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PART 1 NEWS ITEMS

TAXES IN THE COMMUNITY (1)

In 1974 taxes and social welfare contributions rose more sharply than prices in all the Member States. Except in Italy (2), revenue from "direct" taxes (taxes on income and wealth, social welfare contributions) rose more sharply than revenue from "indirect" taxes (mainly turnover and consumption taxes and taxes linked to imports) in line with economic trends in 1974 :

- (a) the sharp rise in revenue from current taxes on income and wealth was due to the rapid increase in personal incomes in money terms - in 1974 as compared with 1973 the average income of wage and salary-earners (3) rose by 17 % for the Community as a whole - combined with a "fiscal drag" effect. In France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom a further factor was the very substantial increase in the yield from corporation tax;
- (b) revenue from social welfare contributions rose less sharply in most countries. Unlike income tax, social welfare contributions are not progressive; the rates of contribution and contribution ceilings were, however, raised in a number of countries;
- (c) the main factor governing the trend in indirect taxes, on the other hand, apart from certain special developments (fall in consumption of mineral oil products, lower farm levies, etc.), was the general slowdown in 1974 in economic activity.

In this year tax revenue and social welfare contributions as a proportion of GDP ranged from 31.6 % in Italy, where tax yields are particularly low, to 46.2 % in the Netherlands, where high social welfare contributions are an important factor. The figures for the other countries are 38.1 % in Germany (FR), 36.4 % in France, 39.3 % in Belgium, 40.4 % in Luxembourg, 36.7 % in the United Kingdom, 33.4 % in Ireland, and 44.5 % in Denmark. For the Community as a whole this taxation burden increased from 35.4 % to 37.3 % between 1969 and 1974.

There was no further alignment of the taxation structures in the Community between 1969 and 1974. In all the Member States, however, direct taxes gained ground at the expense of indirect taxes.

(1) See publication Tax Statistics 1969-1974 (page 18)

(2) The figures for Italy were partly influenced by the introduction of the Value Added Tax in 1973 and the reform of direct taxes in 1974.

(3) At current prices and 1970 exchange rates.

DEGREE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN THE E.C.

Definition

The degree of self-sufficiency is an important economic indicator which shows the proportion of requirements within a given territory which can be satisfied by domestic production and thus gives a measure of the extent to which the territory depends for its supplies on external sources.

$$\text{Degree of self-sufficiency} = \frac{\text{domestic production}}{\text{internal consumption}} \times 100$$

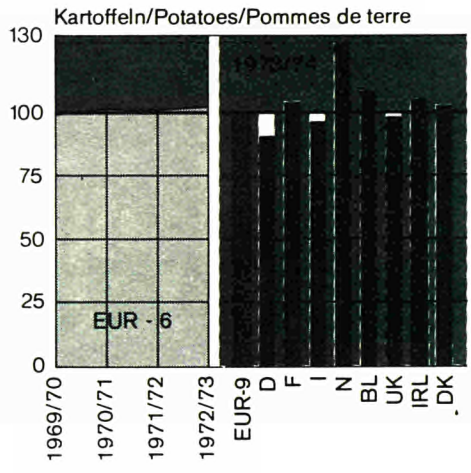
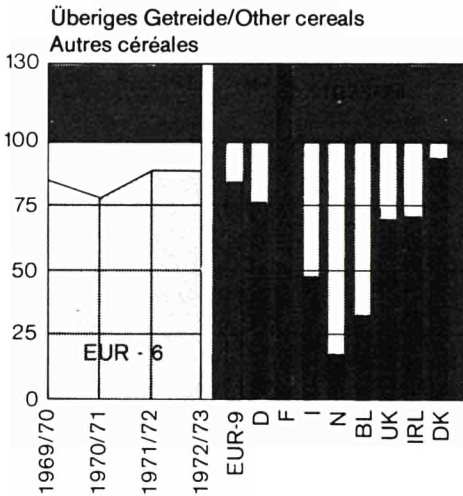
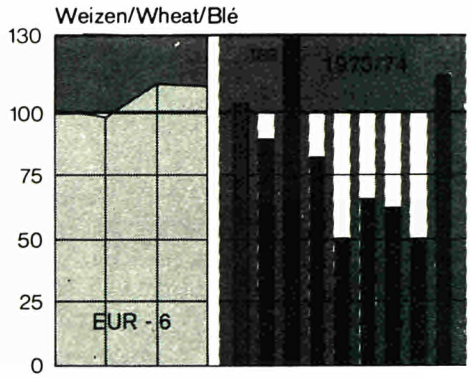
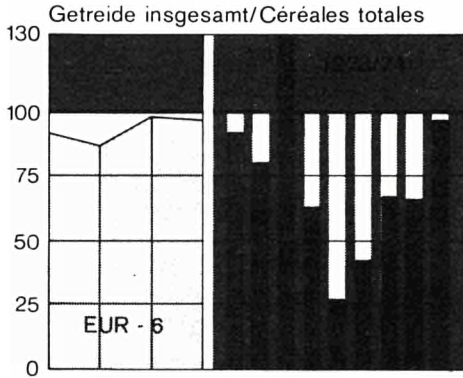
The degree of self-sufficiency as calculated from the supplies statements for the main agricultural products is illustrated in the following charts.

