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AGRICULTURAL INCOMES IN THE COMMUNITY

Addendum to the 1977 Report

on the Agricultural Situation in the Community

COM(78) 46 final.

AGRICULTURAL INCOMES IN THE COMMUNITY

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MAIN SIGNS OR ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

GVA: Gross value added:
Value corresponding to the depreciation and the remuneration of the production factors in agriculture (land, labour, capital). This value can be expressed at market prices or at factor cost (see method of calculation, Annex A).

PEA: Person engaged in agriculture:
Person working full-time or most of the time in agriculture.

NVA: Net value added (These two intermediate criteria between GVA and LI
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AI: Agricultural income (have so far not been sufficiently harmonized.

LI: Labour income:
Balance remaining after deduction from the value of production of all inputs (including financing costs which have been calculated as well as rent and/or rental value) but excluding labour inputs. LI corresponds to the remuneration of the factor labour.

ALU: Annual labour unit:
Unit corresponding to the labour of a person working on a holding at least 280 days or 2 380 hours per year. One person equals at most 1 ALU.

LI/ALU: Labour income per annual labour unit.

EUA: European unit of account:
A unit defined according to a "basket" consisting of fixed amounts of the currencies of the nine Member States, as follows;

DM : 0.828	FI : 0.286	£(UK) : 0.0885
FF : 1.15	Bfrs : 3.66	£(IRL) : 0.00759
LIT : 109	Lfrs : 0.14	Dkr : 0.217

The value of the unit of account is calculated each day by evaluating its components at market exchange rates.

FADN: Farm Accountancy Data Network of the EEC.

UAA: Utilized agricultural area:
Area of the holding used for agricultural production (arable land, permanent pasture, land under permanent crops).

OTE: Type of farming:
System of production on the holding determined from the composition of the holdings standard gross production. A distinction is made between main types of farming, specific types of farming and specialized activities (e.g. main type: grazing stock; specific type: cattle; specialized production: milk).

"1976": FADN accounting year 1976 (1976/77):
The FADN accounting year is a 12-month period which begins between 1 January and 1 July. The dates differ from one Member State to another and in some of the Member States according to the type of farming. In all cases the accounting year corresponds to the same harvest (e.g. "1976" relates to the harvest for 1976).

"Group of holdings": All holdings belonging to a given type of farming and size category in a given region or country.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

For the second consecutive year at this time the Commission is forwarding to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee an addendum to the chapter on agricultural incomes contained in the Annual Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community[1]. This addendum is in line with the Commission's constant wish to provide the bodies called upon to deliver opinions or to decide on its proposals, particularly regarding common agricultural prices, with the fullest possible information.

This Addendum is necessary because of the unavoidable delay between assembling the data and information required for compiling the Annual Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community and publication of the Report. The 1977 Annual Report has come from the press, over three months after the data on which it was based were analysed. During this quarter the constant flow of information on agricultural incomes has produced new data on the basis of which certain aspects can be clarified and certain assumptions confirmed or in some cases invalidated. The purpose of this document is therefore to use these recent figures to supplement previous information.

This document is based mainly on two sources of information:

- The EEC Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) which each year gathers and analyses accountancy data from over 25 000 farms representing various types of farming in the various regions of the Community[2].

- The work of the Statistical Office of the European Communities Expert Group on the Sectoral Income Index.

It aims primarily to:

- estimate the change in farm incomes for 1977 and as far as possible for the 1977/78, agricultural year,

- analyse the main changes in farm incomes in the Community in the course of 1976 (1976/77) in comparison with previous years, particularly 1975 (1975/76).

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[1] The Agricultural Situation in the Community (report published in conjunction with the Eleventh General Report on the Activities of the European Communities), Brussels-Luxembourg, January 1978, Office for Official Publications, Catalogue N° CB-22-77-976.

[2] The Commission forwarded the report on the "1975" (1975/76) FADN results to the Council and Parliament on 7 November 1977 (see COM (77) 548 final).

In compiling this Addendum, the Commission made use of the remarks and suggestions put forward when last year's Addendum was examined and used[1].

There is, however, still scope for considerable progress in ascertaining Community farm incomes so as to meet the information requirements of the Community institutions more fully. This is a long and exacting task in which the Commission and the Member States are cooperating closely. The work recently completed on enlarging the bases and scope of the statistical and accounting instruments used for this purpose, i.e. harmonization of statistical data, organization of new Community surveys, expansion of the FADN and adaptation of the farm return, establishment of a new typology of holdings, etc...should, bring new progress, thereby facilitating the observation and analysis of agricultural incomes from all angles in the years ahead.

This Report was completed on 15 February 1978.

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[1] Agricultural Incomes in the Community - Addendum to the 1976 Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community - COM (77) 60 final.

I. MAIN FINDINGS

The picture of agricultural income in the Community in 1976 and that for 1977 as revealed in the numerous data contained in this Report are at first sight strikingly different.

1976, a memorable year for most Community farmers who had never experienced such a drought, did not in the end bring the drop in agricultural income which was initially forecast. Agricultural income (GVA/PEA) in the Community as a whole in fact improved more than the forecasts suggested, with an increase of 2.6% in real terms, i.e. the same rate as the previous year.

1977, on the other hand, felt the repercussions of the 1976 drought and at the same time was affected by heavy rain at certain crucial periods in the cycle of some crops. The average agricultural income for the Community as a whole (GVA/PEA) was virtually the same as in the previous year: an annual rate of change of only + 0.5% in real terms.

The widely-held opinion among farmers that a dry year is better than a wet year for farm incomes was thus proved right in 1976 and 1977 in the Community. There were of course a number of exceptions, which were all the more notable in that the drought was very severe in many regions and public aid was not granted to farmers in all drought-stricken areas.

The divergence between agricultural incomes for the last two years does not, however, stop there; it also comes out in the differences as regards the size of the annual variations between Member States and between types of farming. Whereas the annual changes in agricultural income were on the whole moderate in 1976 in most Member States, mainly because of the public aid referred to above - the annual rates of change were then between - 1,2% and + 6.7% depending on the Member State concerned - these changes were far more erratic in 1977, the annual rates ranging this time from - 8% to + 21.5%.

Another, essential, difference between the two years considered concerns disparities in income within the agricultural sector. Contrary to all expectations these disparities, to which the Commission drew attention in the previous Report, were considerably reduced in 1976, both between Member States and between types of farming.

- The changes in income recorded in that year were such that the Member States with an advanced agriculture sector (Denmark, the Netherlands) experienced a decline in their income because they had felt the full force of the drought without receiving special aid, whereas the Member States which were until then considered to have less-advanced agricultural sectors (Ireland, Italy) increased their farm incomes considerably because they had to a large extent been spared the effects of the drought.

The gap between the two extremes thus narrowed considerably and the other Member States' agricultural sectors more or less consolidated their intermediate position, mainly owing to various kinds of public aid.

- As regards types of farming, income disparities were also reduced in 1976. For instance, the income of cattle farms - traditionally low - received support in a number of countries by means of direct aid and suffered less than the income of pig farms, which is generally much higher but in that year suffered from the dual effect of low pigmeat prices and higher feed costs. One notable exception should be emphasized in this context, namely general agriculture farms in certain regions (particularly the Netherlands and Belgium), which actually benefited from the drought because they had a large area under potatoes (a highly speculative production) and their cereal crops were just sufficiently advanced to come into ear before the drought hit.

In 1977, however, the much greater changes in agricultural incomes within Member States and within types of farming tended to increase the disparities. Thus the differences in farm incomes re-emerged very clearly.

A comparison of the pattern of agricultural incomes in the Community in 1977 not with 1976 but with the immediately preceding years, disregarding short-term fluctuations could suggest the start of a more fundamental change in the Community situation as regards agricultural incomes. The effect of the pressures exerted during the upheavals of 1976 and 1977 has been that farming in some Member States has improved its position as regards income while in others it has tended to lose ground. This phenomenon requires particular attention since it may in the long run, if it continues, either bring improved equilibrium or give rise to greater tension within the agricultural sector in the Community.

- Agriculture in both the Netherlands and Denmark was slowed down considerably in 1976 by the uncompensated effects of the drought, but these two Member States nonetheless led the field in 1977. Danish agriculture turned to account the resources accruing to it from the excellent harvest of 1977 and the difficulties encountered by its closest rival in taking the lead.

- Behind the leaders, Belgian agriculture, despite the aid received in 1976, had difficulty in keeping up the prices. Luxembourg agriculture, on the other hand, managed to register a slight improvement in its income.

- In the middle of the pack, probably turning to account the aid it had received in 1976, French agriculture caught up slightly with those ahead. United Kingdom agriculture kept up the pace and maintained a central position.
  Like the Dutch and Belgian farming industries mentioned above, German agriculture also lost some ground; however, the most recent estimates indicate that it may well have recovered to some extent by the end of the current agricultural year.

- Bringing up the rear, despite a spectacular gain on the pack in 1976, Italian agriculture is now on its own, suffering from the curb on the drift from the land caused by the slowdown of economic growth. It has become separated from its companion of recent years, Irish agriculture, which having experienced a steady and spectacular increase in its income for several years, is now in a much more comfortable position.

Thus, although the picture of agricultural incomes in the Community in 1977 has not changed fundamentally from that of previous years, it is not entirely identical with the pre-1976 one. Shadows were gradually cast over some areas while the situation improved elsewhere.
These changes result from the variable rate of technical progress, i.e. trend of productivity, but also and above all from the differences from one Member State to another in general economic conditions, which have a decisive influence on agricultural prices.

The statistical averages, whether established for one country or for one type of farming, often conceal great differences between farms as regards agricultural incomes. These results become apparent when analysis is taken one step further by observing the distribution of individual incomes. In this respect 1976 and 1977 are curiously similar; this will probably be the only point of convergence between them. Although the income disparities between countries and between the main types of farming were reduced in 1976, there was no market narrowing of the gap between farms. The aid granted may have helped to offset the differences to some extent, but in many cases these differences became more marked. For some types of farming which were particularly hard-hit by the drought, especially where incomes received no subsidy, the differences in soil quality, structures, etc... from one farm to another were fully reflected in incomes.

Contrary to the trend observed in a reasonably good year, income disparities between individual farms were much greater in 1976. As regards 1977, these disparities will probably prove to be even greater. Such a trend is not, however, too worrying because it will probably not be the same farms or the same types of farming which will be found at the two extremes.

Thanks to its own structure, its intrinsic self-defence mechanisms during an adverse period, but also in many cases to public aid, Community agriculture was thus able to get over the set-back of 1976 without too much damage to its incomes. Somewhat shaken by this trial nonetheless, it has just experienced another rather poor year. These two years could mark the start of a new development in Community agriculture. A close watch will have to be kept on this trend and if necessary action will have to be taken in the years ahead to ensure that it ultimately generates harmony.

To sum up, the last two years would therefore not appear to be totally exceptional as regards agricultural incomes. All in all, they were marked by a certain slowing-down in the growth of incomes.

These two years may thus be regarded more as bringing hope than as sources of difficulties, despite the passing problems which they encountered.

Moreover, the two years have not substantially modified the medium-term trend in agricultural income (NVA/PEA) compared with the income trend in the other sectors of the economy. The trend over eight years is still favourable to agriculture in Italy, Luxembourg, Ireland and the United Kingdom. In Belgium and France, however, the progress of agriculture incomes is little different from that of incomes outside agriculture and the trend is adverse for agricultural incomes in Germany and the Netherlands.

Considerable factors of tension still remain, therefore, within European agriculture and between agriculture and the other economic sectors. The common agricultural policy will certainly need to take account of these recent trends within agriculture, and between sectors, in dealing with the problems now facing it.

II. AGRICULTURAL INCOMES IN 1977 (provisional estimates)

The overall accounts for agriculture, like those for individual farms, are closed several months after the end of the accounting year. At the beginning of 1978 no definitive accounting data are therefore available on agricultural incomes in 1977. The only figures are provisional estimates.

So far only one macro-economic indicator of agricultural income - gross value added at factor cost (GVA) - has been adequately harmonized within the Community. Both the content of the indicator and the period to which it refers have been harmonized. The number of persons engaged in agriculture (PEA), to which the GVA is generally related, has also been harmonized to a certain extent within the Community. Figures relating to GVA/PEA may therefore be used within the Community without adding the long series of methodological qualifications which are still attached to the other macro-economic indicators often referred to in some Member States, e.g. net value added per person engaged in agriculture (NVA/PEA) and the agricultural income per person engaged in agriculture (AI/PEA).

Admittedly, the estimates on which the GVA/PEA figures are based are not yet completely accurate and reliable throughout the Community. In the absence of other homogeneous data on agricultural income in 1977, however, these estimates are a valuable indication of the direction and intensity of the changes in the individual Member States and in the Community as a whole. To supplement the information on agricultural incomes at a less aggregated level, fragmentary micro-economic information gathered from various sources will also be used.

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In real terms, the GVA of agriculture in the Community in 1977 will probably be lower than in 1976.

Estimates indicate a nominal increase of + 7% compared with + 11% for the previous year. Given an average rate of price increase in the Community of + 9.1%, the GVA of Community agriculture is likely to be down about 2% in 1977. Even in 1976 this value did not decrease in real terms.

The number of persons engaged in agriculture has undoubtedly continued to drop, albeit less rapidly than in previous years because of the slowdown in economic growth. The estimated rate of decline for the Community in 1977 is - 1.9%.

GVA/PEA for the Community in 1977 will thus have increased compared with the previous year by about 10% in nominal terms; it thus remains virtually unchanged (+ 0.5%) in real terms.

As in previous years, considerable differences from one Member State to another in the trend of GVA/PEA are predictef for 1977. Real increases are expected in Ireland (+ 21.5%), Denmark (+ 10.9%), France (+ 8.6%) and Luxembourg (+ 2.8%). The figure for the United Kingdom will probably remain unchanged. As regards the other Member States, however, GVA/PEA in real terms is expected to drop within the range - 2.5% in Italy to - 8% in Germany, with - 5.2% for the Netherlands and - 6.7% for Belgium. [1]

Over the period 1975-1977 the average rate of change in GVA/PEA in nominal terms is put at + 14% (+ 2% in real terms) for the Community as a whole.

As the following graph shows, the average rates of change in GVA/PEA between 1975 and 1977 are positive in all the Member States. They range from + 0.7% (Belgium) to + 12.7% (Ireland).

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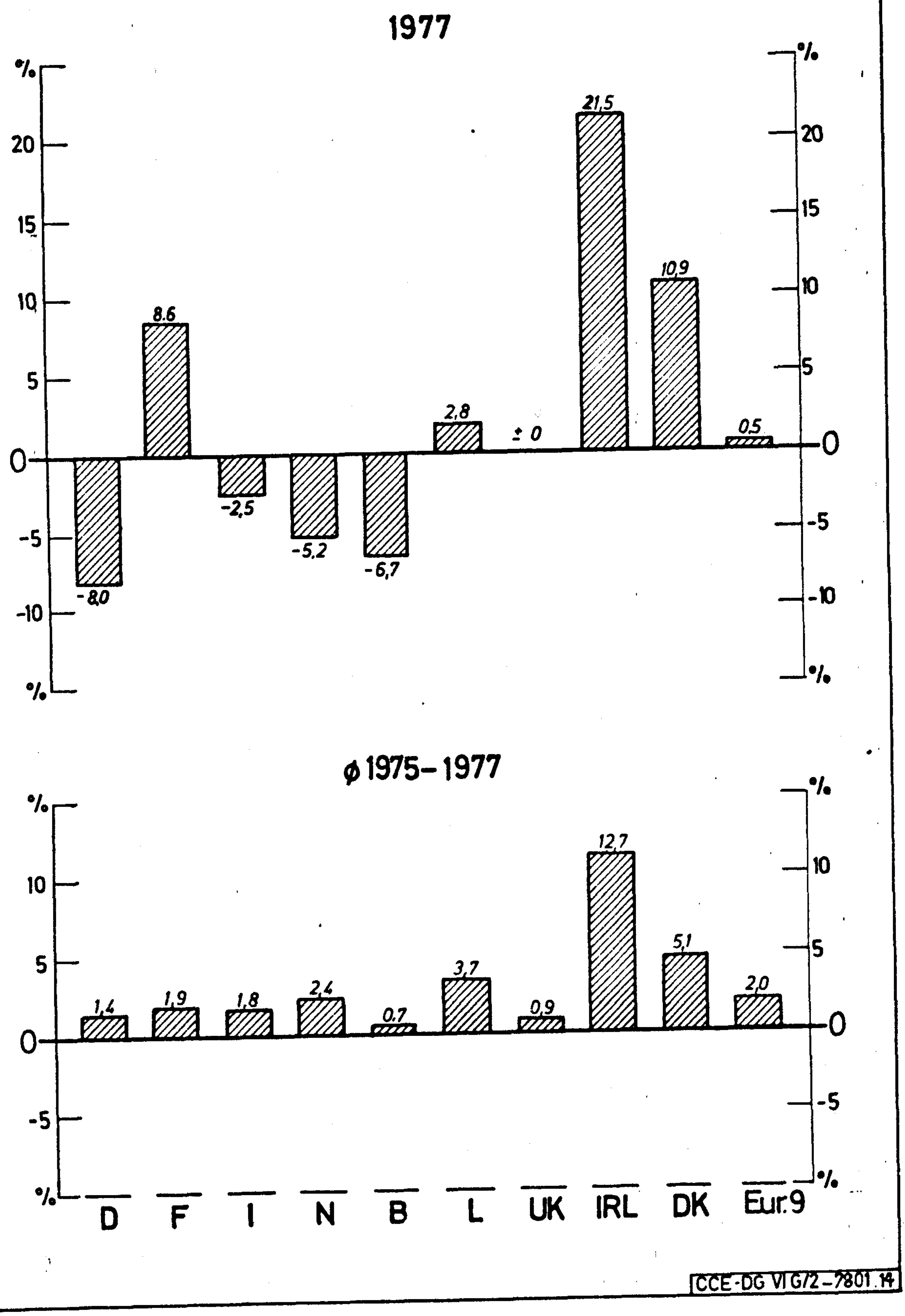
1 The large fluctuations in potato prices in 1976 and 1977 (potatoes not being subject to a Common market organization) clearly influenced the rate of change in GVA/PEA in several Member States.

Estimated change in the real gross value added at factor cost per person employed in agriculture



The rates of change in GVA/PEA for the Community in 1977 are based primarily on the following factors :

- Final crop production in 1977 was considerably up in quantitative terms in all the Member States except Italy where it remained stable and Belgium where it dropped appreciably (-14%). The rates of increase in ascending order are as follows :

- Luxembourg	+ 4%
- Germany	+ 8%
- France	+ 8%
- United Kingdom (sales only)	+ 10%
- Netherlands	+ 12%
- Denmark	+ 19%
- Ireland	+ 31%

- Producer prices for crop products rose by about 4% in the Community as a whole. Large increases in excess of 10% were recorded, especially in Italy. In Denmark and France prices rose by 5 to 6%. For Belgium and Ireland, smaller increases of about 2 to 3% are forecast. A limited reduction of 3% was observed in Luxembourg, whereas in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany 1977 saw considerable price falls. In all Member States the price of potatoes fell steeply in 1977.

- The volume of final livestock production varied by about 2% in Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, whereas it rose slightly more in Denmark and Italy, and considerably more in Ireland.

- The producer prices for animals and livestock products rose in all the Member States; the increase did not exceed 4% in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg but was, however, considerably more in Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and, above all, Ireland.

- Altogether, the change in final crop and livestock production in nominal terms is expected to be within the following ranges for the individual Member States :

- 5 to 0%	: Belgium
0 to 5%	: Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands
5 to 10%	:
10 to 15%	: France, Denmark
15 to 20%	: United Kingdom, Italy
20 to 25%	:
30 to 35%	: Ireland

- Given the increase in input prices, intermediate consumption of agriculture in nominal terms certainly increased considerably in 1977 in all the Member States except Luxembourg. This increase was fairly small in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark, i.e., well below 10%. Growth rates of between 10 and 20% are, however, expected in France and the United Kingdom, while the increase in Italy and Ireland was considerably greater : 22 and 35% respectively.

- In 1977 the subsidies granted to agriculture were greater in all the Member States except the United Kingdom. The rates of increase were considerable in Italy (+22%), Luxembourg (+67%) and Belgium (+220%). It should be borne in mind that in the last two countries special public aid was granted to offset the adverse effects of the drought on agricultural incomes; much of this aid was not actually paid until 1977.

- The slowdown in general economic growth in 1977 meant among other things that the other sectors were less attractive to redundant agricultural workers; the drift away from agricultural work was thus curbed (-1.9% for the Community as a whole).

Below, for each of the Member States, is a brief description of the changes in GVA/PEA in 1977 and comments on the main changes in income affecting certain types of farming during the year in question (1977) or during the corresponding agricultural year (1977/78).

Germany

The macro-economic estimates how farm incomes changed between 1976 and 1977 indicate a drop in the value of crop production (-4.3%) and an increase in the value of livestock production (+2%).. As a result, the increase in the total value of the final agricultural production will be minimal (+1%). Intermediate consumption seems to have been higher (+6.3%) than in 1976. Given a 1.2% reduction in the agricultural labour force, the grosse value added at factor cost per person engaged in agriculture will have decreased by 4.8% in minimal terms, or 8% in real terms.

It is expected that full-time farms (Vollerwerbsbetriebe) will show an increase of 8% in the income of the farmer and his family (Reineinkimmen) per unit of family labour in 1977/78 as compared with the previous accounting year.

In the case of farms engaged in general agriculture this increase in income will amount to only 1% despite increased yields of cereals and root crops, because the increase in the price of plant products will be inadequate to offset the increase in production costs. A considerable increase in income (about 30%) is anticipated for pig and poultry farms in view of the much higher prices, an increase in the volume of pig production and a fall in the price of commercial feedingstuffs. In 1977/78 these farms could thus fully recover the loss in income which they sustained in 1976/77.

There will be an increase of 9% and 10% respectively in the incomes of grassland farms and miwed farms (crops - live stock farming). Despite the plentiful harvest in 1977 viticultural holdings will be unable to maintain in 1977/78 the high level of income obtained during the previous year, prices now being much lower than in recent years.

Moreover, it is estimated that in 1977/78, as in the previous year the incomes of horticultural holdings will vary greatly depending on the type of products grown. It is expected that on the whole incomes from fruit and vegetables will remain at a standstill. The decrease in the volume of production of fruit farms should be offset by the increase in prices; the incomes of these farms could thus be maintained at the 1976/77 level. Incomes from nurseries, which have been increasing steadily for many years, should continue to do so in 1977/78.

FRANCE

The macro-economic estimates of how farm incomes changed between 1976 and 1977 indicate a 12.8% increase in the value of the final production (crop production : + 13.6%; livestock production : + 8%). Since intermediate consumption increased by 12.6% and the reduction in the agricultural labour force has been estimated at 4.5%, the GVA/PEA will have increased by 18.4% in nominal terms or + 8.6% in real terms.

When the figures in the national estimates for agriculture in 1977 are broken down, by type of farming, the incomes from farms engaged in general agriculture, would seem to have fallen slightly in real terms as compared with 1976. Incomes from vegetable farms will increase by over 30%. Incomes from fruit farms will increase slightly (about 1%). The position of viticultural holdings, especially those producing quality wine, improved considerably.

Farms specializing in beef cattle have probably recorded a drop of 1% to 2% in their income. The income of dairy holdings increased slightly while that of mixed farms (milk and meat) was maintained.

Farms specializing in pigs and poultry experienced a rather difficult time in 1977; there was a sharp drop of some 30% in incomes from pig farms.

The various types of mixed farms probably recorded similar changes in income, experiencing a slight drop of 1% to 2% in real terms in the case of the "crops - livestock-farming" type but about 3% to 4% in the case of the "cattle - pigs and poultry" type.

If the above estimated are confirmed, they should mean a slight reduction in the internal income disparities in French agriculture.

ITALY

The macro-economic estimates of how farm incomes changed between 1976 and 1977 show an increase of 13.3% in the value of crop production and 21.2% in the value of livestock production. The total value of agricultural production will thus increase by 16.6%. The value of intermediate consumption will be considerably higher (+ 21.6%) than that in 1976. In view of a slight reduction (- 0.5%) in the agricultural labour force, the gross added value at factor cost per person engaged in agriculture will increase by 15.5% in nominal terms, which will correspond to a reduction of 2.5% in real terms.

A drop in the labour income can be expected on farms engaged in general agriculture, especially cereals, and on fruit farms in Northern Italy. Farms with grazing livestock (mainly dairy holdings) and pig production should, however, record an increase in their income, as should olive-producing farms, which have had particularly bad results in previous years. As regards citrus fruit farms, which are now at the height of the harvesting season, incomes will probably remain stationary, but with variations according to the nature of the products (slight decrease: oranges and lemons; increase: mandarins and clementines); viticultural holdings should suffer a very slight drop in their income from table grapes but a more serious drop in their income from wine grapes.

NETHERLANDS

The macro-economic estimates of how farm incomes changed between 1976 and 1977 indicate a 4.1% increase in the value of final production at current prices (crop production: + 3%; livestock production: + 4.8%). Since intermediate consumption increased by 8.2% and the reduction in labour is estimated at 1%, the gross value added per person engaged in agriculture will increase by 1.1% in nominal terms, which corresponds to a reduction of 5.2% in real terms.

Weather conditions in 1977, unlike those in 1976, were favourable for fodder production; as a result there was a drop in the quantities of concentrated feedingstuffs consumed by cattle. An improvement in incomes from cattle farms is thus expected in 1977/78. Pig farms, which had worse results in 1976/77 than in former years, will probably also enjoy improved incomes in 1977/78. Farms engaged in general agriculture, especially those growing potatoes and enjoying very high incomes in 1976/77, will undoubtedly suffer a reduction in income in 1977/78, mainly because of the considerable drop in potato prices.

BELGIUM

The macro-economic estimates of how farm incomes changed between 1976 and 1977 indicate a considerable drop in the value of crop production (-11.8%) and a slight increase in livestock production (+1.4%); the total value of agricultural production will thus decrease by 3.2%. Intermediate consumption will be slightly higher (+1.5) than in 1976. In view of a 4% reduction in the agricultural labour force, the gross value added at factor cost per person engaged in agriculture will be scarcely greater than in 1976 (+0.4%) in nominal terms. Given the slower rate of inflation than in former years, it is expected that there will be a 6.7% decrease in the GVA/PEA in real terms.

One of the important factors reducing the value of crop production in 1977 was the drop in potato prices (-84%) caused by an overabundant harvest. Farms engaged in general agriculture and the "arable-grazing livestock" farms on which this crop represents a significant percentage of production will thus be more seriously hit by this negative trend, especially as they were directly affected by the very high price of the seed potatoes used last spring. It should be remembered, however, that in 1976/77 these farms enjoyed very high incomes, as a direct result of very high potato prices.

Incomes also decreased on farms engaged in general agriculture and arable farming, especially those producing cereals, as a result of lower yields and poor quality products because of the bad weather conditions at harvesting time, while prices stayed at the same level as in 1976 and even dropped in the case of feed-grain. Most of these farms had, however, obtained very good results in 1976/77.

Pig farms, which showed poor results in 1977 as compared with those of preceeding years, will probably enjoy improved incomes in 1977/78.

The favourable weather conditions for fodder production in 1977 will not however mean any notable improvement in the income of cattle farms, because these incomes were maintained at a relatively high level in 1976 by the substantial aid granted that year to offset the harmful effects of the drought.

LUXEMBOURG

The macro-economic estimates of how farm incomes changed between 1976 and 1977 indicate a slight increase in the value of crop production (+0.6%) and livestock production (+1.1%). The total value of agricultural production will thus increase by 1%. Intermediate consumption will be slightly less (-1.1%) than in 1976, with less feed being consumed (-4.5%). In view of the considerable increase (+67%) in subsidies and given the reduction (-2%) in the agricultural labour force, the gross value added at cost factor per person engaged in agriculture will increase by 9.5% in nominal terms and 2.8% in real terms.

It was mainly farms engaged in general agriculture and cattle farms which contributed to the increase in farm incomes in Luxembourg in 1977. Farms engaged in general agriculture showed a considerable increase in their cereal yields; despite the sharp drop in potato prices, they improved their income considerably. Cattle farms also showed an improvement in their income as prices rose and the amount of feedingstuffs purchased decreased. The incomes of pig farms and viticultural holdings remained at the same level as in 1976.

UNITED KINGDOM

The macro-economic estimates of how farm incomes changed between 1976 and 1977 indicate a 15.2% increase in the value of final production while intermediate consumption increased by 15.5%. In view of the slight reduction (0.6%) in the agricultural labour force, the GVA/PEA will increase by 14% in nominal terms, which means no change in real terms.

The estimated change in "the return to farmers and their wives" (net income) on full-time farms between 1976/77 and 1977/78 has been as follows in the different parts of the country:

- England and Wales

  It is expected that there will be a further modest increase in the incomes of all types of farms, with the exception of horticulture. This increase follows on the 6% increase recorded the year before. The increase in income could amount to 20% or even more on dairy holdings, while farms specialising in beef production will experience a reduction in their income, despite the lower cost of feedingstuffs. Incomes on stock-farms and sheep-fattening farms should increase slightly.

On average, it is expected that the reduction in the income of farms engaged in general agriculture will be proportionate to the area which they have under potatoes. Farms growing cereals will increase their production by about 10%, with a consequent improvement in their income.

It is expected that on average there will be a slight drop in the income of mixed-stock farms, with considerable variations from one type to another, as happens every year. In 1977/78 incomes on pig and poultry farms should return to the 1975/76 level.

- Scotland

It is generally expected that there will be a considerable reduction in farm incomes. Farms engaged in general agriculture and mixed farms producing potaotes will be specially affected by this reduction. In view of the increase in sheep prices, on the other hand, sheep farms are expected to improve their incomes considerably. However, the recent bad weather (snow) could have a harmful effect on the incomes of these farms in 1978.

- Northern Ireland

In 1977/78 incomes from cattle farms should be the same as in 1976/77, if not slightly higher. Incomes on farms engaged in general agriculture and on mixed-stock farms will undoubtedly decrease, mainly because of higher production costs and lower potato prices. Cattle-sheep and cattle-sheep-pig farms should maintain an even slightly improve their incomes. Dairy holdings and farms combining milk production with pig and poultry production could slightly increase their incomes. However, all these forecast increases in income are lower than the rate of inflation, in real terms, therefore, incomes will be lower in 1977/78 than in 1976/77.

IRELAND

The macro-economic estimates of how farm incomes changed between 1976 and 1977 indicate a considerable increase in the value of crop production (+35.1%) and livestock production (+33.3%). The total value of final production will thus increase by 33.7%. Intermediate consumption will be considerably higher (+34.5%) than in 1976. In view of the 3% reduction in the agricultural labour force, the gross value added at factor cost per person engaged in agriculture will increase by 37.5% in nominal terms or 21.5% in real terms.

This considerable increase in Irish farm incomes is due in particular to the marked improvement in the results of cattle farms (milk and beef) and of farms producing cereals, which recorded high yields thanks to the extremely favourable weather conditions. Farms engaged in general agriculture and growing sugar beet as a main crop did not achieve such a marked increase in income. Incomes on sheep farms remained at a standstill while there was a considerable decrease in incomes on potato farms.

DENMARK

The macro-economic estimates of how farm incomes changed between 1976 and 1977 indicate an increase of about 27% in the value of crop production and 9% in the value of livestock production. In all, the value of agricultural production should increase by 13%. Intermediate consumption will thus be 8% higher than in 1976. In view of a 2.5% reduction in the agricultural labour force, the gross value added at factor cost per person engaged in agriculture will increase by almost 21% in nominal terms and by 11% in real terms.

According to the estimates for the 1977/78 accounting year, which refer to all agricultural holdings of 5 hectares and over, the labour income per hour should be practically double that achieved in 1976/77 (Dkr 28 in 1977/78 as compared with Dkr 13.7 in 1976/77). This remarkable leap forward should leave the incomes achieved in 1976/77 and previous years far behind.

Thus, 1977/78 appears to have been an excellent year for farm incomes, which were well above average. It will probably compensate fully for the low incomes recorded in the preceding years. The increase in incomes in 1977/78 as compared with 1976/77 will probably be greater on cattle farms (milk and beef) and on pig farms than on farms engaged in general agriculture, where returns were not so seriously affected in 1976/77.

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In 1977 farm incomes varied by margins still wider than those recorded in 1976. In many cases these variations brought farm incomes closer into line with the medium-term trend established over previous years.

It can be expected, however, that the final accounting results for 1977 will produce some surprises. In view of the upheavals of 1976 and the special features of 1977, farmers in some Member States have probably moved into a far better position than before, while in other Member States their position has worsened to varying degrees. Only the UK's agriculture does not appear to have significantly changed its position.

There was a spectacular improvement in Irish and Danish farm incomes; the Irish easily maintained their impetus with a 21.5% increase in the GVA/PEA, while the Danes, with an increase of almost 11% in GVA/PEA, recovered in one year, the ground which they had lost over the two preceding years. French farmers also achieved an increase in incomes which was more apparent than real, for account should be taken of the fact that a considerable amount of the aid granted in respect of the 1976 drought was paid at the very beginning of 1977. Lastly, there was also a slight increase in the income of Luxembourg farmers.

German, Belgian and Dutch farmers suffered a considerable decrease in their GVA/PEA in 1977, namely 8.0%, 6.7% and 5.2% respectively. Apart from the unfavourable weather conditions, the reasons for this decrease are mainly economic. The prices for agricultural products increased less rapidly in these three countries than elsewhere, without a parallel slowing down in the increase of input costs at an equivalent rate.

Lastly, Italy occupies an intermediate position with a 2.5% reduction in the GVA/PEA due mainly to lower yields and to a slowing down in economic growth, which again hampered the run-down in the agricultural labour force.

III. AGRICULTURAL INCOMES IN 1976 (detailed retrospect)

Agricultural incomes passed through a period of intense turbulence in 1976, the memorable drought being the root cause of considerable income variations. While these were to some extent neutralized at national level and at the level of the main types of farming, they tended on the contrary to be strengthened as between individual holdings.

Such a change from the "normality" of previous years merited thoroughgoing analysis, after allowing sufficient time for all aspects of the situation to become apparent, and making full use of the sources of information available to the Community.

The situation needed to be analysed with great caution as it was partly affected by the granting of exceptional ad hoc aids of various kinds in several Member States. In a number of cases the total impact of this aid has been difficult to assess, either because certain payments were carried over to the following financial year[1], or simply because they completely escaped the agricultural accounting system[2].

The analysis will, besides using the macro-economic data produced by work on sectoral income indices, make special use of the micro-economic data from the FADN.

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[1] For example the aid given in France, a large part of which was paid at the beginning of 1977, was entered under 1976 in the farm accounts (FADN) although in the national agricultural accounts it was entered under the 1977 financial year.

[2] For example the general Dutch system guaranteeing a minimum income to self-employed workers; Dutch farmers took advantage of the system widely in 1977 but as it operates on a purely personal basis it completely escapes micro or macro-economic accounting.

At macro-economic level, for the Community as a whole, the gross value added at factor cost per person employed in agriculture (GVA/PEA) increased by 2.6% in real terms in 1976 as compared with 1975, an identical increase to that of 1975 over 1974.

The resemblance between 1976 and 1975 stops there, however, for in the individual Member States the sizes and directions of the GVA/PEA changes in 1976 were very different from those of 1975, as the following table indicates. The GVA/PEA improved in 1976 in six of the nine Member States but decreased slightly in the other three.

Table 1

ANNUAL GVA/PEA CHANGE IN REAL TERMS
BETWEEN 1974 AND 1976
IN THE EEC MEMBER STATES

%

MEMBER STATES	Average 1977/1974	1975/1974	1976/1975	Difference between 1975 and 1976 rates of change
Deutschland	+ 1.4	+ 8.9	+ 3.2	- 5.7
France	+ 1.9	- 6.0	+ 3.0	+ 9.0
Italia	+ 1.8	+ 8.4	- 0.5	- 8.9
Nederland	+ 2.4	+ 6.2	+ 6.1	- 0.1
Belgique/ België	+ 0.7	+ 5.3	+ 3.6	- 1.7
Luxembourg	+ 3.7	+ 9.6	- 1.2	- 10.8
United Kingdom	+ 0.9	- 2.7	+ 5.4	+ 8.1
Ireland	+ 12.7	+ 16.8	- 0.2	- 17.0
Danemark	+ 5.1	- 2.4	+ 6.7	+ 9.1
EEC*	+ 2.0	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	0

*Rate calculated from the national data weighted on the basis of each country's percentage of Community GVA.

