

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Addendum

DENMARK¹

On 18 June 1969 the Danish Parliament adopted Act No. 278 on the Marketing of Agricultural Products and Act No. 281 establishing a Grain Marketing Scheme.

With certain amendments, the two Acts prolonged - provisionally for one year - the agricultural schemes which have been in force in the last few years. The Acts will be taken up for revision in the parliamentary year 1969/70. The Government has asked a panel of experts, composed of independent agricultural economists and representatives of the farming industry and the Government, to examine conditions in the agricultural sector and to submit recommendations for a more long-range agricultural policy before the end of 1969.

The following description of the existing agricultural support schemes is based on GATT's questionnaire on subsidies.

I. Cash subsidy

(1) Support related to milk production

(a) In pursuance of the Marketing of Danish Agricultural Products Act, the Minister for Agriculture may disburse to farmers out of Treasury funds an annual amount of DKr 300 million, related to milk production.

This represents a continuation of the previous scheme, except that the ceiling has been raised by DKr 50 million annually, corresponding to the post-devaluation compensation which has been paid to milk producers since November 1967.

¹This notification supplements that contained in L/3178/Add.2.

(b)-(d) Apart from an annual amount of DKr 5 million earmarked for rationalization of the activities of milk recording associations, the subsidy is distributed weekly to dairies through the Federation of Danish Dairy Associations partly as a fixed amount per kilogranne whole milk supplied to each dairy, partly as a payment related to fat content (with some seasonal variation). Dairies pass on the subsidy in connexion with the first periodical (normally weekly) payment to milk producers. These payments cease when the total annual amount disbursed reaches DKr 300 million plus the Federation's expenses on distribution and control.

(2) General Purposes Fund

(1)(a) In pursuance of the above-mentioned Act No. 278 of 18 June 1969, the Minister for Agriculture may pay DKr 432 million out of Treasury funds to the agricultural General Purposes Fund.

This appropriation represents a continuation of previous appropriations to the General Purposes Fund - see L/2601/Add.9 and L/3029/Add.6 - except that the ceiling was raised by DKr 105 million to compensate the farming industry for wage increases and certain other increases in costs, and by DKr 127 million representing the annual post-devaluation compensation paid currently to pig producers since November 1967.

(b)-(d) The Fund is used for measures to promote the marketing of agricultural products and may also be used for adjustments of production. A committee consisting of representatives of agriculture, trade and industry administers the Fund under rules approved by the Minister for Agriculture.

The Fund has so far been used for purposes which fall within four main categories:

- (a) promotion of agricultural products in foreign markets, including contributions towards the farming industry's participation in agricultural exhibitions, trade fairs, etc.;
- (b) experiments and scientific research of importance to Danish agricultural exports;
- (c) establishment of recombination dairies, pilot farms, etc. - especially in developing countries; and
- (d) quantity discounts, e.g. for pigmeat to be used for canning; the main purpose of these discounts is to enable producers to allow processing industries discounts equal to those allowed for regular large-scale purchases of raw materials in normal commercial practice.

(3) Subsidy to reduce the cost of fertilizers

(1)(a) In pursuance of Act No. 278 of 18 June 1969 an annual amount of DKr 50 million is made available to reduce the price of fertilizers.

This represents a continuation without change of the subsidies paid in 1967/68 and 1968/69 in pursuance of Act No. 256 of 9 June 1967.

(b)-(d) Subsidies are disbursed through dealers to individual farmers in respect of purchases made of the various kinds of fertilizers in multiples of 100 kgs. during the period from 1 July to 30 June.

(4) Dairy Rationalization Fund

(1)(a) In pursuance of Act No. 278 of 18 June 1969 the Minister for Agriculture may order an annual amount of DKr 10 million to be transferred from the Treasury to a fund earmarked for dairy rationalization. Disbursements are subject to recommendation by the Federation of Danish Dairy Associations.

This appropriation, too, represents a prolongation, without change, of appropriations made for the two preceding years in pursuance of Act No. 256 of 9 June 1967.

(b)-(d) The Fund is used mainly for loans and direct grants for structural rationalization of the dairy industry through amalgamation of dairies in connexion with specialization of the individual dairies' production, closing down of the smallest dairies, and other forms of dairy rationalization.

(2)(a) The benefits of the various forms of cash support accrue to the farming industry as a whole and is not - apart from the milk subsidy - tied to any particular commodity or commodity group. The main object of the support schemes is to alleviate the consequences of the widening gap seen in recent years between the incomes of the agricultural sector and those of other sectors. This disparity is due mainly to the difficulties which Danish agricultural products encounter in export markets as a result of the agricultural protectionism and subsidies of other countries and groups of countries.

