

# Official Journal

## of the European Communities

Volume 18 No L 42

15 February 1975

English Edition

## Legislation

---

### Contents

#### I *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

.....

---

#### II *Acts whose publication is not obligatory*

##### Council

75/106/EEC:

- \* Council Directive of 19 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids 1

75/107/EEC:

- \* Council Directive of 19 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to bottles used as measuring containers ..... 14

75/108/EEC:

- \* Council Directive of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings .. 21

## II

*(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)*

**COUNCIL****COUNCIL DIRECTIVE**

of 19 December 1974

on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids

(75/106/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 100 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(1)</sup>;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee <sup>(2)</sup>;

Whereas in most of the Member States the conditions of presentation for sale of liquids in prepackages are the subject of mandatory regulations which differ from one Member State to another, thereby hindering trade in such prepackages; whereas such provisions must therefore be approximated;

Whereas in order to enable consumers to be correctly informed, the method of marking on the prepackage the nominal volume of the liquid contained in the prepackage should be prescribed;

Whereas it is also necessary to specify the maximum permissible errors in the contents of prepackages and whereas a reference method for such control should be defined in order to provide a simple method of ensuring that prepackages conform with the provisions laid down;

Whereas it is necessary to reduce as far as possible the number of volumes of contents that are too close to others of the same product and which consequently are liable to mislead the consumer; whereas, however, in view of the extremely high stocks of prepackages in the Community such a reduction can only be undertaken gradually;

Whereas Council Directive No 71/316/EEC <sup>(3)</sup> of 26 July 1971 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to common provisions for both measuring instruments and methods of metrological control, as last amended by the Act of Accession <sup>(4)</sup>, provides, in Article 16, that the harmonization of the requirements for marketing certain products, in particular as regards the prescription, measurement and marking of prepacked quantities, may be covered by separate Directives;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 56, 2. 6. 1972, p. 35.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 123, 27. 11. 1972, p. 9.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 202, 6. 9. 1971, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

Whereas since too quick a change in the means of determining quantity laid down by their national legislation and the organization of new systems of control as well as the adoption of a new measurement system would present difficulties for certain Member States, a transitional period should be provided for these Member States; whereas such provision should not, however, further inhibit intra-Community trade in the products concerned and should not prejudice implementation of the Directive in the other Member States,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

#### *Article 1*

This Directive relates to prepackages containing the liquid products listed in Annex III measured by volume for the purpose of sale in individual quantities of between 0.05 litre and five litres inclusive.

#### *Article 2*

1. A prepackage within the meaning of this Directive is the combination of a product and the individual package in which it is prepacked.

2. A product is prepacked when it is placed in a package of whatever nature, without the purchaser being present, and the quantity of product contained in the package has a predetermined value and cannot be altered without modifying the package.

#### *Article 3*

1. The prepackages which may be marked with the EEC mark listed in subsection 3.3 of Annex I are those which comply with Annexes I and III.

2. They shall be subject to metrological control under the conditions defined in Annex I, Section 5, and in Annex II.

#### *Article 4*

1. All prepackages referred to in Article 3 must in accordance with Annex I bear an indication of the volume of liquid, called the 'nominal volume of the contents', which they are required to contain.

2. For such prepackages only the nominal volumes of the contents indicated in Annex III shall be permitted.

3. Until the expiry of the transitional period during which the use of the imperial units of measurement appearing in Annex II to Council Directive No 71/354/EEC<sup>(1)</sup> of 18 October 1971 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement, as last amended by the Act of Accession, is authorized in the Community, the indication of the nominal volume of the contents expressed in SI units of measurement in accordance with subsection 3.1 of Annex I to this Directive shall, if the United Kingdom or Ireland so desire and on their national territories, be accompanied by an indication of the nominal volume of the contents expressed in the equivalent imperial units of measurement, if they are given in Annex I to this Directive.

#### *Article 5*

Member States may not refuse, prohibit or restrict the placing on the market of prepackages which satisfy the requirements and tests laid down in this Directive for reasons concerning the volume of the contents, the determination of such volume or the methods by which they have been checked.

#### *Article 6*

The amendments necessary to adjust the provisions of Annexes I and II to this Directive to technical progress shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 18 and 19 of Council Directive No 71/316/EEC.

#### *Article 7*

1. Member States shall put into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions needed in order to comply with this Directive within 18 months of its notification and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom may defer implementation of this Directive and the Annexes thereto until 31 December 1979 at the latest.

3. During the period in which the Directive is not operative in a Member State, that Member State shall not introduce stricter control measures regarding the quantity contained in prepackages covered by this Directive and coming from other Member States than those in force when the Directive was adopted.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 243, 29. 10. 1971, p. 29.

4. During the same period the Member States which have introduced the Directive shall accept those prepackages coming from Member States benefiting from the derogation provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article which comply with the provisions of Annex I.1 and Annex III to the Directive, even if they do not bear the EEC mark referred to in subsection 3.3 of Annex I, on the same basis and under the same conditions as those prepackages which comply with all the provisions of the Directive.

5. Member States shall ensure that the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt

in the field covered by this Directive are communicated to the Commission.

*Article 8*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 December 1974.

*For the Council*

*The President*

J. P. FOURCADE

## ANNEX I

## 1. OBJECTIVES

Prepackages covered by this Directive shall be made up in such a way that the completed prepackages satisfy the following requirements:

- 1.1. the actual volume of the contents shall not be less, on average, than the nominal volume of the contents;
- 1.2. the proportion of prepackages having a negative error greater than the tolerable negative error laid down in subsection 2.4 shall be sufficiently small for batches of prepackages to satisfy the requirements of the tests specified in Annex II;
- 1.3. no prepackage having a negative error greater than twice the tolerable negative error given in the table of subsection 2.4 may be marked with the EEC mark provided for in subsection 3.3.

