

Commission of the European Communities

# **The Agricultural Situation in the Community**

## **1991 Report**

(Published in conjunction with the  
'XXVth General Report on the  
Activities of the European Communities')

Brussels • Luxembourg • 1992





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## Foreword

This is the 17th annual report on the agricultural situation in the Community and is published in conjunction with the *XXVth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities*. It was completed in December 1991.

As in previous years, the first part of this report on the situation and the development of Community agriculture outlines the main events of the agricultural year: the continuing implementation of the common agricultural policy, trends on the principal internal and external markets and trade relations with non-member countries.

Major developments in two areas of particular significance for Community agriculture had still to run their course when the report was completed. The first was the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the second was the reform of the CAP. Both of these subjects are treated in separate chapters.

The second part of the report provides the more important statistics. The statistical annex gives, in a form that has now become standard, updates of the tables produced in previous reports.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible this year to include full statistical data concerning the former German Democratic Republic. However, production and consumption forecasts have been drawn up covering the whole Community, i.e. including the five new *Länder*.

The statistics are based mainly on data supplied by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). The Directorate-General for Agriculture has updated some of the figures and has also used this material as a basis for some additional calculations. In certain cases it has only been possible to provide provisional estimates because of the report's publication date.

As in earlier years, certain subjects covered by the report have also been dealt with in other Commission documents. The reader will thus find references in this report to various publications available either from the Commission, from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities or from Eurostat.



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**Principal abbreviations used**

CAP	=	Common agricultural policy
UAA	=	Utilized agricultural area
MGQ	=	Maximum guaranteed quantity
COM	=	Common organization of the market
MCA	=	Monetary compensatory amount
EMS	=	European Monetary System
GATT	=	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
EAGGF	=	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund



# I — The agricultural year

1. The 1991 agricultural year may be considered as a return to normality as regards weather conditions after two years characterized by extremely dry summers and mild winters. The short but moist and cold winter had an important positive impact on farming activities in the Community. Snowfall and rain which at times were quite heavy during the winter were sometimes considerably above the levels recorded the previous year, especially in the Mediterranean region. However, southern England and the mid-west of France experienced lower than average levels (see Figures 1 and 2).

In spring early growth was followed by a cold spell which produced freezing temperatures in certain regions and had a damaging effect on orchards and vineyards. Afterwards rainfall was fairly evenly spread apart from certain regions of the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Spain which suffered from exceptionally dry spells at the end of the summer, when only 40 to 60 % of the normal averages were reached.

2. The more favourable weather in 1991 resulted in improved productivity compared to 1990 and even though the area under cultivation in the Community rose by only 1.5 %, increased yields boosted the total output by an average of 6 % leading to the maximum guaranteed quantities (MGQs) under the stabilizer system being exceeded and penalties having to be imposed in the case of cereals and oilseeds. According to estimates, the highest production increases will be for durum wheat and grain maize, going up respectively by 32 % (2.4 million tonnes) and 17 % (3.8 million tonnes) from 1990 levels. Total wheat production was forecast to rise by 5 % to 85 million tonnes.

In the case of crop products, in particular because of the spring frost, production of wine and fruit alone experienced lower yields than in the previous year, in particular for apples and plums.

Regarding animal products, meat production in the Community is still increasing and thereby causing difficulties for the market, in particular in the case of beef. In the milk sector a stabilization of production has been maintained by means of the quota system but the difficulties involved in the disposal of surplus butter have made market management difficult.

3. Taking into account improvements in output, 1991, while not exceptional, may be counted among the good years for Community agriculture although the difficulties

# Winter rainfall

(1 September 1990 to 28 February 1991)

