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PART 1 NEWS ITEMS

Trade of the European Communities in 1975

The most notable characteristic of 1975 was the recession in the external economy of the Community. This trend corresponded by and large to the overall pattern of the economy; a downward movement in the first three quarters being followed by a partial but firm recovery in the fourth quarter (see Table 1).

The weakened domestic demand in the Member States had a corresponding effect on imports which in 1975, as against 1974, fall back 3% to 227.9 Mrd Eur after having risen by 37 % in the previous year. Exports were not so dramatically eroded ; they showed a real increase of 2% in 1975 to a value of 225.0 Mrd Eur (after rising by 31% in 1974). This led to a strong improvement inthe overall trade balance of the Member States (see Table 2). Whilst there had been a deficit in 1974 of 14.5 Mrd Eur, this had shrunk in 1975 to 2.9 Mrd Eur.

The trade balances of Italy, the UK, Ireland and France experienced the greatest relief. Italy was able to increase her exports by 9% to 26.4 Mrd Eur as against the previous year, at the same time decreasing her imports by 11% to 29.1 Mrd Eur. The foreign trade of the UK showed similar trends in 1975 : imports 40.2 Mrd Eur (down 7%), exports 33.1 Mrd Eur (up 7%). Ireland cut back her imports in 1975 by 7% to 2.8 Mrd Eur and increased her exports by 15% to 2.4 Mrd Eur. France, too, was able to export 7% more in 1975 to a value of 39.3 Mrd Eur, whilst imports were only reduced by 3% to 40.9 Mrd Eur.

The external trade of the Netherlands and of Denmark showed a small but real improvement in their trade balances; the former having imports of 26.5 Mrd Eur (no change) and exports of 26.6 Mrd Eur (up 1%) and the latter, imports of 7.9 Mrd Eur (down 1%) and exports of 6.6 Mrd Eur (up 7%).

Only Germany and Belgium/Luxembourg had trade balances that had worsened, Germany being the only Member State to increase her imports by 3% to 57.3 Mrd Eur and Belgium/Luxembourg reducing their purchases abroad by 2% to 23.2 Mrd Eur. Both had to accept a redution of 4% in their exports and this meant that Germany's exports fell to 68.8 Mrd Eur and Belgium/Luxembourg's to 21.7.

The Community's trade balance with the third world developed favourably in like fashion ; in 1974 it had to finance a deficit of 15.8 Mrd Eur but in 1975 it had only to cover a debit balance of 3.8 Mrd Eur.

The greatest contribution in 1975 to easing the burden of the Community's trade balance was made by the oil-exporting states whose trade with the Community in 1974 had shown above average growth due to the explosion in oil prices. In 1975, the Community recorded a reduction as against her 1974 imports from the oil exporting countries of West-Asia (1)
of 10%, down to 23.1 Mrd Eur and from the three largest African oil exporting countries (2) of 30%, down to 7.1 Mrd Eur. At the same time, exports from the Community to the first-named countries rose by 83% to 8.9 Mrd Eur and to the other three countries by 46% to 6.7 Mrd Eur; the deficit in the Community's trade balance with the oil exporters of West Asia improved from 20.8 Mrd Eur in 1974 to 14.3 in 1975 and with the three largest oil exporters in Africa from 5.5 Mrd Eur in 1974 to 0.3 Mrd Eur in 1975. (see Table 3)

A further stabilising factor was the trade with the european COMECON countries (3) whose imports into the Community fell by only 3% in 1974/5 to 7.9 Mrd Eur whilst exports to these countries from the Community grew by 17% to 11.0 Mrd Eur. Exports from the Community to the USSR alone (see Table 3) grew by 45% to 4.6 Mrd Eur whilst imports from the USSR decreased by 5% to 3.6 Mrd Eur ; as a result, the trade balance with the USSR rose from 0.2 Mrd Eur in 1974 to 1.0 Mrd Eur in 1975 to the credit of the Community.