## 2. DEFINITIONS AND BASIC PROVISIONS

- 2.1. The nominal volume of the contents of a prepackage is the volume indicated on the prepackage, i.e., the volume of liquid which the prepackage is deemed to contain.
- 2.2. The actual volume of the contents of a prepackage is the volume of liquid it in fact contains. In all checking operations the value employed for actual volume of the contents shall be measured at or corrected to a temperature of 20° C.
- 2.3. The negative error is the quantity by which the actual volume of the contents is less than the nominal volume of the contents of the prepackage.
- 2.4. The tolerable negative error shall be fixed in accordance with the following table:

Nominal volume of the contents $V_n$ in millilitres	Tolerable negative error	
	in % of $V_n$	in millilitres
from 50 to 100	—	4.5
from 100 to 200	4.5	—
from 200 to 300	—	9
from 300 to 500	3	—
from 500 to 1 000	—	15
from 1 000 to 5 000	1.5	—

## 3. INSCRIPTIONS AND MARKINGS

All prepackages made up in accordance with this Directive shall bear on the package the following markings affixed in such a manner as to be indelible, easily legible and visible on the prepackage in normal conditions of presentation:

- 3.1. the nominal volume of the contents expressed in litres, centilitres or millilitres and marked in figures at least 6 mm high if the nominal volume of the contents is greater than 100 cl, 4 mm high if it is from 100 cl down to but not including 20 cl and 3 mm high if it is not more than 20 cl, followed by the symbol for the unit of measurement used

or where appropriate by the name of the unit, in accordance with Council Directive No 71/354/EEC;

until the expiry of the transitional period, during which the use of the imperial units of measurement appearing in Annex II to Council Directive No 71/354/EEC is authorized in the Community, the indication of the nominal volume of the contents expressed in SI units in accordance with the preceding paragraph may be accompanied by that of the equivalent value in imperial (UK) units of measurement, calculated on the basis of the following conversion factors:

one millilitre = 0.0352 fluid ounce

one litre = 1.760 pints or 0.220 gallon

Member States may, where they think it necessary, insist on this second indication for products put up for sale on their national territories;

- 3.2. a mark or inscription enabling the department concerned to identify the packer or the person responsible for the packing or the importer established in the Community;
- 3.3. a small 'e' at least 3 mm high, placed in the same field of vision as the indication of the nominal volume of the contents, certifying that the prepackage meets the requirements of this Directive.

This letter shall have the form shown in the drawing contained in Annex II, Section 3, to Council Directive No 71/316/EEC.

Article 12 of this latter Directive shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

However, if the package is a measuring container which complies with the relevant Directive and if the indication of its nominal capacity is visible under normal conditions of presentation of the prepackage, it is not necessary for the purposes of this Directive to indicate the nominal volume of the contents of the prepackage as required by point 3.1 above.

This shall not, however, be applicable when such nominal volume of the prepackage differs by an amount of up to and including 0.05 litre from another nominal volume provided for in Annex III for the same category of products.

#### 4. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PACKER OR IMPORTER

The quantity of liquid contained in a prepackage, known as the 'actual volume of the contents', shall be measured or checked on the responsibility of the packer. The measurement or check shall be carried out by means of a legal measuring instrument suitable for effecting the necessary operations.

The check may be carried out by sampling.

Where the actual volume of the contents is not measured, the check carried out by the packer shall be so organized that the nominal volume of the said contents is effectively ensured.

This condition is fulfilled if the packer carries out production checks in accordance with procedures recognized by the competent departments in the Member State and if he holds at the disposal of these authorities the documents containing the results of such checks, in order to certify that these checks, together with the corrections and adjustments which they have shown to be necessary, have been properly and accurately carried out.

One of the several methods of meeting the measuring and checking requirement is to use when making up the prepackage a measuring container of the type defined in the Directive relating thereto and filled under the conditions prescribed in this Directive and that on measuring container bottles.

5. CHECKS TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE COMPETENT DEPARTMENTS ON THE PREMISES OF THE PACKER OR IMPORTER

Checks to ensure that the prepackages comply with the provisions of this Directive, shall be carried out by the competent departments of the Member States by sampling on the packers' premises or, if this is not practicable, on the premises of the importer or his agent established in the Community.

This statistical sampling check shall be carried out in accordance with the accepted methods of quality acceptance inspection. Its effectiveness shall be comparable to that of the reference method specified in Annex II.

6. OTHER CHECKS CARRIED OUT BY THE COMPETENT DEPARTMENTS

This Directive shall not preclude any checks that may be carried out by the competent departments of the Member States in the course of trade, in particular for the purpose of verifying that prepackages meet the requirements of the Directive.

## ANNEX II

This Annex lays down the procedures of the reference method for statistical checking of batches of prepackages in order to meet the requirements of Article 3, and Section 5, Annex 1, of the Directive.

This check is based upon ISO standard No 2859 relating to methods of testing by attributes, taking an acceptable quality level of 2.5%. The sampling level corresponds to level II of that standard in respect of non-destructive tests, and to level S 3 in respect of destructive tests.

### 1. REQUIREMENTS FOR MEASURING THE ACTUAL VOLUME OF THE CONTENTS OF PREPACKAGES

The actual volume of the contents of prepackages may be measured directly by means of volumetric measuring instruments or indirectly by weighing and measuring density.

Irrespective of the method used, the error made in measuring the actual volume of the contents of a prepackage shall not exceed one-fifth of the particular tolerable negative error for the nominal volume of the contents of the prepackage. The procedure for measuring the actual volume of the contents of a prepackage may be the subject of domestic regulations in each Member State.

### 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR CHECKING BATCHES OF PREPACKAGES

The checking of prepackages shall be carried out by sampling and shall be in two parts:

- a check on the actual volume of the contents of each prepackage in the sample,
- another check covering the average of the actual volumes of the contents of the prepackages in the sample.

A batch of prepackages shall be considered acceptable if the results of both these checks satisfy the acceptance criteria.

For each of these checks, there are two sampling plans:

- one for non-destructive testing, i.e., testing which does not involve opening the package,
- the other for destructive testing, i.e., testing which involves opening or destroying the package.

For economic and practical reasons, the latter test shall be limited to the absolutely essential minimum, and it is less effective than the former.

Destructive testing shall therefore be used only when non-destructive testing is impracticable. As a general rule it shall not be applied to batches of fewer than 100 units.

#### 2.1. Composition of the prepackage batch

- 2.1.1. The batch shall be made up of all the prepackages of the same type and the same production run which are to be inspected.



- 2.1.2. When prepackages are checked at the end of the packing line, the number in each batch shall be equal to the maximum hourly output of the packing line. In other cases the batch size shall be limited to 10 000.
- 2.1.3. For batches of fewer than 100 prepackages, the non-destructive test, where carried out, shall be 100%.
- 2.1.4. Before the tests in 2.2 and 2.3 are carried out, a sufficient number of prepackages shall be drawn at random from the batch so that the check requiring the larger sample can be carried out.