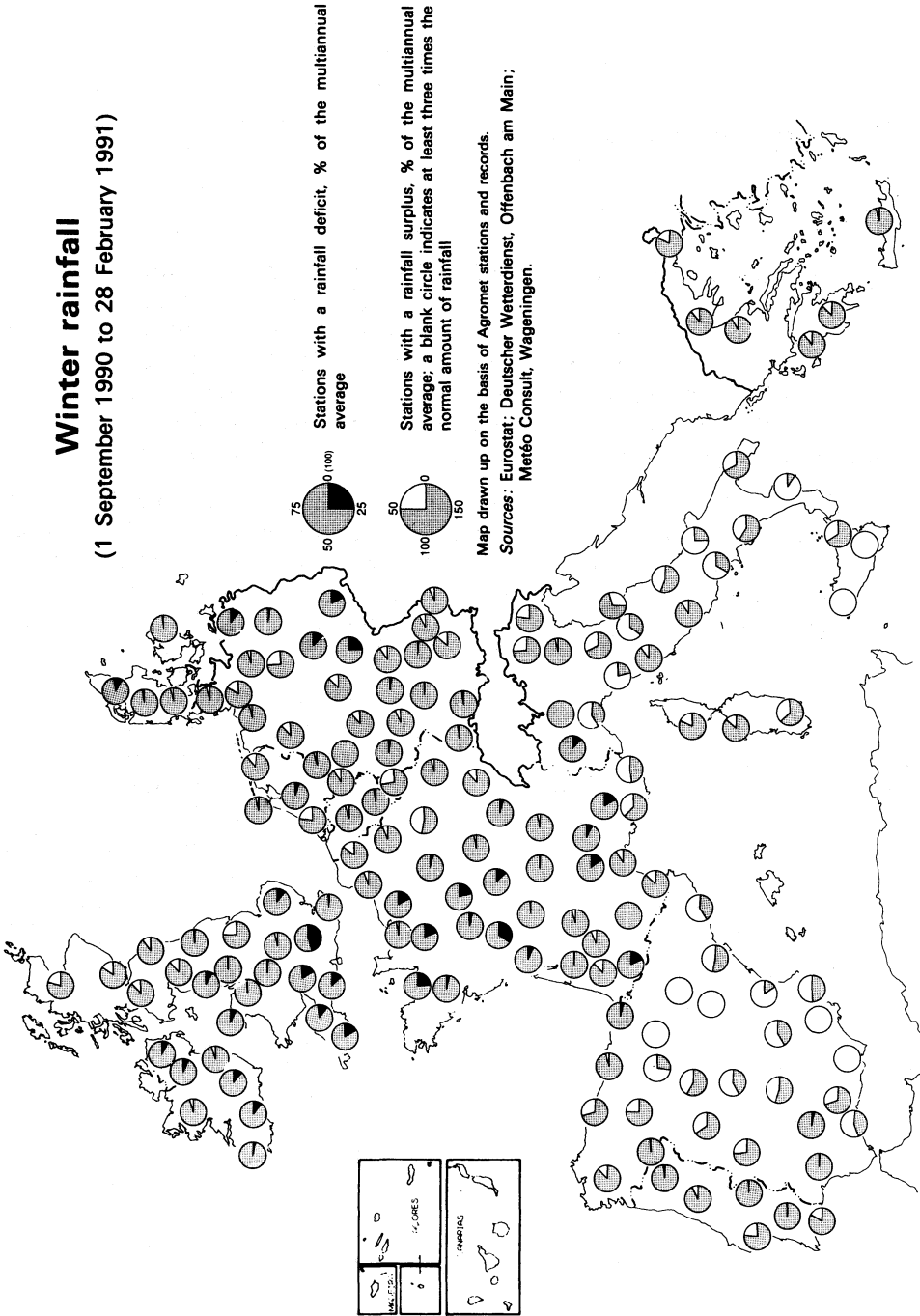


Figure 1

# Summer rainfall

(1 March 1991 to 31 August 1991)