In 1975 the Community was successful in earning significant amounts of foreign currency from its trade with China (see Table 3). Exports rose by 41% to a record level of 1084 million Eur. This development may be related above all to the agreements made in 1973 - particularly with Germany and France - to supply complete factories, delivery of which began in 1975. Against this must be set the figures for imports from China into the Community which shrank by 9% to 626 million Eur due to the general falling off in demand. The Community's trading surplus with China therefore increased from 8 million Eur in 1974 to 458 million in 1975 and amounted to around 23% of the surplus in foreign exchange achieved in trade with the third world. It is remarkable that, in 1975, all Member States, with the exception of Ireland, were able to manage a surplus in their trade with China whereas, in 1974, only Germany's balance of trade was in credit. Note should also be taken of the extraordinary increase in exports by France (up 122%) and by the Netherlands (up 100%).

The Community's trade with the industrial countries of the west has shown a downward trend (see Table 3). The trade surplus with EFTA declined from 7.4 Mrd Eur in 1974 to 6.3 Mrd Eur in 1975 by virtue of imports that were stationary at 17.3 Mrd Eur and exports that had sunk by 5% to 23.6 Mrd Eur. With the Community's largest trading partner, the USA, the trade deficit increased from 4.2 Mrd Eur in 1974 to 6.9 Mrd Eur in 1975, imports from the USA rising by 3% to 19.9 Mrd Eur and exports falling back by 18% to 12.4 Mrd Eur. In 1975, there was a particularly severe downturn in exports to Japan which fell by 31% to 2.1 Mrd Eur. Since, in the same period, imports rose 9% to 4.5 Mrd Eur, the Community's trade deficit with Japan increased from 1.5 Mrd Eur to 2.4 Mrd Eur in 1974/75.

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(1) Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman

(2) Algeria, Libya, Nigeria

(3) USSR, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria

Table 1

Trends in Community trade in 1975

	EUR-9		Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		Belgium/ Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Denmark	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
IMPORTS																		
1st quarter	53,9	-3	13,1	+2	9,9	-3	6,4	-17	6,6	+7	5,4	-3	10,0	-3	0,7	±0	1,8	-13
2nd quarter	56,0	-7	14,6	+4	10,1	-8	6,8	-17	6,6	-3	5,7	-10	9,8	-13	0,7	-16	1,9	-9
3rd quarter	54,6	-8	13,9	-2	9,3	-9	7,2	-17	6,1	-10	5,5	-5	10,0	-8	0,7	-15	1,8	-2
4th quarter	63,2	+5	15,8	+8	11,4	+6	8,6	+7	7,2	+5	6,5	+8	10,5	-4	0,8	+8	2,4	+21
January-June	109,6	-5	27,6	+3	19,9	-5	13,1	-17	13,1	+2	11,1	-8	19,8	-8	1,4	-10	3,6	-12
January-September	164,7	-6	41,5	+1	29,5	-6	20,4	-17	19,3	-2	16,6	-7	29,7	-8	2,1	-11	5,5	-9
January-December	227,9	-3	57,3	+3	40,9	-3	29,1	-11	26,5	±0	23,2	-2	40,2	-7	2,8	-7	7,9	-1
EXPORTS																		
1st quarter	53,4	+4	16,4	-4	9,4	+8	5,8	+10	6,4	+5	5,5	+6	7,9	+14	0,5	+9	1,5	+4
2nd quarter	56,4	+2	17,3	-2	10,3	+11	6,2	+10	6,6	-2	5,4	-10	8,3	+4	0,6	+8	1,7	+9
3rd quarter	53,2	-4	16,5	-8	9,0	+3	6,8	+4	6,2	-8	4,8	-13	7,9	±0	0,6	+16	1,5	+1
4th quarter	61,9	+5	18,7	-2	10,5	+6	7,5	+13	7,5	+9	6,1	+3	9,1	+11	0,7	+23	1,9	+12
January-June	109,5	+3	33,7	-3	19,6	+10	12,0	+10	13,0	±0	10,9	-3	16,1	+9	1,1	+9	3,2	+7
January-September	163,1	+1	50,1	-5	28,9	+8	18,9	+7	19,2	-3	15,7	-6	24,0	+6	1,7	+12	4,7	+5
January-December	225,0	+2	68,8	-4	39,3	+7	26,4	+9	26,6	+1	21,7	-4	33,1	+7	2,4	+15	6,6	+7

