COMMISSION
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AGRICULTURAL INCOMES

IN THE

ENLARGED COMMUNITY

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Present situation and course of development

Working document

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report represents a first attempt to analyse the state of agriculture revenue at community level. It is particularly concerned with getting a more precise idea of the complex and changeable realities of the agricultural sectors.

Agriculture in the enlarged Community involves more than 10 million working people, that is to say 10.5% of the total work-force. It makes use of almost 100 million hectares, or, in other terms, approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total area of land (Table 00).

The particular characteristic of agriculture in the Community is its extreme diversity, for it is made up of a multitude of small enterprises; there are, in fact, more than 6 million agricultural holdings, 4 million of these representing the main job of the person in charge of them, that is to say, his basic source of income.

2. Agricultural revenue is one of the most difficult subjects to understand and to analyse, for it is dependent on the complex interplay of numerous factors, which involve variables and dissimilar aspects both in space and time: natural factors, structural factors, human factors, etc... In addition to this, it is in the sphere of agricultural revenue that statistical information is most seriously deficient.

In the course of recent years efforts have been made to improve the information available on agricultural revenue. The work that has been carried out on this subject, as much at community level as within each member-state, permits us, here and now to take the firststep towards a better

knowledge of agricultural revenue.

The network of Accountable Agricultural Information of the E.E.C., in particular, has been able to fill some of the gaps in our knowledge, although in its present state of development the data that it provides is far from being either exact or complete. In this report we will be referring most particularly to the first analysable results from the above network in order to describe the state of the revenue of the Six. These sets of data will finally be completed for the three new member-states with statistical information from the national networks which have as far as possible been brought into line with the data relating to the community as a whole.

We will, moreover, make considerable use of the generally available statistical data, and more particularly of the statistical data published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities for the six original member-states, notably the results of the Community Enquiry of 1966-1967 into the structure of agricultural holdings.

Where community statistics are not available, we will refer to national statistics, particularly with regard to the three new member states.

3. Revenue in the agricultural sector will be studied both from a macro-economic and a micro-economic angle. The macro-economic approach will enable us to determine as aggregates the present levels of agricultural revenue and also to compare them with those that have been established in other economic sectors; as for the micro-economic approach, it will cast light on the differences existing within the agricultural sector itself, at the level of the individual holdings. These two approaches meet and become one at the regional level.

4. Knowledge of the revenue coming from agricultural activity is not, however, of itself, a sufficient basis for us to appreciate fully the economic situation of those who work in agriculture and even less their standard of living.

To do this we have to take into account many other equally important aspects, such as income coming from activities outside of agriculture, the redistribution of income effected by the bias of national insurance benefits, by taxation and the question of private incomes etc. Finally it is equally necessary to take into account certain aspects which very often cannot in any way be quantified, such as the advantages and obligations which are part and parcel of the particular framework within which agricultural work is carried out, as well as the way of life of the agricultural workers themselves.

5. This report on the agricultural revenue of the enlarged community has been preceded by two other reports by the Council Commission, relating to the Six:

- the 1972 report on the agricultural situation and agricultural markets in the European Economic Community (COM(72)900 completed 12 September 1972).

- the report on the results for 1968-1969 and 1970 from the Network of Accountable Agricultural Information of the European Economic Community. (SEC(72) 2800 completed 26 September 1972)

It preceeds by several weeks the proposals of agricultural prices for the year 1973/1974.

I. AGRICULTURAL REVENUE AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

6. The community has chosen revenue from work (labour income) as the standard of reference for the orientation of the common agricultural policy. There is not, however, a macro- economic concept which corresponds exactly to this idea; it is therefore necessary to make use of a concept which, at this level, best reflects revenue from work, or at least approaches it as closely as possible.

Net value added per Y.W.U. (Year Work Unit) or per person working in Agriculture

7. The concept of net value added at factor cost seems to be the most adequate criterion; it corresponds to the remuneration of labour as well as of the two other factors of production (land and capital). From an aggregate viewpoint there is a close correlation between net value added and revenue from work; in fact, the rates of correlation between these two criteria are always greater than 0.80. The coefficient of regression is certainly variable according to the orientation of production, but it is generally between 60% and 80% (table 01). The net value added at factor cost is thus a sufficiently accurate guide to revenue when it is a question of measuring development; it is, however, of limited use when it comes to making comparisons between activities and sectors which bring into operation factors of different quantity or proportion.

8. The comparability of the net value added per person working is, moreover, somewhat invalidated by a not-negligible margin of error, which results from differences of definition and of accuracy of statistical data relating to the active agricultural population.

In order to reduce as much as possible the differences of definition on this matter, we will refer not to the number of persons working, but to the number of Year Work Units(Y.W.U.). The term Year Work Unit represents the work of one person for at least 280 days or 2,380 hours per year; persons working less than this are counted in terms of a fraction of a Year Work Unit proportional to the time worked by them in relation to 280 days or 2,380 hours. Despite this, the gaps in the comparability of the macro-economic data for comparison of agricultural revenue between agricultural and other sectors, and within the agricultural sector between countries greatly limit the significance of this criterion.

9. Subject to the imperfections of the available data, one can, nevertheless, make a rough estimate that the net value added of agriculture rose in 1971 to some 2,800 units of account (U.A.) per agricultural Y.W.U. for the six original member states taken as a whole whilst at the same date it reached some 3,600 U.A. per person involved in agriculture for the three new member-states taken together (table 101).

10. These mean data at community level come from clearly different situations according to country; one thus finds that there are two principal groups of countries according to the level of value added per Y.W.U. or per worker in agriculture, viz:

- on the one hand a group of countries with a relatively high net value added per Y.W.U. or per worker, comprising:
  the Netherlands and Belgium as well as the United Kingdom and Denmark, with respectively 5500, 4400, 4100 and 3900 units of account per worker,
- on the other hand a group of countries with a relatively low net value added per Y.W.U. or per worker, comprising:
  France, Germany, Italy, and Luxemburg, along with Ireland, with respectively 3200, 2600, 2300, 2100 and 2000 u.a per worker.

11. These major differences between levels of value added per Y.W.U. or per worker according to country derive from several factors. In the first place, they come from differences of definition and of ways of calculation of this criterion.

- The net value added is increased by a greater or lesser amount according to the method of estimating the rent of the house occupied by the farmer, according to the method of evaluating allowances in kind, and particularly, by the personal consumption of farm produce by the farmers' families.

On this point it is known that personal consumption represents on average 5 to 7% of the final agricultural production. The evaluation of the latter by reference either to farm prices or to retail trade prices can thus bring about a difference representing some 2 to 3%of the net value added of agriculture.

- The concept of Y.W.U., although it gets much closer to the actual benefits received by the agricultural worker and is more precise than the per-worker concept, is, nonetheless not entirely reliable.

12. But these are not the most fundamental causes of the discrepancies that have been noted. Even if one relates net value added to an even more reliable unit of measurement like "agricultural area used" expressed in terms of hectares, one still notices very significant discrepancies between countries (tables 03 and 102).

These differences of net value added per Y.W.U or per worker no doubt also derive from the variations of general economic environment, of structure, of agricultural potential, of technological level, of ruling prices, of terms of echange, of subsidies granted, of quality of farm-management and so on.....

The evolution of net value added per Y.W.U. or per worker.

13. For the six original member-states as a whole net value added in nominal terms per Y.W.U. has increased by an average of 8.5% per year between "1964" and"1970"; this increase corresponds to a growth, in real terms, of 4.4% per year.

For the same period, the growth recorded in the three new member-states has been of a similar order, with respective figures of 8.2% and 3.0%.

The evolution of the net value added in agriculture per Y.W.U in real terms during the period "1968 - 1971" indicates a certain slowing down in the case of several of the original and new member-states.

The rate of mean annual increase of net value added in real terms has, in fact, been considerably reduced in the Netherlands and Ireland, and, to a lesser extent in Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom; in contrast, a slight increase of this value has been recorded in France, and a much greater one in Denmark.

The increase of the net value added in agriculture per Y.W.U. is, in part, the result of a structural adjustment in the agricultural sector, which has brought about the disappearance of a certain number of farms whose net value added per Y.W.U. was below the average.

Evolution of net value added at factor cost per Y.W.U. in Agriculture (x)
(rates of mean annual increase in %)

Member State	In nominal terms		In real terms	
	1964-1970	1968-1971	1964-1970	1968-1971
Germany	5,8	8,2	2,3	2,0
France	9,2	11,3	4,5	4,8
Italy	9,5	10,8	5,6	4,9
Netherlands	8,6	7,4	3,3	1,3
Belgium	8,7	9,7	4,5	4,5
Luxemburg	4,0	5,5	- 1,2	- 0,1
The six original member-states together (Δ)	8,5	10,2	4,4	4,0
Denmark (*)	7,4	9,6	1,6	3,2
United Kingdom(*)	8,2	11,2	3,8	3,7
Ireland (*)	8,7	10,1	2,4	0,8
The three new member-states together	8,2	10,7	3,0	3,0

(*) The persons working in agriculture were considered for the 3 new member-states.

(Δ) Rates calculated on a basis of average national rates weighted by the number of agricultural Y.W.U's so as to eliminate the effect of changes of exchange rates which took place during the period under consideration.

The evolution of net value added per working person in the non-agricultural sectors.

14. In the non-agricultural sectors, during the period "1964 - 1970", slightly higher rates of increase of net value added have been registered in nominal and real terms per worker for the six original mamber states (8.8% and 4.7% respectively). For the three new member states, a reverse tendency is true (7% and 2.4%). There has also been observed in these sectors a certain slowing down of the growth of net value added per working person in real terms, during the last 3 years of this period.

Evolution of net value added at factor cost per working person in the non-agricultural sectors

(Rates of mean annual increase in %)

Member State	In nominal terms		In real terms	
	1964-1970	1968-1971	1964-1970	1968-1971
Germany	8,0	10,4	4,5	4,0
France	9,6	11,3	4,9	4,8
Italy	8,8	9,1	5,0	3,3
Netherlands	10,4	11,2	4,9	4,9
Belgium	8,2	9,8	4,0	4,7
Luxemburg	6,3	7,7	1,9	2,0
The original member states together (Δ)	8,8	10,3	4,7	4,2
Denmark	9,2	10,4	3,3	4,0
United Kingdom	6,7	9,3	2,3	2,0
Ireland	9,4	11,8	3,0	2,3
The three new member states together	7,0	9,5	2,4	2,1

(Δ) Rates calculated on a basis of average national rates weighted by the number of workers, so as to eliminate the effect of changes in the rate of exchange during the period.

15. The progressive increase in net value added per working person in nominal and real terms has been slightly slower in agriculture than in the other sectors during the course of the period "1964 - 1970" in most of the original and the new member states (Germany, France, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Denmark and Ireland). In a few states only the trend is the opposite (Italy and the United Kingdom); Belgium, too, belongs to the latter group, although in the case of this last country the trend has been reversed in the course of the last three years

16. The differences of evolution recorded between countries are the result of a complex aggregate of factors: the initial level of the value added per working person, raised to a greater or lesser extent as a function of general economic development, developments in the terms of exchange, developments, in structures and markets, but especially the influence of inflation and of events in the world of finance.

17. For reasons already referred to (§§ 7, 10, 11, 12), a comparison between the level of value added per Y.W.U. and the value added in the non-agricultural sectors per working person does not allow one to draw definite conclusions as to the disparity of revenue from work between sectors, and, within the same sector, between countries.

The relative part of agriculture in the net national product (net value added) per working person (tables 04 and 104) therefore cannot be used as a valid indicator of the real disparity of revenue between agriculture and the other sectors, particularly when one is considering the income of families.

As an example of this one can cite agriculture in France, which, in 1970, provided a net product per working person equivalent to about 45% of the net product obtained by the workers in the non-agricultural sectors, whilst according to an inquiry by the Institute of Statistics into conditions of family life, consumption expressed in value per person in agricultural families

at that time represented 73% of the consumption of non-agricultural families (table 05). An inquiry carried out by the "Statistisches Bundesamt" into income and consumption of German families in 1969 shows that the income of agricultural families that year in Germany was 23% higher than that of all families taken together. (table 05 A). It is true that agricultural families are generally larger in number than other families. 72% have 2 children or more, whereas the figure is only 36% for non-agricultural families

x

x x

18. From an analysis of the macro-economic data one can conclude that:
a) important disprepancies in the level of net value added per Y.W.U. or per agricultural worker exist between the member states. The significance of these discrepancies for the effective level of income, and, further, for the standard of living, is nevertheless difficult to determine.
b) if agricultural income is generally lower than that obtained in the other sectors of employment, although exact measurement of the discrepancies is almost impossible with the information at present available, one can nevertheless establish that for the period "1964" - "1970" the gap between agriculture and the other sectors has tended to increase in the majority of the member-states. It has, however, lessened in Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom.

II. AGRICULTURAL REVENUE AT REGIONAL LEVEL

19. For the purpose of an examination of agricultural revenue at regional level we have referred to a concept of "gross domestic product" (G.D.P.), a concept expressed by slightly different criteria according to the country. Only macro-economic criteria are available for the different regions, and as well as this, they refer to slightly different periods.

The macro-economic study of gross agricultural revenue at regional level should be carried out with the same reservations as expressed before. Furthermore, the data available for each region cannot in any case be compared from country to country.

20. The present analysis will therefore limit itself to the larger countries of the community, at least to those which comprise several large administrative regions and for which are available homogenous statistics at national level, viz. Germany, France and Italy.

Within the three countries under consideration one can notice an important difference between the regions as far a the level of gross revenue per agricultural worker is concerned. This difference is generally in favour of the northern regions of these countries (map 1). The discrepancies recorded range from one to fivefold.

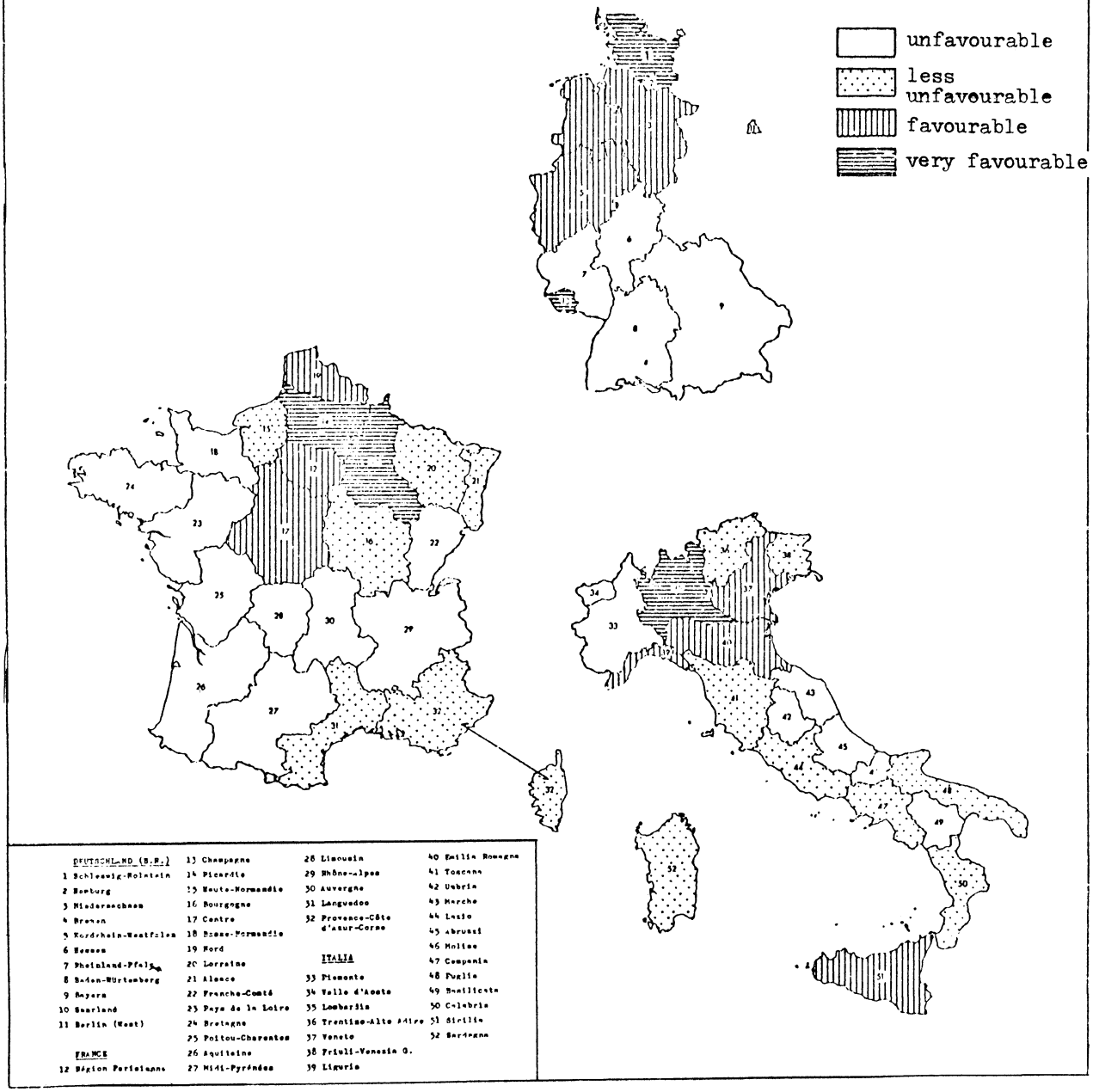
Regional variations of agricultural and non-agricultural revenue.