The measures adopted have not resulted in any increase in Danish agricultural production.

(b) See statistical annex.

II. Home-market schemes

(1) Home-market schemes for pork, beef and veal, poultry meat, and eggs

(i)(a) These schemes, originally introduced by Act No. 301 of 5 September 1962, have been prolonged several times - most recently by Act No. 278 of 18 June 1969.

In pursuance of this Act levies may be made on home-market sales with the aim of maintaining predetermined price levels for sales of the above-mentioned products to Danish consumers.

Home-market prices are subject to approval by the monopoly control authorities. Price adjustments may be approved to meet significant changes in the costs of production and reasonable adjustments of profit and of the return on capital investments.

The home-market prices in force on 1 July 1969, which had remained unchanged since March 1969, were as follows:

	<u>Øre per kg.</u>
Pork	569
Beef and veal	571
Poultry meat	536
Eggs	478

Two øre per kg. may be added to the price of beef and veal and 1 øre per kg. to the price of poultry meat to cover the cost of administering the levies.

The Act of 18 June 1969 further provides that the home-market price of poultry shall be reduced by 102 øre per kg. carcass weight as from 1 January 1970 and the price of eggs by 20 øre per kg.; from the same date the home-market price of beef and veal shall be increased by 36 øre per kg.

Like the previous legislation on home-market schemes for pork, meat etc., the above-mentioned Act provides that if the average price obtained for exports of any of the products covered by this legislation exceeds the home-market price approved by the monopoly control authorities, the farming industry shall be entitled to that average price also on the home-market.

Between August 1963 and October 1966, from the middle of May to the end of July 1967, from the end of February to the end of June 1968, and since the beginning of December 1968, the export prices obtained for beef and veal exceeded the approved home-market price, with the result that the home-market price scheme for beef and veal was suspended during those periods. The home-market price scheme for eggs has been suspended for short periods for the same reason.

Before 1 October 1962, when the home-market price schemes were introduced, home-market prices were determined by the average prices obtained for exports. By imposing levies on home-market sales, domestic prices can be kept at higher levels than export prices which are often low because of support and protection in importing countries or competition from subsidized exports.

Since the levies are designed to keep home-market prices at levels approved by the monopoly control authorities, they should, in principle, be equal to the difference between approved home-market prices and the average of export prices.

However, levies are not directly related to export prices, seeing that they are calculated on the basis of weekly producer quotations which are derived from export prices. The home-market levies imposed on the commodities covered by this legislation are fixed, week by week, as the difference between the approved home-market price and the producer quotation for the week concerned.

Proceeds from levies are generally distributed among producers as additions to producer quotations for all supplies.

This may be illustrated by the following example, which covers pork of grade A1 (marketed during the week 7-12 July 1969):

	<u>Øre per kg.</u>
Approved home-market price	569
Producer quotation	506
Home-market levy	63
Addition to producer quotation (i.e. proceeds from levies)	14
Total producer price	520

In the last few years, the annual proceeds accruing to the farming industry from the home-market price schemes for pork, beef and veal, poultry meat and eggs have ranged between DKr 300 million and DKr 400 million.

(ii)(a) As up to 80 per cent of the production that is covered by statutory home-market price schemes is exported, the prices obtained on export markets - together with domestic costs - still determine the profitability of the production. The home-market schemes merely enable farmers to recover proved increases in production costs for that part of the production which is sold on the home market. This has not resulted in any expansion of the production.

In 1968, the production of eggs amounted to 52,000 tons. This was 37 per cent less than in 1960 before the home-market price scheme was adopted. Production of poultry meat has also declined in the last few years. But the home-market scheme has probably slowed down cuts in production during periods of falling prices. In the case of pork, only a small proportion (20-25 per cent) is sold on the home market at the higher price, the impact on the producer price is thus correspondingly modest. The home-market schemes for beef and veal have, as indicated above, been suspended for long periods.

(b) See statistical annex.

(2) Home-market scheme for dairy products

Whereas the home-market price schemes for pork, beef and veal, poultry meat and eggs are based on legislation, the home-market scheme for dairy products, established in 1961, is based on voluntary agreement among Danish dairies. The underlying arrangements have been notified to the register of prices maintained by the monopoly control authorities, and the price maintenance intended under this scheme is controlled under the rules laid down in the Monopoly Control Act.

III. Grain marketing schemes

I(a) Existing regulations governing bread grain, feed grain and skim milk-powder are based on Act No. 281 of 18 June 1969 establishing a Grain Marketing Scheme. This Act is the most recent of a number of similar Acts establishing grain marketing schemes for individual harvest years since 1958/59.