(1) in Mrd Eur
(2) the percentage change as against the previous year

Table 2

The Community's trade balance in Mio Eur

		EUR-9	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium/ Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
Grand total	1975	- 2.892,9	+11.538,9	- 1.592,3	- 2.699,5	+ 127,8	- 1.442.4	- 7.145,3	- 434,6	- 1.245,4
	1974	-14.504,5	+15.999,9	- 5.557,0	- 8.511,4	- 188,7	- 1.172,9	-12.386,2	- 943,5	- 1.744,8
Extra-EC (EUR-9)	1975	- 3.820,2	+ 9.920,6	- 941,1	- 2.091,7	- 3.711,6	- 1.210,0	- 4.787,1	- 381,5	- 617,7
	1974	-15.837,6	+10.580,7	- 4.938,5	- 5.637,2	- 3.594,2	- 1.306,4	- 9.706,7	- 436,2	- 799,0

Table 3

Community trade in 1975 with specific countries and zones

		EUR-9		Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		Belgium/ Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Denmark	
		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Extra-EC (EUR-9)	EC's imports	117600	-6	28916	0	20926	-5	16587	-12	11434	+1	7612	-5	27197	-10	879	-9	4249	-2
	EC's exports	113980	+5	38837	-2	19985	+16	14495	+10	7723	0	6402	-6	22410	+9	498	-9	3632	+3
West Asian oil-exporting-countries	EC's imports	23130	-10	3295	-14	5717	-5	4430	-11	2980	+3	1519	-7	4581	-18	155	-4	454	-13
	EC's exports	8867	+83	3227	+90	1156	+91	1076	+105	537	+66	434	+73	2250	+68	18	+107	169	+76
African oil-exporting countries	EC's imports	7067	-30	2593	-16	1364	-23	1305	-46	610	-38	214	-22	900	-40	5	-13	77	-25
	EC's exports	6741	+46	1380	+40	2069	+42	1432	+37	301	+43	289	+33	1169	+84	31	+232	71	+80
Soviet Union	EC's imports	3572	+5	1007	-1	582	+23	667	+4	229	+21	227	+5	700	-7	30	+8	131	+31
	EC's exports	4631	+45	2158	+46	864	+65	772	+56	156	+15	263	-11	352	+71	17	+8	49	+44
P.R. China	EC's imports	626	-9	172	+12	131	-11	98	+5	61	-22	34	-9	113	-25	2	-54	16	-32
	EC's exports	1084	+41	401	+20	284	+122	111	+32	100	+102	36	+29	135	+1	0,0*	+191	17	+48
Western industrialized countries	EC's imports	56649	-1	14703	+7	8514	-2	6430	-3	5120	+5	3912	+1	14640	-8	477	-8	2850	0
	EC's exports	58787	-7	21893	-10	8014	-5	6783	-5	3594	-13	3203	-16	12443	-2	305	-19	2551	-2
EFTA	EC's imports	17338	0	4963	+8	2367	+4	1681	-7	1232	-4	1200	+11	3954	-11	114	-16	1825	+3
	EC's exports	23636	-5	9968	-7	3267	-6	2078	-2	1566	-7	1248	-10	3808	+1	51	-2	1652	-1
USA	EC's imports	19333	0	4419	+2	3081	-6	2532	+2	2616	+10	1472	-4	4534	-4	206	+4	474	-1
	EC's exports	12416	-18	4083	-24	1542	-14	1724	-6	727	-30	887	-30	2956	-11	147	-24	348	-4
Japon	EC's imports	4531	+9	1333	+23	754	-1	344	-2	383	+14	317	+17	1185	+5	50	+23	164	-21
	EC's exports	2095	-21	730	-28	285	-23	226	-12	114	-20	115	-34	517	-14	15	-14	93	+25

(1) in Mio Eur
(2) the percentage change as against the previous year

SURVEY ON GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION *)

What is the level of training of the population of the Community? What methods of training have been or are still being used? What differences are there in education and training between members of different socio-economic groups? To answer these and many other questions on the relationships between training and employment, a specific survey on general and vocational education in the Community was added to the Community survey on labour forces of 1973.