21. The Community has very few regions in which gross revenue per agricultural worker is greater than that obtained by non- agricultural workers.

The regional variation of gross agricultural revenue has proved to be greater than that between non-agricultural activities at regional level. (tables 06 to 08). The indicator chosen shows, in fact, a variation several times greater in agriculture than that recorded outside of the agricultural sector; the coefficient of variation is 52.2% in agriculture in France and 33.5% in Italy, although it is only 11% and 16% respectively outside of the agricultural sector in these two countries.

22. Between 1963 and 1970, the variation between regions seems to have been slightly reduced or at least stayed the same as far as gross revenue from outside of agriculture is concerned, whereas the inter-regional variation of gross agricultural revenue seems to have increased. The discrepancy between the three best-places and three worst-places regions as far as agriculture is concerned has, in fact, gone from 1 to 1,28 in France between 1962 and 1967, and from 1 to 1,31 in Italy between 1963 and 1970.

Relative position of agriculture in relation to the other sectors of the Economy in terms of productivity per working person, according to regions, in Germany (1970), France (1967) and Italy (1970).



23. Between 1962 and 1967, gross agricultural revenue per worker has increased in France by an average of 80% in the three regions best-placed in 1962, and by an average of only 41% in the three regions worst-placed in 1962. In Italy, between 1963 and 1970, gross agricultural revenue per worker went up by an average of 114% in the three regions best placed in 1963, but by an average of only 73% in the three regions worst placed in 1963.

24. The regions with the lowest revenue are often characterized by unsatisfactory structures, by a significant proportion of land devoted to the production of grass and by the importance of cattle and sheep-farming. The most indifferent situations are found in those regions which are basically composed of naturally unfavourable agricultural districts, often mountainous and unsuitable for cultivation.

The regions with the highest revenue are, by contrast, those where the conditions of agricultural production allow a wide range of choice and which benefit from a generally very favourable economic environment.

25. Taking into account the macro-economic data cited above and the micro-economic data which are analysed in the following chapter, the latter confirming, in general, the established regional differences, it seems that the Mediterranean part and certain Atlantic regions of the enlarged Community constitute two large unfavourable areas; by contrast the North and North-East of the continent of Europe, in addition to the South of Great Britain, benefit from a relatively good situation ,

26. The regional disparities of revenue, insofar as they are evident in the data relating to the regions under consideration, nevertheless hide still deeper disparities when one turns to a smaller scale of regional examination. As an example one can cite the mean index of revenue from work per Y.W.U. between the 11 agrivultural regions of Belgium for the years 1969,1970,1971. This varies from 65 to 133 (table 24). The same observations can be made for the Netherlands (table 25).

x

x x

27. In conclusion, the discrepancies in agricultural revenue considered at the level of large regions emphasize the findings at national level as to the disparity of this revenue.

III. AGRICULTURAL REVENUE AT THE LEVEL OF INDIVIDUAL FARMS

28. Before proceeding to an examination of revenue at a micro-economic level, that is to say at the level of individual farms, we will examine the breakdown of farms in the enlarged Community according, on the one hand, to land area, and on the other, to the orientation of production (technico-economic orientation).

Farms (agricultural holdings) according to area or orientation of production.

The approximately 4 million farms whose principle source of income is agriculture in the nine member-States can be divided, by and large, into four groups of equal numerical importance. A quarter are of less than 5 hectares, a quarter of between 5 and 10 hectares, a quarter between 10 and 20 hectares and a quarter more than 20 hectares.

Breakdown of farms in the enlarged community for which agriculture is the principal source of income according to agricultural land used (A.L.U.) (1970 Estimates)

Classes of Land (A.L.U.)	Number of Farms	%
< 5 ha	968.000	24,5
5 - 10 ha	910.000	23,0
10 - 20 ha	998.000	25,2
20 - 50 ha	801.000	20,3
50 -100 ha	202.000	5,1
⩾ 100 ha	76.000	1,9
Total	3.956.000	100,0

The breakdown of farms according to land area is, however, very different according to country and, indeed, according to region. In that respect the United Kingdom and, to a lesser degree, France, seem to be in a privileged position in relation to the other member states.

29. The size of a farm has a major influence on the level of revenue. This influence, however, is only exerted through the types of production towards which the farm is orientated. A farm's orientation of production is, moreover, itself often conditioned by its size (the smaller the farm, for example, the more one tries to find a system of intensive production). The orientation of production is, in addition, conditioned by other factors which also have an effect on revenue, such as natural conditions and the chance to make use of modern technology etc....

The study of revenue from work in agriculture must therefore, necessarily, right from the start, distinguish between farms according to their orientation of production.

30. The determination of orientation of production (technico-economic orientation) within the framework of the present analysis is consistent with the classification of farms used for the presentation of the results of RICA. There is a rough division into four main areas of general orientation of production, viz:

Orientation I: "Production from arable land" (General agriculture and Horticulture)
Orientation II: "Production from permanent cultivation" (Fruit-growing, vine growing and olive growing)
Orientation III: "Production of herbivores" (Beef and dairy-farming, sheep-farming and goat-farming)
Orientation IV: "Production of granivores" (Pigs, poultry and small animals)

Each of these four general orientations has further subdivisions according to certain particular orientations. Thus, for example, the general orientation "Production from arable land" is subdivided into the particular orientations "General Agriculture" (growing of cereals, beet crops, potatoes, oilseeds, etc).

and "Horticulture" (growing of vegetables and flowers); the general orientation "granivores" is subdivided into the particular orientations "pigs" and "poultry", etc.....

Alongside farms which have a single orientation (general orientation= $\frac{2}{3}$ of the standardized gross production of the farm), one finds farms characterized by mixed orientation (a combination of two or more general orientations of which at least one represents between one third and two thirds of the standardized gross production of the farm). Finally, there are a small number of farms of diversified orientation in which there is no general orientation (that is to say that all general orientations represent less than one third of the standardized gross production of the farm).

This classification has also been retained for the new member-states The categories formed for these latter three are, however, not exactly the same as those retained for the six original member states, seeing that they have resulted from estimates and not from a systematic evaluation of statistical or analysable data.

31. The breakdown - according to orientation of production - of the approximately four million farms where the principal source of income is farming, that were counted in 1970 in the enlarged Community can be reckoned as follows, taking into account the main orientation of the farm.

Breakdown of farms in the enlarged community whose principal source of income is farming according to their dominant or principal orientation of production (1970 estimates)

Orientation of production	Number of farms	%
I. "production from arable land"	948.000	24,0
II. "production from permanent cultivation"	885.000	22,4
III. "production from herbivores"	1.831.000	46,3
IV. "production from granivores"	275.000	6,9
V. "without general orientation"	17.000	0,4
Total	3.956.000	100,0

More than half the farms of the enlarged Community are thus orientated as their predominant activity towards the production of herbivores (cattle, sheep and goats) whilst a quarter is orientated towards agriculture proper and horticulture, and a fifth towards permanent cultivation.

32. In the appendix there is a more detailed breakdown of the farms of the six original members according to orientation of production indicating corresponding land-area and labour according to the results of the community inquiry into the structure of farms in 1966/1967 (table 09 to 11). There is also information of the same type, but more recent, for the three new member states.

One notices, among other things, that the farms orientated towards "general agriculture" use relatively little labour; the opposite is the case for farms orientated towards "herbivores"

Revenue from work (labour income) at the micro-economic level

33. At the micro-economic level, revenue from work offers data much easier to grasp than at the macro-economic level, for it is provided directly by farm accounts. It is precisely this criterion that one finds the results of the Network of Accountable Agricultural Information of the E.E.C. (N.A.A.I.)

The revenue from work corresponds to the remuneration of the work factor alone, with deductions made (when one starts with net value added) from this remuneration of the two other factors of production (land and capital).

The remuneration from land owned directly by the farmer and from the capital of the farm are determined conventionally in the N.A.A.I. charts. In the case of land capital, we will refer to the rateable value, and interest of 5% is counted for the operating capital.

The Community Network of Accountable Information has only been working in the three new member-states since the 1st January 1973; the data for the period before this relating to revenue from work is therefore not directly available. We have had to turn to the national accounts networks to approximately determine this revenue as it has been defined by the N.A.A.I

In order to achieve a certain level of comparison with the data presented for the original member-states, the Services of the Commission have adapted national resultsprecisely for the purposes of this report; but in spite of these attempts at harmonisation, complete correlation of these results with those of N.A.A.I. is not possible. Thus, notably in the case of the United Kingdom it has been assumed that the remuneration from land-capital corresponded to the rateable value; an interest-rate of 5% has been retained for the operating capital.

In the case of Denmark a standard rate of 3% has been applied for the calculation of the return on land-capital given the fact that renting is rarely practised in this country and the relevant data do not constitute a satisfactory reference. For operating capital an interest rate of 5% has been applied. The presentation of accountable data from Ireland has not allowed full harmonisation; one can nevertheless consider that the remuneration from land-capital corresponds to the rateable value, but that operating capital gets a financial return on the basis of an interest rate of about 6%

Revenue from work according to the orientation of production.

34. The first results from the Network of Accountable Agricultural Information make it possible to distinguish, in the case of the six original member-states, taking into account the orientations of production and according to the level of revenue from work established in "1969" and"1970 ", three groups of farms (tables 15 and 15) viz:

a) farms orientated towards general agriculture whose level of revenue from work is relatively high, of the order of 4,000 u.a. per Y.W.U.

b) farms orientated toward herbivores (stock dependent on the soil), particularly cattle, from which the level of revenue from work is relatively low, of the order of 1,700 u.a. per Y.W.U.

c) farms orientated towards production of a more speculative nature, such as: horticulture, fruit growing and vine-growing on the one hand, and granivores (stock independent of the soil) notably pigs on the other hand. The revenue from work in these farms is at an intermediate level, though noticeable variations have been recorded from one year to another, for example, up from 1,900 to 2,800 u.a. per Y.W.U. for vinegrowing and down from 3,000 to 2,200 u.a. per Y.W.U for granivores

35. For England and Wales, (table 108) and for Denmark (table 107) revenue from work per Y.W.U. is also the highest in those farms orientated towards general agriculture, the figures being 3,500 u.a. and 7,100 u.a.

By contrast, in Ireland farms orientated towards production under the heading "Herbivores- Arable land" achieve the highest revenue per Y.W.U , although taken overall, this is a modest figure (2,000 u.a.) The same is true in Scotland and Northern Ireland for farms orientated towards production of "Herbivores- granivores" (4,100 and 2,600 u.a. per Y.W.U. respectively) It is true that in the case of Ireland (table 110) and Northern Ireland(table 108) orientation towards "General agriculture" represents only a very small part of the statistical sample.

The mean data relating to the aggregate of the six original member-states and to the three new ones thus shows that farms orientated towards general agriculture achieve a markedly higher level of revenue than those farms orientated towards the production of herbivores.

This general statement does, however, need qualification, for the relationships between the established levels of revenue vary considerably from one region to another.

36. The above assertions are based on totals of farms of different sizes for orientation was the only criterion of classification for the groups of farms studied.

If, in referring to the data from the Network of Accountable Information, one takes into consideration not only the orientation of production but the land-area (for example, if one sticks to farms of from 10 to 20 hectares, the area involved in most of the orientations of production considered) one can establish that the level of revenue from work per Y.W.U. in 1969 (table 14) was between 1,300 u.a, (arable land) and 3,500 u.a. (vine growing). Those farms carrying on the production of herbivores (cattle) achieved the following figures for those particular surveys: 1,640 and 1,580 u.a./Y.W.U.

37. If one refers to a size of farm expressed not with regard to its area but with respect to labour, which allows one to cover an even larger range of farms (for example: from 2 to 3 Y.W.U., this size representing $\frac{1}{3}$ of the statistical sample of the N.A.A.I. (RICA)) in the six original member-states and for the years "1969" and "1970" (average for all the orientations of production taken together = 100) the following indices can be established.

- farms orientated towards general agriculture, horticulture, and vine-growing have achieved a relatively high level of revenue from work per Y.W.U.; they have, respectively, the following indices 210, 128, and 126,

- at the other end of the scale, revenue from work per Y.W.U. in farms orientated partly towards production from permanent cultivation ("arable land - permanent cultivation" "permanent cultivation - arable land"" permanent cultivation - herbivores" " herbivores-permanent cultivation") is at the lowest level, an index of 80:

- farms orientated towards other types of production have obtained a level of revenue from work per Y.W.U. of an intermediate level (in the region of index 90).

The related figures for groups of farms corresponding to the different orientations of production are similar when one refers to a size of from 1 to 2 Y.W.U.

Revenue from work per Y.W.U. (1) according to orientation of production of those farms for which the relevant figures are available

"1969" and "1970"

(u.a.)

Technico-economic orientation (pre-dominant orientation)	"1969"	"1970"
Arable land (without horticulture)	2.610	2.420
Under which heading: general agriculture	4.030	3.890
Horticulture *	2.410	2.850
Permanent cultivation *	1.680	2.180
Under which heading: fruit growing	1.870	2.010
vine growing *	1.900	2.800
Herbivores (particularly bovines)	1.670	1.710
Granivores (particularly pigs)	2.980	2.210
All orientations taken together	1.850	1.970

Source: N.A.A.I. (RICA)

(1) Results weighted with regard to the number of farms within the scope of the N.A.A.I. survey, represented by farms for which relevant figures are available.

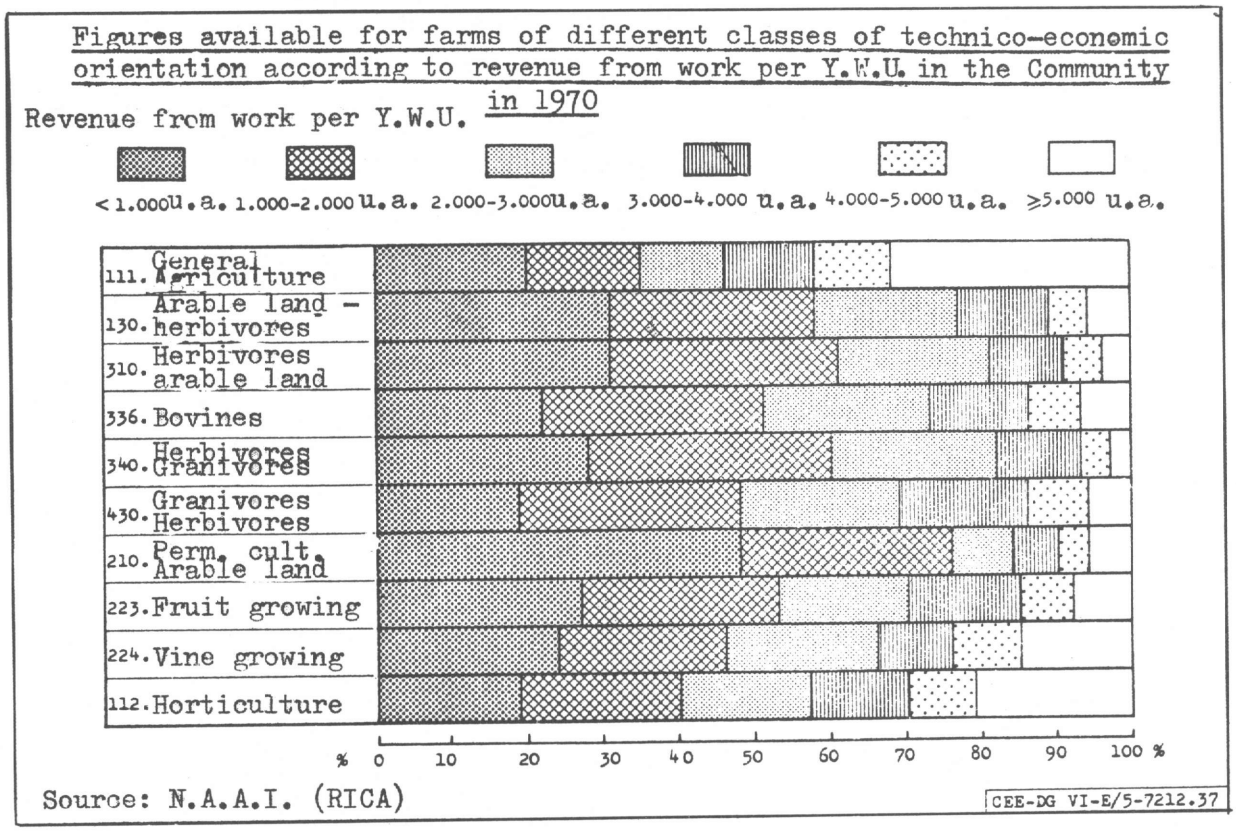
(*) In the case of the technico-economic orientation marked with an asterisk not all classes of farmland were represented.