(1) Bread grain

(b)-(d) Guaranteed prices for bread grain, i.e. wheat and rye, have been fixed by annual Grain Marketing Acts since 1958, but these guaranteed prices were abolished as from the harvest year 1966/67. On the other hand, minimum milling quotas and equalization charges were retained in the new Act.

In pursuance of this Act, the Minister for Agriculture may order all bread grain milled for human consumption to contain Danish wheat and rye in minimum proportions. The milling quota for Danish wheat was 100 per cent in 1968/69; for rye it was reduced to 85 per cent from 1 December 1968 and to 70 per cent from March 1969.

Equalization charges may be levied on imported bread grain in order to raise the price of imported grain to basic levels fixed by the Act. For the harvest year 1969/70 the basic price fixed for both wheat and rye is Dkr 51 per 100 kgs., which is the same as for feed grain. This price will be raised by 50 øre per month for six months, beginning on 1 October 1969; the basic price will thus be Dkr 54 per 100 kgs. from 1 March to 31 July 1970.

II(a) Areas sown to bread grain - wheat and rye - increased after the adoption of the bread grain scheme in 1958, but they have been decreasing since 1962. In 1965, they totalled 215,000 hectares, in 1966 140,000 hectares, in 1967 128,000 hectares, and in 1968 132,000 hectares, which brought them down below the 200,000 hectares sown to bread grain in 1958 before the scheme was introduced. The movements recorded from 1962 to 1965 suggest that the bread grain scheme yielded diminishing advantages to farmers as a result of the unchanged prices in the Grain Marketing Acts for the harvest years 1959/60-1964/65, viz DKr 49 for wheat and DKr 47 for rye, while production costs and prices of other products went up. A further vigorous reduction of bread-grain areas in 1966 was caused by the abolition of guaranteed prices from and after the harvest year 1966/67 which led to a sharp fall in bread-grain prices although the basic price was raised. During the period September-March, when farmers supply most of their grain to dealers, the average price of wheat fell by DKR 3.50-DKr 4 per 100 kgs. and the average price of rye fell by DKr 2 per 100 kgs., compared to 1965/66. This price fall has not been recovered.

As long as there is hardly any need for imported wheat and rye for milling because of the milling quotas established for Danish grain, the minimum prices established by the Grain Marketing Act will give little support to the domestic price level. In the autumn of 1968, the area sown to wheat amounted to 66,000 hectares compared to 72,000 a year earlier, and the area sown to rye had been reduced to 32,000 hectares from 35,000 in the previous year. Although the yield per hectare had increased, the bread-grain harvest in 1966 was smaller than in 1958 before the bread-grain scheme was introduced.

(b) See statistical annex.

(2) Feed grain

(b)-(d) Since the harvest year 1958/59, annual Grain Marketing Acts have been adopted to support the price of domestic feed grain by means of variable equalization charges levied on imported grain, milled or unmilled, and grain products. Equalization charges are fixed as the difference between basic prices (minimum import prices) specified in the Act and the lowest prices payable for grain, c.i.f. Danish port; basic prices are generally fixed for relatively short periods at a time.

Under the present Act of 18 June 1969, the basic price of feed grain for the harvest year 1969/70 is DKr 51 per 100 kgs., which is DKr 1 less than in the previous harvest year. The basic price is raised by 50 øre per month for six months, beginning on 1 October 1969; from 1 March to 31 July 1970 the basic price will thus be DKr 54 per 100 kgs.

If the above-mentioned cereals are imported in a crushed, ground, hulled and broken, malted, rolled or otherwise worked condition, the charge is fixed accordingly. The charge is collected by the customs authorities at the rate in force on the date of clearance. The proceeds of the equalization charge - less refunds allowed for exports of Danish seed grain, malting barley, malt and mixed feed - amounted to DKr 41.5 million in the harvest year 1966/67 and DKr 45.5 million in 1967/68.

These proceeds are paid into the Grain Equalization Fund, administered under the supervision of the Minister for Agriculture. In addition, the Treasury has paid grants in annual amounts of DKr 50 million into the Grain Equalization Fund since 1966/67 and the grant for the harvest year 1969/70 has also been fixed at DKr 50 million.

In pursuance of the Act, the Grain Equalization Fund is used, in consultation with the farmers' organization, for the benefit of small farmers and poultry and egg producers who are normally net buyers of feed grain in order to allow them a certain compensation for the higher costs of production resulting from the basic price system.

Allocations to small farmers are still based on the number of cows kept. For holdings under 14 hectares, or a land value of under DKr 55,000 (land assessment 1965) the allocation is DKr 70 per cow up to a maximum of DKr 840 per holding.