For the other check, the necessary sample shall be drawn at random from the first sample and marked.

This marking operation shall be completed before the start of measuring operations.

## 2.2. Checking of minimum acceptable volume of the contents of a prepackage

- 2.2.1. The minimum acceptable volume of the contents shall be calculated by subtracting the tolerable negative error for the nominal volume of the contents concerned from the nominal volume of the contents of the prepackage.
- 2.2.2. Individual units in the batch whose actual volume of contents is less than the minimum acceptable volume of contents shall be considered defective.
- 2.2.3. For checks by sampling, one of the following sampling plans (single or double) shall be used, to be chosen by each Member State.

### 2.2.3.1. *Single sampling plan*

The number of prepackages checked shall be equal to the number in the sample, as indicated in the plan:

- if the number of defective units found in the sample is less than or equal to the criterion for acceptance, the batch of prepackages shall be considered acceptable for the purpose of this check,
- if the number of defective units found in the sample, is equal to or greater than the criterion for rejection, the batch of prepackages shall be rejected.

#### 2.2.3.1.1. Non-destructive testing plan

Number in batch	Number in sample	Number of defective units	
		Acceptance criterion	Rejection criterion
100 to 150	20	1	2
151 to 280	32	2	3
281 to 500	50	3	4
501 to 1 200	80	5	6
1 201 to 3 200	125	7	8
3 201 and over	200	10	11

#### 2.2.3.1.2. Destructive testing plan

Number in batch	Number in sample	Number of defective units	
		Acceptance criterion	Rejection criterion
Whatever the number ( $\geq 100$ )	20	1	2

2.2.3.2. *Double-sampling plan*

The first number of prepackages checked shall be equal to the number of units in the first sample as indicated in the plan:

- if the number of defective units found in the first sample is less than or equal to the first acceptance criterion, the batch shall be considered acceptable for the purpose of this check,
- if the number of defective units found in the first sample is equal to or greater than the first rejection criterion, the batch shall be rejected,
- if the number of defective units found in the first sample lies between the first acceptance criterion and the first rejection criterion, a second sample shall be checked, the number of units in which is indicated in the plan.

The defective units found in the first and second samples shall be added together:

- if the aggregate number of defective units is less than or equal to the second acceptance criterion, the batch shall be considered acceptable for the purpose of the check,
- if the aggregate number of defective units is greater than or equal to the second rejection criterion, the batch shall be rejected.

2.2.3.2.1. *Non-destructive testing plan*

Number in batch	Samples			Number of defective units	
	Order	Number	Aggregate number	Acceptance criterion	Rejection criterion
100 to 150	1st	13	13	0	2
	2nd	13	26	1	2
151 to 280	1st	20	20	0	3
	2nd	20	40	3	4
281 to 500	1st	32	32	1	4
	2nd	32	64	4	5
501 to 1 200	1st	50	50	2	5
	2nd	50	100	6	7
1 201 to 3 200	1st	80	80	3	7
	2nd	80	160	8	9
3 201 and over	1st	125	125	5	9
	2nd	125	250	12	13

2.2.3.2.2. *Destructive testing plan*

Number in batch	Samples			Number of defective units	
	Order	Number	Aggregate number	Acceptance criterion	Rejection criterion
Whatever the number ( $\geq 100$ )	1st	13	13	0	2
	2nd	13	26	1	2

2.3. Checking of average actual volume of the contents of the individual prepackages making up a batch

2.3.1. A batch of prepackages shall be considered acceptable for the purpose of this check

if the mean value  $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$  of the actual volume of the contents  $x_i$  of  $n$  prepackages

in a sample is greater than the value:

$$V_n - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot t_{(1-\alpha)}$$

In this formula:

$V_n$  = the nominal volume of the contents of the prepackage,

$s$  = the estimated standard deviation of the actual volume of the contents of the batch,

$n$  = the number of prepackages in the sample for this check,

$t_{(1-\alpha)}$  = 0.995 confidence level of a student distribution with  $\delta = n - 1$  degree of freedom.

2.3.2. If  $x_i$  is the measured value for the actual volume of the contents of the  $i$ -th item in the sample containing  $n$  items, then:

2.3.2.1. the mean of the measured values for the sample is obtained by the following calculation:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i}{n}$$

2.3.2.2. and the estimated value of the standard deviation  $s$  by the following calculation:

— the sum of the squares of the measured values:  $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2$

— the square of the sum of the measured values:  $\left(\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i\right)^2$  then  $\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i}{n}\right)^2$

— the corrected sum:  $SC = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 - \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i}{n}\right)^2$

— the estimated variance  $v = \frac{SC}{n-1}$

The estimated value of the standard deviation is  $s = \sqrt{v}$

2.3.3. Criteria for acceptance or rejection of batches of prepackages tested in this check:

Criteria for non-destructive testing

Number in batch	Number in sample	Criteria	
		Acceptance	Rejection
≤ 500	30	$\bar{x} \geq V_n - 0.503 s$	$\bar{x} < V_n - 0.503 s$
> 500	50	$\bar{x} \geq V_n - 0.379 s$	$\bar{x} < V_n - 0.379 s$

## Criteria for destructive testing

Number in batch	Number in sample	Criteria	
		Acceptance	Rejection
Whatever the number ( $\geq 100$ )	20	$\bar{x} \geq V_n - 0.640 s$	$\bar{x} < V_n - 0.640 s$