N.B. The figures above are concerned only with a limited field of survey (that carried out during the first three years that the N.A.A.I. functioned).
For details we will refer to the N.A.A.I. report on the results for "1968" - "1969" - "1970".

38. The statistical data available for farms at the national level for the six original member-states, by and large confirm the differences particularly between "bovines" and "general agriculture" (tables 22 to 25)

39. The differences of average levels of revenue from work per Y.W.U. that have been established according to orientation of production derive from a very different distribution of accountable farms in respect of revenue achieved, as the graph that follows indicates. In 1970 the proportion of farms which achieved a level greater than 5,000 u.a./Y.W.U. is markedly higher in the "General Agriculture" group (more than 30%) and for horticulture (more than 20%) than in the "Herbivore" and "Granivore" groups (less than 10%).

Graph 1



40. The above graph takes into account the total statistical sample of the N.A.A.I. for the year "1970". If one now refers to this sample notin its entirety, but to the leading farms (that quarter of the farms which, in each orientation of production, have obtained the best level of revenue from work per Y.W.U.) one can establish that for this group of farms the relative levels of revenue from work per Y.W.U are as follows (highest level 100):

- general agriculture : 100
- horticulture : 85
- permanent cultivation - arable land : 79
- vine growing : 76
- arable land - herbivores : 73
- herbivores - arable land : 65
- fruit growing : 58
-- bovines : 55
- granivores - herbivores : 53
- herbivores - granivores : 51

The relative figures for revenue from work per Y.W.U. that have been established for the total statistical sample are also confirmed at the level of the best-managed farms.

A comparison of levels of revenue from work per Y.W.U. obtained in these leading farms shows particularly that the revenue from those farms orientated towards herbivores (either as the principal or predominant source of income) is a little more than half of that of farms orientated towards general agriculture.

41. If one traces the development of revenue from work by orientation of production one notices variations from one year to the next, due, in particular, to the fluctuations of output (actual production, market price). These variations are particularly important in the case of farms orientated towards vegetable production, and those orientations of animal production subject to seasonal or cyclical variation.

The data available at the national level for the period 1964-1970 allows one to establish that there has been an increase of revenue from work in all the orientations of production (at current prices). However, this increase varies according to orientation (tables 22 to 25).

Revenue from work and the size of farms.

42. Within the group of farms that correspond to a given orientation of production, one finds a dispersion of revenue. This is linked, first of all, to the very nature of the product, but also, particularly, to certain structural characteristics of the farms. For example, a positive correlation can be established between the land-area of a farm and the level of revenue from work per Y.W.U. this being the case whatever orientation of production is being considered.

In the case of general agriculture, for example, the revenue from work per Y.W.U. has an index of 35 for farms of 5 to 10 hectares and of 170 for farms of 50 hectares and over (average income of all sizes taken as a whole =100). On the other hand, in the case of farms orientated towards bovine production, the index goes from 70 for a farm of 5 to 10 hectares to 115 for a farm of 50 hectares and over (table17).

43. The correlation between size and revenue from work per Y.W.U. is even closer when one refers not to a physical concept of size, but an economic one, like standardized gross production (units of production).

This latter concept not only takes into consideration the production of crops, plants, vegetables etc. through the medium of the land, but also animal products, while taking livestock into account.

Number of Units of Production per farm according to revenue from work in the different classes of technico-economic orientation, "1970"

Technico-economic orientation	Classes of revenue from work per Y.W.U.						
	<1.000 ua	1.000 2.000 ua	2.000 3.000 ua	3.000 4.000 ua	4.000 5.000 ua	>5.000 ua	Total
111 General agriculture	37	45	49	60	83	101	68
130 Arable land-herbivores	33	43	59	88	102	89	54
310 Herbivores-Arable land	33	41	50	53	72	83	45
336 Bovines	30	41	46	53	58	70	44
340 Herbivores-Granivores	44	46	53	56	69	69	50
430 Granivores-Herbivores	57	62	69	82	82	89	69
210 Perm.Cult.-Arable Land	23	38	37	36	40	52	31
223 Fruit growing	37	36	39	47	40	61	40
224 Vine growing	22	21	21	30	29	29	24
112 Horticulture	18	23	31	31	31	38	28

For a given orientation of production, these are farms where one can see a high production potential per farm (above table) and per Y.W.U. (table 19), that is to say a greater economic size per worker, and which record the best revenue from work.

The graphs that follow illustrate this correlation for two orientations, "herbivores - arable land" and "bovines".

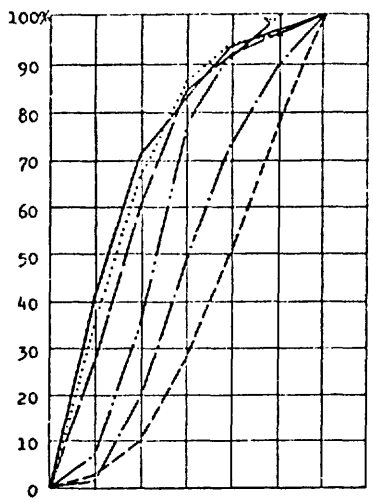
Graph 2

Figures available of cumulative frequencies of farms according to revenue from work per Y.W.U. and according to the number of units of production per farm and technico-economic orientation in the countries of the Community, "1970".

•-•-•-•-•-•-	Belgium	.....	Italy
_____	Germany	••_••_••	Luxemburg
_ _ _ _	France	————	Netherlands

REVENUE FROM WORK PER Y.W.U.

Herbivores - arable land

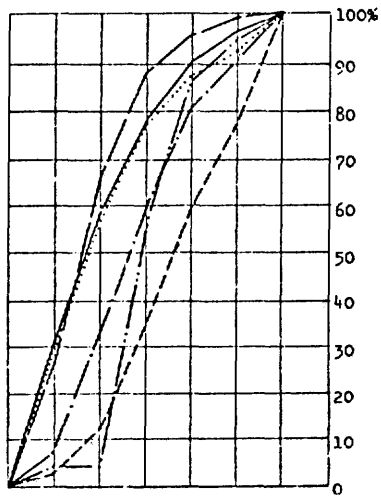


1000 2000 3000 4000

< 1000 ⩾ 5000 (UA)

2000 3000 4000 5000

Bovines



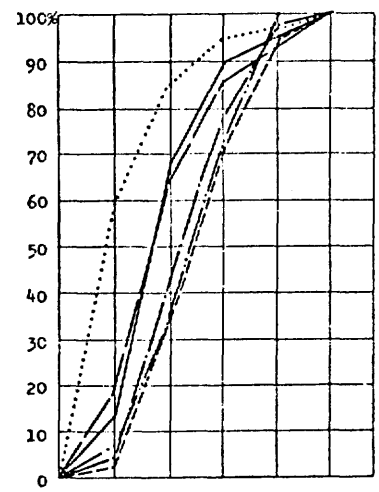
1000 2000 3000 4000

< 1000 ⩾ 5000

2000 3000 4000 5000

UNITS OF PRODUCTION PER FARM

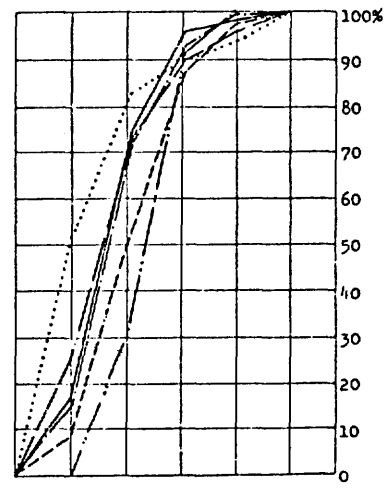
Herbivores - arable land



< 25 25 - 50 - 75 - ⩾ 100

50 75 100

Bovines



(UP) < 25 25 - 50 - 75 - ⩾ 100

50 75 100

Source : RICA

44. Farms orientated towards general agriculture, whose revenue from work was between 4,000 and 5,000 u.a. per Y.W.U. in 1969 and 1970 correspond to a production potential per Y.W.U. 2.5 times greater than that found in farms of the same orientation but whose revenue from work per Y.W.U. is less than 1,000u.a. The situation is similar for almost all kinds of orientation of production (table 19). Thus "economies of scale" (the benefits of large-scale production) are evident for all the types of orientation of production, and this leads farmers to seek an improvement in the fortunes of their farms through the enlargement of their economic size, or even just keeping up the level of their revenue from work, this enlargement being achieved by an increase of area or by the intensification of production, or, in most cases, by a combination of the two.

The level of revenue from work in farms orientated towards bovines (dairy farming, beef farming, mixed farming).

45. The relatively low level of revenue in those farms orientated towards bovine production was the stimulus to a deeper analysis of the results and figures available for this group of farms.

To this purpose there has been a breakdown of the 2,153 farms under consideration into three sub-groups, according to the relative importance of milk and of meat as the end product, and this has enabled us to establish that in "1970" those farms orientated towards beef production have, generally speaking, obtained a revenue from work markedly lower (from 1212 to 2161 u a /Y.W.U. according to the size of the farm) than those farms orientated towards milk production (from 1525 to 2899 u.a./Y.W.U. according to the size of farm).

Comparison of revenue from work per Y.W.U. in farms orientated towards "bovines" according to their particular orientation (dairy beef or mixed) and their area ("1970") Figures from N.A.A.I. (RICA)

(index : dairy = 100)

Classes of A.L.U.	Dairy	Dairy and beef(mixed)	Beef
10 - 20 ha	100	81	52
20 - 50 ha	100	81	64
⩾ 50 ha	100	97	75

46. The revenue from work in farms of from 10 to 20 hectares orientated towards bovines in "1970" showed a one to twofold variation between farms orientated towards beef production and those orientated towards dairy farming. The difference between the two particular orientations gets progressively and proportionately less with the increase in size of the farms.

It can also be seen that beef production contains specific orientations which are very different from one another. In fact, under this general orientation are grouped farms which breed heifers, those which produce calves for fattening or which are devoted to the fattening of adult cattle either in the meadow (rich pasture land) or at the trough.

In view of the important changes in beef prices which have taken place since "1970", and more particularly in recent months, it is certain that the situation with regard to relative revenue from work from "dairy" and "beef" farms will have developed since "1970" towards a restoration of the balance, to the benefit of "beef" farms.

47 Looking at the question another way, one can establish a negative correlation between revenue from work per Y.W.U. and the age of the person who manages the farm (table 18) Generally speaking, the level of revenue is, in fact, higher in those farms under the control of younger managers. This correlation can be explained both by the fact that one finds a higher labour density in farms managed by older farmers, this density in the case of family farms being influenced by the cyclical development of generation, and by the fact that management ability is probably greater in the case of younger managers.

48. In addition to factors already considered (orientation of production, economic size, age of farmer), many other factors, deriving particularly from the specific environment of each farm, are responsible for differences of revenue from work, factors such as natural conditions, economic environment, etc.....

Revenue from work in 1971/1972

49. At the present time we are not in a position to determine from the statistical data available from the N.A.A.I. (RICA) the revenue for the years 1971/1972. Recent data, deriving primarily from the rapid analyses carried out at national level, are nevertheless available here and now. These data tend to prove that in the member-states for which information is available, the general level of revenue per Y.W.U. was noticeably improved in 1971/1972 in relation to that of the preceding year;

In Germany: the value added per Y.W.U. in full-time farms went up by 21.7% between 1970/71 and 1971/72 This increase resulted from an 8.6% rise in production prices and a higher output of vegetable produce. The revenue from work Per Y.W.U. increased by 42% in the course of the same period (the annual rate of increase of farm revenue between 1969/70 and 1970/71 was 10%). For farms orientated towards horticulture and wine production an equivalent development was recorded, whereas fruit farms continue to lag behind.

For the present year (1972/73), it is anticipated that in view of the improvement of agricultural prices, farm revenue per Y.W.U will increase from 10 to 14% in comparison with 1971/72. The greatest increase in revenue will be in those farms orientated towards the production of herbivores, taking into account the considerable rise in beef prices.

in the Netherlands, the revenue from farm work has increased from 7 000 to 8 000 florins in farms of general agricultural pattern, from 5 000 to 8 500 florins in mixed farms and from 13 000 to 15 000 florins in grazing farms;

in Belgium, the revenue, based on farm accounts data, from work per Y.W.U. has raised by 81 608 BF (+ 53%) from 1970/71 to 1971/72. The highest average increase in revenue, i.e. 62%, has been recorded in the "Sandy region" and in the "Campine", whilst the lowest, i.e. 33%, was recorded in the "Grassy region" and the "Upper Ardenne", areas principally connected with cattle farming (bovines).

According to provisional forecasts carried out by Institut d'Economie Agricole belge, within the framework of national accounting, the revenue of farms has increased by about 25% from 1971 to 1972. This increase results from a growth in the final production by about 12% and from a raise of about 5% in charges. Since the number of Y.W.U. has decreased by approximately 7% between 1971 and 1972 the revenue per Y.W.U. would have increased by about 33% between these two years. As against 1970, the revenue of farms in 1972 has thus increased by 54% This large increase of agricultural revenue expressed in current prices results, among other things, from an increase in the life stock due to an increase in the number of animals and of a rise in prices.

In France, the index of the rise in agricultural revenue (net results) between 1970 and 1971 (1970 = 100) in relation to the different types of production (NAAI constant sample) can be established as follows according to size of farm:

General Agriculture	118 to 133
Horticulture	155
Arable land - herbivores	119 to 130
Permanent cultivation - arable land	(58)
Fruit growing	100 to 147
Vine growing	73 to 104
Herbivores - arable land	114 to 172
Herbivores - permanent cultivation	111
Bovines	131 to 140
Herbivores - Granivores	138

The French data show a clear tendency towards increase of revenue in the case of animal production, but less so for cultivation. This results from an increase of 1.8% in market prices for cultivated products and of 7.3% in the case of animals (i.e./an average of 4.9%), but these average increases themselves hide important differences. For example, for milk the increase is 12% whereas for bovines it is only 6.5%.

In Italy the 1971 NAAI accounting results show an average increase from work per Y.W.U. of approximately 5% as against the figures for 1970. This increase has mainly benefited large farms. The aggregate forecast for 1972 show that, as against 1971, the gross agricultural product has decreased by 2 % as a result of fairly poor production in the main forms of cultivation and despite a 9% increase in agricultural prices. In 1972, the net agricultural product per working person has nevertheless increased by about 4,5% since the agricultural working population has increased by 8 %. Salaries rose by 14 %.

50. The data relating to agricultural revenues in 1971/72, as well as the agricultural revenue forecasts for 1972/73, show that the general improvement in agricultural revenue in the last two marketing years has been large by comparison with 1970, the later year being a particularly poor one. This favourable development was accompanied, nevertheless, by a more marked dispersion of revenues according to the size of farm and area.

The analysis of the effect of the measures taken by the Council of the European Communities (on the question of agricultural prices for the year 1972/73) on the orientation of production and the level of revenue of farms orientated towards "mixed cultivation - cattle rearing", an analysis based on prices in Spring 1972 with the help of models of linear programming have allowed us to establish that the new prices are very likely to be "felt" differently not only accord ng to the structure but also according to the geographical situation of the farms under consideration (tables 20 A and B). It shows also what a delicate matter agricultural forecasting is, and how essential it is, nevertheless, to do work on the subject to cast light on it and help in decision-making.

*

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51. In conclusion one can say that agricultural revenue is characterized by a considerable disparity from farm to farm.

The available data for the period "1969" and "1970" show that those farms orientated towards the production of herbivores, and, more particularly, towards beef production are in a generally unfavourable situation, and that this situation is all the more precarious when the regional conditions (natural, structural and economic) are unsuitable.

In contrast farms orientated towards production from arable land are in a markedly more favourable situation; they are generally concentrated, by preference, in regions of good potential and in better structured farms.

The imbalances in revenue from work according to orientation of production and size of farm have been further increased between "1969" and "1972". However, the price developments in the area of bovine production in the course of the last two years "1971" and "1972", could more than bridge the graps recorded in the "1969" and "1970" data.

IV. INCOMES OF FARMERS, OTHER THAN FROM AGRICULTURE

52. If it is true that incomes in the agricultural sphere are often lower than those in non-agricultural jobs, it is also true that a great many farmers succeed in partly, indeed totally overcoming this handicap by doing other jobs. Some of them more than make up for the disparity of income levels. These jobs are jobs on the fringe of farming, whether within the agricultural sector itself (for example: services rendered to third parties with farm equipment),or, strictly speaking, outside of the agricultural sector (for example forestry or tourism). Sometimes these outside activities are completely divorced from the farm, and all the different sectors of work can be involved here. Some data available on this subject make it possible to make a first assessment of the importance of these sources of revenue.

53. Certain farmers often derive supplementary income from services rendered to other farmers. These services cover a very wide range of activities, for example: the work of soil preparation and treatment, of harvesting, the repair of machinery etc. Generally speaking what is involved is any kind of activity which requires skilled labour, and expensive equipment which not every farmer can have at his own disposal without upsetting the financial balance of his farm

The revenue that comes from these activities is generally included in the figures for agricultural revenue at the micro-economic level that have already been analysed In any case, they only have a minor quantative effect on the total income of farmers.