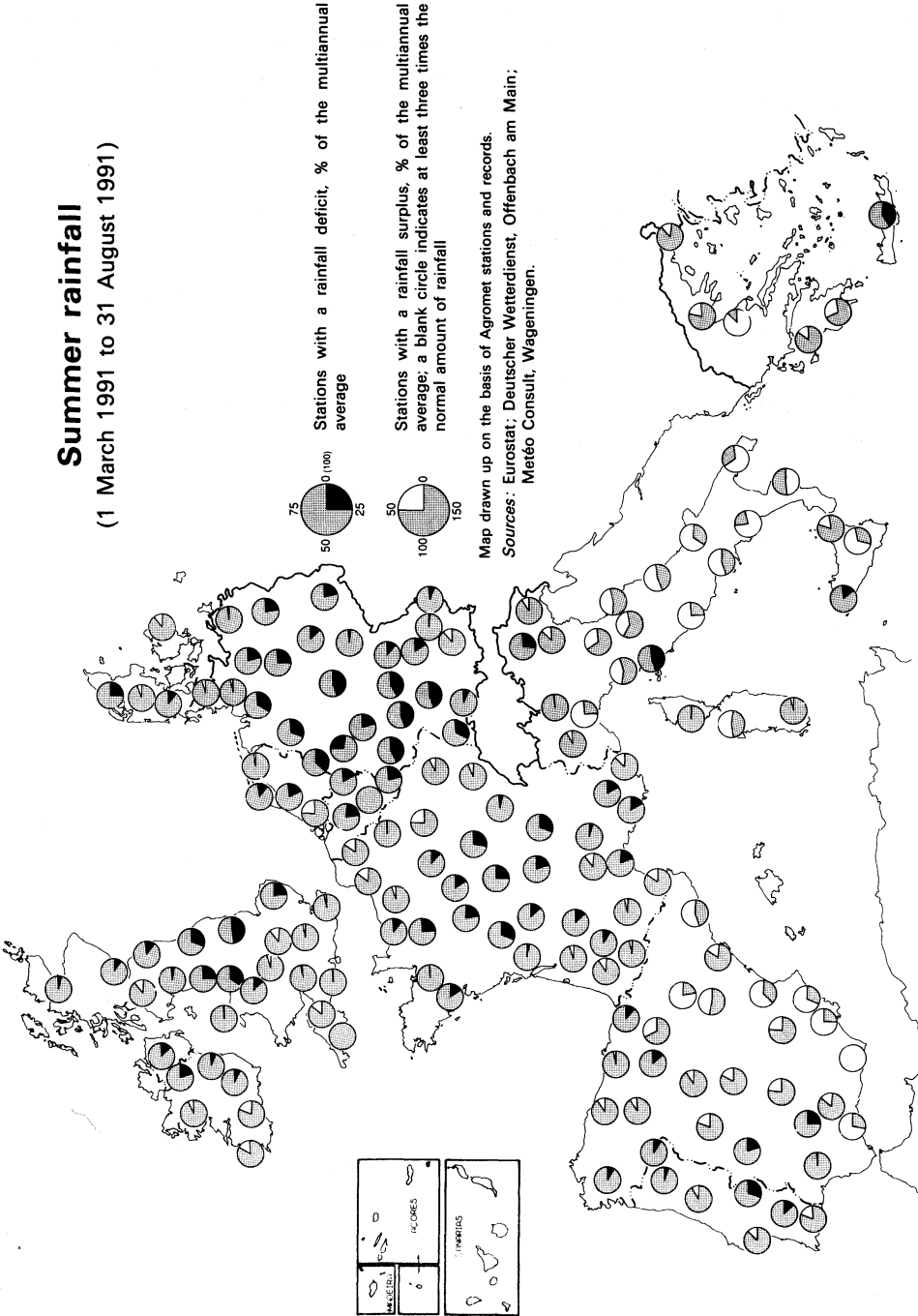


Figure 2

experienced on some markets have prevented the achievement of wholly satisfactory results. In addition, because of the openness of Community agriculture to international trends and its position on a world market which for the moment offers only limited prospects for expansion, management of Community agriculture was difficult during the year.

In contrast to the increase in cereal production in the EC there has been a fall in production in the world's main grain-producing countries. In the USA a 16% drop of all wheat plantings and considerable winterkill in the Pacific North-west resulted in a decline of probably 25% for wheat and a diminished production of grain maize and soya beans, while the USSR output of all grain dropped as much as 20% and Australian wheat production fell by some 23%.

Later chapters in this report dealing with the economic situation and with agricultural markets and international influences give more detailed information as regards crops, yields and developments on the major markets.

## II — The common agricultural policy in 1991

4. A rapid deterioration in the agricultural budgetary situation arising largely from a sharp growth in unsold stocks of cereals, beef and dairy produce, the difficulties encountered in keeping agricultural markets in balance and the problems faced in the context of international trade and the GATT negotiations led the Community to pursue in 1991 the restrictive policy being followed in recent years in the agricultural sector.