## ANNEX III

Liquids	Nominal volume of contents in litres	
	I Finally permitted	II (*) Provisionally permitted
1. (a) Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol (CCT heading No ex 22.05 C) except for liqueur wines	0.10 — 0.25 — 0.35 0.375 — 0.50 — 0.70 0.75 — 1 — 1.5 2 — 5	0.20 — 0.36 — 0.475 0.60 — 0.68 — 0.72 0.95 — 1.75 — 1.88
(b) Other non-sparkling fermented beverages, for example, cider, perry and mead (CCT heading No 22.07 B II)	0.10 — 0.25 — 0.35 0.375 — 0.50 — 0.70 — 0.75 — 1 — 1.5 — 2 — 5	0.20 — 0.33 — 0.36 0.72
(c) Vermouths and other flavoured wines of fresh grapes (CCT heading No 22.06) liqueur wines (CCT heading No 22.05 C)	0.10 — 0.375 — 0.50 0.75 — 1 — 1.5	0.20 — 0.35 — 0.36 0.68 — 0.70 — 0.72
2. (a) Sparkling wines (CCT heading No 22.05 A+B)	0.10 — 0.125 — 0.20 0.375 — 0.75 — 1.5 3	0.57 — 0.77
(b) Other fermented sparkling drinks for example, cider, perry and mead (CCT heading No 22.07 B I)	0.10 — 0.125 — 0.20 0.375 — 0.75 — 1 1.5 — 3	0.57 — 0.77
3. Beer made from malt (CCT heading No 22.03):  — acid beers, gueuze	0.25 — 0.33 — 0.50 0.75 — 1 — 2 — 3 4 — 5  0.375	0.18 (in cans only) 0.20 — 0.30 — 0.35 (in cans only) 0.45 — 0.66 — 3.8
4. Spirits and other spirituous beverages (CCT heading No 22.09)	0.05 — 0.10 — 0.20 0.35 — 0.375 — 0.50 0.70 — 0.75 — 1 1.5 — 2 — 2.5 3	0.25 — 0.36 — 0.60 0.72
5. Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar (CCT heading No 22.10)	0.25 — 0.50 — 0.75 1 — 2 — 5	0.35 — 0.7 — 1.5 2.5
6. Edible oils (CCT heading No 15.07 A I) (CCT heading No 15.07 D II)	0.10 — 0.25 — 0.50 1 — 2 — 3 — 5	0.375 — 0.625 — 0.75 1.5 — 2.5

Liquids	Nominal volume in litres	
	I Finally permitted	II (*) Provisionally permitted
7. Milk and milk based beverages sold by volume (CCT heading No 04.01) (excluding yoghurt and kephir, CCT heading No 22.02 B)	0.10 — 0.2 — 0.25 0.50 — 0.75 — 1 2 — 3 — 4	0.22 — 0.33 — 0.6
8. (a) Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters (CCT heading No 22.01)	all volumes below 0.20 — 0.20 — 0.25 0.33 — 0.50 — 0.70 0.75 — 1 — 1.5 2	0.35 — 0.45 — 0.47 0.90 — 0.94
(b) Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages not including fruit and vegetable juices (CCT heading No 22.02 A)	all volumes below 0.20 — 0.20 — 0.25 0.33 — 0.50 — 0.70 0.75 — 1 — 1.5 2 — 3 — 4 5	0.35 — 0.45 — 0.47 0.60 — 0.90 — 0.94
9. Fruit juices and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit and non-concentrated fruit juices (CCT heading No 20.07)	all volumes below 0.125 — 0.125 — 0.20 0.25 — 0.33 — 0.50 0.70 — 0.75 — 1 1.5 — 2 — 3 4 — 5	0.18 — 0.35 (only in cans)

(\*) As regards the prepackages whose nominal volumes are out in Column II, Article 5 shall, in respect of countries which permitted free circulation of these prepackages on 31 December 1971, apply only till 31 December 1980, except for the prepackages specified under heading 8 (a) which shall apply up to 31 December 1988.

*Note:* The liquids mentioned in points 1 (a) and (b), 4, 8 (a) and (b) and 9 may be put up for sale in the Community only in prepackages having the nominal volume of the contents as shown in the above table and conforming to the relevant regulations or to the normal commercial practice in the Member State of origin of the liquid, whether packing is carried out in the Member State of origin or in another State.

## COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

of 19 December 1974

on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to bottles used as measuring containers

(75/107/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty setting up the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 100 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(1)</sup>;

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee <sup>(2)</sup>;

Whereas in several Member States the manufacture and testing of bottles used as measuring containers are the subject of mandatory regulations which differ from one Member State to another, thereby hindering trade in this type of bottle; whereas such provisions must therefore be approximated;

Whereas bottles used as measuring containers must have special metrological characteristics and it is necessary for this purpose to specify the maximum errors permissible in their nominal capacity and to define a reference method for checking such errors;

Whereas it is essential that bottles used as measuring containers should, as laid down in the Directive, bear not only an indication of their nominal capacity but also the information required for filling them,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

*Article 1*

This Directive shall apply to containers commonly called bottles, made of glass or any other substance having such rigidity and stability that it offers the

same metrological guarantees as glass, when such containers:

1. are stoppered or designed to be stoppered and are intended for the storage, transport or delivery of liquids,
2. have a nominal capacity of between 0.05 litre and five litres inclusive,
3. have metrological characteristics (design characteristics and uniformity of manufacture) such that they can be used as measuring containers, i.e. when they are filled up to a specified level or to a specified percentage of their brim capacity their contents can be measured with sufficient accuracy.

These containers shall be called measuring container bottles.

*Article 2*

Only measuring container bottles which meet the requirements of this Directive may be marked with the EEC sign provided for in the third subparagraph of paragraph 5 of Annex I.

They shall be subject to metrological control under the conditions specified in the Annexes.

*Article 3*

Member States may not refuse, prohibit or restrict the marketing and use as measuring containers of bottles which satisfy the requirements and tests laid down in this Directive for reasons concerning their volume, the determination of their volume or the methods by which they have been checked.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 56, 2. 6. 1972, p. 35.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 123, 27. 11. 1972, p. 7.

*Article 4*

1. Member States shall put into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions needed in order to comply with this Directive within 18 months of its notification and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. Member States shall ensure that the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive are communicated to the Commission.

*Article 5*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 December 1974.

*For the Council*

*The President*

J. P. FOURCADE



## ANNEX I

1. Measuring container bottles shall be characterized by the following capacities which are always specified for a temperature of 20°C:
  - 1.1. the nominal capacity  $V_n$  is the volume which is marked on the bottle; it is the volume of liquid which the latter is deemed to contain when it is filled in the conditions of use for which it is intended;
  - 1.2. the brim capacity of a bottle is the volume of liquid it contains when filled to the brim;
  - 1.3. the actual capacity of a bottle is the volume of liquid it in fact contains when it is filled exactly under the conditions corresponding theoretically to the nominal capacity;
2. There are two methods of filling measuring container bottles:
  - (1) to a constant level,
  - (2) to a constant vacuity.

The distance between the theoretical filling level for the nominal capacity and the brim level and the difference between the brim capacity and the nominal capacity, known as the volume of expansion or vacuity, shall be perceptibly constant for all bottles of the same type, that is, for all bottles made to the same design.