The results of this specific survey, conducted by the six original Community countries, was published in April 1976 under the title "General and vocational training" (N° 4/1975 - Social Statistics).

The report is in two parts. The first part deals with the level of training reached by the inhabitants of the Community in 1973 and how this is related to age and occupation. The second part is devoted to training under way at the time of the survey.

In 1973 the problems connected with employment were not, in the majority of cases, as acute as they are today. Nevertheless, an analysis of the education and training of employed and unemployed at the time of the survey can help to throw some light on the present situation and the greater part of this document is devoted to vocational training, broken down by occupational criteria and sector of the economy.

It can be seen, for example, that only 11 % of the Community population stayed at school beyond the compulsory school leaving age, that 15 % of the population completed a vocational training course in an educational establishment, or that 18 % completed basic on-The-job training. Out of the 6 % of all employees who had reached the higher (3rd) level in the educational system, only 1 % was in agriculture but 10 % were in the services sector. Basic on-the-job training was completed by 27 % of all employees but, between sectors, the population ranged from 7 % in agriculture to 28 % in industry, and only 8 % of employees received any formal supplementary on-the-job training.

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*) See part 2 "General and vocational education" (page 28)

In 1973, the unemployed in general had a lower standard of educational training than those in employment, and the proportion of unemployed who had received a period of on-the-job training was somewhat lower than that for employees generally.

The detailed survey casts some light on two important aspects of vocational training : on the effects of different national systems of education on occupational training, and on the relationships between occupation and training.

YOUNG AND ELDERLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED AT LABOUR EXCHANGES IN CERTAIN MEMBER STATES

It is well known that registered unemployment has considerably increased in the course of the last few years. Within the overall unemployment figure it may be useful to observe the trend for young unemployed persons and the elderly unemployed*).

The two tables reproduced below give a general view of the situation with regard to these groups of unemployed persons insofar as the necessary data are available from national sources.

Any analysis in greater depth should take account of the usual reservations with regard to national series on registered unemployment and in particular of the fact that the comparability of the series for different countries is affected by differences in legislation and administrative practices.

The figures published are based on the following definitions:

Germany	: unemployed persons registered at the end of the month;
France	: persons seeking regular full-time employment, currently out of work and immediately available, registered at the end of the month;
Netherlands	: unemployed persons registered at the end of the month;
Belgium	: persons registered at the end of the month, comprising totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefit, other unemployed persons compulsorily registered and other persons seeking work, who are available and without current employment;
United-Kingdom	: unemployed persons registered on the day on which returns are made;
Italy	: unemployed persons registered at the end of the month (categories I and II);
Luxembourg	: persons, currently without employment, registered at the end of the month;
Ireland	: unemployed persons entered on the "Live Register" at a date close to the end of the month (excluding partially unemployed persons from 1974);
Denmark	: unemployed persons belonging to an unemployment insurance scheme.

*)These problems and especially the problem of unemployment among young persons are subjects of major concern to the Commission of the European Communities, and in particular to the Directorate-General for Social Affairs.

It should further be noted that the reference month for the data falling after the end of the academic year is characterized by an influx of young people on to the labour market.

It is at all events clear from Table 2 that workers aged 50 and over suffer proportionately less unemployment than those of other age groups. The trend observed here is probably affected by the various measures taken in the different countries to ensure continued employment of elderly workers, and to encourage early retirement.

Indices calculated on the base 1972 = 100 clearly cannot be compared as between countries unless allowance is made for the considerable differences in the state of the labour market of the various countries at that time.