Strict management of the markets was maintained and it was possible for budgetary discipline to be observed. At the same time, the Commission continued to deploy the structural Funds to enable the Community's agricultural sector to adapt to changing circumstances and to promote rural development.

### Proposals for CAP reform

5. In its communication of 1 February 1991 <sup>(1)</sup> on the development and future of the common agricultural policy the Commission analysed the current state of the policy and concluded that fundamental reform was essential. The present arrangements, through the direct link between production and support, were seen as preserving a permanent incentive to greater production and further intensification. This in turn leads to difficulties for the stability of markets, for farm incomes, for the budget and for the environment.

As a follow up to its Reflections Paper the Commission presented specific proposals <sup>(2)</sup> covering, in the market sector, some 75 % of the Community's agricultural output, and complemented by three key accompanying measures (agri-environment, afforestation and early retirement) which offer special opportunities for rural development. The legal texts of the proposals were presented in October. <sup>(3)</sup>

6. The aims of the proposed reform are:

- (i) to provide the Community's farmers with a new and more stable framework within which they can improve their competitiveness and their earnings;

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<sup>(1)</sup> COM(91) 100, 'Development and future of the CAP'.

<sup>(2)</sup> COM(91) 258, 'Development and future of the CAP'.

<sup>(3)</sup> COM(91) 379, COM(91) 409 and COM(91) 415.

- (ii) to redirect support to farmers in a fairer way and in a way which will help control production, stabilize markets and support incomes;
- (iii) to provide increased support for encouragement of less-intensive production techniques and better care of the environment.

7. The principal elements of the proposed reform, which will be phased in over a transitional period of three years, are outlined as follows.

A key component of the reform is a reduction of approximately one-third in cereals support prices, to bring them down to ECU 100 per tonne, i.e. the anticipated stabilized world market price. The price cut is to be compensated by a payment per hectare based on average past yields in the region concerned. This payment will go to all farmers, whatever their size. All but the smallest farmers—that is, those with enough land to produce, on average, less than 92 tonnes—will only get the income compensation if they go into a set-aside scheme, which will initially apply to 15 % of the land normally sown to cereals, proteins and oilseeds on each farm. On the first 7.5 hectares of set-aside land, the same compensation payment will be paid as for the land under cereals.

8. This same system will apply to oilseeds and to protein crops (peas and beans) except that oilseeds producers will be eligible for a higher rate of payment based on a price relationship for oilseeds of 2.1 times the cereals price. Small producers, who are exempted from the set-aside scheme, will normally get the same rate of aid irrespective of the crop sown.

The existing stabilizer arrangements will be withdrawn once the new system comes fully into effect and the basic co-responsibility levy is being phased out also.

9. There will be a consequent adjustment in the prices of livestock products, given the impact of reduced cereals prices on the cost of animal feed. This will be done by cutting the price of beef and milk products and introducing direct payments to compensate producers who farm in an extensive way, since they will gain less than intensive producers from the lower prices of concentrated animal feed.

10. For milk, the price cut will be of 10 %, with a larger cut (due to disposal problems) of 15 % for butter, and 5 % for skimmed-milk powder. Compensation will be provided by a premium for extensive producers which, by the end of transition, will reach ECU 75 per cow, paid on the first 40 cows per herd. The existing milk co-responsibility levy will be abolished.

11. For beef, the price cut will be 15 %, reflecting both the fall in input costs and the need to remain competitive with other meats whose prices will fall as cereal prices are reduced. Compensation to extensive producers will be in the form of an increase in the beef premium to ECU 180 per head, paid in three instalments over the lifetime of an animal and limited to the first 90 head. There will also be an increase in the suckler cow

premium for extensive producers to ECU 75 per head plus up to ECU 25 by way of national supplement. The 90-head limit will apply to the suckler premium also.

To qualify as 'extensive', a producer will have to keep not more than two livestock units per hectare of forage in the lowlands or 1.4 livestock units per hectare in the less-favoured areas (LFAs).

As a supply control measure a special premium, to be fixed initially at ECU 100 per head, will be introduced to facilitate early disposal of young male calves from dairy herds.