3. In order to make it possible, allowing for the usual uncertainties in filling, to measure the volume of the contents of measuring container bottles with sufficient accuracy, and in particular with the accuracy required by the Directives on prepackages, the maximum permissible errors (positive or negative) in the capacity of a measuring bottle container, i.e. the greatest differences permitted (positive or negative) at a temperature of 20°C and under the control conditions laid down in Annex II, between the actual capacity and the nominal capacity  $V_n$  shall be in accordance with the following table:

Nominal capacity $V_n$ in millilitres	Maximum permissible errors	
	as a % of $V_n$	in millilitres
from 50 to 100	—	3
from 100 to 200	3	—
from 200 to 300	—	6
from 300 to 500	2	—
from 500 to 1 000	—	10
from 1 000 to 5 000	1	—

The maximum permissible error in the brim capacity shall be the same as the maximum permissible error in the corresponding nominal capacity.

The systematic exploitation of tolerances shall be prohibited.

4. In practice, the actual capacity of a measuring container bottle shall be checked by determining the quantity of water at 20°C which the bottle actually contains when filled to the level theoretically corresponding to the nominal capacity. It may also be checked indirectly by a method of equivalent accuracy.

5. Every manufacturer of measuring container bottles shall submit for the approval of the competent department a mark by which he can be identified.

When this department has given its approval, it shall inform the competent departments of the other Member States and the Commission thereof within one month.

The manufacturer shall, on his own responsibility, affix the sign  $\epsilon$  (reversed epsilon) referred to in Article 6 of Council Directive No 71/316/EEC <sup>(1)</sup> of 26 July 1971 relating to common provisions for both measuring instruments and methods of metrological control, as last amended by the Act <sup>(2)</sup> concerning the conditions of accession and the adjustments to the Treaties, certifying that the bottle meets the requirements of this Directive and of its Annexes. However, the date, origin and reference number provided for in Annex I, subsection 6.3 to the same Directive shall not be required.

This sign shall be at least 3 mm high.

6. The competent departments of the Member States shall check that the measuring container bottles comply with the provisions of this Directive by sampling at the place of manufacture or, if this is not practicable, on the premises of the importer or his agent established in the Community.

This statistical sampling check shall be carried out in accordance with the accepted methods of quality acceptance inspection. Its effectiveness shall be comparable to that of the reference method specified in Annex II.

7. This Directive shall not preclude any checks that may be carried out by the competent departments of the Member States in the course of trade.

8. A measuring container bottle shall bear the following indelible, easily legible and visible indications:

8.1. on its side, on the bottom rim or on the bottom:

8.1.1. an indication of its nominal capacity in litres, centilitres or millilitres in figures at least 6 mm high, if the nominal capacity is greater than 100 cl, 4 mm high if it is from 100 cl down to but not including 20 cl and 3 mm high if it is not more than 20 cl, followed by the symbol for the unit of measurement used or, where appropriate, by the name of the unit in accordance with the provisions of Council Directive No 71/354/EEC <sup>(3)</sup> of 18 October 1971 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement, as amended by the Act concerning the conditions of accession and the adjustments to the Treaties;

8.1.2. the manufacturer's identifying mark prescribed in the first paragraph of Section 5;

8.1.3. the sign prescribed in the third paragraph of Section 5;

8.2. On the bottom or on the bottom rim, in such a manner as to avoid confusion with the previous indication, in figures of the same minimum height as those expressing the corresponding nominal capacity, according to the method or methods of filling for which the bottle is intended:

8.2.1. an indication of the brim capacity expressed in centilitres and not followed by the symbol cl,

8.2.2. and/or an indication of the distance in millimetres from the brim level to the filling level corresponding to the nominal capacity, followed by the symbol mm.

Other indications may appear on the bottle provided they do not give rise to confusion with the compulsory indications.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 202, 6. 9. 1971, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 73, 27. 3. 1972, p. 14.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 243, 29. 10. 1971, p. 29.

## ANNEX II

This Annex lays down the procedures for the statistical checking of measuring container bottles in order to meet the requirements of Article 2 of the Directive and of Section 6 of Annex I.

## 1. METHOD OF SAMPLING

A sample of measuring container bottles of the same design and the same manufacture shall be drawn from a batch corresponding, in principle, to an hour's production.

If the result of the check on a batch corresponding to an hour's production is not satisfactory, a second test can be carried out, based either on another sample from a batch corresponding to a longer period of production or, where production has been subject to a check recognized by the competent departments of the Member State, on the results recorded on the manufacturers' check-cards.

The number of measuring container bottles constituting the sample shall be 35 or 40, depending on which of the two methods of applying the results, detailed in Section 3 below, has been chosen by each Member State.

## 2. MEASURING THE CAPACITY OF THE MEASURING CONTAINER BOTTLES CONSTITUTING THE SAMPLE

The measuring container bottles shall be weighed empty.

They shall be filled with water at 20°C of a known density, up to the filling level appropriate to the method of checking used.

They shall then be weighed in full.

The check shall be carried out by means of a legal measuring instrument, suitable for effecting the necessary operations.

Error in measuring the capacity shall not be greater than one-fifth of the maximum permissible error corresponding to the nominal capacity of the measuring container bottle.

## 3. APPLICATION OF THE RESULTS

## 3.1. Use of the standard deviation method

The number of measuring container bottles in the sample is 35.

## 3.1.1. Calculate as follows (see 3.1.4.):

3.1.1.1. the average  $\bar{x}$  of the actual capacities  $x_i$  of the bottles in the sample,

3.1.1.2. estimated standard deviation  $s$  of the actual capacities  $x_i$  of the bottles in the batch.

## 3.1.2. Calculate as follows:

3.1.2.1. The upper limit  $T_s$  : the sum of the indicated capacity (see Annex I, Section 8) and of the maximum permissible error corresponding to this capacity.

3.1.2.2. The lower limit  $T_i$  : the difference between the indicated capacity (see Annex I, Section 8) and the maximum permissible error corresponding to this capacity.

