

FARM STRUCTURE

1985 survey: Analysis of results (I)

Economic size and other gainful activities

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Economic size and other gainful activities

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PREFACE

A series of brief analyses of the results of the 1985 Community survey on agricultural holdings is being published by EUROSTAT in the D series "Studies and analyses", "Agriculture, forestry and fisheries" theme.

The series will comprise five separate sections:

- I. Economic size and other gainful activities
- II. Type of farming (typology)
- III. Agricultural labour force
- IV. Structure of dairy production
- V. Regional aspects of agricultural holdings

which will be issued between October 1987 and February 1988. Other analyses on themes still to be decided will be edited during 1988.

Each analysis will be published and disseminated in its original language. English, French and German translations will be available upon request to EUROSTAT approximately two months after the original language version is published.

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INTRODUCTION

1. Statisticians are asked by those responsible for policy decisions and economic analyses to measure the level of agricultural income by type of holding and find out what effect activities outside the holding, which are tending to become more and more widespread, have on this income. This question is particularly topical when proposals on the principle of granting direct income subsidies to farmers have been made by the Commission and are being discussed by the Council.

Unfortunately, the statistical tools for a correct and precise evaluation of income by type of farming specialization are either non-existent or inadequate.

This analysis is an attempt - however rough and limited in scope - to comply with that request, using the typological results of the survey on the structure of agricultural holdings which is held every two years and is based on Community methodology.

How can this typology help? **Standard gross margins (SGM)** are the keystone of Community typology. They are the variable used to classify holdings according to their main activity. A standard gross margin is defined as the difference between the standard value of production and the standard amount of certain direct costs. The **economic size** of a holding is defined as its total SGM expressed in ECU (European currency unit). It may therefore be considered as an indicator of the added value of the holding and thus of potential income.

Once again, the following analysis cannot claim to provide a final answer to the above problem. It is only one item of knowledge, a first step towards evaluating the problem of income by type of holding. For this reason, when an analysis is made of economic size by holding and by work unit (AWU), no mention will be made of income per holding or per person, but the user may work out from this analysis a rough approximation of this potential income.

2. The analysis is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the whole of the Community and comparing the existing situation in different Member States, the second on the situation in each Member State. It covers only the 1985 results. An analysis comparing these results with those for 1975 and/or 1980 will be carried out in due course.

¹ see Annex 2 for the method of calculating SGM.

In the first part, holdings have been divided up according to economic size, to provide a more accurate comparison between countries. On the one hand are **large and medium-sized** holdings and on the other **small** holdings. The criterion is that holdings with a small economic size have less than half of the average economic size for the country. Since the individual survey questionnaires were not available, the threshold was calculated from the results per economic size class, which explains a few approximations.

The threshold was as follows (in 1 000 ECU):

Belgium:	12	Denmark:	16	FR of Germany:	8	Greece:	2
Spain:	4	France:	8	Ireland:	4	Italy:	4
Luxembourg:	8	Netherlands:	16	Portugal:	2	United Kingdom:	16

In contrast, in the second part of this study, each country has been analysed on the basis of total holdings.

3. For each type of holding and each economic size class, the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings give: the number of holdings, standard gross margin (SGM in ECU), the number of annual work units (AWU) and the number of holders with another gainful activity (OGA). But they cannot be used for a direct breakdown of SGM and AWU in relation to holder's OGA (or lack of an OGA).

For the purposes of this study, this breakdown has been based on the proportion of holders in each type of farming and economic size class. For greater accuracy, the calculations were made at the most detailed geographical level possible, and then aggregated at national level.

4. When reference is made in the analysis to a holding with or without **other gainful activities** (OGA), this means activities of the holder and not those of members of his family. For example, a holding with (or without) an OGA is one where the holder has (or does not have) an OGA.

5. An **"Annual work unit"** (AWU) is taken to be the activity of one person engaged full time in agricultural work for the holding. This means that one AWU may be either the equivalent of a farmer working full-time on his holding or the total of two or more part-time workers.

6. Spain and Portugal entered the Community in 1986 and therefore did not carry out the 1985 Community survey. In order to provide full information on the Europe of 12, we have therefore included the results of the agricultural censuses carried out in 1982 (Spain) and 1979 (mainland Portugal). This point should be borne in mind when, in the first part of the study, a comparison is made between countries.

The differences in dates have not been mentioned each time these two countries appear in the comparative analysis, since it is assumed that readers will remember to take them into account.

7. Readers are invited to make frequent reference to the publication "Farm structure: methodology of Community surveys" Theme 5, series E, published in 1986, which is a very valuable tool for an understanding of the significance and limits of the structural and economic variables used in the survey. EUROSTAT has just published a brochure entitled "Farm structure: main results" Theme 5, series C. The full 1985 results are available on microfiche and the results of all the surveys (1975, 1979/80, 1983 and 1985) are also available in EUROSTAT's FSSRS (Farm Structure Survey Retrieval System) data base.

First part

THE COMMUNITY

In the Community, farming is a very diversified industry. The way production is organized, the volume of agricultural work, the size of holdings, type of specialization and the development of part-time agriculture, together with historical and socio-cultural traditions, are all instrumental in giving shape and character to this sector which remains vital for the general economy of Europe.

Changes during the 1960s and 70s, a period of rapid and sustained economic growth, led to the creation of what might be called industrial agriculture in certain countries. However, in the main, agriculture in Europe, as compared with that in other industrialized Western countries, in particular North America, is typified by the existence of family holdings which are often very small, hardly large enough to provide a reasonable income. The holder thus has to compensate for this low income by other gainful activities which have become a very widespread feature of agricultural life in some countries.

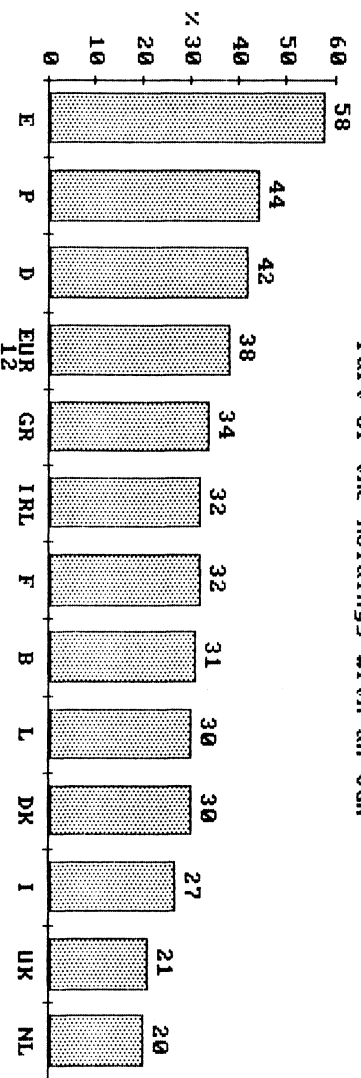
The results of the latest survey on the structure of agricultural holdings in 1985 provide a picture of the main characteristics of agriculture in Europe in the mid-1980s. The following analysis has concentrated on one particular aspect of the typological results: economic size by holding and annual work unit (AWU) in relation to the size of holding, type of farming and the holder's other gainful activities.

Holdings

In 1985, there were some 8.8 million holdings in the Europe of 12, almost two thirds of them in Italy (2.8 million), Spain (1.8 million) and France (1 million).

5.5 million holders stated that they had no other gainful activity (OGA), which means that more than one third (38%) claimed to have other work outside the holding. This is a very significant figure, as will be seen later, for the level of income per holding and per work unit (AWU). A more detailed analysis of this figure shows that it conceals considerable differences between countries and main types of farming.

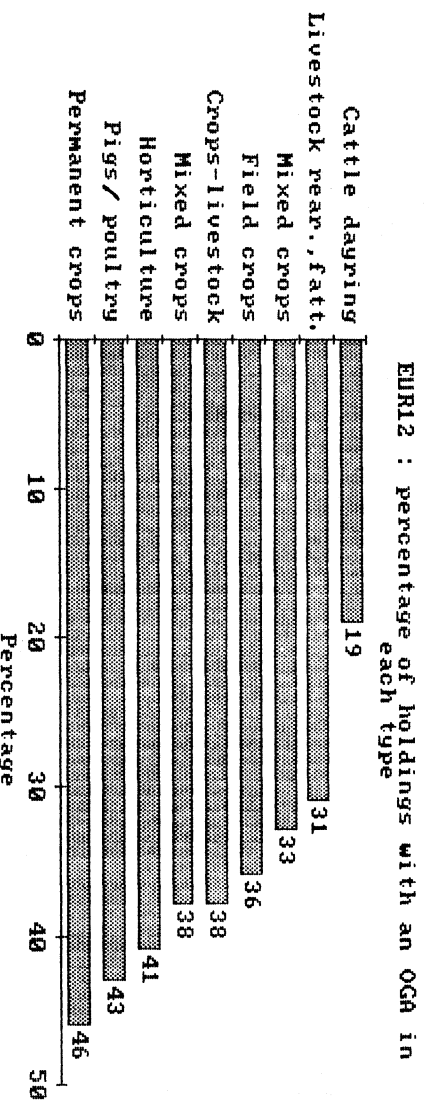
Part of the holdings with an OGA



In Spain, the majority of holders stated that they had another gainful activity; in Portugal and in the Federal Republic of Germany the proportion was also very high, whereas it was very low in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, i.e. those countries where the industrial type of agriculture is most highly developed and there is considerable specialization.

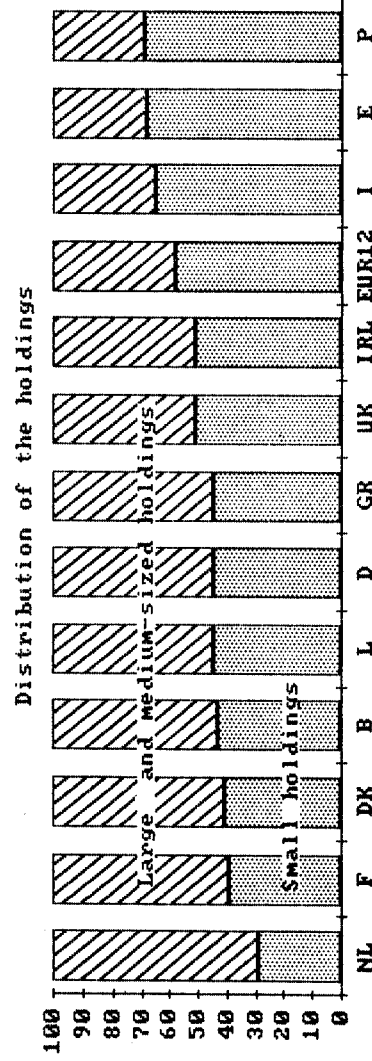
The percentage of holders with work outside the holding also varies according to type of production.

For the Community as a whole, the results are as follows:

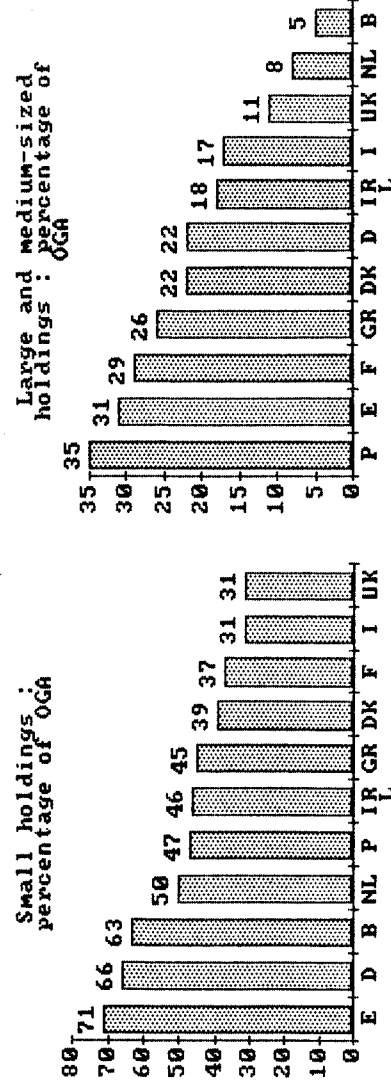


Broadly speaking, they match the information by country: in Spain, almost 8 holders in 10 specializing in permanent crops stated that they had another gainful activity; in the Netherlands, only 4% of holders specializing in dairy cattle worked outside the holding.

According to the criteria used¹, there are 5 million economically small holdings (roughly 60%) and 3.6 million medium sized and large. Small holdings are particularly common in Italy (1.9 million; 65% of the total) and Spain (1.2 million; 68%).



Of these medium-sized and large holdings, 24% have an OGA, with the figure rising to 47% for small holdings. The results by country are as follows:



¹ cf. section 2 of the introduction

Volume of work

In the Community, 4 080 000 persons work full-time in agriculture and 13 948 000 part-time, which gives a total of 9.4 million annual work units (UWA) .

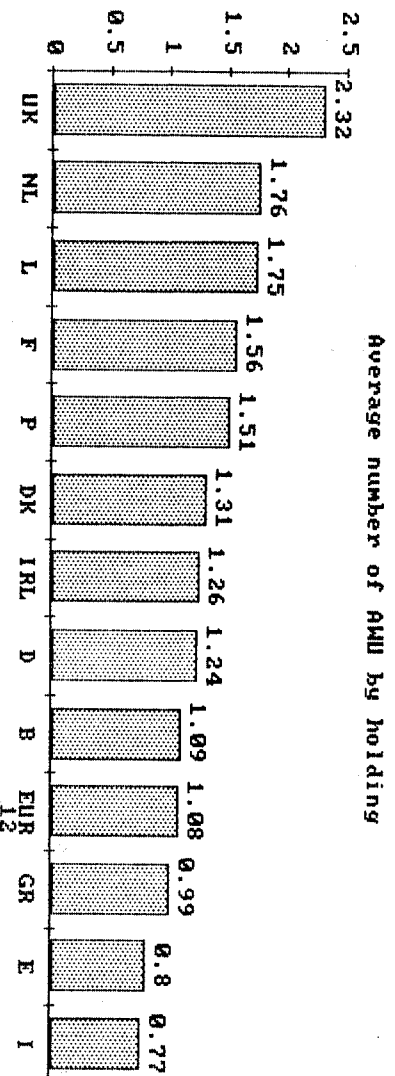
Absolute data in 1 000

Country	Number of full-time farmers	part-time (*)	Total (*)	AWU	Persons full-time/AWU %
B	78	79	157	105	74
DK	69	88	157	122	57
D	523	1217	1740	918	57
GR	159	1906	2065	943	17
ES 83	433	2792	3225	1432	30
FR	932	1314	2245	1568	59
IRL	157	270	427	275	57
IT	663	4445	5108	2122	31
L	5	5	10	7	71
NL	162	134	295	234	69
PO 80	503	1390	1894	1154	43
UK	397	308	705	538	74
EUR-12	4080	13948	18029	9420	43

(*) Only regular workers (L/01 to L/04)

The ratio of full-time workers to AWU is lowest in Greece, Spain and Italy, i.e. in those countries, part-time workers are proportionally more numerous. There are, moreover, only two countries - the United Kingdom and the Netherlands - where there are more full-time farmers than there are part-time workers.

The volume of work needed for agricultural activity on these 8.8 million holdings is therefore 9.4 million AWU, i.e. an average of 1.08 AWU per holding. This ratio is not, of course, the same for all countries.



¹ cf. section 5 of the introduction

It varies according to economic size, the existence or otherwise of another gainful activity and the type of farming carried on by the holding.

The following table shows the volume of AWU per country and holding, in accordance with these criteria.

Mean number of AWU by category of holding

Country	Large and medium-sized holdings with OGA		Small holdings with OGA		All holdings	
	OGA-less	OGA	OGA-less	OGA	Farm type using the most of AWU	Farm type using the less of AWU
B	1.34	1.49	0.44	0.76	Horticulture	Livest. rear.
DK	1.85	1.85	0.52	0.60	Horticulture	Field crops
D	1.43	1.88	0.61	0.59	Horticulture	Field crops
GR	1.18	1.50	0.46	0.48	Livest. rear.	Perm. crops
E (1)	1.57	1.54	0.36	0.63	Livest. rear.	Perm. crops
F	2.27	2.07	0.64	0.68	Horticulture	Mixed crops
IRL	1.55	1.74	0.78	0.87	Perm. crops	Livest. rear.
I	1.18	1.52	0.38	0.42	Cattle-dayr.	Field crops
L	2.07	2.23	0.75	1.02	Horticulture	Field crops
NL	1.74	2.13	0.85	0.93	Horticulture	Livest. rear.
P (2)	1.98	2.45	1.12	1.21	Crops-livest.	Horticulture
UK	3.52	3.49	1.13	1.20	Horticulture	Livest. rear.
EUR 12	1.64	1.79	0.52	0.60	Cattle-dayr.	Perm. crops

(1) 1982 (2) 1979

On **large and medium-sized holdings** in Belgium, Spain, Denmark and the United Kingdom, the existence or otherwise of another gainful activity does not greatly affect the volume of work per holding. France is the only country where, on average, the volume of work on holdings with an OGA is clearly higher than on holdings without OGA. In the other countries, the number of AWU per holding is higher on holdings without OGA, in particular in the Federal Republic of Germany and Portugal. Moreover, the fact that the "grazing livestock" type of farming is the most labour-intensive in some countries (Greece and Spain) and the least labour-intensive in others (UK, IRL, NL) may be explained by the fact that this type varies considerably from north (mainly cattle) to south (mainly sheep and goats).

On **small holdings**, the difference due to the existence or otherwise of other gainful activities is particularly noticeable in Spain, Belgium and Luxembourg.

For **holdings overall** and for the Europe of 12, the type of farming requiring most AWU is the "cattle, dairying" type (1.7 full-time persons per holding), and the least labour-intensive is "permanent crops" (0.7 persons per holding). This Community average is derived from very different structures in the various countries. In almost all of northern Europe, the "horticulture" type of farming absorbs the most AWU per holding, whereas in southern Europe holdings geared to livestock, i.e. the fewest, as we have seen, use most manpower per holding.

The situation varies considerably from country to country as regards the type of farming which is least expensive in terms of manpower. In those countries where dairy cattle are important (Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Ireland), the lowest AWU per holding is on those where livestock are reared for meat. Field crops are the least labour-intensive per holding in Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Luxembourg, whereas the type of farming which represents the Community average, permanent crops, is the least labour-intensive in Greece and Spain.

Total economic size

Total economic size, i.e. the potential income to be earned by agriculture throughout Europe, was 108 600 million ECU (12 000 ECU per holder) including 84 400 million (78%) produced by holdings without any other gainful activity (15 000 ECU per holder).

Small holdings, which account for 58% of all holdings, produce only some 10 000 million ECU, i.e. 9% of the total, but they employ 30% of the overall volume of work in the Community.

Large and medium-sized holdings have a potential income of 98 700 million ECU, including 79 000 million for those which have no other gainful activity. This means that in the Community as a whole 91% of the income is produced by 42% of holdings employing 70% of the total volume of work. In this same category, 10% of holdings overall have an OGA, and these 10% account for 16% of the volume of work and produce 18% of the total income. 32% of holdings earning 73% of the total income have no OGA and live on agricultural income alone.

Proportion of economic size by category of holding

Country	Part (%) of ES related to total EUR12	Part of ES related to total country ES = 100	
		large and medium-sized holdings with OGA	small holdings with OGA
B	2.4	91	9
DK	2.9	89	11
D	13.0	92	8
GR	4.5	92	8
E (1)	9.9	83	17
F	24.4	95	5
IRL	1.9	91	9
I	22.3	88	12
L	0.0	89	11
NL	6.0	95	5
P (2)	2.1	79	21
UK	10.6	94	6
EUR 12	100.0	91	9

Country	Part (%) of ES related to total EUR12	Part of ES related to total country ES = 100	
		large and medium-sized holdings with OGA	small holdings with OGA
B	2.4	18	4
DK	2.9	22	4
D	13.0	13	6
GR	4.5	17	4
E (1)	9.9	29	11
F	24.4	29	2
IRL	1.9	13	3
I	22.3	12	4
L	0.0	4	4
NL	6.0	6	3
P (2)	2.1	23	2
UK	10.6	11	10
EUR 12	100.0	18	4

(1) 1982 (2) 1979

France (24%) and Italy (22%) produce almost half of the potential agricultural income in the Community. In the Benelux countries and the United Kingdom, the basic contribution to total economic size is made by **large and medium-sized holdings** with no other gainful activity. In France, on the other hand, even large and medium-sized holdings with an OGA produce a considerable percentage of the total income. **Small holdings** are economically important in Portugal (21% of the total economic size of the country) and Spain (17%) particularly. Moreover, whereas large and medium-sized holdings with no OGA regularly produce more than twice the income of those with an OGA, (and sometimes 20 times more), among small holdings the contribution to total economic size is more evenly balanced and sometimes higher in those holdings which do have another gainful activity.

Holdings specializing in cereals, root and tuber crops and open-field vegetables (type of farming: permanent crops) contribute most to the total economic size of Community holdings (23%); the contribution of holdings specializing in dairy cattle is also considerable, at 16%. However, the situation varies very much from country to country and the following table shows the three main types of farming in each Member State and their contribution to total economic size.

The three most important types of farming in terms of ^{economic} size of holding

Country	First type of farming	Part of total ES	Second type of farming	Part of total ES	Third type of farming	Part of total ES
B	Crops-livestock	19	Cattle dayring	19	Field crops	13
DK	Field crops	29	Crops-livestock	24	Cattle : dayring	23
D	Cattle dayring	28	Crops-livestock	20	Field crops	14
GR	Field crops	41	Permanent crops	25	Mixed crops	11
E (1)	Crops-livestock	20	Field crops	18	Permanent crops	16
F	Field crops	25	Cattle dayring	17	Permanent crops	16
IRL	Cattle dayring	50	Livestock:rear..fatt	30	Crops-livestock	7
I	Field crops	24	Permanent crops	24	Horticulture	14
L	Cattle dayring	41	Livestock:rear..fatt	27	Permanent crops	9
NL	Cattle dayring	37	Horticulture	22	Field crops	14
P (2)	Mixed crops	32	Permanent crops	20	Crops-livestock	13
UK	Field crops	38	Cattle dayring	21	Livestock:rear..fatt	16
EUR 12	Field crops	23	Cattle dayring	16	Permanent crops	15

(1) 1982 (2) 1979

Ireland is highly specialized in livestock, either for milk (50%) or meat (30%) production. The three types of farming in this country cover some nine tenths of the total economic size produced by agricultural holdings. In Luxembourg and Greece as well, holdings concentrate very much on a few types of farming: milk/meat for Luxembourg, crop production for Greece.