12. Together with these changes the Commission is proposing an extension of the milk-quota system for a further eight years, coupled with a gradual reduction, spread over three years, equivalent to a net 3% in national quotas.

In the first year individual quotas will be cut by 2%, with 1% being redistributed to priority cases, e.g. extensive producers in mountainous or less-favoured areas where milk is especially important for the rural economy. Cuts in quota of 1% would apply in each of the following two years. There will also be a voluntary buy-up scheme to enable Member States to restore or reduce the quota cuts applied to producers with less than 200 000 kg a year.

All quota cuts will be compensated at a rate of ECU 5 per 100 kg for 10 years. This would be paid in the form of a 10-year bond, so that farmers will have the choice between an income supplement or a capital sum, if they chose to sell the bond on the market.

13. As for sheep the Commission is proposing that the number of ewes for which each producer can claim the ewe premium be limited to eligible numbers in 1990.

It is also proposed to reduce the present maximum number of premiums per producer, namely, 1 000 in the LFAs and 500 in the lowlands. The new limits to be introduced over a three-year period to 750 in the LFAs and 350 in the lowlands.

14. The reforms in the tobacco sector involve the introduction of a quota system at an overall level of 340 000 tonnes (current maximum guaranteed quantity 390 000 tonnes), the grouping of 34 varieties into five groups with three extra varieties, a single premium per group, discontinuing export refunds and intervention, encouraging producer groups, and research programmes for less-toxic varieties.

15. The Commission's CAP reform proposals for the market sectors are complemented by a package of accompanying measures in three broad categories:

- (i) agri-environmental measures;
- (ii) incentives for afforestation of agricultural land;
- (iii) an improved scheme for early retirement of farmers.

The aim of the proposed regulation on farming and the environment is to give explicit recognition within the CAP to the dual role of farmers as producers and as stewards of the natural environment and landscape of the countryside, as well as to encourage more extensive farming practices. There will also be arrangements for long-term set-aside of agricultural land, for forestry or for other approved environmental purposes.

The draft regulation on afforestation of agricultural land involves increased incentives for planting and maintenance as well as compensation for lost agricultural income. It offers an immediate and viable commercial alternative to agriculture in a sector where there is likely to be sustained demand.

The proposed new early retirement scheme for farmers over 55 years of age is directed towards restructuring. It will help farmers rationalize holdings in line with the new conditions and ease the pressure of surplus output on present markets. At the same time the land released will have to be used for non-agricultural and environmentally friendly purposes.

It is planned that the accompanying measures will be implemented in the form of multiannual programmes negotiated at national, and where appropriate, regional level.

16. It is proposed also that the costs occasioned by these proposals be financed within the framework of the EAGGF Guarantee Section, alongside the market regimes. The Commission considers also that, in the context of the reform proposals and taking into account German unification, an increase in the base of the agricultural guideline of some ECU 1 500 million is warranted.

## **Agricultural price agreement 1991/92**

17. On 24 May 1991 the Council of Ministers reached agreement on the 1991/92 price package. The Commission's proposals had been formulated with the twin objectives of respecting the budgetary discipline rules in relation to the agricultural guideline, and arresting the rapid deterioration in some of the main agricultural markets, e.g. cereals, milk, beef and sheepmeat.

The final agreement followed broadly the lines of the Commission's proposals. Institutional prices (see table, p. 15) were frozen for most products and were reduced in several cases, e.g. durum wheat by 3.5 %; oilseeds, peas and beans, flax seed and hemp by 1.5 %, tobacco by 6 % on average, and sheepmeat by 2 %. The basic co-responsibility levy was increased from 3 to 5 % in the case of cereals. The aid for dried fodder is being reduced by 20 %, the first step involving a 10 % reduction to apply in 1991/92.