## 3.1.3. Acceptance criteria:

The batch shall be declared to comply with the Directive if the numbers  $\bar{x}$  and  $s$  verify simultaneously the following three inequations:

$$\bar{x} + k \cdot s \leq T_s$$

$$\bar{x} - k \cdot s \geq T_i$$

$$s \leq F (T_s - T_i)$$

where  $k = 1.57$

and  $F = 0.266$

3.1.4. Calculation of the mean value  $\bar{x}$  and the estimated standard deviation  $s$  of the batch.

Calculate as follows:

— the sum of the 35 actual capacity measurements  $x_i = \sum x_i$

— the mean value of the 35 measurements  $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{35}$

— the sum of the squares of the 35 measurements  $\sum x_i^2$

— the square of the sum of the 35 measurements  $(\sum x_i)^2$ , then  $\frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{35}$

— the corrected sum:  $SC = \sum x_i^2 - \frac{1}{35} (\sum x_i)^2$

— the estimated variance  $v = \frac{SC}{34}$

Hence the estimated standard deviation:  $s = \sqrt{v}$

## 3.2. Use of the average range method

The number of measuring container bottles in the sample is 40.

## 3.2.1. Calculate as follows (see 3.2.4):

3.2.1.1. the average  $\bar{x}$  of the actual capacities  $x$  of the bottles in the sample,

3.2.1.2. the average range  $\bar{R}$  of the actual capacities  $x_i$  of the bottles in the sample.

## 3.2.2. Calculate as follows:

3.2.2.1. the upper limit  $T_s$  the sum of the indicated capacity (see Annex I, Section 8) and the maximum permissible error corresponding to this capacity,

3.2.2.2. the lower limit  $T_i$ :

difference between the indicated capacity (see Annex I, Section 8) and the maximum permissible error corresponding to this capacity.

## 3.2.3. Acceptance criterion:

The batch shall be declared to comply with the Directive if the numbers  $\bar{x}$  and  $\bar{R}$  verify simultaneously the following three inequations:

$$\bar{x} + k' \cdot \bar{R} \leq T_s$$

$$\bar{x} + k' \cdot \bar{R} \geq T_i$$

$$\bar{R} \leq F' (T_s - T_i)$$

where  $k' = 0.668$ ,

and  $F' = 0.628$ .

3.2.4. Calculation of the mean value  $\bar{x}$  and of the average range of  $\bar{R}$  of the 40 measuring container bottles in the sample.3.2.4.1. to obtain  $\bar{x}$ , calculate as follows:

— the sum of the 40 actual capacity measurements  $x_i$ :  $\sum x_i$

— the mean value of these 40 measurements:  $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{40}$

3.2.4.2. To obtain  $\bar{R}$ :

Divide the sample, in chronological order of selection, into eight sub-samples of five measuring container bottles each.

Calculate as follows:

— the range of each of the sub-samples, i.e. the difference between the actual capacity of the largest and the smallest of the five bottles in the sub-sample; eight ranges are thus obtained:  $R_1; R_2; \dots R_8$

— the sum of the ranges of the eight sub-samples:

$$\sum R_i = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_8$$

The average range  $\bar{R}$  is therefore:  $\bar{R} = \frac{\sum R_i}{8}$

## COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

of 20 January 1975

on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys  
on the structure of agricultural holdings

(75/108/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(1)</sup>;

Whereas, for the future development of the common agricultural policy, the Community needs objective and comparable information on the structure and organization of agricultural holdings throughout the Community;

Whereas the findings of the basic survey conducted under Regulation No 70/66/EEC <sup>(2)</sup>, as amended by Regulation No 35/67/EEC <sup>(3)</sup>, as part of a programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings and of the general agricultural survey recommended by the FAO and conducted under Directive No 69/400/EEC <sup>(4)</sup>, provide the Community with certain information which, however, concern only the territory of the six original Member States and refer only to a specific period; whereas the Community must therefore undertake a programme of surveys to be conducted at the same time in all the Member States, based on uniform methods and definitions;

Whereas such a programme should, in particular, include a survey aimed at providing essential information for defining the structure of agricultural holdings;

Whereas the envisaged measures have a Community interest for achieving the objectives defined in Article 39 (1) (a) of the Treaty, including the

structural changes necessary for the efficient functioning of the common market; whereas these measures thus constitute a common action within the meaning of Article 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 <sup>(5)</sup> of 21 April 1970 concerning the financing of the common agricultural policy, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2788/72 <sup>(6)</sup>;

Whereas the scope of the survey should, so as to take account of current developments in certain methods or fields of production, include holdings with an area of at least one hectare and smaller holdings of a certain economic importance due to the fact that they market a certain proportion of their production or if their standard gross production exceeds certain physical units;

Whereas in order to ensure uniform analysis of the results obtained and to satisfy information requirements in this sector, the data collected in the survey by the statistical services of the Member States must be centralized;

Whereas a Member State may be particularly interested in having available results on the situation within its territory and whereas the possibility for analysis and publication at national level should therefore be provided;

Whereas the farmers taking part in the survey should be assured that individual information about them will be treated as confidential;

Whereas in order to facilitate implementation of the provisions specified, there should be close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission, within the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics set up by Decision No 72/279/EEC <sup>(7)</sup>,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 40, 8. 4. 1974, p. 72 and OJ No C 155, 9. 12. 1974, p. 49.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No 112, 24. 6. 1966, p. 2065/66.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No 33, 24. 2. 1967, p. 524/67.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 288, 17. 11. 1969, p. 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No L 94, 28. 4. 1970, p. 13.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ No L 295, 30. 12. 1972, p. 1.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ No L 179, 7. 8. 1972, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

### CHAPTER I

#### Organization of the programme of surveys

##### Article 1

A survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (structures survey for 1975), hereinafter referred to as the 'survey', shall be carried out as part of a programme of Community surveys necessitated by the requirements of the common agricultural policy.

### CHAPTER II

#### Structures survey for 1975

##### Article 2

For purposes of applying the following provisions:

- (a) agricultural holding shall mean a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and the output of which is agricultural products;
- (b) agricultural area utilized for farming shall mean the total area taken up by arable land, permanent pasture and meadow, land used for permanent crops and subsistence plots.

##### Article 3

The Member States shall carry out a survey covering one crop year corresponding to the crop to be harvested in 1975.

The survey shall be conducted in one or more stages between 1 March 1975 and 1 March 1976.

##### Article 4

The survey shall cover:

- (a) agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilized for farming is one hectare or more;
- (b) agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilized for farming is less than one hectare, if they market a certain proportion of their production or if their standard gross production exceeds certain physical units.