Commentary

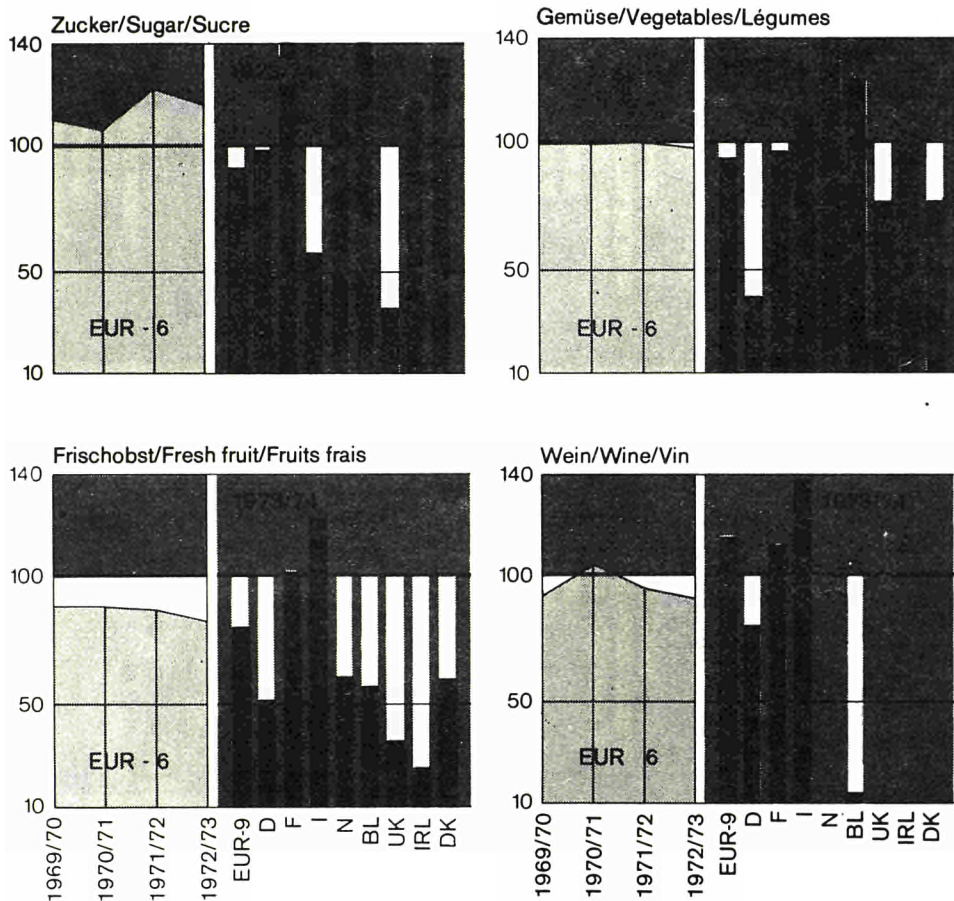
A study of the degrees of self-sufficiency for the whole Community (EUR 9) gives rise to the following observations.