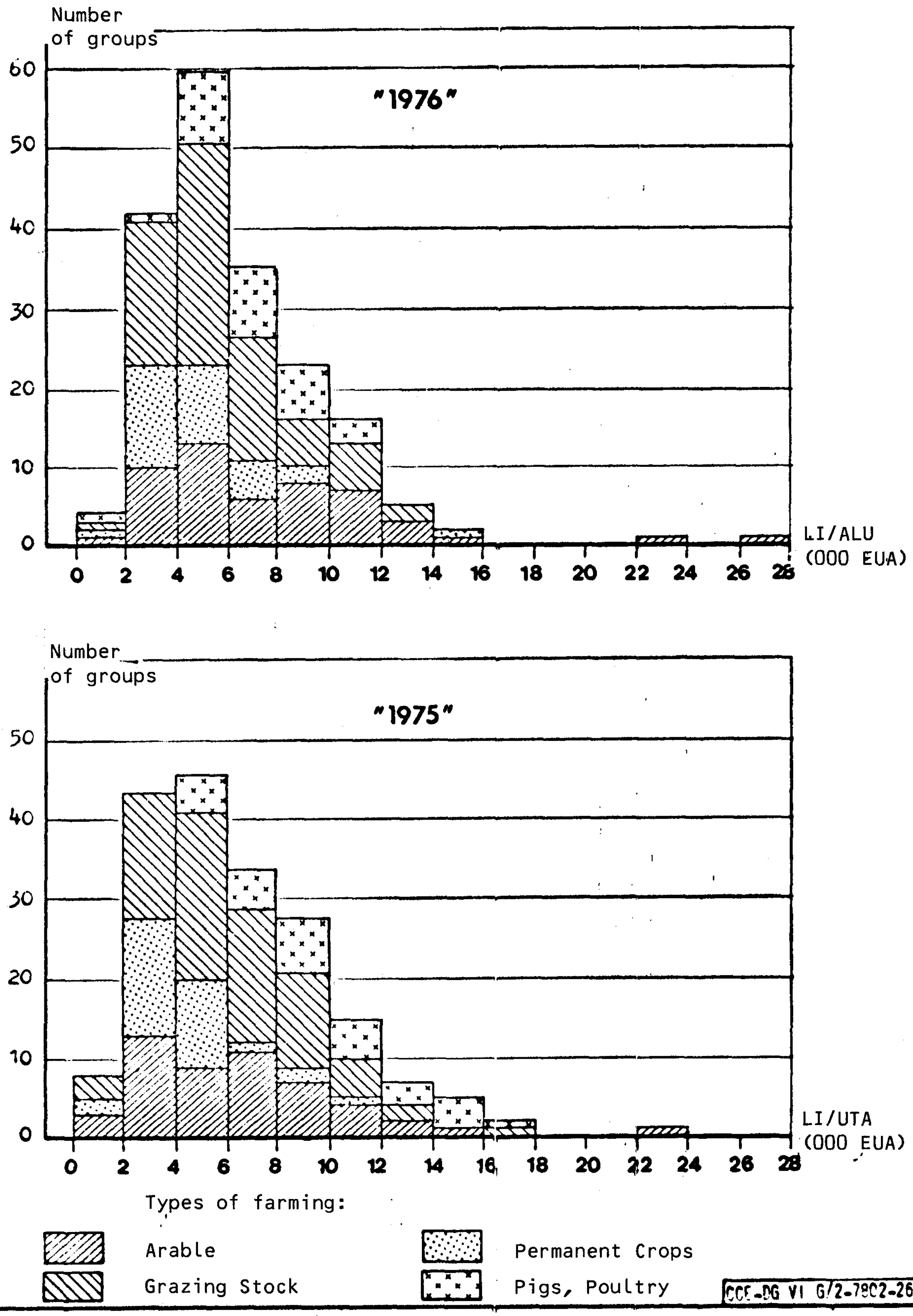
By comparison with the previous year there have been considerable distortions in the GVA/PEA increase. The growth of this income indicator markedly improved in France, the United Kingdom and Denmark, for which countries 1976 will in this respect have been on the whole a better year than 1975, but the increase slowed down considerably in Ireland, Luxembourg, Italy and Germany. The spread in GVA/PEA growth rates between Member States has, however, sharply diminished from - 6.0% to + 16.8% in 1975 to - 0.5% to + 6.7% in 1976. Thus by comparison with 1975, 1976 appears in the Member States as a year of major distortions in agricultural income increase which ended up by drawing the growth rates closer together, these being in the aggregate higher than the average tendency of the last three years.

The situation as indicated by the GVA/PEA is substantially confirmed by the other macro-economic income indicators such as net added value of agriculture and agricultural income per employed person (see tables in Annex B) and are also confirmed by the FADN macro-economic data.

The distribution of average labour income per ALU in the 200 or so groups of returning holdings scattered throughout the Community observed in 1975 and 1976 was less spread out in 1976 than in 1975. A stronger concentration of groups was observed in the 4 000 - 6 000 EUA/ALU bracket (60 groups in 1976 as against only 46 in 1975). In 1976 there were four groups in the 0 - 2 000 EUA/ALU bracket as against eight in 1975 and only two groups fell in the 14 000 - 16 000 EUA/ALU bracket as against five in 1975.

Two groups of holdings were very prominent in the higher LI/ALU brackets: general agriculture holdings in the 20 - 50 ha and 50 ha category in the Netherlands, these holdings concentrating on speculative production of potatoes, which was particularly advantageous in 1976. These holdings also, thanks to a slightly earlier growing period, harvested a cereal crop completely unharmed by the drought.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROUPS OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS IN "1975" and "1976" ACCORDING TO THEIR LABOUR INCOME LEVEL PER ALU



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A detailed analysis based on roughly 10 000 holdings forming part of the FADN returning sample observed in "1975" and "1976"[1] enables the amplitude of the changes in income to be precisely measured for the main types of agricultural holding in the Community (see diagram overleaf). This analysis is based on labour income per annual labour unit (LI/ALU), a more sensitive indicator than those previously referred to.

The analysis shows that:

- General agriculture and horticultural holdings were mostly able to hold their incomes above the constant income line (iso-income line in the diagram). The same applies - though to a lesser extent - to sheep and poultry holdings. Viticulture and the compact cattle group, with dairy farms at their head, are in a more critical situation. In last place are the fruit-growers and pig-breeders, whose incomes fell considerably from "1975".

- The bundle of regression lines, each of which corresponds to the income trend characteristic of a production type, sweeps a broad area most of which is in the part of the diagram corresponding to negative LI/ALU changes. The majority of the types of farming considered thus show a drop in LI/ALU in "1976" as against "1975", even in money terms. Pigs, fruit, cattle and wine are the most affected.

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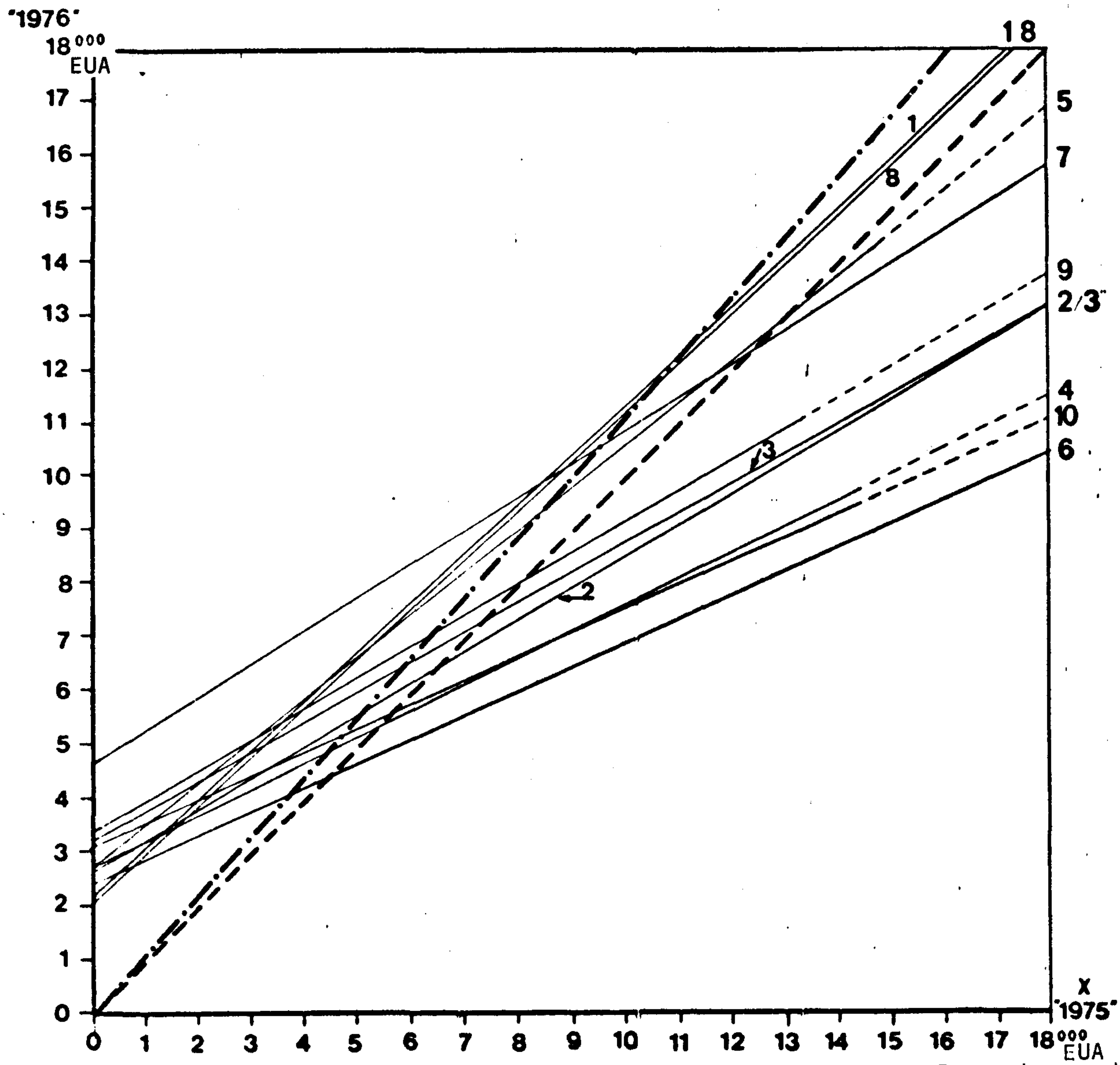
[1] The returning holdings in the sample (constant sample "1965" - "1976") are divided as follows:

Germany	:	1 500;	Ireland	:	600;	United Kingdom	: 1 200
France	:	2 500;	Italy	:	1 350;	Belgium	: 500
Luxembourg	:	34;	Netherlands	:	700;	Denmark	: 1 250

The entire sample was used to determine the changes in labour income between the two accounting years "1975" and "1976" in the different types of holding represented. To give a better indication of the peculiarity of the income trends in "1976" as compared with an average year (average, "1973" - "1975") the analysis was extended to the 5 000 holdings in the sample which have been subject to continuous annual observation since "1973" (permanent sample "1973" - "1976").

CHANGE IN LABOUR INCOME PER ALU IN THE COMMUNITY
"1975" to "1976"
ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPAL TYPES OF FARMING



Key : ———— ---- Regression line y = ax + b ———— Part observed; ------- Part extrapolated

— — — — — Iso-income line (money terms) (y = x)

—·—·—·— Iso-income line (real terms) (y = 1.103x)

	Type of Farming	(a)	(b)	Type of Farming	(a)	(b)	
1	General agriculture	0,91529	2250	Pigs	0,45129	2401	6
2	Cattle (milk)	0,58887	2568	Poultry	0,62059	4554	7
3	Cattle (beef)	0,55995	3127	Horti.(exc.fresh veg)	0,93381	2015	8
4	Cattle (mixed)	0,49596	2666	Viticulture	0,58717	3336	9
5	Sheep	0,79252	2708	Fruit	0,45135	3071	10

Source : FADN "1975-1976" constant sample (provisional figures)

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For any given type of farming considerable differences in LI/ALU are also apparent between the Member States. The four following diagrams show that the decline in income was fairly uniform for pig farms in all countries. Similarly, holdings concentrating mainly on arable farming (excluding horticulture) on the whole recorded higher incomes than in "1975" (except in Denmark). The situation is on the contrary very different for cattle farms, whether concentrating on meat or milk production. Among the latter, Italy and Ireland saw the LI/ALU increase sharply in "1976" in both money and real terms while in Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Germany there was an appreciable drop in income.

Holdings in the two countries at the bottom of the list as regards labour income per ALU, i.e. Ireland and Italy, have thus considerably improved their situation over the past two years. The LI/ALU indices for 1976, as compared with the average income situation for the three previous financial years ("1973-1975") show (see following table) sizeable overall progress in agricultural incomes in real terms in both countries, Ireland in particular. The indices for British, French and Belgian farms are in second place. In last place are Denmark, the Netherlands[1] and Luxembourg, which saw a considerable drop in labour income per ALU in 1976.

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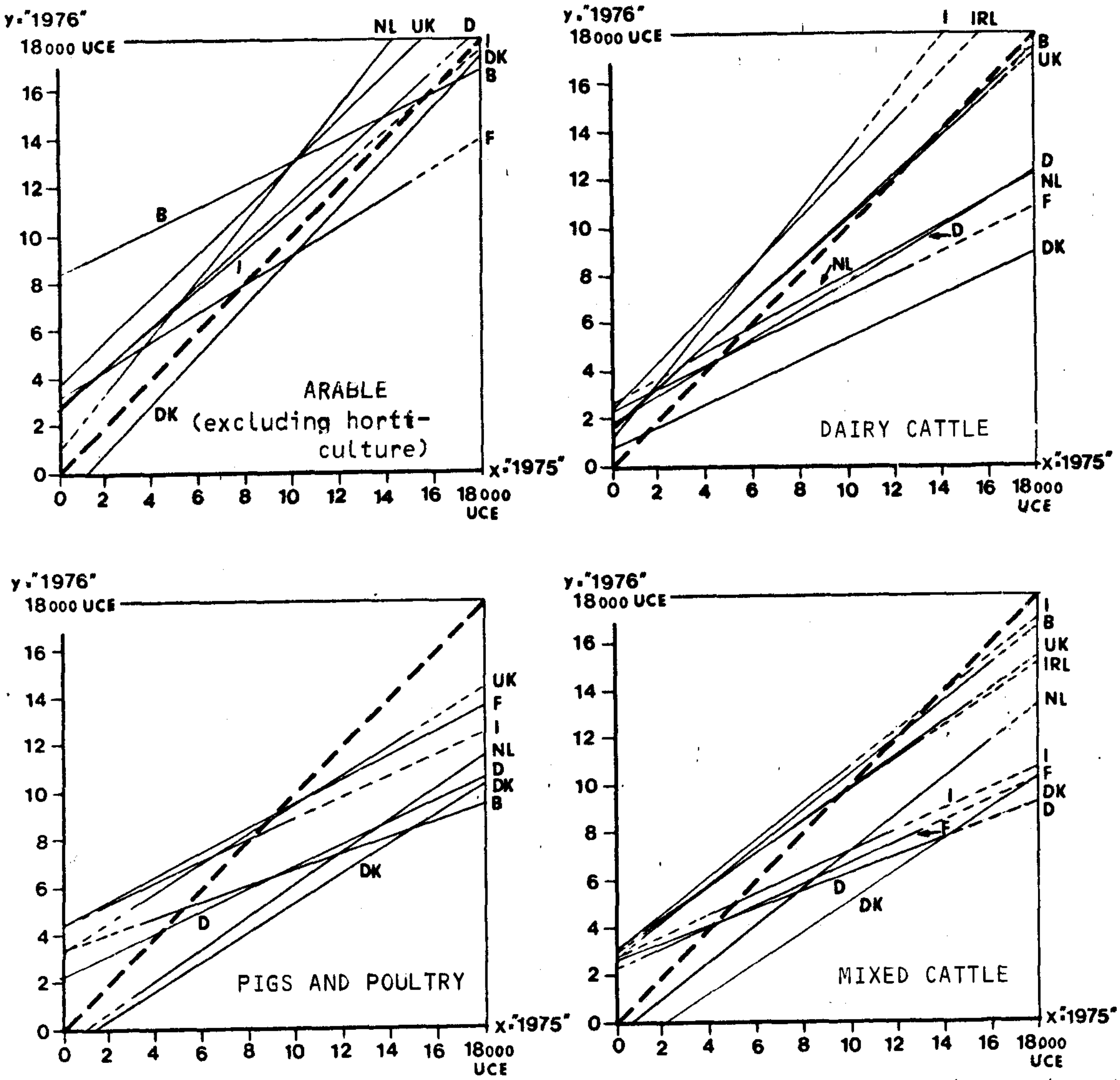
1 It will be noted that in the Netherlands in 1976, a number of aids were granted because of the drought under the national scheme for supporting low incomes covering independent workers (craft workers, shopkeepers, farmers). It has not been possible to take account of these aids as they are not at the moment entered in farm accounts. They consist of non-returnable subsidies or loans free of interest for the first year and at 5% interest for the following years, reimbursable in five years from the second year onwards. In 1976 nearly 21 000 farmers, i.e. 20 times more than normal, received a total of Fl 38.3 million under the system, nearly one-third as subsidies and two-thirds in the form of loans.

TRENDS IN THE LI/ALU IN THE MEMBER STATES "1975 to 1976"



Key: ———— - - - - regression line $y = (a)x + (b)$ ———— observed part - - - - - - extrapolated part

▬ ▬ ▬ ▬ iso-income line (money terms) $(y = x)$

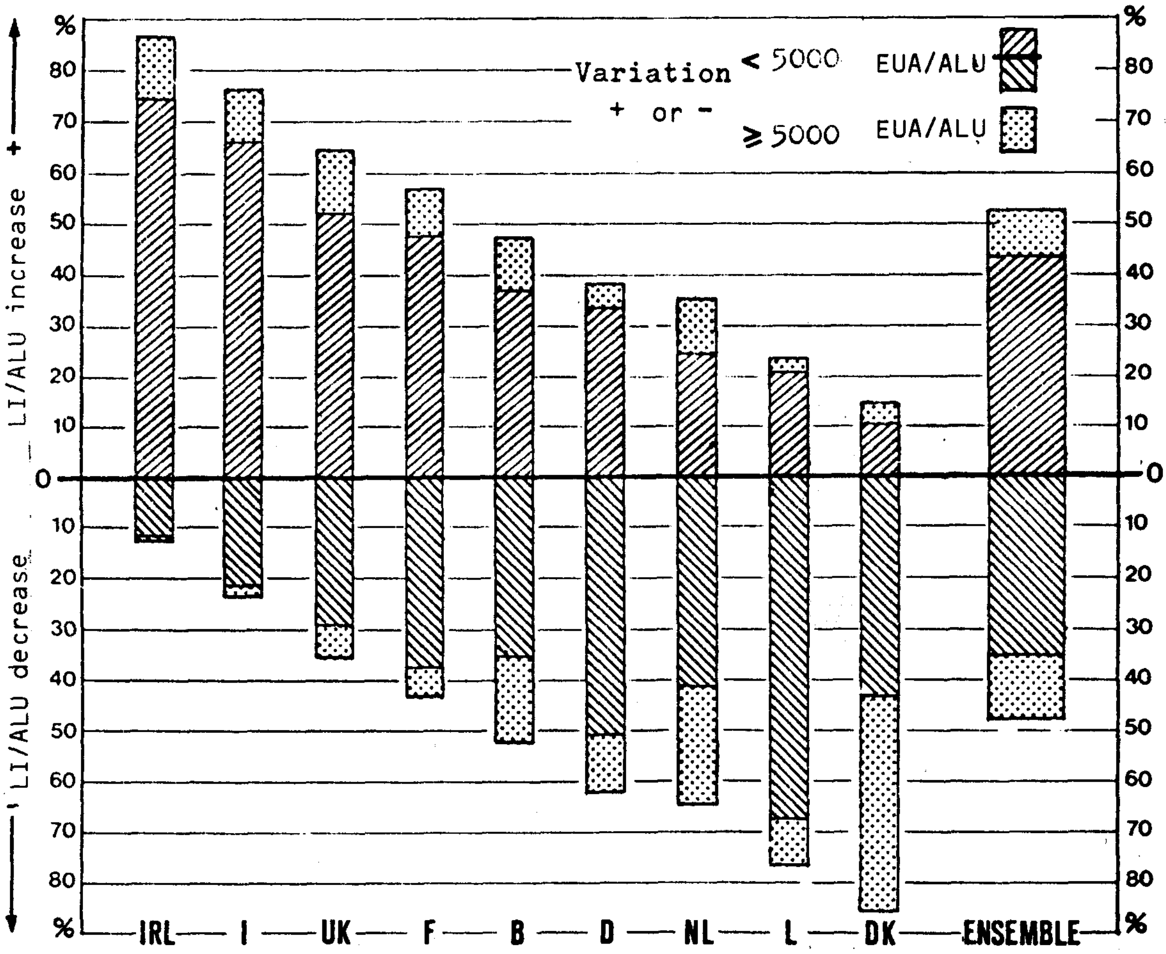
Characteristics of regression lines $y = (a)\ x + (b)$								
Member State	ARABLE LAND (excluding horticulture)		DAIRY CATTLE		MIXED CATTLE (milk and beef)		PIGS AND POULTRY	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
D	0,752	2.714	0,597	1.769	0,371	2.543	0,461	2.150
F	0,565	3.312	0,490	2.378	0,429	2.419	0,501	4.527
I	0,849	2.497	1,175	1.469	0,748	3.294	0,442	4.401
NL	1,175	1.177	0,525	2.687	0,691	- 280	0,665	- 546
B	0,456	8.371	0,893	1.602	0,761	2.833	0,303	3.531
L	-	-	1.265	- 4.908	0,452	2.810	-	-
UK	0,805	3.918	0,365	1.652	0,712	2.981	0,592	3.513
IRL	1,016	- 638	1,017	2.372	0,606	4.200	-	-
DK	1,002	- 883	0,451	898	0,636	- 1.206	0,604	- 840

These findings should not, however, be permitted to obscure the fact that these general tendencies result from very wide disparities in income trends between holdings, even between holdings of the same type; the scatter indicated in the diagrams in Annex D is significant here. The wider income scatter in those Member States which did not take action to mitigate the effects of the drought confirms the renewed influence, in 1976, of natural conditions of all kinds on agricultural incomes.

Of the approximately 10 000 returning holdings in the "1975"-"1976" constant sample, slightly more than 5 000 recorded an increase in LI/ALU in money terms in 1976. For more than 15% of these latter, the increase was in excess of 5 000 EUA/ALU. A quarter of the holdings where the LI/ALU in "1976" was lower than in "1975" recorded a drop of more than 5 000 EUA/ALU.

The LI/ALU changes against the previous year in individual holdings varied widely from one Member State to another as the following diagram indicates:

DISTRIBUTION (%) OF RETURNING HOLDINGS (PER MEMBER STATE) ACCORDING TO DIRECTION AND SIZE OF LI/ALU CHANGES BETWEEN "1975" AND "1976"



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Source: FADN "1975" - "1976" constant samples (provisional figures)

The figures in Table II for the "1973-76" permanent sample of returning holdings indicate how the income levels of various types of holding changed over the three years preceding "1976", in the various Member States. The average labour incomes recorded in "1973-75" range from 1.318 to 11.211 EUA/ALU, i.e. from 1 to more than 8.

The LI/ALU indices for "1976" as compared with the "1973-75" average for these groups of holdings show considerable changes in the income balances previously observed (see Table III below). These changes have meant a considerable narrowing of the income ranges recorded in "1973-75".

The reduction in LI/ALU disparities among the types of holding observed in the Member States has been caused by three concurrent factors:

(a) holdings with normally high incomes, such as pig farms, Danish dairy farms, Dutch dairy farms and horticultural establishments, had to bear the full brunt of the drought without aid in "1976". Their incomes thus declined, often in direct proportion to their intensiveness and performance;

(b) holdings with generally low incomes, such as Irish and Italian dairy farms, benefited in "1976" from favourable natural conditions for production and from high price levels, so that their incomes increased considerably;

(c) holdings whose labour income generally falls between that of the two preceding categories and which were severely affected by the drought often received income aids which largely offset the losses incurred.

Thus, as was generally supposed, the remarkable drought of 1976 had the effect, directly or indirectly, of considerably reducing the income disparities between the various types of holding in the Member States and, indeed, within Community agriculture as a whole.

Table II

LABOUR INCOME PER ALU ON THE MAIN TYPES OF HOLDING IN THE MEMBER STATES
AVERAGE LEVEL "1973 - 1975"

EUA

Type of farming/UAA	MEMBER STATES								
	D	F	I	N	B	L	UK	IRL	DK
General Agriculture									
20 - 50 ha	4.449	4.740		11.211					
≥ 50 ha		9.342					9.682		10.360
Arable/grazing stock									
20 - 50 ha	4.876	3.578			9.947				
≥ 50 ha		4.930					7.998		
Grazing stock/arable									
10 - 20 ha	3.143	2.690	3.106		5.293				
20 - 50 ha	3.373	3.565	5.356		8.046				5.836
≥ 50 ha		5.621					6.545		7.238
Dairy cattle									
5 - 10 ha			2.711		4.008				5.671
10 - 20 ha	3.121	2.794	3.921	6.171	5.057			2.250	5.869
20 - 50 ha	4.166	4.177	4.793	9.587	7.532	6.576	4.500	3.107	7.698
≥ 50 ha		6.432					6.615	6.831	
Beef cattle									
10 - 20 ha		2.084						1.318	
20 - 50 ha		3.053					2.997	1.829	
≥ 50 ha		4.578					6.105	4.761	
Mixed cattle									
10 - 20 ha	2.925	2.519			4.468			2.007	5.595
20 - 50 ha	3.687	3.744			7.358	6.566	3.951	2.780	7.391
≥ 50 ha		5.402					6.729		8.572
Grazing stock/pigs, poultry									
10 - 20 ha	3.343	2.801		7.138	6.235				5.347
20 - 50 ha	4.795	3.542			8.420				7.010
Pigs, poultry/grazing stock									
10 - 20 ha	4.313	4.823		7.181	7.758				5.606
20 - 50 ha	5.008	5.668							7.205
Pigs									
5 - 10 ha					8.457				
10 - 20 ha		7.621			10.487				7.101
20 - 50 ha		8.091							9.521
Horticulture									
< 5 ha		5.713		9.078	9.816				
Viticulture									
< 5 ha		4.847	3.420						
5 - 10 ha		4.191	3.637						

Source: FADN, "1973-1976" permanent sample (provisional figures).

Table III

DEVELOPMENT INDICES IN REAL TERMS FOR LABOUR INCOMES PER AWU ON THE MAIN TYPES OF HOLDING IN THE MEMBER STATES IN "1976"

Average for "1973"-"1974"-"1975" = 100

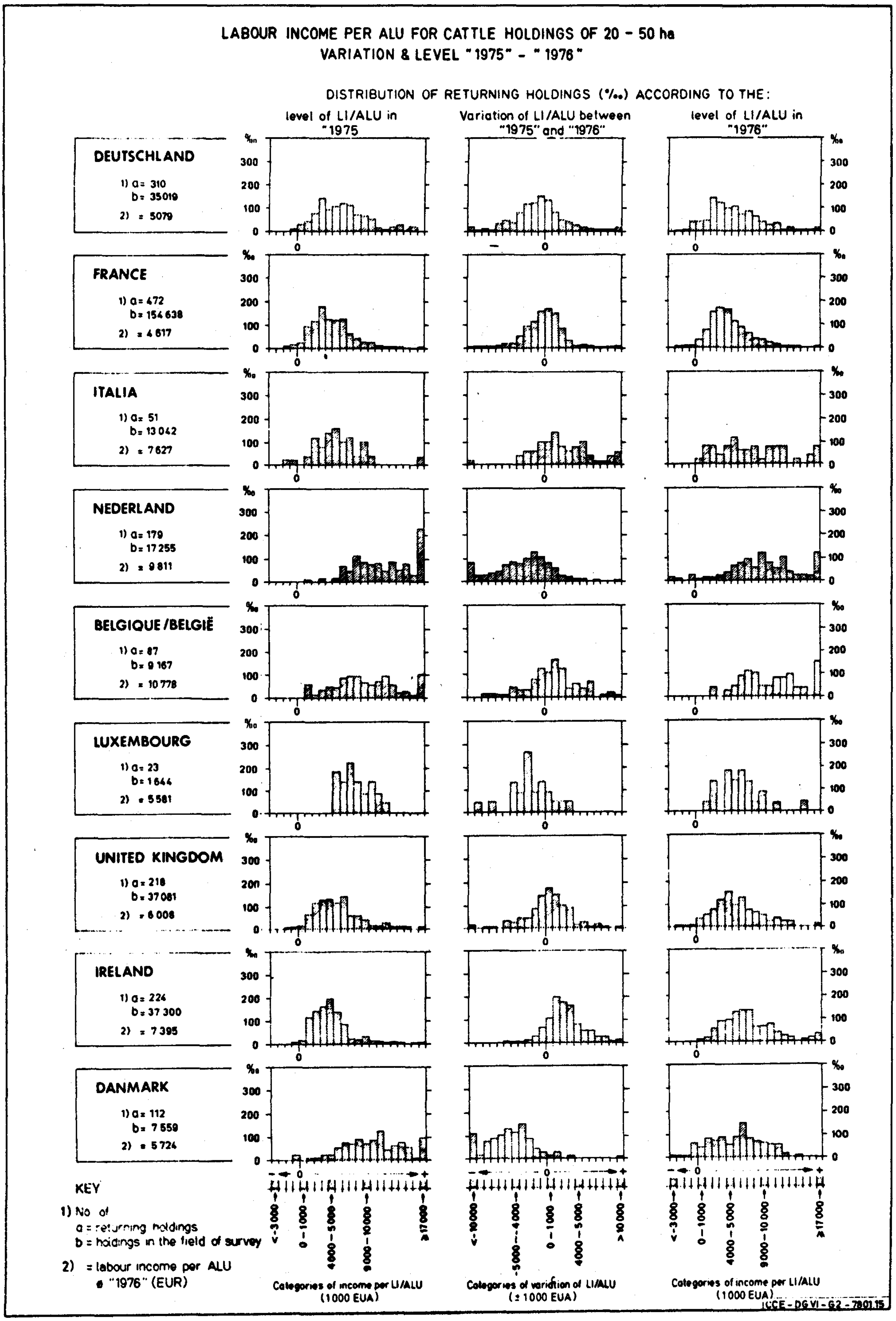
Type of farming/UAA	Member States								
	D	F	I	N	B	L	UK	IRL	DK
General Agriculture									
20 - 50 ha	122	107		150					
≥ 50 ha		73					103		89
Arable/grazing stock									
20 - 50 ha	96	110			109				
≥ 50 ha		79					98		
Grazing stock/arable									
10 - 20 ha	83	119	130		86				
20 - 50 ha	94	103	152		103				55
≥ 50 ha		87					96		67
Dairy cattle									
5 - 10 ha			138		96				62
10 - 20 ha	100	98	136	71	119			184	60
20 - 50 ha	106	101	163	77	119	64	116	223	70
≥ 50 ha		73					108	174	
Beef cattle									
10 - 20 ha		103						276	
20 - 50 ha		109					133	289	
≥ 50 ha		94					111	200	
Mixed cattle									
10 - 20 ha	97	108			113			224	75
20 - 50 ha	95	95			110	86	117	211	60
≥ 50 ha		68					111		53
Grazing stock/pigs, poultry									
10 - 20 ha	96	124		46	82				60
20 - 50 ha	89	111			79				60
Pigs, poultry/grazing stock									
10 - 20 ha	79	94		69	79				62
20 - 50 ha	79	122							42
Pigs stock									
5 - 10 ha					67				
10 - 20 ha		93			64				52
20 - 50 ha		80							66
Horticulture									
< 5 ha		112		88	100				
Viticulture									
< 5 ha		141	83						
5 - 10 ha		121	99						

Source: FADN, "1973-1976" permanent sample (provisional figures)

Despite this general drawing together of income levels in "1976", the range of average LI/ALU per holding type remains very wide between Member States because of some notable exceptions. For example, Dutch returning holdings of 20 to 50 hectares engaged in general agriculture had a record LI/ALU in "1976", eight times higher than the labour income recorded in French returning holdings of 10 to 20 hectares engaged in beef production.

An even more thoroughgoing examination of the situation in "1976" reveals the third important characteristic of the year as far as incomes are concerned, i.e. the increased scatter of individual incomes. While the averages drew closer together, this seems paradoxically to have been accompanied by a wider scatter. The following diagram and those in the Annex make this abundantly clear.

This increased scatter is doubtless the result of the revived influence exercised in such circumstances by the specific natural potential of each region, micro-region, and even each holding, on production and the economic results of farming. But it could also be at least partly the result of human intervention to mitigate temporary natural deficiencies: drought aid was often granted on the basis of general criteria which could not cope with the very great variations between holdings.



Source : FADN : Constant samples (provisional data).

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The area of turbulence encountered by the Community's agriculture in 1976 was traversed without any general reduction in agricultural incomes. The gross value added of agriculture per person employed increased in real terms at the same rate as in the previous year (+2.6%).

The internal distortions engendered by this bad period ultimately resulted in a reduction of the inequalities in average income from the various types of holding observed in the Member States.

This reduction of inequalities did not, however, extend to the level of individual holdings; the scatter of individual incomes was in fact wider.

This development, as exceptional as the events which lay behind it, also carried the seeds of difficulties which did not fail to manifest themselves the following year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Agricultural incomes usually vary from one year to another, often by large amounts. In any given year they also vary between countries, regions and types of farm. The diagrams in the Annex show that they vary even more from one individual holding to another and that alternation of good and bad years is frequently the rule; in some ways, indeed, this alternation appears to be a vital necessity for low-income holdings.

With its millions of holdings, each a self-contained unit, the Community's agriculture is a world in which tensions develop and rifts appear. Analysis of agricultural incomes in the Community cannot thus limit itself to just averaging things out, as this may well not allow the wood to be seen for the trees. Such averages are of course indispensable to give a general idea, but they cannot give an adequate indication of profound changes, developing at the grass roots, which ultimately affect the whole sector.

Variations in agricultural incomes have been more marked than usual during the past two years. They were caused by the great tremor of 1976 and the shock waves which followed in 1977. But although the relationships between agricultural incomes were disturbed, from the point of view of the Community as a whole they emerged relatively unaffected. This apparent stability results from the fact that the factors bringing about change in incomes, which have been acting powerfully over these two years, and bringing about fairly spectacular changes in the ranking of the different countries with regard to growth of agricultural income, finally cancelled each other out over the Community as a whole.

The final figures from global accounts and farm records will probably confirm these findings in a few months. Thus, the provisional figures and estimates on which this report is based already enable us to conclude that Community agriculture has over the past two years been subjected to stronger economic pressures than usual; making use of all the means at its disposal, it has, sometimes with substantial aid and sometimes alone, succeeded in adapting itself fairly well to these pressures. A better year in 1978 would be very timely, to enable the sector to get back on its feet, otherwise growing difficulties in running the common agricultural policy are likely to appear.

ANNEX A

SECTORAL INCOME INDEX 1977

Report on forecasting of relative change in the value added of agriculture per person employed in 1977.

CONTENTS

I. Foreword
II. Community results
III. Member-States results :
- F.R. of Germany
- France
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- Netherlands
- Belgium
- Luxembourg
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- Ireland
- Denmark

I. Foreword

In this report the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) publishes estimates of the relative change between 1976 and 1977 in the value added (total factor income) of agriculture in the individual Member States and in the Community as a whole. The Member States and the SOEC were encouraged to do this after observing that, in spite of all the difficulties encountered, the exercise carried out jointly for the first time in 1976, had produced satisfactory results and despite the fact that the drought in summer 1976 created special forecasting problems.

This report is intended to provide information on the latest income trends in Community agriculture in good time for the next series of agricultural price talks in the Council of Ministers.

As on the previous occasion, the estimates for 1977 have been made on the basis of the parameter 'per capita gross value added at factor cost'. The use of other parameters closer to farming net income was considered by the relevant working party in autumn 1977, but owing to the non-availability of data in certain countries, further development of the methodology is not yet possible.

As in the previous year, the following methodological points should be borne in mind when considering the information contained in the report:

- The results cover the relative change in gross value added at factor cost in agriculture per worker in the calendar year 1977 as compared with the previous year. Each calendar year, of course, comprises elements of two crop years.

- The estimates were made by the Member States or by experts in the Member States on the basis of a common methodology. The data represent point estimations with no specified margin of error.

- The chapters of the report dealing with individual countries are the responsibility of the Member States or their delegates; the chapter dealing with 'Community results' was drawn up by the SOEC.

- The estimates have been drawn up within the methodological framework of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture which form part of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). Complete harmonization of data has not yet been achieved however. In principle the results cover the production branch 'Products of agriculture and hunting', and not the activity sector 'Agriculture', which may be taken in very general terms to be the total of economic activities of agricultural holdings.