54 The net value added of forestry only represents on average some 4% of the net value added deriving from purely agricultural activities. This figure can, however, undoubtedly vary considerably according to the region and the farm in question.

Almost 30% of the farms in the Community of Six practice forestry and get from this a source of revenue supplementary to their revenue from agriculture

The farms concerned have a total area of forestry land of about 8.5 million hectares, that is to say almost a third of the total area of forest. (The Community of Six).

It can be estimated that farms having their own private forest-land involve at the most 30% of the agricultural work force. Forestry work therefore enabled them in 1968 to increase the average net value added by a total figure no greater then 100 u.a. per Y.W.U.

Part -time and subsidiary farms (1)

55. The inquiry into the structure of farms in the Community of Six has shown that in 1966-67 about 27% of farms benefitted from revenue provided by professional activities involving an external source of remuneration. The farms involved are either part-time farms (the farmer being occupied for less than half his time in work outside of his farm) or subsidiary farms (the farmer being occupied for more than half his time outside of his farm). These two categories of farm, which do not represent the full time employment of their work-force, cover almost 13% of land-area used for agriculture. (table 21).
The proportion of farmers involved in work outside of the farm in the United Kingdom in 1970 was equally high (almost45%).

This state of affairs is a phenomenon especially characteristic of regions or countries that have achieved a high level of industrial development; this general phenomenon corresponds, moreover, to various different trends, from the farmer who waits to round off his income, to the towndweller who wants to find a better balance in his life by devoting himself to work in the country, to the factory worker who on his part seeks an antidote to the slavery of the production line, while at the same time supplementing his income.

56 In 1966-67 the Community of Six contained about 350,000 part-time farms (agricultural holdings), that is to say 6% of the total number, representing about 530,000 Y.W.U., or, in other words, also 6% of the total.

Part-time farms are particularly numerous in Germany(Zuerwerbsbetriebe), where they represented 8.9% of the total number of farms in 1967, corresponding to 7% of the agricultural land in use and to about 10% of the labour-force

The production potential per Y.W.U., characterized by the criterion — cont on p34

N.B. (1) the term "subsidiary farm" is here used in the particular sense of a farm that is used to supplement another source of income in order to bring the total level of income up to the requirement of a part-time farmer or his family

on standard net production, is about 15% lower in part-time farms than in full-time ones. Given the correlation which exists between this criterion and revenue from work, one can conclude that revenue from work per Y.W.U. is equally reduced in part-time farms.

57. From the relevant data for Germany (table 28) we can see that part-time farms can get supplementary revenue from activities outside of agriculture to the extent that the family income of the farmers concerned is about 25% higher than that of the families of full-time farmers. It is, however, probable that this fact is completely different in regions where economic development is not so far advanced and where, as a result the external sources of revenue for the farm are reduced. But in these regions the number of part-time farms is also limited.

58. The data available about those farms where the farmer carries on outside activities, data relating to Germany, suggests that part-time farms come principally from the group of full-time farms, whilst they themselves tend to develop towards becoming subsidiary farms. As those who run subsidiary farms are, as a general rule fairly old, and as three quarters of them have no successor, these farms very often disappear with the passing of a generation.

Part time and subsidiary farms therefore, for the most part, do not represent a stable type of farm, but a stage in the evolution of farms.

59. In 1966-1967, subsidiary farms represented 21.4% of the total number of farms in the Community of Six, and together covered 8.1% of the agricultural land used. Their average area was 3.6 hectares, whereas that of part time farms was 7,8 hectares, and that of full-time farms 11.6 hectares

For that same year, about a quarter of the farms in Germany, in Belgium and in Italy were subsidiary farms. According to the national definitions (Nebenerwerbsbetriebe), subsidiary farms in Germany would correspond to markedly high percentage.

The production potential (net standard production per Y.W.U.) is also about 15% lower in subsidiary farms than in full-time farms. From this one can conclude that the revenue from agricultural work per Y.W.U. is equally reduced.

But the farmers in question get an important part of their revenue from non-agricultural activities. On this point there only exists data for Germany; these show that in subsidiary farms (Nebenerwerbsbetriebe) family incomes are higher than in the case of full-time farms. There are no statistics available which would allow one to determine whether this situation is the same or different for the other countries of the community,

60 The transfer of revenue.

In all the member states, those working in agriculture are involved, just like other citizens, in systems of transfer of revenue under the terms of existing policies. Thus, in 1971, the original member states devoted about 3,000 million u.a. to agriculture by way of structural policy and other specific measures. These transfers certainly cannot be considered as a direct aid to agricultural revenue. A large part of these sums represents aids to investments and thus is more concerned with the build up of capital than with what we strictly speaking call revenue. They have, nevertheless, made it possible for farmers to avoid having to pay out so large a proportion of their own revenue to carry out those investments essential to the growth of their farms.

61. During the same year in the Community of Six the transfer of social security reached the sum of 2,300 million u.a. These transfers also concern not only those people working in agriculture, but the entire population, (including the young and the retired).

62. In addition, the majority of farms in the Community benefit from a special fiscal system that is relatively favourable to them, with the exception of farms in Denmark, the Netherlands, England and Ireland.

Farms also generally have available a substantial amount of capital, the interest from which is added to the revenue from work.

(Example: table 05 A)

x

x x

63. In conclusion, one can consider the sources of revenue other than from agriculture to be of great importance for a number of farmers. From this chapter it is clear that an evaluation of the socio-economic situation should go far beyond a simple analysis of revenue from agricultural activity. This should be a stimulus to the development of further sources of information and research on this subject.

CONCLUSION

64. Despite the deficiencies of the present information, this study will have cast light on certain essential aspects of agricultural revenue in the enlarged Community. One can sum up the facts that have been established as follows:

a) The general level of revenue from agricultural activity is relatively low;

b) the level of agricultural revenue is very different according to country, to region, and to the individual farm;

c) the regions of low agricultural revenue are situated principally in the Mediterranean area and in certain Atlantic regions of the enlarged Community. The regions of high revenue are principally to be found in the north and north-east of the continental land mass and in Great Britain;

d) although farms with satisfactory revenue and those with low revenue can be found throughout the Community, the proportion of these farms nevertheless varies according to country, region, and orientation of production;

e) for each orientation of production, even for those whose established average revenue is low, there exist special combinations of factors which make possible the attainment of satisfactory levels of revenue, provided that there is sensible management and modern techniques are used.

f) the proportion of farms with a satisfactory level of revenue is greater among those which are orientated towards general agriculture and towards horticulture than among those who are orientated towards the production of "herbivores". Farms orientated towards the production of granivores and towards "permanent cultivation" occupy an intermediate position, and their revenue is liable to important annual fluctuations,

g) These differences derive, among other things, from the fact that "arable land farming" is generally concentrated in regions with good agricultural potential and suitable structure, whereas the production of "herbivores" is practised particularly in farms of unsuitable structure and often in difficult regions. "Herbivores" are an indispensible orientation of production in such structures, in order to compensate for the bad land-man-ratio between A.L.U. and Y.W.U, through an intensification of land use. In difficult regions they very often represent the only way of getting value from the crop and grass production.

h) The recent price developments (1972), notable in the field of beef production, are no doubt intended, because of the importance of this kind of production, the number of farmers it involves, and the fact that it had been up till then in a position of disadvantage in relation to most other kinds, to put right some of the imbalances existing within agriculture.

i) The causes of the established differences of revenue are many, and derive from factors outside of agricultur proper; factors which often determine the production potential (particularly the structuring of farms) and very often even the orientations of production; these differences also derive from prices and particularly from terms of exchange; finally, they come from internal factors, particularly the management ability of the farmer.

j) "Economics of scale" are evident for all orientations of production. The revenue from work is, however, more or less affected by economics of scale according to the intensity of production corresponding to each orientation.

k) Part-time or subsidiary farming is an important phenomenon in the enlarged community. More than a quarter of the farmers in the six original member-states are involved in it and derive from it a significant, if not easily quantifiable part of their earned income.

Although part time farms are part of an evolutionary process, the phenomenon of part-time farming is a permanent one. It is particularly important in certain regions characterized by a high level of industrialization, notably in parts of Germany.

l) Farmers are effected by measures for the transfer of revenue in the same way as other citizens. The contributions that they receive from the common authority in the form of aids to investment, social benefits, make it possible for the working agricultural population to avoid devoting an even more signigicant part of their revenue from their work to the formation of capital, or to helping the old and the young.

m) In addition, farmers benefit from a generally advantageous fiscal policy.

n) Farmers also benefit from a not insignificant income from private capital.

o) Thus, despite having a revenue from agricultural work markedly lower than that obtained in other sectors, farmers come equally well out of a comparison with other groups in Society as far as both their level of income and family consumption are concerned.

p) To appreciate the real value of the level of income of farmers' families, it would nevertheless still be necessary to consider certain not easily quantifiable factors which determine the quality of life (advantages and inconveniences) of life in the country.

q) The community data used for the preparation of this report, and particularly the micro-economic data, do not cover a sufficient number of years to make possible an assessment of the long-term evolution of agricultural revenue One can revertheless say that in general, taken as a whole, agricultural revenue has noticeably improved in the course of the several years under consideration, but not by enough to cause a noticeable reduction in the gap between it and revenue in the sectors outside of agriculture.

r) The last available data for "1971" and certain indications relating to "1972" would suggest that in the course of the last two years agricultural revenue in general, and that of farms orientated towards "bovines" in particular, have to a certain extent closed the gap.

Report completed 20 February 1973.

A P P E N D I C E S

List of Definitions

1) Final product: the value of the total of the produce sold, that used for personal consumption and that transformed by processing, and also changes of stock, valued at a fixed initial price.

2) Gross domestic product (G.D.P): the gross domestic product at market price, which represents the final result of the productive activity of the production units of a country, corresponding to the total production of the economy in goods and services, less the total intermediate consumption, but with import duties added.

3) Gross value added (G.V.A.) at market-price: Final production less intermediate consumption.

4) Net value added (N.V.A.) at factor cost: Gross value added at market price increased by subsidies and with deductions made for indirect taxation and depriciation.

5) Net value added (N.V.A.) in real terms: The net value added corrected to take account of general price changes (deflated according to the price index of the G.D.P.)

6) Common prices in real terms: Common prices deflated according to the price index of the gross home product.

7) Terms of exchange: The price of agricultural production in relation to the prices of the means of production.

8) Agricultural worker: This term includes family and non-family labour, in other words independent persons, helpers from within the family, and paid employees.

9) Year and Work Unit (Y.W.U.): This corresponds to the work of one person working for a farm for at least 280 days or 2,380 hours per year. Persons working less than 280 days (or 2,380 hours) per year are expressed in Y.W.U. by dividing the actual time worked by 280 or 2,380 as is appropriate.
N.B.: The Year Work Unit corresponds to the Y.W.U. used in the Directive CEE 159/72 "Modernisation of Farming Enterprises"

10) Unit of Production (U.P): one unit of production corresponds to the standardized gross product of a hectare of corn.

11) Intermediate Consumption: The total of goods and commercial services used in the period under consideration in order to produce the goods and services which constitute the final agricultural production.

12) Standardized Gross Production: The number of hectares and the number of head of cattle of a farm multiplied by the coefficients that have been determined on the basis of output and average prices within the Community.

13) Standardized Net Production: The number of hectares and the number of head of cattle of a farm multiplied by the output and average prices within the Community less the most important average variable costs within the Comminity.

14) Subsidiary Farming: Farms where the farmer is occupied in work not related to his farm production for more than half his time.

15) Part-time farmers: Farms where the farmer is occupied in work not related to his farm production for half his time or less.

16) Revenue from work: Revenue that can be put down to the work factor of production after allocation of a fixed sum to the other factors of production (land: rental value; capital involved: 5% interest).

17) Technico-economic orientation: The establishment of the standardized gross production of a farm according to its various different speculations referred to frequently in the text by the term "orientation of production".

18) Gross margin: The value of production less variable costs.

19) Variation coefficient: The relationship between the standard deviation and the arithmetical average of a series of data.

20) Regression coefficient: This corresponds to coefficient (a) in the linear function $y = ax + b$ (straight line slope)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

E.C.	European Communities.
G.D.	General Directorate
S.O.E.C.	Stastistical Office of the European Community.
N.V.A.	Net Value Added.
N.V.	Net Value
G.D.P.	Gross Domestic Product
Y.W.U.	Year Work Unit
A.L.U.	Agricultural Land in Use
C u	Cattle unit
u.a.	Unit of Account
FF	French francs
BF	Belgian francs
Fl	Florins
GM	German Marks
IL	Italian Lire
Lux F	Luxemburg francs
T.E.O.	Technico-economic orientation
S.G.P.	Standardized Gross Production
"1969"- "1970"	The dates in inverted commas correspond to the calendar year and/or the agricultural year according to the figures normally available from a country.

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GENERAL DATA CONCERNING THE AGRICULTURE OF THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY

HEADING	PERIOD	OLD MEMBER STATES	NEW MEMBER STATES	ENLARGED COMMUNITY
GENERAL DATA				
Total land area (1000 sq.km)	1971	1.165,6	357,4	1.523,0
Total agricultural land in use (1000 hectares)	"	67.957	26.645 (1)	94.602 (1)
including: prairie and permanent pasture(%)	"	39,2	58,3(1)	44,6(1)
Area of wood and forest (1000 ha)	"	(28.425)	(2.811)	(31.236)
Total population (in thousands)	"	(191.362)	(63.795)	(255.157)
Population in farming (in thousands)	1971 Old members 1970 New members	9.514	1.273	10.787
% of total employment	1970	12,8	4,5	10,5
Number of Y.W.U. (in thousands)	1970 (estim.)	8.064		
Number of farms of 1 hectare and more (in thousands)	1970 - DK 1969	4.981	717	5.699
Farms as a principal source of revenue	1970 (estim.)	(3.427)	(529)	(3.956)
Final agricultural production (in millions of u.a.)	1971(Old members and Ireland) 1970/71 (U.K. and Denmark)	39.945	(8.636) (2)	(48.581) (2)
including :				
- cereals and rice (%)	"	11,6	(9,5)	(11,2)
- fruit and vegetables (%)	"	11,8	(8,5)	(11,2)
- wine(%)	"	6,1	-	(5,0)
- bovines	"	15,1	(16,7)	(15,4)
- pigs (%)	"	12,2	(15,7)	(12,9)
- milk (%)	"	18,3	(21,1)	(18,8)
Final animal production (%)	"	57,4	(70,7)	(51,9)
COEFFICIENTS				
- A.L.U. per person working in agriculture	1971 - Ireland estimate	7,1	20,9	8,8
- A.L.U. per person (in hectares)(farms of 1 hectare and more)	1970	12,7	28,1	14,6

(1) Including 6.678.000 hectares of rough pasture in the United Kingdom
(2) Estimate DG VI on the basis of data in the statistical yearbooks of the new members

Sources : - SOEC - Annual farming statistics
- general statistics
- National bulletins of statistics of the Member states.