The three cereals charts show that there is an adequate degree of self-sufficiency in wheat but that the main Community imports are of fodder cereals such as barley, oats and maize. The degree of self-sufficiency in potatoes and other vegetables remains near 100 % while there is a marked shortfall in fresh fruit and sugar despite the fact that France and the BLEU have a very large sugar surplus for export. The degree of self-sufficiency in beef, veal and pigmeat is adequate while there is a slight surplus of poultry meat and a shortfall of 33 % in mutton and goats-flesh. In the field of dairy produce the only major surplus at EUR 9 level is in skimmed milk powder.

Degree of self-sufficiency for agricultural products in the E.C.

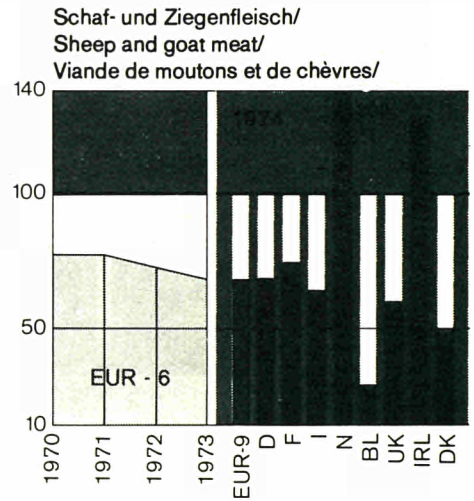
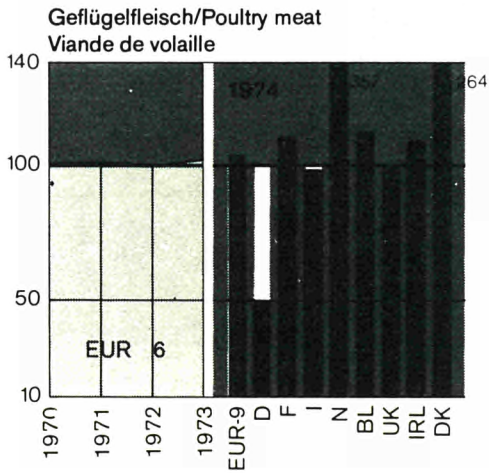
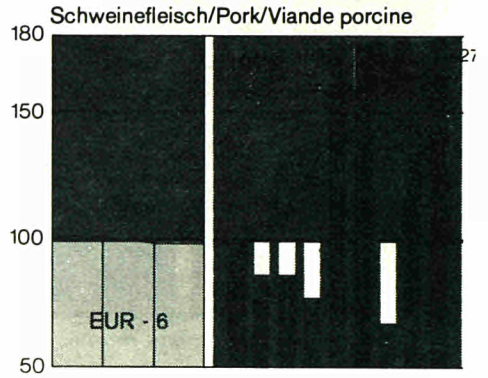
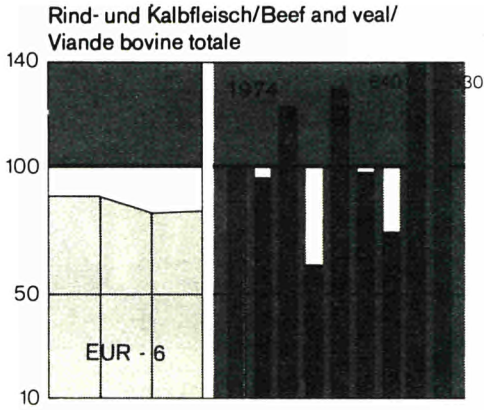


Degree of self-sufficiency for agricultural products in the E.C.