- The gross value added at factor cost in the production branch 'Agriculture' is computed as follows:

  Final production
  - intermediate consumption
  = gross value added at market prices
  + subsidies
  - taxes linked to production
  = gross value added at factor cost

  Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture comprises the total of factor incomes in the agricultural production branch and fixed capital depreciation (= the amount of fixed capital used up as a result of normal wear and tear and obsolescence).

- Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture is not an indicator for the total household income of farmers. It should be recalled that in addition to their purely agricultural income in the strict sense, agricultural holdings or households may also receive incomes from other sources.

- The figures on the relative change in gross value added at factor cost in agriculture per worker do, however, give an important indication of changes in the purely agricultural income of farmers.

- The average rates of change presented in this document for agricultural gross value added for the individual Member States and for the Community as a whole give no indication of the differences between regions and types of farm within the Member States.

- No comparison in absolute terms of gross value added at factor cost per worker can be made at the present time, principally because labour statistics have not yet been harmonized. Information can, however, be supplied on changes in relative terms - albeit with certain reservations.

- The data on the relative change in real terms of gross value added at factor cost per worker were obtained by deflating the corresponding nominal rates of change by the implicit GDP deflator. The values for this price index were supplied by Directorate-General II of the Commission of the European Communities. The real rates of change contained in this document do not, therefore, represent the results of a computation in volume terms.

II. Community results

For 1977 the value added [1] of agriculture [2] in the Community is expected to show a smaller increase than in 1976, a year which was initially regarded as poor but which subsequently proved rather better than expected. According to the Member States' estimates, an increase in the value added of agriculture of some + 7% in nominal terms is to be expected in 1977, compared with about + 11% in 1976. Taking account of the average rate of price increase in the Community (rate of inflation) [3] of + 9.1% in 1977, the value added of agriculture in the Community is expected to show a decline of nearly - 2% in real terms, whereas there was no change in real terms in the previous year.

Table 1: Estimated rates of change in the gross value added at factor cost of agriculture in 1977 (%)

Country and date of last estimate	Total		Per capita	
	nominal	real	nominal	real
D (12. 1.78)	- 5.9	- 9.1	- 4.8	- 8.0
F (26.10.77)	+ 13.1	+ 3.8	+ 18.4	+ 8.6
I (15.11.77)	+ 14.9	- 3.0	+ 15.5	- 2.5
NL (18.11.77)	+ 0.1	- 6.1	+ 1.1	- 5.2
B (28.12.77)	- 3.6	- 10.4	+ 0.4	- 6.7
L (24.11.77)	+ 7.4	+ 0.9	+ 9.5	+ 2.8
UK (Nov. 77) a)	+ 13	- 1.0	+ 14	± 0
IRL (19. 1.78) b)	+ 33.5	+ 18.0	+ 37.5	+ 21.5
DK (6. 1.78)	+ 17.9	+ 8.2	+ 20.9	+ 10.9
EUR-9	+ 7.3	- 1.7	+ 9.7	+ 0.5

a) Rounded to the nearest whole percent
b) Rounded to the nearest half percent

1) Gross value added at factor cost
2) Production branch 'Products of agriculture and hunting'
3) Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices

Since it is estimated that, as in previous years, there was a further reduction in the number of agricultural workers (estimate for 1977: - 1.9%), the picture is somewhat brighter in the case of per capita value added. Thus, in 1977, compared with the previous year, the Community average per capita gross value added at factor cost is expected to show an increase of almost + 10% in nominal terms and to remain almost the same in real terms (+ 0.5%).

These figures indicate the effect of the reduction in the number of agricultural workers, and therefore of the structural change in agriculture, on the evolution of the per capita value added of agriculture. As can be seen from Table 2, the average rate of exodus of workers from agriculture in the Community has slowed appreciably in the last three years, falling from - 3.8% in 1975 to - 1.9% in 1977. This trend was influenced first and foremost by a lower rate of economic growth and the consequent diminished attraction of non-agricultural sectors of the economy for agricultural workers.

Table 2: Estimated rates of reduction in the number of agricultural workers from 1975 - 1977 (%)

Country	1975	1976	1977
D	- 2.5	- 0.8	- 1.2
F	- 4.2	- 4.2	- 4.5
I	- 4.7	- 1.2	- 0.5
NL	- 1.5	- 1.3	- 1.0
B	- 4.6	- 4.8	- 4.0
L	- 4.4	- 2.0	- 2.0
UK	- 2.5	- 0.3	- 0.6
IRL	- 1.2	- 3.3	- 3.0
DK	- 6.5	- 5.1	- 2.5
EUR-9	- 3.8	- 2.1	- 1.9

Table 3: Rates of change in the per capita gross value added at factor cost of agriculture (%)

COUNTRY	Nominal				Real			
	75 : 74	76 : 75	77 : 76	3-year average	75 : 74	76 : 75	77 : 76	3-year average
D	+ 16.7	+ 6.5	– 4.8	+ 6.1	+ 8.9	+ 3.2	– 8.0	+ 1.4
F	+ 5.4	+ 12.7	+ 18.4	+ 12.2	– 6.0	+ 3.0	+ 8.6	+ 1.9
I	+ 27.1	+ 17.2	+ 15.5	+ 19.9	+ 8.4	– 0.5	– 2.5	+ 1.8
NL	+ 18.0	+ 14.9	+ 1.1	+ 11.3	+ 6.2	+ 6.1	– 5.2	+ 2.4
B	+ 18.2	+ 12.6	+ 0.4	+ 10.4	+ 5.3	+ 3.6	– 6.7	+ 0.7
L	+ 12.8	+ 2.3	+ 9.5	+ 8.2	+ 9.6	– 1.2	+ 2.8	+ 3.7
UK	+ 24.4	+ 21.5	+ 14[1]	+ 20.0	– 2.7	+ 5.4	0[1]	+ 0.9
IRL	+ 44.4	+ 17.9	+ 37.5[2]	+ 33.3	+ 16.8	– 0.2	+ 21.5[2]	+ 12.7
DK	+ 9.4	+ 15.8	+ 20.9	+ 15.4	– 2.4	+ 6.7	+ 10.9	+ 5.1
EUR-9	+ 17.8[3]	+ 13.3[3]	+ 9.7[3]	+ 13.6[3]	+ 2.6[4]	+ 2.6[4]	+ 0.5[4]	+ 2.0[4]

1) Rounded to the nearest whole percent
2) Rounded to the nearest half percent
3) Calculated by multiplying the corresponding real values by the Community implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices
4) Weighted by using Member States' corresponding percentage share (in the previous year or years) of the gross value added at factor cost of agriculture in the Community

Because of special features in individual years, for which neither the farmers themselves nor the makers of agricultural policy can be held responsible (e.g. the effects of periods of drought), it is advisable to take account of average trends in value added over several years in the presentation and analysis of the results. As Table 3 shows, taking the average of the last three calendar years (1975-1977) the per capita gross value added at factor cost of agriculture has increased by almost + 14% in nominal terms and + 2% in real terms. This result is clearly more favourable than the result for 1977.

A comparison of the rates of change in real per capita gross value added at factor cost reveals - as in previous years - considerable differences between the various Member States in 1977. Increases in real terms are expected for Ireland (+ 21.5%), Denmark (+ 10.9%), France (+ 8.6%) and Luxembourg (+ 2.8%). With an increase of over 20% Ireland is well outside the range of the real rates of change for the other countries. The reasons for this exceptional increase are firstly, the increases in the volume of final crop and animal production (31 and 7% respectively), and secondly, producer prices, which rose sharply in the case of animal products in particular (+ 24%). This increase in real per capita gross value added at factor cost in Ireland must, however, be considered against the background of a stagnation in real terms in 1976. In the United Kingdom real per capita gross value added at factor cost is expected to show no change in 1977. In the other Member States a decrease in real terms is forecast, ranging from - 2.5% for Italy to - 5.2% for the Netherlands, - 6.7% for Belgium and - 8.0% for the Federal Republic of Germany.

In a final assessment of the rates of change in real per capita gross value added at factor cost, which in 1977 - as shown above - is, in five Member States, expected either to stagnate or in some cases to show a marked decrease, account must also be taken of the fact that in most Member States individual years offset one another. Thus, Table 3 shows that the three-year average of the rates of change from 1975-1977 is positive in all the Member States.

The reasons for the change in real per capita gross value added at factor cost in 1977 are as follows.

- After the drought in 1976, there was a marked increase in the volume of final crop production in 1977, except in Belgium (decrease of 14%) and Italy (no significant change). The rates of increase for the other countries are as follows, in ascending order:

- Luxembourg	+ 4%
- Federal Republic of Germany	+ 8%
- France	+ 8%
- United Kingdom (crop sales)	+ 10%
- Netherlands	+ 12%
- Denmark	+ 19%
- Ireland	+ 31%.

- There were volume increases in the final production of potatoes and vegetables in most Member States. In the case of cereals the picture is uneven. The figures available show clear increases for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Denmark and above all Ireland (+ 50%), whereas in Italy and Belgium there were fairly substantial decreases in final production of cereals. Fruit production fell over the previous year in nearly all the Member States. On the other hand, there were limited increases in the volume of wine production, except in the case of Italy. There was a marked increase in the volume of sugar beet production in some countries (especially France, the United Kingdom, Ireland and to a lesser extent the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium). In the case of Italy, there was a notable increase of 40% in the volume of olive and olive oil production.

- Similarly, trends in producer prices for arable products differed from country to country. For the Community as a whole, producer prices for arable products are expected to increase by around 4%. Italy recorded substantial increases of over 10%, and for Denmark and France there were increases of 5-6%. Slight increases of around 2-3% are forecast for Belgium and Ireland.

On the other hand, there was a limited decrease of 3% in Luxembourg, while in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany prices of arable products fell steeply in 1977. In particular, there was a sharp fall in the price of potatoes in all the Member States.

- The change in volume of final animal production in 1977 ranged between ± 2% in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom. Only in Denmark and Italy was the increase of a somewhat higher order, while in Ireland it was considerably higher. The differences between Member States in the rates of change in producer prices for animal products are, however, greater than in the rates of change for production volume. Producer prices for animal products rose in all the Member States: by up to 4% in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, but by considerably more in Denmark, France, the United Kingdom and Italy, and above all in Ireland.

- Taking the changes in final crop and animal production together, the rates of change in the value of final agricultural production were as follows:

<u>Change in the nominal value of final production</u>

- 5 to just under 0%	Belgium
0 to just under 5%	FR of Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands
5 to just under 10%	
10 to just under 15%	France, Denmark
15 to just under 20%	United Kingdom, Italy
20 to just under 25%	
25 to just under 30%	
30 to just under 35%	Ireland

- In all the Member States with the exception of Luxembourg, the nominal value of intermediate consumption is expected to have risen appreciably, and in some cases considerably, in 1977. In Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark these increases will remain well below 10%, however. Rates of increase of between 10 and 20% are expected for France and the United Kingdom, while in Italy and Ireland nominal increases of 22 and 35% respectively are anticipated. It is believed that these rates of increase in intermediate consumption are primarily the result of higher prices.

- In 1977 subsidies were increased in all the Member States except the United Kingdom, the increases being particularly marked in Italy (+ 22%), Luxembourg (+ 67%) and Belgium (+ 220%). The massive rates of increase for subsidies in Luxembourg and Belgium can be attributed to a large extent to the special subsidies granted in 1976 to reduce the negative effects of the drought on agricultural income, considerable portions of which were not, however, paid out until 1977.

- As already mentioned, there was a further reduction in the number of agricultural workers in 1977 (- 1.9%).

It must also be pointed out that the figures available provide no information about regional or type-of-farming differences in the trend of value added in agriculture in the individual Member States, although such differences may well be very pronounced.

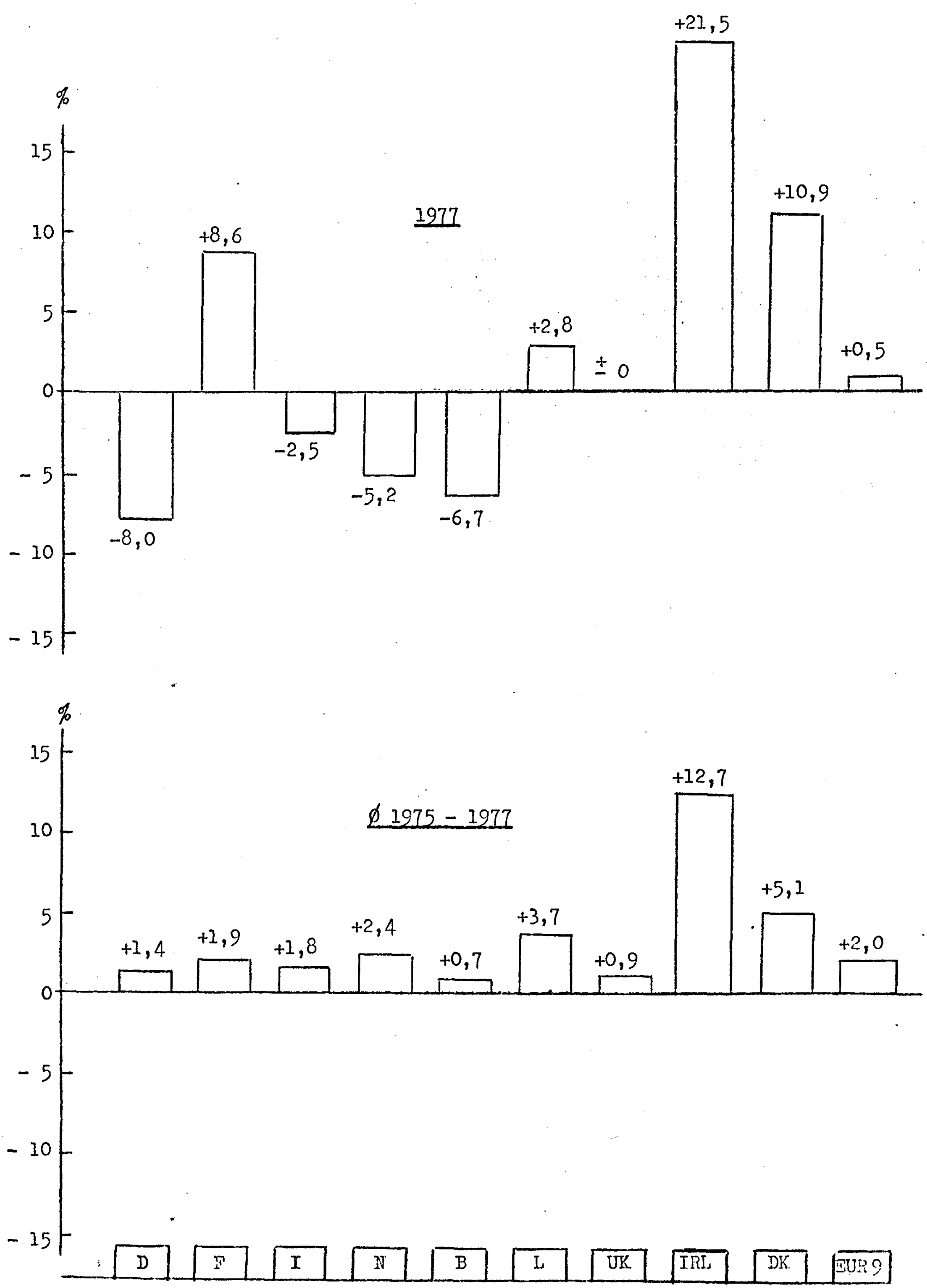
Methodological note:

The real rates of change in the value added of the Community were calculated as a weighted average of the nine national real rates of change. The weighting factors used are the following percentage shares of the gross value added at factor cost of Community agriculture in 1976 (at current prices):

D	:	19.9%	NL	:	7.2%	UK	:	9.6%
F	:	28.8%	B	:	3.4%	IRL	:	2.1%
I	:	25.0%	L	:	0.1%	DK	:	3.8%

The nominal rates of change for the Community were calculated by inflating the real rates of change.

Anticipated relative change in real gross value added at factor cost in agriculture per person employed



III. Member states results

FR OF GERMANY

(Estimates at 12 January 1978)

No exceptional climatic conditions have strongly influenced agricultural production in 1977. The estimation of value added, however, continues to be hampered this year by the effects of the 1976 drought. This is because - especially in relation to intermediate consumption and numbers of animals - all the effects are not yet known. The 1976 exercise showed, moreover, that it is particularly difficult to forecast stocks of vegetable products and livestock at the end of the year, and this considerably affects the estimates.

1. Final production

In 1977, the volume of crop production has considerably increased as compared with the unfavourable figure for 1976 occasioned by the drought. Thus, for example, according to this year's estimate, the production of cereals has risen by 21%, that of potatoes by 13% and that of vegetables by 19%. Fruit is an exception: owing to the poor apple crop, production fell by a quarter. The volume increase was offset by a considerable reduction in prices. Potatoes present a special case: producer prices are likely to remain around 60% below last year's high level, so that despite a larger harvest, a decrease in production value of about DM 1.3 thousand million is to be expected. This drop is not counteracted by increases in the case of other products, so that the production value for crops as a whole is likely to fall by about 4% to DM 16.1 thousand million.

Trends vary in the case of animal products. A fall in cattle and calf production is countered by larger production volumes for pigs and poultry. Animals for slaughter show different price trends but as a whole are expected to show a small increase in final production value. For eggs, there will be a small decrease, but the sales proceeds from milk should increase by about DM 400 million, so that production value for animal products should presumably increase by about 2% to DM 38.4 thousand million.

As a whole, this preliminary estimate indicates a final production value of DM 55.17 thousand million, i.e. 0.1% more than 1976.

2. Intermediate consumption

After last year's considerable increase in expenditure on feedingstuffs, a further rise is to be expected in 1977. This is due to the increased quantities of bought-in fodder which resulted from the unfavourable harvest of 1976 and the very high fodder prices during the first half of 1977. Agricultural expenditure on other types of intermediate consumption is likely to show differing developments. Only a slight increase is expected for fertilizers and energy. Altogether, intermediate consumption is expected to rise by 6.3% to DM 29.2 thousand million.

3. Gross value added

With taxes linked to production and subsidies remaining generally much the same, the developments described above for 1977 give a gross value added at factor cost of DM 26.0 thousand million. Compared with 1976, this represents a 5.9% decrease.

4. Per capita gross value added

Statistical data on the labour force are currently available only until April 1975. The estimates for 1976 and 1977 can therefore be based on a few indicators only e.g. development in manpower on book-keeping farms and in the numbers of agricultural holdings. With an estimated 1.2% reduction in the labour force, the result for 1977 is a 4.8% reduction in per capita gross value added.

The implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices is taken to be 3.5% for the Federal Republic of Germany. From this is calculated in real terms a 8.0% reduction in per capita gross value added for 1977.

Source: Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Bonn.

Sectoral Income Index 1977 (Mio DM)

F.R. of Germany

		1976	1977	Change absolute	Change %
+	1. Final production comprising:	55.116	55.165	+ 49	+ 0,1
	Crop production	16.803	16.080	- 723	- 4,3
	among which:				
	Cereals	3.632	4.180	+ 548	+ 15,1
	Potatoes	2.557	1.185	- 1372	- 53,7
	Sugar beet	1.634	1.710	+ 76	+ 4,7
	Vegetables	1.069	1.150	+ 81	+ 7,6
	Fruit	2.094	1.865	- 229	- 10,9
	Grapes, wine	1.744	1.715	- 29	- 1,7
	Flowers and ornamental plants	2.850	3.020	+ 170	+ 6,0
	Livestock production	37.621	38.385	+ 764	+ 2,0
	among which:				
	Cattle and calves	9.358	9.620	+ 262	+ 2,8
	Pigs	12.088	12.100	+ 12	+ 0,1
	Milk	12.385	12.790	+ 405	+ 3,3
	Eggs	2.645	2.615	- 30	- 1,1
-	2. Intermediate consumption	27.508	29.235	+ 1727	+ 6,3
	among which:				
	Feedingstuffs	10.442	11.590	+ 1148	+ 11,0
	Fertilizers	3.951	4.010	+ 59	+ 1,5
	Energy	3.729	3.765	+ 36	+ 1,0
	Materials and small tools	4.745	4.995	+ 250	+ 5,3
	Services	2.725	2.805	+ 80	+ 2,9
=	3. Gross value added at market prices	27.608	25.930	- 1678	- 6,1
+	4. Subsidies	1.425	1.500	+ 75	+ 5,3
-	5. Taxes linked to production	1.385	1.420	+ 35	+ 2,5
=	6. Nominal gross value added at factor cost	27.648	26.010	- 1638	- 5,9
:	7. Agricultural labour force				- 1,2
=	8. Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost				- 4,8
:	9. Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices				+ 3,5
=	10. Real per capita gross value added at factor cost				- 8,0

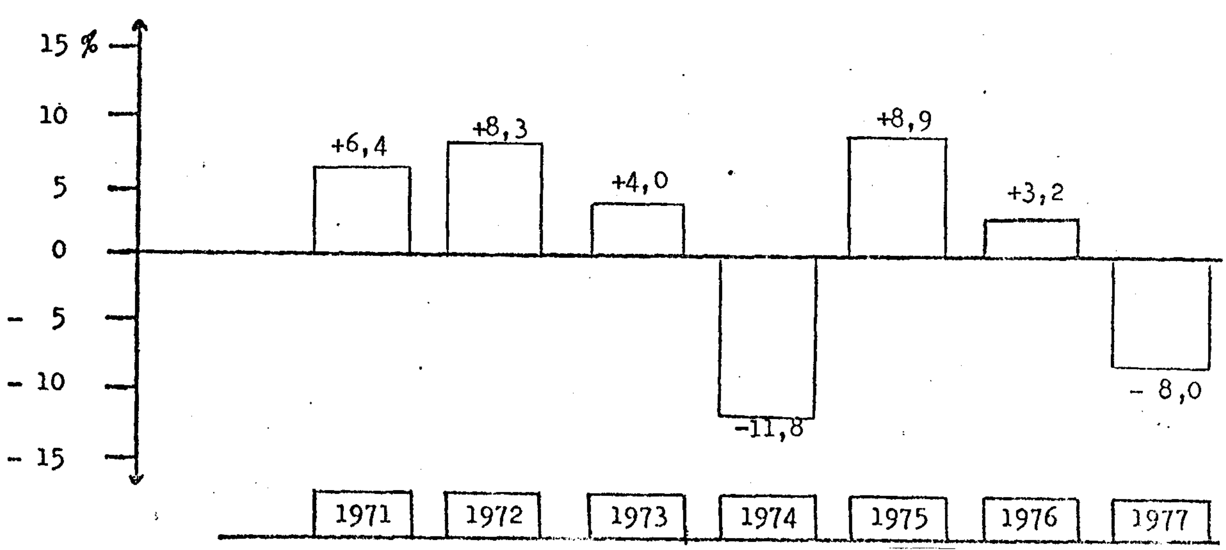
I. Evolution of gross value added at factor cost (Mio DM)

1971	21.852	
1972	23.894	
1973	25.335	
1974	23.011	
1975	26.177	
1976	27.648	(provisional)
1977	26.010	(forecast)

II. Evolution of rates of change from 1971 to 1977 (%)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	+ 8,1	+ 9,3	+ 6,0	- 9,2	+13,8	+ 5,6	- 5,9
Number of agricultural labour force	- 5,6	- 4,4	- 3,8	- 3,7	- 2,5	- 0,8	- 1,2
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	+14,5	+14,4	+10,2	- 5,7	+16,7	+ 6,5	- 4,8
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	+ 7,7	+ 5,6	+ 6,0	+ 6,9	+ 7,1	+ 3,2	+ 3,5
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 6,4	+ 8,3	+ 4,0	-11,8	+ 8,9	+ 3,2	- 8,0

III. Rates of change of real per capita gross value added at factor cost



FRANCE

(Estimates at 26 October 1977)

After the drought in 1976, which had a particularly adverse effect on production, weather conditions in 1977 may be regarded as average.

Final production

The volume of supplies of crop products has increased by 8.6 %; it should be pointed out, however, that there has been a drop of 2 % compared to 1974, the most recent year in which the weather did not have an adverse effect on production.

Production of cereals has increased by more than 13 %; however, yields, particularly of maize, are below the levels indicated by the trend of past observations. Production of sugar beet has increased by 36 % (the yields are among the best in the last ten years) and supplies of potatoes have increased by 23 %. On the other hand, the fruit harvest is very poor (- 26 %), as the spring frosts destroyed the blossoms. For the same reason, the wine harvest is poor, although production in the year is up, particularly in the case of quality wines.

The prices of cereals have increased by only 3 %, reaching at the end of the year a customary level in relation to the regulation prices. Potato prices have slumped (- 55 %), while fruit prices have increased considerably, the price changes in both cases being greater than the inverse changes in production volume.

The volume of cattle slaughtered had remained at a very high level since 1974. The return in 1977 to normal conditions of animal feeding was reflected in the spring by a drop in market deliveries; there is nothing to indicate a substantial recovery at the end of the year.

After being steady in 1975 and 1976, milk collection has increased by 3 % which seems below the long-term trend. This modest level, together with the measures involving the compulsory incorporation of milk powder and denaturing for animal feed, has brought about an appreciable reduction in stocks.

The price of eggs is expected to increase by 17 % over 1976, i.e. a rise of more than 40 % in two years, during which time there has been no increase in production.

Intermediate consumption

The increase in the volume of intermediate consumption in 1977 should be limited to around 3 % compared to 1976:

- the improvement in foddering conditions is reflected in a substantial decrease in the volume of purchases of compound feedingstuffs for cattle;
- purchases of fertilizer are expected to increase by around 5 % over 1976, assuming that the level in the last months of the year is in between the very high level at the end of 1976 and the 1975 level;
- the item 'other services', which in 1976 included the exceptional additional costs of straw transport, has shown no increase in 1977.

Gross value added

The high level of subsidies, FF 4 540 million, is due to the inclusion in 1977 of the balance (FF 2 720million) of the special aid awarded in September 1976 on account of the drought, and paid during the first quarter of 1977.

Taking account of the reduction in the number of agricultural workers (the present estimate of which is very weak) and of inflation, real per capita gross value added is expected to increase by 8.6 % in 1977.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE), Paris

Sectoral Income Index 1977 (Mio FF)

France

		1976	1977	Change absolute	Change %
+	1. Final production comprising:	118.846	134.036	+ 15.190	+ 12,8
	Crop deliveries	53.286	60.525	+ 7.239	+ 13,6
	among which:				
	Cereals	16.336	19.115	+ 2.779	+ 17,0
	Potatoes	5.029	2.784	- 2.245	- 44,6
	Sugar beet	2.857	3.769	+ 912	+ 31,9
	Fresh vegetables	6.838	8.886	+ 2.048	+ 30,0
	Fruit	5.267	5.691	+ 424	+ 8,1
	Wine	11.535	14.151	+ 2.616	+ 22,7
	Livestock deliveries	66.959	72.311	+ 5.352	+ 8,0
	among which:				
	Cattle incl. calves	22.382	23.271	+ 889	+ 4,0
	Pigs	9.760	10.353	+ 593	+ 6,1
	Poultry	5.172	6.028	+ 856	+ 16,6
	Milk	20.424	22.299	+ 1.875	+ 9,2
	Eggs	3.447	3.912	+ 465	+ 13,5
-	2. Intermediate consumption	46.709	52.585	+ 5.876	+ 12,6
	among which:				
	Feedingstuffs 1)	18.045	19.830	+ 1.785	+ 9,9
	Fertilizers 1)	10.371	11.761	+ 1.390	+ 13,4
	Materials and repairs 1)	5.647	6.525	+ 878	+ 15,5
=	3. Gross value added at market prices	72.137	81.451	+ 9.314	+ 12,9
+	4. Subsidies	4.150	4.540	+ 390	+ 9,4
-	5. Taxes linked to production	2.834	2.940	+ 106	+ 3,7
=	6. Nominal gross value added at factor cost	73.453	83.051	+ 9.598	+ 13,1
:	7. Agricultural labour force				- 4,5
=	8. Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 18,4
:	9. Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices				+ 9,0
=	10. Real per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 8,6

1) Including VAT

I. Evolution of gross value added at factor cost (Mio FF)

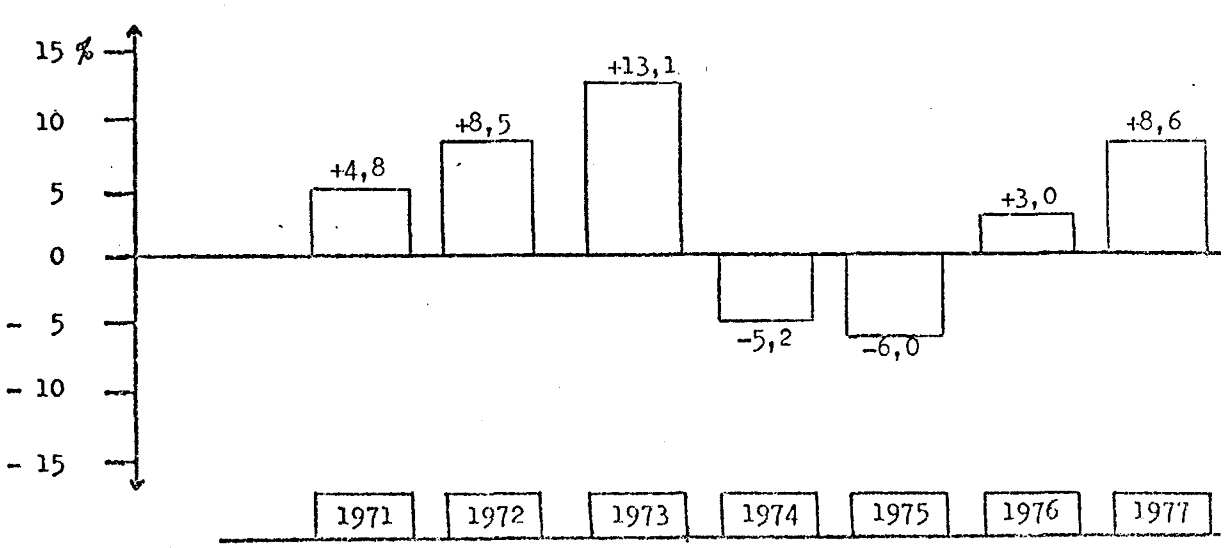
1971	49.001	
1972	58.957	
1973	68.752	
1974	69.276	
1975	69.976	
1976	75.581	73.453
1977	:	83.051

Sectoral Income Index 1977 figures (Excludes own account fixed capital formation and uses revised data for cereals)

II. Evolution of rates of change from 1971 to 1977 (%)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	+ 6,5	+ 20,3	+ 16,6	+ 0,8	+ 1,0	+ 8,0	+ 13,1
Number of agricultural labour force	- 4,1	- 4,2	- 4,3	- 4,3	- 4,2	- 4,2	- 4,5
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 11,0	+ 25,6	+ 21,9	+ 5,3	+ 5,4	+ 12,7	+ 18,4
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	+ 5,9	+ 6,0	+ 7,7	+ 11,1	+ 12,2	+ 9,4	+ 9,0
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 4,8	+ 8,5	+ 13,1	- 5,2	- 6,0	+ 3,0	+ 8,6

III. Rates of change of real per capita gross value added at factor cost



ITALY

(Estimation at 15 November 1977)

Final production

According to the results of the forecast survey as at 31 July 1977 and other indicators relating generally to the first eight months of the year, gross marketable agricultural production for 1977 should be slightly lower, at constant prices, than in the previous year. Taking account of the fact that prices have subsequently risen by 17.2%, marketable production at current prices is expected to be around 16.6% higher than in the previous year.

Analysis of the individual components indicates that total crop production is expected to fall by 3.8% at constant prices; in the case of cereals in particular, a fall in production of 23.6% is estimated, due mainly to the wheat harvest, which fell by 31.4% compared with the previous year on account of adverse climatic conditions. On the other hand, a plentiful crop is forecast for maize, production of which is expected to be around 16% higher than in 1976.

The potato crop is expected to increase by more than 11% over the previous year, whereas there will be a considerable decrease in the sugar beet crop, which is estimated at a total of around 11 thousand million kg of roots (-28.8%).

The quantity of fresh vegetables and kitchen garden products will be slightly lower than in 1976.

In the ligneous crop sector, a slight drop is forecast in viticultural production, although olive production promises to be better than the moderate harvest in 1976.

Citrus-fruit production trends seem to confirm the results achieved in the previous year.

In the fresh fruit sector, on the other hand, particularly marked decreases are forecast in the harvests of the most important types, such as peaches, apples and pears.

Growth in the animal sector is expected to be around 4% in terms of quantity. This is accounted for by the increase in beef production (+3.5%) and above all by the considerable increase in pigmeat production (+9.5%), due to the massive intake of breeding stock by farms in the past year. There is also expected to be an increase for other species of animals, particularly in the case of poultry (+3.5%), which now plays such an important part in food consumption.

Intermediate consumption

As regards goods and services used, an increase of around 4% in quantitative terms is forecast, attributable mainly to the increased consumption of feed, seeds and pesticides; taking account also of the rise in prices, farmers' expenditure is expected to show an increase of 21.6%.

Gross value added

The value added at factor cost of agriculture in 1977 is thus expected to reach Lit 13 088 thousand million (at the current value of the lira), an increase in nominal terms of 14.9% over the previous year.

Per capita gross value added (nominal and real)

Taking account of the drop (-0.5%) in the number of persons employed, nominal per capita value added in 1977 is expected to be 15.5% higher than in 1976. However, as the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices will be around 18.5% higher, real per capita gross value added is estimated at 2.5% lower than in 1976.

Source: Istituto Centrali di Statistica, Roma

Sectoral Income Index 1977 (Lit. 1000 millions)

Italy

		1976	1977	Change absolute	Change %
+	1. Final production comprising:	15.259,8	17.794,0	+ 2.534,2	+ 16,6
	Crop production among which:	8.889,1	10.074,0	+ 1.184,9	+ 13,3
	Cereals	1.637,2	1.482,3	- 154,9	- 9,5
	Potatoes	660,4	660,4	-	-
	Vegetables	1.961,8	2.416,9	+ 455,1	+ 23,2
	Fruits	1.011,7	1.031,9	+ 20,2	+ 2,0
	Wine and grapes	1.238,6	1.545,8	+ 307,2	+ 24,8
	Olives and olive oil	612,0	1.069,2	+ 457,2	+ 74,7
	Livestock production among which:	6.335,4	7.679,0	+ 1.343,6	+ 21,2
	Cattle and calves	1.686,9	1.918,0	+ 231,1	+ 13,7
	Pigs	994,4	1.088,9	+ 94,5	+ 9,5
	Poultry	989,2	1.228,6	+ 239,4	+ 24,2
	Milk	1.699,8	2.311,7	+ 611,9	+ 36,0
-	2. Intermediate consumption among which:	4.330,7	5.265,0	+ 934,3	+ 21,6
=	3. Gross value added at market prices	10.929,1	12.529,0	+ 1.599,9	+ 14,6
+	4. Subsidies	492,7	600,0	+ 107,3	+ 21,8
-	5. Taxes linked to production	35,3	41,0	+ 5,7	+ 16,1
=	6. Nominal gross value added at factor cost	11.386,5	13.088,0	+ 1.701,5	+ 14,9
:	7. Agricultural labour force				- 0,5
=	8. Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 15,5
:	9. Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices				+ 18,5 1)
=	10. Real per capita gross value added at factor cost				- 2,5

1) National figure

I. Evolution of gross value added at factor cost (Lit. 1000 millions)

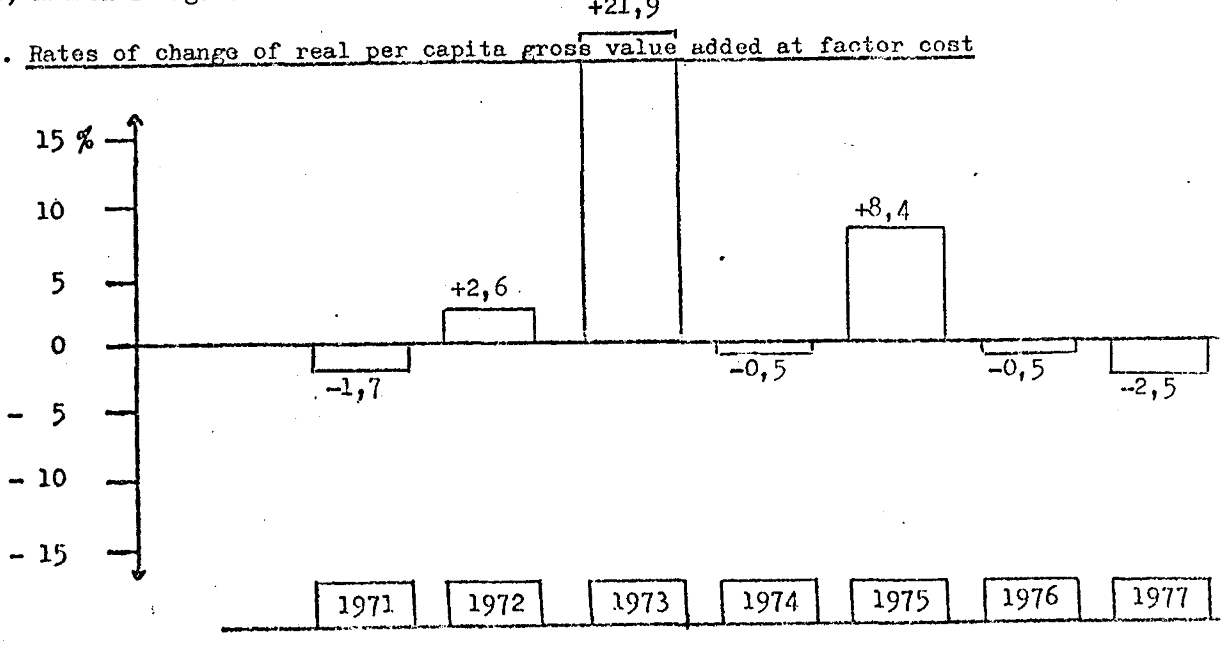
1971	5.386,8	
1972	5.393,5	
1973	7.107,0	
1974	8.114,5	
1975	9.829,7	
1976	11.386,5	(provisional)
1977	13.088,0	(forecast)

II. Evolution of rates of change from 1971 to 1977 (%)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	+ 4,6	+ 0,1	+ 31,8	+ 14,2	+ 21,1	+ 15,8	+ 14,9
Number of agricultural labour force	- 0,7	- 8,1	- 3,2	- 2,5	- 4,7	- 1,2	- 0,5
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 5,3	+ 8,9	+ 36,2	+ 17,1	+ 27,1	+ 17,2	+ 15,5
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	+ 7,2	+ 6,2	+ 11,7	+ 17,7	+ 17,3	+ 17,8	+ 18,5 1)
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	- 1,7	+ 2,6	+ 21,9	- 0,5	+ 8,4	- 0,5	- 2,5

1) National figure

III. Rates of change of real per capita gross value added at factor cost



NETHERLANDS

(Estimates at 18 November 1977)

Final production

The forecast for the value of final production for 1977 at hfl. 22 000 million shows an increase over 1976 of 4 %. This is entirely due to volume increases, since the average price indicator remains unchanged.