##### Article 5

Member States shall provide information on the characteristics listed in the Annex.

##### Article 6

1. The Member States shall supply the data provided for in Article 5 for a random sample of agricultural holdings, the number of which shall be between the following limits:

Belgium	15 000 to 20 000
Denmark	15 000 to 20 000
Germany	80 000 to 100 000
France	120 000 to 150 000
Ireland	30 000 to 40 000
Italy	200 000 to 270 000
Luxembourg	1 500 to 2 000
Netherlands	20 000 to 25 000
United Kingdom	27 000 to 33 000

National samples may, where appropriate, be drawn from exhaustive surveys.

Member States which conduct exhaustive surveys may supply the complete results thereof.

2. The Member States shall take the necessary steps to reduce errors of observation.

##### Article 7

1. Member States shall take such measures as may be necessary for the survey to be conducted in their territory, and shall:

- (a) devise questionnaires which include at least the elements given in the list of characteristics provided for in Article 5;
- (b) where necessary, draw up a sampling plan and submit it to the Commission;
- (c) check that the questionnaires have been completed in full and that the replies are plausible; if necessary, require omissions and inaccurate data to be rectified in the questionnaires;
- (d) transcribe, for each holding, the data provided for in the list of characteristics in the Annex onto magnetic tape, using a standard code for all Member States;
- (e) check the data transcribed in this way, verifying whether they are plausible, and correcting them if necessary, and inform the Commission of the verification procedure used to eliminate errors;
- (f) submit the magnetic tapes provided for in (d) to the Statistical Office of the European Communities. They should be submitted not later than 12 months after completion of the field work;
- (g) furnish the Commission as necessary with any information it may request from them concerning the performance of their tasks under this Directive.

2. Member States may carry out an analysis of the data and publish the results of the survey relating to their territories.

#### Article 8

1. The following shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11:

- (a) the definitions relating to the list of characteristics;
- (b) the list of agricultural products;
- (c) the sampling plans with reference to strata and regions;
- (d) the standard code and rules governing the transcription onto magnetic tape of the data provided for in the list of characteristics;
- (e) any other detailed rules.

2. The Commission in conjunction with Member States shall be responsible for:

- (a) drawing up an outline of tables for the whole Community;
- (b) having the data recorded on magnetic tape analysed at Community level by the Statistical Office of the European Communities;
- (c) communicating the results of the survey to the Member States;
- (d) publishing the results of the survey.

### CHAPTER III

#### General provisions

##### Article 9

1. The survey referred to in Article 1 shall constitute a common action within the meaning of Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.
2. The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section, shall pay Member States 12 units of account for each holding for which the data referred to in Article 5 are submitted to the Commission up to the limits set out in Article 6 of this Directive.
3. The period envisaged for carrying out the common action shall be two years.

4. The estimated cost of the common action to be borne by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section, shall be 7 920 000 units of account.

5. Requests for payment shall relate to expenses incurred by Member States during one calendar year and shall be submitted to the Commission before 1 September of the following year.

6. Aid from the Fund shall be decided in accordance with Article 7 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.

7. The Commission may agree to payments on account.

8. Detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.

#### Article 10

1. Member States shall take all necessary steps to ensure that individual data collected on their territories as part of the survey are used only within the limits and conditions defined by their national laws governing statistical secrecy.

2. The individual data referred to in paragraph 1 shall be communicated to the Statistical Office of the European Communities in such a form that the holdings concerned cannot be identified. Moreover, they may be divulged only to those persons responsible at the Office for the application of this Directive.

3. The Member States and the Commission shall adopt such measures as may be required to penalize infringements of the provisions of paragraph 2.

#### Article 11

1. Where the procedure laid down in this Article is invoked, the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics, set up by the Council Decision of 31 July 1972, hereinafter called 'the Committee', shall give an Opinion, the votes of Member States being weighted as laid down in the first subparagraph of Article 148 (2) of the Treaty. The Chairman shall not vote.

2. In such cases the Chairman shall refer the matter to the Committee, either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.



3. The Commission representative shall submit a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall give its Opinion on these measures within a time limit to be set by the Chairman according to the urgency of the matters concerned. It shall act by a majority of 41 votes.

4. The Commission shall adopt measures which shall take immediate effect. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the Committee's Opinion, the Commission shall submit them forthwith to the Council; in this case the Commission may defer application of the measures it has adopted for not more than one month from the date of their submission to the Council.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within a period of one month.

#### *Article 12*

1. The Committee shall be consulted on the operations referred to in Article 7 (a) and Article 8 (2) (c) and (d).

2. The Committee and the Standing Committee for Agricultural Structures shall be consulted on the operations referred to in Article 8 (2) (a).

3. The Committee may examine any other question relating to the application of this Directive, which may be raised by the Chairman, either on his own initiative, or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

#### *Article 13*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20 January 1975.

*For the Council*

*The President*

M. A. CLINTON

## ANNEX

## LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS

## A. Geographical situation of the holding

01 District

## B. Legal personality of the holding

01 Is the legal and economic responsibility of the holding assumed by a natural person? yes/no

02 If yes,  
is this person also the manager or in other words does the manager work on his own account? yes/no

## C. Type of tenure (in relation to the holder)

Agricultural area utilized:	ha/acre
01 for owner farming	...../.....
02 for tenant farming	...../.....
03 for share farming or other modes	...../.....

## D. Management of the holding and manager's education

01 Are accounts kept for the holding? yes/no

02 Is profitability per holding calculated on the basis of these accounts? <sup>(1)</sup> yes/no

03 Is there a development plan for the holding within the meaning of Article 6 of Directive No 72/159/EEC? <sup>(1)</sup> yes/no

04 (a) Is the holding a member of a cooperative or other similar agricultural organization for the purposes of:

— its supplies	yes/no
— marketing its produce	yes/no
— use of agricultural equipment and plant	yes/no

(b) Value percentage of production under contract:

— cereals	.....
— fruit and vegetables	.....
— bovine animals	.....
— milk and milk products	.....
— pigs	.....
— poultry	.....
— eggs	.....

Code 1 to 4  
 1 = nil  
 2 = more than  
   0 to 50  
 3 = more than  
   50 to 90  
 4 = more than  
   90 to 100

<sup>(1)</sup> Optional.