On the other hand, specialization appears to be more evenly balanced in France, Spain and, in particular, Belgium, where the first three types of farming account for only half of the total economic size and therefore the other half is accounted for more or less equally by the other specializations.

If a comparison is made between principal types of farming and the existence of other gainful activities on the holding, it is noticeable that the contribution to total economic size does not vary significantly except for the "permanent crops" and "cattle, dairying" types.

EUR12 : Proportion of the type of holding related to the number of holdings and the ^{economic} size depending on the OGA

	Field crops	Horti-culture	Perman. crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear., fat	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops livestock	Total
with holding	20	3	33	4	10	2	13	5	10	100
ES	22	6	24	6	9	3	9	4	13	100
without holding	20	3	24	10	13	2	12	6	10	100
ES	23	6	12	19	11	3	6	5	12	100

At Community level, holdings geared to "permanent crops" are only 33% of the total of those which have another gainful activity and account for 24% of the total economic size. These figures fall to 24% and 12% for holdings with no other gainful activity. The opposite is the case with holdings geared to dairy cattle: only 4% of those have another gainful activity and they produce 8% of the total economic size whereas those with no OGA, i.e. 10%, account for 19% of the economic size.

As mentioned at the start of this analysis, economic size may be taken as an indicator of value added and therefore of potential income. It is thus interesting to analyse how economic size per holding and per work unit ties in with the main types of farming, the category of economic size adopted for this survey and whether or not the holder has other gainful activities.

Economic size by holding

The average economic size is 12 000 ECU per holding for the Europe of 12 and 15 000 ECU for the Europe of 10. Behind this average, of course, there are considerable differences in the various countries. The following table summarizes the total economic size by holding, by category of economic size and according to whether or not there is an OGA.

Economical size by holding in 1000 ECU

Country	All holdings			Large and medium-sized holdings			Small holdings		
	Total	with OGA	OGA-less	Total	with OGA	OGA-less	Total	with OGA	OGA-less
B	26	8	35	43	37	43	5	3	7
DK	34	29	37	52	53	51	9	9	10
D	19	8	27	32	20	36	4	4	3
GR	5	3	6	9	6	9	1	1	1
E (1)	6	4	9	16	18	14	1	1	2
F	26	25	27	41	42	40	4	4	3
IRL	10	5	12	18	14	19	2	2	2
I	9	5	10	23	18	23	2	2	2
L	21	8	24	34	28	34	5	4	5
NL	49	19	57	65	45	67	9	8	10
P (2)	3	2	4	8	6	8	1	1	1
UK	50	29	55	96	101	94	5	5	6
EUR 12	12	7	15	26	22	28	2	2	2

(1) 1982

(2) 1979

It has already been seen that large and medium-sized holdings account for 42% of total holdings, approximately 70% of the volume of work and 91% of the total economic size. This situation varies considerably in the different Member States, but in order to compare the situation in a more evenly balanced way and using a more uniform base, this analysis **will be restricted to this category of holding**. In the analysis per country which will follow (second part), on the other hand, all types of holding will be taken into account. Although the analysis has been restricted to the more uniform whole represented by large and medium-sized holdings, there are still considerable differences between countries.

Economic size per holding varies from 96 000 ECU in the United Kingdom to 8 000 ECU in Portugal, the Community average being 26 000 for EUR 12 and 30 000 for EUR 10.

Three countries have an economic size per holding equal to or more than twice the Community average: Denmark (52 000 ECU), the Netherlands (65 000 ECU) and the United Kingdom (96 000 ECU). Two countries, Greece (9 000 ECU) and Portugal (8 000 ECU) have less than half of the Community average.

If the criterion of other gainful activities is introduced, economic size per holding for the Community as a whole increases to 28 000 ECU for those holdings where the holder has no other gainful activity (31 000 for EUR 10). However, the existence or non-existence of other gainful activities does not cause the figures to shift in the same direction or to the same extent in all countries.

In four countries, holdings with an OGA have an average economic size greater than those without an OGA. In decreasing order (%) of the difference, they are Spain (+ 28%), the United Kingdom (+ 7%), France (+ 5%) and Denmark (+ 4%). In all the other countries, the economic size per holding is greater where holdings have no other gainful activity. In increasing order of the difference, they are Belgium (+ 16%), Luxembourg (+ 21%), Italy (+ 28%), Portugal (+ 33%), Ireland (+ 36%), the Netherlands (+ 49%), Greece (+ 50%) and, in particular, the Federal Republic of Germany where the average economic size is virtually double (+ 80%).

At Community level and by main type of farming, the highest level of economic size per holding is in horticulture (30 000 ECU for all holdings and 56 000 for large and medium-sized holdings).

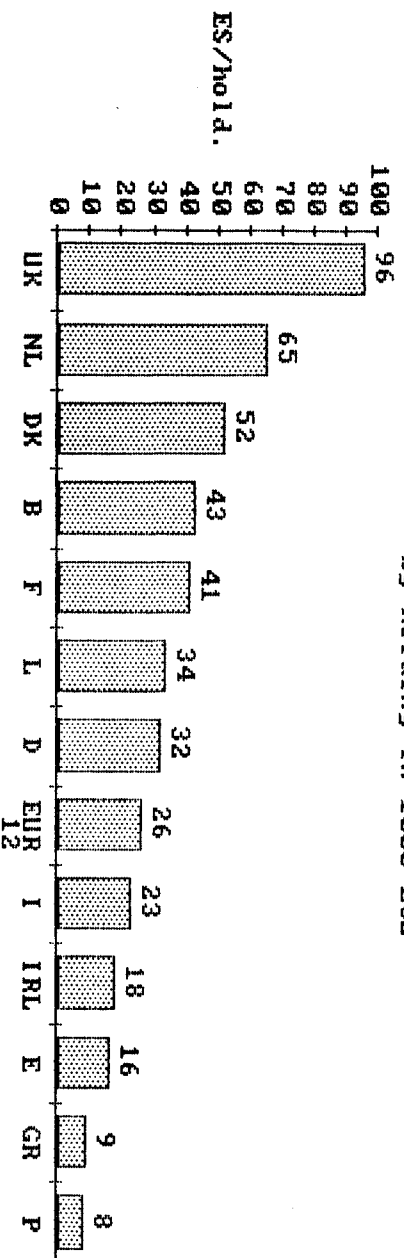
The level is also very high for holdings specializing in "pigs and poultry" (26 000 and 52 000 ECU respectively) and in "cattle, dairying" (26 000 - 32 000 ECU). Those which have the smallest economic size level on average are geared to "permanent crops" (7 000 and 18 000 ECU) and "mixed cropping" (7 000 and 17 000 ECU).

The situation varies considerably, of course, from one country to another, not only as regards the level of economic size per holding but also as regards the breakdown between various types of farming.

1) Reminder: 1979 data

Restricting the comparison to large and medium-sized holdings for the reasons explained above, it can be seen that the greatest economic size per holding is in the United Kingdom (96 000 ECU) and the lowest level in Portugal (8 000 ECU).

Large and medium-sized holdings : economic size by holding in 1000 ECU



The more the analysis is broken down to take into account various criteria, the lower the number of holdings included, in some countries particularly, and the comparison therefore becomes less reliable and less interesting. For example, the following table shows that holdings geared towards "mixed cropping" in the United Kingdom have the highest level of economic size (192 000 ECU), but there are relatively few of them (roughly 2 000), whereas 64 000 holdings carry on this type of farming in Greece, with an average economic size of 7 000 ECU.

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SIZED HOLDINGS

ECONOMIC SIZE/HOLDING : total

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear. fact	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	26	29	56	10	32	22	52	17	22	30
EUR-10	30	32	71	20	33	25	64	22	28	32
Belgium	43	58	47	63	34	35	51	45	40	44
Denmark	52	49	76	69	47	46	73	50	48	53
Germany	32	42	51	42	28	27	41	34	29	32
Greece	9	9	12	6	7	12	29	7	8	8
Spain	16	14	14	13	11	11	43	13	12	31
France	41	55	69	50	30	28	71	36	37	38
Ireland	16	25	45	37	20	11	77	56	35	22
Italy	23	21	82	16	25	24	99	18	16	22
Luxembourg	34	28	37	25	37	34	33	27	34	19
Netherlands	65	72	95	59	58	47	61	60	56	55
Portugal	8	11	8	10	5	7	18	6	6	7
United King	96	153	136	119	67	54	90	192	86	114

Economic size by volume of work

As we have seen, holdings employ family and non-family labour, permanent or temporary labour, computed in Annual Work Units for the purposes of this survey. An AWU is the amount of work produced by one person working full-time on a holding for one year. It is thus interesting to analyse the economic size produced by each annual work unit (AWU).

1) See introduction, section 5.

Compared with the difference between economic size per holding, it can be seen immediately that there is less difference - in some cases much less - between countries when it comes to economic size per AWU, which is 11 000 ECU for EUR 12 and 14 000 ECU for EUR 10, varying from 2 000 ECU for Portugal and 28 000 for the Netherlands.

Economical size by AWU in 1000 ECU

Country	All holdings		Large and medium-sized holdings		Small holdings	
	Number of AWU (1000)	ES/AWU	Number of AWU (1000)	ES/AWU	Number of AWU (1000)	ES/AWU
B	105	24	82	29	23	8
DK	121	26	100	28	21	16
D	917	15	715	18	201	6
GR	943	5	743	6	199	2
E (1)	1431	7	894	10	536	3
F	1568	17	1309	19	258	5
IRL	275	8	184	10	91	2
I	2120	11	1387	15	733	4
L	7	13	5	15	1	5
NL	234	28	200	31	34	10
P (2)	1154	2	542	3	611	1
UK	537	21	397	27	140	5
EUR 12	9411	11	6514	15	2897	3

(1) 1982 (2) 1979

The average level of economic size per AWU is 15 000 ECU for large and medium-sized holdings, ranging from 3 000 ECU for Portugal and 6 000 ECU for Greece to 29 000 for Belgium and 31 000 for the Netherlands.

When the existence of other activities outside the holding is taken into account, it can be seen that large and medium-sized holdings with no other gainful activities, accounting for slightly over 5 million AWU, have an average economic size of 15 000 ECU per AWU.

In Italy, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Spain, economic size per AWU is slightly higher on holdings which have another gainful activity. The reverse is true in the other countries, where the difference is particularly noticeable in the Federal Republic (+ 36%) and the Netherlands (+ 19%).

The Community average for small holdings, which account for approximately 2.9 million AWU, is 3 000 ECU, with a maximum of 16 000 ECU for Denmark. Some 56% of AWU (1 620 000) are produced by small holdings which have no other gainful activity, i.e. by farmers whose sole source of income is their work on the holding. Three quarters of the AWU (1.2 million) are accounted for by southern European countries, with a very low average economic size: 4 000 ECU in Italy, 3 000 in Spain, 2 000 in Greece and Ireland and 1 000 in Portugal.

Holdings in the Community of 12 as a whole can be divided up into three groups of type of farming according to economic size per AWU. The highest level group (19 000 and 20 000 ECU) comprises horticulture and pigs and poultry; a second, medium level group (12 000 to 16 000 ECU) comprises field crops, dairy cattle and crops-livestock; the third and last group comprises the other types of farming, which have an economic size per AWU less than the Community average (between 6 and 9 000 ECU).

The following table shows, for each country, the highest and lowest level of economic size per AWU together with the number of AWU concerned.

Country	The most important type of farming				The less important type of farming			
	ES/AWU (1000 ECU)	Number of AWU (1000)	ES/AWU (1000 ECU)	Number of AWU (1000)	ES/AWU (1000 ECU)	Number of AWU (1000)	ES/AWU (1000 ECU)	Mean ES/AWU (1000 ECU)
B	Pigs	36	5	Horticulture and cattle dayr.	22	33	24	24
DK	Pigs	32	7	Permanent crops	14	2	26	26
D	Poultry	23	17	Horticulture	12	51	15	15
GR	Pigs	14	6	Mixed, perm.crops, cattle dayr.	4	517	5	5
E (1)	Poultry	24	27	Mixed livestock	5	141	7	7
F	Pigs	28	25	Livestock : rearing, fatt.	12	275	17	17
IRL	Poultry	30	:	Livestock : rearing, fatt.	4	140	8	8
I	Horticulture	46	71	Mixed livestock	8	64	11	11
L	Cattle : dairying	16	2	Horticulture	3	:	13	13
NL	Field crops	41	22	Livestock : rearing, fatt.	17	17	28	28
P (2)	Pigs	47	32	Milk,mixed livest.,crops-livest	1	401	2	2
UK	Field crops	36	123	Perm. crops, pigs poultry	10	35	21	21

(1) 1982 (2) 1979

This table shows that those types of farming which have a high level of economic size per AWU are almost invariably those which have the fewest AWU. Italy, with 46 000 ECU for horticulture (71 000 AWU) has the highest level of economic size per AWU and the lowest level (1 000 ECU) is in Portugal for farmers working on holdings specializing in "cattle, dairying", "mixed livestock" and "crops-livestock" (401 000 AWU).

More interesting is the following table which shows, for each country, the two main types of farming in terms of the volume of work and economic size per AWU which they produce.

Country	First type of farming in workvolume				Second type of farming in workvolume				
	Number of AWU (1000)	%-part of total AWU	ES/AWU (1000 ECU)	Number of AWU (1000)	%-part of total AWU	ES/AWU (1000 ECU)	Number of AWU (1000)	%-part of total AWU	ES/AWU (1000 ECU)
B	Cattle - dairying	21	20	22	16	18	17	25	30
DK	Cattle - dairying	30	25	24	25	30	30	19	16
D	Cattle - dairying	277	30	14	19	4	170	19	4
GR	Field crops	302	32	7	30	4	286	30	4
E (1)	Livestock rear.,fatt.	274	19	6	18	7	252	18	7
F	Cattle - dairying	331	21	13	18	12	275	18	12
IRL	Livestock rear.,fatt.	140	51	4	35	11	96	23	11
I	Permanent crops	625	29	9	23	12	486	23	12
L	Cattle - dairying	2	30	16	20	13	1	20	13
NL	Cattle - dairying	80	34	30	24	25	55	24	25
P (2)	Mixed crops	454	39	2	17	1	198	17	1
UK	Livestock rear.,fatt.	156	29	12	23	36	123	23	36

(1) 1982 (2) 1979

Half of the AWU in the Community (4 673 000 out of 9 420 000) are accounted for by the two main types of farming in each country. The average economic size is 10 000 ECU - 9 000 for the first type of farming and 12 000 for the second. This table shows, for example, that in France most AWU are worked on the "cattle, dairying" type of farm (331 000 or 21% of the total) and that the economic size per AWU is 13 000 ECU. Still in France, the second type of farming (using the same criterion) is "grazing livestock" (275 000 AWU or 18% of the total) with an economic size/AWU of 12 000 ECU.

In almost all northern European countries, the "cattle, dairying" type of farming is either first or second in terms of labour input (third in the United Kingdom). Economic size per AWU varies from 30 000 in the Netherlands to 11 000 in Ireland.

Second part

THE MEMBER STATES

Belgium

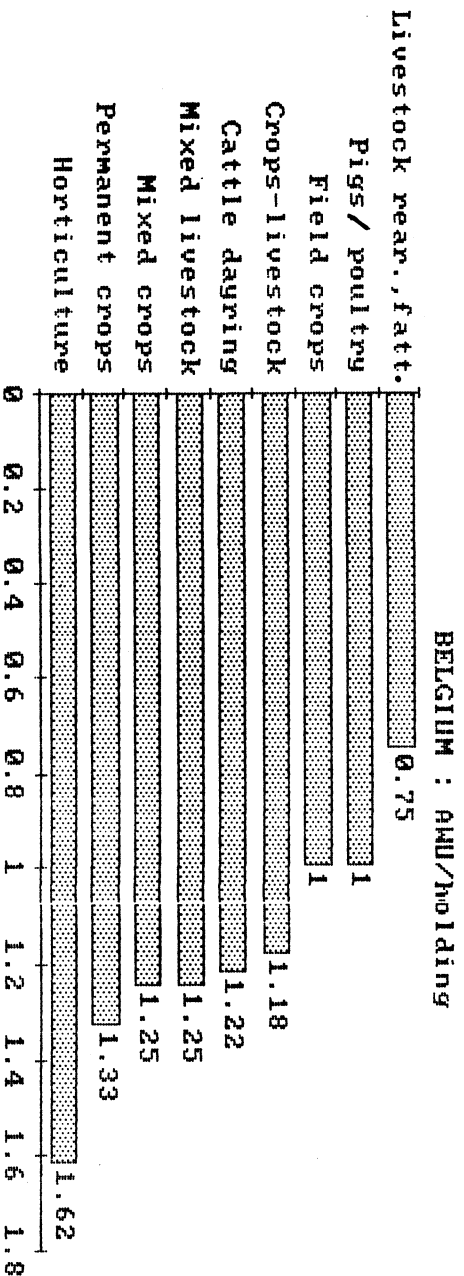
BELGIUM

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)		A M U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)			
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	97	31	66	105	17	88	2559	234	2325
Field crops	10	4	6	10	2	8	331	39	292
Horticulture	8	1	7	13	1	12	280	18	262
Permanent crops	3	1	2	4	1	3	101	15	85
Cattle - dayring	18	3	15	22	2	20	479	25	454
Livestock rearing, fatten.	24	13	11	18	6	12	325	52	273
Pigs, poultry	5	2	3	5	1	4	191	37	154
Mixed crops	4	1	3	5	1	5	127	9	118
Mixed livestock	8	1	6	10	1	9	242	11	231
Crops - livestock	16	4	12	19	2	16	484	28	456

TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)		ES/Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AMU (In 1000 ECU)			
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	109	56	133	26	8	35	24	14	26
Field crops	97	55	123	33	10	48	34	18	39
Horticulture	156	93	169	34	12	38	22	13	23
Permanent crops	126	66	174	32	11	49	25	16	28
Cattle - dayring	121	76	128	27	10	29	22	13	23
Livestock rearing, fatten.	74	42	111	13	4	25	18	10	22
Pigs, poultry	100	79	111	36	21	43	36	26	39
Mixed crops	124	66	143	30	9	37	24	13	26
Mixed livestock	128	68	139	32	9	36	25	14	26
Crops - livestock	117	55	139	30	7	39	26	12	28

In Belgium, there are 97 000 holdings, 56 000 (68%) of which are stated to have no other gainful activity. A considerable number (24 000, or one quarter) of Belgian holdings are geared towards the production of beef cattle, and if "cattle, dairying" (18 000) and "crops-livestock" (16 000) are added, almost 60% of total holdings are covered. It is interesting to note that the highest number of holdings with another gainful activity (13 000) carry on the main type of farming (livestock for meat), whereas pro rata dairy holdings more often exclude other activities.

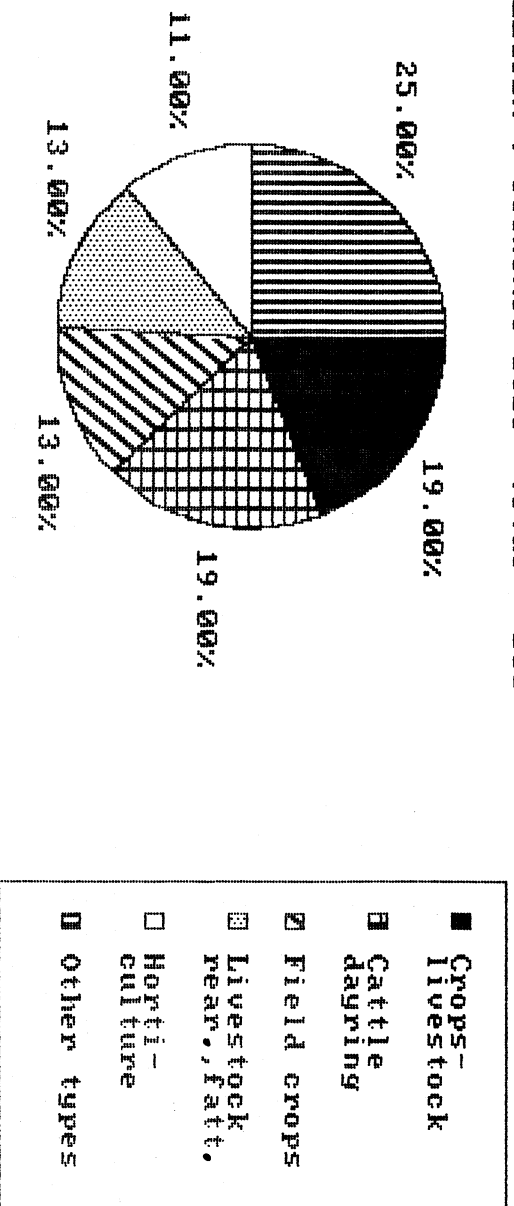
The 97 000 holdings employ a labour force of 105 000 AMU, 83% (88 000) of which are worked on holdings with no other gainful activity. The AMU per holding ratio is 1.9, with the following differences according to type of farming:



Pro rata, most AMU are worked on horticultural holdings, whereas holdings geared to raising livestock for meat employ only three quarters of an AMU on average.

The total economic size of these 97 000 holdings is 2 500 million ECU, 2 300 million (91%) of which are accounted for by holdings with no other gainful activity. Holdings geared to "crops - livestock" and "cattle, dairying" contribute most to the total economic size, with 484 million (19%) and 479 million ECU (19%) respectively.

BELGIUM : economic size total = 100



The average economic size per holding is 26 000 ECU, within a range from 13 000 ECU for "grazing livestock" (meat) to 36 000 for pigs and poultry. Holdings with no other gainful activity (68% of the total) have an average economic size (35 000 ECU) more than four times as high as that (8 000 ECU) of those holdings which are stated to have another gainful activity. This ratio is virtually the same for all types of farming except pigs and poultry, where holdings with an OGA have an average economic size of 21 000 ECU, only half of that of holdings which go in for the same type of farming but have no OGA.