The forecast for vegetable products is greatly influenced by the less favourable situation in the potato market. Production of potatoes increased, mainly because greater quantities were grown in light soil than in 1976 (a dry year), and also because a larger area of land was planted; plentiful supplies kept the prices low, in stark contrast with the situation following the previous harvest.

As regards cereals, a drop in barley production was largely balanced by an increase in wheat production. Sugar production will be lower than in the previous year.

Cultivation of field-grown leafy vegetables increased in 1977. Considerably greater quantities of onions were harvested than in the drought year of 1976. This has caused a quite considerable drop in prices. The estimated value of ornamental plants is considerably higher. The stated quantities are greater, while the average price indicator is higher than for last year. The apple and pear harvest this year is small, which is reflected in higher prices.

In the animal products sector there are no exceptional fluctuations either in volume or prices. The number of store pigs is higher, which is in line with a lower price indicator. Milk production is practically unchanged; the average producer price is expected to be 4 - 5 % higher.

Intermediate consumption

A 8 % increase to hfl. 11 000 million is forecast in the value of intermediate consumption in 1977. This breaks down into a 2 % increase in volume and a 7 % increase in prices.

Feedingstuffs acount for 57 % of the total intermediate consumption, and thus are easily the largest component. In contrast with last year, weather conditions were particularly favourable for fodder production, with the result that smaller quantities of supplementary feeds had to be given to the cattle. An increase in the numbers of pigs and table fowl has meant an increase in the total feedingstuffs consumption forecast. The fall in prices, which began after May, limited the average increase in prices to 6 %. Of the different components of intermediate consumption the energy costs show the greatest value increase (+ 14 %), but this is entirely due to higher prices.

Gross added value

As a result of the trends described above the nominal gross value added at factor cost in 1977 is expected to remain practically unchanged at hfl. 10 500 million.

Allowing for a 1 % decrease in the number of manpower units, the per capita gross value added will increase by 1 %.

Because of the inflation in the price index for the gross national product, estimated by the Commission to be 6,6 %, there will be a decrease of some 5 % in real per capita gross value added.

Source: Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij, 's-Gravenhage.

Sectoral Income Index 1977 (Mio Fl.)

Netherlands

		1976	1977	Change absolute	Change %
+	1. Final production	21.020	21.890	+ 870	+ 4,1
	comprising:				
	Crop production	7.245	7.460	+ 215	+ 3,0
	among which:				
	Cereals	485	485	-	-
	Potatoes	1.515	1.060	- 455	- 30,0
	Sugar beet	615	590	- 25	- 4,1
	Vegetables	1.895	1.860	- 35	- 1,8
	Fruit	375	520	+ 145	+ 38,7
	Flowers and ornamental plants	1.910	2.255	+ 345	+ 18,1
	Livestock production	13.775	14.430	+ 655	+ 4,8
	among which:				
	Cattle and calves	2.595	2.690	+ 95	+ 3,7
	Pigs	3.815	3.760	- 55	- 1,4
	Poultry	900	965	+ 65	+ 7,2
	Milk	5.545	5.825	+ 280	+ 5,0
	Eggs	690	745	+ 55	+ 8,0
-	2. Intermediate consumption	10.240	11.080	+ 840	+ 8,2
	among which:				
	Feedingstuffs	6.660	7.190	+ 530	+ 8,0
	Fertilizers	680	670	- 10	- 1,5
	Energy	610	695	+ 85	+ 13,9
	Materials and small tools	810	915	+ 105	+ 13,0
	Services	640	695	+ 55	+ 8,6
=	3. Gross value added at market prices	10.780	10.810	+ 30	+ 0,3
+	4. Subsidies	30	40	+ 10	+ 33,3
-	5. Taxes linked to production	330	360	+ 30	+ 9,1
=	6. Nominal gross value added at factor cost	10.480	10.490	+ 10	+ 0,1
:	7. Agricultural labour force				- 1,0
=	8. Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 1,1
:	9. Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices				+ 6,6
=	10. Real per capita gross value added at factor cost				- 5,2

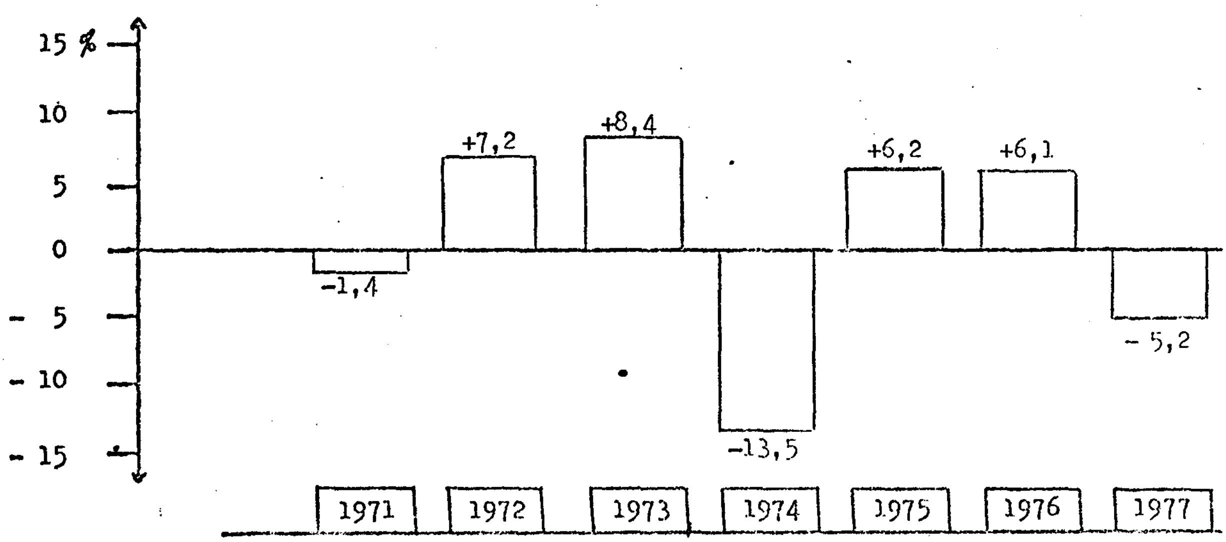
I. Evolution of gross value added at factor cost (Mio Fl.)

1971	6.568	
1972	7.557	
1973	8.590	
1974	7.949	
1975	9.242	
1976	10.482	(provisional)
1977	10.490	(forecast)

II. Evolution of rates of change from 1971 to 1977 (%)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	+ 4,2	+15,1	+13,7	- 7,5	+16,3	+13,4	+ 0,1
Number of agricultural labour force	- 2,5	- 1,4	- 3,1	- 1,5	- 1,5	- 1,3	- 1
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 6,9	+16,7	+17,3	- 6,1	+18,0	+14,9	+ 1,1
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	+ 8,4	+ 8,9	+ 8,2	+ 8,6	+11,1	+ 8,3	+ 6,6
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	- 1,4	+ 7,2	+ 8,4	-13,5	+ 6,2	+ 6,1	- 5,2

III. Rates of change of real per capita gross value added at factor cost



BELGIUM

(Estimation at 28 December 1977)

Final production

Harvests were severely hit by the drought during 1976 and the 1977 crop production results remained poor. The production of cereals showed a drop and was of poor quality, while prices remained at the previous year's levels and even fell in the case of feed-grain. The potato glut led to a price drop of over 80% and this had a marked effect on the agricultural production figures. With the exception of certain less important industrial crops, only the production of sugar from sugar beet showed an upturn, its value estimated to be up 12% on 1976. Despite more plentiful supplies of fresh vegetables and very high prices for apples and pears, the value of fruit and vegetables failed to match the previous year's levels. The estimated value of crop production was 11.8% down on 1976.

In animal production, the downward trend in the production of beef and veal continued. The production of pig and chicken meat failed to keep up with 1976 volumes. There was no significant change in the prices of slaughter animals, those of pigs and chickens falling slightly and those of cattle rising slightly. As for milk and eggs, both production and prices were just above 1976 levels, the estimated value of milk being up 4.6% and that of eggs only 1.6% up compared with the previous year. The total value of animal production is estimated to be 1.4% up on 1976.

The estimated total value of final production is Bfrs 152 000 m., i.e. a drop of Bfrs 5 000 m. or 3.2% compared with the corresponding figure for 1976.

Intermediate consumption

In addition to the effects of a slower rate of inflation than during the previous years, the value of intermediate consumption was also affected by a spectacular increase in the value of seeds and seedlings - provoked by a significant fresh increase in the price of seed potatoes - and by higher maintenance and repair costs for equipment because of climatic and ground conditions completely the reverse of those which had prevailed in 1976. There was also a substantial drop in expenditure on animal feedingstuffs, reflecting slightly lower meat production, a levelling off of cattle feed consumption after the winter period and a general decrease in the price of fodder after the summer. A provisional estimate gives the value of intermediate consumption as Bfrs 87 200 m., 1.5% up on 1976.

Value added

The estimated gross value added at market prices in agriculture and horticulture fell by Bfrs 6 400 m., i.e. by approximately 9%. Expressed at factor cost, this would give a drop of Bfrs 2 600 m., i.e. 3.6% only. It should be noted that this latter result is obtained after taking account of special subsidies of Bfrs 4 000 m. following the 1976 drought.

Since there was a drop of approximately 4% in the labour force, the variation in value added at factor cost per person engaged is estimated at +0.4%. With an estimated rise of 7.6% in the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices, this variation becomes -6.7% in real terms.

Source: Ministère de l'Agriculture (Institut Economique Agricole), Bruxelles

Sectoral Income Index 1977 (Mio FB)

Belgium

		1976	1977	Change absolute	Change %
+	1. Final production	157.140	152.047	- 5.093	- 3,2
	comprising: (without VAT)				
	Crop production	50.838	44.851	- 5.987	- 11,8
	among which:				
	Cereals	7.982	7.146	- 836	- 10,5
	Potatoes	7.111	1.991	- 5.120	- 72,0
	Sugar beet	5.852	6.571	+ 719	+ 12,3
	Vegetables	15.157	14.353	- 804	- 5,3
	Fruit	4.721	4.673	- 48	- 1,0
	Livestock production	97.253	98.646	+ 1.393	+ 1,4
	among which:				
	Cattle incl. calves	26.046	26.531	+ 485	+ 1,9
	Pigs	35.504	34.900	- 604	- 1,7
	Milk	23.104	24.167	+ 1.063	+ 4,6
	Eggs	7.058	7.171	+ 113	+ 1,6
-	2. Intermediate consumption	85.971	87.235	+ 1.264	+ 1,5
	among which:				
	Seed and seedlings	3.117	3.678	+ 561	+ 18,0
	Feedingstuffs	56.016	55.232	- 784	- 1,4
	Fertilizers etc.	7.101	7.194	+ 93	+ 1,3
	Energy	4.221	4.453	+ 232	+ 5,5
	Material etc.	3.410	3.921	+ 511	+ 15,0
=	3. Gross value added at market prices	71.169	64.812	- 6.357	- 8,9
+	4. Subsidies	1.691	5.420	+ 3.729	+ 220,5
-	5. Taxes linked to production	670	650	- 20	- 3,0
=	6. Nominal gross value added at factor cost	72.190	69.582	- 2.608	- 3,6
:	7. Agricultural labour force				- 4,0
=	8. Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 0,4
:	9. Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices				+ 7,6
=	10. Real per capita gross value added at factor cost				- 6,7

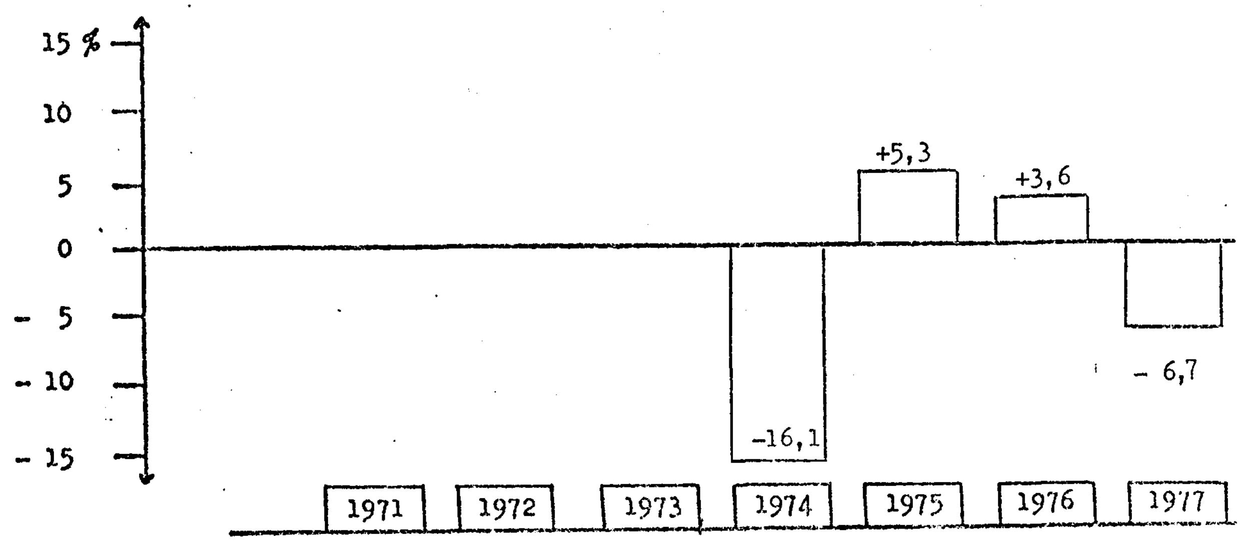
I. Evolution of gross value added at factor cost (Mio FB)

1971	:	
1972	:	Provisional revised figures for the Sectoral Income Index project
1973	65 541	
1974	59 710	
1975	67 355	
1976	72 190	
1977	69 582	

II. Evolution of rates of change from 1971 to 1977 (%)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	:	:	:	- 8.9	+ 12.8	+ 7.2	- 3,6
Number of agricultural labour force	:	:	:	- 3,7	- 4.6	- 4.8	- 4.0
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	:	:	:	- 5.4	+ 18.2	+ 12.6	+ 0,4
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	:	:	:	+ 12,7	+ 12,3	+ 8.7	+ 7.6
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	:	:	:	- 16.1	+ 5.3	+ 3.6	- 6.7

III. Rates of change of real per capita gross value added at factor cost



L U X E M B O U R G

(Estimate, 24 November 1977)

The value of agricultural production in 1977 will be only slightly greater than in 1976. There will be a substantial increase in the quantities of cereals marketed and the large harvest of home-grown potatoes has resulted in a sharp fall in prices.

Market prices for beef and veal have increased since, in quantitative terms, meat production is significantly lower than in 1976. Production of pigmeat is higher than in 1976 but the average price is lower, despite a slight improvement in prices in the autumn.

The 1977 milk price and the volume of production are virtually the same as in 1976.

Production costs are slightly lower than in 1976.

The high level of subsidies paid in 1977 should also be noted: these amount to Flux. 353.1 million as opposed to Flux. 211.6 million in 1976, an increase of some 67%.

In 1977 gross value added at factor cost is likely to increase in nominal terms by 7.4%. If the expected 2.0% rate of exodus from the agricultural sector is taken into account, the nominal increase in per capita gross value added at factor cost is 9.5%. In real terms, i.e. after deflation using the 1977 GDP implicit price index, which is estimated by the Commission of the European Communities at +6.5%, this income indicator will have registered a rise of 2.8%.

Source: Ministère de l'Agriculture (Service d'économie rurale), Luxembourg.

Luxembourg

Sectoral Income Index 1977 (Mio Flx)

		1976	1977	Change absolute	Change %
+	1. Final production comprising:	4.843,4	4.891,1	+ 47,7	+ 1,0
	Crop production	914,5	920,2	+ 5,7	+ 0,6
	among which:				
	Cereals	91,8	238,2	+ 146,4	+ 159,5
	Potatoes	213,3	72,0	- 141,3	- 66,2
	Vegetables	75,0	75,0	-	-
	Fruit	135,0	135,0	-	-
	Wine	399,4	400,0	+ 0,6	+ 0,2
	Livestock production	3.928,9	3.970,9	+ 42,0	+ 1,1
	among which:				
	Cattle and calves	1.403,5	1.345,1	- 58,4	- 4,2
	Pigs	522,2	529,3	+ 7,1	+ 1,4
	Milk	1.800,0	1.804,4	+ 4,4	+ 0,2
	Eggs	150,0	150,0	-	-
-	2. Intermediate consumption	2.132,3	2.109,0	- 23,3	- 1,1
	among which:				
	Feedingstuffs	1.107,3	1.051,8	- 49,5	- 4,5
	Fertilizers	335,5	340,0	+ 4,5	+ 1,3
	Energy	129,9	135,0	+ 5,1	+ 3,9
	Materials and small tools	277,2	285,0	+ 7,8	+ 2,8
=	3. Gross value added at market prices	2.711,1	2.782,1	+ 71,0	+ 2,6
+	4. Subsidies	211,6	353,1	+ 141,5	+ 66,9
-	5. Taxes linked to production	34,0	34,0	-	-
=	6. Nominal gross value added at factor cost	2.888,7	3.101,2	+ 212,5	+ 7,4
:	7. Agricultural labour force				- 2,0
=	8. Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 9,5
:	9. Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices				+ 6,5
=	10. Real per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 2,8

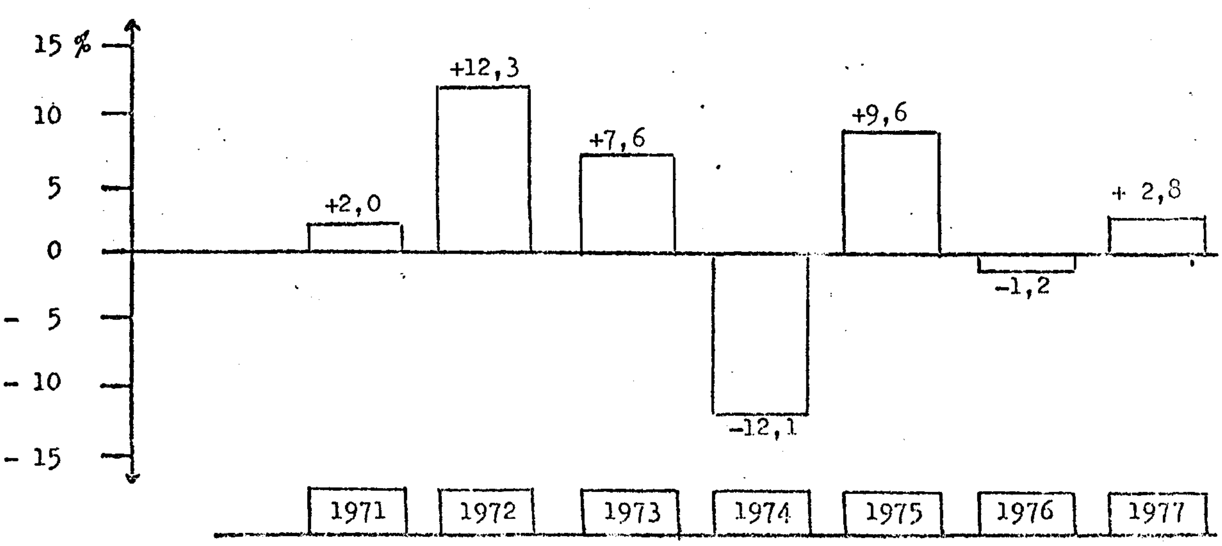
I. Evolution of gross value added at factor cost (Mio Flux.)

1971	1.939		
1972	2.218		
1973	2.588		
1974	2.480		
1975	2.675		
1976	2.681	2.888,7	Sectoral Income Index
1977	:	3.101,2	1977 figures

II. Evolution of rates of change from 1971 to 1977 (%)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	- 3,0	+14,4	+16,7	- 4,2	+ 7,9	+ 0,2	+ 7,4
Number of agricultural labour force	- 4,0	- 4,0	- 4,4	- 3,7	- 4,4	- 2,0	- 2,0
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 1,1	+19,2	+22,1	- 4,5	+12,8	+ 2,3	+ 9,5
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	- 0,9	+ 6,1	+13,4	+13,2	+ 2,9	+ 3,5	+ 6,5
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 2,0	+12,3	+ 7,6	-12,1	+ 9,6	- 1,2	+ 2,8

III. Rates of change of real per capita gross value added at factor cost



UNITED KINGDOM

(Estimates at November 1977)

The results presented for the United Kingdom are from a newly constructed series of calendar year accounts which is still in the process of development.

In 1977 agricultural output has recovered well from the serious affects of drought in 1975 and in 1976 although in the livestock sector the improvement has been largely limited to milk. There have been record yields of cereals, although the quality has been poor, yields of potatoes and sugar beet have been well up on the two previous years and there were plentiful supplies of grass and fodder. Milk yields, particularly in the second half of 1977, have improved substantially.

Final production

The extra volume of cereals from the 1977 harvest, which was a month later than usual, has not as yet been reflected in deliveries off the farm and as a result, although end-year stocks will be much higher than a year earlier, quantities sold off farm in 1977 are expected to have been slightly lower than in 1976. Because of better prices in the first part of the year, however, their current price value is likely to have been up in 1977 by about 7 per cent. With potatoes now in ample supply, disposals are expected to have increased by 25 per cent over the year but, with markedly reduced prices in the latter part of the year, sales in value terms are estimated to have been down by one third. The value of output of sugar beet is likely to have been up by about 46 per cent and production of vegetables has in general, been higher and prices have also increased. Fruit has suffered from adverse spring weather, particularly desert apples, but higher prices have more than compensated for reduced output. In total, sales of horticultural produce are expected to have been up by about 18 per cent in value.

In the livestock sector, where the total cattle breeding herd is still declining, marketings of cattle and calves have been further reduced in volume although receipts are expected to have been up. Over the year as a whole, pig marketings are expected to have shown increases in both quantity and price but by the end of the period production had begun to decline. The total value of livestock sales is estimated to have risen by about 13 per cent: pigs should contribute about half this increase with the remainder shared equally between cattle and sheep. Milk receipts and sales of eggs have been well up. Livestock and livestock products together account for about 60 per cent of the increased value of output; the remainder arises mainly from estimates of increased end - year stocks, chiefly cereals and fodder.

Intermediate consumption

Largely because of the improved grassland and fodder situation in the latter part of the year, purchases of feedingstuffs are expected to have been about 4 per cent down in quantity compared with 1976 but, because of the high prices prevailing in the first half of the year, farmers' outlay is likely to have been about 12 per cent higher. More fertilisers are likely to have been used, and with higher prices, the resultant expenditure is expected to have risen by about 18 per cent. Amoungst other costs incurred, those for machinery, including fuel, are likely to have been up by about 19 per cent.

Gross value added

In current value terms, gross valued added in agriculture is estimated to have been 13 per cent higher in 1977 than in 1976. This arises from an increase of 15 per cent in final output and 16 per cent in input as described above.

With a small drop in the estimated average labour force of 0.6 per cent, gross value added per capita in current terms is expected to have increased by about 14 per cent. Deflating this by the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices would give no change in real per capita gross value added.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London

Sectoral Income Index 1977 (Mio £)

United Kingdom

		1976	1977	Change absolute	Change %
+	1. Final production comprising:	5.899	6.798	+ 899	+ 15,2
	Crop deliveries	2.065	2.077	+ 12	+ 0,6
	among which:				
	Cereals	736	788	+ 52	+ 7,1
	Potatoes	568	374	- 194	- 34,2
	Vegetable	376	455	+ 79	+ 21,0
	Livestock deliveries	3.828	4.341	+ 513	+ 13,4
	among which:				
	Animals	2.158	2.445	+ 287	+ 13,3
	Animal products	1.670	1.896	+ 226	+ 13,5
-	2. Intermediate consumption	3.224	3.724	+ 500	+ 15,5
	among which:				
	Seeds and seedlings	181	204	+ 23	+ 12,7
	Feedingstuffs	1.576	1.770	+ 194	+ 12,3
	Fertilizers etc.	369	436	+ 67	+ 18,2
=	3. Gross value added at market prices	:	:	:	:
+	4. Subsidies	139	135	- 4	- 2,9
-	5. Taxes linked to production	:	:	:	:
=	6. Nominal gross value added at factor cost	2.814	3.192	+ 378	+ 13 1)
:	7. Agricultural labour force				- 0,6
=	8. Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 14 1)
:	9. Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices				+ 13,9
=	10. Real per capita gross value added at factor cost				± 0 1)

1) Rounded to the nearest whole percent.

United Kingdom

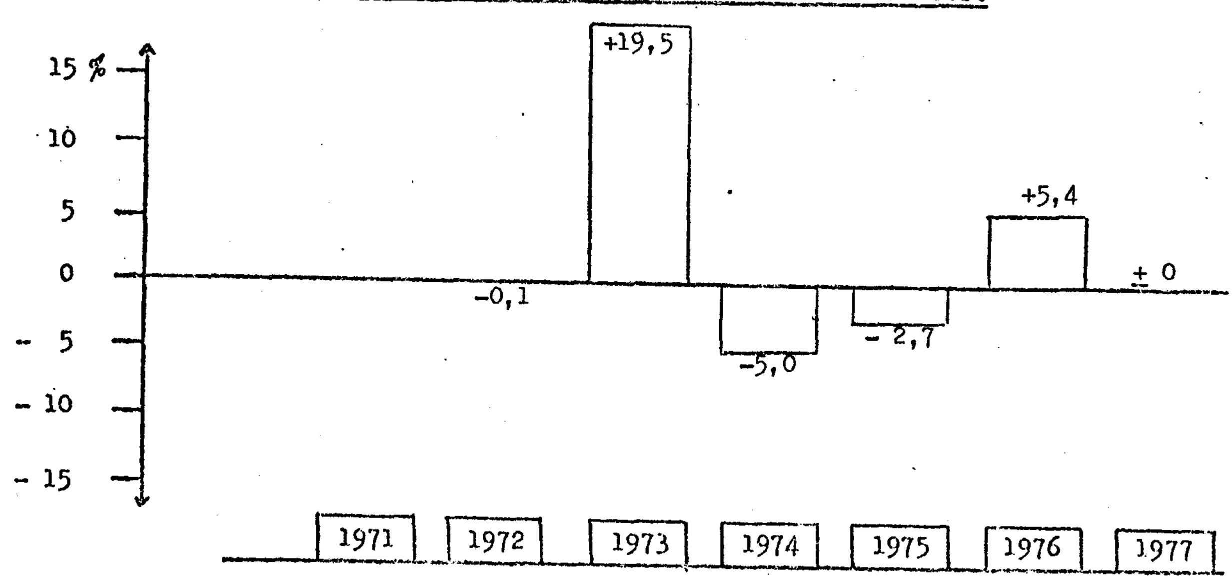
I. Evolution of gross value added at factor cost (Mio £)

1971	:	1.331
1972	:	1.418
1973	:	1.814
1974	:	1.915
1975	:	2.323
1976	:	2.814 (provisional)
1977	:	3.192 (forecast)

II. Evolution of rates of change from 1971 to 1977 (%)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	:	+ 6,5	+ 27,9	+ 5,6	+ 21,3	+ 21,1	+ 13
Number of agricultural labour force	:	- 1,3	- 0,3	- 3,0	- 2,5	- 0,3	- 0,6
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	:	+ 7,9	+ 28,3	+ 8,8	+ 24,4	+ 21,5	+ 14
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	+ 9,0	+ 8,0	+ 7,4	+ 14,6	+ 27,9	+ 15,3	+ 13,9
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	:	- 0,1	+ 19,5	- 5,0	- 2,7	+ 5,4	± 0

III. Rates of change of real per capita gross value added at factor cost



IRELAND

(Estimates completed 19 January 1978)

At the outset it should be recognised that the present estimates are based on very provisional and incomplete information and are subject to revisions some of which may be substantial. In addition, the estimates have been prepared at an early date prior to the availability of reliable information in respect of harvested crops and data on production and sales of compound feeds and purchases of other inputs in the latter part of 1977.

1. Final production

Final production in agriculture is expected to increase in value terms by about £ 344 million or 34 per cent on the 1976 figure. This arises from overall volume and price increases of about 9 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.

The value of final production from livestock is estimated to be about £ 283 million or 33 per cent above that for 1976. This substantial increase may be attributed largely to increases in the cattle and dairy sectors. In the case of cattle, an 8 per cent increase in the volume of final production coupled with a probable overall price increase of about 23 per cent should result in a value increase of £ 126 million or 33 per cent. The value of output for the dairy sector is estimated to be about £ 123 million or 43 per cent above that for 1976. This may be attributed to a volume increase of around 7 per cent combined with a substantial price increase of over 32 per cent. Percentage value increases for other items of livestock production are not expected to reach those shown above for cattle and milk. This arises chiefly from the effects of lower price increases coupled with general volume declines for most items (except pigs and eggs).

In the case of crops, final production value is estimated to exceed the 1976 level by £ 60 million or 35 per cent. This is due mainly to cereals, a large volume increase of 50 per cent combined with a price increase of about 22 per cent resulting in a final production value £ 52 million or 83 per cent above the 1976 figure. Root crops are expected to show a slight decline in value terms, a 15 per cent increase in sugar beet being more than offset by a 17 per cent decline in potato output, the latter arising from a substantial reduction of over 28 per cent in potato price. Other crops are expected to show an overall final production value increase of about 21 per cent.

2. Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption in 1977 is estimated to exceed the 1976 level by about £ 129 million or 35 per cent. Increased purchases of feeding stuffs account for about £ 76 million of this. This represents a volume increase of 14 per cent and a value increase of about 47 per cent in feed input. Fertilizer usage is expected to increase by about 11 per cent in volume, the value of purchases exceeding the 1976 figure by about £ 12 million or 13 per cent. Purchases of other inputs should exceed those for 1976 by about £ 40 million or 33 per cent. Input prices are expected to increase on average by over 20 per cent.

3. Gross value added

Estimated respective increases of 22 per cent and 11 per cent in the levels of subsidies paid and production taxes should result in an increase in the nominal gross value added at factor cost of about £ 217 million or 33.5 per cent.

4. Per capita gross value added

The largely inadequate data presently available suggest an expected decline of about 3 per cent in the agricultural labour force. Based on this, the index of per capita gross value added at factor cost should reflect a nominal increase of about 37.5 per cent. In real terms, deflating the nominal change by the change in the implicit price index of gross domestic product (13.1 per cent as supplied by DG II), an increase of about 21.5 per cent is expected.

Source: Central Statistics Office, Dublin

		1976	1977	Change absolute	Change %
+	1. Final production comprising:	1 020,3	1 364	+ 343,7	+ 33,7
	Crop production	169,5	229	+ 59,5	+ 35,1
	among which:				
	Cereals	62,9	115	+ 52,1	+ 82,8
	Root crops	61,3	59	- 2,3	- 3,8
	Livestock production	850,8	1 134	+ 283,2	+ 33,3
	among which:				
	Cattle and calves	381,2	507	+ 125,8	+ 33,0
	Pigs	88,9	109	+ 20,1	+ 22,6
	Milk	288,2	411	+ 122,8	+ 42,6
-	2. Intermediate consumption among which:	373,2	502	+ 128,8	+ 34,5
	Feedingstuffs	162,1	238	+ 75,9	+ 46,8
	Fertilizers etc.	88,4	100	+ 11,6	+ 13,1
=	3. Gross value added at market prices	647,1	862	+ 214,9	+ 33,2
+	4. Subsidies	18,1	22	+ 3,9	+ 21,6
-	5. Taxes linked to production	20,7	23	+ 2,3	+ 11,1
=	6. Nominal gross value added at factor cost	644,5	861	+ 216,5	+ 33,5 1)
:	7. Agricultural labour force				- 3,0
=	8. Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 37,5 1)
:	9. Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices				+ 13,1
=	10. Real per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 21,5 1)

1) Rounded to the nearest half percent.

Ireland

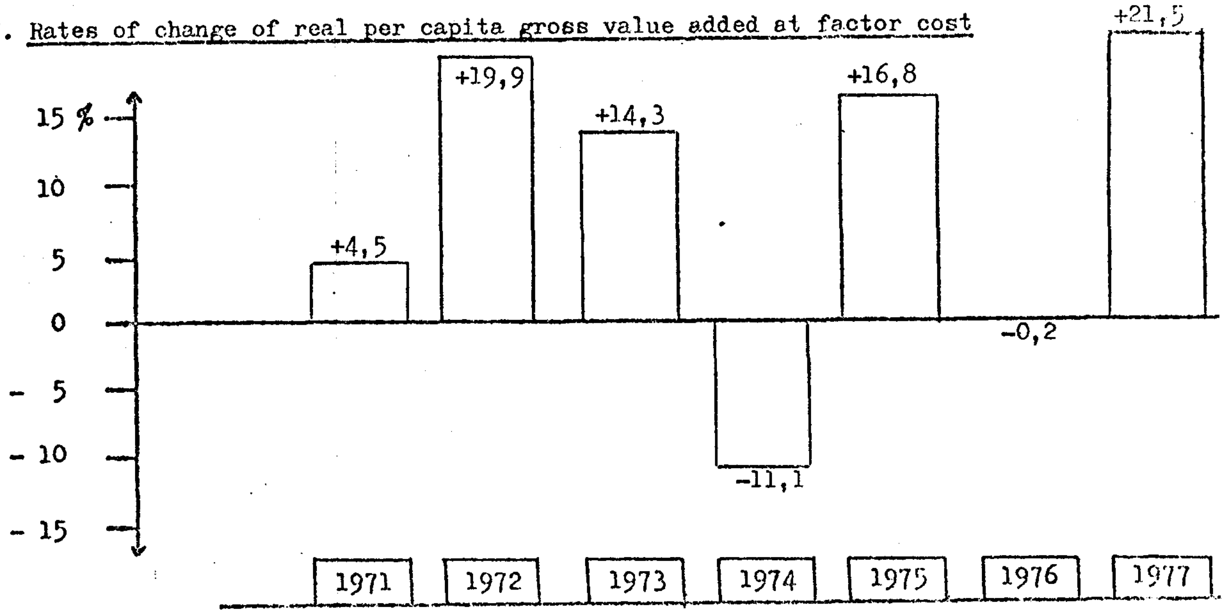
I. Evolution of gross value added at factor cost (Mio £)

1971	249,0	
1972	330,9	
1973	426,6	
1974	396,4	
1975	565,5	
1976	644,5	(provisional)
1977	861	(forecast)

II. Evolution of rates of change from 1971 to 1977 (%)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	+ 10,8	+ 32,9	+ 28,9	- 7,1	+ 42,7	+ 14,0	+ 33,5
Number of agricultural labour force	- 3,6	- 2,3	- 2,7	- 2,4	- 1,2	- 3,3	- 3,0
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 14,9	+ 36,0	+ 32,5	- 4,8	+ 44,4	+ 17,9	+ 37,5
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	+ 10,0	+ 13,4	+ 15,9	+ 7,1	+ 23,6	+ 18,1	+ 13,1
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 4,5	+ 19,9	+ 14,3	- 11,1	+ 16,8	- 0,2	+ 21,5

III. Rates of change of real per capita gross value added at factor cost



DENMARK

(Estimates at 6 January 1978)

Estimates of income for the agricultural sector, as was stressed in the Working Party, are subject to some uncertainty; this is true of earlier estimates as well as for the 1977 estimate.