Table 01

Relationship between net value added (net revenue from farming) (x) and the revenue from work (y) for different orientations of production in the Community of Six

Financial year "1970" (1)

Tecnico-economic orientation	Value of the coefficient (a) in the equation y = ax + b (coefficient of regression)	Value of the constant (b) in the equation y = ax + b	Coefficient of correlation
General Agriculture	0,68	- 708	0,98
Arable land - Herbivores	0,75	407	0,99
Herbivores - Arable land	0,65	- 235	0,86
Herbivores - Granivores	0,64	- 245	0,90
Granivores - Herbivores	0,70	- 481	0,97
Bovines	0,71	- 483	0,96
Fruit growing	0,76	- 458	0,98
Vine growing	0,58	- 235	0,86
Horticulture	0,72	407	0,99
TOTAL	0,62	- 243	0,95

Calculations of correlations based on the lienar equation y = ax + b carried out on the basis of averages for groups of farms

Source : Network of analysable agricultural information (N.A.A.I. = RICA)

Table 02 - Net value added (NVA) at factor cost per Y.W.U. (1) in agriculture in national currencies, in nominal and real terms, by member state and for the Community of Six (1963 - 1971)

1968 = 100

Member States	Monetary units	Aggregates	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Value in U.A. (2)	
												1970	1971
Germany	GM	1. NVA per Y.W.U.	6.085	6.021	6.380	6.839	7.056	7.582	8.019	8.338	9.603	2.278	2.627
		2. Index of NVA per YWU in nominal terms	80,3	79,4	84,1	90,2	93,1	100	105,8	110,0	126,7	-	-
		3. Index of prices of GDP	88,3	90,7	94,0	97,3	98,5	100	103,5	111,0	119,5	-	-
		4. Index of NVA per YWU in real terms (2)	90,9	87,6	89,5	92,7	94,5	100	102,2	99,1	106,0	-	-
France	FF	1. NVA per YWU	9.050	9.050	10.038	10.682	12.091	12.983	13.937	15.841	17.889	2.852	3.221
		2. Index of NVA per YWU in nominal terms	69,7	69,7	77,3	82,3	93,1	100	107,3	122,0	137,8	-	-
		3. Index of prices GDP	84,6	88,0	90,2	92,8	95,4	100	107,9	114,0	119,7	-	-
		4. Index of NVA per YWU in real terms (2)	82,4	79,2	85,7	88,7	97,6	100	99,5	107,0	115,1	-	-
Italy	1000 lire	1. NVA per YWU	710	796	846	932	1.048	1.054	1.243	1.366	1.435	2.186	2.296
		2. Index of NVA per YWU in nominal terms	67,4	75,5	80,3	88,4	99,4	100	117,9	129,6	136,1	-	-
		3. Index of prices of GDP	84,8	90,2	93,6	95,7	98,6	100	104,2	110,7	118,0	-	-
		4. Index of NVA per YWU in real terms (2)	79,5	83,7	85,8	92,4	100,8	100	113,1	117,1	115,4	-	-
Netherlands	Fl	1. NVA per YWU	9.724	11.867	13.018	12.984	14.182	15.982	18.738	18.260	19.784	5.044	5.470
		2. Index of NVA per YWU in nominal terms	60,8	74,3	81,5	81,2	88,7	100	117,2	114,3	123,8	-	-
		3. Index of prices of GDP	76,6	82,7	87,6	92,8	96,6	100	105,7	110,6	119,0	-	-
		4. Index of NVA per YWU in real terms (2)	79,4	89,8	93,0	87,5	91,9	100	110,9	103,3	104,0	-	-

Member States	Monetary units	Aggregates	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Value in UA (2)	
												1970	1971
Belgium	B F	1. NVA per YWU	109.718	122.807	141.312	142.098	149.926	168.361	197.947	195.033	222.287	3.901	4.409
		2. Index of NVA per YWU in nominal terms	65,2	72,9	83,9	84,4	89,1	100	117,6	115,8	132,0	-	-
		3. Index of prices of GDP	82,3	86,2	90,5	94,6	97,4	100	103,9	109,2	115,5	-	-
		4. Index of NVA per YWU in real terms (2)	79,2	84,6	92,8	89,2	91,4	100	113,2	106,0	114,2	-	-
Luxemburg	Lux F	1. NVA per YWU	77.646	80.081	80.777	87.148	93.966	87.960	90.263	107.797	103.250	2.156	2.067
		2. Index of NVA per YWU in nominal terms	88,3	91,0	91,8	99,1	106,8	100	102,6	122,6	117,4	-	-
		3. Index of prices of GDP	83,1	89,0	91,5	94,0	96,3	100	107,2	115,9	117,6	-	-
		4. Index of NVA per YWU in real terms (2)	106,2	102,2	100,4	105,0	110,9	100	95,7	91,2	99,8	-	-
E.E.C.		1. NVA per YWU in UA	1.515	1.599	1.726	1.850	2.038	2.159	2.377	2.564	2.826	2.564	2.826
		2. Index of NVA per YWU in nominal terms											
		a (3)	70,2	74,1	79,9	85,7	94,4	100	110,1	118,7	130,9	-	-
		b (4)	70,8	74,5	80,4	86,7	95,5	100	111,8	121,7	133,9	-	-
		3. Index of prices of GDP	85,2	88,8	92,0	95,0	97,3	100	104,1	111,2	118,6	-	-
		4. Index of NVA per YWU in real terms											
		a (3)	82,4	83,4	86,8	90,2	97,0	100	105,8	106,7	110,4	-	-
		b (4)	83,1	83,9	87,4	91,3	98,2	100	107,4	109,4	112,9	-	-

(1) Y.W.U. = Year Work Unit (see list of definitions). The YWU in agriculture have been calculated from the YWU's known for the year 1966/67 (inquiry into the structure of farms 1966/67); the figures for the other years take into account the annual rates of variation of the agricultural working population

(2) Heading 2 divided by heading 3 multiplied by 100

(3) Index calculated on the basis of national NVA per YWU expressed in UA. The rates of conversion used are those applied by the SOEC

(4) Index calculated on the basis of national NVA per YWU expressed in national currencies and weighted by the number of YWU per member State.

Source : SOEC - national figures ; base year 1963 = 100

TABLE 03

NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER HECTARE OF ALU
IN THE COMMUNITY OF SIX

in 1966 - in 1971

in UA

Old Member States	1966	1971	'71 as a % of '66
Germany	315	355	112,7
France	173	243	140,5
Italy	315	421	133,7
Netherlands	542	743	137,1
Belgium	469	586	124,9
Luxemburg	222	224	100,9
E.E.C. (The Six)	258	335	129,8

Source : VI

Table 04

Relationship between net national product per peron working in agriculture and in the other sectors in the countries of The Community of Six

"1964" and "1970"

Country	"1964" (1)	"1970" (1)	"1970" ("1964" = 100)
Germany	0,39	0,34	87
France	0,47	0,45	96
Italy	0,43	0,45	105
Netherlands	0,92	0,84	91
Belgium	0,93	0,93	100
Luxemburg	0,38	0,33	87

(1) "1964" = ø 1963, 1964, 1965
"1970" = ø 1969, 1970, 1971

Source : SOEC : National figures

Table 05

A. Monthly income available per family in Germany

(1969)

Criteria	Agricultural Families	Non agricultural Families	All Families	% Agricultural Families non-agric.
Salaried and independant activities	1.513	1.164	1.177	130
Income from capital	207	111	114	186
Pensions	148	282	277	52
Other sources of income	16	47	46	34
Gross income of family	1.884	1.604	1.614	117
Tax on income capital + social charges	80	235	229	34
Net income of family	1.804	1.369	1.385	132
Other earnings	15	94	91	16
Available income of family	1.819	1.463	1.476	124
Number of families in thousands	65	19.775	20.540	3

Source : Zusammensetzung und Verteilung der Einkommen privater Haushalte 1969 Ergebnisse der Einkommens- und Verbrachsstichprobe 1969 - Wirtschaft und Statistik 12/72, statistisches Bundesamt Wiesbaden.

B. Annual consumption per person in agricultural and non-agricultural families in France

(1969)

Criteria	Agricultural families	Non-agricultural families	All families	% Agricultural families non-agric.
Consumption other than food per person	2.732	4.303	4.113	63
Total consumption per person	4.934	6.742	6.588	73
Number of persons per family	3,93	2,95	3,04	133
Number of families in thousands	1.503	14.548	16.051	9

Source : from "INSEE" - 1969 inquiry on conditions of family life.

Table 06

Gross domestic product (G.D.P.) per agricultural worker and G.D.P. per worker outside of agriculture at regional level

a) GERMANY (1964/65 and 1970)

REGIONS (Länder)	G.D.P. per worker in agriculture (G.M.)		G.D.P. per worker in agriculture as a % of G.D.P. per worker outside of agriculture	
	1964/65	1970	1964/65	1970
Schleswig-Holstein	12.035	17.160	81	72
Niedersachsen	7.129	12.820	41	52
Nordrhein-Westfalen	7.788	14.580	42	50
Hessen	4.984	10.600	27	37
Rheinland-Pfalz	4.157	8.130	25	31
Baden-Württemberg	4.500	8.530	35	33
Bayern	4.749	6.770	28	27
Saarland	5.400	18.630	29	70
All Germany	5.794	10.190	32	37

Source : Statistisches Jahrbuch für der B R Deutschland

Table 07

Gross farm revenue (1) per family working in agriculture and direct revenue (2) per family working other than in agriculture at regional level

b) FRANCE (1962-1967)

REGIONS	Gross Farm Revenue per family working in agriculture in thousands of French francs		Gross Farm revenue per family working in agriculture. (Direct revenue per family working other than agriculture =1	
	1962	1967	1962	1967
Région parisienne	17,5	40,6	1,1	1,15
Champagne-Ardenne	12,8	26,4	1,3	1,78
Picardie	19,4	29,8	2,1	1,45
Haute Normandie	7,3	13,7	0,7	0,76
Centre	9,2	19,3	0,9	1,24
Basse Normandie	6,8	10,1	0,6	0,58
Bourgogne	7,0	12,1	0,6	0,79
Nord	13,7	17,7	1,3	1,16
Lorraine	11,1	14,7	1,1	0,90
Alsace	8,6	12,2	0,4	0,76
Franche Comté	7,8	8,3	0,7	0,48
Pays de la Loire	6,8	10,4	0,6	0,58
Bretagne	6,2	8,8	0,5	0,52
Poitou Charente	8,9	14,2	0,8	0,50
Aquitaine	7,7	11,5	0,7	0,64
Midi Pyrénées	6,2	9,8	0,5	0,58
Limousin	4,8	6,7	0,4	0,39
Rhône Alpes	6,9	10,2	0,6	0,58
Auvergne	5,8	8,6	0,5	0,51
Languedoc-Rousillon	17,8	20,6	1,6	0,96
Provence-Côte-d'Azur	15,5	18,7	1,3	0,80
All France	9,89	15,47	0,90	0,85
Standard deviation	4,42	7,91		
Coefficient of variation	44,7	52,19		

Source : Working population census 1962 and 1968.
Direct regional revenue "Regional figures for families, Studies and juncture (INSEE)
Gross farm revenue : "French agricultural statistics"

1) Gross farm revenue : production - real charges.
2) Direct revenue : total revenue of families.

Table 08

Gross domestic product (G.D.P.) per person working in agriculture and G.D.P. per person working outside of agriculture at regional level

c) ITALY (1963 and 1970)

REGIONS (Regioni)	G.D.P. per agricultural worker (x 1000 I.L.)		G.D.P. per agricultural worker as a % of G.D.P. per worker outside of agriculture	
	1963	1970	1963	1970
Piemonte	610	1.328	32	38
Valle d'Aosta	714	1.122	28	32
Liguria	962	2.285	49	62
Lombardia	1.076	2.600	58	76
Trentino-Alto Adige	795	1.527	48	51
Veneto	877	1.918	58	64
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	543	1.488	34	46
Emilia-Romagna	924	1.785	56	59
Marche	480	944	35	39
Toscana	679	1.411	42	49
Umbria	539	1.020	36	37
Lazio	849	1.714	45	50
Campania	560	1.779	41	47
Abruzzi	595	1.083	41	42
Molise	493	771	42	37
Puglia	670	1.212	45	46
Basilicata	533	895	39	36
Calabria	681	957	64	43
Sicilia	750	1.460	54	55
Sardegna	806	1.597	53	53
All ITALY	706	1.414	45	48
Standard deviation	169	474		
Coefficient of variation	23,96	33,48		

Sources : - Conti economici territoriali ISTAT
- Annuario di Statistiche del lavoro e dell'emigrazione.

Table 09 - Number of farms classified according to tehnico-economic orientation and land area in the E.E.C. (the Six)

1966 - 1967

Farms

Farms orientated towards the following production		Network Code	less than 5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	more than 50 ha	Total
Farms of dominant orientation	General agriculture	111	409.417	87.333	48.137	44.204	31.786	620.877
	Horticulture	112	235.628	19.134	7.696	3.177	973	266.608
	Combined arable-land production	110	19.133	5.898	3.591	1.833	990	31.445
	Fruit growing	223	285.936	42.472	20.549	8.513	2.220	359.690
	Vine growing	224	433.037	53.657	25.894	9.951	3.065	525.604
	Olive growing	225	151.715	14.053	4.848	2.293	788	173.697
	Combined production of permanent cultivation	220	50.219	9.672	4.890	2.376	931	68.088
	Bovines (cattle)	336	468.246	258.751	265.432	196.067	39.258	1.227.754
	Ovines and caprines (sheep and goats)	337	34.351	7.959	6.884	7.225	6.219	62.638
	Herbivores (horses, cattle, sheep and goats)	330	2.758	2.417	3.473	3.318	2.083	14.049
	Pigs	448	80.726	12.013	8.801	4.185	721	106.446
	Poultry	449	45.638	5.578	4.330	2.217	464	58.227
	Granivores (pigs, poultry, small animals)	440	3.504	1.741	1.348	686	111	7.390
	Sub-total		2.220.308	520.678	405.873	286.045	89.609	3.522.513
	Arable land and permanents cultivation	120	129.406	32.764	16.746	7.743	2.475	189.134
	Arable land and herbivores	130	118.369	90.991	89.107	68.565	23.964	390.996
	Arable land and granivores	140	75.634	14.057	11.165	8.403	2.903	112.162
	Permanent cultivation and arable land	210	121.829	30.635	17.067	8.065	2.166	179.762
	Permanent cultivation and herbivores	230	65.786	27.557	18.295	7.791	1.404	120.833
	Permanent cultivation and granivores	240	27.308	2.681	1.213	375	97	31.674
	Herbivores and Arable land	310	252.511	205.601	229.691	148.657	30.365	866.825
	Herbivores and permanent cultivation	320	78.028	30.916	21.293	10.130	1.700	142.067
	Herbivores and granivores	340	144.008	108.983	125.061	57.327	4.756	440.135
	Granivores and arable land	410	56.113	11.372	11.513	9.328	2.539	90.965
	Granivores and permanent cultivation	420	13.604	1.797	856	382	83	16.722
	Granivores and Herbivores	430	55.987	41.378	55.914	26.921	2.470	182.670
	Diversified (without particular orientation)	550	93.316	14.133	6.907	2.906	2.077	119.339
	Sub-total		1.231.899	612.865	604.828	356.593	76.999	2.883.194
Grand Total			3.452.207	1.133.543	1.010.701	642.658	166.608	6.405.667

Source : Structural inquiry 1966/67

Table 10 - Labour density in farms classified according to tecnico-economic orientation and land-area in the E.E.C. (the Six)

1966 - 1967

(Y.W.U./100 ha ALU)

Farms orientated towards the following production		Network Code	< 5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	≥ 50 ha	Total
Farms of dominant orientation	General agriculture	111	27,9	17,0	11,4	6,6	3,6	9,1
	Horticulture	112	117,5	36,2	23,0	15,0	8,2	61,1
	Combined arable-land production	110	48,9	26,8	17,2	10,0	6,1	17,2
	Fruit growing	223	43,0	25,9	19,5	14,7	11,1	26,1
	Vine growing	224	39,0	24,1	18,1	14,5	11,7	24,8
	Olive growing	225	33,3	22,1	16,9	13,6	7,9	23,3
	Combined production of permanent cultivation	220	55,5	27,2	20,8	17,0	12,9	27,4
	Bovines (cattle)	336	41,7	22,3	13,9	8,1	4,1	12,8
	Ovines and caprines (sheep and goats)	337	47,1	15,8	10,2	5,0	1,9	6,0
	Herbivores (horses, cattle, sheep and goats)	330	53,1	23,3	14,5	7,4	3,0	7,4
	Pigs	448	63,9	22,4	14,8	8,9	6,4	23,3
	Poultry	449	103,0	27,8	17,0	11,6	8,7	31,8
	Granivores (pigs, poultry, small animals)	440	43,3	25,0	15,9	9,9	9,1	17,9
	Sub-total		45,4	22,5	14,5	8,4	4,4	15,0
	Arable land and permanent cultivation	120	36,8	22,3	15,5	10,1	7,1	18,9
	Arable land and herbivores	130	49,7	28,6	17,6	8,8	5,0	13,4
	Arable land and granivores	140	44,0	25,7	16,9	9,0	5,9	16,7
	Permanent cultivation and arable land	210	39,8	24,1	17,2	11,2	8,1	20,6
	Permanent cultivation and herbivores	230	55,1	30,8	18,6	11,3	7,0	23,8
	Permanent cultivation and granivores	240	53,4	30,9	21,1	14,3	10,8	35,9
	Herbivores and Arable land	310	46,7	26,8	16,3	8,9	4,8	14,4
	Herbivores and permanent cultivation	320	53,8	28,8	17,6	10,0	5,6	22,1
	Herbivores and granivores	340	43,6	25,7	16,2	9,6	5,9	17,1
	Granivores and arable land	410	41,5	24,9	16,1	9,2	6,2	15,4
	Granivores and permanent cultivation	420	57,0	31,3	20,1	13,1	8,4	31,0
	Granivores and Herbivores	430	43,2	24,7	16,1	9,9	6,8	16,1
	Diversified (without particular orientation)	550	23,1	16,9	12,3	5,7	0,3	5,3
	Sub Total		44,4	26,4	16,6	9,2	4,7	15,4
Grand total			44,9	24,6	15,7	8,8	4,5	15,2

Source : Structural inquiry 1966/67

Table II

The importance of the principal orientations of production according to number of farms, agricultural land-area used, and labour in the COMMUNITY OF SIX

(1966 - 1967)