The average economic size per AWU is 24 000 ECU for all holdings, 14 000 ECU for those AWU worked on holdings with an OGA and 26 000 for holdings with no OGA. Taking into account the AWU per holding ratio examined above, the economic size per AWU is lower than per holding in most cases (particularly for horticultural holdings: 22 000 as against 34 000) except holdings of the "grazing livestock" (meat) type where it is 18 000 ECU as against 13 000 for economic size per holding.

Denmark

DENMARK

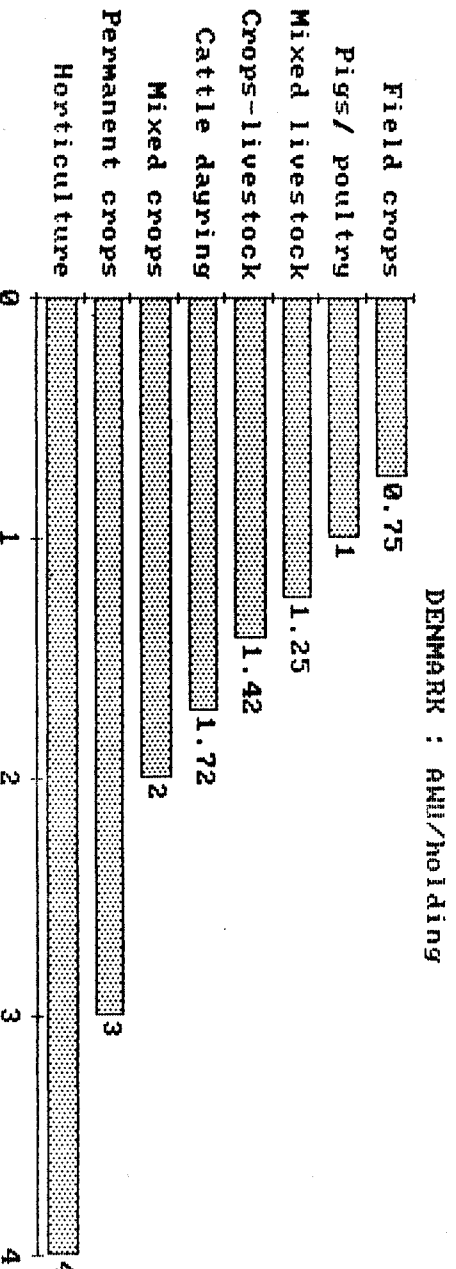
TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A M U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
	Total	92	29	63	122	32	89	3140	827
Field crops	39	16	22	30	11	19	905	321	585
Horticulture	2	1	1	8	2	5	113	31	82
Permanent crops	1	0	1	3	1	2	40	17	23
Cattle - dairying	18	3	15	31	5	26	733	120	613
Livestock rearing, fatten.	1	1	1	1	0	1	20	4	15
Pigs, poultry	4	1	3	8	2	6	247	65	182
Mixed crops	4	1	2	5	1	3	97	28	69
Mixed livestock	6	1	5	9	2	8	228	46	182
Crops - livestock	19	5	14	27	7	20	757	195	562

TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES/Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AMU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
	Total	132	112	161	34	29	37	26	26
Field crops	79	70	85	23	20	26	30	28	31
Horticulture	394	402	391	59	59	59	15	15	15
Permanent crops	315	331	305	43	48	41	14	14	13
Cattle - dairying	177	179	176	42	43	42	24	24	24
Livestock rearing, fatten.	102	76	115	15	8	20	15	11	17
Pigs, poultry	210	199	214	67	59	71	32	30	33
Mixed crops	130	119	135	28	25	29	21	21	21
Mixed livestock	166	173	164	40	44	39	24	26	24
Crops - livestock	161	133	144	40	37	40	28	28	28

In Denmark, there are 92 000 holdings, 63 000 (68%) of which have no other gainful activity. A considerable number (39 000, or 42%), are geared towards field crops (cereals and root and tuber crops). There are also a considerable number of dairy holdings, 18 000 or 20%, and mixed "crops-livestock" holdings (19 000 or 21%). 83% of total holdings are one of these three types. A considerable number of cereal holdings and holdings with annual crops are stated to have another gainful activity (16 000 or 17% of all holdings).

Danish agriculture employs 122 000 AWU, including 89 000 (73%) on holdings which have no other gainful activity. Taken overall, they break down into quarters - one quarter for dairy holdings, one for field crops, one for crops-livestock and one shared between the other types of farming.

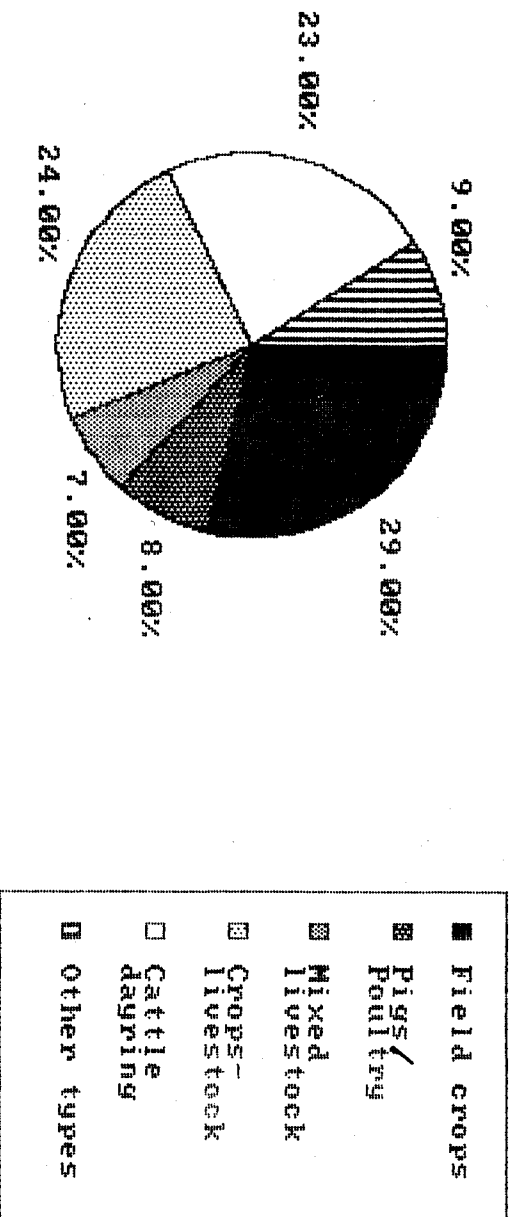
The AWU ratio per holding is 1.33, with the following differences for the different types of farming:



Horticulture employs a considerable number of AWU per holding (4), even though the total number is low, at 8 000. The AWU ratio per holding is even more significant when compared with the number of persons working on the "dairy" (31 000 AWU, ratio 1.72) and "crops-livestock" types (27 000 AWU, ratio 1.42).

The total economic size produced by Denmark's 92 000 holdings is 3 140 million ECU including 2 313 million by those which have no other gainful activity.

DENMARK : economic size total = 100



The average economic size per holding is 34 000 ECU, and there is no great difference between holdings with and without OGA (29 000 and 37 000 respectively). Holdings specializing in pigs and poultry (4 000) have the highest level of economic size (67 000 ECU). The three types of holding which are most important numerically have an average economic size of 42 000 ECU for dairy holdings (18 000 holdings), 40 000 ECU for mixed "crops-livestock" (19 000 holdings) and 23 000 for cereals and annual crops (39 000 holdings).

Economic size per AWU averages 26 000 ECU and is the same for holdings with and without OGA. It is interesting to note that if, as mentioned above, horticultural holdings have, on average, a large economic size (59 000 ECU), the economic size per AWU is relatively low, taking into account the AWU ratio per holding: 15 000 ECU. The economic size per AWU is much greater on the specialist "pigs and poultry" holdings at 32 000 ECU and on those geared to field crops at 30 000 ECU.

Federal Republic of Germany

GERMANY

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A W U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	Mith OGA	OGA less	Total	Mith OGA	OGA less	Total	Mith OGA	OGA less
	Total	737	310	427	917	263	653	14089	2589
Field crops	120	66	53	100	36	63	2000	412	1587
Horticulture	14	2	13	51	4	47	611	43	568
Permanent crops	52	23	29	69	19	50	1118	241	877
Cattle - dayring	185	58	128	278	68	210	3993	613	3381
Livestock rearing, fatten.	92	45	47	83	30	52	930	213	713
Pigs, poultry	18	8	11	17	6	12	410	106	304
Mixed crops	36	18	18	101	14	79	607	119	487
Mixed livestock	77	27	50	208	29	79	1670	297	1369
Crops - livestock	142	63	79	170	56	114	2751	545	2204

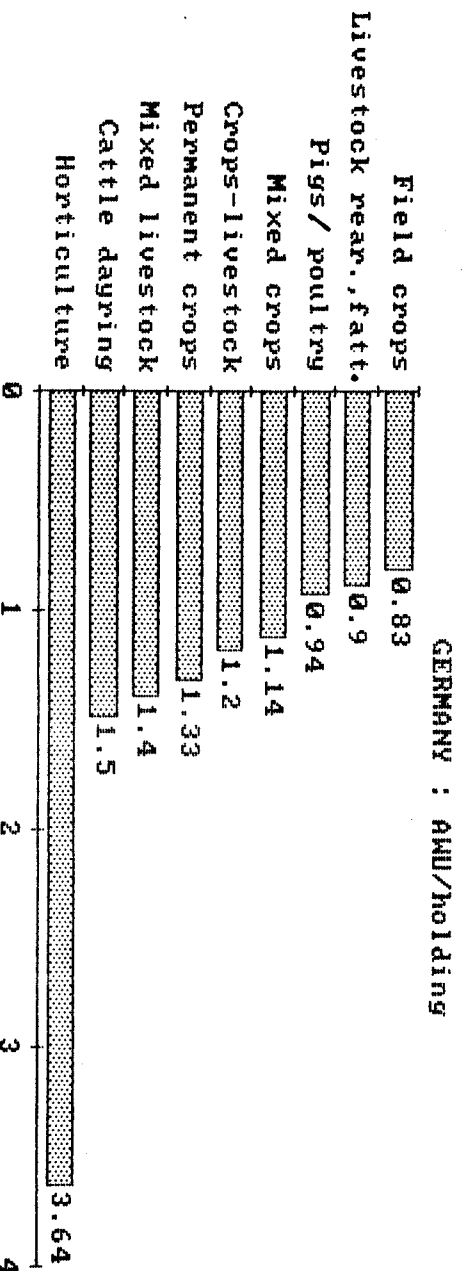
TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES/Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AWU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	Mith OGA	OGA less	Total	Mith OGA	OGA less	Total	Mith OGA	OGA less
	Total	125	65	153	19	8	27	15	10
Field crops	83	55	119	17	6	30	20	11	25
Horticulture	357	271	367	43	26	45	12	10	12
Permanent crops	132	83	170	21	11	30	16	13	18
Cattle - dayring	150	116	165	22	11	26	14	9	16
Livestock rearing, fatten.	90	67	112	10	5	15	11	7	14
Pigs, poultry	95	74	110	22	13	29	23	18	26
Mixed crops	113	78	148	17	7	27	15	9	18
Mixed livestock	141	109	158	22	11	27	15	10	17
Crops - livestock	120	68	145	19	9	28	16	10	19

In the Federal Republic, there are 737 000 holdings, 58% of which have no other gainful activity. With the exception of Spain and Portugal, the Federal Republic has proportionally the highest number of holdings which are stated to have another gainful activity: 310 000 or 42%. The main specialization is dairy farming - 185 000 - followed by "crops-livestock" with 142 000 and "field crops" with 120 000. One interesting point is that in this last type of farming, there are more holdings with an OGA (66 000) than without (53 000).

In general, a smaller percentage of holdings in "cattle, dairying" and "mixed livestock" than in the other types of farming have an OGA.

917 000 AMU are worked on holdings in the Federal Republic, 71 000 on those which have no other gainful activity. Slightly under one third (278 000) are worked on dairy holdings, 170 000 and 108 000 on mixed "crops-livestock" and "mixed livestock" and 100 000 on field crops.

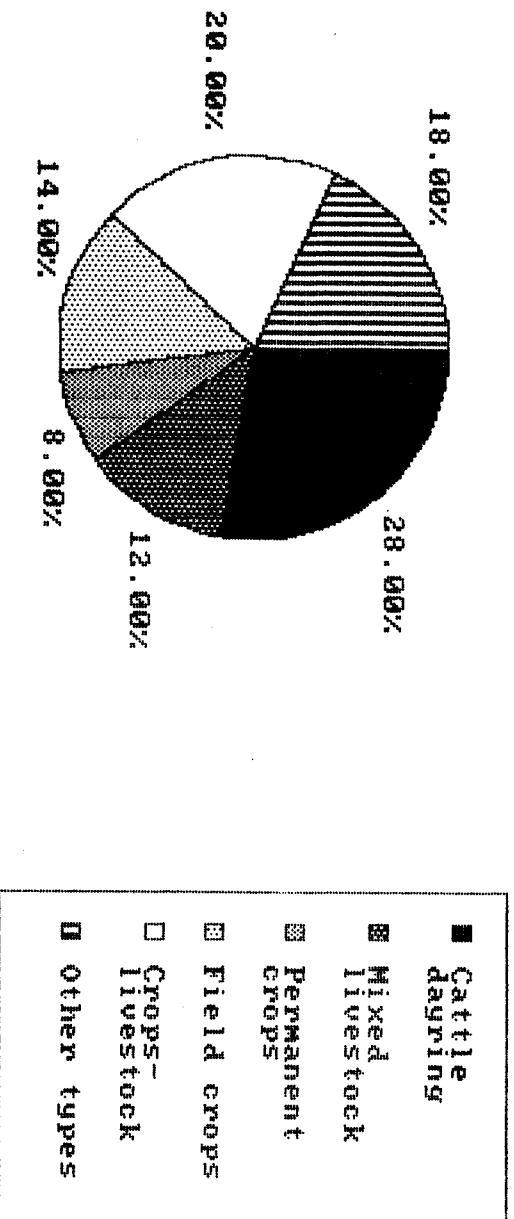
The AMU ratio per holding averages 1.24, with the following differences by type of holding:



As in other countries, horticultural holdings employ the most permanent labour: 3.64 AMU per holding. However, the total number of AMU is relatively low (51 000). In the main types of farming, the ratio is high on dairy holdings and mixed livestock farms whereas holdings specializing in field crops employ fewer AMU on average (0.8 per holding).

The total economic size produced by the 737 000 holdings in the Federal Republic is 14 100 million ECU, including 82% or 11 500 million by those which have no other gainful activity. This percentage may be compared with the number of holdings with an OGA - 310 000 (42%) - which produce only 18% of the economic size.

GERMANY : economic size total = 100



The average economic size per holding in the Federal Republic is 19 000 ECU, with a considerable difference between holdings which have an OGA (8 000) and those that do not (27 000 ECU). There are not very many horticultural holdings (14 000) but they have a very large average economic size: 43 000. In contrast, holdings specializing in livestock for meat have a very low economic size (10 000 ECU), particularly when they have an OGA: 5 000 ECU.

There are no very great differences in the average economic size of holdings with no OGA in the various types of farming (between 27 and 30 000 ECU), except for horticulture and livestock for meat.

The average economic size per AWU is 15 000 ECU for those worked on holdings with an OGA and 18 000 ECU on those with no OGA. In view of the AWU ratio per holding, the economic size per AWU is relatively high on holdings specializing in pigs and poultry (23 000 ECU) and field crops (20 000 ECU), but much lower on horticultural holdings (12 000 ECU) and those geared to livestock for meat (11 000 ECU).

Greece

GREECE

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A W U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	948	326	623	943	246	696	4845	980	3863
Field crops	290	97	194	303	76	226	1968	379	1589
Horticulture	19	6	13	28	6	22	174	33	141
Permanent crops	380	158	230	287	102	184	1190	360	830
Cattle - dayring	3	1	2	3	0	2	12	2	11
Livestock rearing, fatten.	49	6	42	85	8	77	469	28	439
Pigs, poultry	5	2	4	6	1	5	86	17	69
Mixed crops	116	38	78	126	34	92	528	113	415
Mixed livestock	21	5	16	30	5	25	110	14	96
Crops - livestock	58	14	44	76	12	64	307	34	273

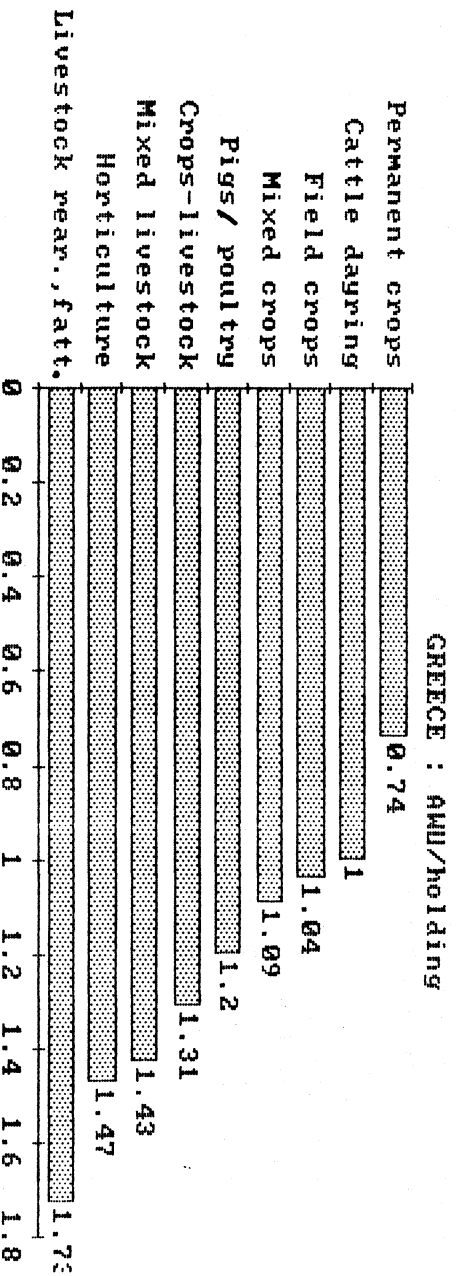
TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES/Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AWU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	99	76	112	5	3	6	5	4	6
Field crops	104	79	117	7	4	8	7	5	7
Horticulture	148	115	160	9	6	10	6	5	7
Permanent crops	74	65	80	3	2	4	4	4	5
Cattle - dayring	100	77	106	4	3	5	4	3	5
Livestock rearing, fatten.	175	129	182	10	4	10	6	3	6
Pigs, poultry	115	80	132	16	10	19	14	12	14
Mixed crops	109	90	118	5	3	5	4	3	5
Mixed livestock	141	106	152	5	3	6	4	3	4
Crops - livestock	131	89	144	5	2	6	4	3	4

In Greece, there are 948 000 holdings, 623 000 (66%) of which have no other gainful activity. Crops predominate, the main types of farming being permanent crops (fruit trees, olive trees, vines, etc.) with 388 000 holdings, annual crops (cereals, root and tuber crops, etc.) with 290 000 holdings, and mixed cropping with 116 000 holdings.

The highest number of holdings with an OGA are of the "permanent crops" type.

There are virtually the same number of AWU in Greece as there are holdings: 943 000, 696 000 of which are worked on holdings with no OGA. Almost 80% of AWU are worked on holdings specializing in crop production.

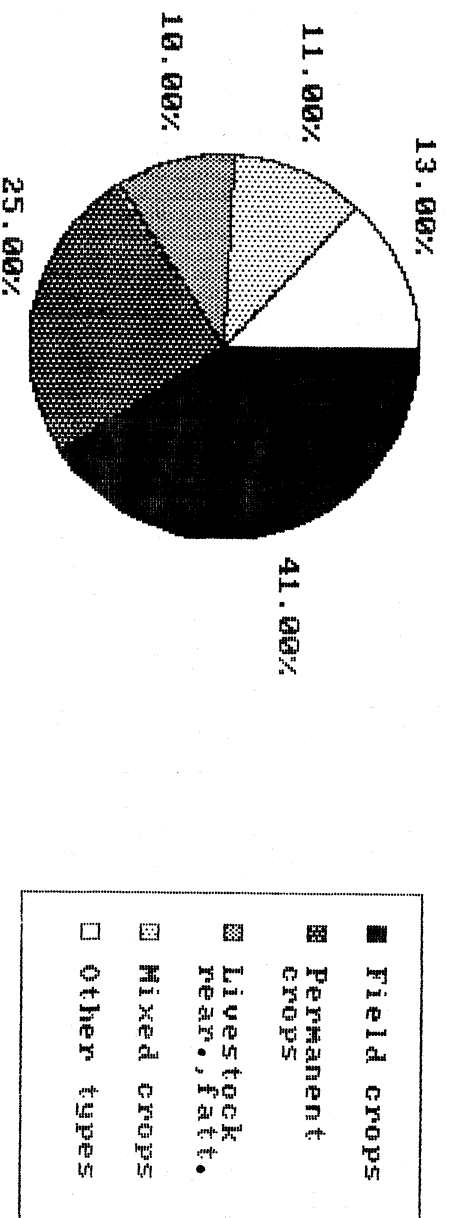
There is therefore one AWU per holding in Greek agriculture as a whole, with the following differences by type of farming:



On holdings specializing in livestock, of which there are very few, the ratio is almost without exception more than 1, but the most important type of farming, permanent crops, accounts for the lowest number of AWU per holding (0.74). This ratio is even lower (0.65) for holdings of this type which have an OGA.

The total economic size for Greece is 4 845 million ECU, 3 863 million ECU of which (80%) are produced by holdings with no OGA. These are those specializing in cereals and root and tuber crops, which make the greatest contribution to the total economic size with 1 968 million ECU followed by "permanent crops" with 1 190 million ECU.

GREECE : economic size total = 100



The average economic size per holding is 5 000 ECU; 6 000 ECU for holdings with no OGA and 3 000 for holdings with OGA. For some types of farming - with few holdings - the average economic size is higher: 16 000 ECU for pigs and poultry, 10 000 ECU for livestock for meat and 9 000 ECU for horticulture. On the other hand, the average economic size for those types which are important in terms of numbers of holdings remains low and there are considerable differences: 7 000 ECU for field crops, 5 000 ECU for mixed cropping and 3 000 for permanent crops.