## Price decisions for 1991/92

Product	Type of price or aid	Amount in (ECU/t) (1)	% change over 1990/91
<i>Cereals (including rice)</i>			
Common (breadmaking) wheat (2)	Intervention	168.6	0.0
Common (feed) wheat, barley, sorghum and rye (2)	Intervention	160.1	0.0
Durum wheat	Intervention	227.7	- 3.5
	Production aid (ECU/ha)	181.9	+ 6.3
Common maize	Intervention	168.6	0.0
Hard flint maize	Production aid (ECU/ha)	100.0	- 19.9
Common rice (paddy)	Intervention	313.7	0.0
Indica rice (paddy)	Production aid (ECU/ha)	200.0	- 20.0
<i>Sugar</i>			
— beet	Basic	40.0	0.0
— white sugar	Intervention	530.1	0.0
<i>Olive oil</i>			
	Target	3 220	0.0
	Intervention	2 158	0.0
	Production aid	708.3	0.0
<i>Oilseeds</i>			
Rape	Intervention		
Sunflower	Intervention	525.8	
Soya	Minimum	481.3	- 1.5
	Guide	549.1	- 1.5
<i>Peas and beans</i>			
Peas	Minimum	253.4	- 1.5
Field beans	Minimum	234.7	- 1.5
Lupins	Minimum	284.2	- 1.5
<i>Dried fodder</i>			
	Guide	178.6	0.0
<i>Textile fibres</i>			
Flax, seed	Guide	544.9	- 1.5
Flax, fibre	Fixed-rate aid (ECU/ha)	374.4	0.0
Hemp	Seed aid	245.9	- 1.5
	Fixed-rate aid (ECU/ha)	339.4	0.0
Silkworms, eggs	Production aid per box	111.8	0.0
Cotton	Guide	958.6	0.0
	Minimum	910.7	0.0
<i>Table wine</i>			
— RI, RII, AI	Guide (ECU/hl)	3.21	0.0
— RIII, AII, AIII	Guide (ECU/hl)	52.1, 69.5, 79.4	0.0
<i>Fresh fruit and vegetables</i>			
	Basic	—	0.0
<i>Tobacco</i>			
	Prices and premiums	—	- 6.0
<i>Milk (3)</i>			
Butter	Target	268.1	0.0
Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention	2 928	0.0
<i>Meat</i>			
Beef			
— adult cattle (per tonne live weight)	Intervention	1 724	0.0
	Guide	2 000	0.0
— quality R3, cat. A and C	Intervention	3 430	0.0
Sheepmeat (carcass weight)	Basic	4 230	- 2.0
Pigmeat (carcass weight)	Basic	1 897	0.0

(1) Unless otherwise indicated in the previous column.

(2) A premium for higher quality is decided at ECU 3.37/tonne (wheat) and ECU 4.42/tonne (rye).

(3) Intervention prices of Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheese have been kept at the same level as last year.

18. In the milk sector, it was decided to reduce the global guaranteed quantities by 2%. A Community-financed voluntary buy-up scheme, limited to 3% of the global guaranteed quantities in each Member State, was also agreed. The quantities bought up are to be allocated to national reserves and will be used also to meet the entitlement of SLOM producers.

As regards beef the trigger points for opening intervention have been reduced to 84% (weighted Community market price) and 80% (regional market price). 'Safety net' intervention will be opened by tender procedure at 78% of the intervention price (Community price) with all offers being accepted when prices fall below 75% (grouping of three Member States or regions) or 72% (single Member State or region). The buying-in price in such cases will be based on the regional market price plus a margin for processing.

In the case of arable crops a special set-aside scheme was approved for 1991/92. In return for setting aside at least 15% of land devoted to arable crops farmers can receive Community and national premiums per hectare, and reimbursement of the basic co-responsibility levy for 1991/92.

On 31 July 1991 the Commission presented its proposal for a revision of the regime in order to comply with the GATT soya panel. It provides for a system of aids per hectare paid direct to producers, with adjustments to take account of fluctuations in price only within certain limits.

### **Agri-monetary measures**

19. The agri-monetary adjustments for 1991/92 are mainly based on the four-stage programme agreed in July 1988 to abolish all existing monetary gaps for all currencies.

For the fixed currencies, only positive gaps remained for German and Dutch cereals. These are now dismantled completely. As a result the agri-monetary conversion rate of each fixed currency and for all agricultural products was brought into line with the central green rate.

As far as the floating currencies are concerned (peseta, pound sterling, escudo and drachma), the Council's price decisions either reduced or eliminated the variable gaps and decreased the number of green rates in certain countries. In the course of 1991 the main monetary gaps, of the drachma, were adjusted by 9.2 to 12.7 points depending on the production sector.