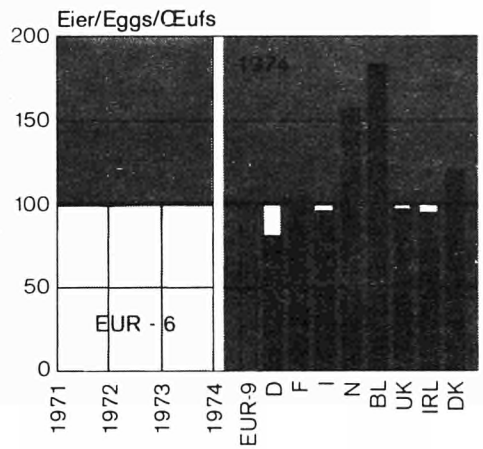
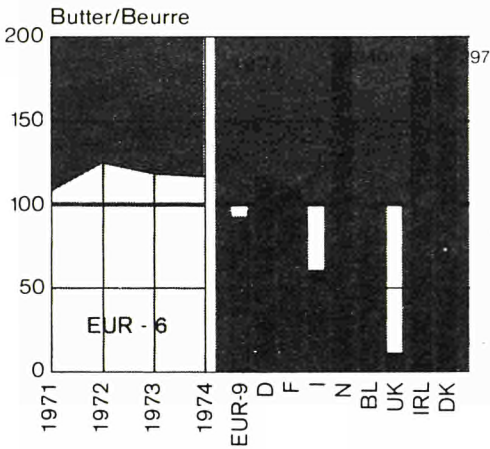
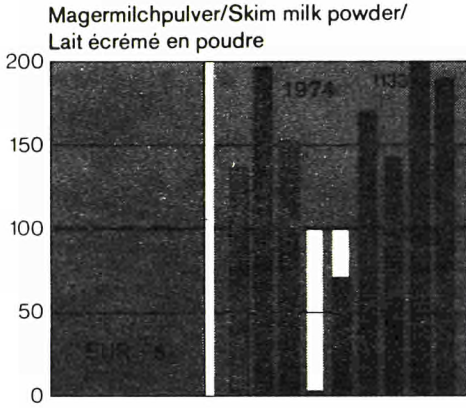


Source: Yearbook of agricultural statistics 1975

Degree of self-sufficiency for agricultural products in the E.C.



Degree of self-sufficiency for agricultural products in the E.C.



COAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITY IN 1975

Two principal factors have characterized the development of the coal industry in the Community countries during 1975. Firstly, producer countries have attempted to slow down the decline in their coal industries. Secondly, all the Community countries have seen their levels of demand considerably reduced as a result both of the mild weather, and by reason of the economic recession which has adversely affected the consuming industries, particularly the iron and steel industry.

1. Hard coal production

Hard coal production in the Community rose from 242 to 257 million tonnes in 1975, registering for the first time an exceptional annual increase of almost 6 %. This was entirely accounted for by increased output from the United Kingdom compared to the year 1974, when the lengthy miners' strike at the beginning of that year led to a loss of production of some 16 million tonnes.

Thus in the United Kingdom, the level of 128 million tonnes attained in 1975, a strike free year, remained below that of 1973, and in fact for 1974 (when adjusted for the strike losses). United Kingdom production was affected both by further closures of unproductive pits and by marketing problems as a result of the general economic recession.

In the Federal Republic of Germany the objective of production stabilization was not achieved in 1975. In fact only about 23 million t.c.e. of the statutory consumption of 30 - 33 million tonnes provided for the Third Electricity from coal Law in thermal power stations was used for power production, largely because of the greatly reduced electrical demand from industry.

In France the fall of 0.5 million tonnes recorded in 1975 compared to the fall of 3 to 4 million tonnes which have occurred in recent years is indicative of the trend towards the stabilization of production.

In Belgium, however, the decline has continued with a further fall in production of 0.7 million tonnes in 1975.