The economic size per AWU is an average of 5 000 ECU: slightly more (6 000 ECU) for those AWU worked on holdings with no OGA and less (4 000 ECU) for those worked on holdings with an OGA.

Leaving aside the "pigs and poultry" type of farming, which accounts for only 6 000 AWU (14 000 ECU per AWU), the highest level of economic size per AWU (7 000 ECU) is on holdings specializing in cereals and root and tuber crops.

Spain

SPAIN

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A W U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA	
		With OGA	OGA less		With OGA	OGA less		With OGA	OGA less
Total	1793	1047	746	1431	596	831	10708	4264	6383
Field crops	304	170	134	216	84	132	1913	644	1268
Horticulture	104	62	42	89	37	51	608	240	365
Permanent crops	536	420	116	252	165	86	1719	1042	674
Cattle - dairying	71	23	47	90	25	65	520	119	408
Livestock rearing, fatten.	209	67	142	274	75	198	1552	375	1175
Pigs, poultry	26	12	15	28	9	19	673	177	496
Mixed crops	210	121	89	152	72	80	902	385	516
Mixed livestock	116	43	73	141	46	95	653	197	451
Crops - livestock	217	129	88	189	83	105	2160	1084	1028

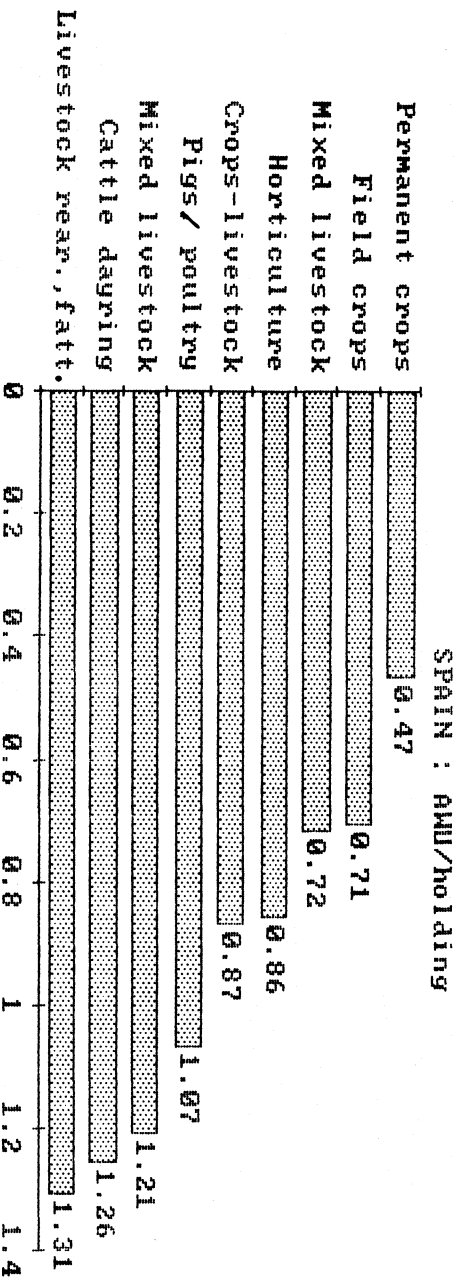
TYPE OF FARMING	AHU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES/Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AHU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA	
		With OGA	OGA less		With OGA	OGA less		With OGA	OGA less
Total	80	57	111	6	4	9	7	7	8
Field crops	71	49	99	6	4	9	9	8	10
Horticulture	85	59	123	6	4	9	7	7	7
Permanent crops	47	39	74	3	2	6	7	6	8
Cattle - dairying	127	106	137	7	5	9	6	5	6
Livestock rearing, fatten.	131	112	140	7	6	8	6	5	6
Pigs, poultry	106	76	128	26	15	34	24	20	27
Mixed crops	72	59	90	4	3	6	6	5	6
Mixed livestock	122	107	130	6	5	6	5	4	5
Crops - livestock	87	64	119	10	8	12	11	13	10

It should be remembered that the data for Spain were collected during the 1982 agricultural census which Spain - not yet a member of the EEC - carried out using methodology very close to that of the Community.

There were a total of 1 793 000 agricultural holdings in Spain, a considerable number of which were stated to have another gainful activity: 1 040 000 or 58%. The main type of farming is permanent crops, on 538 000 holdings, followed by holdings specializing in field crops (cereals and roots and fodder brassicas). Spain has more horticultural holdings - 104 000 - than any other Community country.

As regards holdings specializing in livestock (cattle, pigs and poultry, mixed livestock, etc.), there are more with no OGA than there are with. For all other types of farming, the reverse is true.

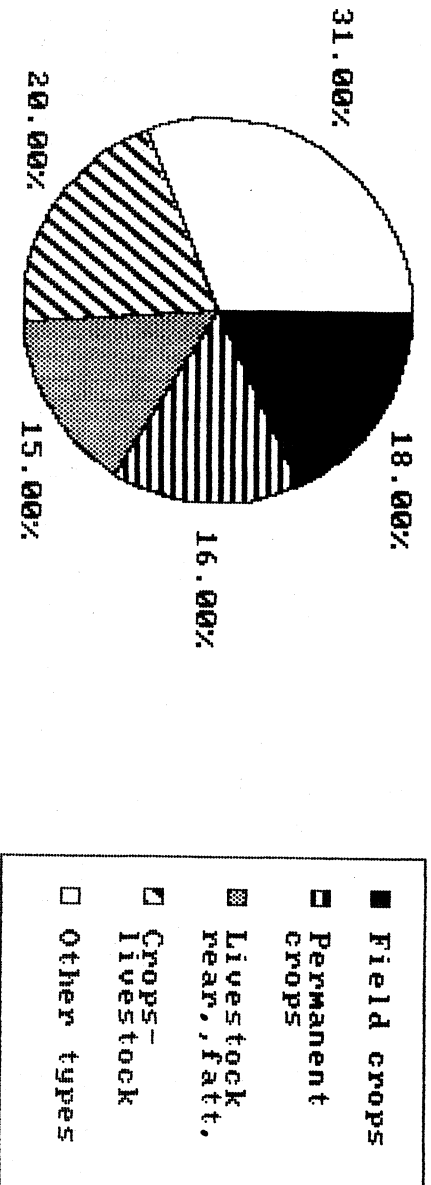
There are 1 431 000 AWU in Spain, a ratio of 0.8 AWU per holding. This figure falls to 0.6 for holdings with an OGA but is above 1 (1.1) for those with no OGA, on which 831 000 AWU are worked.



It should be noted that the ratio is lowest - one half of a AWU per holding - for the most important type of farming in terms of number of holdings - (permanent crops, 1 536 000).

The total economic size of Spanish agriculture is 10 708 million ECU, 60% of which (6 383) comes from holdings with no OGA. Four types of holding exceed 1 500 million ECU: crops-livestock with 2 200 million, field crops with 1 900 million, permanent crops with 1 700 million and grazing livestock for meat with 1 600 million.

SPAIN : economic size total = 100



The average economic size per holding is 6 000 ECU: 4 000 ECU for holdings with an OGA and 9 000 for those without. The average economic size for the "pigs and poultry" type of farming is very high (26 000 ECU), but there are very few holdings (26 000). On the other hand, the average economic size of holdings specializing in permanent crops is very low, at 3 000 ECU, and this type of holding, as we have seen, is most important in terms of numbers.

The average economic size per AWU is 7 000 ECU, with no noticeable differences between holdings with or without OGA. Economic size per AWU is considerable on holdings specializing in pigs and poultry. It is also interesting to note that for mixed holdings, "crops-livestock", the economic size per AWU is higher on holdings with an OGA (13 000 ECU) than on those with no OGA (10 000 ECU).

France

FRANCE

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A W U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA	
		With OGA	OGA less		With OGA	OGA less		With OGA	OGA less
Total	1004	324	679	1568	499	1065	26494	8085	18342
Field crops	159	51	108	251	71	179	6623	1539	5081
Horticulture	23	13	10	66	37	28	1591	876	711
Permanent crops	144	71	73	232	137	94	4189	2517	1667
Cattle - dairying	182	31	151	331	51	280	4464	589	3872
Livestock rearing, fatten.	213	60	153	276	64	210	3242	680	2542
Pigs, poultry	12	3	9	26	6	20	734	114	617
Mixed crops	82	37	45	103	53	50	1374	707	665
Mixed livestock	73	22	51	98	26	71	1266	275	974
Crops - livestock	115	35	79	186	53	132	3011	787	2214

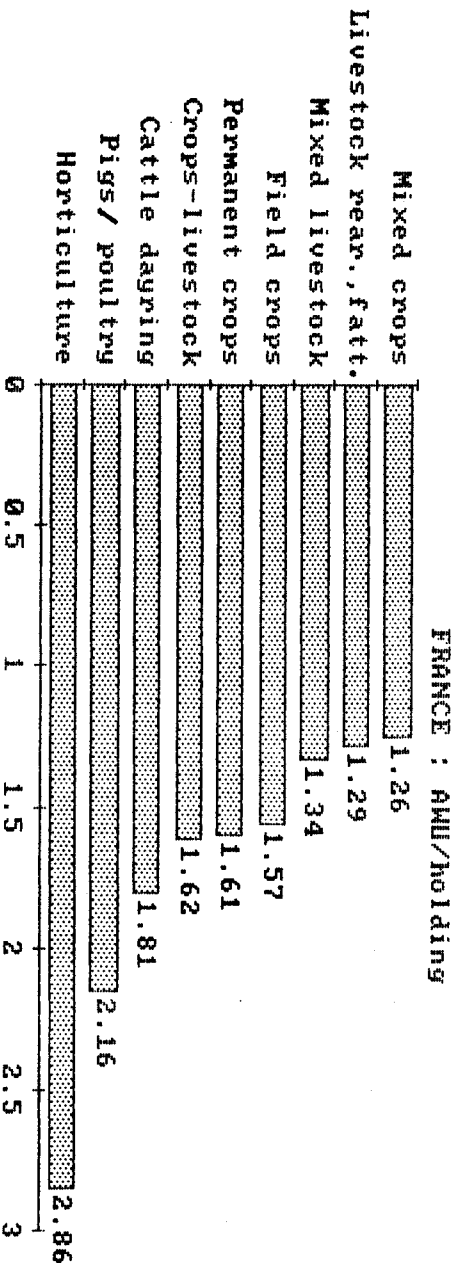
TYPE OF FARMING	AHU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES / Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES / AWU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA	
		With OGA	OGA less		With OGA	OGA less		With OGA	OGA less
Total	156	154	157	26	25	27	17	16	17
Field crops	158	140	166	42	30	47	26	22	28
Horticulture	283	289	272	68	68	69	24	24	25
Permanent crops	161	194	129	29	36	23	18	18	18
Cattle - dairying	182	165	185	24	19	26	13	11	14
Livestock rearing, fatten.	129	107	138	15	11	17	12	11	12
Pigs, poultry	211	174	223	60	34	69	28	19	31
Mixed crops	126	143	111	17	19	15	13	13	13
Mixed livestock	134	118	140	17	12	19	13	10	14
Crops - livestock	162	150	167	26	22	28	16	15	17

In France there are 1 004 000 holdings, 68% of which (679 000) have no other gainful activity. The main type of farming is grazing livestock - 213 000 holdings - followed by dairy farming with 182 000. Many of the holdings specializing in "permanent crops" (71 000, i.e. half) are stated to have an OGA, and in horticulture there are more holdings with an OGA than without (13 000 as against 10 000).

1 568 000 AWU are worked in agriculture, two thirds on holdings with no OGA. The highest number of AWU - 331 000 - are worked in dairy farming, and there are three types of farming which employ roughly the same number: 276 000 for the "grazing livestock" specialization, 251 000 for field crops and 232 000 for permanent crops. This last type of farming has the highest number of AWU worked on holdings with an OGA (137 000 or 60% of the total). The ratio is also high -

56% - on horticultural holdings and, to a lesser extent (51%), on holdings with mixed cropping.

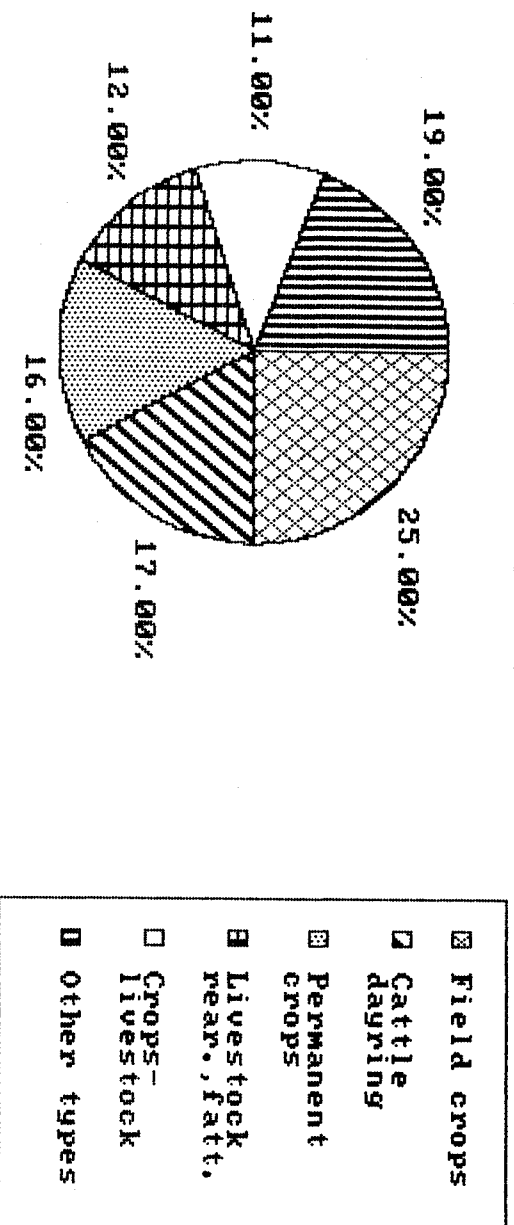
The AMU ratio per holding is 1.6, and this figure stays the same whether or not there are other gainful activities.



On all types of holding, the AMU ratio per holding is greater than 1: approximately 3 on horticultural holdings and slightly over 2 for holdings with pigs and poultry, etc.

The total economic size of French agriculture is 26 500 million ECU, 69% of which (18 300 million) is accounted for by holdings with no OGA. The main contribution to the total economic size is made by holdings specializing in cereals and root and tuber crops: 6 600 million, followed by dairy holdings - 4 500 million, permanent crops with 4 200 million and livestock for meat with 3 200 million.

FRANCE : economic size total = 100



Economic size per holding averages 26 000 ECU, and again the figure does not change according to whether or not there is an OGA. The average economic size of horticultural holdings is 68 000 ECU per holding, 60 000 ECU for pigs and poultry and 42 000 ECU for field crops. Holdings specializing in permanent crops which have an OGA have an average economic size greater than that of holdings of the same type with no OGA (36 000 ECU as against 23 000 ECU). This also applies, but to a lesser extent, in mixed cropping (19 000 ECU with OGA as against 15 000 ECU with no OGA).

The average economic size per AMU in France is 17 000 ECU. The range of AMU is, of course, narrower than the range of ratio of economic size to holding; varying from 28 000 ECU for AMU worked on holdings rearing pigs or poultry to 12 000 ECU on holdings rearing grazing livestock for meat. Generally, however, there is a lower level of economic size for the other types of livestock than for the other specializations (approximately 13 000 ECU). For each type of farming, the existence or non-existence of other gainful activities makes very little difference except for the "pigs and poultry" speciality where, in any case, there are very few AMU (25 000).

Ireland

IRELAND

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A M U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	218	70	148	275	70	205	2102	336	1762
Field crops	10	4	5	13	5	8	137	35	102
Horticulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	5
Permanent crops	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Cattle - dairying	58	9	49	96	13	83	1061	116	944
Livestock rearing, fatten.	136	53	83	141	47	94	628	144	483
Pigs, poultry	2	1	1	2	1	2	42	6	34
Mixed crops	1	0	0	2	0	2	34	4	30
Mixed livestock	1	0	0	2	0	2	33	3	27
Crops - livestock	11	3	8	17	3	14	154	22	132

TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES /Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AMU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	126	99	139	10	5	12	8	5	9
Field crops	135	107	158	14	8	20	11	7	12
Horticulture	143	126	147	43	57	38	30	45	26
Permanent crops	491	619	406	29	11	41	6	2	10
Cattle - dairying	167	148	170	18	13	19	11	9	11
Livestock rearing, fatten.	103	88	113	5	3	6	4	3	5
Pigs, poultry	153	92	207	27	11	41	17	12	20
Mixed crops	361	166	422	52	24	61	14	14	15
Mixed livestock	204	133	203	27	9	30	13	7	15
Crops - livestock	155	121	166	14	8	16	9	7	10

In Ireland there are 218 000 agricultural holdings, 148 000 of which have no other gainful activity. What typifies Irish agriculture is the high concentration of holdings specializing in cattle rearing, either for milk (58 000) or meat (136 000). This latter type of farming also has the highest number of holdings with OGA (53 000).

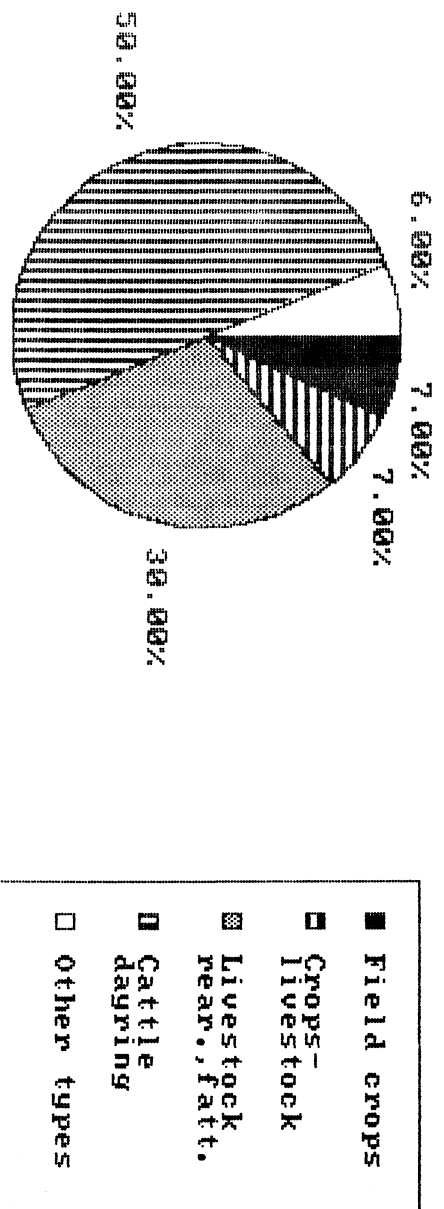
275 000 AWU are worked on the 218 000 holdings: 205 000 on those with no OGA and 70 000 on those with OGA.

86% of AWU are worked on holdings specializing in livestock, to which must be added those worked on mixed "crops-livestock" holdings where livestock predominate.

The average AWU ratio per holding is 1.26, with a noticeable difference between the different types of farming. Dairy holdings account for an average of almost 2 AWU whereas the ratio is very much lower for the other types of farming: for the specialization with the highest number of holdings (grazing livestock) there is 1 AWU per holding.

The total economic size is 2 100 million ECU, 84% of which is accounted for by holdings with no OGA (1 762 000 ECU).

IRELAND : economic size total = 100



The "cattle, dairying" type of farming contributes more than half of the total economic size (1 061 000), a little under one third from the "grazing livestock" type and the remaining 20% shared between the other types of farming.

The average economic size per holding is 10 000 ECU: 5 000 ECU for those with an OGA and 12 000 ECU for holdings with no OGA.

The types of farming which are smallest in number have the largest economic size: 52 000 ECU for mixed cropping, covering 2 000 holdings, and 43 000 ECU for horticulture, covering fewer than 500 holdings, etc.

Among those types of farming which are most important as regards number and labour force employed, the very low level (5 000 ECU) of holdings specializing in livestock for meat should be noted.

The average economic size per AWU is 8 000 ECU, slightly more (9 000 ECU) for persons working on holdings with no OGA. The economic size per work unit for the "grazing livestock" type of farming is much lower than the national average (4 000 ECU).

Italy

ITALY

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A M U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	2764	725	2039	2121	400	1718	24255	3775	20365
Field crops	732	168	563	487	100	307	5099	997	4902
Horticulture	45	7	38	71	8	63	3292	539	2656
Permanent crops	1071	337	734	625	155	470	5857	1246	4606
Cattle - dayring	100	13	87	163	16	147	1800	114	1687
Livestock rearing, fatten.	198	38	160	178	23	153	1798	185	1587
Pigs, poultry	15	3	13	24	2	22	689	45	639
Mixed crops	366	96	270	295	63	233	2535	448	2086
Mixed livestock	74	15	59	85	12	73	645	65	580
Crops - livestock	163	28	135	192	22	170	1740	136	1603

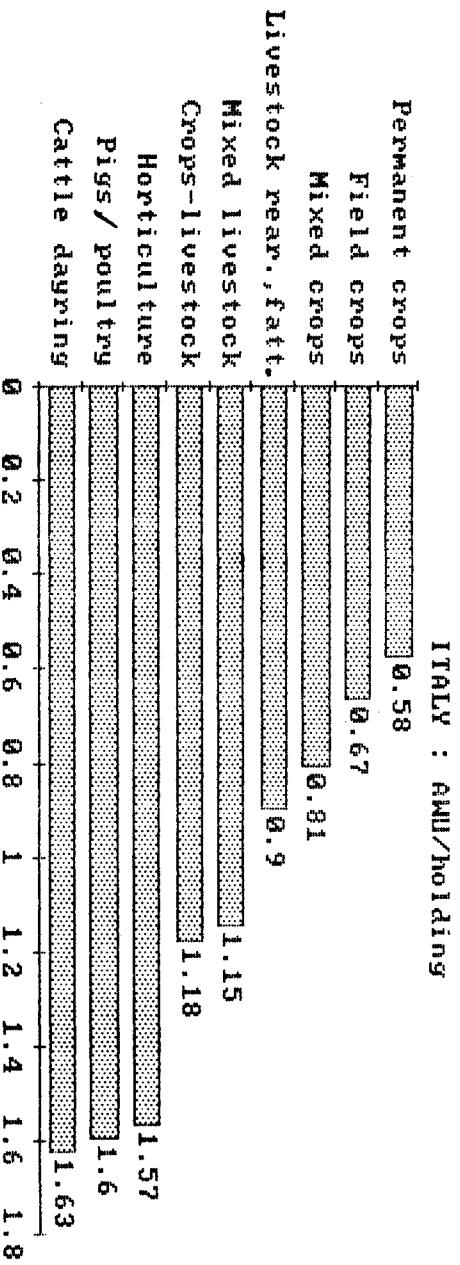
TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES /Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AMU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	77	55	84	9	5	10	11	9	12
Field crops	67	53	71	8	5	9	12	10	13
Horticulture	161	113	168	74	80	70	46	71	42
Permanent crops	58	46	64	5	4	6	9	8	10
Cattle - dayring	163	119	169	18	9	19	11	7	11
Livestock rearing, fatten.	90	62	96	9	5	10	10	8	10
Pigs, poultry	158	85	170	45	17	50	28	21	29
Mixed crops	81	65	86	7	5	8	9	7	9
Mixed livestock	115	79	124	9	4	10	8	5	8
Crops - livestock	118	77	126	11	5	12	9	6	9

Italy, with 2 764 000 agricultural holdings, has more than any other Community country and almost three quarters of these (2 039 000) have no other gainful activity. The great majority is geared to crop production (80%), with a further 14% specializing in livestock and the remainder (6%) mixed "crops-livestock" holdings.