1. Final production

a) Crop production : with few exceptions, the 1977 crop showed increases in the quantities of vegetable production over those of 1976. However, it is difficult to give an exact estimate of the effect which this will have on quantities sold outside the agricultural sector, particularly in the case of cereals, since there seems to be some variation here in the proportion produced and consumed within the sector. The increased quantities have been offset slightly by lower prices so that the total sales value of crop production rose by approximately 27% between 1976 and 1977, i.e. from 5804 million Dkr to 7350 million Dkr.

b) Animal production : it is estimated that the value of animal production will rise from 17 947 million Dkr in 1976 to 19 560 million Dkr in 1977, i.e. an increase of 9%. One important product which shows a considerable percentage increase in value is milk.

c) The total value of production shows an increase from 23 751 million Dkr in 1976 to 26 910 million Dkr in 1977, i.e. an increase of 13%.

2. Intermediate consumption

Expenditure on feedingstuffs accounts for a considerable part of the total expenditure on raw and subsidiary materials in agriculture. The pattern of expenditure in 1977 was uneven; prices were high in the first half of the year, there was a fall immediately after the harvest, followed by a rise in the last part of the second half-year. Briefly, expenditure on feedingstuffs rose by 8.8% between 1976 and 1977. Expenditure on fertilizers fell because of lower prices in 1977. Total expenditure on raw and subsidiary materials is estimated to rise from 11 609 million Dkr in 1976 and to 12 543 in 1977, an increase of 8%.

3. <u>Agricultural labour force</u>

The downward trend in the number of whole-year workers continues. It is estimated that the reduction between 1976 and 1977 will be 2.5%.

4. <u>Gross value added at factor cost</u>

Provisional estimates suggest that this figure will rise by 17.9% from 12 436 million Dkr in 1976 to 14 661 in 1977. The nominal relative variation in per capita gross value added at factor cost shows an increase of 20.9% between 1976 and 1977 with a corresponding real variation of 10.9%.

Source : Danmarks Statistik, København

Sectoral Income Index 1977 (Mio Dkr.)

Denmark

		1976	1977	Change absolute	Change %
+	1. Final production comprising:	23.751	26.910	+ 3.159	+ 13,3
	Crop production among which:	5.804	7.350	+ 1.546	+ 26,6
	Cereals	3.042	4.450	+ 1.408	+ 46,3
	Potatoes	403	300	- 103	- 25,6
	Sugar beet	548	615	+ 67	+ 12,2
	Vegetables	459	460	+ 1	+ 0,2
	Nursery products and flowers	719	775	+ 56	+ 7,8
	Livestock production among which:	17.947	19.560	+ 1.613	+ 9,0
	Cattle and calves	3.413	3.730	+ 317	+ 9,3
	Pigs	7.074	7.290	+ 216	+ 3,1
	Poultry	545	595	+ 50	+ 9,2
	Milk	6.012	6.915	+ 903	+ 15,0
	Eggs	341	390	+ 49	+ 14,4
-	2. Intermediate consumption among which:	11.609	12.543	+ 934	+ 8,1
	Seeds and seedlings	428	659	+ 231	+ 54,0
	Feedingstuffs	5.896	6.414	+ 518	+ 8,8
	Fertilizers	1.526	1.434	- 92	- 6,0
	Energy	655	747	+ 92	+ 14,1
	Materials and small tools	1.165	1.273	+ 108	+ 9,3
=	3. Gross value added at market prices	12.142	14.367	+ 2.225	+ 18,3
+	4. Subsidies	294	294	-	-
-	5. Taxes linked to production	:	:	:	:
=	6. Nominal gross value added at factor cost	12.436	14.661	+ 2.225	+ 17,9
:	7. Agricultural labour force				- 2,5
=	8. Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 20,9
:	9. Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices				+ 9,0
=	10. Real per capita gross value added at factor cost				+ 10,9

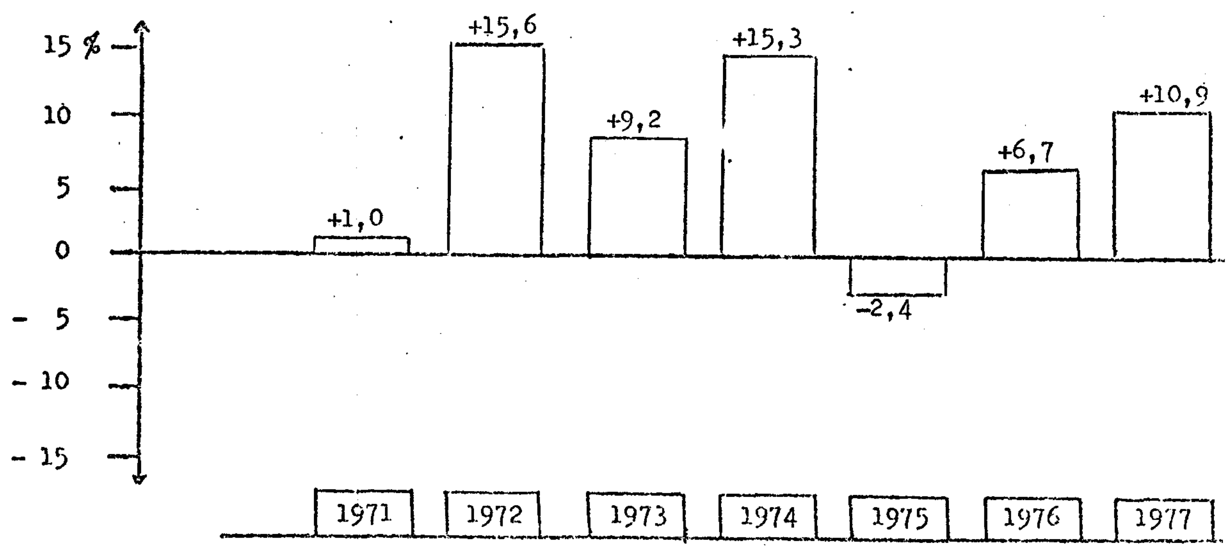
I. Evolution of gross value added at factor cost (Mio Dkr.)

1971	7.010	
1972	8.306	
1973	9.874	
1974	11.065	
1975	11.317	
1976	12.436	(provisional)
1977	14.661	(forecast)

II. Evolution of rates of change from 1971 to 1977 (%)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	+ 6,5	+ 18,5	+18,9	+12,1	+ 2,3	+ 9,9	+17,9
Number of agricultural labour force	- 0,7	- 5,6	- 1,3	-12,7	- 6,5	- 5,1	- 2,5
Nominal per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 7,2	+ 25,5	+20,4	+28,4	+ 9,4	+15,8	+20,9
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	+ 6,1	+ 8,6	+10,3	+11,3	+12,1	+ 8,5	+ 9,0
Real per capita gross value added at factor cost	+ 1,0	+ 15,6	+ 9,2	+15,3	- 2,4	+ 6,7	+10,9

III. Rates of change of real per capita gross value added at factor cost



UPDATING OF THE TABLES ON NET VALUE ADDED (NVA) AND AGRICULTURAL INCOME (AI) PUBLISHED IN THE 1977 REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY *

Table I **

Trend of the net value added in real terms per person employed, in all economic sectors and in agriculture from 1968 to 1976.

Member States	All sectors	Agricultural sector
Deutschland	3,7	1,7
France	4,0 (3)	4,3 (2)(3)
Italia	3,2	5,6
Nederland	4,1	1,9
Belgique/België	4,4 (1)	4,1 (3)
Luxembourg	1,1 (1)	3,2 (3)
United Kingdom	1,8 (3)	4,2 (3)
Ireland	3,9	4,7
Danmark	2,7	
	-	-

(1) 1975 compared with 1968
(2) Gross value added
(3) Unrevised series

* Report published in conjunction with the Eleventh General Report on the Activities of the European Communities, Brussels - Luxembourg, January 1978.

** See 1977 annual report, page 128, section 384.

Table II *

NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER PERSON EMPLOYED IN REAL TERMS (1)

Member State	1968 = 100		% TAV		
	1975	1976	1976/1968	1975/1974	1976/1975
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	105,3	114,5	1,7	11,2	8,7
France (2)(3)	136,2	139,9	4,3	- 6,3	2,7
Italia	156,1	154,1	5,6	8,1	- 1,3
Nederland	111,4	116,6	1,6(4)	7,7	4,6
Belgique/België (2)	129,8	138,2	3,8(4)	6,8	6,4
Luxembourg (2)	128,0	128,6	3,6(4)	8,8	0,5
EUR 6	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom (2)(5)	141,7	138,5	4,2	1,6	- 2,3
Ireland	145,9	144,4	4,7	17,7	- 1,1
Danmark	:	:	:	- 9,1	3,5
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Adjusted for the trend of the GNP deflator.
(2) Not revised.
(3) Gross value added.
(4) 1975/1968.
(5) Farm year 1 June to 31 May.

Source : Eurostat

* See 1977 report p. 452, Table II D/3.

Table III *

"FARMING INCOME" (1) PER PERSON EMPLOYED IN REAL TERMS (2)

Member State	1968 = 100		% TAV		
	1975	1976	1976/1968	1975/1974	1976/1975
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	101,0	111,2	1,3	14,2	[illegible]
France (3)(4)	133,0	136,0	3,9	- 6,3	2,2
Italia	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	112,9	118,4	1,8(5)	8,4	4,9
Belgique/België(3)	135,2	143,8	4,4(5)	9,1	6,3
Luxembourg (3)	124,2	122,5	3,1(5)	8,1	- 1,4
EUR 6	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom (3)(6)	148,2	143,6	4,6	3,1	- 3,0
Ireland	147,5	146,1	4,9	18,1	- 1,0
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:

(1) "Wages of farm workers" plus "other income" = net value added at factor cost less "rents" and "interest payments".
(2) Adjusted for the trend of the GNP deflator.
(3) Not revised.
(4) Including depreciation.
(5) 1975/1968.
(6) Farm year 1 June to 31 May.

Source : Eurostat

* See 1977 Report p. 453, Table II D/4.

Table IV

RATE OF CHANGE IN THE GROSS VALUE ADDED
AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE IN REAL TERMS
PER PERSON EMPLOYED (%)

Pays	1971/1970	1972/1971	1973/1972	1974/1973	1975/1974	1976/1975	1977/1976 prév.	(2)
D	6,4	8,3	+ 4,0	-11,8	8,9	3,2	- 8,0	(- 2,9)
F	4,8	8,5	13,1	- 5,2	- 6,0	3,0	+ 8,6	(+ 1[illegible],2)
I	- 1,7	2,6	21,9	- 0,5	8,4	- 0,5	- 2,5	(- 2,5)
NL	- 1,4	7,2	8,4	-13,5	6,2	6,1	- 5,2	(- 1,1)
B	: (1)	: (1)	: (1)	-16,1	5,3	3,6	- 6,7	(+ 0,2)
L	2,0	12,3	7,6	-12,1	9,6	- 1,2	+ 2,8	(+ 7,6)
UK	:	- 0,1	19,5	- 5,0	- 2,7	5,4	0	(+ 6,3)
IRL	4,5	19,9	14,3	-11,1	16,8	- 0,2	+21,5	(:)
DK	1,0	15,6	9,2	15,3	- 2,4	+ 6,7	+10,5	(+ 11,7)
EUR 9	:	:	:	- 5,6	2,6	2,6	+ 0,5	(:)

Source : Eurostat

: Data not available

(1) Not available owing to change in series.

(2) The figures in brackets are based on the assumption of an identical value for the final production of potatoes in 1976 and in 1977.

Annex. C - I

CHARACTERISTICS AND AVERAGE INCOMES OF THE MAIN GROUPS OF RETURNING HOLDINGS FOR "1976" (a)

OTE (b) →	111. General Agriculture						130. Arable - Grazing stock.				
UAA category(ha)(b) →	20 - 50			≥ 50			20 - 50			≥ 50	
Country →	D	F	N	F	DK	UK	D	F	B	F	UK
1. Number of holdings	13	66	16	71	46	79	22	53	7	42	35
2. UAA per holding											
- ha	36,50	37,37	31,78	83,90	121,76	168,52	36,37	36,48	33,63	75,09	167,85
- "1975" = 100	98	101	102	102	101	101	103	102	100	107	101
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100	99	103	102	104	102	102	106	104	101	109	103
3. ALU per holding											
- number	1,64	1,47	1,18	1,86	1,74	3,75	1,91	2,10	1,97	2,40	4,03
- "1975" = 100	89	96	96	97	94	97	92	98	[illegible]	103	94
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100	86	96	92	94	92	94	96	98	94	102	91
4. Farm capital/ha											
- EUA	38.093	31.909	50.922	79.997	72.166	83.786	46.620	38.589	63.929	69.782	92.718
- "1975" = 100 (c)	98	108	119	106	105	119	104	109	110	109	121
- ∅"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	98	121	133	118	113	139	114	122	124	121	141
5. Gross product/ha											
- EUA	1.136	755	1.897	689	759	625	1.377	830	2.039	640	566
- "1975" = 100 (c)	101	121	120	104	111	121	97	116	102	104	117
- ∅"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	106	126	139	108	116	138	105	123	122	113	131
6. Net farm revenue/ha											
- EUA	448	365	1.063	298	446	347	479	399	1.068	255	297
- "1975" = 100 (c)	98	131	130	98	117	120	90	123	96	98	116
- ∅"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	104	123	150	92	116	133	95	122	122	99	126
7. Labour income/ALU											
- EUA	6.723	6.373	22.297	8.596	12.109	11.633	5.815	4.933	14.514	4.873	9.158
- "1975" = 100 (c)	108	145	145	97	120	126	95	140	96	97	124
- ∅"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	134	131	178	89	108	144	106	134	133	96	137
8. Deflated indices (d) of the LI/ALU "1976"											
- "1975" = 100	105	133	134	89	111	109	92	128	88	89	108
- ∅"1973"-"1975"=100	122	107	150	73	89	103	96	110	109	79	98

OTE (b) →	310. Grazing stock - Arable.												
UAA category(ha)(b) →	10 - 20				20 - 50					≥ 50		
Country →	D	F	IT	B	D	F	IT	B	DK	F	DK	UK
1. Number of holdings	49	44	18	15	95	128	12	19	26	65	35	47
2. UAA per holding												
- ha	16,68	15,72	14,24	16,36	30,80	35,28	28,73	33,11	33,89	77,59	85,16	140,85
- "1975" = 100	100	100	106	102	103	101	106	99	103	101	102	99
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100	101	101	107	104	106	102	107	101	102	104	101	99
3. ALU per holding												
- number	1,53	1,68	2,49	1,54	2,05	1,98	2,10	1,92	1,30	2,30	2,34	3,98
- "1975" = 100	99	102	93	98	102	99	97	101	101	97	100	100
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100	100	99	94	98	100	97	86	100	98	97	99	100
4. Farm capital/ha												
- EUA	22.585	22.498	33.338	34.705	35.236	40.215	35.361	67.794	38.657	72.440	87.556	86.147
- "1975" = 100 (c)	102	111	215	107	104	109	112	114	112	109	113	121
- ∅"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	106	123	268	123	111	120	151	131	119	119	124	137
5. Gross product/ha												
- EUA	1.394	1.018	1.390	1.898	1.237	801	1.210	1.977	1.075	632	1.874	647
- "1975" = 100 (c)	97	119	131	108	99	112	129	117	95	110	100	120
- ∅"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	106	132	155	131	107	124	153	127	110	117	116	141
6. Net farm revenue/ha												
- EUA	450	559	992	828	401	371	821	905	407	285	413	288
- "1975" = 100 (c)	82	125	139	98	92	113	135	112	75	106	83	113
- ∅"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	91	136	163	106	97	119	164	124	92	106	100	135
7. Labour income/ALU												
- EUA	3.239	4.008	4.580	6.109	3.947	4.606	9.186	11.135	4.200	6.130	6.333	7.324
- "1975" = 100 (c)	75	128	153	95	89	117	151	111	49	108	63	110
- ∅"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	91	145	179	105	104	126	208	126	67	106	81	134
8. Deflated indices (d) of the LI/ALU "1976"												
- "1975" = 100	73	117	130	87	86	107	128	102	45	99	58	95
- ∅"1973"-"1975"=100	83	119	130	86	94	103	152	103	55	87	67	96

Source : FADN, constant sample "1973-1976" (provisional data)

(a) Total of returning holdings of one type of farming and the same size category in a given country.
(b) Farms have been classified by "1976" characteristics.
(c) Indices based on amounts in national currencies.
(d) Deflation based on implicit indices of gross domestic products at market prices.

Annex C - I (continued)

3361. Cattle (milk)

CTE (b) → UAA category (ha)(b) → Country →	5 - 10 IT	5 - 10 B	5 - 10 DK	10 - 20 D	10 - 20 F	10 - 20 IT	10 - 20 B	10 - 20 N	10 - 20 DK	10 - 20 IRL
1. Number of holdings	11	15	7	98	89	26	47	48	22	49
2. UAA per holding										
- ha	8,20	7,58	8,46	15,11	15,93	12,97	14,70	15,00	15,68	14,79
- "1975" = 100	100	100	100	100	101	104	101	100	99	89
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100	98	99	100	100	101	103	104	100	97	99
3. ALU per holding										
- number	2,09	1,30	1,02	1,68	1,62	2,11	1,51	1,38	1,13	1,21
- "1975" = 100	109	95	101	102	99	104	98	99	93	97
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100	102	94	101	105	97	106	97	98	95	96
4. Farm capital/ha										
- EUA	17.153	17.927	19.034	21.518	24.252	25.153	36.109	40.943	30.755	8.767
- "1975" = 100	120	103	106	106	111	130	109	105	115	127
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	151	111	115	111	123	174	124	111	127	132
5. Gross product/ha										
- EUA	1.829	2.259	2.696	1.488	973	1.832	2.223	2.275	2.163	625
- "1975" = 100	142	109	95	103	108	136	119	106	102	140
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	172	121	112	116	124	182	134	118	123	191
6. Net farm revenue/ha										
- EUA	1.270	1.120	855	591	488	1.160	1.133	806	644	444
- "1975" = 100	152	96	73	94	101	140	108	81	72	150
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	186	111	87	111	117	183	130	91	91	219
7. Labour income/ALU										
- EUA	4.256	5.160	4.554	3.877	3.452	5.995	8.069	5.820	4.550	4.806
- "1975" = 100	150	99	60	90	98	147	113	73	56	156
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	190	117	75	110	120	186	145	85	72	254
8. Deflated indices (d) of the LI/ALU "1976"										
- "1975" = 100	127	91	55	87	90	125	104	67	52	132
- ø "1973"-"1975" = 100	138	96	62	100	98	136	119	71	60	184

CTE (b) → UAA category (ha)(b) → Country →	20 - 50 D	20 - 50 F	20 - 50 IT	20 - 50 B	20 - 50 L	20 - 50 N	20 - 50 DK	20 - 50 IRL	20 - 50 UK
1. Number of holdings	102	182	19	41	8	84	31	55	105
2. UAA per holding									
- ha	28,49	32,74	26,93	27,04	35,87	29,37	35,48	31,19	32,95
- "1975" = 100	103	102	106	105	104	104	100	100	100
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100	105	103	114	109	106	106	102	99	101
3. ALU per holding									
- number	1,91	1,92	2,96	1,52	1,46	1,76	1,55	1,60	1,80
- "1975" = 100	98	99	110	99	92	98	102	101	101
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100	99	99	103	97	91	98	105	96	98
4. Farm capital/ha									
- EUA	39.086	47.142	40.596	53.492	51.892	84.311	64.298	23.240	30.538
- "1975" = 100	109	115	128	109	103	109	117	132	125
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	115	130	165	124	107	120	134	146	138
5. Gross product/ha									
- EUA	1.477	939	1.601	1.811	1.133	2.371	1.742	720	1.120
- "1975" = 100	104	110	136	112	99	104	103	141	120
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	116	128	170	126	106	117	126	207	154
6. Net farm revenue/ha									
- EUA	526	446	1.116	922	377	921	567	479	440
- "1975" = 100	96	105	149	105	70	84	77	155	107
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	108	120	190	125	77	95	100	253	153
7. Labour income/ALU									
- EUA	5.498	5.298	8.790	12.013	5.340	9.828	7.011	8.064	6.113
- "1975" = 100	96	104	153	111	63	79	59	159	103
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	117	123	223	145	74	92	85	308	163
8. Deflated indices (d) of the LI/ALU "1976"									
- "1975" = 100	93	95	130	102	61	73	54	135	89
- ø "1973"-"1975" = 100	106	101	163	119	64	77	70	223	116

CTE (b) → UAA category (ha)(b) → Country →	≥ 50 F	≥ 50 IRL	≥ 50 UK
1. Number of holdings	24	14	138
2. UAA per holding			
- ha	69,02	82,92	99,80
- "1975" = 100	105	94	101
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100	108	96	102
3. ALU per holding			
- number	2,24	2,34	3,61
- "1975" = 100	101	104	99
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100	102	101	98
4. Farm capital/ha			
- EUA	83.356	66.386	81.257
- "1975" = 100	110	132	123
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	125	147	137
5. Gross product/ha			
- EUA	744	727	996
- "1975" = 100	103	140	120
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	117	206	150
6. Net farm revenue/ha			
- EUA	328	465	395
- "1975" = 100	87	138	107
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	98	219	141
7. Labour income/ALU			
- EUA	5.872	13.786	8.316
- "1975" = 100	77	127	106
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100(c)	89	240	151
8. Deflated indices (d) of the LI/ALU "1976"			
- "1975" = 100	70	108	92
- ø "1973"-"1975" = 100	73	174	108

(b) Farms have been classified by "1976" characteristics.
(c) Indices based on amounts in national currencies.
(d) Deflation based on implicit indices of gross domestic products at market prices.

Annex C - I (continued)

OTE (b) →	3362 Cattle (meat)							
UAA category(ha)(b) →	10 - 20		20 - 50			≥ 50		
Country →	F	IRL	F	IRL	UK	F	IRL	UK
1. Number of holdings	28	72	84	60	50	41	19	122
2. UAA per holding								
- ha	15,98	14,94	35,64	31,27	32,99	78,63	97,50	176,01
- "1975" = 100	100	100	101	101	99	99	98	100
- ø "1973-"1975"=100	100	100	102	102	99	101	101	101
3. ALU per holding								
- number	1,67	1,08	1,87	1,26	1,35	2,34	1,84	2,44
- "1975" = 100	95	100	99	98	96	102	100	99
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100	94	96	98	95	95	100	97	97
4. Farm capital/ha								
- EUA	26.677	6.525	47.470	13.641	22.181	83.618	46.967	58.812
- "1975" = 100	111	143	111	138	130	110	141	119
- ø"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	121	143	123	143	136	122	143	133
5. Gross product/ha								
- EUA	967	441	751	381	530	560	347	277
- "1975" = 100	107	142	110	143	115	110	128	118
- ø"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	132	237	129	233	145	129	195	141
6. Net farm revenue/ha								
- EUA	425	350	341	290	266	262	255	146
- "1975" = 100	95	148	105	151	109	98	128	118
- ø"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	120	289	125	257	164	116	217	146
7. Labour income/ALU								
- EUA	2.672	4.241	4.171	6.143	4.660	5.401	11.058	7.918
- "1975" = 100	90	155	102	162	107	87	128	119
- ø"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	125	382	133	399	186	115	276	156
8. Deflated indices (d) of the LI/ALU "1976"								
- "1975" = 100	82	131	93	137	93	80	108	103
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100	103	276	109	289	133	94	200	111

OTE (b) →	3365 Cattle (milk and meat)														
UAA category(ha)(b) →	10 - 20					20 - 50							≥ 50		
Country →	D	F	B	DK	IRL	D	F	B	L	DK	IRL	UK	F	DK	UK
1. Number of holdings	28	21	11	11	12	64	68	20	11	30	13	14	33	36	55
2. UAA per holding															
- ha	16,40	16,53	17,23	17,80	15,49	28,43	32,71	32,24	39,16	32,89	31,57	33,70	71,34	71,30	159,00
- "1975" = 100	100	101	104	96	99	102	103	103	104	102	102	100	101	103	101
- ø "1973-"1975"=100	100	102	107	95	98	103	104	104	108	103	105	100	103	105	102
3. ALU per holding															
- number	1,52	1,68	1,71	1,18	1,42	1,92	1,87	1,79	1,50	1,44	1,37	1,65	2,23	2,05	4,20
- "1975" = 100	91	101	99	98	98	102	99	100	99	100	102	106	98	106	96
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100	91	98	99	97	94	103	98	98	95	100	99	99	96	106	95
4. Farm capital/ha															
- EUA	24.606	25.934	40.024	32.652	10.110	35.913	44.386	71.992	50.020	51.073	18.270	24.463	80.749	92.612	98.411
- "1975" = 100	106	112	109	111	145	107	114	110	105	113	133	124	108	113	[illegible]
- ø"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	115	121	128	120	153	113	127	125	113	122	139	138	120	126	137
5. Gross product/ha															
- EUA	1.503	999	2.097	2.026	757	1.353	833	1.921	943	1.485	526	760	608	1.213	698
- "1975" = 100	102	114	110	103	147	103	108	115	102	95	131	115	99	98	119
- ø"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	113	125	124	122	214	114	122	127	107	111	188	149	114	116	116
6. Net farm revenue/ha															
- EUA	488	491	940	667	537	444	392	862	404	513	350	343	255	399	304
- "1975" = 100	91	122	102	80	159	94	99	112	86	71	138	110	78	73	113
- ø"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	99	124	123	105	258	104	114	125	91	90	232	158	91	89	142
7. Labour income/ALU															
- EUA	3.530	3.412	6.776	5.477	5.236	4.375	4.471	10.825	6.827	5.833	6.813	5.398	4.597	5.910	8.753
- "1975" = 100	94	123	106	63	165	91	94	118	81	54	141	100	65	48	116
- ø"1973"-"1975"=100(c)	107	132	138	91	310	105	116	134	94	73	291	164	83	64	159
8. Deflated indices (d) of the LI/ALU "1976"															
- "1975" = 100	91	112	97	58	140	88	86	108	79	50	119	87	59	44	101
- ø "1973"-"1975"=100	97	108	113	75	224	95	95	110	86	60	211	117	68	53	111

(b) Farms have been classified by "1976" characteristics.
(c) Indices based on amounts in national currencies.
(d) Deflation based on implicit indices of gross domestic products at market prices.

Annex C - I (continued)

OTE (b) →	340. Grazing stock - Pigs and poultry.									430. Pigs and poultry - Grazing stock.							
UAA category (ha)(b) →	10 - 20					20 - 50				10 - 20					20 - 50		
Country →	D	F	B	N	DK	D	F	B	DK	D	F	B	N	DK	D	F	DK
1. Number of holdings	56	26	24	14	36	93	39	14	72	31	10	17	10	25	32	19	29
2. UAA per holding :																	
- ha	15,82	17,05	15,49	14,83	15,42	27,98	29,0	25,36	32,08	16,05	15,12	14,40	13,48	14,95	27,46	31,77	30,46
- "1975" = 100	100	101	104	99	98	102	102	105	101	99	105	100	102	100	101	98	104
- ∅ "1973"-"1975" = 100	100	102	106	101	98	105	104	108	101	100	104	101	104	99	102	103	102
3. ALU per holding																	
- number	1,61	1,69	1,69	1,56	1,09	1,85	2,14	1,60	1,44	1,56	1,64	1,61	1,53	1,08	1,79	2,15	1,35
- "1975" = 100	100	98	97	104	99	100	98	98	99	105	100	99	96	99	101	100	101
- ∅ "1973"-"1975" = 100	96	95	96	104	99	96	96	100	99	104	99	98	94	97	97	101	99
4. Farm capital/ha																	
- EUA	25.734	28.578	47.002	62.072	26.948	38.901	52.027	58.590	48.010	27.928	39.661	50.061	62.683	25.007	39.669	79.192	45.946
- "1975" = 100 (c)	105	112	107	108	107	105	111	110	109	105	116	109	107	109	103	114	110
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100 (c)	111	125	126	119	116	115	123	126	119	112	129	123	119	114	111	129	117
5. Gross product/ha																	
- EUA	1.734	1.280	3.086	4.037	1.870	1.638	1.338	2.189	1.547	2.097	2.161	3.738	4.917	1.858	1.866	2.127	1.646
- "1975" = 100 (c)	102	119	101	104	99	97	116	100	97	100	104	103	97	97	97	122	91
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100 (c)	113	133	114	116	115	109	124	114	114	111	120	119	111	111	110	131	110
6. Net farm-revenue/ha																	
- EUA	574	577	1.145	975	588	502	521	855	503	585	823	1.337	1.320	605	477	802	429
- "1975" = 100 (c)	88	124	78	66	75	80	122	80	73	79	96	78	67	74	74	135	58
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100 (c)	101	136	98	78	92	93	121	98	91	92	111	101	89	88	88	141	76
7. Labour income/ALU																	
- EUA	3.988	4.361	6.874	4.406	4.126	5.285	4.904	8.915	5.530	4.240	5.641	8.236	6.575	4.520	4.917	8.705	3.936
- "1975" = 100 (c)	83	134	72	44	54	74	141	76	54	68	97	70	55	59	65	142	34
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100 (c)	106	151	100	55	72	98	135	96	73	87	114	96	82	75	87	149	51
8. Deflated indices (d) of the LI/ALU "1976"																	
- "1975" = 100	80	122	66	41	50	72	129	70	50	66	89	64	51	54	63	130	31
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100 (c)	96	124	82	46	60	89	111	79	60	79	94	79	69	62	79	122	42

(b) Farms have been classified by "1976" characteristics.
(c) Indices based on amounts in national currencies.
(d) Deflation based on implicit indices of gross domestic products at market prices.

Annex C - I (continued)

OTE (b) →	448. Pigs						112. Horticulture			224. Vines			
UAA category(ha)(b) →	5-10	10 - 20			20 - 50		< 5			< 5		5 - 10	
Country →	B	F	B	DK	F	DK	F	B	N	F	IT	F	IT
1. Number of holdings	16	21	24	21	19	43	53	42	47	27	15	34	40
2. UAA per holding													
- ha	7,17	15,98	14,54	16,20	28,74	31,34	2,58	1,06	1,02	3,83	3,12	7,96	7,46
- "1975" = 100	99	100	103	100	103	94	101	101	106	99	100	99	100
- ∅ "1973"-"1975" = 100	99	102	105	98	105	94	102	101	106	92	100	99	100
3. ALU per holding													
- number	1,40	1,64	1,72	1,03	1,95	1,26	3,96	2,49	3,30	1,94	0,94	1,89	1,70
- "1975" = 100	94	99	99	94	102	98	100	100	100	95	109	103	100
- ∅ "1973"-"1975" = 100	93	98	100	89	104	97	98	100	102	93	106	96	89
4. Farm capital/ha													
- EUA	32.937	62.099	57.436	30.050	80.347	51.234	28.489	57.968	58.185	48.832	3.365	31.473	8.297
- "1975" = 100 (c)	103	113	108	109	115	112	113	114	117	110	146	108	123
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100 (c)	119	125	125	119	128	126	128	141	135	112	206	102	150
5. Gross product/ha													
- EUA	7.521	4.452	5.423	2.311	2.672	2.053	21.847	68.859	116.491	8.072	1.602	3.008	1.526
- "1975" = 100 (c)	93	111	91	96	105	106	116	108	104	166	149	143	152
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"= 100 (c)	108	123	108	113	118	124	128	125	117	144	142	128	127
6. Net farm revenue/ha													
- EUA	2.175	1.206	1.622	605	774	622	13.169	42.358	62.065	6.010	1.106	2.176	1.078
- "1975" = 100 (c)	62	103	61	61	93	80	120	107	99	197	144	165	165
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100 (c)	87	112	86	78	103	99	131	122	110	148	122	132	121
7. Labour income/ALU													
- EUA	7.516	8.868	9.024	4.806	8.074	8.199	8.014	13.223	10.650	8.564	3.211	6.325	4.063
- "1975" = 100 (c)	55	102	52	45	88	60	121	108	97	307	139	229	182
- ∅ "1973"-"1975"=100 (c)	81	113	78	63	97	80	136	122	105	172	114	147	136
8. Deflated indices (d) of the LI/ALU "1976"													
- "1975" = 100	51	93	48	41	80	55	111	99	90	281	118	209	154
- ∅ "1973"-"1975" = 100	67	93	64	52	80	66	112	100	88	141	83	121	99

(b) Farms have been classified by "1976" characteristics.
(c) Indices based on amounts in national currencies.
(d) Deflation based on implicit indices of gross domestic products at market prices.

ANNEX C - II

LABOUR INCOME PER ALU

IN THE MAIN TYPES OF FARMING AS REVEALED

BY FADN RETURNS -

COMPARISON BETWEEN "1975" AND "1976" AND "1976" LEVEL

(provisional results)

Type of farming	Country	"1976" index ("1975" = 100) <5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	≥50 ha	Ø LI/ALU "1976" (EUA) < 5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	≥ 50 ha
111 General agriculture	D			•	113	131			4 297	8 209	12 598
	F				139	102				5 882	8 277
	I	145	176	129	157	130	2 504	3 759	4 893	8 058	12 944
	NL			79	138	131			9 281	22 962	27 126
	UK				122	129				10 150	11 372
	DK				103	115				6 058	11 405
110 Gen. agric. - Horticulture	I		•					3 159			
120 Arable - perm. crops	F				127					4 163	
	I	140	124	217	105		2 178	3 629	3 972	4 044	
130 Arable - grazing stock	D			•	97	109			4.229	6 943	6 723
	F			123	129	106			3.279	4 934	5 845
	I	207	159	189	192	•	1 977	3 162	4.087	7 803	10 220
	B				99					12 832	
	UK					121					9 112
	DK				44	89				4 140	8 659
140 Arable - pigs, poultry	D				114					6 839	
	I		•					2 050			
	DK				67	99				4 920	10 810
	UK					121					8 770

. Too few holdings in the sample to give a valid index

Annex C - II (cont.)

Type of farming	Country	"1976" index ("1975" - 100) < 5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	≥ 50 ha	LI/ALU "1976" (EUA) < 5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	≥ 50 ha
112 Horticulture	F	118	156		157		8 370	8 769		6 373	
	I	119	140	133			3 554	5 249	4 625		
	NL	109					11 440				
	B	109					15 578				
	UK	108				108	4 586				10 257
223 Fruit	F	82	150	138	84		3 952	6 062	5 891	5 279	
	I	117	97	•	•		2 656	3 524	3 390	5 606	
	B	93					8 233				
224 Vines (+)	D	•	147				7 184	9 316			
	F	280	177	141	155	129	7 616	5 753	6 603	7 286	6 410
	I	153	150	176			2 789	3 801	4 311		
225 Olives	I	•	•				1 571	2 252			
210 Perm. crops-arable	F			129	120				4 181	4 785	
	I	121	162	156	309		2 107	3 332	4 302	4 795	
220 Miscellaneous perm. crops	I		197					2 782			
	NL	126					15 687				
230 Perm. crops Grazing stock	F			86	96				2 981	4 999	
	I	159	182	143			2 263	2 961	5 369		

. Too few holdings in the sample to give a valid index.

(+) The accounting sample covers only certain categories of vine-growing holdings; the indices and absolute values are therefore not valid for vine-growing as a whole in the country in question.

Annex C - II (cont.)