The automatic adjustment regulations of agricultural conversion rates in the pigmeat sector were simplified considerably. This rate is now permanently lined up to the market representative rate (central green rate of the fixed currencies and the weekly averages of the other currencies), except if the monetary gaps in the cereals sector become very large.

## Agri-monetary adjustments for the agricultural marketing year 1991/92

Member State and product categories	Central green rate (1)	Green rate decided 1991/92	Dismantling
<i>Belgique/België/Luxembourg</i> All products	48.5563	48.5563	0
<i>Danmark</i> All products	8.97989	8.97989	0
<i>Deutschland</i> Cereals	2.35418	2.35418	0.82
Other products			0
<i>France</i> All products	7.89563	7.89563	0
<i>Ireland</i> All products	0.878776	0.878776	0
<i>Italia</i> All products	1 761.45	1 761.45	0
<i>Nederland</i> Cereals	2.65256	2.65256	0.31
Other products			0
<i>Ellada</i> (2) All products (3)	257.895	252.121	
Sheepmeat, cereals, sugar, wine, tobacco, olive oil			- 9
Other crop products			-13
Poultry			-19
Beef, milk and other products			-23
<i>España</i> Beef, milk	145.756	154.138	1.0/0.4
Sheepmeat		150.828	1.2
Fruit & vegetables, oilseeds, rice		150.828	1.3
Tobacco, seeds, peas		150.828	1.7
Cotton, grain legumes		151.660	1.6
Cereals, sugar		153.498	0.4/0.0
Other crop products		149.813	1.4
Other products (3)		151.660	2.0
<i>Portugal</i> All products (3)	205.190	208.676	0
<i>United Kingdom</i> All products (3)	0.795423	0.795423	
Beef			0
Sheepmeat and crop products			- 2
Other products			- 5

(1) 'Green' market rate at 1 July 1991. The MCAs are based on green market rates of the respective currencies.

(2) Adjustments resulting from the automatic dismantling and from Council decisions.

(3) Except pigmeat whose green rate is automatically adjusted on the central green rate.

## Rural development

20. The importance of rural development is reflected in growing expenditure on the policy but also in the place it occupies in the development of agricultural policy. While reform of the CAP should safeguard the Community's competitive position in agriculture and improve market balance, it should also make a major contribution to maintaining the social fabric of rural areas and enhancing the role of farmers as guardians of the environment.

The Commission has emphasized also that the development of rural communities, while linked to agriculture, will depend increasingly on other sectors for new opportunities. The structural Funds play an essential role in this.

21. The resources for agricultural structural measures have been significantly increased, especially to support expenditure in the less-developed (Objective 1) regions. Resources from all three structural Funds have also been used in the framework of integrated programmes to promote the coherent development of all parts of the rural economy.

In other rural areas outside the less-developed regions—the so-called Objective 5b areas—over 70 integrated operational programmes have been launched, accounting for expenditure of ECU 2.7 billion in the 1989-93 period.

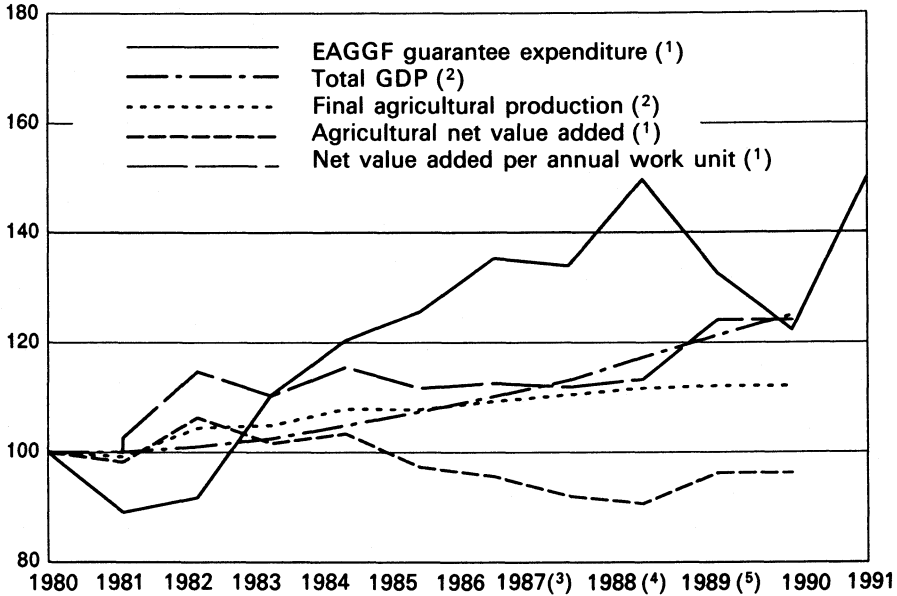
In addition to specific actions within the operational programmes under Objectives 1 (less-developed regions) and 5b (other rural areas), the Community continues to cofinance a range of measures for farmers which are applied on a Community-wide basis under Objective 5a of the 1988 reform (approximately ECU 6 billion over the five-year period up to 1993). All these measures have a significant impact on rural areas throughout the Community, in particular the compensatory allowances available to farmers in mountainous and other less-favoured areas.