"Permanent crops" (1 071 000) alone account for 39% of total holdings, followed by field crops with 732 000 holdings and mixed cropping with 366 000.

A total of 2 121 000 AMU are worked in agriculture in Italy, 1 718 000 (81%) on holdings with no OGA. The majority (70%), even though this is fewer than on holdings with OGA, are worked on holdings specializing in crop production, 30% on those specializing in animal production and 10% on mixed "crops-livestock" holdings.

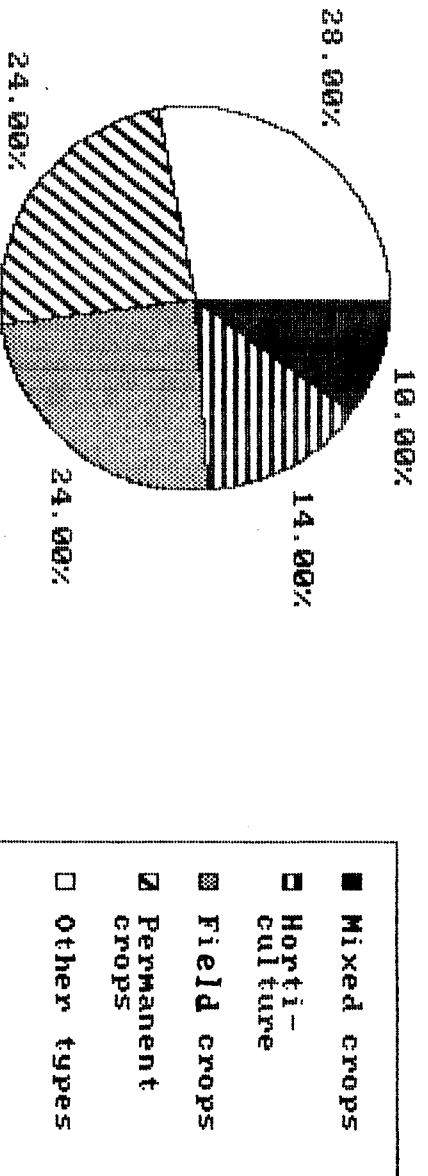
The AMU ratio per holding is 0.77 in Italy, which means that on average three quarters of an AMU are worked on each holding.



On dairy holdings, in pig and poultry rearing and horticulture, each holding employs an average of more than one and a half AWU. In contrast, only slightly over one half of an AWU is worked on the type of farming which is most important both in terms of numbers and in terms of AWU - "permanent crops".

The total economic size produced by Italian holdings is 24 200 million ECU, 84% of which (20 300 million) is produced by holdings with no OGA, i.e. those specializing in cereals and root and tuber crops (field crops), 24%, and those specializing in vineyards, olive growing and fruit (also 24%) make the greatest contribution to total economic size. The considerable proportion of horticultural holdings (3 300 million ECU) which are not, however, very many in number (45 000), should be noted.

ITALY : economic size total = 100



The average economic size per holding is 9 000 ECU: 5 000 ECU for those with OGA and 10 000 for those with no OGA. The average economic size of horticultural holdings (74 000 ECU) and those specializing in pigs and poultry (45 000 ECU) is very high.

With the exception of horticulture, the average economic size per holding with no OGA is in almost every case twice that of holdings with OGA.

The average economic size per AWU is 11 000 ECU, slightly more (12 000) for AWU worked on holdings with no OGA. The average economic size for persons working in horticulture is very high (46 000 ECU), although these account for only 3% of the total AWU. The difference in economic size between those AWU worked on holdings with no OGA and those with OGA is 2 to 4 000 ECU for the most important types of farming.

Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In units)			A M U (In units)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	4354	819	3535	7218	815	6350	90524	6918	83558
Field crops	270	96	174	189	55	123	1398	410	984
Horticulture	58	3	55	197	9	185	650	19	631
Permanent crops	750	217	533	1010	196	807	8944	1399	7542
Cattle - dairying	1140	66	1074	2400	116	2277	37985	1536	36443
Livestock rearing, fatten.	1147	244	903	1878	219	1660	24413	1746	22653
Pigs, poultry	56	15	41	54	7	41	451	83	365
Mixed crops	60	7	53	103	13	85	714	100	612
Mixed livestock	260	31	229	512	39	461	7095	407	6682
Crops - livestock	613	140	473	875	161	701	8874	1218	7646

TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES /Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES /AMU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	166	100	179	21	8	24	13	8	13
Field crops	70	57	71	5	4	6	7	7	8
Horticulture	340	300	336	11	6	11	3	2	3
Permanent crops	135	90	151	12	6	14	9	7	9
Cattle - dairying	211	176	212	35	23	34	16	13	16
Livestock rearing, fatten.	164	90	182	21	7	25	13	8	14
Pigs, poultry	96	47	100	8	6	9	8	8	9
Mixed crops	172	166	160	12	14	12	7	12	7
Mixed livestock	197	126	201	27	13	29	14	10	14
Crops - livestock	143	115	148	14	9	16	10	8	11

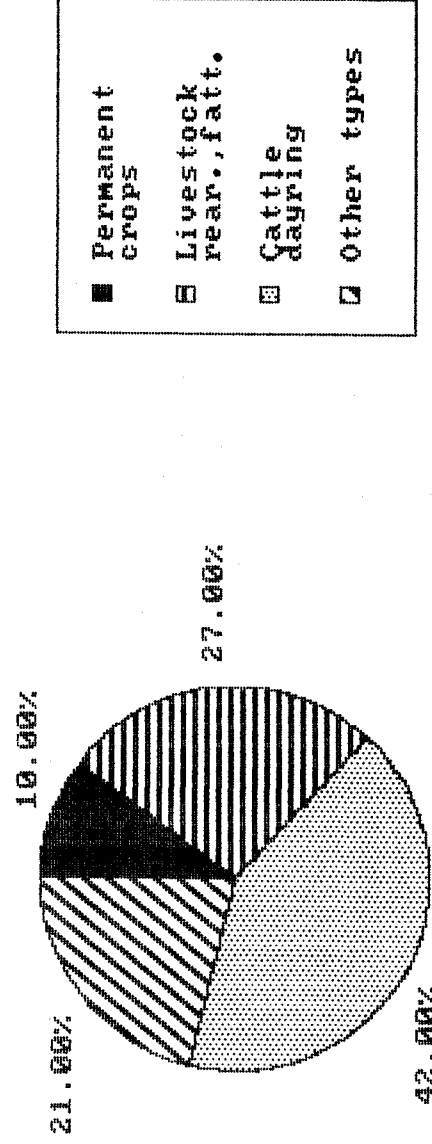
There are 4 354 agricultural holdings in Luxembourg, 3 535 (81%) of which have no OGA. More than half of these holdings specialize either in livestock for meat (1 147) or dairy cattle (1 140). There are also a considerable number classified under "permanent crops" (750), most of these specializing in vineyards.

7 200 AWU are worked in agriculture, 6 300 or 88% of which are worked on holdings with no OGA. The majority are employed in "cattle, dairying" (2 400), "grazing livestock" (1 900) and "permanent crops" (1 000).

The AWU ratio per holding is 1.66, and 1.79 on holdings with no OGA. An average of more than 2 AWU per holding are worked on "cattle, dairying" holdings. This ratio is in every case except the "field crops" type (0.70) above 1 AWU per holding.

The total economic size for Luxembourg is 90 500 million ECU, 92% of which is produced by holdings with no OGA.

LUXEMBURG ; economic size total = 100



A very important contribution to total economic size is made by dairy holdings (42%), followed by those specializing in livestock for meat (26%) and vineyards (10%).

The average economic size per holding is 21 000 ECU: 24 000 ECU for those with no OGA and 8 000 ECU for holdings with OGA. Dairy holdings have the highest level (33 000 ECU) whereas the level for "field crops" (5 000 ECU) appears to be very low.

The average economic size per AWU is 13 000 ECU, with a noticeable difference between holdings specializing in livestock (between 13 and 16 000 ECU) and those specializing in crops (7 to 9 000 ECU).

The Netherlands

NETHERLANDS

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A M U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	134	27	106	234	30	204	6549	522	6027
Field crops	17	4	14	23	3	20	922	81	841
Horticulture	18	2	16	56	4	52	1415	57	1358
Permanent crops	5	2	4	12	3	9	222	40	181
Cattle - dairying	45	3	42	80	4	76	2442	86	2356
Livestock rearing, fatten.	18	8	10	18	7	11	312	95	217
Pigs, poultry	12	4	8	19	5	14	569	91	477
Mixed crops	3	1	3	6	1	5	140	15	125
Mixed livestock	8	2	6	12	2	10	308	29	279
Crops - livestock	7	2	5	9	2	7	220	27	193

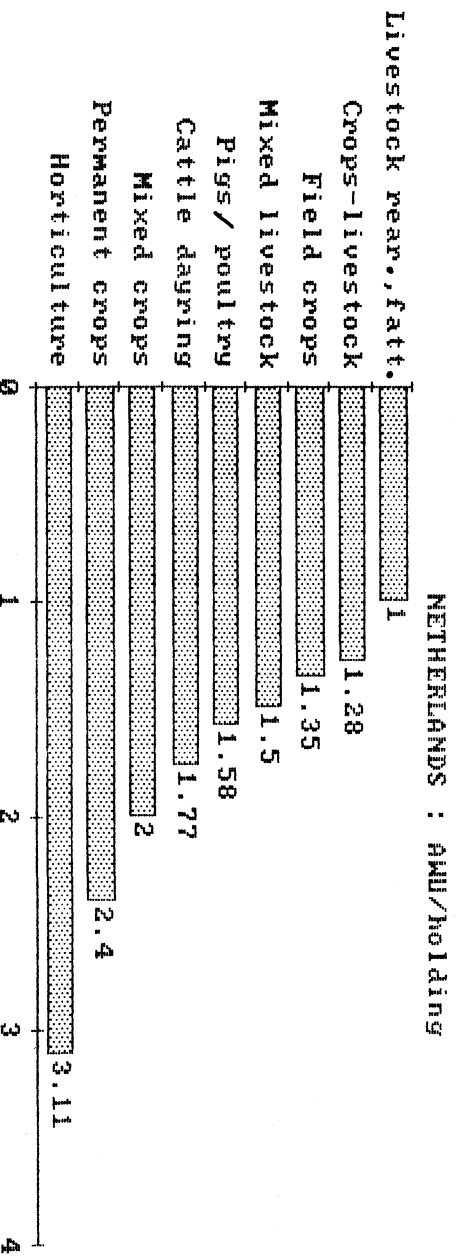
TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES/Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AMU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	175	111	192	49	19	57	28	17	30
Field crops	132	65	144	54	23	62	41	27	45
Horticulture	308	157	331	78	24	86	25	15	26
Permanent crops	217	143	252	41	23	49	19	16	19
Cattle - dairying	178	147	180	54	31	56	30	21	31
Livestock rearing, fatten.	101	69	110	17	12	22	17	13	20
Pigs, poultry	152	115	170	46	22	57	30	19	34
Mixed crops	194	134	212	42	20	49	22	15	23
Mixed livestock	160	119	173	41	17	49	26	14	28
Crops - livestock	131	94	145	33	15	41	26	16	28

There are 134 000 agricultural holdings in the Netherlands, nearly 8 out of 10 of which have no other gainful activity. The main type of farming is dairy cattle, 34%, followed by livestock for meat, horticulture and field crops, each accounting for 13% of total holdings. The highest proportion of holdings with OGA specialize in "grazing livestock".

The total volume of work for agriculture in the Netherlands is 234 000 AMU, 87% on holdings with no OGA. Very few AMU are worked on holdings with another gainful activity (13%), the lowest percentage in the Community, indicating very specialized agriculture.

The largest number of AMU are worked on dairy holdings (80 000). A considerable number are also worked on horticultural holdings (56 000 or 24% of the total).

On average, there are 1.75 AMU per holding, ranging from more than 3 in horticulture to 1 in livestock for meat.



The total economic size of holdings in the Netherlands is 6 500 million ECU, 92% from holdings with no other gainful activity.

The highest percentage is produced by dairy holdings (37% of the total), followed by horticulture with 22% and field crops with 14%. A relatively high percentage (9%) of the total economic size comes from holdings rearing pigs and poultry.

NETHERLANDS : economic size total = 100



The average economic size per holding is 49 000 ECU, the highest in the Community after the United Kingdom. Holdings with no OGA have an average economic size of 57 000 ECU as against 19 000 ECU for those with OGA. The economic size is very much below the national average only for the "grazing livestock" type of farming (17 000 ECU), and is, on the other hand, very high for horticultural holdings (78 000 ECU).

The economic size per AWU is 28 000 ECU: 17 000 ECU for AWU worked on holdings with OGA and 30 000 ECU on holdings with no OGA. The lowest level comes for the "grazing livestock" (meat) type of holding and the highest for those specializing in cereals and root and tuber crops.

Portugal

PORTUGAL

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			AMU (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	762	336	426	1154	450	704	2304	759	1542
Field crops	55	26	29	71	30	41	150	49	100
Horticulture	44	23	21	44	20	24	78	25	53
Permanent crops	96	47	49	116	47	69	461	156	305
Cattle - dairying	4	2	3	7	3	4	10	3	7
Livestock rearing, fatten.	20	7	14	34	11	23	72	20	51
Pigs, poultry	25	14	11	33	16	17	214	80	134
Mixed crops	290	123	167	455	173	282	731	233	496
Mixed livestock	114	46	66	196	78	118	291	103	186
Crops - livestock	114	47	67	199	73	126	296	89	207

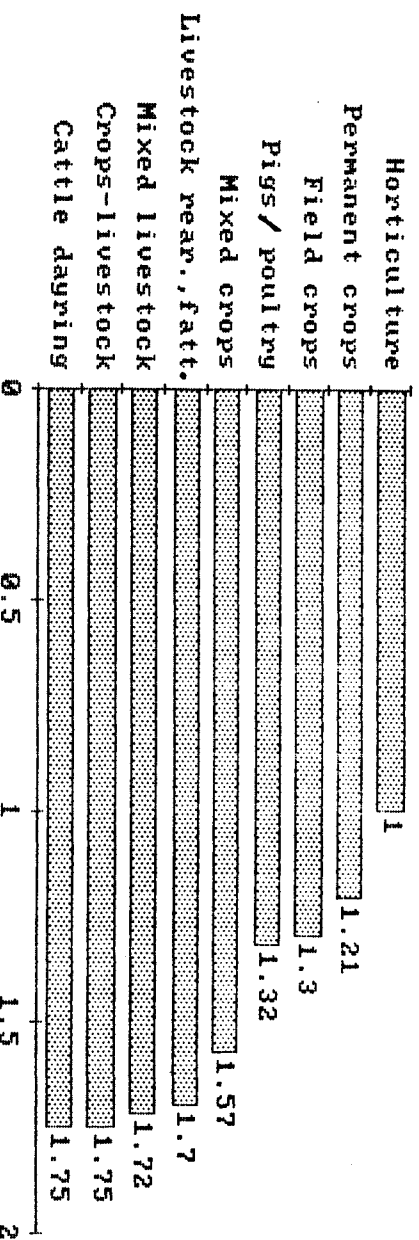
TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES/Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AMU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
Total	152	134	165	3	2	4	2	2	2
Field crops	129	114	142	3	2	3	2	2	2
Horticulture	100	87	114	2	1	3	2	2	2
Permanent crops	120	101	139	5	3	6	4	3	4
Cattle - dairying	167	157	171	2	2	3	1	1	2
Livestock rearing, fatten.	164	153	171	4	3	4	2	2	2
Pigs, poultry	133	118	152	9	6	12	7	5	8
Mixed crops	157	141	169	3	2	3	2	1	2
Mixed livestock	173	162	181	3	2	3	1	1	2
Crops - livestock	174	155	187	3	2	3	1	1	2

Portugal, it will be remembered, last carried out a survey of agriculture on the mainland in 1979. The results were processed in accordance with Community methodology. The standard gross margins used for the typological results are those for "1980" (the average of 1979, 1980 and 1981), applied to the 1979 data.

In 1979, Portugal had 762 000 holdings, 426 000 of which had no OGA (56%). The vast majority (68%) are holdings with mixed types of farming, i.e. mixed cropping (290 000 holdings), mixed livestock (114 000) or "crops-livestock" (114 000). There is therefore no real specialization in any particular type of farming. Another characteristic is the predominance of crop production: there are very few holdings (22%) specializing in livestock.

A total of 1 154 000 AMU are worked in agriculture in Portugal, 704 000 on holdings with no OGA (61%). The "mixed cropping" type of farming alone accounts for 40% of the total, with 17% worked in mixed livestock and in "crops-livestock".

On average, one and a half AMU are worked on each holding, with the following differences by type of farming: **PORTUGAL : AMU/Holding**



The total economic size produced by Portuguese holdings in 1979 was 2 300 million ECU, two-thirds of which came from holdings with no OGA. Almost one third of the total economic size is produced by holdings specializing in mixed cropping and 20% by the "permanent crops" type.

The economic size per holding is at a very low level (3 000 ECU), with only the economic size for holdings specializing in pigs and poultry (25 000 holdings) being clearly above the average: 9 000 ECU.

The economic size per AWU is even lower at 2 000 ECU. It is double (4 000 ECU) for AWU worked on holdings specializing in vineyards and fruit (116 000 AWU) and 7 000 ECU for those worked with pigs and poultry (33 000 AWU).

United Kingdom

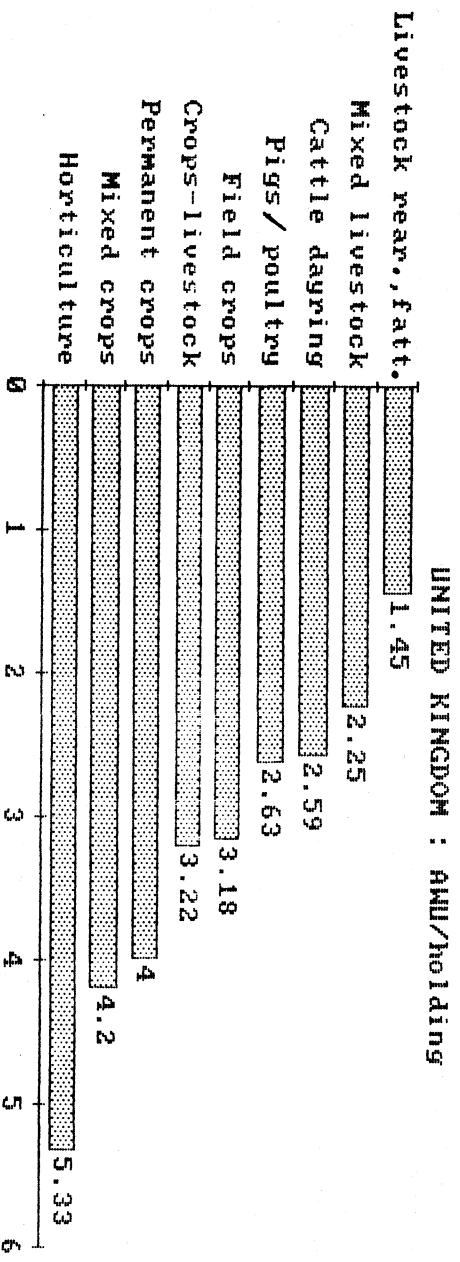
UNITED KINGDOM

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A W U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA	
		With OGA	OGA less		With OGA	OGA less		Total	With OGA
Total	232	49	182	538	86	448	11495	1431	9957
Field crops	39	9	31	124	23	101	4402	744	3654
Horticulture	6	1	5	32	4	28	346	20	320
Permanent crops	4	1	3	16	3	12	166	20	142
Cattle - dairying	39	3	37	101	6	94	2359	146	2212
Livestock rearing, fatten.	108	28	79	157	35	122	1871	271	1592
Pigs, poultry	8	2	6	21	4	16	206	22	188
Mixed crops	5	1	4	21	3	18	493	58	429
Mixed livestock	4	1	3	9	1	7	137	7	104
Crops - livestock	16	3	15	58	7	51	1516	144	1367

TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES/Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AHU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA		Total	With OGA	
		With OGA	OGA less		With OGA	OGA less		Total	With OGA
Total	232	173	246	50	29	55	21	17	22
Field crops	314	255	330	112	83	120	36	33	36
Horticulture	514	343	547	55	16	63	11	5	12
Permanent crops	454	281	489	47	18	51	10	7	10
Cattle - dairying	256	247	256	60	56	60	23	23	23
Livestock rearing, fatten.	145	122	153	17	10	20	12	8	13
Pigs, poultry	252	161	283	25	9	27	10	6	10
Mixed crops	437	310	457	103	67	110	24	21	24
Mixed livestock	217	107	222	34	8	33	16	8	15
Crops - livestock	323	236	338	84	49	90	26	21	27

There are 232 000 holdings in the United Kingdom, 182 000 of which have no OGA (78%). Almost half (108 000) are classified as specializing in "grazing livestock" (meat). 39 000 holdings specialize in field crops and the same number in "cattle, dairying". Of the 49 000 holdings with an OGA, more than half specialize in "grazing livestock". There are 538 000 AWU worked in agriculture in the United Kingdom, 83% on holdings with no OGA. 157 000 are employed on the "grazing livestock" type, 124 000 on field crops and 101 000 on dairy holdings. On those holdings with an OGA, 35 000 AWU (42%) are worked on "grazing livestock" holdings, accounting for 22% of all persons working on holdings of this type.