Type of farming	Country	"1976" index ("1975" = 100) <5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	≥50 ha	⌀ LI/ALU "1976" (EUA) < 5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	≥ 50 ha
336 Cattle (total)	D		64	89	91	90		2 494	3 871	5 079	6 459
	F			100	99	78			3 218	4 617	5 219
	I	271	177	146	137	•	3 246	4 633	5 769	7 627	8 747
	NL		52	75	78	79		2 819	5 966	9 811	13 750
	B		100	109	113	101		5 095	7 462	10 778	10 622
	L				75	76				5 581	7 127
	UK			105	107	113			3 858	6 008	8 537
	Irl		166	153	154	130		3 234	4 540	7 395	10 730
	DK		61	62	52	53		4 397	4 464	5 724	6 434
3361 Cattle Milk	D			93	93				4 093	5 440	
	F			101	101	82			3 345	4 908	5 723
	I	187	166	148	151	•	2 306	4 215	5 897	7 618	8 795
	NL		49	76	78	79		3 273	6 003	9 810	13 911
	B		109	109	111	102		5 636	7 578	11 678	9 118
	L				62					4 705	
	UK			97	109	108			3 858	6 561	8 413
	Irl		152	154	153	153		3 115	4 836	8 534	12 529
	DK		69	63	52	50		5 241	4 554	5 773	5 660
3362 Cattle Meat	D				104					6 357	
	F			88	96	75			2 919	3 949	4 850
	I		296	105	93			6 392	6 035	8 011	
	UK				106	122				4 874	8 494
	Irl		177	150	160	129		2 889	4 156	6 143	10 362
3365 Milk + Meat	D			80	87	•			3 353	4 623	5 166
	F			116	98	78			3 189	4 648	5 204
	I	397	129	175	131	•	6 094	4 231	5 229	7 544	9 683
	B			110	115	100			6 799	9 681	11 707
	L				84	•				6 592	6 413
	UK				95	113				4 934	8 814
	Irl			164	139	119			5 168	6 967	9 140
	DK			59	52	54			4 347	5 535	6 540
337 Sheep, goats	F				115					3 823	
	I					•					4 856
	UK					141					8 836
310 Grasing stock - arable	D			70	87	121			3 403	4 555	6 771
	F			127	115	114			3 696	4 540	6 088
	I	147	159	153	165	336	448	3 527	4 478	6 358	10 752
	B			102	114				5 833	11 228	
	UK					114					8 570
	Irl					120					11 320
	DK			48	50	56			2 567	4 100	6 691
320 Grazing stock - perm. crops	F			99	79				3 028	4 161	
	I	190	154	145	120		3 018	3 528	5 375	5 499	
330 cattle, sheep, goats	F			154	111				2 437	3 958	
	UK					124					7 567

. Too few holdings in the sample to give a valid index.

Annex C - II -cont.)

Type of farming	Country	"1976" index ("1975" - 100) <5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	≥50 ha	Ø LI/ALU "1976" (EUA) < 5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	≥ 50 ha
340 Grasing stock-pigs, poultry	D			81	77				4 046	5 295	
	F			126	121				4 381	5 421	
	NL		63	47	77			5 130	5 023	12 206	
	B		•	74	81			3 163	7 168	9 486	
	UK				93	88				6 011	6 646
	DK		64	50	51	52		4 511	3 766	5 152	6 639
430 Pigs, poultry-Grazing stock	D			71	76				4 218	5 684	
	F			100	129				5 708	8 299	
	NL		56	52				7 882	6 466		
	B		66	64	•			4 213	6 804	8 006	
	UK				93	•				6 979	6 361
	DK		41	60	38	50		3 771	4 492	4 049	7 711
448 Pigs	D			127	76				7 677	7 220	
	F			99	94				9 285	8 465	
	NL	75	54	61			13 473	7 594	8 083		
	B		49	52				8 084	8 635		
	UK					•					11 400
	DK			49	59	68			4 679	8 532	11 628
4431 Pig breeding	NL	80	50				12 872	7 545			
	B		46					7 121			
	DK			49					5 350		
4482 Pig fattening	D			127	66				7 588	7 201	
	F			99	88				9 655	8 539	
	NL			72					8 406		
	B		53	52				10 282	9 095		
	DK			59	63	70			4 700	8 784	12 049
	UK					xx					12 211
4485 Other (pigs)					47					7 026	
449 Poultry	F			139					10 517		
410 Pigs, poultry-arable	D			63	76				4 118	5 831	
	DK			27	46	60			1 021	4 303	6 289
	UK					99					10 653

. Too few holdings in the sample to give a valid index.

xx Group of holdings represented in "1976" only.

ANNEX D

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975-1976")
BY CATEGORY OF LABOUR INCOME PER ALU IN "1976"

No. of holdings

CATEGORIES OF LI/ALU (EUA)	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	CEE
≥ 17 000	25	39	27	49	-	110	63	18	74	405
16 000 - 17 000	10	8	5	13	-	17	10	5	13	81
15 000 - 16 000	8	9	3	15	1	16	8	7	12	79
14 000 - 15 000	13	21	11	20	-	27	21	7	25	145
13 000 - 14 000	20	31	18	22	1	20	20	9	34	175
12 000 - 13 000	23	42	19	41	-	50	40	14	49	278
11 000 - 12 000	28	47	22	31	1	35	45	18	66	293
10 000 - 11 000	41	68	27	31	1	44	51	30	62	355
9 000 - 10 000	44	106	29	42	2	40	58	30	86	437
8 000 - 9 000	81	122	47	31	2	42	56	37	99	517
7 000 - 8 000	98	171	70	38	4	41	80	47	93	642
6 000 - 7 000	131	226	101	47	5	43	90	61	107	811
5 000 - 6 000	147	289	143	37	3	40	108	76	110	953
4 000 - 5 000	173	332	187	40	6	39	101	65	125	1 068
3 000 - 4 000	210	340	214	20	1	38	83	79	87	1 072
2 000 - 3 000	193	310	175	20	4	25	95	61	53	936
1 000 - 2 000	121	206	153	12	1	20	90	20	34	657
0 - 1 000	84	93	70	10	1	13	67	5	18	361
- 1 000 - 0	46	34	10	1	1	10	52	1	12	167
- 2 000 - 1 000	8	17	-	-	-	7	33	-	3	74
- 3 000 - 2 000	3	7	3	1	-	8	23	-	3	48
< - 3 000	1	11	5	1	-	9	62	-	-	89
Total	1 508	2 529	1 345	522	34	694	1 256	590	1 165	9 643

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975-1976")
BY CATEGORY OF LABOUR INCOME PER ALU IN "1976"

No. of holdings

CATEGORIES OF LI/ALU (EUA)	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	CEE
> 17 000	17	15	20	94	-	159	50	31	64	42
16 000 - 17 000	7	3	4	25	-	24	8	8	11	8
15 000 - 16 000	5	4	2	29	29	23	6	12	10	8
14 000 - 15 000	9	8	8	38	-	39	17	12	21	15
13 000 - 14 000	13	12	13	42	29	29	16	15	29	18
12 000 - 13 000	15	17	14	79	-	72	32	24	42	29
11 000 - 12 000	19	19	16	59	29	50	36	31	57	30
10 000 - 11 000	27	27	20	59	29	62	41	51	53	37
9 000 - 10 000	29	42	22	80	59	58	46	51	74	45
8 000 - 9 000	54	48	35	59	59	61	45	63	85	54
7 000 - 8 000	65	68	52	73	119	59	64	80	80	67
6 000 - 7 000	87	89	75	91	148	62	72	103	92	84
5 000 - 6 000	97	114	106	71	88	58	86	129	94	99
4 000 - 5 000	115	131	140	77	176	56	80	110	108	112
3 000 - 4 000	138	135	160	38	29	55	66	133	75	111
2 000 - 3 000	128	123	130	38	119	36	76	103	45	97
1 000 - 2 000	80	81	114	23	29	29	72	34	29	68
0 - 1 000	56	37	52	19	29	19	53	8	15	37
- 1 000 - 0	31	13	7	2	29	14	41	2	10	17
- 2 000 - -1 000	5	7	4	-	-	10	26	-	3	8
- 3 000 - -2 000	2	3	2	2	-	12	18	-	3	5
< -3 000	1	4	4	2	-	13	49	-	-	9
Total	1000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975-1976")
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" TO "1976"

No. of holdings

CATEGORIES OF LI/ALU (EUA)	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	CEE
≥ 10.000 EUA	14	47	25	9	-	27	20	8	30	180
9.000 - 10.000	7	16	11	2	-	3	5	2	10	56
8.000 - 9.000	10	24	13	6	-	8	5	6	10	82
7.000 - 8.000	9	37	17	6	-	16	8	10	21	124
6.000 - 7.000	10	39	27	22	-	8	5	22	24	157
5.000 - 6.000	16	68	50	10	1	18	12	18	49	242
4.000 - 5.000	38	93	70	20	-	23	16	44	53	357
3.000 - 4.000	50	155	112	21	1	17	15	70	103	544
2.000 - 3.000	85	231	181	40	1	27	20	93	120	798
1.000 - 2.000	133	316	259	56	2	38	34	132	153	1 123
0 - 1.000	190	415	260	53	3	57	44	105	177	1 304
- 1.000 - 0	208	367	168	53	4	67	73	43	136	1 119
- 2.000 - 1.000	194	269	65	44	3	60	102	14	93	844
3.000 - -2.000	164	156	33	27	9	64	111	14	59	637
- 4.000 - -3.000	127	98	16	31	3	55	125	2	30	487
- 5.000 - -4.000	89	62	10	31	4	43	128	2	32	401
- 6.000 - -5.000	62	34	8	21	-	35	104	3	24	291
- 7.000 - -6.000	36	31	3	17	-	32	98	2	14	233
- 8.000 - -7.000	22	22	4	14	2	25	65	-	7	161
- 9.000 - -8.000	17	20	2	10	-	16	66	-	6	137
- 10.000 - -9.000	11	10	2	4	1	12	55	-	4	99
< -10.000 EUA	16	19	9	25	-	43	145	-	10	267
Total (no. of holdings)	1 508	2529	1345	522	34	694	1256	590	1165	9 643

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975-1976")
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" TO "1976"

%.
No. of holdings

CATEGORIES OF LI/ALU (EUA)	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	CEE
≥ 10.000 EUA	9	19	19	18	-	39	16	14	26	19
9.000 – 10.000	5	6	8	4	-	4	4	3	9	6
8.000 – 9.000	7	9	10	11	-	12	4	10	9	9
7.000 – 8.000	6	15	13	11	-	23	6	17	18	13
6.000 – 7.000	7	15	20	42	-	12	4	37	21	16
5.000 – 6.000	11	27	37	19	29	26	10	31	42	25
4.000 – 5.000	25	37	52	38	-	33	13	75	45	37
3.000 – 4.000	33	61	83	40	29	24	12	119	88	56
2.000 – 3.000	57	91	135	77	29	39	16	158	103	83
1.000 – 2.000	89	125	193	107	59	55	27	223	130	116
0 – 1.000	125	164	193	102	88	83	35	178	152	135
– 1.000 – 0	137	145	125	102	118	97	58	73	117	116
– 2.000 – –1.000	128	106	48	84	88	86	81	24	80	88
– 3.000 – –2.000	108	62	25	52	266	92	88	24	51	65
– 4.000 – –3.000	85	39	12	59	88	79	100	3	26	51
– 5.000 – –4.000	59	25	7	59	118	62	101	3	27	42
– 6.000 – –5.000	41	13	6	40	-	50	83	5	21	30
– 7.000 – –6.000	24	12	2	33	-	46	78	3	12	24
– 8.000 – –7.000	15	9	3	27	59	36	52	-	6	17
– 9.000 – –8.000	11	8	1	19	-	23	53	-	5	14
– 10.000 – –9.000	7	4	1	8	29	17	44	-	3	10
< –10.000 EUA	11	8	7	48	-	62	115	-	9	28
Total (no. of holdings)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975-9176"
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" TO "1976"

Type of holding : 336/CATTLE (all size categories)

LI/ALU SPREAD from "1975" to "1976" EUA	No. of returning holdings per country									Total	
	D	F	I	D	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	No.	‰
≥ 10.000 EUA	4	4	7	2	-	1	2	7	11	38	10
9.000 - 10.000	2	2	6	2	-	1	-	2	4	19	5
8.000 - 9.000	3	6	3	1	-	-	-	6	5	24	7
7.000 - 8.000	3	5	2	1	-	2	-	10	11	34	9
6.000 - 7.000	4	5	6	10	-	-	-	20	12	57	16
5.000 - 6.000	5	11	15	4	-	3	-	18	25	81	22
4.000 - 5.000	10	17	15	10	-	3	1	41	24	121	33
3.000 - 4.000	19	41	19	9	1	4	2	63	61	219	60
2.000 - 3.000	27	64	35	24	1	7	2	91	73	324	88
1.000 - 2.000	49	109	40	33	1	16	8	123	106	485	132
0 - 1.000	72	139	42	27	3	26	5	100	116	530	146
- 1.000 - 0	81	144	26	33	3	38	20	35	87	467	127
- 2.000 - -1.000	73	120	10	21	3	36	24	10	62	359	98
- 3.000 - -2.000	56	74	6	7	7	29	22	11	35	247	67
- 4.000 - -3.000	38	43	3	9	3	30	26	2	22	176	48
- 5.000 - -4.000	23	21	2	9	4	22	28	2	23	134	37
- 6.000 - -5.000	18	16	-	1	-	17	27	3	17	99	27
- 7.000 - -6.000	14	15	-	3	-	12	23	2	6	75	20
- 8.000 - -7.000	4	10	1	2	1	12	17	-	3	50	14
- 9.000 - -8.000	4	6	-	1	-	7	17	-	3	38	10
- 10.000 - -9.000	1	5	-	1	1	6	7	-	1	22	6
< -10.000 EUA	6	9	1	-	-	16	30	-	4	66	18
Total (no. of holdings)	516	866	239	210	28	288	261	546	711	3.665	1.000

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975-1976")
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" TO "1976"

Type of holding : 310/GRAZING STOCK-ARABLE (all size categories)

LI/ALU SPREAD from "1975" to "1976" EUA	No. of returning holdings per country									Total	
	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	No.	‰
≥10.000 EUA	1	3	2	2	-	2	1	1	-	12	11
9.000 - 10.000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8.000 - 9.000	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4
7.000 - 8.000	-	4	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	12	11
6.000 - 7.000	-	5	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	13	12
5.000 - 6.000	2	15	8	-	1	-	1	-	1	28	25
4.000 - 5.000	7	14	14	1	-	-	1	-	6	43	38
3.000 - 4.000	13	22	21	3	-	1	1	3	4	68	60
2.000 - 3.000	16	45	14	4	-	-	3	2	11	95	84
1.000 - 2.000	26	60	37	10	1	1	-	1	13	149	132
0 - 1.000	40	65	29	10	-	2	6	2	13	167	147
- 1.000 - 0	42	58	18	5	1	-	6	4	11	145	129
- 2.000 - -1.000	37	44	7	3	-	-	8	2	5	107	95
- 3.000 - -2.000	35	18	6	2	1	1	15	1	9	88	78
- 4.000 - -3.000	29	13	1	2	-	-	15	-	1	61	54
- 5.000 - -4.000	13	6	1	3	-	1	16	-	4	44	39
- 6.000 - -5.000	15	2	-	3	-	1	8	-	2	31	28
- 7.000 - -6.000	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	11	10
- 8.000 - -7.000	2	1	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	12	11
- 9.000 - -8.000	1	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	1	11	10
- 10.000 - -9.000	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8	7
<-10.000 EUA	3	3	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	16	14
Total (no. of holdings)	288	384	170	52	5	11	114	16	86	1.126	1 000

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975 - 1976"
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" TO "1976"

Type of holding : 340 GRAZING STOCK - PIGS, POULTRY (all categories)

LI/ALU SPREAD from "1975" to "1976" EUA	No. of returning holdings per country									Total	
	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	No.	‰
≥ 10.000 EUA	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	7
9.000 - 10.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.000 - 9.000	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	5
7.000 - 8.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
6.000 - 7.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
5.000 - 6.000	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
4.000 - 5.000	6	4	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	15	18
3.000 - 4.000	3	8	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	15	18
2.000 - 3.000	15	14	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	37	44
1.000 - 2.000	27	13	-	2	-	1	3	5	-	51	61
0 - 1.000	41	22	-	4	-	1	6	3	4	81	97
- 1.000 - 0	45	15	2	8	-	3	10	1	5	89	106
- 2.000 - - 1.000	47	10	-	6	-	2	22	2	4	93	112
- 3.000 - - 2.000	49	7	-	5	1	13	24	2	2	103	123
- 4.000 - - 3.000	34	4	-	6	-	4	30	-	1	79	94
- 5.000 - - 4.000	26	-	-	8	-	4	34	-	1	73	87
- 6.000 - - 5.000	6	-	-	3	-	6	30	-	-	45	54
- 7.000 - - 6.000	11	-	-	4	-	4	31	-	1	51	61
- 8.000 - - 7.000	5	-	-	5	-	2	9	-	2	23	28
- 9.000 - - 8.000	3	1	-	1	-	1	18	-	-	24	29
-10.000 - - 9.000	5	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	18	22
< -10.000 EUA	2	-	-	1	-	5	12	-	-	20	24
Total (no. of holdings)	334	103	3	60	1	50	245	16	24	836	1.000

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975-1976")
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" TO "1976"

Type of holding : 410/PIGS, POULTRY - ARABLE (all size categories)

LI/ALU from "1975" to "1976" EUA	No. of returning holdings per country									Total	
	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	No.	‰
≥ 10.000 EUA	1	-	-	-			2		-	3	17
9.000 - 10.000	-	-	-	-			-		-	-	-
8.000 - 9.000	1	-	1	-			1		-	3	17
7.000 - 8.000	1	-	-	-			1		1	3	17
6.000 - 7.000	-	-	-	-			-		1	1	6
5.000 - 6.000	-	1	-	-			4		-	5	28
4.000 - 5.000	3	1	-	-			-		-	4	22
3.000 - 4.000	-	-	-	-			-		-	-	-
2.000 - 3.000	1	2	-	-			2		-	5	28
1.000 - 2.000	3	-	2	-			1		1	7	39
0 - 1.000	3	1	1	1			5		1	12	67
- 1.000 - 0	9	2	-	-			4		-	15	82
- 2.000 - -1.000	5	-	-	-			12		1	18	99
- 3.000 - -2.000	2	2	-	-			8		1	13	72
- 4.000 - -3.000	4	-	-	-			6		-	10	56
- 5.000 - -4.000	4	-	-	1			7		-	12	67
- 6.000 - -5.000	4	-	-	-			11		-	15	83
- 7.000 - -6.000	1	-	-	-			10		1	12	67
- 8.000 - -7.000	0	-	-	-			6		-	6	33
- 9.000 - -8.000	4	-	-	-			7		-	11	61
- 10.000 - -9.000	1	-	-	-			8		-	9	50
< -10.000 EUA	1	1	-	-			14		-	16	89
Total (no. of holdings)	48	10	4	2	-	-	109	-	7	180	1000

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975-1976"
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" TO "1976"

Type of holding : 448/PIGS (all size categories)

LI/ALU SPREAD from "1975" to "1976" EUA	No. of returning holdings per country									Total	
	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	No.	°/..
≥10.000 EUA	1	3	-	-		-	2		-	6	18
9.000 – 10.000	-	-	-	-		-	2		-	2	6
8.000 – 9.000	-	1	-	-		-	-		-	1	3
7.000 – 8.000	-	3	-	-		-	1		-	4	12
6.000 – 7.000	-	1	-	-		1	-		-	2	6
5.000 – 6.000	-	2	-	1		-	2		-	5	15
4.000 – 5.000	1	-	-	-		1	4		-	6	18
3.000 – 4.000	1	4	-	1		-	2		-	8	23
2.000 – 3.000	2	2	-	1		-	2		1	8	23
1.000 – 2.000	3	4	1	1		-	7		-	16	47
0 – 1.000	1	3	-	-		1	5		-	10	29
- 1.000 – 0	3	4	-	-		1	10		2	20	58
- 2.000 – -1.000	-	5	1	1		2	12		-	21	61
- 3.000 – -2.000	1	2	1	2		2	8		-	16	47
- 4.000 – -3.000	1	2	-	6		4	13		-	26	76
- 5.000 – -4.000	2	5	-	4		4	13		-	28	81
- 6.000 – -5.000	2	3	-	10		1	9		-	25	73
- 7.000 – -6.000	-	2	-	7		3	12		-	24	70
- 8.000 – -7.000	-	3	-	2		5	7		-	17	50
- 9.000 – -8.000	2	1	-	3		4	9		-	19	56
- 10.000 – -9.000	-	1	-	1		1	12		-	15	44
<-10.000 EUA	-	-	-	17		6	40		-	63	184
Total (no. of holdings)	20	51	3	57	-	36	172	-	3	342	1 000

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975-1976")
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" TO "1976"

Type of holding : 112/HORTICULTURE (all size categories)

LI/ALU SPREAD between "1975" and "1976" EUA	No. of returning holdings per country									Total	
	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	No.	°/oo
≥10.000 EUA		1	-	3		7	-		-	11	26
9.000 - 10.000		-	-	-		1	-		-	1	2
8.000 - 9.000		2	1	3		4	-		-	10	24
7.000 - 8.000		5	2	4		7	1		1	20	48
6.000 - 7.000		4	1	3		6	-		-	14	34
5.000 - 6.000		4	1	3		10	-		-	18	43
4.000 - 5.000		8	3	4		10	-		1	26	63
3.000 - 4.000		12	4	6		7	-		2	31	75
2.000 - 3.000		9	12	4		9	-		5	39	94
1.000 - 2.000		18	9	6		11	-		3	47	113
0 - 1.000		13	11	6		21	-		6	57	138
- 1.000 - 0		16	11	3		14	-		6	50	120
- 2.000 - -1.000		5	3	7		8	-		2	25	60
- 3.000 - -2.000		3	1	5		7	-		-	16	38
- 4.000 - -3.000		3	2	3		9	1		-	18	43
- 5.000 - -4.000		1	-	2		4	-		-	7	17
- 6.000 - -5.000		-	2	-		4	1		1	8	19
- 7.000 - -6.000		-	-	-		4	-		1	5	12
- 8.000 - -7.000		2	-	2		1	-		-	5	12
- 9.000 - -8.000		-	-	1		-	-		-	1	2
- 10.000 - -9.000		1	-	-		1	-		-	2	5
<-10.000 EUA		-	-	2		2	1		-	5	12
Total (no. of holdings)	-	107	63	67	-	147	4	-	28	416	1 000

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975-1976"
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" TO "1976"

Type of holding : 223/FRUIT (all size categories)

LI/ALU SPREAD between "1975" and "1976" EUA	No. of returning holdings per country									Total	
	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	No.	°/oo
≥10.000 EUA		6	1	1		-	-			8	37
9.000 - 10.000		1	-	-		-	-			1	5
8.000 - 9.000		1	-	-		-	-			1	5
7.000 - 8.000		2	-	-		-	-			2	9
6.000 - 7.000		4	1	2		-	-			7	33
5.000 - 6.000		6	1	-		-	-			7	33
4.000 - 5.000		7	1	-		-	-			8	37
3.000 - 4.000		10	1	-		-	-			11	51
2.000 - 3.000		6	6	2		1	-			15	70
1.000 - 2.000		17	10	2		1	-			30	140
0 - 1.000		21	11	2		1	1			36	166
- 1.000 - 0		18	9	1		1	-			29	135
- 2.000 - -1.000		15	4	1		2	-			22	102
- 3.000 - -2.000		5	-	2		-	-			7	33
- 4.000 - -3.000		5	5	1		-	-			11	51
- 5.000 - -4.000		-	1	1		2	-			4	19
- 6.000 - -5.000		3	1	-		1	-			5	23
- 7.000 - -6.000		2	1	-		-	-			3	14
- 8.000 - -7.000		-	-	-		-	-			-	-
- 9.000 - -8.000		1	-	2		-	-			3	14
- 10.000 - -9.000		-	1	-		1	-			2	9
<-10.000 EUA		1	-	2		-	-			3	14
Total (no. of holdings)	-	131	54	19	-	10	1	-	-	215	1.000

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS (Provisional constant sample "1975-1976") ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" to "1976"

Type of holding : 336/CATTLE **10 to 20 ha**

LI/ALU SPREAD between "1975" and "1976" EUA	N° of returning holdings per country									Total	
	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	N°	‰
≥ 10.000 EUA	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
9.000 - 10.000	-	-	2	-		-	1	-	-	2	2
8.000 - 9.000	1	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	2	2
7.000 - 8.000	1	1	1	-		-	-	1	-	4	4
6.000 - 7.000	1	-	2	3		-	-	5	-	11	12
5.000 - 6.000	-	1	6	1		1	-	1	-	10	11
4.000 - 5.000	3	4	6	3		1	-	11	-	28	30
3.000 - 4.000	5	12	7	5		-	-	15	-	44	47
2.000 - 3.000	12	14	17	7		2	1	43	1	97	105
1.000 - 2.000	25	24	10	14		5	2	54	4	138	149
0 - 1.000	28	42	20	13		8	2	57	3	173	186
- 1.000 - 0	31	54	11	13		18	17	19	2	155	167
- 2.000 - -1.000	33	43	3	10		10	12	-	1	112	121
- 3.000 - -2.000	19	13	1	2		10	4	3	-	52	56
- 4.000 - -3.000	12	7	1	3		11	2	-	-	36	39
- 5.000 - -4.000	9	4	1	2		4	4	-	-	24	26
- 6.000 - -5.000	3	-	-	-		2	4	-	-	9	10
- 7.000 - -6.000	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	13	14
- 8.000 - -7.000	3	-	1	-		4	2	-	-	10	11
- 9.000 - -8.000	1	-	-	-		1	1	-	-	3	3
-10.000 - -9.000	-	-	-	-		1	1	-	-	2	2
< - 10.000 EUA	1	1	-	-		1	1	-	-	3	3
Total (no of holdings)	192	220	90	77		81	47	209	12	928	1000

AVERAGE LABOUR INCOME PER ALU (total available accounting sample)

	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	Total	
No returning holdings total sample	230	263	211	94	-	103	61	229	25	1221	Total
LI/ALU "1976", EUA total sample	3972	3218	5769	7462	-	5966	4464	4540	3858	4744	total ∅
Index (LI/ALU ∅ = 100)	82	68	122	157	-	126	94	96	81	100	

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provisional constant sample "1975 - 1976")
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" to "1976"

Type of holding : 336/CATTLE 20 to 50 ha

LI/ALU SPREAD between "1975" and "1976" EUA	No of returning holdings per country									Total	
	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	No	‰
≥ 10.000 EUA	4	4	3	1	-	1	1	3	2	19	11
9.000 - 10.000	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	9	5
8.000 - 9.000	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	5	1	12	7
7.000 - 8.000	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	6	4	17	10
6.000 - 7.000	3	5	2	6	-	-	-	11	2	29	17
5.000 - 6.000	4	8	5	3	-	2	-	11	5	38	23
4.000 - 5.000	7	7	4	5	-	2	-	17	4	46	27
3.000 - 4.000	13	16	3	3	1	4	1	36	18	95	57
2.000 - 3.000	15	39	4	11	1	5	-	40	21	136	81
1.000 - 2.000	24	70	7	14	1	10	3	44	33	206	123
0 - 1.000	42	79	5	9	2	14	2	24	39	216	130
- 1.000 - 0	46	77	5	11	3	19	3	14	32	210	126
- 2.000 - -1.000	38	55	3	7	2	23	5	6	19	158	94
- 3.000 - -2.000	37	43	3	3	6	18	10	3	10	133	79
- 4.000 - -3.000	25	25	2	3	2	14	17	1	10	99	59
- 5.000 - -4.000	12	9	-	4	3	15	13	1	6	63	38
- 6.000 - -5.000	14	9	-	1	-	13	14	1	7	59	35
- 7.000 - -6.000	10	6	-	1	-	8	11	-	-	36	21
- 8.000 - -7.000	1	4	-	1	1	6	10	-	1	24	14
- 9.000 - -8.000	3	3	-	1	-	5	8	-	1	21	13
-10.000 - -9.000	1	4	-	-	1	5	2	-	-	13	8
< - 10.000 EUA	5	2	1	-	-	14	12	-	3	37	22
Total (no of holdings)	310	472	51	87	23	179	112	224	218	1676	1000

AVERAGE LABOUR INCOME PER ALU (total available accounting sample)

	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK		
No returning holdings, total sample	410	622	150	102	38	210	123	252	279	2186	Total
LI/ALU "1976" EUA total sample	5080	4617	7627	10778	5581	9811	5724	7395	6008	6292	ø Total
Index (LI/ALU ø = 100)	81	73	121	171	89	156	91	118	95	100	

BREAKDOWN OF FADN RETURNING HOLDINGS
(Provision constant sample "1975 - 1976")
ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION AND EXTENT OF
CHANGE IN THEIR LI/ALU FROM "1975" to "1976"

Type of holding : 336/CATTLE ≥ 50 ha

LI/ALU SPREAD between "1975" and "1976" EUA	Number of returning holdings per country									Total	
	D	F	I	B	L	NL	DK	IRL	UK	N°	‰
≥ 10.000 EUA	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	9	15	17
9.000 - 10.000	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	7	8
8.000 - 9.000	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	10
7.000 - 8.000	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	7	13	15
6.000 - 7.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	16
5.000 - 6.000	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	28	32
4.000 - 5.000	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	13	20	42	48
3.000 - 4.000	1	13	-	1	-	-	1	8	43	66	76
2.000 - 3.000	-	11	-	4	-	-	1	6	51	74	85
1.000 - 2.000	-	15	1	3	-	-	2	13	69	103	118
0 - 1.000	2	18	-	2	1	3	-	5	74	105	120
- 1.000 - 0	1	13	-	2	-	-	8	1	53	78	89
- 2.000 - -1.000	-	22	-	1	1	1	4	4	42	75	86
- 3.000 - -2.000	-	18	-	-	1	-	6	5	25	55	63
- 4.000 - -3.000	-	10	-	2	1	4	3	1	11	32	37
- 5.000 - -4.000	2	8	-	2	1	1	10	1	17	42	48
- 6.000 - -5.000	1	7	-	-	-	1	7	2	10	28	32
- 7.000 - -6.000	-	9	-	1	-	1	7	2	5	25	29
- 8.000 - -7.000	-	6	-	1	-	2	4	-	2	15	17
- 9.000 - -8.000	-	3	-	-	-	1	8	-	2	14	16
-10.000 - -9.000	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	7	8
< - 10.000 EUA	-	6	-	-	-	1	18	-	1	26	30
Total (no of holdings)	8	173	2	23	5	17	85	80	480	873	1000

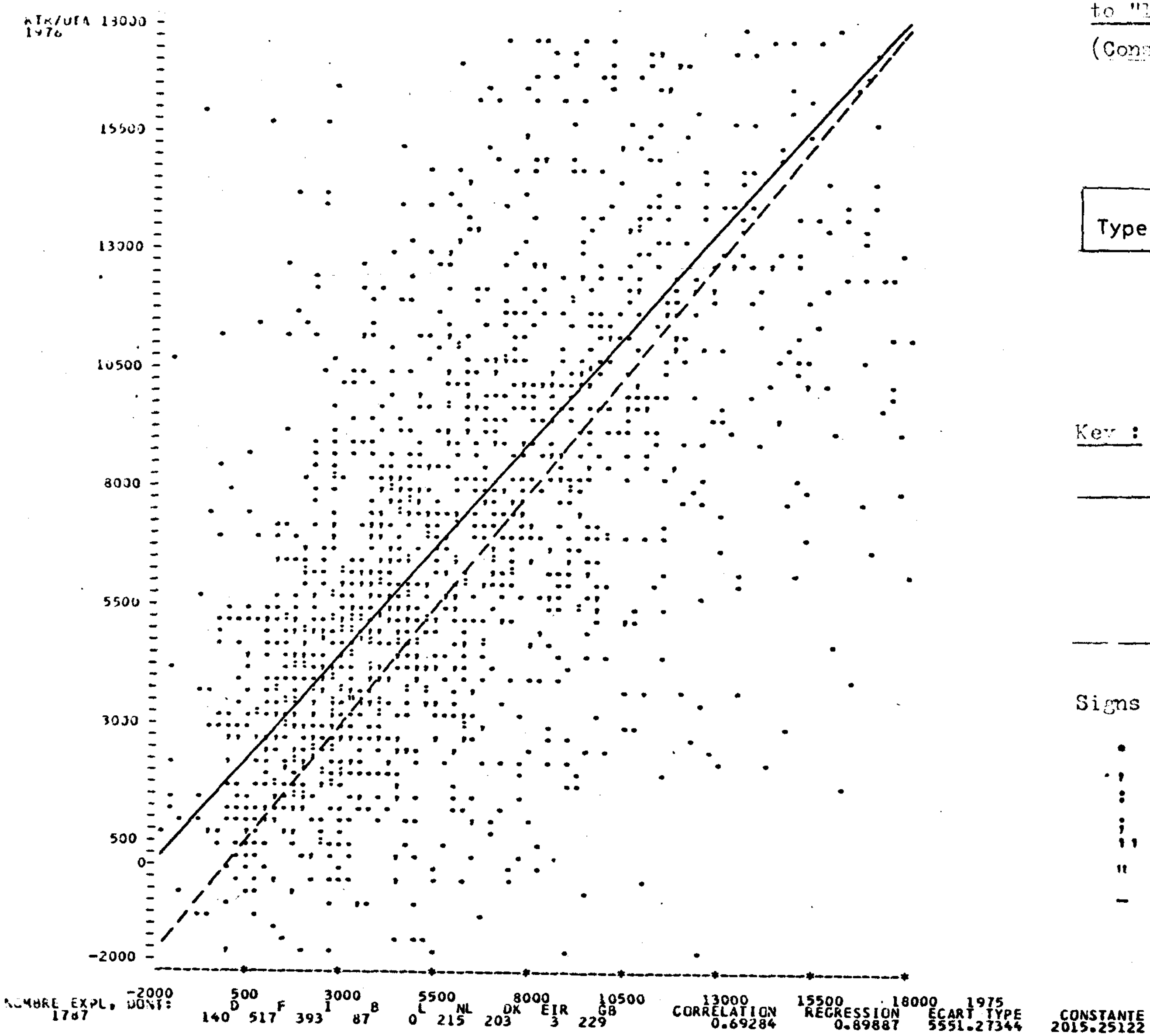
AVERAGE LABOUR INCOME PER ALU (total available accounting sample)

N° returning holdings total sample	23	254	38	33	21	20	94	90	622	1195	Total
LI/ALU "1976" EUA total sample	6459	5219	8747	10622	7127	13750	6434	10730	8537	8226	∅ Total
Index (LI/ALU ∅ = 100)	79	63	106	129	87	167	78	130	104	100	

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings (Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

1787 returning holdings

Type of farming : I - ARABLE



Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.889
b = 2 015

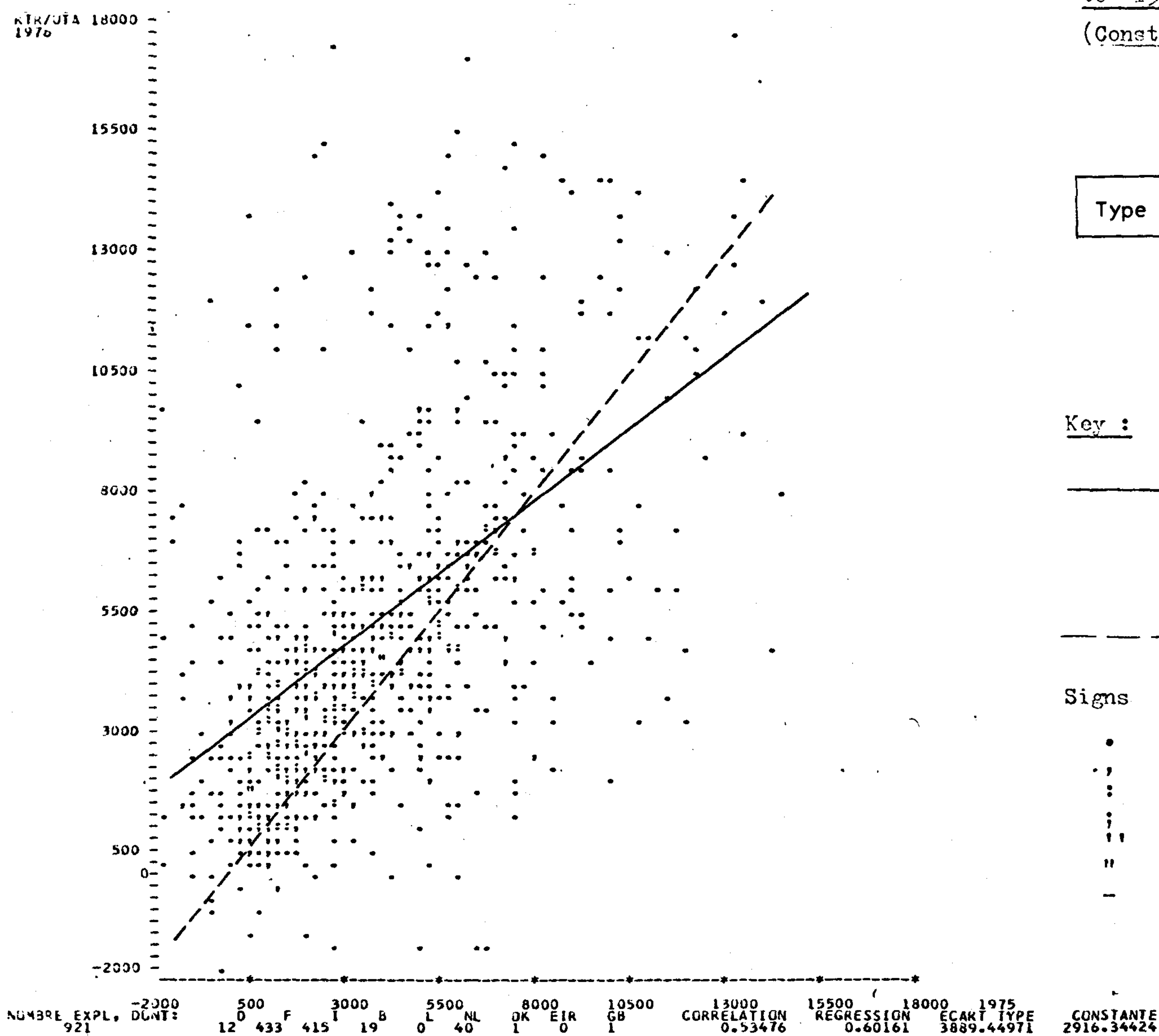
— — — iso-income line : y = x

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
•	1	+	8
.,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings (Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