Technico-economic orientation	Number of farms	Farms	Area	Labour
		Total = 100		
General agriculture	620.877	9,7	10,7	6,4
Arable land - herbivores	390.996	6,1	10,0	8,8
Herbivores - arable land	866.825	13,1	19,1	18,1
Bovines	1.227.754	19,2	24,6	20,6
Herbivores - granivores	440.135	6,8	7,6	8,5
Granivores - herbivores	182.670	2,8	3,4	3,6
Arable land - permanent cultivation	189.134	3,0	1,8	2,4
Permanent cultivation - arable land	179.762	2,8	1,8	2,5
Herbivores - permanent cultivation	142.067	2,2	1,8	2,6
Permanent cultivation - herbivores	120.833	1,8	1,5	2,4
Fruit growing	359.690	5,6	22,4	4,1
vine growing	525.604	8,2	3,1	5,0
Horticulture	266.608	4,2	1,1	4,6
Other orientations (1)	892.742	14,1	11,0	10,4
Total	6.405.697	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total farm hectares - Y.W.U.		6.405.697	64.681.310	9.039.867

(1) The following other technico-economic orientations are to be found under the heading "others": General agriculture - horticulture; Arable land - granivores; Olive growing; Mixed permanent cultivation; Permanent cultivation - granivores; Sheep, goats; Cattle sheep and goats; Pigs; Poultry; Pigs - poultry; Granivores - arable land; Granivores - permanent cultivation; Others

Source: S.O.E.C. - structural inquiry 1966 - 1967

Table 12

Breakdown of farms that are the farmer's principal source of revenue (1) in the enlarged Community according to the dominant orientation of production

Estimate "1970"

(000)

	Member States	Production of arable land	Production of permanent cultivation	Production of herbivores	Production of granivores	Without general or particular orientation	Total
Original members	GERMANY	108	41	398	98	3	648
	FRANCE	215	207	704	33	5	1.164
	ITALY	487	621	237	10	9	1.363
	NETHERLANDS	44	9	73	24	0	151
	BELGIUM	15	4	67	8	0	95
	LUXEMBURG	0,2	0,6	5;0	0,2	0	6,1
	Total for the Six	869	883	1.484	174	17	3.427
New members	DENMARK	10	1	31	85	0	127
	UNITED KINGDOM	59	0	101	12	0	172
	IRELAND	10	0,5	215	4	0	230
	Total for the three	79	2	347	101	0	529
Total for the enlarged Community		948	885	1.831	275	17	3.956

(1) The term used in the original "une exploitation à titre principal" refers to farms which provide the principal source of earned income of the farmer. It is considered that any farm that occupies the person running the farm for at least 2/3 of his working time is a farm"à titre principal". (Particularly on the statistical charts of the N.A.A. I - (RICA)

Table 13

Breakdown of farms that are the farmer's principal source of income in the enlarged Community according to agricultural land-area used (a) (Estimate 1970)

(000)

	Member States	< 5 ha	5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	50-100 ha	100-200 ha	⩾ 200 ha	Total
Original members	GERMANY	35	180	260	154	16	3		648
	FRANCE	139	215	336	359	91	26		1.164
	ITALY	728	358	172	74	21	12		1.363
	NETHERLANDS	30	38	54	26	2	0,2		151
	BELGIUM	10	36	33	14	2	0,3		95
	LUXEMBURG	0,6	1,0	1,5	2,6	0,3	0,0		6,1
	Total for the Six	942	827	856	630	131	41		3.427
New members	DENMARK	14	24	38	42	7	2		127
	UNITED KINGDOM	12	5	17	60	48	18	12	172
	IRELAND (a)	.	53	87	59	16	5		230
	Total for the three (a)	26	83	142	171	71	36		529
Total for the enlarged Community (a)		968	910	998	801	202	76		3.956

(a) No data available for farms in Ireland of less than 5 hectares A.L.U.

Revenue from work per Year- Work- Unit (Y.W.U.) (1) (in U.A.) according to technico-economic orientations T.E.O. and class of A.L.U. in the Community of Six

(1969 = 1969/70)

T.E.O. / classes S.A.U.	Arable land (without horticulture)		Horti-culture	Permanent cultivation			Herbivores (rearing dependent on the soil)	Granivores (rearing dependent on the soil)	All orientations together
	Total	including: general agriculture		Total	including: Fruit growing	including: vine growing			
< 5 ha			2.410	1.500	1.560	1.810			invalid
5 - 10 ha	900	1.050	.	1.700	1.990	1.920	1.240	invalid	1.300(2)
10 - 20 ha	1.310	1.730	.	2.330	3.000	2.580	1.640		1.670(2)
20 - 50 ha	2.360	3.270	.	2.700	3.990	2.740	1.960		2.040(2)
⩾ 50 ha	4.950	5.860	.	.	.	.	2.050		3.190(2)
Total	2.610	4.030	2.410	1.680	1.870	1.900	1.670	2.980	1.850

Key to symbols

× = not included in the area of the survey (or of negligeable quantity)

. = not represented in the statistical sample (or only in a negligeable quantity); generally low level of manpower in area of observation

(1) Figures available from N.A.A.I. (RICA) for revenue from farm work, weighted according to the manpower of the group of farms.

(2) Without rearing independent of the soil

Source : Network of accountable agricultural information.

Table 14

Revenue from work per Year- Work- Unit (Y.W.U.) (1) (in U.A.) according to technico-economic orientations T.E.O. and class of A.L.U in the Community of Six

(1970 = 1970/71)

classes S.A.U. \ T.E.O.	Arable land (without Horticulture) total	Arable land (without Horticulture) including general agriculture	Horti-culture	Permanent cultivation including total	Permanent cultivation including Fruit growing	Permanent cultivation including vine growing	Herbivores (rearing dependent on the soil)	Grani-vores (rearing dependent on the soil)	All orientations together
< 5 ha			2.850	2.090	1.760	2.970			invalid
5 - 10 ha	760	650	.	1.890	2.190	2.070	1.380		1.420(2)
10 - 20 ha	1.400	1.770	.	2.660	2.720	3.480	1.580	invalid	1.650(2)
20 - 50 ha	2.380	3.240	.	3.430	4.190	3.040	1.980		2.080(2)
> 50 ha	4.720	5.630	.	.	.	.	2.220		3.280(2)
total	2.420	3.890	2.850	2.180	2.010	2.800	1.710	2.210	1.970

Key to symbols

X = not included in the area of the survey (or of negligeable quantity)

. = not represented in the statistical sample (or only in a negligeable quantity) generally low level of manpower in area of observation

(1) Figures available from N.A.A.I. (RICA) for revenue from farm work, weighted according to the manpower of the group of farms.

(2) Without rearing independent of the soil

Source : Network of accountable agricultural information.

Table 15

TABLE 16

Revenue from work per YWU by class of YWU according to technico-economic orientation in the COMMUNITY OF SIX ("1969" and "1970")

(average of each column = 100)

Classes of technico-economic orientation	1 - 2 YWU		2 - 3 YWU	
	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"
General agriculture	187	150	211	209
Arable land - Herbivores	87	82	101	86
Herbivores - Arable land	86	83	83	77
Bovines	101	165	90	89
Herbivores - Granivores	114	86	98	73
Granivores - Herbivores	132	107	121	85
Arable land - Perm. cult.	66	50	66	65
Perm. cult. - Arable land	63	79	67	82
Herbivores - Cult. perm.	65	86	73	80
Cult. perm. - Herbivores	79	110	68	79
Fruit growing	86	97	92	96
Vine growing	102	115	114	138
Horticulture	131	149	115	141

Source : Network of accountable agricultural information

Table 17

REVENUE FROM WORK PER Y.W.U. IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TECHNICO-ECONOMIC ORIENTATION ACCORDING TO A.L.U. PER FARM IN THE COMMUNITY OF SIX

("1969" and "1970") (average per classe of technico-economic orientation = 100)

Class of A.L.U. / Class of technico-economic orientation	5 ha		5-10 ha		10-20 ha		20-50 ha		⩾ 50 ha	
	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"
General agriculture	.	.	36	38	74	65	123	123	168	175
Arable land-Herbivores	81	94	58	133	70	60	127	98	164	115
Herbivores - Arable land	.	.	59	69	90	89	133	123	119	118
Bovines	.	.	67	69	101	95	119	119	113	116
Herbivores - Granivores	.	.	93	94	98	98	109	108	.	.
Granivores - Herbivores	.	.	68	97	116	93	117	110	.	.
Arable land-Permanent cultivation	105	98	88	71	90	129	117	102	.	.
Permanent cultivation Arable land	96	62	82	73	112	115	110	150	.	.
Herbivores - Permanent cultivation	79	63	99	108	112	110	110	118	.	.
Perm. cultivation Herbivores	49	80	90	86	94	93	167	141	.	.
Fruit growing	77	94	89	97	117	100	118	109	.	.
Vine growing	84	85	97	74	123	130	96	112	.	.

Source : Network of accountable agricultural information

Table 18

REVENUE FROM WORK PER Y.W.U. IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TECHNICO-ECONOMIC ORIENTATION ACCORDING TO THE AGE OF THE PERSON RUNNING THE FARM IN THE COMMUNITY OF SIX

("1969" and "1970")

(average per classe of technico-economic orientation = 100)

Class of A.L.U. / Class of technico-economic orientation	< 35		35-45		45-55		55-65		⩾ 65	
	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"
General agriculture	111	111	121	117	109	110	77	91	81	72
Arable land-herbivores	128	110	116	170	101	89	78	62	77	69
Herbivores-Arable land	123	115	119	122	101	95	77	88	80	80
Bovines	119	115	126	124	104	101	83	81	68	80
Herbivores-Granivores	119	99	124	121	104	107	85	91	70	82
Granivores-Herbivores	70	113	127	115	107	103	105	84	91	87
Arable land-Permanent cultivation	183	159	101	134	80	77	83	82	53	48
Permanent cultivation Arable land	105	84	110	117	113	134	81	85	91	80
Herbivores- **Permanent cultivation**	85	128	117	103	109	110	108	89	81	71
Perm. cultivation Herbivores	112	147	111	106	109	107	88	68	79	71
Fruit growing	135	104	106	106	103	109	79	102	77	78
Vine growing	96	86	104	103	105	99	93	118	101	95
Horticulture	157	173	103	104	84	92	66	62	90	69

Source : Network of accountable agricultural information

TABLE 19

Number of units of production per YWU (1) in the different classes of technico-economic orientation according to the classes of revenue from work per YWU in the COMMUNITY OF SIX

("1969" and "1970")

Class of technico-economic orientation \ Revenue from work per YWU (UA)	< 1.000		1.000-2.000		2.000-3.000		3.000-4.000		4.000-5.000		≥ 5.000	
	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"
General agriculture	18,3	18,3	19,7	18,5	22,0	22,6	31,4	23,9	31,6	32,6	41,0	41,2
Arable land - Herbivores	11,9	13,0	14,7	16,4	21,6	22,4	29,8	27,8	30,0	32,4	39,2	38,5
Herbivores - Arable land	12,0	14,1	15,5	17,6	21,5	21,5	26,9	25,2	31,8	32,4	37,4	33,6
Bovines	13,7	13,6	16,4	18,8	23,4	22,0	27,7	26,0	32,3	29,4	39,3	33,7
Herbivores-Granivores	16,7	22,5	20,1	23,8	25,5	29,4	30,3	36,0	40,3	45,2	51,1	46,2
Granivores-Herbivores	23,4	28,8	24,6	31,9	33,4	38,0	37,3	47,8	45,3	52,8	50,3	62,5
Arable land - perm.cult.	9,2	8,9	10,2	12,2	12,8	14,3	22,1	15,5	24,2	22,2	28,2	57,2
Permanent cultivation - Arable land	9,4	10,1	12,8	13,9	18,3	16,1	22,1	15,2	22,9	18,5	19,7	26,3
Herbivores-Permanent cultivation	9,5	9,8	13,4	13,5	17,9	15,3	18,4	16,6	25,9	12,0	.	19,4
Permanent cultivation - Herbivores	9,2	9,7	12,7	13,0	16,1	17,2	16,4	18,8	24,5	21,0	23,0	18,7
Fruit growing	21,7	20,6	19,5	17,4	22,0	20,5	22,9	22,0	23,9	22,0	27,4	29,2
Vine growing	11,3	11,6	11,9	10,6	11,7	12,2	14,1	14,2	14,4	15,7	14,6	12,9
Horticulture	7,3	7,6	9,7	10,6	13,0	13,3	17,4	12,6	16,6	13,7	18,9	17,8

(1) For an explanation of the term see list of definitions

Source : Network of accountable agricultural information.

TABLE 20

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS OF MODEL FARMS (1)

(Orientation "Arable land - Herbivores")

A. Revenue from work per YWU

(prices in force in Spring 1972)(*)

UA/YWU

Physical size of farm		Areas where model farms are introduced			
Man-power	Area	Northern Picardy (A)	Friuli-Venetie (B)	Southern Limbourg (C)	Arable land Northern Netherlands (D)
1 Y.W.U.	20 ha	2.327	3.551	4.683	3.584
	40 ha	6.910 (7.149)	9.980 (10.761)	8.489 (8.752)	8.064 (8.913)
2 Y.W.U.	40 ha	3.335 (3.801)	4.914 (5.504)	6.396 (6.984)	4.915 (5.622)
	60 ha	5.778 (6.172)	8.346 (9.282)	8.665 (9.104)	7.678 (8.494)
	80 ha	8.654	13.193	10.398	11.030
	120 ha	12.879	18.385	12.131	11.300
3 Y.W.U.	80 ha	5.570 (5.312)	8.783 (9.244)	7.769 (7.633)	7.597 (8.212)
	120 ha	8.699	12.973	10.570	11.557

(*) Revenue from work per YWU in brackets correspond to the investigations carried out in the autumn of 1972, taking into account the rise in the common prices decided by the Council for 1973. (The prices of beef beeing those of September 1972 (+ 15%). Further assumptions :
- evolution of agricultural prices not fixed for 1973 = + 2,5 %
- evolution of prices of factors of production = + 5 %.

(1) Models based on the linear programming, maximizing the function of revenue from work and taking into account restrictions particularly in the matter of work-time, stipulated in the Council directive n° 72/159/EEC concerning the modernisation of farms (maximum yearly work per person = 2,300 hours).

B. Effects of common price changes in 1973 with regard to the prices in force in Spring 1972 (Base 100) on the orientation of production of farms orientated towards production from "ARABLE LAND - HERBIVORES(Bovines)"

(Results of investigations of models of linear programming)

Structural Characteristics of model	40 ha 1 YWU				40 ha 2 YWU				60 ha 2 YWU				80 ha 3 YWU			
Regions (+)	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
Corn (wheat)	96	101	100	99	101	100	100	89	99	100	112	96	97	100	100	100
Oats			100				100				113				100	
Colza			100				100									
Winter barley, barley	96	81	100		101	100	100		99	100	79		97	100	95	
Sugar-beet	99	68	100		101	100	100		99	100	110		100	100	100	
Potatoes	d				-				d				d			
Maize grain	∞			98	-			109	∞			99	-			108
Peas	-		100		-		100		-		23		-		d	
Cumin			100				100				23				d	
Beans	d	87			91	100			99	100			81	100		
Fodder crops	150		100	640	102		100	175	96		108	241	∞		240	139
Permanent meadow	115	138	100		87	100	100		102	100	83		-	100		
Dairy cows	148	316	100	∞	88	100	100	110	103	100	84	132	-	-	-	-
Heifers	148	315	100		88	100	100		103	100	84	132	-	100		
Bull calves of 18 months	148				228				103				∞		∞	
Bull calves of 14 months				100				120				107				100
Young cattles - 6-18 months			100				100									
Beef for fattening		100				100				100				100		

(+) A = Northern Pycardy B = Southern Limbourg C = Arable land Northern Netherlands D = Friuli Venetie

Comments :

Models B and D : The trend towards beef-production, which was already very markedly under the old price-system is strengthened. Only the maximum levels put on the buying of young animals limits the development of beef rearing.

Model A : Dairy production is subject to slight variations. Meat production has noticeably increased for the categories 40 hectares 2 Y.W.U. and 80 hectares 3 Y.W.U. (with dairy cows).

Model C : Systems for small area farms are inflexible because of the high levels of competitivenes of intensive vegetable farming. Meat production is only stimulated above 60 hectares.

Table 21

Breakdown of farms and of A.L.U. according to the professional activity of the person running the farm in the COMMUNITY OF SIX (1966 - 67)

	Farms run by a person who			
	is not occupied outside of the farm	is occupied outside the farm		Total
		for half or less than half his work time	for more than half his work time	I + II + III
	I	II	III	
Germany				
number	736.376	101.662	308.930	1.146.968
%	64,2	8,9	26,9	100,0
A.L.U.	9.632.943	810.718	1.080.102	11.523.763
%	83,6	7,0	9,4	100,0
A.L.U./farm	13,00	7,95	3,42	10,05
FRANCE				
number	1.348.105	62.689	249.945	1.660.739
%	81,3	3,8	15,0	100,0
ALU	25.865.017	1.057.995	1.522.403	28.445.415
%	90,9	3,7	5,4	100,0
ALU/farm	19,16	16,84	6,06	17,13
ITALY				
number	1.958.461	161.539	633.798	2.753.798
%	71,1	5,8	23,1	100,0
ALU	12.142.427	675.653	1.917.897	14.735.977
%	82,4	4,5	13,0	100,0
ALU/farm	6,16	4,15	3,01	5,35
NETHERLANDS				
number	178.824	10.679	46.958	236.461
%	75,6	4,5	19,9	100,0
ALU	1.946.234	82.369	116.156	2.144.759
%	90,7	3,8	5,5	100,0
ALU/farm	10,76	7,57	2,34	9,07
BELGIUM				
number	139.327	21.386	49.580	210.293
%	66,2	10,2	23,6	100,0
ALU	1.277.728	193.831	106.776	1.578.335
%	80,9	12,3	6,8	100,0
ALU/farm	9,11	8,98	2,08	7,51
LUXEMBURG				
number	6.944	17	949	7.910
%	87,8	0,2	12,0	100,0
ALU	126.628	376	6.394	133.398
%	94,9	0,3	4,8	100,0
ALU/farm	17,11	15,65	5,55	16,86
EEC				
number	4.368.492	357.982	1.290.363	6.016.837
%	72,6	6,0	21,4	100,0
ALU	50.990.977	2.820.942	4.749.728	58.561.647
%	87,1	4,8	8,1	100,0
ALU/farm	11,62	7,83	3,63	9,73

(1) excluding farms where the farmer is not the boss of the farm.
excluding producers without land.