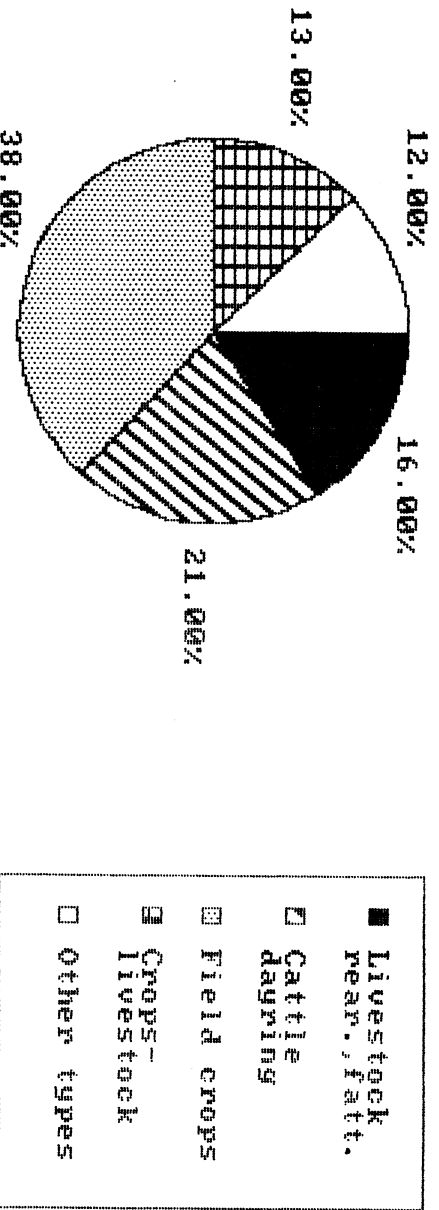
The AWU ratio per holding is 2.32, the highest in the Community.



There is a very wide spread of AWU in the different types of farming, from 5.33 per horticultural holding to slightly over 3 in field crops, whereas the most important type of farming in terms of numbers of both holdings and AWU, grazing livestock, employs only one and a half AWU per holding.

The total economic size produced by agricultural holdings in the United Kingdom is 11 500 million ECU, 87% or 10 000 million of which come from holdings with no OGA. Field crops contribute most to the total economic size (4 400 million or 38% of the total, followed by dairy holdings (2 400 million or 21%), livestock for meat (1 900 million or 16%) and mixed "crops-livestock" holdings (1 500 million or 13%).

UNITED KINGDOM : economic size total = 100



The average economic size per holding, at 50 000 ECU, is the highest in the Community: 29 000 ECU for holdings with an OGA and 55 000 ECU for holdings with no OGA.

Holdings specializing in field crops have the highest average economic size at 112 000 ECU whereas the lowest (17 000 ECU) is that of holdings of the "grazing livestock" type which has the highest number of holdings. Another notable point is that the 28 000 holdings of this type with an OGA have a very low average economic size in relation to the national average (10 000 ECU).

The average economic size per holding is 21 000 ECU: AMU worked on holdings with no OGA have an average economic size of 22 000 ECU and those worked on holdings with OGA 17 000 ECU. In this last category of holdings with an OGA, it should be noted that the two most important types in terms of AMU have a very different economic size per AMU: "field crops" 33 000 ECU per 23 000 AMU, "grazing livestock" 8 000 ECU per 35 000 AMU. Overall, the various types of farming fall into two categories: those with an above-average economic size per AMU: field crops (36 000 ECU, crops-livestock (26 000 ECU), dairy cattle and mixed cropping (23 and 24 000 ECU) and those where the economic size per type of holding is below average, in particular the "permanent crops" and "pigs and poultry" types (10 000 ECU).

ANNEX I

Statistical tables

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A M U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
	(By 100 holdings)								
Total	8783	3276	5508	9436	2689	6708	108632	23610	64432
Field crops	1774	635	1139	1626	441	1183	25252	5241	20002
Horticulture	284	117	166	458	124	332	8518	1885	6521
Permanent crops	2331	1092	1239	1728	666	1058	15778	5835	9905
Cattle - dayring	676	131	546	1145	177	968	11582	1856	15721
Livestock rearing, fatten.	1053	324	730	1242	300	939	11551	2147	9342
Pigs, poultry	133	58	75	175	53	121	3478	638	2808
Mixed crops	1090	419	671	1198	406	791	7479	2069	5401
Mixed livestock	501	166	335	701	203	496	5590	1049	4487
Crops - livestock	881	334	547	1143	320	820	13404	3091	10246

TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES/Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AMU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
	(By 100 holdings)								
Total	107	82	122	12	7	15	12	9	13
Field crops	92	69	104	14	8	18	16	12	17
Horticulture	161	106	200	30	16	39	19	15	20
Permanent crops	72	61	81	7	5	8	9	9	9
Cattle - dayring	169	135	177	26	14	29	15	11	16
Livestock rearing, fatten.	118	93	129	11	7	13	9	7	10
Pigs, poultry	132	91	161	26	11	37	20	12	23
Mixed crops	110	97	118	7	5	8	6	5	7
Mixed livestock	140	123	148	11	6	13	8	5	9
Crops - livestock	130	96	150	15	9	19	12	10	12

TYPE OF FARMING	HOLDINGS (In 1000)			A M U (In 1000)			ECONOMIC SIZE (In Mio ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
	(By 100 holdings)								
Total	6229	1892	4336	6831	1644	5173	95619	18787	76507
Field crops	1416	440	976	1339	328	1010	23188	4547	18633
Horticulture	136	32	103	325	67	257	7832	1619	6103
Permanent crops	1668	593	1075	1249	421	826	12897	4459	8404
Cattle - dayring	649	122	527	1107	166	941	17381	1811	15565
Livestock rearing, fatten.	840	253	587	957	221	734	9619	1675	7883
Pigs, poultry	83	26	57	129	28	100	3175	507	2435
Mixed crops	616	193	423	605	170	434	5935	1501	4436
Mixed livestock	271	75	197	354	79	282	4645	749	3847
Crops - livestock	549	158	392	755	164	589	10948	1918	9011

TYPE OF FARMING	AMU/Holding (By 100 holdings)			ES/Holding (In 1000 ECU)			ES/AMU (In 1000 ECU)		
	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less	Total	With OGA	OGA less
	(By 100 holdings)								
Total	110	87	119	15	10	18	14	11	15
Field crops	95	75	103	16	10	19	17	14	18
Horticulture	239	207	248	58	50	59	24	24	24
Permanent crops	75	71	77	8	8	8	10	11	10
Cattle - dayring	171	136	178	27	15	30	16	11	17
Livestock rearing, fatten.	114	67	125	11	7	13	10	8	11
Pigs, poultry	156	109	175	38	20	46	25	16	26
Mixed crops	98	68	103	17	10	10	10	9	10
Mixed livestock	134	106	144	17	10	10	13	9	14
Crops - livestock	137	104	151	20	12	23	15	12	15

ALL HOLDINGS

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS : Total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	8783	1774	284	2391	676	1053	133	1090	501	881
EUR-10	6229	1416	136	1668	649	840	83	616	271	549
Belgium	97	10	8	3	18	24	5	4	8	16
Denmark	92	39	2	1	18	1	4	4	6	19
Germany	737	120	14	52	185	92	18	36	77	142
Greece	948	290	19	388	3	49	5	116	21	58
Spain	1793	304	104	536	71	209	26	210	116	217
France	1004	159	23	144	182	213	12	82	73	115
Ireland	218	10	0	0	58	136	2	1	1	11
Italia	2764	732	45	1071	100	198	15	366	74	163
Luxembourg	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Nederland	134	17	18	5	45	18	12	3	8	7
Portugal	762	55	44	96	4	20	25	290	114	114
United King	232	39	6	4	39	108	8	5	4	18

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	3276	635	117	1092	131	324	58	419	166	334
EUR-10	1892	440	32	593	122	253	26	193	75	158
Belgium	31	4	1	1	3	13	2	1	1	4
Denmark	29	16	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	5
Germany	310	66	2	23	58	45	8	18	27	63
Greece	326	97	6	158	1	6	2	38	5	14
Spain	1047	170	62	420	23	67	12	121	43	129
France	324	51	13	71	31	60	3	37	22	35
Ireland	70	4	0	0	9	53	1	0	0	3
Italia	725	188	7	337	13	38	3	96	15	28
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	27	4	2	2	3	8	4	1	2	2
Portugal	336	26	23	47	2	7	14	123	48	47
United King	49	9	1	1	3	28	2	1	1	3

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	5508	1139	166	1299	546	730	75	671	335	547
EUR-10	4336	976	103	1075	527	587	57	423	197	392
Belgium	66	6	7	2	15	11	4	3	6	12
Denmark	63	22	1	1	15	1	3	2	5	14
Germany	427	53	13	29	128	47	11	18	50	79
Greece	623	194	13	230	2	42	4	78	16	44
Spain	746	134	42	116	47	142	15	89	73	88
France	679	108	10	73	151	153	9	45	51	79
Ireland	168	5	0	0	49	83	1	0	1	8
Italia	2039	543	38	734	87	160	13	270	59	135
Luxembourg	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nederland	106	14	16	4	42	10	8	3	6	5
Portugal	426	29	21	49	3	14	11	167	66	67
United King	182	31	5	2	37	79	6	4	3	15

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SIZED HOLDINGS

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS : Total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti- culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	3727	792	148	738	522	447	64	371	230	416
EUR-10	2916	666	108	553	505	325	47	237	153	320
Belgium	55	5	6	1	13	8	4	3	6	10
Denmark	54	14	12	1	15	0	3	2	4	13
Germany	402	42	15	24	135	30	9	16	55	79
Greece	524	198	15	154	2	40	3	65	14	35
Spain	574	114	34	91	41	122	15	50	42	64
France	614	117	16	60	144	104	10	34	31	76
Ireland	108	5	0	0	51	42	1	1	1	7
Italy	947	244	40	288	68	69	7	113	36	83
Luxembourg	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nederland	95	12	15	3	41	4	9	2	5	3
Portugal	237	11	6	44	1	8	11	88	35	32
United King	113	28	2	1	35	28	2	2	1	13

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti- culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	881	192	35	243	69	80	16	102	51	91
EUR-10	620	156	21	166	65	53	10	60	28	61
Belgium	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Denmark	13	5	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	3
Germany	91	10	1	6	26	7	3	4	13	20
Greece	135	52	3	51	0	3	1	16	2	5
Spain	177	32	11	48	8	27	4	16	10	21
France	179	33	10	43	20	21	2	19	8	22
Ireland	19	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1
Italy	159	46	5	64	7	7	0	19	4	7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	8	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0
Portugal	85	4	2	18	0	1	6	28	13	10
United King	13	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti- culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	2846	600	113	494	453	366	45	269	179	325
EUR-10	2296	511	87	388	440	272	38	177	125	260
Belgium	51	5	5	1	12	7	3	2	4	10
Denmark	41	9	1	0	13	0	2	1	6	10
Germany	312	32	11	18	109	23	6	12	42	59
Greece	390	145	11	103	1	36	2	48	12	30
Spain	397	82	23	42	33	96	11	34	32	44
France	436	84	8	37	124	83	8	15	23	54
Ireland	89	4	0	0	44	33	0	0	1	6
Italy	788	198	35	224	63	62	7	94	32	75
Luxembourg	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nederland	87	11	14	3	40	3	7	2	5	3
Portugal	152	7	4	26	1	6	5	60	22	22
United King	101	23	2	1	33	24	2	2	1	11

SMALL HOLDINGS

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS : Total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	5056	982	136	1653	154	607	70	719	271	465
EUR-10	3313	749	28	1115	144	515	35	379	118	229
Belgium	42	5	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	6
Denmark	38	24	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	6
Germany	334	77	3	28	50	62	9	20	22	63
Greece	424	92	4	233	1	9	2	51	8	23
Spain	1219	189	70	446	29	87	11	160	74	153
France	389	42	6	38	38	109	2	47	42	38
Ireland	110	4	0	0	7	93	1	0	0	4
Italy	1817	488	5	782	32	130	9	253	38	81
Luxembourg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	38	5	4	2	4	14	4	1	2	3
Portugal	524	44	38	52	12	13	13	201	79	82
United King	118	11	4	2	5	80	6	2	3	5

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	2394	444	83	848	62	243	40	317	115	243
EUR-10	1273	284	11	428	57	200	16	134	46	97
Belgium	27	3	1	1	2	13	1	1	1	4
Denmark	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Germany	219	56	1	17	31	38	5	14	14	44
Greece	191	44	2	107	0	3	1	22	3	9
Spain	870	138	51	372	15	41	8	105	33	109
France	145	18	3	27	11	39	1	18	14	14
Ireland	51	3	0	0	2	44	1	0	0	2
Italy	567	142	2	273	7	31	2	77	11	21
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	19	2	2	1	1	7	2	1	1	1
Portugal	251	22	20	29	1	5	8	95	35	37
United King	37	4	1	1	1	25	2	1	1	2

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	2662	539	53	805	93	363	30	402	156	222
EUR-10	2040	465	17	687	87	315	19	245	72	132
Belgium	15	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	2
Denmark	13	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	4
Germany	115	22	2	11	19	24	5	6	8	19
Greece	233	48	2	126	1	6	1	29	5	14
Spain	349	52	19	74	15	47	3	55	40	45
France	244	24	3	37	27	70	1	29	28	25
Ireland	59	2	0	0	4	50	0	0	0	3
Italy	1250	346	3	509	24	99	6	176	27	60
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	19	3	2	1	3	7	1	1	1	2
Portugal	273	22	17	24	2	8	6	107	44	45
United King	82	7	3	1	4	55	4	2	2	4

ALL HOLDINGS

NUMBER OF AMU : Total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	9416	1626	458	1728	1165	1242	175	1198	701	1143
EUR-10	6831	1339	325	1249	1107	957	129	605	364	755
Belgium	105	10	13	4	22	18	5	5	10	19
Denmark	122	30	8	3	31	1	8	5	9	27
Germany	917	100	51	69	278	83	17	41	108	170
Greece	943	303	28	287	3	85	6	126	30	76
Spain	1431	216	89	252	90	274	28	152	141	189
France	1568	251	66	232	331	276	26	103	98	186
Ireland	275	13	0	1	96	141	2	2	2	17
Italy	2121	487	71	625	163	170	24	295	85	192
Luxembourg	7	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	1
Netherlands	234	23	56	12	80	18	19	6	12	9
Portugal	1154	71	44	116	7	34	33	455	196	199
United King	538	124	32	16	101	157	21	21	9	58

NUMBER OF AMU : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	2689	441	124	666	177	300	53	406	203	320
EUR-10	1644	328	67	421	166	221	28	170	79	164
Belgium	17	2	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	2
Denmark	32	11	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	7
Germany	263	36	4	19	68	30	6	14	29	56
Greece	246	76	6	102	0	8	1	34	5	12
Spain	596	84	37	165	25	75	9	72	46	83
France	499	71	37	137	51	64	6	53	26	53
Ireland	70	5	0	0	13	47	1	0	0	3
Italy	400	100	8	155	16	23	2	63	12	22
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	30	3	4	3	4	7	5	1	2	2
Portugal	450	30	20	47	3	11	16	173	78	73
United King	86	23	4	3	6	35	4	3	1	7

NUMBER OF AMU : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	6708	1183	332	1058	968	939	121	791	496	820
EUR-10	5173	1010	257	826	941	734	100	434	282	589
Belgium	88	8	12	3	20	12	4	5	9	16
Denmark	89	19	5	2	26	1	6	3	6	20
Germany	653	63	47	50	210	52	12	27	79	114
Greece	696	226	22	184	2	77	5	92	25	64
Spain	831	132	51	86	65	198	19	80	95	105
France	1065	179	28	94	280	210	20	50	71	132
Ireland	205	8	0	0	83	94	2	2	2	14
Italy	1718	387	63	470	147	153	22	233	73	170
Luxembourg	6	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	204	20	52	9	76	11	14	5	10	7
Portugal	704	41	24	69	4	23	17	282	118	125
United King	446	101	28	12	94	122	16	18	7	51

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SIZED HOLDINGS

NUMBER OF AMU : Total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear..fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	6563	1223	366	1110	998	808	132	685	434	807
EUR-10	5126	1036	292	822	971	605	104	407	280	608
Belgium	82	8	11	3	18	10	4	4	8	16
Denmark	100	20	7	2	28	1	7	3	8	23
Germany	716	67	47	55	233	52	13	29	91	129
Greece	744	268	25	180	2	78	6	96	25	64
Spain	895	157	60	128	64	196	23	79	72	115
France	1310	225	60	206	291	198	24	77	69	160
Ireland	184	10	0	1	90	64	2	2	2	13
Italia	1387	307	68	351	137	123	21	173	60	145
Luxembourg	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Nederland	200	20	52	10	76	7	16	5	10	6
Portugal	542	29	14	83	3	20	21	205	82	84
United King	398	113	22	12	94	71	11	17	6	51

NUMBER OF AMU : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear..fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	1445	268	77	373	119	135	30	184	93	166
EUR-10	998	213	56	259	113	90	17	100	47	103
Belgium	5	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Denmark	24	6	2	1	5	0	2	1	2	6
Germany	139	12	3	11	39	10	4	5	18	26
Greece	159	60	5	54	0	6	1	22	3	7
Spain	278	45	17	68	13	43	6	29	18	40
France	406	61	34	125	40	39	5	43	17	45
Ireland	30	0	0	0	11	13	0	0	0	2
Italia	187	49	7	65	10	11	1	27	6	11
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	14	2	2	2	3	2	3	0	1	1
Portugal	168	10	4	30	1	6	10	58	28	23
United King	44	19	2	2	6	8	1	2	0	5

NUMBER OF AMU : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear..fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	5103	954	287	733	879	670	101	501	339	639
EUR-10	4117	823	235	561	858	513	86	307	231	504
Belgium	77	7	10	3	17	10	3	4	8	15
Denmark	76	13	5	1	24	1	5	2	7	17
Germany	585	54	44	44	194	41	10	24	73	102
Greece	585	208	20	126	2	72	4	75	22	56
Spain	613	112	42	59	51	153	17	50	54	74
France	900	164	25	81	251	158	19	35	51	115
Ireland	154	7	0	0	79	51	2	2	2	11
Italia	1198	258	61	286	127	111	20	146	54	134
Luxembourg	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Nederland	186	18	50	9	73	5	13	5	9	6
Portugal	373	20	10	54	2	14	11	147	54	61
United King	351	94	20	9	89	63	10	15	5	46

SMALL HOLDINGS

NUMBER OF AMU : Total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	2853	403	92	618	147	434	43	513	267	336
EUR-10	1705	302	33	428	136	353	25	198	84	147
Belgium	23	2	2	1	4	7	1	1	1	3
Denmark	22	11	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	4
Germany	202	33	4	14	45	31	4	12	17	42
Greece	199	35	2	107	1	7	1	29	5	12
Spain	536	59	2	124	25	78	5	73	69	74
France	259	25	28	26	40	78	2	26	30	26
Ireland	91	3	0	0	7	77	1	0	0	4
Italy	734	179	3	274	26	55	3	122	24	47
Luxembourg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	34	3	4	0	5	0	3	0	2	2
Portugal	612	42	31	32	4	11	11	249	115	115
United King	140	11	10	4	6	86	9	4	3	7

NUMBER OF AMU : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	1245	174	47	293	58	165	22	222	110	154
EUR-10	646	115	11	162	53	131	11	70	32	61
Belgium	12	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	2
Denmark	8	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Germany	133	17	1	8	29	20	2	9	11	30
Greece	88	39	1	48	0	2	0	12	2	5
Spain	317	39	19	97	12	35	3	43	29	43
France	93	10	3	12	12	26	1	11	10	8
Ireland	40	2	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	1
Italy	213	50	1	90	6	13	1	35	6	11
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	16	1	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	1
Portugal	281	20	16	17	2	5	6	114	50	50
United King	42	4	2	1	1	27	3	1	1	2

NUMBER OF AMU : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	1605	229	45	324	89	266	21	290	157	181
EUR-10	1056	187	22	265	83	221	14	128	51	85
Belgium	11	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	1
Denmark	13	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	3
Germany	68	9	3	5	16	11	2	3	6	12
Greece	111	18	1	58	0	5	0	17	3	8
Spain	218	20	9	27	13	45	2	30	41	32
France	165	15	3	14	28	52	2	15	20	17
Ireland	51	1	0	0	4	43	0	0	0	2
Italy	520	129	2	184	20	42	2	87	18	36
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	18	2	2	1	3	5	1	1	1	1
Portugal	330	21	14	15	2	9	5	135	65	64
United King	98	7	8	2	6	59	6	3	2	5

ALL HOLDINGS

ECONOMIC SIZE OF HOLDING : total

Year : 1985

Data in Mio ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	108632	25252	8518	15778	17582	11551	3478	7479	5590	13404
EUR-10	95619	23188	7832	12897	17381	9619	3175	5935	4645	10948
Belgium	2559	331	280	101	479	325	191	127	242	484
Denmark	3140	905	113	40	733	20	247	97	228	757
Germany	14089	2000	611	1118	3993	930	410	607	1670	2751
Greece	4845	1968	174	1190	12	469	86	528	110	307
Spain	10708	1913	608	1719	528	1552	673	902	653	2160
France	26494	6623	1591	4189	4464	3242	734	1374	1266	3011
Ireland	2102	137	8	5	1061	628	42	34	33	154
Italia	24255	5899	3292	5857	1800	1798	689	2535	645	1740
Luxembourg	91	1	1	9	38	24	0	1	7	9
Nederland	6549	922	1415	222	2442	312	569	140	308	220
Portugal	2304	150	78	461	10	72	214	731	291	296
United King	11495	4402	346	166	2359	1871	206	493	137	1516