2. Lost capacity due to pit closures

The member states reported eight pit closures in 1975, resulting in a loss of capacity of 1.4 million tonnes (i.e. 0.5 % of output). The one pit closure in the Federal Republic of Germany resulted in a loss of 0.8 million tonnes whereas the six closures in the United Kingdom led to a loss of only 0.4 million tonnes.

3. Underground workers

For the first time for more than ten years the average number of underground workers employed did not fall. Slight increases were recorded in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom, but a fall in France from 42 000 to 40 500.

4. Average output per manshift underground

The average output per manshift underground in the Community decreased very slightly in 1975 at 3 567 kg compared to 3 572 kg in 1974. There were notable declines in Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany largely explained by the changed proportion of shifts for coal winning proper and those for other auxiliary underground services carried out to stabilize future production levels. In the United Kingdom productivity increased by 4.3 per cent; reflecting the improved industrial relations and absence of strikes in the British mines in 1975, and was clearly also aided by the closure of the six unprofitable pits.

5. Pithead stocks

Having reached a very low level at the end of 1974, coal stocks in the Community more than doubled in 1975, increasing from 11.9 to 26.2 million tonnes, thus returning to the level reached in 1972. In the Federal Republic of Germany stocks increased by 6.8 million tonnes over the 1974 levels, reflecting the slow down in economic activity and the concomitant cutbacks in the consumption of industrial coal.

6. Production of hard coke

As a result of the economic difficulties experienced in the iron and steel industry 1975 was characterized by a general cutback in the production of hard coke compared to the previous year production in the Community fell by 3 million tonnes. The cutback was most apparent in Belgium with a fall of 29 per cent. It was only in the United Kingdom that production increased, but even there it did not reach its 1973 level. If however account were taken of the loss of production caused by the British miners' strike at the beginning of 1974, it may be seen that in comparative terms the United Kingdom output of hard coke also declined in 1975.

7. Stocks of hard coke at coking plants

Another direct result of the depression in the iron and steel industry is that Community stocks of hard coke increased spectacularly in 1975, from 4.0 to 12.8 million tonnes; this record level surpasses the very high end-1972 level by 0.6 million tonnes. The largest single increase in stocks was recorded in the Federal Republic of Germany, where they rose to 6.2 million tonnes, a five fold increase in one year in the volume of stocks.

8. Production of lignite

In 1975 the production of lignite in the Community fell from 129 to 127.3 million tonnes. Community output of lignite is dominated by the Federal Republic of Germany where the fall in output reached 2.6 million tonnes. This was a result of the reduction in demand for electrical energy generated by the thermal power stations, the principal users of this fuel.

ERSTE ERGEBNISSE
ZUR LAGE IN DER KOHLENWIRTSCHAFT
FÜR DAS JAHR 1975

FIRST DATA
ON THE COAL INDUSTRY
IN 1975

RESULTATS GÉNÉRAUX
SUR L'ACTIVITÉ CHARBONNIÈRE
EN 1975

	EUR-9 *	BR Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique België	United Kingdom
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STEINKOHLE

HARD COAL

HOUILLE

Fürderung	Production 1000 t (twt)					Production	
1973	270 230	103 654	25 682	5	1 829	8 842	130 154
1974	242 581	101 484	22 895	4	801	8 111	109 218
1975	256 834	99 137	22 414	4	-	7 479	127 747
1974/73	- 10,2 %	- 2,1 %	- 10,9 %		- 56,2 %	- 8,3 %	- 16,1 %
1975/74	+ 5,9 %	- 2,3 %	- 2,1 %			- 7,8 %	+ 17,0 %
Angelegte Arbeiter unter Tage (Jahresdurchschnitt)	Average number of underground workers (yearly average)					Ouvriers inscrits au fond (moyenne annuelle)	
1000							
1974	341,0	109,3	42,0	0,2	1,2	18,6	169,2
1975	342,0	109,8	40,5	0,2	-	18,8	172,5
1975/74	+ 0,3 %	+ 0,5 %	- 3,6 %			+ 1,1 %	+ 2,0 %
Leistung unter Tage kg/Schicht	Average output underground kg/shift					Rendement fond kg/poste	
1974	3 572	4 196	2 799	.	4 219	2 597	3 350
1975	3 567	4 061	2 761	.	-	2 424	3 493
1975/74	- 0,1 %	- 3,2 %	- 1,4 %			- 6,7 %	+ 4,3 %
Bestände bei den Zechen (Am Jahresende)	Colliery stocks (at end of year)					Stocks aux mines (en fin d'année)	
Millionen Tonnen / millions of tonnes / millions de tonnes							
1973	23,9	9,0	3,4	0,0	0,4	0,2	10,9
1974	11,9	2,4	3,2	0,0	0,0	0,2	6,0
1975	26,2	9,2	5,5	0,0	0,0	0,8	10,7
1975/74	+ 121 %	+ 288 %	+ 69 %			+ 230 %	+ 79 %

