.

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1977.

*For the Commission*

François-Xavier ORTOLI

*Vice-President*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 21.

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 January 1977

laying down a sampling plan for the Kingdom of Denmark with regard to the 1975 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings

(Only the Danish text is authentic)

(77/128/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 75/108/EEC of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 8 (1) (c) thereof,

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11 of that Directive ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 6 (1) of Directive 75/108/EEC random samples of agricultural holdings are to be taken and the number of these samples is to be between the limits laid down in that Article ;

Whereas pursuant to Article 8 (1) (c) of Directive 75/108/EEC the sampling plans are to refer to strata and regions ;

Whereas the Kingdom of Denmark has presented a sampling plan which fulfils all the conditions set out above ;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

### *Article 1*

The sample of agricultural holdings shall be taken from the lists of holdings for the census of agriculture and horticulture of June 1974.

### *Article 2*

1. The population of the agricultural holdings shall be divided into two strata on the basis of information derived from the census of agriculture and horticulture of June 1975.

2. The agricultural holdings shall be divided :

- (a) according to the agricultural area utilized into six strata : 0.5 to less than 10 hectares, 10 to less than 20 hectares, 20 to less than 30 hectares, 30 to less than 50 hectares, 50 to less than 100 hectares and 100 hectares and above ;
- (b) according to the total number of pigs into five strata : no pigs, 1 to 19 pigs, 20 to 49 pigs, 50 to 99 pigs and 100 pigs and above ;
- (c) according to the total number of cows into five strata : no cows, one to four cows, five to nine cows, 10 to 19 cows and 20 cows and above.

3. The horticultural holdings shall be divided :

- (a) according to agricultural area utilized into two strata : less than five hectares and five hectares and above ;
- (b) according to the area under glass into three strata : less than 3 000 m<sup>2</sup>, 3 000 to less than 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> and 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> and above.

### *Article 3*

1. Sampling of holdings shall be random.

2. The sample shall comprise 1.5 % of the holdings in the country and approximately 1.5 % of the holdings in each district.

### *Article 4*

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Denmark.

Done at Brussels, 25 January 1977.

*For the Commission*

François-Xavier ORTOLI

*Vice-President*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 42, 15. 2. 1975, p. 21.