ECONOMIC SIZE OF HOLDING : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in Mio ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	23810	5241	1885	5835	1856	2147	638	2069	1049	3091
EUR-10	18787	4547	1619	4459	1811	1675	507	1501	749	1918
Belgium	234	39	18	15	25	52	37	9	11	28
Denmark	827	321	31	17	120	4	65	28	46	195
Germany	2589	412	43	241	613	213	106	119	297	545
Greece	980	379	33	360	2	28	17	113	14	34
Spain	4264	644	240	1042	119	375	177	385	197	1084
France	8085	1539	876	2517	589	680	114	707	275	787
Ireland	336	35	3	1	116	144	8	4	3	22
Italia	3775	997	539	1246	114	185	45	448	65	136
Luxembourg	7	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1
Nederland	522	81	57	40	86	95	91	15	29	27
Portugal	759	49	25	156	3	20	80	233	103	89
United King	1431	744	20	20	146	271	22	58	7	144

ECONOMIC SIZE OF HOLDING : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in Mio ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	84432	20002	6521	9905	15721	9342	2808	5401	4487	10246
EUR-10	76507	18633	6103	8404	15565	7883	2635	4426	3847	9011
Belgium	2325	292	262	85	454	273	154	118	231	456
Denmark	2313	585	82	23	613	15	182	69	182	562
Germany	11490	1587	568	877	3381	713	304	487	1369	2204
Greece	3863	1589	141	830	11	439	69	415	96	273
Spain	6383	1268	365	674	408	1175	496	516	451	1028
France	18342	5081	711	1667	3872	2542	617	665	974	2214
Ireland	1762	102	5	5	944	483	34	30	27	132
Italia	20345	4902	2656	4606	1687	1587	639	2086	580	1603
Luxembourg	84	1	1	8	36	23	0	1	7	8
Nederland	6027	841	1358	181	2356	217	477	125	279	193
Portugal	1542	100	53	305	7	51	134	498	188	207
United King	9957	3654	320	122	2212	1592	158	429	104	1367

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SIZED HOLDINGS

ECONOMIC SIZE OF HOLDING : total

Year : 1985

Data in Mio ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	98751	23287	8223	13337	16854	10046	3312	6295	4994	12403
EUR-10	88032	21522	7683	11134	16674	8289	3053	5156	4287	10235
Belgium	2366	310	263	93	443	266	180	118	232	459
Denmark	2793	700	108	36	702	15	243	78	214	697
Germany	12907	1781	597	1005	3738	804	374	537	1567	2504
Greece	4480	1876	169	997	11	459	86	472	103	288
Spain	8903	1645	486	1170	464	1363	658	656	503	1959
France	25129	6450	1562	3981	4272	2869	724	1245	1146	2881
Ireland	1915	131	8	5	1043	475	42	34	32	145
Italy	21322	5074	3280	4656	1722	1681	683	2063	575	1588
Luxembourg	81	1	0	7	37	22	0	0	7	7
Nederl and	6197	874	1380	203	2396	202	535	129	266	192
Portugal	1816	121	54	417	7	60	203	539	205	209
United King	10862	4325	314	151	2311	1495	186	479	126	1475

ECONOMIC SIZE OF HOLDING : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in Mio ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	19449	4384	1733	4650	1565	1590	544	1573	797	2613
EUR-10	15798	3881	1564	3770	1530	1194	445	1219	599	1596
Belgium	147	27	13	11	15	21	31	5	7	17
Denmark	692	227	84	15	114	2	63	21	44	177
Germany	1787	248	39	172	447	131	87	68	229	365
Greece	809	335	31	273	1	25	17	89	12	27
Spain	3124	469	157	611	88	293	168	237	135	966
France	7573	1468	859	2417	533	559	109	652	234	743
Ireland	262	31	3	1	110	84	8	4	3	19
Italy	2898	767	535	836	96	160	43	314	47	101
Luxembourg	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Nederl and	362	59	44	30	73	43	69	11	18	15
Portugal	527	35	12	131	2	16	73	144	64	50
United King	1263	718	13	15	140	168	17	54	5	134

ECONOMIC SIZE OF HOLDING : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in Mio ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	78926	18895	6379	8651	15884	8395	2735	4715	4146	9725
EUR-10	71923	17634	6010	7332	15140	7037	2577	3930	3642	8622
Belgium	2219	283	250	82	428	247	148	113	225	442
Denmark	2101	473	79	21	588	12	180	57	170	521
Germany	11111	1533	558	833	3891	670	287	469	1334	2137
Greece	3469	1540	138	724	10	433	69	383	91	261
Spain	5718	1175	327	556	375	1068	490	419	363	944
France	17490	4979	698	1559	3735	2290	613	892	895	2128
Ireland	1469	100	5	4	932	390	34	30	26	186
Italy	18289	4307	2648	3814	1626	1495	636	1749	528	1486
Luxembourg	77	0	0	6	36	21	0	0	6	16
Nederl and	5835	815	1337	173	2323	159	466	118	268	177
Portugal	1286	86	42	286	5	43	129	396	140	159
United King	9503	3603	296	115	2170	1319	144	419	98	1338

SMALL HOLDINGS

ECONOMIC SIZE OF HOLDING : total

Year : 1985

Data in Mio ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	9881	1964	295	2441	729	1505	166	1184	595	1001
EUR-10	7587	1667	149	1764	706	1329	121	779	358	713
Belgium	193	20	17	7	36	57	12	8	10	25
Denmark	347	206	5	4	30	4	4	19	14	60
Germany	1181	219	14	113	256	126	36	69	102	247
Greece	365	92	5	194	1	10	1	56	7	19
Spain	1805	259	122	550	64	189	15	266	150	201
France	1365	173	30	208	192	374	10	129	120	130
Ireland	187	6	0	18	153	0	0	0	1	9
Italia	2934	825	12	1202	78	117	6	472	70	152
Luxembourg	10	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	2
Nederland	352	48	35	19	46	110	34	11	22	28
Portugal	489	29	24	43	3	12	12	192	87	87
United King	634	77	32	15	48	376	20	14	11	41

ECONOMIC SIZE OF HOLDING : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in Mio ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	4361	857	152	1185	291	557	93	496	251	478
EUR-10	2990	667	55	689	281	482	62	282	150	322
Belgium	87	11	5	5	10	32	6	3	4	11
Denmark	135	94	2	2	6	2	2	6	3	19
Germany	803	165	4	69	166	82	19	51	68	179
Greece	171	44	2	87	3	3	0	24	3	7
Spain	1139	175	84	431	31	81	9	149	62	118
France	512	71	17	100	56	122	6	56	41	44
Ireland	74	4	0	0	6	60	0	0	0	3
Italia	877	230	4	410	18	25	2	134	18	35
Luxembourg	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nederland	160	22	14	10	13	52	22	5	11	12
Portugal	232	15	14	24	1	4	7	90	39	39
United King	168	25	7	6	6	103	5	3	3	10

ECONOMIC SIZE OF HOLDING : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in Mio ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	5506	1107	142	1254	437	947	72	686	341	520
EUR-10	4584	999	94	1072	425	846	59	496	205	389
Belgium	106	9	12	3	25	26	6	5	7	14
Denmark	212	112	3	2	25	2	2	12	12	41
Germany	378	54	10	44	90	43	17	18	34	68
Greece	214	48	3	106	1	6	0	32	5	12
Spain	665	93	38	119	33	108	6	97	88	83
France	852	101	12	108	137	252	4	73	79	86
Ireland	113	2	0	0	12	93	0	0	0	6
Italia	2056	595	8	791	60	92	3	338	52	117
Luxembourg	7	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
Nederland	192	26	21	9	33	58	12	7	11	16
Portugal	257	15	11	19	2	7	5	102	48	48
United King	454	51	24	7	41	273	14	10	5	29

ALL HOLDINGS

AMU/HOLDING : total

Year : 1985

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,falt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	107	92	161	72	169	118	132	110	140	130
EUR-10	110	95	239	75	171	114	156	96	134	137
Belgium	109	97	156	126	121	74	100	124	128	117
Denmark	132	79	394	315	177	102	210	130	166	141
Germany	125	83	357	132	150	90	95	113	141	120
Greece	99	104	148	74	100	175	115	109	141	131
Spain	80	71	85	47	127	131	106	72	122	87
France	156	158	283	161	182	129	211	126	134	162
Ireland	126	135	143	491	167	103	153	361	204	155
Italy	177	67	161	58	163	90	156	81	115	118
Luxembourg	166	70	340	135	211	164	96	172	197	143
Nederl and	175	132	308	217	178	101	152	194	160	131
Portugal	152	129	100	120	167	101	133	157	173	174
United King	232	314	514	454	256	166	252	437	217	323

AMU/HOLDING : with AET

Year : 1985

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,falt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	82	69	106	61	135	93	91	97	123	96
EUR-10	87	75	207	71	136	87	109	88	106	104
Belgium	56	55	93	66	76	42	79	66	68	55
Denmark	112	70	402	331	179	76	199	119	173	133
Germany	85	55	271	83	118	67	74	78	109	88
Greece	76	79	115	65	77	129	80	90	106	89
Spain	57	49	59	39	106	112	76	59	107	64
France	154	140	289	194	165	107	174	143	118	150
Ireland	99	107	126	619	198	80	92	166	133	121
Italy	55	53	113	46	119	62	85	65	79	77
Luxembourg	100	57	300	90	176	90	89	166	126	115
Nederl and	111	85	157	143	147	89	115	134	119	94
Portugal	134	114	87	101	157	153	116	141	162	155
United King	173	255	343	281	247	122	161	310	107	236

AMU per 100 holdings

AMU/HOLDING : without AET

Year : 1985

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,falt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	122	104	200	81	177	129	161	118	148	150
EUR-10	119	103	248	77	178	125	175	103	144	151
Belgium	133	123	169	174	128	111	111	143	139	139
Denmark	141	85	391	305	176	115	214	135	164	144
Germany	153	119	367	170	165	112	110	148	158	145
Greece	112	117	160	80	106	162	132	116	152	144
Spain	111	99	123	74	137	140	128	90	130	119
France	157	166	272	129	185	138	223	111	140	167
Ireland	139	158	147	406	170	113	207	422	203	166
Italy	84	71	168	64	159	96	170	86	124	126
Luxembourg	179	71	336	151	212	162	100	160	201	148
Nederl and	192	144	331	252	160	110	170	212	173	145
Portugal	165	142	114	139	171	171	152	169	181	187
United King	246	330	547	489	256	153	283	457	222	338

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SIZED HOLDINGS

Year : 1985

AMU/HOLDING : total

AMU per 100 holdings

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Hortil-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	176	154	247	150	191	181	208	185	189	194
EUR-10	176	156	271	148	192	186	219	172	183	190
Belgium	148	140	189	204	138	138	122	157	146	151
Denmark	185	139	496	667	189	209	215	206	187	175
Germany	178	159	403	227	172	170	148	167	180	163
Greece	142	135	174	117	136	197	185	149	183	180
Spain	156	137	178	141	156	161	152	158	171	179
France	213	193	340	258	202	191	230	224	220	210
Ireland	171	178	147	609	176	151	337	384	239	201
Italy	147	126	172	122	201	179	311	154	170	176
Luxembourg	223	191	490	220	220	226	233	222	222	203
Nederland	210	160	354	295	183	163	177	232	186	175
Portugal	229	261	210	191	222	247	188	232	237	264
United King	352	398	951	953	272	257	550	674	407	399

Year : 1985

AMU/HOLDING : with AET

AMU per 100 holdings

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Hortil-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	164	140	222	153	172	169	166	181	182	182
EUR-10	161	137	263	156	173	169	175	167	165	170
Belgium	134	126	176	163	129	126	117	148	132	138
Denmark	185	135	573	493	195	194	206	205	204	179
Germany	143	120	359	172	149	146	121	138	141	131
Greece	118	114	151	106	119	172	133	132	163	155
Spain	157	141	158	140	150	160	144	180	183	196
France	227	184	340	289	196	184	208	208	179	184
Ireland	155	146	133	692	165	140	324	220	209	203
Italy	118	107	137	101	170	155	450	141	149	148
Luxembourg	207	200	0	210	204	208	100	900	191	186
Nederland	174	140	242	274	172	151	151	192	165	151
Portugal	198	218	159	163	172	250	160	206	220	224
United King	352	388	721	638	280	254	437	812	250	351

Year : 1985

AMU/HOLDING : without AET

AMU per 100 holdings

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Hortil-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	179	159	253	148	194	183	222	186	189	197
EUR-10	179	161	272	145	195	189	229	173	185	194
Belgium	149	141	190	212	138	139	123	158	147	151
Denmark	185	141	472	450	188	200	218	206	184	174
Germany	188	171	407	246	178	177	161	193	174	173
Greece	150	143	181	122	139	199	190	155	187	184
Spain	154	136	185	140	157	161	153	147	167	169
France	207	196	336	221	202	192	234	229	221	212
Ireland	174	191	149	537	177	154	340	422	221	205
Italy	152	130	175	128	203	180	300	156	172	178
Luxembourg	223	178	490	235	221	226	238	241	223	202
Nederland	213	163	361	299	184	168	182	246	187	177
Portugal	245	284	238	211	222	242	221	244	246	282
United King	349	399	960	941	271	257	546	656	358	405

SMALL HOLDINGS

AMU/HOLDING : total

Year : 1985

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle day/ing	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	56	41	66	37	95	72	62	71	99	72
EUR-10	51	40	118	36	94	68	71	52	71	64
Belgium	56	47	65	56	76	44	60	68	67	54
Denmark	57	43	106	116	102	65	164	69	83	67
Germany	60	43	152	49	90	50	43	60	77	66
Greece	47	36	56	46	53	82	31	58	65	55
Spain	44	31	41	28	87	89	41	46	94	49
France	44	60	107	40	106	71	118	54	70	67
Ireland	83	80	91	105	101	82	56	65	93	82
Italy	40	80	65	35	81	42	35	48	64	58
Luxembourg	96	59	306	63	133	82	70	124	117	110
Nederland	89	61	116	84	120	81	92	109	105	81
Portugal	117	95	81	61	141	112	86	124	145	139
United King	118	96	258	170	136	107	151	180	109	132

AMU per 100 holdings

AMU/HOLDING : with AET

Year : 1985

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle day/ing	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	52	39	57	35	93	68	56	70	96	63
EUR-10	51	40	101	38	93	66	69	52	69	63
Belgium	44	42	70	46	63	37	56	53	51	51
Denmark	52	43	104	115	99	63	168	65	80	63
Germany	61	43	149	50	92	52	43	62	80	68
Greece	46	36	56	45	51	81	32	57	64	53
Spain	36	28	38	26	82	81	37	41	85	39
France	58	58	113	45	106	65	113	59	68	63
Ireland	78	80	86	25	98	77	55	65	93	79
Italy	38	35	40	33	80	41	40	46	55	53
Luxembourg	75	51	300	70	114	67	43	67	90	103
Nederland	85	59	112	78	115	78	91	105	102	102
Portugal	112	79	112	61	136	106	83	121	141	136
United King	113	93	247	166	140	105	129	159	94	132

AMU per 100 holdings

AMU/HOLDING : without AET

Year : 1985

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle day/ing	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	60	43	85	40	96	74	69	72	101	82
EUR-10	52	40	128	39	95	70	71	52	71	65
Belgium	76	60	97	85	85	66	65	86	84	75
Denmark	60	44	109	116	102	66	158	70	83	69
Germany	59	41	152	48	86	48	43	57	72	62
Greece	48	38	59	46	53	81	30	58	66	55
Spain	63	40	48	36	91	97	49	54	101	71
France	66	61	99	46	106	74	111	51	71	69
Ireland	68	60	67	123	103	86	56	0	92	84
Italy	42	37	78	36	81	43	33	49	67	60
Luxembourg	102	58	302	88	133	88	67	122	109	110
Nederland	93	63	123	90	123	83	94	111	109	82
Portugal	121	97	84	62	145	115	90	127	146	141
United King	120	100	261	162	135	107	162	177	114	132

ALL HOLDINGS

ECONOMIC SIZE/HOLDING : total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	12	14	30	7	26	11	26	7	11	15
EUR-10	15	16	58	8	27	11	17	10	17	20
Belgium	26	33	34	32	27	13	36	30	32	30
Denmark	34	23	59	43	42	15	67	28	40	40
Germany	19	17	43	21	22	10	17	17	22	19
Greece	5	7	9	3	4	10	16	5	5	5
Spain	6	6	6	3	7	7	26	4	6	10
France	26	42	68	29	24	15	60	17	17	26
Ireland	10	14	43	29	18	5	27	52	27	14
Italia	9	8	74	5	18	9	45	7	9	11
Luxembourg	21	5	11	12	33	21	8	12	14	14
Nederland	49	54	78	41	54	17	46	42	41	33
Portugal	3	3	2	5	2	4	9	3	3	3
United King	50	112	55	47	60	17	25	103	34	84

ECONOMIC SIZE/HOLDING : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	7	8	16	5	14	7	11	5	6	9
EUR-10	10	10	50	8	15	7	20	8	10	12
Belgium	8	10	12	11	10	4	9	9	9	7
Denmark	29	20	59	43	43	8	59	25	44	37
Germany	8	6	26	11	11	5	13	7	11	9
Greece	3	4	6	2	3	4	10	3	3	2
Spain	4	4	4	2	5	6	15	3	5	8
France	25	30	68	36	19	11	34	19	12	22
Ireland	5	8	57	11	13	11	24	4	9	8
Italia	5	5	80	4	9	5	17	5	4	5
Luxembourg	8	4	6	6	23	7	6	14	13	9
Nederland	19	23	24	23	31	12	22	20	17	15
Portugal	2	2	1	3	2	2	6	2	2	2
United King	29	83	16	18	56	10	9	67	8	49

ECONOMIC SIZE/HOLDING : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	15	18	39	8	29	13	37	8	13	19
EUR-10	18	19	59	8	30	13	46	10	20	23
Belgium	35	48	38	49	29	25	43	37	36	39
Denmark	37	26	59	41	42	20	71	29	39	40
Germany	27	30	45	30	26	15	29	27	27	28
Greece	6	8	10	4	5	10	19	5	6	6
Spain	9	9	9	6	9	8	34	6	6	12
France	27	47	69	23	26	17	69	15	19	28
Ireland	12	20	38	41	19	6	41	61	30	16
Italia	10	9	70	6	19	10	50	8	10	12
Luxembourg	24	6	11	14	34	25	9	12	29	16
Nederland	57	62	86	49	56	22	57	49	49	41
Portugal	4	3	3	6	3	4	12	3	3	3
United King	55	120	63	51	60	20	27	110	33	90

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SIZED HOLDINGS

ECONOMIC SIZE/HOLDING : total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	26	29	56	18	32	22	52	17	22	30
EUR-10	30	32	71	20	33	25	64	22	28	32
Belgium	43	58	47	63	34	35	51	45	40	44
Denmark	52	49	76	69	47	46	73	50	48	53
Germany	32	42	51	42	28	27	41	34	29	32
Greece	9	9	12	6	7	12	29	7	8	8
Spain	16	14	14	13	11	11	43	13	12	31
France	41	55	89	50	30	28	71	36	37	38
Ireland	18	25	45	37	20	11	77	56	35	22
Italy	23	21	82	16	25	24	99	18	16	19
Luxembourg	34	28	37	25	37	34	33	27	34	30
Nederland	65	72	95	59	58	47	61	60	56	55
Portugal	8	11	8	10	5	7	18	6	6	7
United King	96	153	136	119	67	54	90	192	86	114

ECONOMIC SIZE/HOLDING : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	22	23	50	19	23	20	30	15	16	29
EUR-10	25	25	74	23	23	22	45	20	21	26
Belgium	37	43	39	43	28	30	46	38	30	34
Denmark	53	47	87	76	49	45	69	50	55	56
Germany	20	24	42	28	17	18	28	18	18	18
Greece	6	6	9	5	5	7	26	5	6	6
Spain	18	15	14	13	10	11	39	15	14	47
France	42	44	86	56	26	26	50	34	29	34
Ireland	14	18	67	12	17	9	78	34	18	17
Italy	18	17	106	13	17	23	151	16	12	14
Luxembourg	28	32	0	22	31	30	31	74	12	26
Nederland	45	51	52	52	48	38	42	41	39	27
Portugal	6	8	5	7	4	7	12	5	5	5
United King	101	146	52	55	70	54	66	271	61	94

ECONOMIC SIZE/HOLDING : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	28	31	56	18	34	23	60	18	23	30
EUR-10	31	35	69	19	34	26	69	22	29	33
Belgium	43	59	47	67	35	36	52	45	40	45
Denmark	51	50	73	65	46	45	75	50	46	52
Germany	36	48	52	46	30	12	48	38	32	36
Greece	9	11	12	7	7	11	30	8	8	9
Spain	14	14	14	13	11	11	44	12	11	22
France	40	59	92	43	30	28	76	39	38	39
Ireland	19	19	39	59	21	12	77	61	34	23
Italy	23	22	76	17	26	24	96	19	17	20
Luxembourg	34	27	37	26	37	35	34	25	34	30
Nederland	67	74	97	60	58	50	65	63	57	57
Portugal	8	12	10	11	6	7	25	7	6	7
United King	94	154	143	115	66	54	80	183	71	117

SMALL HOLDINGS

ECONOMIC SIZE/HOLDING : total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	2	2	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	2
EUR-10	2	2	5	2	5	3	3	2	3	3
Belgium	5	4	6	4	7	3	6	5	6	4
Denmark	9	8	11	10	12	11	10	10	12	10
Germany	4	3	5	4	5	2	3	3	5	4
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
France	4	4	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	3
Ireland	2	1	3	2	3	0	1	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	5	3	6	5	8	3	3	5	6	6
Nederland	9	10	10	9	12	8	9	10	9	9
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United King	5	7	8	7	10	5	6	6	4	8