Table 1 : Trend of number of young and elderly unemployed persons

x 1.000

	Age	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
D		SEP. 1972			SEP. 1973			SEP. 1974			SEP. 1975		
	< 25	38,6	14,4	24,2	51,0	18,2	32,7	158,1	73,0	85,1	287,4	143,8	143,5
	50 and over	69,5	48,9	20,6	64,5	40,5	24,0	106,5	60,7	45,8	173,2	98,0	75,2
	all age groups	194,7	102,5	92,2	219,1	106,3	112,8	556,9	289,1	267,7	1006,6	546,5	460,1
F	Age	SEP. 1972			SEP. 1973			SEP. 1974			SEP. 1975		
	< 25	139,8	55,1	84,8	168,1	60,5	107,5	237,2	85,6	151,6	439,3	180,7	258,5
	50 and over	107,4	62,6	44,8	104,2	58,1	46,0	107,8	58,3	49,5	153,6	87,8	65,8
	all age groups	386,1	197,1	189,1	419,2	195,7	223,5	534,3	240,3	294,0	945,8	469,6	476,2
N	Age	NOV. 1972			NOV. 1973			NOV. 1974			NOV. 1975		
	< 25	39,3	28,9	10,4	37,1	25,1	12,0	59,9	40,0	19,9	87,3	57,1	30,2
	50 and over	19,9	17,0	3,0	19,0	15,8	3,3	21,3	17,8	3,5	26,3	21,9	4,3
	all age groups	114,6	93,3	21,3	109,7	85,3	24,4	154,2	119,4	34,8	211,0	159,8	51,2
B	Age	SEP. 1972			SEP. 1973			SEP. 1974			SEP. 1975		
	< 25	39,8	17,8	21,9	43,6	16,5	27,2	56,1	19,7	36,3	113,0	47,8	65,1
	50 and over	36,7	27,3	9,5	37,8	27,7	10,1	39,2	27,8	11,4	47,9	33,7	14,1
	all age groups	112,8	62,0	50,8	119,8	59,4	60,5	139,4	62,9	76,4	245,0	115,5	129,4
UK	Age	JUL. 1972			JUL. 1973			JUL. 1974			JUL. 1975		
	< 25	256,7	182,2	73,8	154,2	107,7	46,5	174,1	123,4	50,7	436,2	289,2	147,1
	50 and over	240,3	217,8	22,6	199,4	180,1	19,3	183,8	167,9	15,9	232,5	208,2	24,3
	all age groups	810,6	676,0	171,7	561,3	469,8	91,5	573,6	480,3	93,3	1042,2	814,9	227,2
	Age	SEP. 1972			SEP. 1973			SEP. 1974			SEP. 1975		
I	all age groups	1020,0	680,0	355,0	951,3	619,4	331,9	1008,8	636,4	372,4	1147,2	717,6	429,6
L(1)	all age groups	77	18	59	71	17	54	79	18	61	292	198	94
IRL	all age groups	66,4	54,0	11,4	60,6	51,1	10,5	68,8	55,6	13,2	99,3	81,0	18,3
DK	all age groups	15,0	11,0	4,0	10,4	7,0	3,4	48,8	36,4	12,4	96,5	67,6	18,9

(1) in units

Table 2 : Index of trend of total registered unemployment
(< 25 years; 25-49 years; 50 years and over) 1972 = loo

	Age	1972	1973	1974	1975
D	< 25	loo	132	41o	745
	25-49	loo	12o	338	631
	50 and over	loo	93	153	249
	all age groups	loo	113	286	517
F	< 25	loo	12o	17o	314
	25-49	loo	1o6	136	254
	50 and over	loo	97	loo	143
	all age groups	loo	1o9	138	245
N	< 25	loo	94	152	222
	25-49	loo	97	132	176
	50 and over	loo	95	1o7	132
	all age groups	loo	96	135	184
B	< 25	loo	11o	141	284
	25-49	loo	1o6	121	232
	50 and over	loo	1o3	1o7	13o
	all age groups	loo	1o6	124	217
UK	< 25	loo	6o	124	17o
	25-49	loo	66	69	119
	50 and over	loo	83	68	97
	all age groups	loo	69	76	129
I	all age groups	loo	93	99	113
L	all age groups	loo	92	1o3	379
IRL	all age groups	loo	91	1o4	15o
Dk	all age groups	loo	69	325	643