Source: SOEC statistics on the structure of farms.

Table 22

Level and evolution of revenue from work per Y.W.U. according to technico-economic orientation from the national statistical results for GERMANY

(1965/66-1970/71)

DM

Agricultural years	Revenue from work per Y.W.U.							
	Root crops		cereals		herbivores		All orientations	
	DM	Index*	DM	Index*	DM	Index*	DM	Index*
1965/66	7.699	75,0	6.202	75,0	5.825	76,7	6.714	75,5
1966/67	8.019	78,1	6.285	76,0	6.124	80,7	6.931	77,9
1967/68	9.146	89,1	7.411	89,6	6.703	88,3	7.960	89,5
1968/69	10.162	99,0	8.183	99,0	7.308	96,2	8.767	98,5
1969/70	11.490	111,9	9.210	111,4	8.768	115,5	9.965	112,0
1970/71	9.741	94,9	7.384	89,3	7.750	102,1	8.376	94,1

* Average for 1967 - 70 = 100

Table 23

LEVEL AND EVOLUTION OF REVENUE FROM WORK PER Y.W.U. ACCORDING TO TECHNICO-ECONOMIC ORIENTATIONS FROM THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL RESULTS FOR FRANCE

(1968/69 - 1969/70)

FF

TECHNICO-ECONOMIC ORIENTATION	SIZE OF FARM (HECTARES)	REVENUE FROM WORK/Y.W.U.					
		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71	
		FF	Index*	FF	Index*	FF	Index*
General agriculture	from 20 to 50 ha	16.524	100	18.710	113,2	21.158	128,0
General agriculture	more than 50 ha	32.828	100	36.546	111,3	40.177	122,4
Mixed cultivation-stock farming	from 20 to 50 ha	11.013	100	13.218	120,0	15.044	136,6
Mixed cultivation-stock farming	more than 50 ha	18.425	100	20.298	110,2	20.641	112,0
Stock farming-mixed cultivation	from 10 to 20 ha	5.844	100	7.428	127,1	8.686	141,8
Stock farming-mixed cultivation	from 20 to 50 ha	9.638	100	11.151	115,7	12.632	131,1
Stock farming-mixed cultivation	more than 50 ha	14.392	100	15.305	106,3	17.949	124,7
Stock farming	from 5 to 10 ha	4.546	100	5.765	126,8	6.785	149,3
Stock farming	from 10 to 20 ha	6.673	100	8.735	130,9	9.168	137,4
Stock farming	from 20 to 50 ha	9.801	100	11.940	121,8	12.917	131,8
Stock farming	more than 50 ha	15.045	100	17.402	115,7	16.616	110,4

* Average 1968/69 = 100

Table 24

LEVEL AND DEVELOPMENT OF REVENUE FROM WORK PER Y.W.U. IN THE AGRICULTURAL REGIONS OF BELGIUM FOR THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL RESULTS FOR BELGIUM

(1963/65 - 1969/71)

FB

Agricultural regions		Arithmetic average	Index with reference to national average	Arithmetic average	Index with reference to national average	Index 1963-65 = 100
Polders	(a)	136.901	135	227.406	133	166,1
Sandy-alluvial	(a)(b)	112.201	111	178.539	104	159,1
Sandy region	(b)	106.823	106	178.864	105	167,4
Alluvial region	(a)(b)	117.314	116	181.936	106	155,1
Condroz	(b)	109.779	109	171.329	100	156,1
Ardennes	(b)	68.155(1)	(67)(1)	111.466	65	163,6
Grassy region	(b)	76.406	76	133.686	78	175,0
Campine	(b)(c)	106.270	105	189.654	111	178,5
High Ardenne	(b)	99.344(1)	(98)(1)	150.126	88	151,1
Jurassic region	(b)	86.404(2)	(85)(2)	112.099	66	130,0
Famenne	(b)	92.853	92	141.866	83	152,8
Country as a whole		101.131	100	170.991	100	169,1

(1) In 1963 Ardennes and High Ardenne were considered as a single region

(2) No data available for 1963 - arithmetic average of 1964 and 1965

(a) = region predominantly orientated towards "production from arable land"

(b) = region predominantly orientated towards "production from grassland (herbivores)"

(c) = region predominantly orientated towards "pig and poultry farming"

Source : Annual report of parity from the Belgian government.

Table 25

Level and evolution of revenue from work per Y.W.U. according to technico-economic orientation from the national statistical results for the NETHERLANDS

(1966/67 - 1970/71)

(Florins)

Technico-economic orientation - regions / year	Code	Revenue from work per Y.W.U. 1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	ø 1967/68 1969/70
GENERAL AGRICULTURE (akkerbouw)							
- Noordelijk Zeekleigebied	a	13.600	14.500	13.100	20.500	20.650	16.033
	b	84,8	90,4	81,7	127,9	128,8	
- Veenkoloniën + Nrd. zandgebied	a	14.600	20.700	23.500	16.400	22.550	20.200
	b	72,3	102,5	116,3	81,2	111,6	
- Nrd. Droogm. + Ijsselmeerpolders	a	16.500	15.500	16.100	32.600	23.050	21.400
	b	77,1	72,4	75,2	152,3	107,7	
- Zuidwestelijk kleigebied	a	17.900	16.600	19.300	28.400	17.300	21.433
	b	83,5	77,5	90,0	132,5	80,7	
BOVINES (weidebedrijven)							
- Kleiweidegebied	a	16.900	17.400	18.200	17.550	17.800	17.730
	b	95,3	98,1	102,7	99,0	100,4	
- Noordelijk veenweidegebied	a	13.500	16.100	17.300	16.450	18.650	16.617
	b	81,2	96,9	104,1	99,0	112,2	
- Westelijk weidegebied	a	12.300	14.700	14.700	14.900	15.550	14.767
	b	83,3	99,5	99,5	100,9	105,3	
- Noordelijk zandgebied	a	12.900	13.400	13.600	13.600	15.850	13.533
	b	95,3	99,0	100,5	100,5	117,1	
- Oost. + Centr. + Zuid. zandgebied	a	11.300	12.000	15.700	14.200	15.100	13.967
	b	80,9	85,9	112,4	101,7	108,1	
MIXED FARMS (gem. bedrijven) ARABLE LAND-HERBIVORES (overw. akkerbouw)							
- Nrd. klei + Droogm. + Ijsselm.p.	a	14.900	14.400	13.000	19.050	17.950	15.483
	b	96,2	93,0	84,0	123,0	115,9	
- Zuidwestelijk kleigebied	a	.	14.500	14.200	17.700	12.650	15.467
	b	.	93,7	91,8	114,4	81,8	
- Zandgebieden	a	12.500	14.500	15.100	13.900	15.300	14.500
	b	86,2	100,0	104,1	95,9	105,5	
HERBIVORES - ARABLE LAND (overw. veehouderij)							
- Nrd. + Oost. + Centr. zandgebied	a	9.900	10.800	12.000	15.200	11.850	12.667
	b	78,2	85,3	94,7	120,0	93,6	
- Zuidelijk zandgebied	a	12.200	13.800	16.100	15.300	14.050	15.067
	b	81,0	91,6	106,9	101,5	93,3	
GRANIVORES HERBIVORES (aanmerk. vered.)							
- Nrd. + Oost. + Centr. zandgebied	a	10.800	10.600	16.100	16.900	12.700	14.533
	b	74,3	72,9	110,8	116,3	87,4	
- Zuidelijk zandgebied	a	13.800	13.800	18.200	22.850	12.900	18.283
	b	75,5	75,5	99,5	125,0	70,6	

a = value in florins

b = average 1967/68 - 1969/70 = 100

Table 26

BREAKDOWN OF A.L.U. ACCORDING TO

- direct ownership and renting
- occupation of the farm-manager (boss)
- age of farm manager (boss)
- farm managers succession

in the COMMUNITY OF SIX (1966/67)

occupation classes of age and method of ownership	Farm run by a person who						TOTAL
	is not occupied outside of the farm		is occupied outside of the farm				
			for half or less than half his work time		for more than half his work time		
	(A)	(S)	(A)	(S)	(A)	(S)	
14 to 34 years							
own. ALU	33.959	2.418.114	2.773	196.833	1.326	324.299	2.977.304
%	0,57	39,92	0,04	3,25	0,02	5,36	49,16
rent. ALU	32.357	2.745.714	1.216	161.160	672	137.902	3.079.021
%	0,53	45,33	0,02	2,67	0,01	2,28	50,84
35 to 44 years							
own. ALU	783.548	5.733.144	43.420	472.020	40.607	927.502	8.000.061
%	5,33	38,98	0,29	3,20	0,28	6,30	54,38
rent. ALU	857.230	5.153.490	40.467	314.900	21.677	318.552	6.706.316
%	5,83	35,04	0,28	2,15	0,15	2,17	45,62
45 to 49 years							
own. ALU	1.068.687	2.366.718	58.952	200.235	44.959	516.666	4.256.217
%	15,24	33,77	0,84	2,86	0,64	7,38	
rent. ALU	951.702	1.506.758	41.399	97.327	24.570	130.584	2.752.340
%	13,58	21,49	0,59	1,39	0,35	1,87	
50 to 54 years							
own. ALU	1.234.946	1.946.130	63.714	149.885	42.051	434.919	3.871.645
%	20,29	33,02	1,09	2,54	0,71	7,39	65,71
rent. ALU	847.092	967.285	36.726	53.060	20.605	96.409	2.021.177
%	14,38	16,41	0,62	0,90	0,35	1,63	34,29
55 to 64 years							
own ALU	3.970.471	4.932.030	151.940	306.108	94.654	844.337	10.299.540
%	26,45	32,85	1,01	2,04	0,64	5,63	68,62
rent. ALU	2.315.465	2.004.491	74.411	104.861	34.447	180.804	4.714.479
%	15,42	13,35	0,49	0,69	0,23	1,20	31,38
65 and over							
own. ALU	2.156.066	2.982.741	38.630	93.232	29,129	268.638	5.568.436
%	30,34	41,97	0,55	1,31	0,40	3,78	78,35
rent. ALU	857.028	596.642	16.322	23.905	8.370	37.017	1.539.284
%	12,06	8,39	0,23	0,34	0,11	0,52	21,65
Total							
own. ALU	9.247.677	20.378.877	[illegible]	1.415.213	252.726	3.316.361	34.973.203
%	16,58	36,53	0,64	2,54	0,45	5,95	62,69
rent. ALU	5.860.874	12.974.380	210.541	755.213	110.341	901.268	20.812.617
%	10,51	23,26	0,38	1,35	0,20	1,61	37,31
Ratio : ownership / renting	1,58	1,57	1,71	1,88	2,29	3,68	1,68

(A) = with successor

(S) = without successor

Source : SOEC "Inquiry into the structure of farms"

Table 27

Different criteria of farms whose boss is also the farmer according to the time spent at work by the farm boss in the countries of the Community of Six (1966/1967)

Country	Criteria	farms whose boss			TOTAL
		is not occupied outside of the farm	is occupied outside of the farm		
			for half his work time or less	for more than half his work-time	
GERMANY	Y.W.U.	1.600.197	198.165	291.831	2.090.193
	Y.W.U/Farm	2,16	1,94	0,92	
	Y.W.U/Ha	0,16	0,24	0,27	
	CU	11.958.993	1.041.549	1.264.311	14.264.853
	%	83,8	7,3	8,9	100,0
	Cu/Farm	16,14	9,94	4,00	
	CU/Ha	1,24	1,25	1,17	
	NV/Farm	5.515	3.259	1.337	
	NV/Ha	424	409	401	
	NV/Y.W.U.	2.552	1.677	1.485	
FRANCE	Y.W.U.	2.535.891	110.428	174.590	2.820.909
	Y.W.U/Farm	1,87	1,75	0,69	
	Y.W.U/Ha	0,09	0,10	0,11	
	Cu	18.439.223	742.695	1.048.094	20.230.012
	%	91,1	3,7	5,2	100,0
	Cu/Farm	13,66	11,82	4,17	
	Cu/Ha	0,71	0,70	0,68	
	NV/Farm	6.072	5.247	1.959	
	NV/Ha	316	311	323	
	NV/Y.W.U.	3.340	3.434	3.211	
ITALY	Y.W.U.	3.148.023	176.383	163.061	3.487.467
	Y.W.U/Farm	1,59	1,08	0,57	
	Y.W.U/Ha	0,25	0,26	0,18	
	Cu	8.295.472	383.053	688.276	9.366.801
	%	88,6	4,0	7,4	100,0
	Cu/Farm	4,21	2,35	1,08	
	Cu/Ha	0,68	0,56	0,35	
	NV/Farm	2.451	1.760	1.173	
	NV/Ha	397	423	389	
	NV/Y.W.U	1.533	1.623	2.058	

(continued from previous page)

NETHERLANDS	Y.W.U.	283.972	13.663	21.903	319.538
	Y.W.U/Farm	1,57	1,25	0,44	
	Y.W.U/Ha	0,14	0,16	0,18	
	Cu	3.714.317	155.030	281.010	4.150.357
	%	89,4	3,8	6,8	100,0
	Cu/Farm	20,54	14,26	5,67	
	Cu/Ha	1,90	1,88	2,41	
	NV/Farm	7.049	4.880	1.870	
	NV/Ha	654	644	797	
	NV/Y.W.U.	4.487	3.882	4.228	
BELGIUM	Y.W.U.	206.156	31.083	22.328	259.567
	Y.W.U/Farm	1,73	1,44	0,43	
	Y.W.U/Ha	0,16	0,16	0,20	
	Cu	2.215.580	396.712	305.683	2.918.245
	%	75,9	13,6	10,5	100,0
	Cu/Farm	15,80	18,38	5,95	
	Cu/Ha	1,73	2,04	2,86	
	NV/Farm	4.910	4.945	1.397	
	NV/Ha	538	550	671	
	NV/Y.W.U.	3.340	3.434	3.211	
LUXEMBURG	Y.W.U.	15.562	49	1.020	16.631
	Y.W.U/Farm	2,10	2,05	0,88	
	Y.W.U/Ha	0,12	0,13	0,15	
	Cu	153.523	415	7.343	161.281
	%	95,1	0,3	4,6	100,0
	Cu/Farm	20,74	17,28	6,37	
	Cu/Ha	2,21	1,10	1,14	
	NV/Farm	6.406	5.285	1.910	
	NV/Ha	374	337	344	
	NV/Y.W.U.	3.046	2.588	2.157	
C.E.E.	Y.W.U.	7.789.800	529.771	874.732	9.194.303
	Y.W.U/Farm	0,77	1,47	0,67	
	Y.W.U/Ha	0,15	0,18	0.18	
	Cu	44.777.379	2.692.454	3.594.718	51.064.551
	%	87,6	5,3	7,0	100,0
	Cu/Farm	10,20	7,48	2,75	
	Cu/Ha	0,87	0,95	0,75	
	NV/Farm	4.357	3.079	1.409	
	NV/Ha	374	392	387	
	NV/Y.W.U	2.454	2.091	2.102	

Source: SOEC - Inquiry into the structure of farms.

Table 28

Source of income of farmers (1) and their families in Germany (1970)

(in G.M.)

Farls / Income	Full-time	part-time	subsidiary
Net agricultural Income of farmer	10.800	11.200	3.100
Income of farmer from outside of agriculture	-	4.800	10.400
Total income of farmer	10.800	16.000	13.500
Income of members of the farmer's family from outside of agriculture	4.900	4.600	5.000
Total family income	15.700	20.600	18.500

Source: Agrarbericht 1972.

(1) Farms of less than 15 ha A.L.U.