ECONOMIC SIZE/HOLDING : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	2	2	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	2
EUR-10	2	2	5	2	5	3	4	2	3	3
Belgium	3	3	5	4	5	3	5	4	4	4
Denmark	9	8	11	10	12	4	11	9	11	9
Germany	4	3	5	4	5	2	4	4	5	4
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
France	4	4	6	4	5	3	3	3	3	3
Ireland	1	1	4	3	3	1	0	1	2	2
Italy	2	2	6	2	7	1	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	4	3	6	4	8	3	4	4	6	6
Nederland	8	9	9	8	11	8	9	9	9	8
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United King	5	6	7	7	10	4	5	5	3	7

ECONOMIC SIZE/HOLDING : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	2	2	3	2	5	3	2	2	2	2
EUR-10	2	2	6	2	5	3	3	2	3	3
Belgium	7	7	8	6	8	6	8	8	8	7
Denmark	10	9	11	10	13	5	11	10	13	11
Germany	3	3	5	4	5	2	4	3	4	3
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	3	4	4	3	5	4	5	2	3	3
Ireland	2	1	3	1	3	2	0	0	2	2
Italy	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	5	3	6	5	8	5	3	5	7	6
Nederland	10	10	11	10	12	9	10	10	10	10
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United King	6	7	8	5	10	5	6	6	3	8

ALL HOLDINGS

ECONOMIC SIZE/AMU : total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	12	16	19	9	15	9	20	6	8	12
EUR-10	14	17	24	10	16	10	25	10	13	15
Belgium	24	34	22	25	25	18	36	24	25	26
Denmark	26	30	15	14	24	15	32	21	24	28
Germany	15	20	12	16	14	11	23	15	15	16
Greece	5	7	6	4	4	6	14	4	4	4
Spain	7	9	7	7	6	6	24	6	5	11
France	17	26	24	18	13	12	26	13	13	16
Ireland	8	11	30	6	11	4	17	9	13	9
Italy	11	12	46	9	11	10	28	14	8	16
Luxembourg	11	12	3	9	16	13	6	7	14	9
Nederland	13	7	25	19	30	17	30	22	26	10
Portugal	28	41	2	4	1	2	7	2	1	26
United King	21	36	11	10	23	12	10	24	16	1

ECONOMIC SIZE/AMU : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	9	12	15	9	11	7	12	5	5	10
EUR-10	11	14	24	11	11	8	16	9	9	12
Belgium	14	18	13	16	13	10	26	13	14	12
Denmark	26	28	15	14	24	11	30	21	26	28
Germany	10	11	10	13	9	7	18	9	10	10
Greece	4	5	5	4	3	3	12	3	3	3
Spain	7	8	7	6	5	5	20	5	4	13
France	16	22	24	18	11	11	19	13	10	15
Ireland	5	7	45	2	9	3	12	14	7	7
Italy	9	10	71	8	11	8	21	7	5	10
Luxembourg	9	7	2	7	13	8	12	8	10	6
Nederland	17	27	15	16	21	13	19	15	14	8
Portugal	17	2	1	3	21	2	5	1	14	16
United King	2	33	5	7	23	8	6	21	8	1

ECONOMIC SIZE/AMU : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	13	17	20	9	16	10	23	7	9	12
EUR-10	15	18	24	10	17	11	26	10	14	15
Belgium	26	39	23	28	23	22	39	26	26	28
Denmark	26	31	15	13	24	17	33	21	24	28
Germany	16	25	12	18	16	14	26	18	17	19
Greece	6	7	7	5	5	6	14	5	4	4
Spain	8	10	7	8	6	6	27	6	5	10
France	17	28	25	18	14	12	31	13	14	17
Ireland	9	12	26	10	11	5	20	15	15	10
Italy	12	13	42	10	11	10	29	9	8	9
Luxembourg	13	8	3	9	16	14	9	7	14	11
Nederland	30	43	26	19	31	20	34	23	28	28
Portugal	2	2	2	4	2	2	8	2	2	2
United King	22	36	12	10	23	13	10	24	15	27

LARGE AND MEDIUM-SIZED HOLDINGS

ECONOMIC SIZE/AMU : total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	15	19	22	12	17	12	25	9	12	15
EUR-10	17	21	26	14	17	14	29	13	15	17
Belgium	29	41	25	31	25	26	42	28	27	29
Denmark	28	35	15	15	25	22	34	24	25	30
Germany	18	27	13	18	16	16	19	17	17	19
Greece	6	7	7	6	5	6	16	5	4	5
Spain	10	10	6	9	7	7	28	6	7	17
France	19	29	26	19	15	14	31	16	17	18
Ireland	10	14	31	6	12	23	31	15	14	11
Italia	15	17	48	13	17	15	32	12	10	11
Luxembourg	15	14	8	11	17	14	14	10	15	15
Nederland	31	45	27	20	32	29	34	25	30	31
Portugal	3	4	4	5	2	3	9	3	3	2
United King	27	38	14	12	24	21	16	29	21	29

ECONOMIC SIZE/AMU : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	13	16	22	12	13	12	18	9	9	16
EUR-10	16	18	28	15	14	13	26	12	13	16
Belgium	28	34	22	26	22	24	39	26	23	24
Denmark	29	35	15	15	25	23	34	24	27	31
Germany	14	20	12	16	11	13	23	23	13	14
Greece	5	6	6	5	4	4	16	4	3	4
Spain	11	10	9	9	7	7	27	8	8	24
France	19	24	25	19	13	14	24	15	14	17
Ireland	9	12	51	2	10	6	24	16	10	9
Italia	16	16	77	13	10	15	34	12	8	9
Luxembourg	14	16	0	10	15	14	31	8	14	14
Nederland	26	37	22	19	28	25	28	21	24	25
Portugal	3	4	3	4	2	3	7	2	2	2
United King	29	38	7	9	25	21	15	33	25	27

ECONOMIC SIZE/AMU : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dayring	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	15	20	22	12	17	13	27	9	12	15
EUR-10	17	21	26	13	18	14	30	13	16	17
Belgium	29	42	25	32	25	26	43	29	28	30
Denmark	36	36	16	14	25	22	34	24	25	30
Germany	19	28	13	19	17	16	30	20	18	21
Greece	6	7	7	6	5	6	16	5	4	5
Spain	9	11	8	9	7	7	29	8	7	13
France	19	30	28	19	15	14	32	17	17	18
Ireland	11	14	26	11	12	6	23	15	15	11
Italia	15	17	43	13	13	13	32	12	10	11
Luxembourg	15	15	6	11	17	15	14	10	15	15
Nederland	31	46	27	20	32	30	36	26	31	32
Portugal	3	4	4	5	3	3	11	3	3	3
United King	27	38	15	12	24	21	15	28	20	29

SMALL HOLDINGS

ECONOMIC SIZE/AMU : total

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	3	5	3	4	5	3	4	2	2	3
EUR-10	4	6	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5
Belgium	8	9	8	8	9	8	11	8	9	8
Denmark	16	19	10	8	12	7	7	14	15	15
Germany	6	7	3	8	6	4	9	6	6	6
Greece	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Spain	3	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3
France	5	7	4	8	5	5	4	5	4	5
Ireland	2	2	4	2	3	2	0	1	2	2
Italy	4	5	4	4	3	2	2	4	3	3
Luxembourg	4	5	4	6	6	5	5	4	4	5
Netherlands	10	16	8	11	10	10	10	9	9	11
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United King	5	7	3	4	7	4	2	4	4	6

ECONOMIC SIZE/AMU : with OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	2	2	3
EUR-10	5	6	5	4	5	4	6	4	5	5
Belgium	7	8	6	8	8	7	10	7	7	7
Denmark	16	19	10	9	12	7	7	14	14	14
Germany	6	7	4	8	6	4	9	6	6	6
Greece	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Spain	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	3
France	5	7	5	8	5	5	4	5	4	5
Ireland	2	2	4	2	3	2	0	1	2	2
Italy	4	5	4	6	3	2	2	4	3	3
Luxembourg	4	5	4	6	3	4	9	7	7	5
Netherlands	10	15	6	11	6	10	10	9	8	11
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United King	4	7	3	4	7	4	2	3	3	5

ECONOMIC SIZE/AMU : without OGA

Year : 1985

Data in 1000 ECU

COUNTRY	TOTAL	Field crops	Horti-culture	Permanent crops	Cattle dairying	Livestock rear.,fatt	Pigs poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock	Crops - livestock
EUR-12	3	5	3	4	5	4	3	2	2	3
EUR-10	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5
Belgium	9	11	8	7	10	9	12	9	10	10
Denmark	16	20	10	8	12	8	7	14	15	15
Germany	6	6	3	8	6	4	9	5	6	6
Greece	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Spain	3	5	4	4	2	2	4	3	2	3
France	5	7	4	8	5	5	4	5	4	5
Ireland	2	2	4	2	3	2	0	0	2	2
Italy	4	5	3	4	3	2	2	4	3	3
Luxembourg	4	5	4	6	6	5	4	4	4	6
Netherlands	11	16	9	12	10	11	11	9	9	12
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United King	5	7	3	3	8	5	2	3	3	6

ANNEX II

Definitions and calculation principles

ANNEX I

STANDARD GROSS MARGINS (SGMs)

1. DEFINITION OF AND PRINCIPLES FOR CALCULATING SGMs

- (a) The **gross margin** of an agricultural enterprise means the monetary value of gross production from which corresponding specific costs are deducted.
- The **standard gross margin (SGM)** means the value of gross margin corresponding to the average situation in a given region for each agricultural characteristic.
- (b) **Gross production** is the sum of the value of the principal product(s) and of the secondary product(s).
- The values are calculated by multiplying production per unit (less any losses) by the farm-gate price, VAT not included.
- Gross production also includes subsidies linked to products, to area and/or to livestock.
- (c) **In order to calculate SGMs the following specific costs are deducted from the gross production:**
- (1) *In the case of crop production*
- seeds and seedlings (purchased or produced on the farm),
 - fertilizers purchased,
 - crop protection products,
 - various specific costs including:
 - water for irrigation purposes,
 - heating,
 - drying,
 - specific marketing costs (e.g. grading, cleaning, packaging), and processing costs,
 - specific insurance costs,
 - other specific costs.
- (2) *In the case of livestock production*
- livestock replacement costs;
 - feedingsuffs:
 - concentrated feedingsuffs (purchased or produced on the farm),
 - coarse fodder;
 - various specific costs including:
 - veterinary fees,
 - costs of natural service and artificial insemination,
 - costs relating to performance testing and the like,
 - specific marketing cost (e.g. grading, cleaning, packaging) and processing costs,
 - specific insurance costs,
 - other specific costs.
- (d) **Production period**
- The following are not included in the specific costs to be deducted: costs of labour, machinery, buildings, fuel and lubricants, maintenance and depreciation for machinery and equipment, contract work. However, costs of contract work related to renewal and removal of permanent crops and to crop drying are deducted.
- The specific costs are determined on the basis of the delivered-to-farm prices. VAT not included, minus any subsidies linked to the components of these costs.

The SGMs correspond to a production period of 12 months (calendar year or agricultural production year).

For crop products and livestock products for which the period of production is less than or exceeds 12 months, an SGM corresponding to growth or production in 12 months is calculated.

(e) Basic data and reference period

The SGMs are determined using the factors mentioned in points (b) and (c) above. To this end, the basic data are collected in the Member States from farm accounts or specific surveys, or compiled from appropriate calculations for a reference period which covers three successive calendar years or agricultural production years. The reference period is the same for all Member States and is fixed by the Commission, in consultation with them.

(f) Units

(1) Physical units:

- a) The SGMs for crops are determined on the basis of area expressed in hectares.
for mushrooms, however, the SGMs are determined on the basis of gross production and specific costs for all the annual successive harvests and are expressed per 100 m² of area under crops. For their use in the context of the Farm Accountancy Data Network the SGMs, determined in this way, are divided by the number of annual successive harvests, such number being communicated by the Member States.

- b) The SGMs relating to livestock are determined by head, except for poultry, for which they are determined in terms of 100 head, and for bees, for which they are determined by hive.

(2) Monetary units and rounding

The basic data for determining the SGMs and the calculated SGMs are established in the national currencies of the Member States.

The SGMs are then converted into ECU using the average exchange rates for the reference period as defined in point 1 (e) of this Annex. These rates are communicated by the Commission to the Member States. The SGMs may be rounded to the nearest 5 ECU where appropriate.

2. BREAKDOWN OF SGMs

(a) By crop and livestock characteristics

- (1) The SGMs are determined for all the agricultural enterprises corresponding to the headings of the Community farm structure surveys in the manner laid down in those surveys.
- (2) In the case of Member States which supply details additional to the survey headings, the SGMs corresponding to those details are also established along the same lines.

(b) Geographical breakdown

- the SGMs are determined at least on the basis of geographical units which are compatible with those used for the Community farm structure surveys and for the Farm Accountancy Data Network.
- No SGM is determined for enterprises which are not engaged in in the region concerned.
- In the case of geographical units for which the Member States forward information indicating whether a holding is situated in a less-favoured or mountain area, separate SGMs are supplied for the less-favoured or mountain areas and for the other areas of the geographical unit whenever it is appropriate and important that such a distinction should be made.

3. COLLECTION OF DATA AND FREQUENCY FOR DETERMINING SGMs

- (a) At least every 10 years the basic data for determining SGMs are renewed on the basis of observations drawn from farm accounts or specific surveys, or compiled from appropriate calculations.

(b) Within the 10-year period between two successive renewals, as provided for under (a), the SGMs are normally updated every two years. Such updating is effected:

- either by renewing the basic data in a manner similar to that specified under (a),
- or by using a method of calculation by which the SGM may be updated. The principles applying to such a method are laid down at Community level.

(c) the reference periods for data renewal and for updating calculations, as provided under (a), and (b) above, are the same for all Member States and are fixed by the Commission in consultation with them.

These reference periods will as far as possible be linked with the dates of Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings.

4. EXECUTION

The Member States are responsible, in accordance with the provisions of this Annex, for collecting the basic data needed for calculating the SGMs and for calculating them, for converting them into ECU and for collecting the data required for applying the updating method, if appropriate.

They will forward available data and results to the Commission in a standard format. This format will be established by the Commission in consultation with the Member States.

5. TREATMENT OF SPECIAL CASES

The following special rules are laid down for the calculation of SGMs for certain types of enterprise:

(a) Grazing livestock and fodder crops

1. General rule

The method of applying the SGMs for grazing stock and fodder crops depends on the ratio existing between these two groups of characteristics on the holding. The variable costs of fodder crops are deducted when calculating the SGMs of grazing livestock. When applying the Community typology the SGMs of fodder crops are therefore as a general rule treated as being equal to zero.

2. No grazing livestock

(i) Fodder crops without grazing livestock

If there is no grazing livestock on the holding, the fodder crops normally in commercial production are treated in the same way as other crops and the corresponding SGMs are applied to them.

(ii) Permanent pasture and meadows not occupied by grazing livestock

In order to make it possible to classify holdings, a major part of whose area consists of permanent pasture or meadows which are not in commercial production and which at the time of the survey are not occupied by grazing livestock, nominal SGMs, on a flat-rate basis, may be fixed for this characteristic in regions where such cases occur frequently, and applied to these holdings.

3. Unbalanced fodder situation

If there is a deficit or surplus of fodder on the holding, as defined in (i) below, special provisions are applied:

- in the case of a fodder deficit, special SGMs for grazing stock are applied in the manner described in (ii) below,
 - in the case of a fodder surplus, the SGMs for fodder crops are applied in the manner described in (iii) below.
- (i) For each region a bracket is fixed outside which the holding is considered as having a surplus or deficit of fodder.

There is a fodder deficit on a holding if the ratio $R = \text{SGM grazing stock} / \text{SGM fodder crops}$ exceeds a limit R_0 . There is a fodder surplus if that ratio is below a limit R_s .

- (ii) In the case of a fodder deficit ($R > R_D$), all the fodder crops are considered as having an SGM equal to zero. For all types of grazing stock, one part (including, where necessary, fractions of animals) equal to $\frac{R_D}{R}$ is considered as falling under the 'normal' system, in which case the normal SGMs are applied; the remaining part $\frac{(R - R_D)}{R}$ is considered as being affected by the fodder deficit and specially fixed SGMs for grazing stock are applied.
- (iii) In the case of a fodder surplus ($R < R_S$), a valuation of the surplus part of the area of each fodder crop is made, applying the corresponding SGM to this part. The surplus part corresponds, as a rule, to $\frac{(R_S - R)}{R_S}$. In specific cases, however, this surplus part can be defined in relation to a valuation threshold R_V higher than R_S . In the case of a fodder surplus, the normal SGM is applied to each grazing livestock heading.
- (iv) The Member States establish the limits R_D and R_S and, if appropriate, R_V for each region and communicate them to the Commission.
- (v) — The fodder crops to which the special provisions apply are the following:
 D12: forage roots and tubers,
 D18: forage plants,
 F01: pasture and meadows, excluding rough grazing,
 F02: rough grazing.
- The grazing livestock to which the special provisions apply are the following:
 J01: equidae,
 J02 to J08: cattle,
 J09: sheep,
 J10: goats.
- (b) **Fallow land**
 In order to make it possible to classify holdings which at the time of the survey have only fallow land, nominal SGMs, on a flat-rate basis, may be fixed for this characteristic in regions where such cases occur frequently, and applied to these holdings.
- (c) **Kitchen gardens**
 Since the produce of kitchen gardens is not normally intended for sale, the SGMs are generally regarded as equal to zero. However, for regions where kitchen gardens which make an appreciable contribution to the holding's gross production are common, SGMs may be determined by applying, by analogy, the rules and methods set out in this Annex.
- (d) **Piglets**
 SGMs relating to piglets are taken into account when calculating the total SGM of the holding only when there are no breeding sows on the holding.

ANNEX III

ECONOMIC SIZE OF HOLDINGS

A. DEFINITION OF THE EUROPEAN SIZE UNIT (ESU)

1. The European size unit is based on the value of 1 000 ESU of total standard gross margin of the holding for the '1980' reference period, as laid down in paragraph 1 of Annex III to Commission Decision No 78/463/EEC, as last amended by Decision 84/542/EEC.
2. For subsequent reference periods for renewing and updating SGMs, the value of 1 000 ECU defined above shall be multiplied by a coefficient to take account, in monetary terms, of global agro-economic trends in the Community as a whole.
This coefficient shall be calculated by the Commission and fixed after consultation with the Member States.

B. ECONOMIC SIZE OF THE HOLDING

The economic size of a holding is obtained by dividing the total standard gross margin of the holding by the number of ECU on the basis of which the ESU has been determined for the corresponding reference period in accordance with point A of this Annex.

C. ECONOMIC SIZE CLASSES OF HOLDINGS

Holdings are classified by size classes, the limits of which are set out below.

<i>Classes</i>	<i>Limits in ESU</i>
I	less than 2 ESU
II	from 2 to less than 4 ESU
III	from 4 to less than 6 ESU
IV	from 6 to less than 8 ESU
V	from 8 to less than 12 ESU
VI	from 12 to less than 16 ESU
VII	from 16 to less than 40 ESU
VIII	from 40 to less than 100 ESU
IX	equal to or greater than 100 ESU

The rules laid down for the application in the field of the Farm Accountancy Data Network and the Community Surveys on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings may provide that size classes III and IV, and V and VI above are grouped together.

The Member States which, in implementation of Article 4 (1) of Regulation 79/65/EEC, set a threshold of economic size of holdings for the field of survey of the Farm Accountancy Data Network which does not coincide with the limits of the size classes as shown above, are to subdivide these into sub-classes, the limits of which correspond to the thresholds fixed.

1.1

European Communities — Commission

**Farm structure — 1985 survey : Analysis of results (I)
Economic size and other gainful activities**

Luxembourg : Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

1988 — 75 pp. — 21 x 29,7 cm

Theme 5 : Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green cover)
Series D : Studies and analyses

DE, EN, FR

ISBN 92-825-7706-6

Catalogue number : CA-03-87-001-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg :
ECU 4,60

This publication is the first in a series of results of the 1985 Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings. This analysis covers the economic importance of the holdings as a function of their size, the orientation of production, the labour input and the other gainful activities of the holders.

The publication contains one part for the Community as a whole and one part for the Member States. The annex contains a large number of statistical tables and also the definitions and calculation principles to arrive at the 'economic size'.

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NL Classificatie van de publicaties van Eurostat

ONDERWERP

- 1 Algemene statistiek (donkerblauw)
- 2 Economie en financiën (paars)
- 3 Bevolking en sociale voorwaarden (geel)
- 4 Energie en industrie (blauw)
- 5 Landbouw, bosbouw en visserij (groen)
- 6 Buitenlandse handel (rood)
- 7 Diensten en vervoer (oranje)
- 8 Diverse statistieken (bruin)

SERIE

- A Jaarboeken
- B Conjunctuur
- C Rekeningen, enquêtes en statistieken
- D Studies en analyses
- E Methoden
- F Spoedberichten

DE Gliederung der Veröffentlichungen des Eurostat

THEMENKREIS

- 1 Allgemeine Statistik (Dunkelblau)
- 2 Wirtschaft und Finanzen (Violett)
- 3 Bevölkerung und soziale Bedingungen (Gelb)
- 4 Energie und Industrie (Blau)
- 5 Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei (Grün)
- 6 Außenhandel (Rot)
- 7 Dienstleistungen und Verkehr (Orange)
- 8 Verschiedenes (Braun)

REIHE

- A Jahrbücher
- B Konjunktur
- C Konten, Erhebungen und Statistiken
- D Studien und Analysen
- E Methoden
- F Schnellberichte

FR Classification des publications de l'Eurostat

THÈME

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- 2 Économie et finances (violet)
- 3 Population et conditions sociales (jaune)
- 4 Énergie et industrie (bleu)
- 5 Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche (vert)
- 6 Commerce extérieur (rouge)
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- 8 Divers (brun)

SÉRIE

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- B Conjoncture
- C Comptes, enquêtes et statistiques
- D Études et analyses
- E Méthodes
- F Statistiques rapides

PT Classificação das publicações do Eurostat

TEMA

- 1 Estatísticas gerais (azul escuro)
- 2 Economia e finanças (violeta)
- 3 População e condições sociais (amarelo)
- 4 Energia e indústria (azul)
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- 7 Serviços e transportes (laranja)
- 8 Diversos (castanho)

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