RESULTS OF THE ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE 1974 *

At 63.7 thousand million Eur, final production in 1974 in the EC excluding Ireland (EUR-8), was only about 1 thousand million Eur up on the figure for 1973. Despite growth rates of the volume and price indices of 2.2% and 4.2% respectively, falling exchanges rates (- 4.65% for the EC average - EUR-8), brought the growth rate in terms of value down to 1.5%. This increase is due solely to higher final crop production (+ 4.6%). Considerable increases in price and quantity led to a steep rise in the value of final cereal production, although the final potato production was roughly the same in 1974 as in the previous year. The value of sugar beet rose by 10% as a result of price increases, whilst vegetables, fruit and wine together showed a slight decrease in their final production value, due mainly to the fluctuations in yield characteristics of these products.

At current prices and exchange rates, in millions of Eur

	EUR-8	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK
Final crop production	26 368	4 332	7 455	8 326	1 618	854	19	2 904	:	860
Final animal production	36 183	9 674	9 128	4 966	3 312	1 643	69	5 142	:	2 249
Final production of agriculture	63 651	14 014	17 365	13 357	4 930	2 711	89	8 046	:	3 109
Intermediate consumption	29 077	7 191	7 687	3 636	2 502	1 588	37	4 983	:	1 453
Gross value added at market prices	34 573	6 854	9 678	9 720	2 428	1 123	52	3 063	:	1 655
- Depreciations	:	1 786	1 587	1 219	244	97	10	770	:	:
+ Subsidies	2 163	620	693	351	:	43	-	444	:	17
- Taxes linked to production	636	307	87	65	92	8	1	- 140	:	216
Net value added at factor cost	:	5 381	8 698	8 783	2 091	1 061	41	2 877	:	:

Final animal production was 0.7% down on 1973. The final production value of cattle and calves showed a decrease in the Community (EUR-8), but since increase in volume and fall in price remained roughly the same, this was due entirely to the different exchange rates as compared with 1973. The final production value of pigs also declined,

* See Agricultural Statistics no. 3-1975

caused mainly by a price reduction in almost all countries (exceptions I and UK). A steep rise in average milk prices in 1974 was the main reason for higher final production. In the case of eggs and poultry, final production remained practically the same as in 1973.

Intermediate consumption continued to increase in value in 1974 also. At 29.1 thousand million Eur (EUR-8), it exceeded the 1973 value by some 14% (though the volume of intermediate consumption remained the same). This growth rate is the result of price increases. in particular for fertilizers, crop protection agents and fuel and power, which amounted to a good 18% on the EC average (EUR-8), and of changes in the exchange rate of almost -4% on average. Due to the steep rise in price of intermediate consumption, its average share in the final production of the EC (EUR-8) in 1974 rose to 45.7% (1973 : 40.7%).

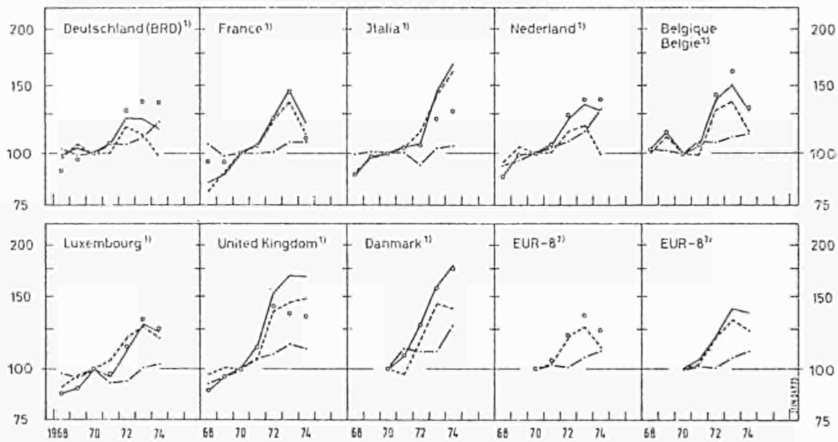
Conditions in the EC for a favourable development of income from agriculture were poor in 1974. The 1973 level of gross value added at market prices could not be maintained. In the EC (EUR-8), it fell by about 7% to 34.6 thousand million Eur. If one considers however, that apart from the effects of quantity (volume) and price of final production and intermediate consumption in 1974 as opposed to 1973, the influence of modified exchange rates alone amounted on average to -5.5%, then the reduction of gross value added in terms of national currency - the decisive yardstick for assessing changes in agricultural income - totalled only about 1.7% on average in the 8 countries.