For holdings above 14 but not exceeding 16 hectares or a land value of under DKr 60,000, the allocation is DKr 35 per cow up to a maximum of DKr 420 per holding.

Larger holdings are not eligible for allocations from the Grain Equalization Fund.

As the grain harvest in 1968 was estimated to exceed domestic consumption in the harvest year 1968/69, no import licences were issued for feed grain between 1 August 1968-31 July 1969. This decision was taken in pursuance of regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture. Import licences for feed grain will not be issued for the harvest year 1969/70 either.

II(a) Although imports have declined as a result of the big domestic grain harvest, the relatively low world market prices have led to substantial payments of equalization charges into the Grain Marketing Fund.

It will hardly be possible to demonstrate any effect of the basic price system on Danish production, consumption and import of feed grain. In the last few years, the area sown to feed grain (barley, oats and mixtures thereof) has totalled about 1.5 million hectares, compared to 1.3 million hectares during the period 1963/65. This increase is due in the main to a general diversion of production, accompanied by reductions in livestock holdings and structural developments towards larger holdings which are

traditionally producers of grain. The greater part of the rise registered in the production of feed grain since 1958 -- see statistical annex -- derives from higher yields per hectare achieved through technological progress.

The increases made in basic prices in 1965/66 and 1966/67 are believed to have been contributed to the intended decline registered in pig production since 1965.

(b) See statistical annex.

(3) Skim milk powder

Since 1959/60, annual Grain Marketing Acts have provided an equalization charge to be levied on imported skim milk-powder (on the same principles as the charge levied on imported feed grain) so as to bring the price of skim milk-powder, c.i.f. Danish port and including the charge, up to a specified basic price (minimum import price).

In 1967/68 and 1968/69 this basic price was Dkr 170 per 100 kgs., but the charge was to be not less than Dkr 20 per 100 kgs. Under the above-mentioned Act the basic price remains unchanged for 1969/70, but the minimum charge has been raised to Dkr 40 per 100 kgs.

In the harvest years 1966/67 and 1967/68 the equalization charges levied on imported skim milk-powder yielded Dkr 1.7 million and Dkr 3.6 million, respectively. Under the terms of the Act, the proceeds from the charge are used for reduction of the price of Danish skim milk-powder for feeding purposes so as to enable such powder to be sold to consumers at the same price as imported skim milk-powder.

IV. Rapeseed scheme

The rapeseed scheme in force from 1961, under which manufacturers of margarine were under obligation to buy Danish-grown rapeseed in quantities representing 10 per cent of their consumption of fat and had to pay about Dkr 8 million annually into a Rapeseed Fund -- see L/2601/Add.9 -- was repealed as from the harvest year 1967/68.

In pursuance of Section 8 of Act No. 278 of 18 June 1969, the provisions were kept in force without change in 1967/68 and 1968/69. Under these provisions, the Treasury pays an annual grant of up to Dkr 8 million to Danish rapeseed.

For the 1969 harvest, the grant is based on rapeseed of 98 per cent purity, including broken seeds, with a water content of 9 per cent. For 1970 and following harvest years the grant will be based also on oil content as ascertained by analysis of each grower's supplies.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

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Note: For figures for the years prior to 1966 see GATT document L/2601/Add.9.

Table I

LIVE CATTLE

BTN 01.02
Sub-headings 11-19

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic ¹ production (¹ 000 tons)	Consumption ¹ (¹ 000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption ¹
	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1960	0	0	94.5	63.9	..	..	..
1966	0	0	47.8	37.4	..	..	..
1967	0	0	28.6	21.5	..	..	..
1968	0	0	43.0	28.8	..	..	..

¹See Table II.

Table II

BEEF AND VEAL

BTN 02.01
Sub-headings 21-35

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic production (¹ 000 tons)	Consumption (¹ 000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1960	0	0	70.8	54.3	253.8	78.5	323
1966	0	0	83.6	78.3	257.5	99.9	259
1967	0	0	107.6	88.3	263.0	101.3	260
1968	0	0	98.5	81.6	265.4	102.4	261

Table III

LIVE SWINE

BTN 01.03

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic ¹ production (¹ 000 tons)	Consumption ¹ (¹ 000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1960	-	-	24.3	14.9	..	..	..
1966	-	-	28.8	16.6	..	..	..
1967	-	-	22.4	10.9	..	..	..
1968	-	-	25.0	11.7	..	..	..

¹See Table V.