STEINKOHLENKOKS

HARD COKE

COKE DE FOUR

Erzeugung	Production 1000 t					Production	
1973	81 902	33 997	11 881	7 668	2 655	7 774	17 928
1974	82 278	34 921	12 282	8 566	2 683	8 050	15 775
1975	79 254	34 820	11 448	8 250	2 700	5 746	16 290
1974/73	+ 0,5 %	+ 2,7 %	+ 3,4 %	+ 11,7 %	+ 1,1 %	+ 3,6 %	- 12,0 %
1975/74	- 3,7 %	- 0,3 %	- 6,8 %	- 3,7 %	+ 0,6 %	- 28,6 %	+ 3,3 %
Bestände bei den Kokereien (am Jahresende)	Stocks at coking plants (at end of year)					Stocks aux cokeries (en fin d'année)	
Millionen Tonnen / millions of tonnes / millions de tonnes							
1973	11,0	7,3	0,5	0,7	0,0	0,2	2,2
1974	4,0	1,7	0,3	0,7	0,0	0,3	0,1
1975	12,8	7,9	1,1	1,3	0,0	0,1	2,4
1975/74	+ 223 %	+ 371 %	+ 303 %	+ 67 %		- 51 %	+ 146 %

* einschließlich Irland / including Ireland / y compris Irlande

** nationale Reihe / national series / données nationales

Deutschland 1973: 97 599 1974: 95 231 1975: 92 786

STEEP DROP IN COMMUNITY PRODUCTION OF STEEL IN 1975

With the exception of any minor revisions to the figures, in 1975 the steel production of the Community of the Nine shows a decline of 19,5 % compared with 1974 (125,3 million tonnes against 155,6) and 16,5 % compared with 1973 (150,1 million tonnes). One must go back to 1968 to find such a low level (125,0 million tonnes for the 9 countries).

The utilisation of capacity in the whole Community in 1975 was no more than 65,5 % of the maximum possible production.

Apart from Denmark, where a new production unit was brought into service in June 1975, all the member countries suffered a significant reduction in their production of crude steel, as shown in the table below (in millions of tonnes) :

	1975	1975/1974 (%)
Germany 3	40,4	- 24,1
France	21,5	- 20,3
Italy	21,9	- 8,1
Netherlands	4,8	- 17,4
Belgium	11,6	- 28,6
Luxembourg	4,6	- 28,3
United Kingdom	19,8	- 11,4
Ireland	0,1	- 25,5
Denmark	0,6	+ 4,1
EUR 9	125,3	- 19,5

The trend in the production of pig iron is comparable : 88,6 million tonnes in 1975 against 112,1 in 1974, a reduction of almost 21 % for the Community of the Nine.

European Commission
Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs
Brussels, Belgium

15/11/2011

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ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS

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The first part contains the flows in global balances and the period-end external positions of the monetary authorities, for the Member States, the Community as a whole, the United States and Japan. A second part, to follow, will cover the flows in balances of payments broken down geographically.

The data are expressed in Eur.

Tax statistics 1969-1974

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Detailed statistics on taxes and social contributions levied in the Member States.