## 05 Manager's education and agricultural training:

— primary	yes/no
— secondary	yes/no
— higher	yes/no

*Land use*

The agricultural area utilized for farming should include the areas under main crops for harvest in 1975, including areas cultivated in 1974 for harvest in 1975 and areas which are not yet producing crops. Areas cultivated in 1975 and normally intended for harvest in 1976 should not be included.

## E. Arable land

Cereals for the production of grain (including seed):	ha/acre
01 Common wheat and spelt	...../.....
02 Durum wheat	...../.....
03 Rye	...../.....
04 Barley	...../.....
05 Oats	...../.....
06 Grain maize	...../.....
07 Rice	...../.....
08 Other cereals	...../.....
09 Dried vegetables (including seed and mixtures of cereals and dried vegetables)	...../.....
10 Potatoes (including early potatoes and sets)	...../.....
11 Sugar beet (excluding seeds)	...../.....
12 Forage roots and tubers (excluding seeds)	...../.....
13 Industrial plants (including seeds for herbaceous oleaginous plants; excluding seeds for textile plants, hops, tobacco and other industrial plants)	...../.....
Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries:	
14 — outdoor:	
(a) open field	...../.....
(b) market gardening	...../.....
15 — under glass	...../.....
Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding seedlings):	
16 — outdoor	...../.....
17 — under glass	...../.....
18 Forage plants	...../.....
19 Horticultural seeds and other arable land seeds or plants (excluding cereals, dried vegetables, potatoes and oleaginous plants)	...../.....
20 Other arable land crops	...../.....
21 Fallow land	...../.....

	ha/acre
<b>F. Subsistence plots</b>	
<b>G. Permanent pasture and meadow</b>	ha/acre
01 Pasture and meadow including mountain pastures	...../.....
<b>H. Permanent crops</b>	
91 Fruit and berry plantations	...../.....
02 Citrus plantations	...../.....
03 Olive plantations	...../.....
04 Vineyards	...../.....
05 Nurseries	...../.....
06 Other permanent crops	...../.....
07 Permanent crops under glass	...../.....
<b>I. Other land</b>	
01 Unutilized agricultural area (agricultural land which is no longer farmed, for economic, social or other reasons and which is not used in the crop rotation system)	...../.....
02 Woodland	...../.....
03 Other land (land covered by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.)	...../.....
<b>J. Combined and successive crops</b> (excluding market garden crops, and crops under glass) <sup>(1)</sup>	
01 Land under crops combined with permanent crops	...../.....
02 Land under successive or intermediate crops	...../.....
<b>K. Livestock (as of... ) (date to be determined)</b>	Head
01 Equidae	.....
Bovine animals:	
02 Under one year old;	.....
over one but under two years old	.....
03 Male animals	.....
04 Female animals;	.....
two years old and over	.....
05 Male animals	.....
06 Heifers	.....
07 Dairy cows	.....
08 Other cows	.....
09 Sheep (all ages)	.....
10 Goats (all ages)	.....

<sup>(1)</sup> Optional section.

---

Pigs:	Head
11 Piglets of live weight under 20 kg	.....
12 Breeding sows weighing 50 kg and over	.....
13 Other pigs	.....
Poultry:	
14 Broilers	.....
15 Laying hens	.....
16 Other poultry (ducks, turkeys, geese, guinea-fowl)	.....

**L. Tractors, cultivators, machinery and equipment**

01 Are draft animals <sup>(1)</sup> used on the holding? yes/no

Machinery used <sup>(2)</sup>					
Belonging to the holding			Used by several holdings (belonging to another holding, to a cooperative or owned jointly with other holdings)		Belonging to a service supply agency
1			2		3
Number			Tick		Tick
by power rating from ... to ... hp	up to and including 24		X	.....	.....
	25 to 34				
	35 to 50				
	51 and over				
	ha / acre				
..... / .....					
..... / .....					
..... / .....					
..... / .....					

- 02 Four-wheel tractors, track-laying tractors, tool-carriers
- 03 Cultivators, hoeing machines, rotary hoes and motor mowers
- 04 Combine harvesters
- 05 Forage-harvesters
- 06 Potato-harvesters (totally mechanized)
- 07 Sugar beet-harvesters (totally mechanized)
- 08 Milking machinery (fixed or movable)
- 09 Milk tanks
- Ground area covered by greenhouses in use:

- 10 Without heating installation
- 11 With heating installation

<sup>(1)</sup> 'Draft animals' covers:  
 (a) carthorses, mules, hinnies, asses;  
 (b) dairy and working cattle, other working animals of the bovine species.  
<sup>(2)</sup> On the day of the survey re column 1 and in the 12 months preceding the day of the survey re columns 2 and 3.

**M. Farm labour force (in the 12 months preceding the day of the survey)**

Farm labour force	Sex		Age (number of years)	Time worked on holding (b)			
	m	f		Part time with working hours of:			Full time
	Tick			> 0 - < 25 %	25 - < 50 %	50 - < 75 %	75 - < 100 %
	Tick		of annual time worked by full-time operatives				
01 Holder	Tick		Tick				
02 Spouse working on the holding	Tick		Tick				
03 Other members of the holder's family	Tick		Tick				
04 Non-family labour regularly employed	Tick		Tick				
05 Male	Tick		Tick				
06 Female	Tick		Tick				
07 Other members of the holder's family (item 03) working on the holding for at least 75 % of annual working time	Tick		Tick				
from ... (a) to under 25 years	Tick		Tick				
from 25 to under 35 years	Tick		Tick				

  

Age groups	Number
... (a) 24	
25 to 34	
35 to 44	
45 to 64	
65 and over	

  

Number

  

Number of working days

  

Men	Women (b)
Number	

(1)

(a) From school-leaving age.  
 (b) Apart from housework.  
 (1) Only concerns those States not providing individual data under item 03.

---

**N. Holder's gainful activities other than the activity referred to in M <sup>(1)</sup>**

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 01 Does the holder engage in any gainful activity other than that referred to in M?  | yes/no |
| 02 <i>Nature of this gainful activity:</i>   |        |
| — self-employed  | yes/no |
| — other  | yes/no |
| 03 Economic sector in which this activity is carried on:                             |        |
| — agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing   | yes/no |
| — other sectors  | yes/no |
| 04 Does the holder have a specific non-agricultural academic training <sup>(2)</sup> | yes/no |
- 

---

<sup>(1)</sup> These questions should be put only if the holder and the manager are one and the same person.

<sup>(2)</sup> Optional.