Table IV

PORK

BTN 02.01
Sub-headings 41-45

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic ¹ production (¹ 000 tons)	Consumption ¹ (¹ 000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1960	0	0	18.7	10.8	..	..	-
1966	0	0	56.9	48.5	..	..	-
1967	0	0	57.1	45.4	..	..	-
1968	0	0	67.2	44.1	..	..	-

¹See Table V.

Table V

PIGMEAT

BTN 02.06
Sub-headings 31-35

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic ¹ production ('000 tons)	Consumption ² ('000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1960	-	-	312.0	194.9	651.2	195.1	334
1966	-	-	308.7	267.9	792.5	182.1	435
1967	-	-	309.3	252.2	790.4	180.5	438
1968	-	-	307.5	220.4	772.2	182.0	427

¹Including exports of live swine (Table III), pork (Table IV), estimated consumption by producers, and offals.

²Including pork and offals.

Table VI
DEAD POULTRY

BTN 02.02

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic ¹ production ¹ ('000 tons)	Consumption ¹ ('000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1960	0	0	34.3	25.4	56.0	17.5	320
1966	0	0	44.1	27.9	79.1	22.7	349
1967	0	0	48.0	26.0	78.1	22.0	354
1968	0	0	43.3	23.0	76.2	22.2	343

¹ Carcass weight.

Table VII

EGGS IN SHELL

BTN 04.05
Sub-headings 11-19

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic production ('000 tons)	Consumption ('000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1960	0	0	82.7	45.4	138.2	47.3	292
1966	0.3	0	22.3	10.6	90.0	59.1	152
1967	0.5	0	21.6	10.1	88.9	58.1	153
1968	1.0	0	20.0	9.5	85.9	57.0	137

Table VIII

WHEAT

BTN 10.01

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic production (¹ 000 tons)	Consumption ¹ (¹ 000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1958	122.4	8.2	1.1	0	274	395	69
1966	7.6	0.6	69.4	4.4	400	338	118
1967	28.8	2.6	0	0	421	449	94
1968	8.7	0.6	0.8	0	461	469	98

¹Consumption = Domestic production + imports - exports.

Table IX

RYE

BTN 10.02

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic production (¹ 000 tons)	Consumption ¹ (¹ 000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1958	32.9	1.9	0	0	306	339	90
1966	25.9	1.6	0.5	0	136	161	85
1967	52.7	3.2	0.1	0	118	170	70
1968	23.2	1.4	0.1	0	117	140	83

¹See Table VIII.

Table X

BARLEY

BTN 10.03

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic production ('000 tons)	Consumption ¹ ('000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1958	311.4	16.8	371.6	26.4	2,485	2,425	102
1966	377.0	25.7	192.2	14.1	4,159	4,344	96
1967	375.2	24.8	212.3	14.6	4,382	4,545	96
1968	248.7	13.9	155.9	9.0	5,059	5,151	98

¹See Table VIII.

Table XI

OATS

BTN 10.04

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic production (¹ 000 tons)	Consumption ¹ (¹ 000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1958	106.6	5.3	54.4	3.5	648	700	93
1966	74.1	4.8	17.5	1.6	864	920	94
1967	35.6	2.2	11.8	1.0	904	928	97
1968	22.9	1.3	8.3	0.6	861	876	98

¹See Table VIII.

Table XII

MAIZE

BTN 10.05

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic production (¹ 000 tons)	Consumption ¹ (¹ 000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity (¹ 000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1958	56.4	3.3	0	0	-	56	-
1966	215.2	14.1	0	0	-	203	-
1967	215.5	13.6	0.4	0	-	215	-
1968	200.5	11.1	0.6	0	-	200	-

¹See Table VIII.

Table XIII

MILOCORN AND OTHER CEREALS

BTN 10.07

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic ¹ production ('000 tons)	Consumption ² ('000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1958	277.7	13.9	2.9	0	752	1,027	73
1966	44.1	2.6	0.4	0	401	445	91
1967	33.8	2.2	0.3	0	328	362	91
1968	24.1	1.6	0.3	0	279	303	92

¹Mixed grains (barley and oats) exclusively.

²See Table VIII.

Table XIV

RAPESEED

BTN 12.01.50

Year	Imports		Exports		Domestic production ('000 tons)	Consumption ¹ ('000 tons)	Production as percentage of consumption
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (\$ million)			
1960	0	0	12.0	1.4	12.8	0.9	1,457
1966	0.5	0	31.7	3.9	33.0	1.8	1,852
1967	0	0	20.4	2.1	39.2	18.8	217
1968	2.7	0.3	7.1	0.6	29.8	25.4	117

¹See Table VIII.