The various taxes are classified according to their economic nature into three categories (ordinary taxes on income and inheritance, taxes on capital and taxes relating to production and imports) and according to the collecting body. This classification is based on the concepts and definitions of the ESA (European System of Integrated Economic Accounts).

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living conditions

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- Employment and structure of employment broken down by sex, age, categories of activity, branches of activity (with comparative statistics for 1968-1973 in respect of the principal data).
- Registered unemployment.

- Indicators of the quality of life : physical environment, housing, education, health, miscellaneous indicators and standard of living.

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Summary of information appearing in specific brochures and bulletins on agricultural statistics.
This information is summarized into six categories : general, agricultural and forestry accounts, structure of agricultural holdings, supply balance sheets, prices and price indices.
The annual data, covering a period of four years, cover the Nine as a whole and the Member States individually.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS AND SERIES

Orange series : Annual investment in fixed assets in the industrial enterprises of the Member countries of the European Community 1971-1973 Reference N° : 6916/2
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± 150 pages DIN A 4

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The publication contains the detailed results of the coordinated survey on fixed capital investment in industry, which is conducted annually in the Member States pursuant to an EEC Council directive of 30 July 1964.

The investments are broken down both by industrial branch (NACE classification) and by type of investment (machinery, vehicles, building, purchases of existing buildings, disposals).

Statistical study of Community external trade in and supply of manganese Reference N° : 6916/3
(Statistical studies and surveys) Price : £ 2,80
DK 39,15
US \$ 6
Fb 250

± 100 pages DIN A 4

French/German edition; to appear in March 1976

The study is intended to meet the need for information on manganese supplies and consumption in the iron and steel industry. It covers the statistics for all major producing countries and consumers on the world market.

Tables have been drawn up and analyzed for manganese in the form of manganese ore and of ferromanganese (production, consumption, deliveries and external trade).

In addition to an overall statistical analysis, consideration was given to all available information on silicomanganese, "other" ferromanganese, spiegeleisen, manganese in metallic form and manganese scrap.

The purpose of the survey is to illustrate the supply trends and structure of the market in manganese intended for use in the iron and steel industry.

Measurement of industrial concentration - a reassessment based on European data Reference N° : 6916/4
(Statistical studies and surveys) Price : £ 2,80
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In a report drawn up at the request of EUROSTAT, Professor L. PHILIPS discusses, on the basis of quantified examples, whether

it is sufficient for the purpose of studies of concentration to carry out a breakdown by employment category of a number of statistical data (number of undertakings, number of persons employed, gross wages and salaries, turnover, value added) relating to the various industrial sectors or whether these data must also be broken down by other variables such as turnover category and value added category.

Yellow series : Survey of the structure and distribution of earnings in industry in 1972 Reference N° : 6817

		Price	
complete series		per volume	
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Fb	4.500	Fb	500
US \$	108,50	US \$	12,10

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2 B	Luxembourg	392 pages
Volume 3 A	France	792 pages
3 B	France	816 pages
To appear in March 1976 : Volume 4 A	Belgium	604 pages
	4 B Belgium	672 pages

This survey was carried out simultaneously and using the same methods in the six founder Member States of the Common Market.

The main aim of the survey was to measure variations in real earnings according to personal characteristics (sex, age, qualifications, length of service, etc.) and structural characteristics (employment sector, size and geographical location of the firm or the enterprise) and to show the correlation between employment structures and the scale of earnings.

The results have been published in the form of two separate volumes for each country containing the following :

Volume A : Analysis of general results followed by a résumé of these results in the form of a statistical annex.

Volume B : Detailed statistical tables covering each of the 71 headings of the NACE (General industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities) used in the breakdown of the results.

Before publication of the results for each country a methodological volume was issued.

Part II : - Historical series on the production of steel by process, external trade in steel, apparent consumption, raw materials, average prices and ECSC basis prices, labour costs and immigrant labour.

Crimson series : List of the local authorities, railway stations and ports of the Community

Reference N° : 6957

Multilingual edition published February 1976

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