921 returning holdings

Type of farming : II - PERMANENT CROPS



Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.602
b = 2 916

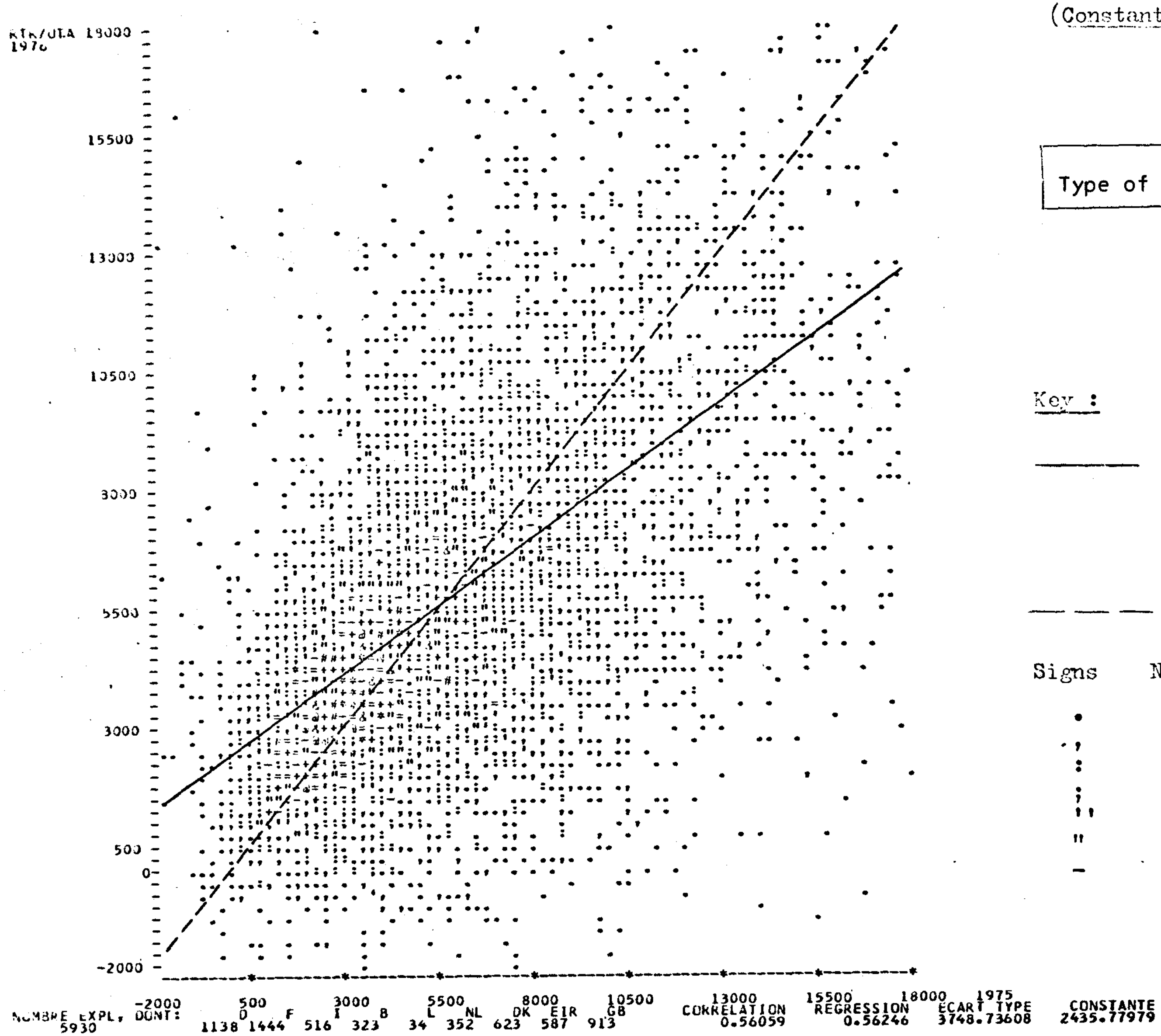
— — — iso-income line : y = x

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
..	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings
(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

5930 returning holdings

Type of farming : III – GRAZING STOCK



Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.562
b = 2 436

— — — iso-income line : y = x

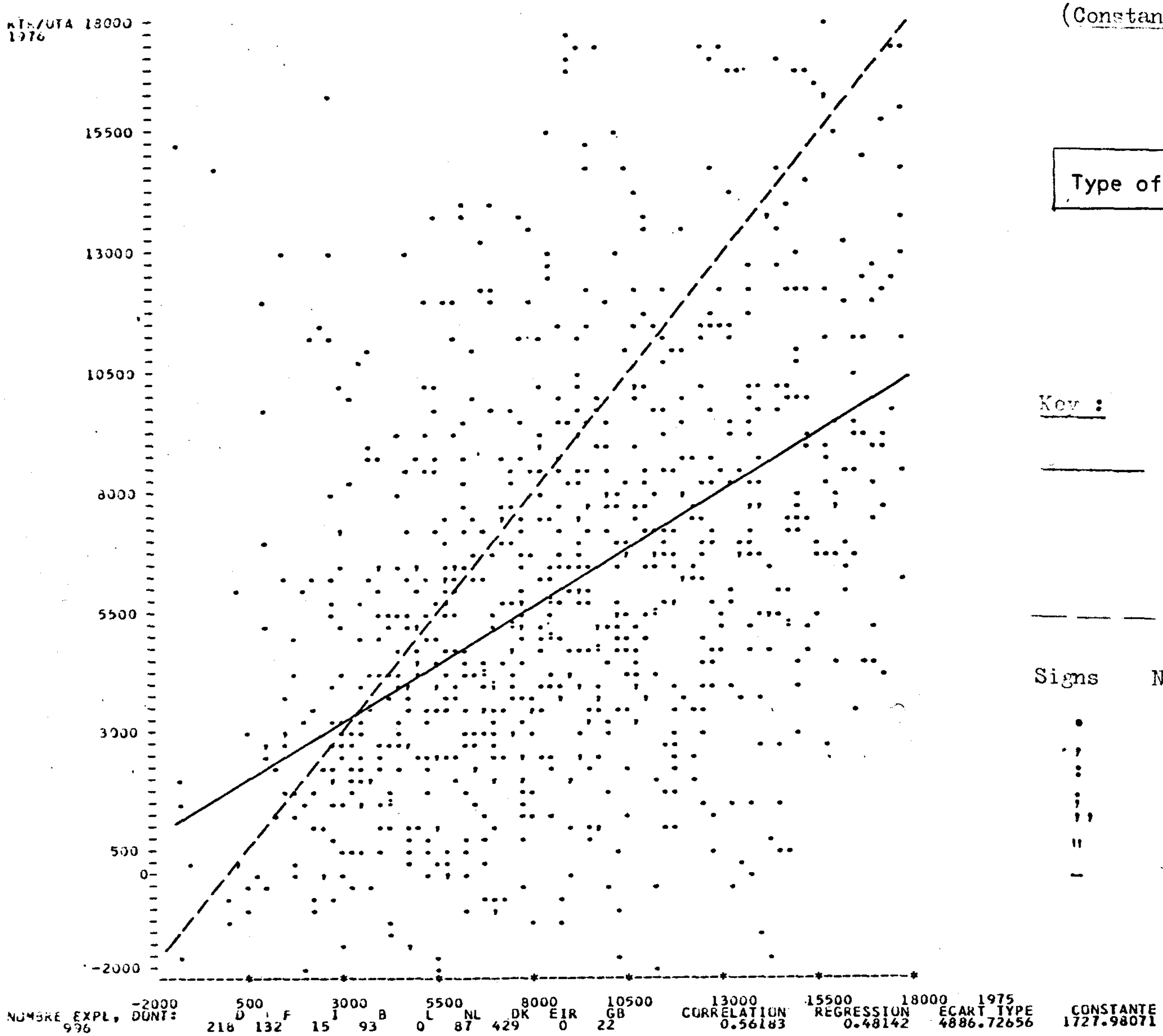
Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
!	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

996 returning holdings

Type of farming: IV -PIGS & POULTRY



Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.481
b = 1 728

— — — iso-income line : y = x

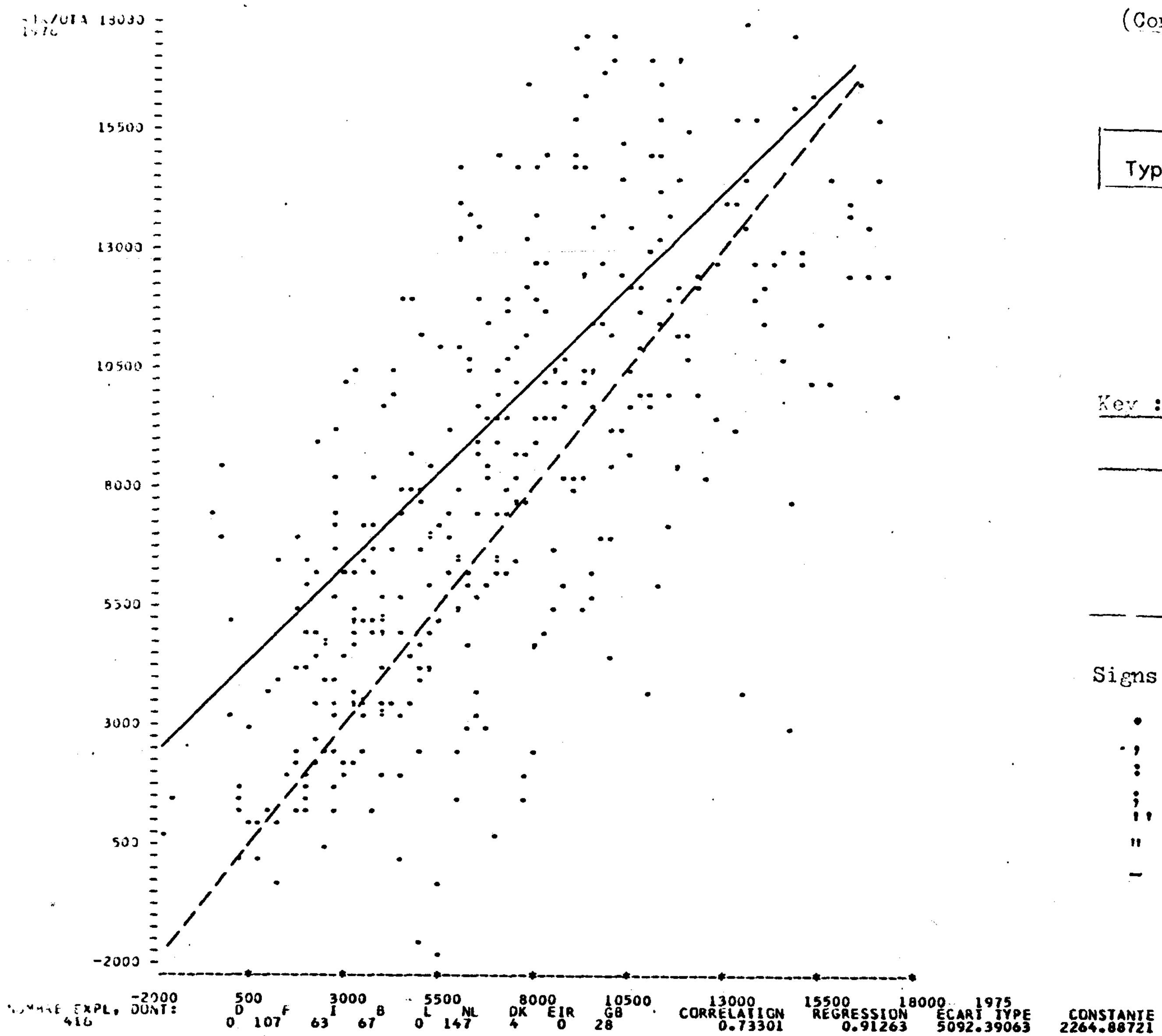
Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
:	2	=	9
⁝	3	≠	10
⁞	4	*	11
⁚⁚	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
–	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

416 returning holdings

Type of farming :112- HORTICULTURE



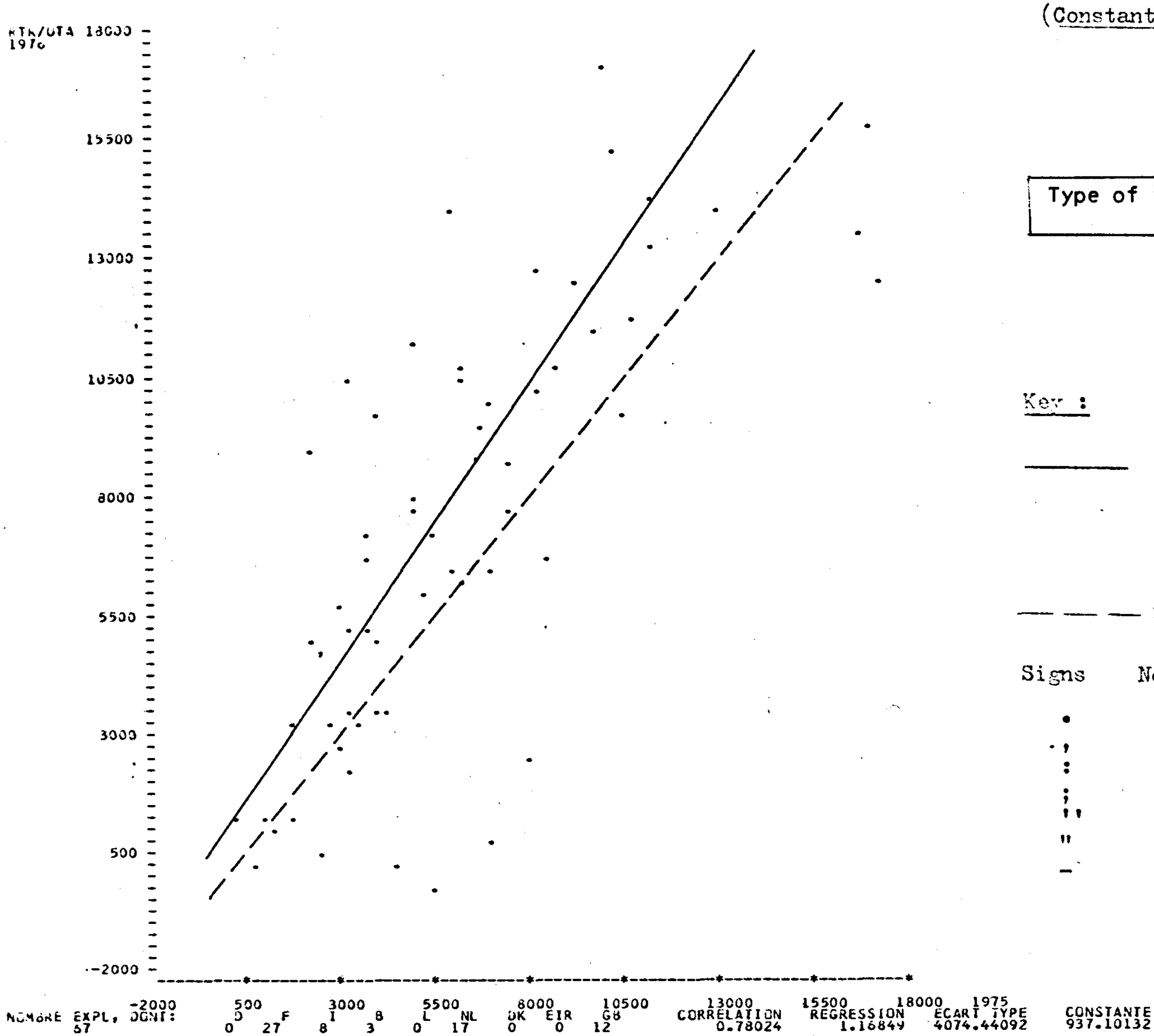
Key :

——— regression line : $y = ax + b$

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.913
b = 2 265

– – – iso-income line : $y = x$

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
•	1	+	8
·,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;, ,,	4	*	11
"	5	&	12
–	6	à	13
	7	N	14



Change in labour income per ALU from "1975"
to "1976" in FADN returning holdings
(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

67 returning holdings

Type of farming :1121- MARKET GARDENING (outdoor)

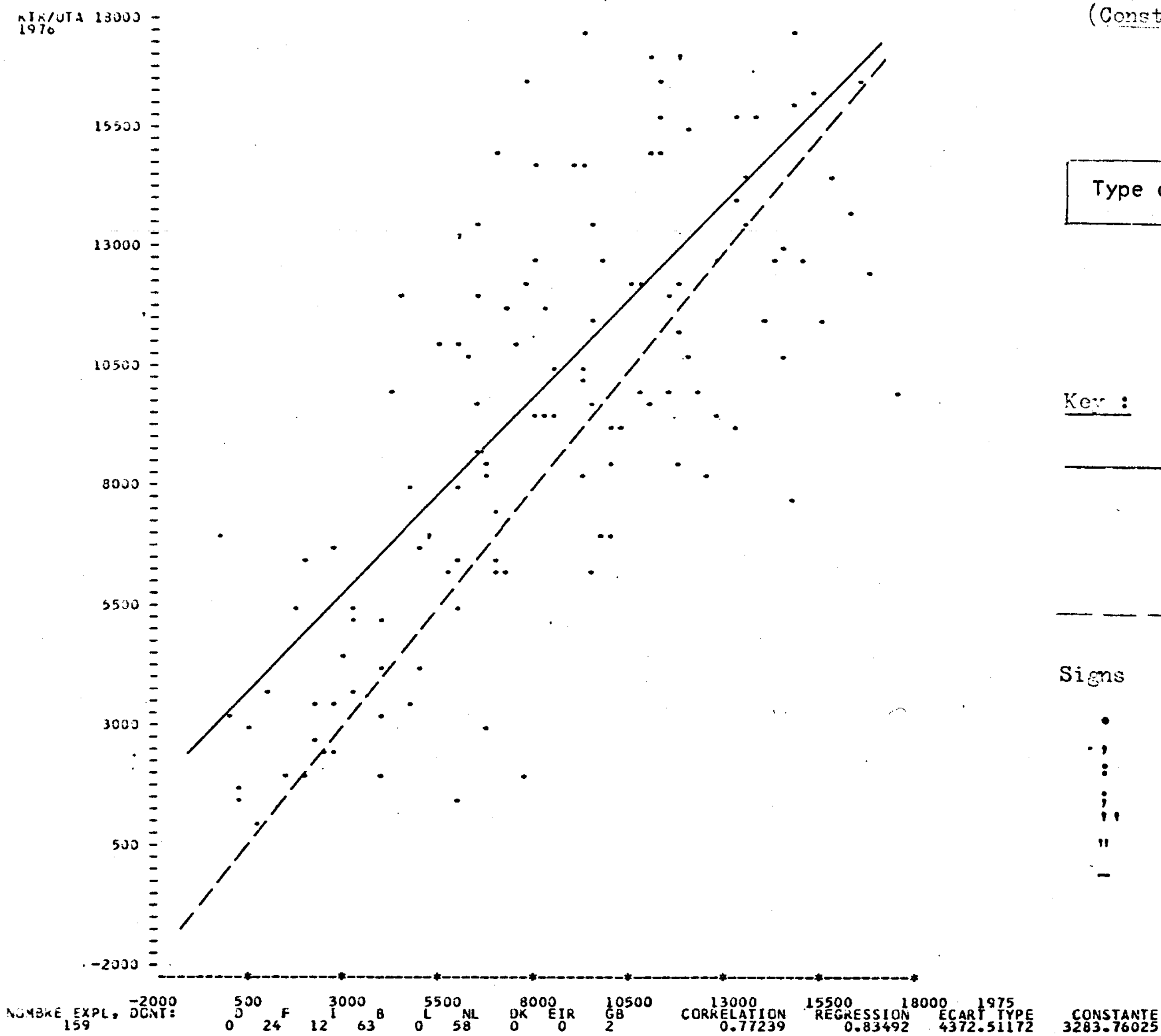
Key :

regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 1.168
b = 937

iso-income line : y = x

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
•	1	+	8
·,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
–	7	N	14



Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

159 returning holdings

Type of farming : 1122 - MARKET GARDENING UNDER GLASS

Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.835
b = 3 284

— — — iso-income line : y = x

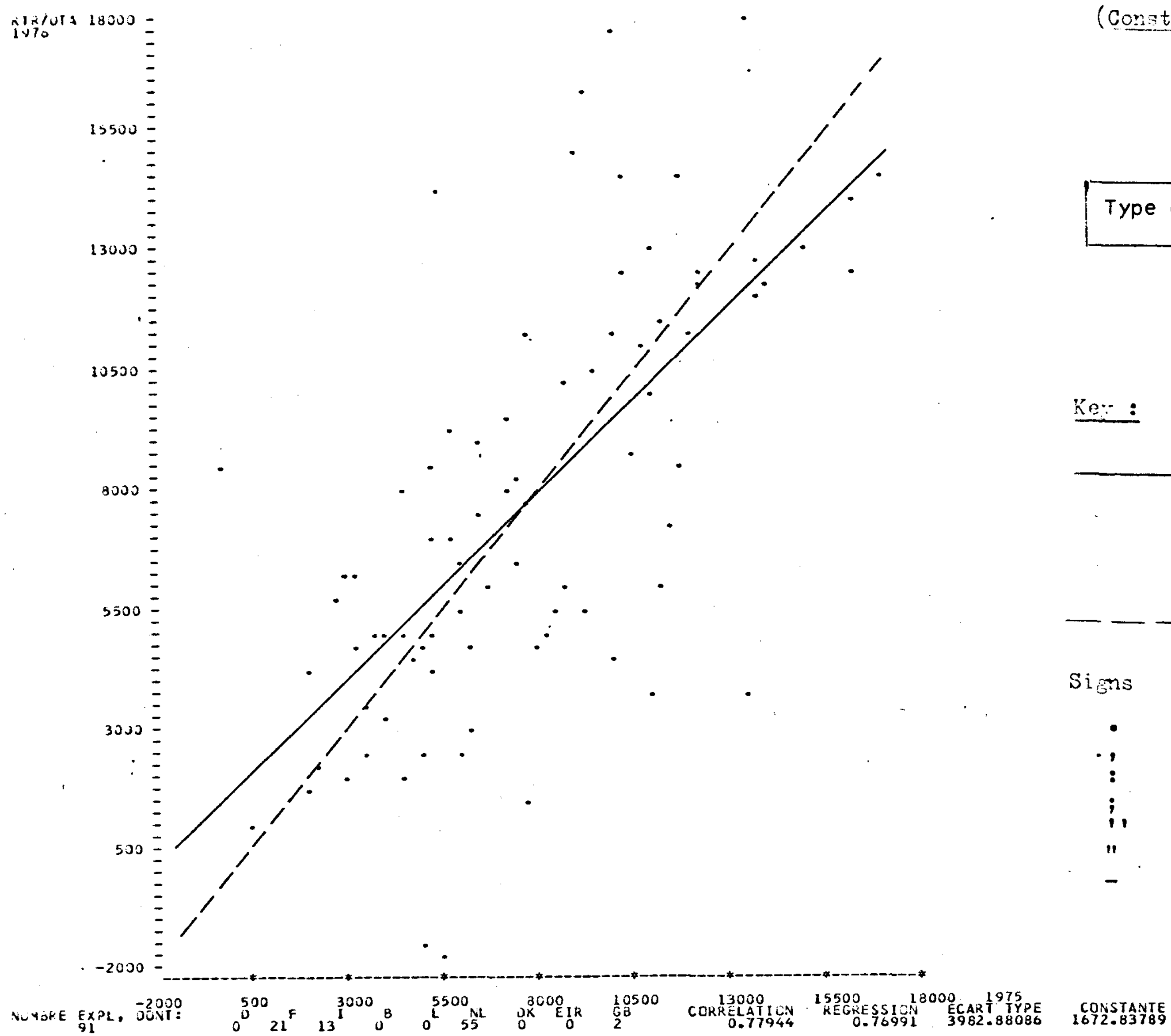
Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
..	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

91 returning holdings

Type of farming :1124 - FLOWERS UNDER GLASS



Key :

regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.770
b = 1 673

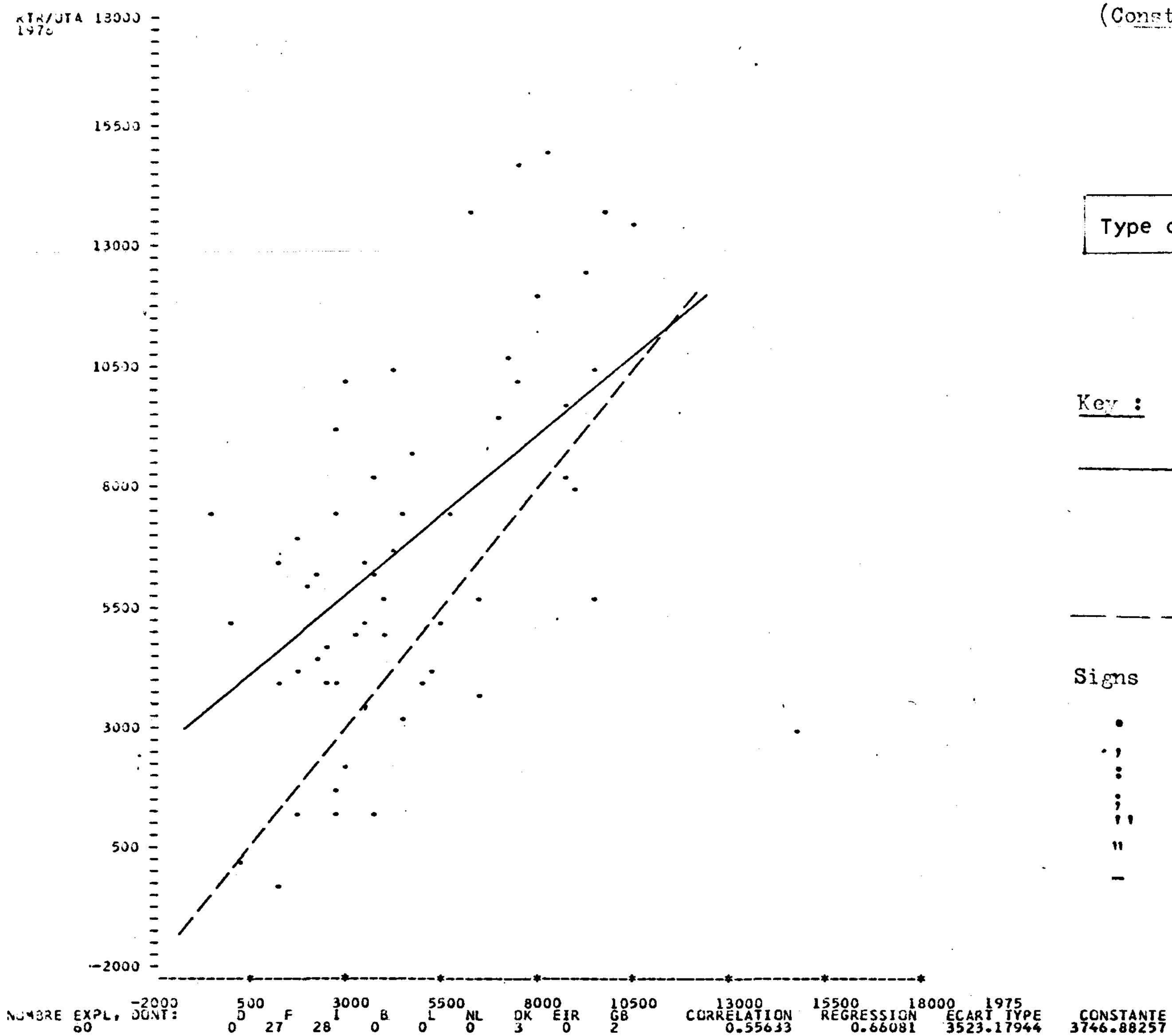
iso-income line : y = x

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
.'	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings
(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

60 returning holdings

Type of farming 1129 - FIELD VEGETABLES



Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.661
b = 3 747

— — — iso-income line : y = x

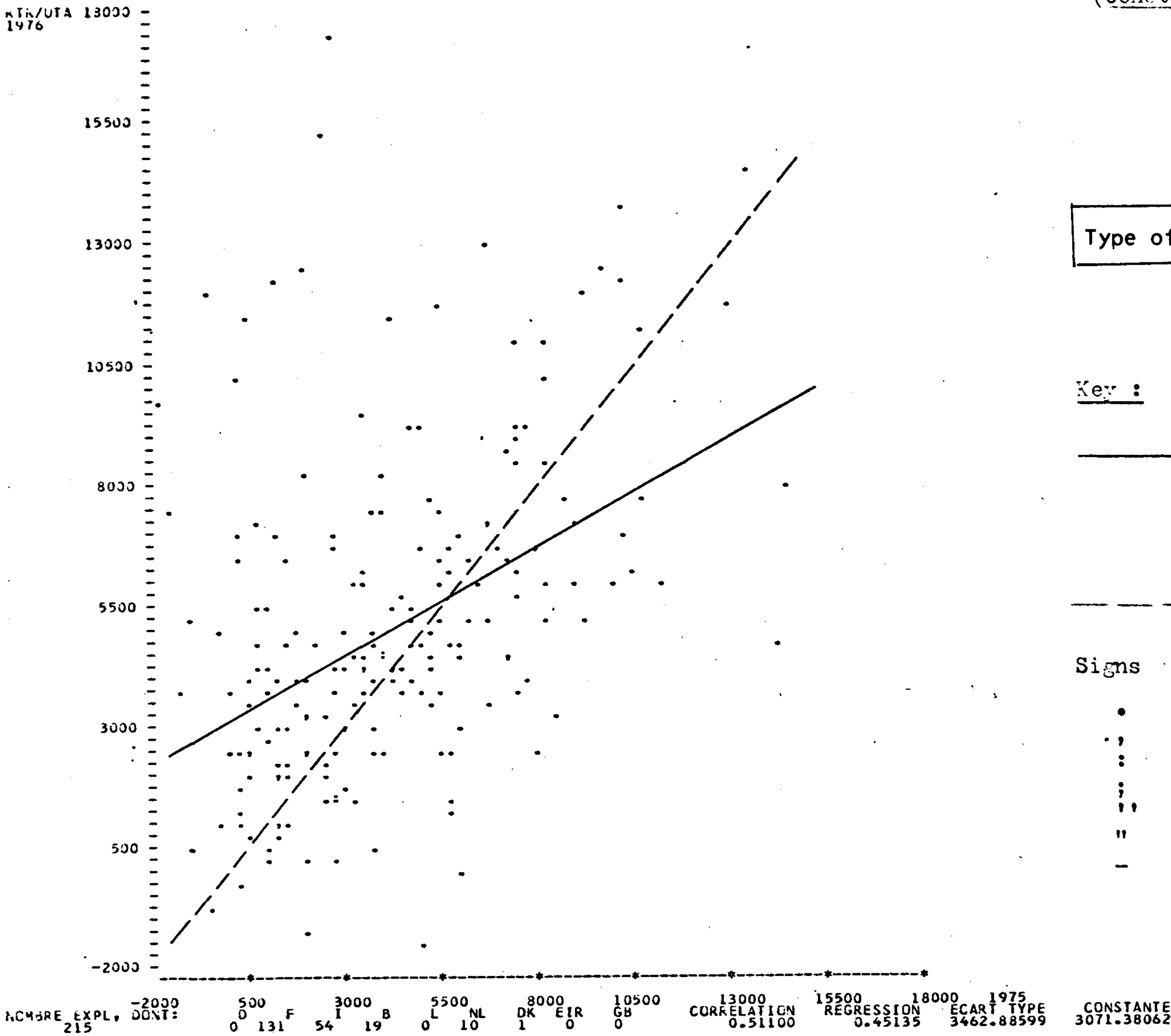
Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
.,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

215 returning holdings

Type of farming : 223- FRUIT



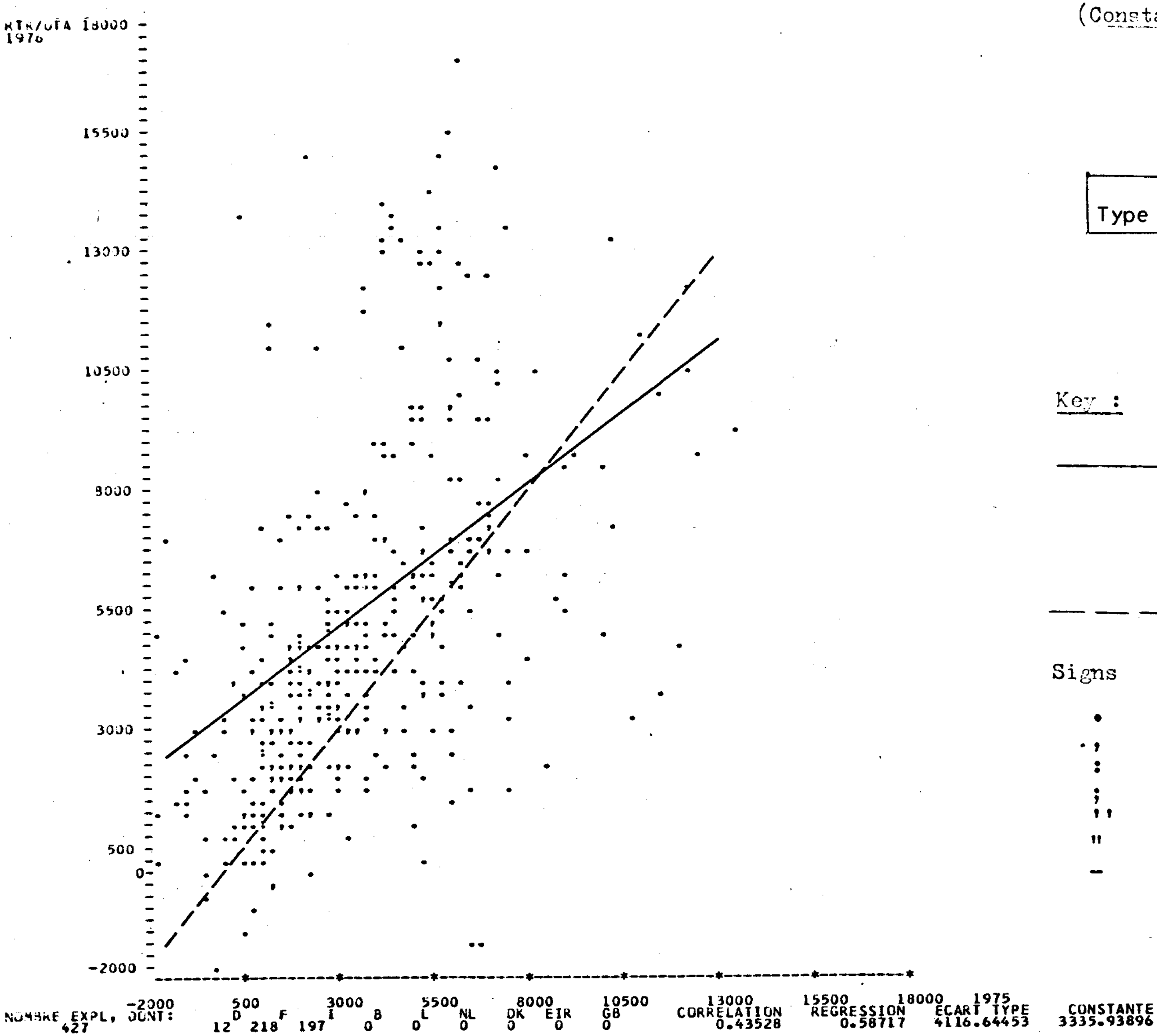
Key :