**Publikationer  
Veröffentlichungen  
Publications  
Publications  
Pubblicazioni  
Publikaties**





	Udgave / Ausgabe / Edition / Edizione / Uitgave 1976	1977	1978	Uitgave 1979
	Referensperiode Referenzperiode Reference period		Période de référence Periodo di riferimento Referenzperiode	
<b>Hvert andet år / Zweijährlich / Biennial / Biennal / Biennale / Tweejaarlijks</b>				
● Animelsk produktion / Tiererzeugung / Animal production / Production animale / Produzione animale / Dierlijke produktie	1964-1975	—	1968-1977	
● Mælk og mælkeprodukter / Milch und Milcherzeugnisse / Milk and milk products / Lait et produits laitiers / Latte e prodotti lattiero-caseari / Melk en melkprodukten	—	1965-1976	—	
● Føjsyningsbalancer / Versorgungsbalancen / Supply balance-sheets / Bilans d'approvisionnement / Bilanci d'approvigionamento / Voorziensingsbalansen	1972-1975	—	1974-1977	
● Priser / Preise / Prices / Prix / Prezzi / Prijzen	1969-1975	—	1969-1977	
● Struktur / Struktur / Structure / Structure / Struttura / Structuur	—	—	1950-1976	
<b>Arllig / Jährlich / Annual / Annuel / Annuale / Jaarlijks</b>				
● Arealbenyttelse og høstudbytte / Bodennutzung und Erzeugung / Land use and production / Utilisation des terres et production / Utilizzazione delle terre e produzione / Grondgebruik en produktie	1965-1975	1966-1976	1967-1977	
● Produktion af grønsager og frugt / Erzeugung von Gemüse und Obst / Production of vegetables and fruit / Production de légumes et fruits / Produzione di ortaggi e frutta / Produktie van groenten en fruit	1964-1965	1965-1976	1966-1977	
● Fiskeri: Fangster efter fiskeriområder / Fischerei: Fänge nach Fanggebieten / Fishery: Catches by fishing region / Pêche: Captures par région de pêche / Pesca: Catture per regione di pesca / Visserei: Vangsten per visgebied	—	1964-1976	—	
● Fiskeri: Fiskeriprodukter og fiskeriflåde / Fischerei: Fischwaren und Fischereiflotten / Fishery: Fishery products and fishing fleet / Pêche: Produits et flotte de la pêche / Pesca: Prodotti e naviglio della pesca / Visserei: Visserijprodukten en vloot	—	1974-1975	—	
● Priser for frugt, grønsager og kartofler / Preise für Obst, Gemüse und Kartoffeln / Prices for fruit, vegetables and potatoes / Prix des fruits, légumes et pommes de terre / Prezzi di frutta, ortaggi e patate / Prijzen van fruit, groenten en aardappelen	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	
● EF-Indeks over producentpriser / EG-Index der Erzeugerpreise / EC-Index of producer prices / Indice CE des prix à la production / Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione / EG-Index der producentenprijzen	1969-1975	1970-1976	1970-1977	
● EF-Indeks over priser på driftsmidler / EG-Index der Preise der Betriebsmittel / EC-Index of the price of the means of production / Indice CE des prix des moyens de production / Indice CE dei prezzi dei mezzi di produzione / EG-Index van prijzen van de produktiemiddelen	—	—	1970-1977	
● Regnskaber / Gesamtrechnungen / Economic accounts / Comptes économiques / Conti economici / Rekeningen	1970-1975	1971-1976	1972-1977	
● Skovbrug / Forstwirtschaft / Forestry / Économie forestière / Economia forestale / Bosbouw	—	1970-1976	—	
● Årbog / Jahrbuch / Yearbook / Annuaire / Annuario / Jaarboek	1972-1975	1973-1976	1974-1977	
<b>Kvartalsvis / Vierteljährlich / Quarterly / Trimestriel / Trimestrale / Kwartaal</b>				
● Priser for driftsmidler / Preise der Betriebsmittel / Prices of the means of production / Prix des moyens de production / Prezzi dei mezzi di produzione / EG-Index van produktiemiddelen	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	
● EF-Indeks over priser på driftsmidler / EG-Index der Preise der Betriebsmittel / EC-Index of the price of the means of production / Indice CE des prix des moyens de production / Indice CE dei prezzi dei mezzi di produzione / EG-Index van prijzen van de produktiemiddelen	—	—	1977-1978	
● Fiskeri / Fischerei / Fisheries / Pêche / Pesca / Visserei	—	—	1975-1977	
<b>Hver anden måned / Zweimonatlich / Bimonthly / Bimestriel / Bimestrale / Tweemaandelijks</b>				
● Priser for vegetabiliske produkter / Preise für pflanzliche Produkte / Prices for vegetable products / Prix de produits végétaux / Prezzi di prodotti vegetali / Prijzen voor plantaardige produkten	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	
● Priser for animalske produkter / Preise für tierische Produkte / Prices for animal products / Prix de produits animaux / Prezzi di prodotti animali / Prijzen van dierlijke produkten	—	1976-1977	1977-1978	
● EF-Indeks over producentpriser / EG-Index der Erzeugerpreise / EC-Index of producer prices / Indice CE des prix à la production / Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione / EG-Index der producentenprijzen	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	
<b>Månedlig / Monatlich / Monthly / Mensuel / Mensile / Maandelijks</b>				
● Vegetabilisk produktion / Pflanzliche Erzeugung / Crop production / Production végétale / Produzione vegetale / Plantaerdige produktie	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	
● Kød / Fleisch / Meat / Viande / Carne / Vlees	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	
● Mælk / Milch / Milk / Lait / Latte / Melk	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	
● Æg / Eier / Eggs / Œufs / Uova / Eieren	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	
● Sukker / Zucker / Sugar / Sucre / Zucchero / Suiker	—	—	—	
<b>Studier og undersøgelser / Studien und Erhebungen / Studies and surveys / Études et enquêtes / Studi ed indagini / Studies en enquêtes</b>				
● Fælleskabsundersøgelse af frugttræplantager / Gemeinschaftliche Zahlung der Obstbaumpflanzungen / Community survey of orchard fruit trees / Enquête communautaire sur les plantations d'arbres fruitiers / Indagine comunitarie sulle piantagioni d'alberi da frutta / Gemeenschappelijke enquête betreffende fruitboomaanplantingen	1972-1975	—	1977	
● Foderbalancer: Ressources / Futtebilanz: Aulkommen / Feed balance-sheet: Resources / Bilan fourrager: Ressources / Bilancio foraggio: Risorse / Voederbalansen: Beschikbare hoeveelheden	1970-1974	—	—	
● Almindelig landbrugstælling / Allgemeine Landwirtschaftszählung / General survey on agriculture / Recensement général de l'agriculture / Censimento generale dell'agricoltura / Algemene landbouwstelling; FAO	—	1970-1971	—	
<b>Afhandlinger / Abhandlungen / Reference works / Ouvrages de référence / Testi di riferimento / Afhandelingen</b>				
● Metodologi for EF-Indekset over producentpriser på landbrugsprodukter / Methodologie des EG-Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte / Methodology of the EC-Index of producer prices of agricultural products / Méthodologie de l'indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles / Metodologia dell'Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli / Metodologie van de EG-Index van producentenprijzen van landbouwprodukten	1968-1975	—	—	
● Metodologi for EF-Indekset over priser på driftsmidler / Methodologie des EG-Index der Preise der Betriebsmittel / Methodology of the EC-Index of the prices of the means of production / Méthodologie de l'Indice CE des prix des moyens de production / Metodologia dell'Indice CE dei prezzi dei mezzi di produzione / Metodologie van de EG-Index van prijzen van produktiemiddelen	—	—	—	
● Håndbog over landbrugsregnskaber / Handbuch zur Landwirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnung / Handbook of Economic Accounts for Agriculture / Manuel des Comptes économiques agricoles / Manuale dei conti economici dell'agricoltura / Handboek van de landbouwrekeningen	—	—	—	

\* For de foregående år se 1976-udgaverne / \* Für die vorhergehenden Jahre siehe Ausgaben 1976 / \* For the previous years see editions of 1976 / \* Pour les années précédentes voir éditions 1976 / \* Per gli anni precedenti vedi edizioni 1976 / \* Voor de voorgaande jaren zie uitgaven 1976.





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