Table 29

CONTRIBUTIONS (BAPSA INCLUDED) IN RELATION TO TOTAL BENEFITS IN AGRICULTURE AND CONTRIBUTIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL BENEFITS OUTSIDE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE COUNTRIES IN THE COMMUNITY OF SIX

(1966 and 1970)

	GERMANY	FRANCE		ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEMBURG
		+ Bapsa	without Bapsa				
I. Contributions							
a) Independent agriculture							
1966 in millions UA	82,0	720,1	282,1	64,0	56,9	24,4	1,2
1970	121,0	756,3	289,9	66,9	83,4	29,1	2,2
b) Employees							
1966 in millions UA	5.541	1.598		879	1.315	543	29
1970	9.638	2.446		1.291	2.349	866	45
II. Benefits							
a) Independent agriculture							
1966 in millions U.A	320,3	1.004,8		355,1	59,7	65,1	4,5
1970	427,6	1.406,7		776,5	91,9	95,1	6,0
b) Employees							
1966 in millions UA	13.545	8.219		6.939	2.478	1.941	88
1970	24.702	11.406		10.722	4.448	3.211	125
III. Relationship between contributions/ benefits							
a) Independent agriculture (Ia/IIa) 1966	0,256	0,716	0,281	0,180	0,953	0,375	0,271
1970	0,283	0,537	0,206	0,861	0,907	0,306	0,361
b) Employees (Ia/IIa)							
1966		0,194		0,127	0,531	0,280	0,324
1970		0,214		0,120	0,528	0,270	0,363

Source : Commission of the European Communities, D.G. of Social Affairs and D.G. of Agriculture.

Table 30

Contributions paid by farmers to social security in the countries of the COMMUNITY OF SIX (1966 and 1970)

(in % of earnings and expenditure)

Nature of data	Germany	France			Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxemburg
		Contri-butions	Taxes taken	Cont. + t.t.				
Earnings : total								
1966	23,75	26,79	41,60	68,39	35,53	89,60	40,39	89,60
1970	27,14	20,21	32,53	52,74	10,05	87,23	37,79	28,77
Expenditure total								
1966	25,60	28,08	43,59	71,67	18,0	95,30	74,48	27,15
1970	28,30	20,61	33,15	53,75	8,58	90,75	30,59	32,87

Source: Commission of the E.C. - D.G. of social Affairs and D.G. of Agriculture

External transfer of social security of independent farmers per full-time farm in the countries of the COMMUNITY OF SIX (1)

(1966 and 1970)

	Germany	France (2)	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxemburg	E.E.C.
a) External transfer in 1000 UA							
1966	263.300	770.900	116.100	6.600	36.000	3.740	1.196.640
1970	324.800	1.154.000	598.400	12.200	47.900	5.370	2.142.670
b) Number of full-time farm							
1966	930.145	1.457.621	2.343.988	197.501	163.535	7.454	5.100.244
a) in % of Net Value Added in 1970	7,3 *	15,6 *	8,4 *	0,8 *	5,4 *	16,8 *	10,0 *
a/b in UA 1966	283	529	50	33	220	502	235

(1) A full time farm is one in which the boss of the farm devotes more than 50 % of his work-time to the farm.

(2) Including Bapsa (see tables 29 and 30)

Source: Statistics on the structure of farms - E.E.C.
Study on "the financing of social security in agriculture (E.E.C)

* cf. paragraph 61 of the text of this report

Table 31

NET VALUE ADDED BY AGRICULTURE AT FACTOR COST AND AT CURRENT PRICES PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER IN THE THREE NEW MEMBER-STATES

(1963 - 1971)

		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	"1964"	"1970"	1970	1971
U.K.	1 in £	882	942	1.036	1.090	1.200	1.249	1.359	1.527	1.717	954	1.534	3.665	4.121
	2	70,6	75,4	82,9	87,3	96,1	100,0	108,8	122,3	137,5	76,3	122,8	-	-
68 = 100	3	85,0	87,2	90,8	93,8	97,2	100,0	103,5	111,4	123,3	87,7	112,7	-	-
	4	83,1	86,5	91,3	93,1	98,9	100,0	105,1	105,1	111,5	87,0	108,8	-	-
Denmark	1 in CrD	16.119	18.991	19.260	20.236	21.105	22.629	26.932	26.922	29.759	18.123	27.871	3.553	3.927
	2	71,2	83,9	85,1	89,4	93,3	100,0	119,0	119,0	131,5	80,1	123,4	-	-
68 = 100	3	76,1	79,8	85,0	91,0	95,8	100,0	104,6	113,0	119,5	80,4	112,3	-	-
	4	93,6	105,1	100,1	98,2	97,4	100,0	113,8	105,3	110,0	99,6	109,7	-	-
Ireland	1 in £	387,9	464,6	487,4	475,8	531,1	621,2	654,9	728,2	829,7	446,6	737,6	1.748	1.991
	2	62,4	74,8	78,5	76,6	85,5	100,0	105,4	117,2	133,6	71,9	118,7	-	-
68 = 100	3	77,6	84,1	88,0	91,5	95,0	100,0	109,0	118,6	130,5	83,2	119,5	-	-
	4	80,4	88,9	89,2	83,7	90,0	100,0	96,7	98,8	102,4	86,4	99,3	-	-
The Three	1	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o				
	2	68,9	77,1	82,4	85,3	93,0	100,0	110,1	120,4	135,7	76,1	121,9	3.194	3.586
	3	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o				
	4	84,7	91,0	92,7	92,0	96,5	100,0	105,0	106,3	109,3	89,5	106,8		

1 - NVA cf. per person working in agriculture
2 - Index 68 = 100
3 - Index of price of G.D.P - 68 = 100
4 - NVA in real indices 68 = 100

Table 102

NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER HECTARE A.L.U. IN THE THREE NEW MEMBER STATES IN 1966 and 1971

in U.A.

NEW MEMBER STATES	1966	1971	71 as a % of 66
DENMARK	269	327	121,6
UNITED KINGDOM	106 (167) *	141 (218) *	133,0 (130,5) *
IRELAND	78	115	147,4
TOTAL FOR THE THREE NEW MEMBERS	119 (161) *	157 (210) *	131,9 (130,4) *

Source : VI

The figures in brackets do not take into account the 7,170,000 hectares of rough grazing in 1966 (6,678,000 in 1971).

TABLE 103

Net value added at factor cost per agricultural worker and non agricultural worker in 1971, in the three new member states

U.A. (1)

New Member States	Net agricultural value added per agricultural worker (Column I)	Net value added outside of agriculture per worker outside of agriculture (Column II)	Relationship Column I / Column II
DENMARK (2)	3.965	6.031	0,66
IRELAND	1.991	3.804	0,52
UNITED KINGDOM	4.097	4.078	1,00

(1) Exchange rate as follws £ 1 = 2.4 U.A. and
1 Danish crown = 0.133 U.A.

(2) The Danish statistics only give gross value added; so as to have a level of value for net value added, it has been accepted that the net value added was 15% less than the gross value added.

TABLE 104

Breakdown of full-time farms according to technico-economic orientation in DENMARK

Technico-economic orientation	Number	%	% of the A.L.U.
General agriculture	2.390	1,9	3
Arable land - Herbivores	793	0,6	1
Herbivores - Arable land	2.586	2,0	3
Arable land - Granivores	2.187	1,7	3
Granivores - Arable land	4.799	3,8	7
Bovines	6.833	5,4	5
Herbivores - Granivores	21.621	17,0	15
Granivores - Herbivores	53.934	42,4	42
Pigs	25.123	19,7	19
Horticulture	4.573	3,6	1
Fruit growing	1.342	1,1	0
Others	1.126	0,8	1
Total	127.307	100,0	100

Estimate based on a sample.

Breakdown of farms according to Land Area Used in DENMARK

A.L.U.	Number	%
< 5 ha	14.487	11
5 - 10 ha	27.679	20
10 - 20 ha	41.504	31
20 - 50 ha	42.992	32
⩾ 50 ha	8.926	6
Total	135.588	100
including : part-time farms	20.276	15

Part-time farms occupy about 8% of the land area.

Table 105

BREAKDOWN OF FARMS ACCORDING TO THE TECHNICO-ECONOMIC ORIENTATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

TECHNICO-ECONOMIC ORIENTATION	NUMBER OF FARMS			PRODUCTION POTENTIAL	
	Number (1000)	Full time = 100	Grand Total = 100	Product. Full-time = 100	Grand Total = 100
Cultivation of arable land (General agriculture)	29	17		22	
Dairy farming (Bovines)	64	37		30	
Production of beef and lambs (Herbivores)	37	21		14	
Mixed (Arable land - herbivores)	17	10		11	
Pigs and poultry (Granivores)	12	7		10	
Horticulture (Horticulture)	13	8		13	
Total	172	100	55	100	93
Part-time farms	138		45		7
Grand total	310		100		100

N.B. The production potential is estimated on the basis of standard workdays

BREAKDOWN OF FARMS ACCORDING TO SIZE IN HECTARES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(1966)

	Number	%
< 6 ha	111.865	30,3
6 - 20 ha	100.795	27,3
20 - 40 ha	66.344	18,0
40 - 60 ha	32.857	8,9
⩾ 60 ha	57.192	15,5
Total	369.053	100,0

Table 106

ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF FARMS IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TECHNICO-ECONOMIC ORIENTATION AND OF LAND AREA ACCORDING TO THE E.E.C. CLASSIFICATION IN IRELAND

TECHNICO-ECONOMIC ORIENTATION	A.L.U. INCLUDING SUMMER PASTURES				Total
	5 - 10 ha	10 - 20 ha	20 - 50 ha	⩾ 50 ha	
General agriculture	2,1	2,1	1,4	0,3	5,8
Horticulture	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5
General agriculture - horticulture	< 0,05	0,1	0,1	<0,05	0,2
Arable land - permanent cultivation	0,1	<0,05	<0,05	<0,05	0,1
Arable land - herbivores	0,6	1,1	0,7	0,3	2,7
Arable land - granivores	0,2	0,1	<0,05	<0,05	0,4
Fruit growing	0,1	<0,05	0,1	<0,05	0,2
Permanent cultivation - arable land	<0,05	<0,05	-	<0,05	0,1
Permanent cultivation - herbivores	-	0,1	-	<0,05	0,1
Permanent cultivation - granivores	<0,05	-	-	-	0,1
Bovines	34,4	62,0	50,7	15,0	162,0
Sheep and goats	0,8	1,0	1,1	0,8	3,8
Herbivores	1,1	3,7	2,9	1,0	8,7
Herbivores - arable land	3,7	5,7	5,4	1,9	16,7
Herbivores - permanent cultivation	0,1	0,1	0,1	<0,05	0,3
Herbivores - granivores	3,5	5,4	3,6	0,7	13,3
Pigs	0,1	0,2	0,2	<0,05	0,6
Poultry	0,5	0,4	0,2	<0,05	1,1
Granivores	<0,05	<0,05	<0,05	-	0,1
Granivores - arable land	0,1	0,1	0,1	<0,05	0,3
Granivores - permanent cultivation	-	-	-	<0,05	-
Granivores - herbivores	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,1	1,9
Others	5,0	3,8	1,7	0,4	10,9
Total	53,2	86,8	68,8	20,7	229,6

(1) Estimte on the basus of a sample of 10% of the result of the census of 1965

Table 107

REVENUE FROM WORK PER Y.W.U. IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF TECHNICO-ECONOMIC ORIENTATION IN DENMARK

1970/71

1970/71

Class of technico-economic orientation	A.L.U. (ha)	Revenue from work Y.W.U.	Ø of all orientations = 100
Arable land without stock farming (General agriculture)	96,2	7.133	156
Arable land with cattle and pigs (Herbivores and arable land)	19,2	3.484	76
Cattle and pig breeding (Herbivores - granivores)	89,6	4.672	102
Mixed farms (Herbivores and granivores)	21,6	3.528	77
Cattle breeding with pigs (Granivores - herbivores)	31,2	4.096	89
Arable land with pig breeding (Granivores - arable land)	29,8	4.431	97
Pig breeding (Pigs)	52,1	4.733	103

REVENUE FROM WORK PER HOUR IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF A.L.U. IN DENMARK

(Total for all farms = 100)

A.L.U. / Year	< 10 ha	10 - 20	20 - 50	30 - 50	50 - 100	⩾ 100	Total (U.A.)
1967/68	82	96	101	109	129	133	1,02
1968/69	80	94	104	111	128	148	1,31
1969/70	72	91	105	114	133	146	1,52

Source : "Det landøkonomiske Driftsbureau Beretning 54".

Table 108

REVENUE FROM WORK PER Y.W.U. ACCORDING TO ORIENTATION OF PRODUCTION AND ITS EVOLUTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

CLASSES OF T.E.O.	England and Wales					Scotland					Northern Ireland				
	U.A.		Annual average = 100		"1970"	U.A.		Annual average = 100		"1970"	U.A.		Annual average = 100		"1970"
	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	("1969" =100)	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	("1969" =100)	"1969"	"1970"	"1969"	"1970"	("1969" =100)
Cultivation of arable land (General agriculture)	3230	3542	114	114	110	2741	2923	117	100	107					
Arable land - Stock farming (Arable land Herbivores)						1702	2191	73	75	129					
Stock farming - arable land (Herbivores - arable land)						1963	2969	84	102	151					
Beef and lambs (Herbivores)	2438	2880	86	92	118	2194	2734	94	94	125	2057	2165	93	99	105
Dairy produce (Bovines)	2722	3254	96	104	120	2726	3146	117	108	115					
Dairy produce, pigs and poultry (Herbivores - granivores						3098	4078	133	140	132	2366	2566	107	111	108
Oxines (Sheeps and goats)						1934	2364	83	81	122					
Pigs and poultry (Granivores)	3012	2923	106	94	97										
Mixed (Arable land - herbivores)	2779	2995	98	96	108						2213	2203	100	95	100

TABLE 109 : Revenue from work per Y.W.U. in the different classes of size of farm in the UNITED KINGDOM

Class of size (1) / Class of T.E.U.	England and Wales										SCOTLAND						Northern Ireland			
	"1969"					"1970"					"1969"			"1970"			"1969"		"1970"	
	275-599	600-1199	1200-1799	1800-2399	2400-4199	275-599	600-1199	1200-1799	1800-2399	2400-4199	275-599	600-1199	⩾1200	275-599	600-1199	⩾1200	200-599	⩾600	200-599	⩾600
Cultivation of arable land (General agriculture)	70	98	107	110	115	68	106	112	101	113	75	108	117	74	105	121				
Arable land - Stock farming (Arable land - Herbivores)											84	93	123	70	102	128				
Stock farming - Arable land (Herbivores - Arable land)											87	104	109	96	92	113				
Beef and lambs (Herbivores)	70	99	111	115	.	64	89	118	103	.	101	121	79	89	118	94				
Dairy produce (Bovines)	77	93	108	117	105	71	98	110	107	115	78	102	120	73	105	122				
Dairy produce, pigs and poultry (herbivores - graniv.)											97	103	.	81	119	.	89	111	85	114
Ovines (sheep and goats)											107	105	87	86	91	117				
Pigs and poultry (Granivores)	74	68	128	131	.	80	63	86	120	151										
Mixed (Arable land-herbiv.)	77	95	113	109	106	54	99	129	125	98							88	112	73	127

(1) Standard working days. Conclusion : The positive correlation between size of farm and revenue from work per work per Y.W.U. is reflected to the same extent in the data provided by the United Kingdom.

TABLE 110

Revenue from work per Y.W.U. according to technico-economic orientation in IRELAND

1968/69

Class of technico-economic-orientation	by class of Y.W.U. and A.L.U. together U.A.	Ø = 100	by class of Y.W.U. Ø = 100 1-2	2-3	by class of A.L.U. Ø per orientation = 100 5-10 ha	10-20 ha	20-50 ha	50 ha
Herbivores	1.435	92	98	99	49	77	133	142
Herbivores - arable land	2.025	130	104	133	31	51	128	190
Bovines (1)	1.432	92	96	99	53	74	120	153
Herbivores - granivores	1.340	86	103	68	70	106	124	•

Class of technico-economic orientation \ Age of farm boss	by class of age of farm boss < 35	35-45	45-55	55-65	> 65
Herbivores	96	117	100	110	77
Herbivores - arable land	99	125	105	71	•
Bovines	127	126	102	83	63
Herbivores - granivores	159	125	64	75	76

Class of technico-economic orientation \ Revenue from work per Y.W.U.	Number of units of production per Y.W.U. - according to revenue from work per Y.W.U. <1.000	1.000-2.000	2.000-3.000	3.000-4.000	4.000-5.000	≥ 5.000
Herbivores	12,2	19,3	27,2	59,4	40,3	•
Herbivores - arable land	9,3	18,9	24,5	37,8	43,6	•
Bovines (1)	12,6	21,9	31,6	43,8	56,5	65,9
Herbivores - granivores	13,0	19,1	28,5	59,2	•	•

Class of technico-economic orientation \ Age of farm boss	according to the age of the farm boss < 35	35-45	45-55	55-65	≥ 65
Herbivores	21,4	26,0	17,4	17,9	18,0
Herbivores - arable land	22,7	26,8	23,3	18,3	5,2
Bovines(1)	25,8	27,0	22,3	18,3	15,6
Herbivores - granivores	22,5	32,8	18,1	14,4	13,2

(1) Total for all farms orientated towards beef production and those orientated dairy produce.

Map section A-D
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