——— regression line : $y = ax + b$

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
$a = 0.451$
$b = 3\ 071$

— — — iso-income line : $y = x$

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
.,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14



Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

427 returning holdings

Type of farming : 224 - VINES

Key :

——— regression line : $y = ax + b$

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
$a = 0.587$
$b = 3\ 336$

— — — iso-income line : $y = x$

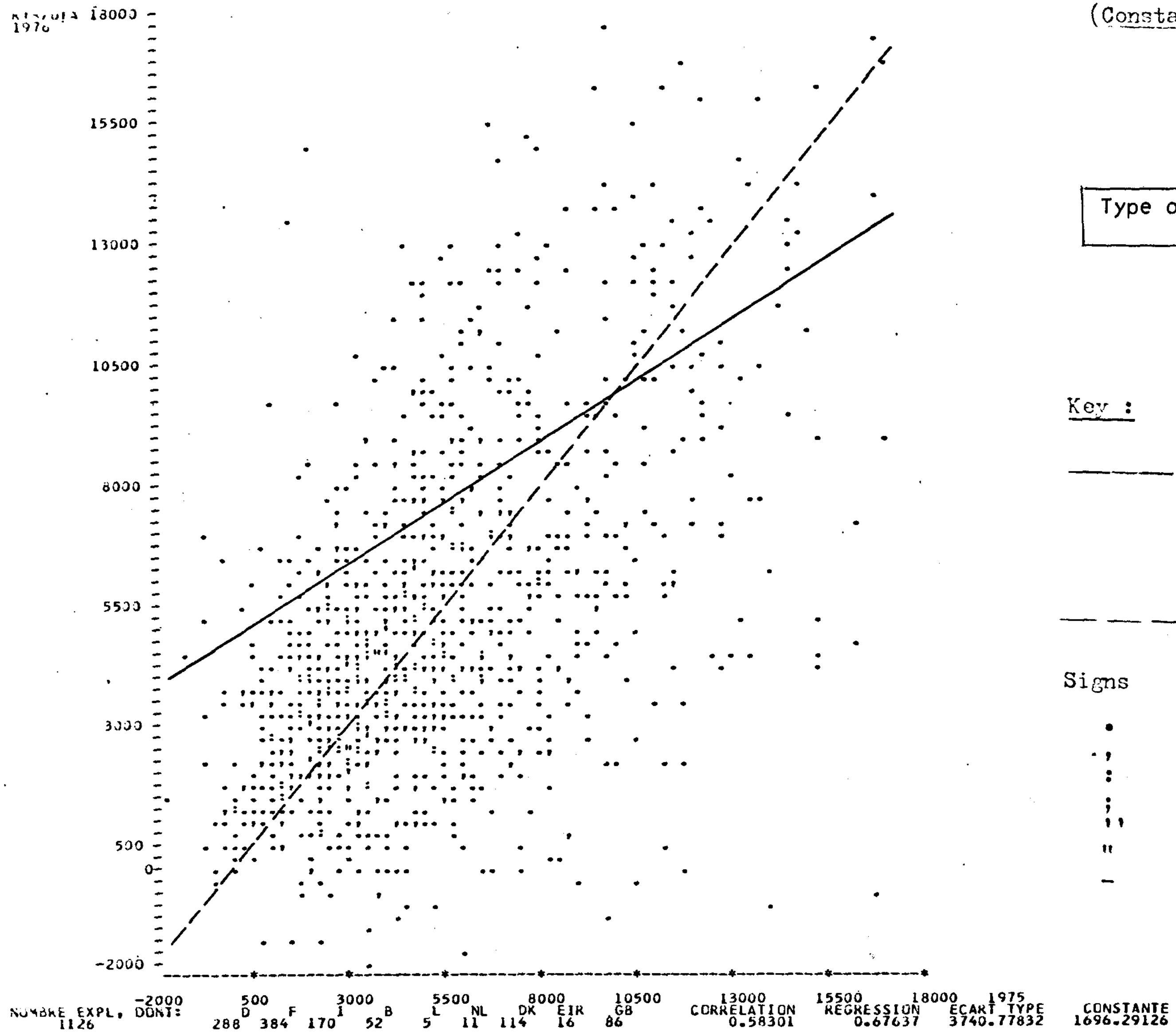
Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
•	1	+	8
·,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
,,	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
–	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

1126 returning holdings

Type of farming : 310 - GRAZING STOCK-ARABLE LAND



Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.676
b = 1 696

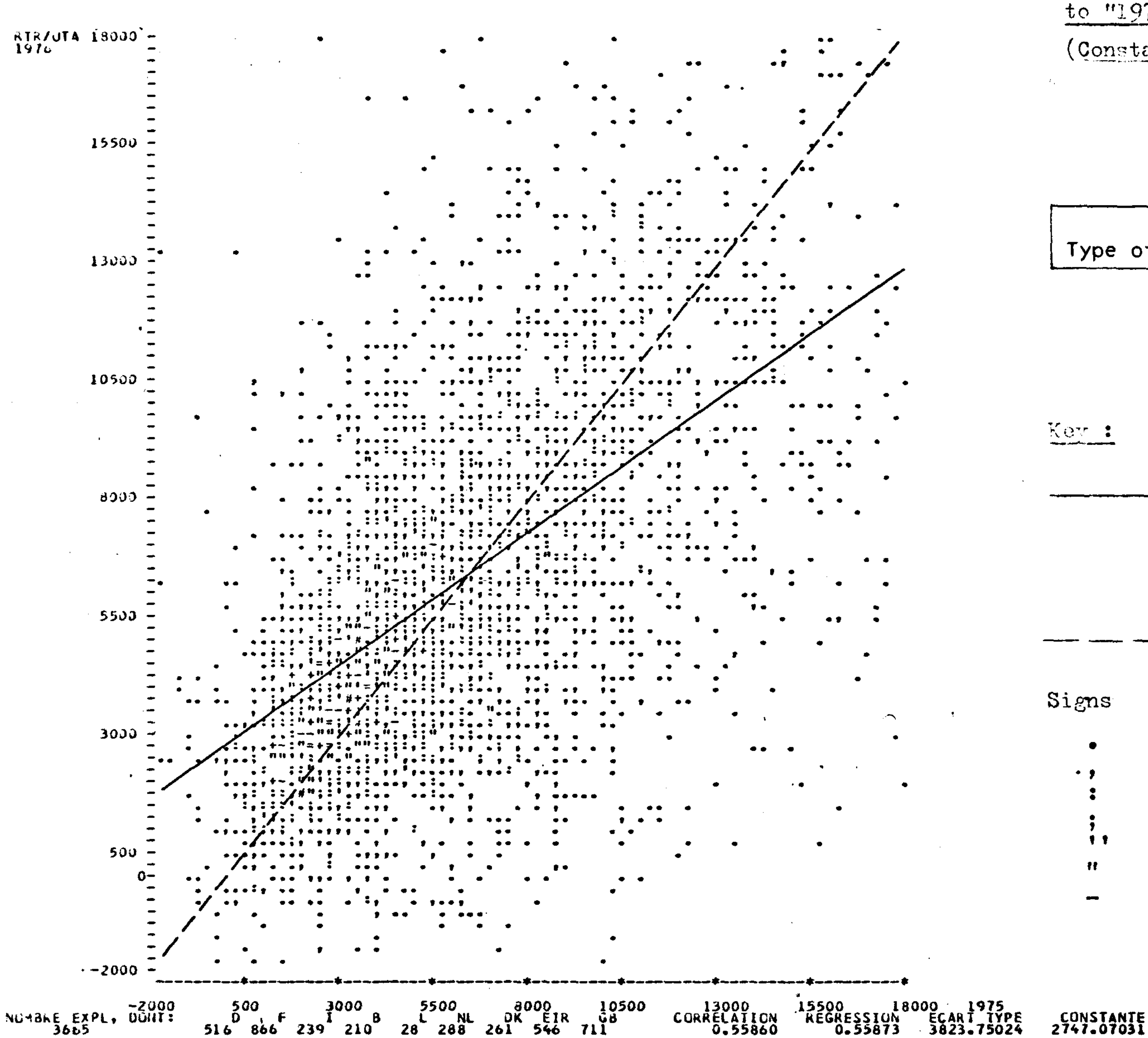
— — — iso-income line : y = x

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
.;	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;''	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings (Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

3665 returning holdings

Type of farming : 336 - CATTLE (total)



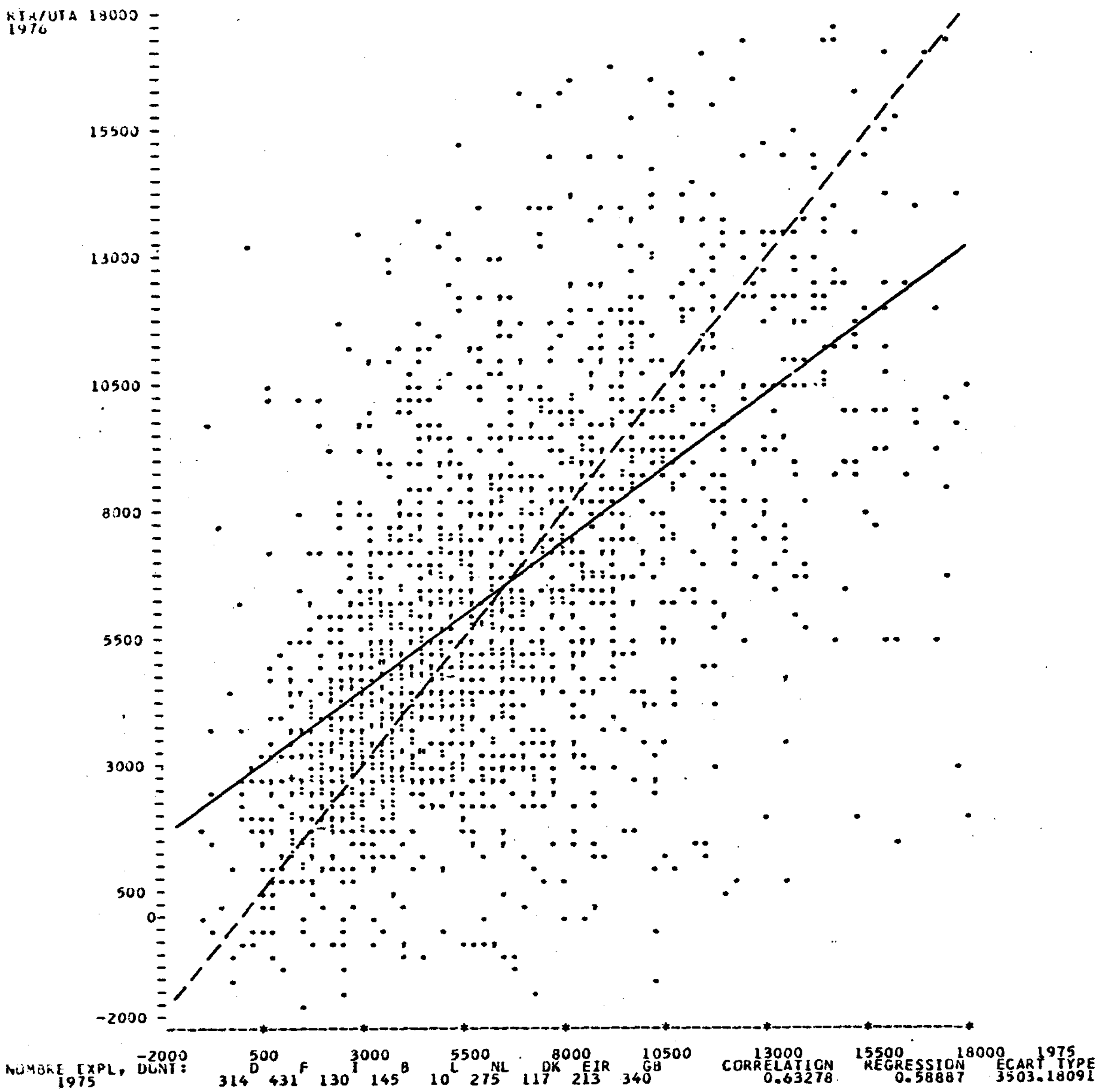
Key :

——— regression line : $y = ax + b$

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
$a = 0.559$
$b = 2\,747$

— — — iso-income line : $y = x$

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14



Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

1975 returning holdings

Type of farming : 3361 - CATTLE (milk)

Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.589
b = 2 588

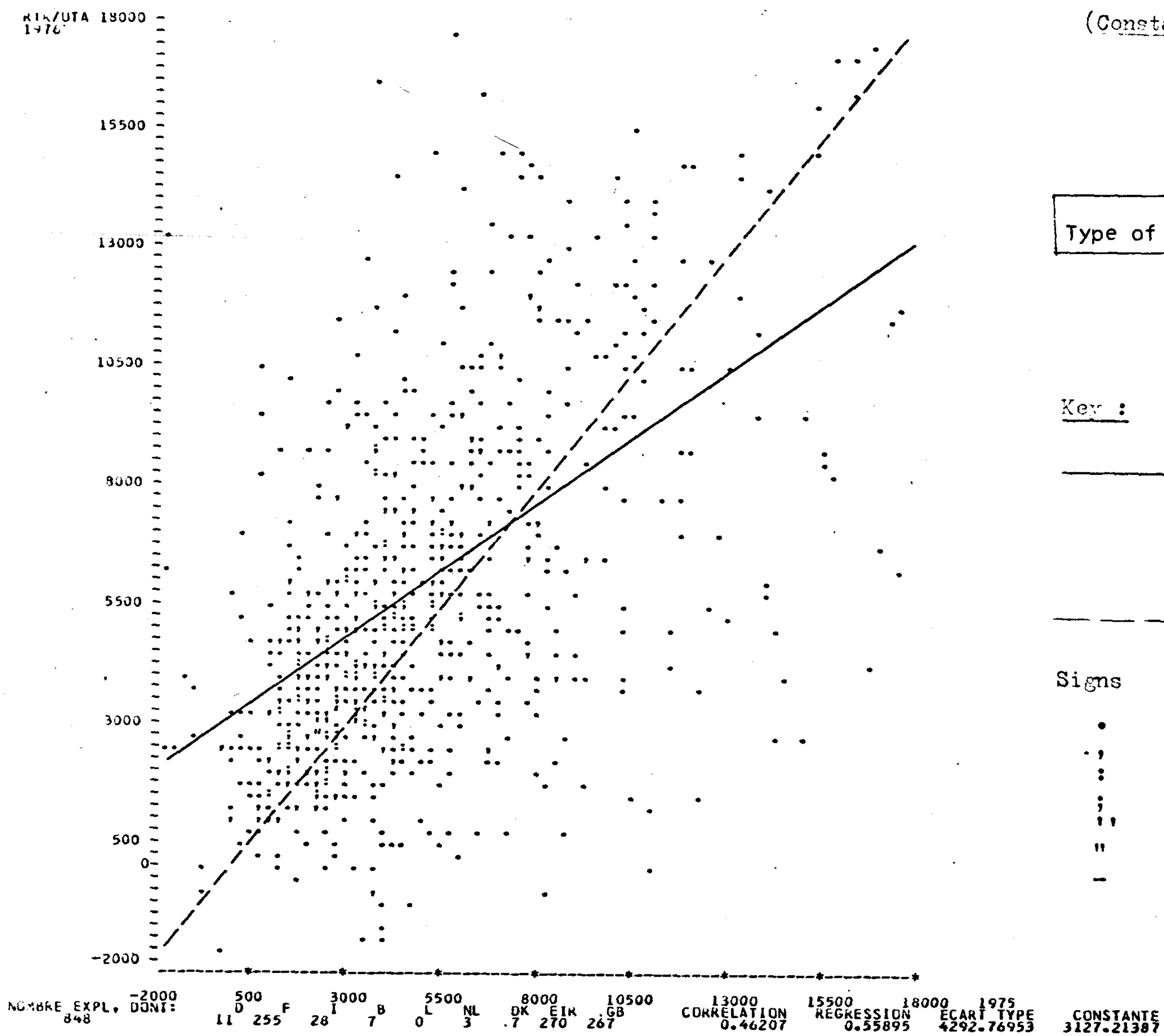
— — — iso-income line : y = x

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
:	2	=	9
⁝	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
–	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings
(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

848 returning holdings

Type of farming : 3362 - CATTLE (beef)



Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

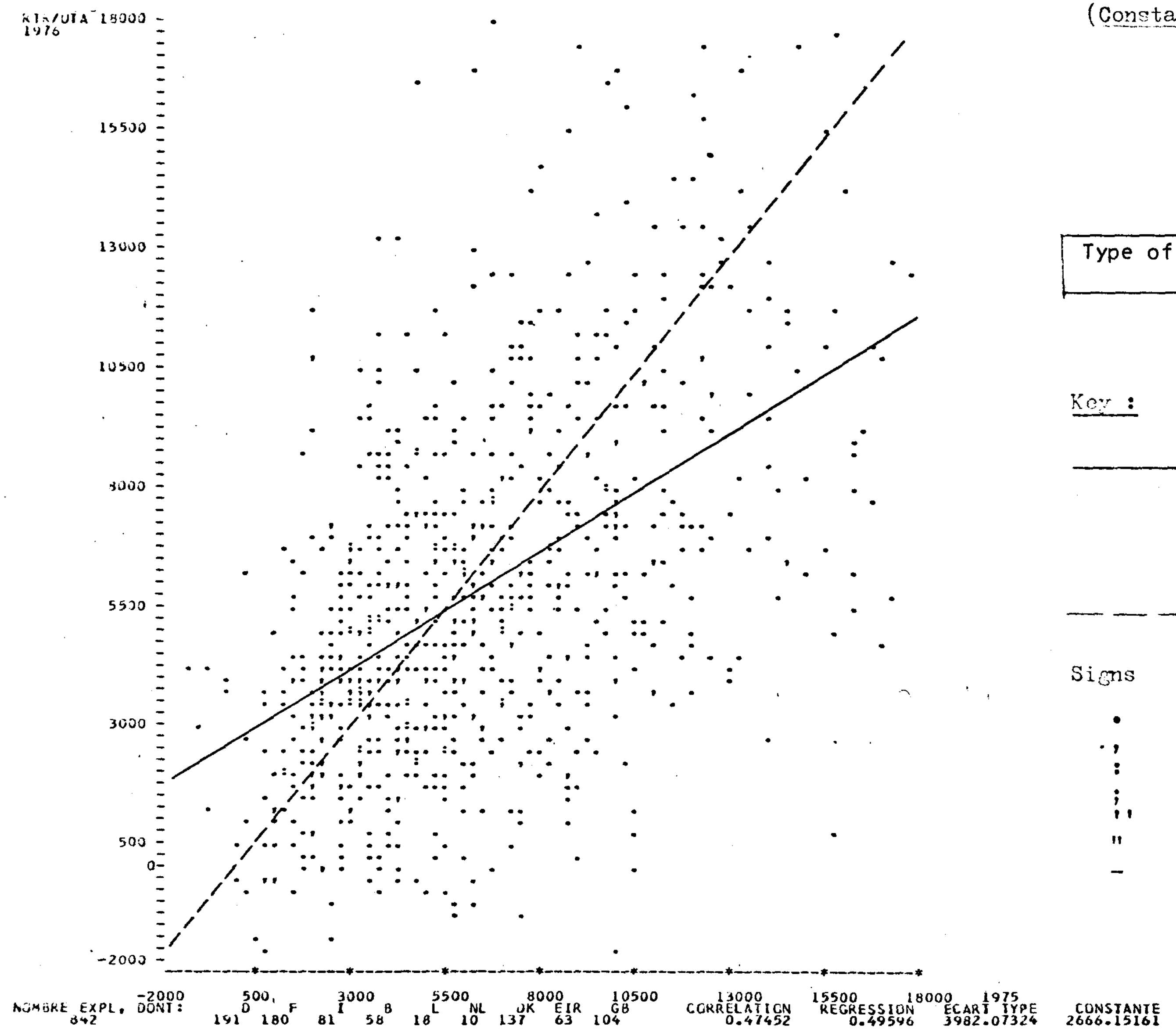
y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.559
b = 3 127

— — — iso-income line : y = x

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
' '	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975"
to "1976" in FADN returning holdings
(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

842 returning holdings



Type of farming :3365 - CATTLE (milk and beef)

Key :

———— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a =0.496
b =2 666

— — — iso-income line : y = x

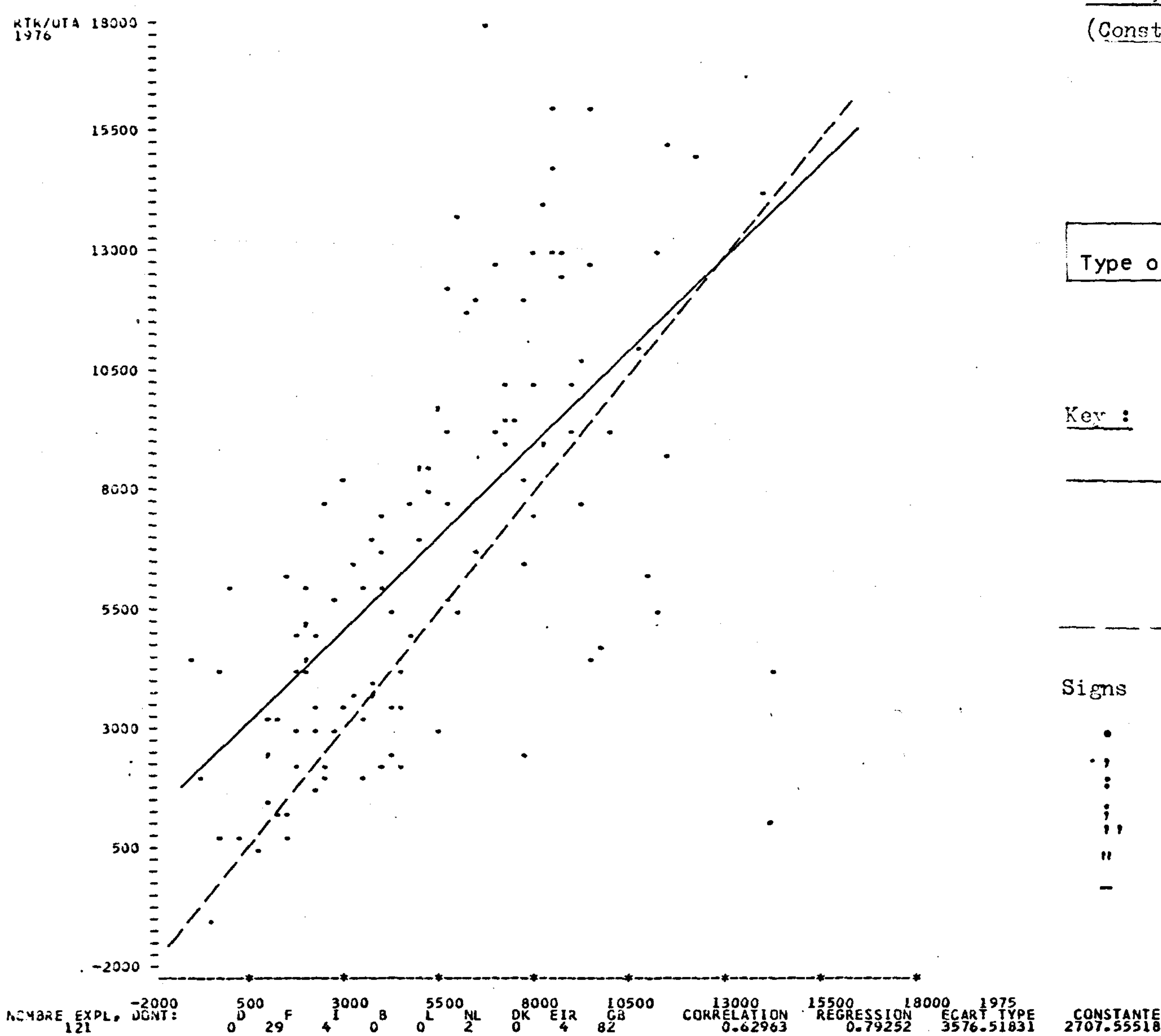
Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
–	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

121 returning holdings

Type of farming : 337 - SHEEP



Key :

——— regression line : $y = ax + b$

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
$a = 0.793$
$b = 2\ 708$

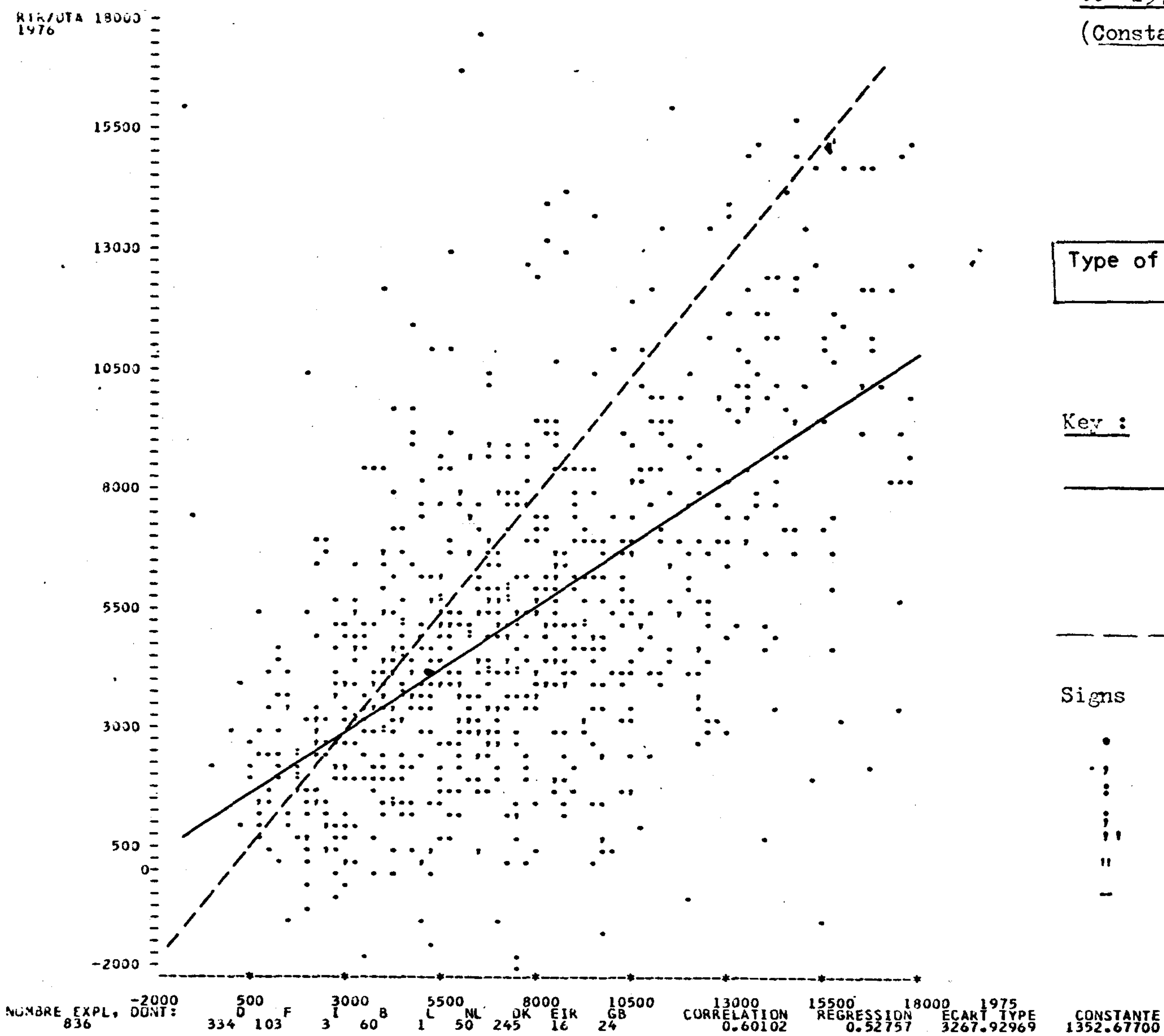
— — — iso-income line : $y = x$

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
.,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;,	4	*	11
,,	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

836 returning holdings



Type of farming : 340 – GRAZING STOCK PIGS AND POULTRY

Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.528
b = 1 353

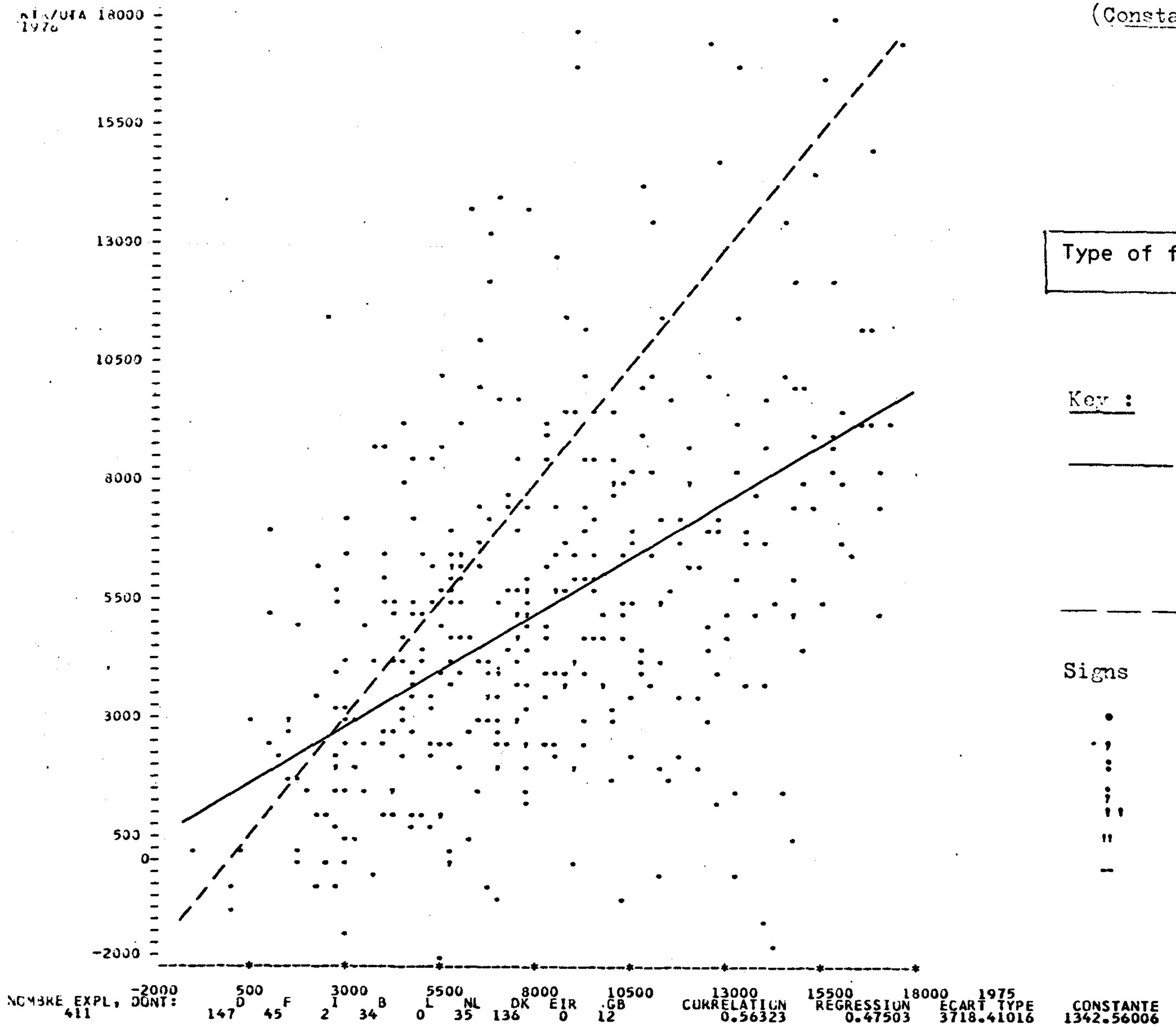
— — — iso-income line : y = x

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
.,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
!!	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

411 returning holdings



Type of farming : 430 - PIGS AND POULTRY - GRAZING STOCK

Key :

——— regression line : y = ax + b

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
a = 0.475
b = 1 343

— — — iso-income line : y = x

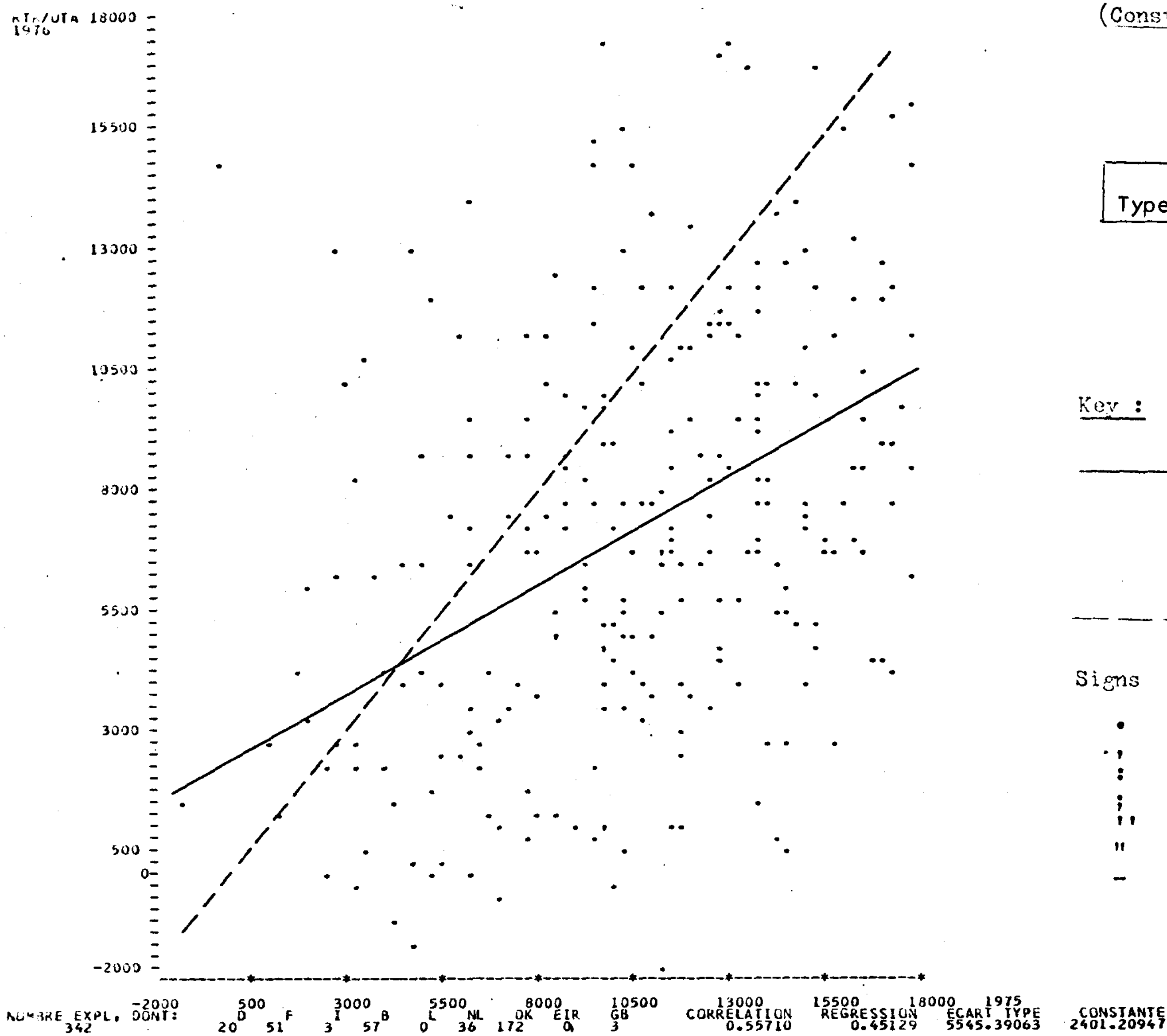
Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
.	1	+	8
.,	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;	4	*	11
,,	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14

Change in labour income per ALU from "1975" to "1976" in FADN returning holdings

(Constant sample available 20.1.1978)

342 returning holdings

Type of farming - 448 - PIGS



Key :

——— regression line : $y = ax + b$

y = LI/ALU "1976"
x = LI/ALU "1975"
$a = 0.451$
$b = 2\ 401$

— — — iso-income line : $y = x$

Signs	No.hldgs	Signs	No.hldgs
•	1	+	8
.'	2	=	9
:	3	≠	10
;.	4	*	11
''	5	&	12
"	6	à	13
-	7	N	14