The development of gross value added in terms of national currency shows a different picture from one country to another. In France and Belgium, slight changes in the volume of gross value added (± 0.0% and 1.7%) and unfavourable price trends for both final production and intermediate consumption (- 17% and -16%) led to a sharp decline in gross value added at current prices (-16.8% and -14.2%). As a result of the unfavourable price trends in final production and intermediate consumption, despite favourable changes in volume (D : + 10.0%, NL : = 13.3% and L : 2.4%), gross value added at current prices decline even for the Federal Republic of Germany (-3.3%), the Netherlands (-3.8%) and Luxembourg (-4.1%). Only in Italy did a comparatively favourable price situation - with a slight increase in volume (+ 1.6%) - contribute to a rise in gross value added (+ 16.3%). In the U.K., the income-increasing effect of a generally favourable change in the prices of final production and intermediate consumption is offset by the declining volume of final production and rising volume of intermediate consumption; thus here too there is a decrease in gross value added (- 0.2%). In Denmark, the unfavourable price trend for intermediate consumption is over-compensated by the decreasing volume of the latter, the price rise in final production and above all the increase in volume of final production (+ 8.1%), so that value added is up by about 12%.

Gross value added (at market prices) in agriculture
in the Community countries

1970 = 100

Semi-log. scale



1) Member States

ooo	at current prices and exchange rates (in Eur)
———	at current prices
.-.-.-	at 1970 prices
------	price index calculated on the basis of values in national currency

2) Community without Ireland

ooo	at current prices and exchange rates
.-.-.-	at 1970 prices and exchange rates
------	index of prices and exchange rates

3) Community without Ireland

ooo	at current prices, but at 1970 exchange rates
.-.-.-	at 1970 prices and exchange rates
------	price index

Helmut SCHUMACHER, NEW HEAD OF THE DIRECTORATE FOR INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Helmut SCHUMACHER, the new head of the Directorate for Industrial Statistics since 1 April, was born on 27 June 1931 in Lübeck. After reading Economics and Spanish Studies at the Universities of Göttingen, Hamburg and Madrid, he obtained his doctorate in Politics and Economics in 1956.

He first worked in industry, and then following an open competition entered the service of the High Authority, Statistical Section, as an Assistant Administrator on 16 June 1958. Before becoming assistant to the Director-General of the Statistical Office, Professor Wagenführ, in 1962, he worked in the consumer price statistics, integrated economic accounts and input/output tables sectors. On 1 March 1969 he assumed responsibility for a division in the Directorate for Agricultural Statistics, which today covers the sectors Methods, Agricultural Prices, Agricultural Accounts and Agrarian Structure.

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- percentage data clarifying the structural development of the constituents of final production, of intermediate consumption, of value added and of capital formation in agriculture;
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This survey was carried out simultaneously and using the same methods in the six founder Member States of the Common Market.

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The study is the result of the supplementary census to the Community census on the labour force in 1973. The latter was the first Community census to include questions on education, but it was able to cover only the six original members of the Community.

The basic goal was to obtain precise information on the relationship between training and occupational activity and, even though the problems of unemployment were far less serious in 1973 than they are today, this survey does give a considerable amount of information, not previously available, and in a relatively comparable form, on the level of education of the population, both as a whole and broken down according to age, vocational activity or occupational status.

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