Earlier this year, Community support frameworks and programmes were also approved for the five new German *Länder*, involving resources of over ECU 650 million for rural development.

Finally, a number of the new Community initiatives financed from the structural Funds should make a further valuable contribution to improving the economic potential of rural areas. The Leader (links between actions for the development of the rural economy) initiative, with rural development as its primary objective, should have the most significant impact in qualitative terms. With an initial financial allocation of ECU 400 million, Leader has been designed to encourage a 'bottom-up' approach to rural development in which local groups have been asked to bring forward integrated action plans for their areas. It is expected that some 200 plans will be approved.

## EAGGF expenditure Agricultural production and income

Basic index 1980 = 100



Sources: EAGGF, Eurostat, DG VI.

(1) In real terms (GDP deflator).

(2) At constant prices.

(3) 1987 budget: from 1 January to 31 October 1987.

(4) 1988 budget: from 1 November 1987 to 15 October 1988.

(5) 1989 and subsequent budgets: from 16 October 1988 to 15 October 1989.

*Figure 3*

### Agriculture income aid

22. In the course of 1991 the Commission approved income aid programmes submitted by Italy, Germany and Belgium. As two programmes had already been approved for the Netherlands and France in 1990, the first year of operation of the income aid policy, the policy has now been introduced by five Member States.

The programmes reflect particular circumstances. The programme for Italy, for example, involves only olive-oil producers in the southern part of the country. For

Germany, where two programmes were approved, one for the State of Baden-Württemberg, the other for Rhineland-Palatinate, the former involves producers of different types of farming whereas the latter is applicable only in the non-less-favoured areas, and only for arable farmers. The programme for Belgium covers the entire country and all types of farming. Some 80 000 beneficiaries are foreseen under the Italian programme, 30 000 with that for Baden-Württemberg, some 4 000 for Rhineland-Palatinate, and 8 000 for Belgium.

### Consumer interests

23. Stability of food supply at reasonable prices for consumers is part of the objectives of the CAP. Indeed, the CAP reform is expected to bring about major benefits to consumers, in the form of reduced prices for animal and vegetable products. In real terms, the income of European households continues to grow at a higher rate than the price of food. Average domestic spending on food, tobacco, alcohol and soft drinks is constant at around 21.5% of overall household expenditure.

Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco represent in Greece, Ireland and Portugal over one third of the total consumption budgets, while Germany and the Netherlands stay well below 20%. Denmark and particularly the United Kingdom and Luxembourg are among those well below the average, when expenditure on foodstuffs alone is taken into account. The consumer benefits, increasingly, from—and demands—improved quality and greater variety.

Food aid programme for 1991

Country	Amount (million ECU)	Quantities (tonnes)						
		Common wheat	Durum wheat	Rice	Olive oil	Skimmed-milk powder	Butter	Beef
Belgique/België	2.42	600					500	600
Danmark	1.22						13	132
Ellada	13.48							4 000
España	35.38	39 800	11 000		10 500		8 130	8 120
France	28.50	4 000	7 500	1 200			3 500	4 500
Ireland	4.58						50	1 569
Italia	24.46	2 500	6 200	1 500	1 000		1 000	6 500
Luxembourg	0.09	30				20		15
Nederland	3.29						269	538
Portugal	10.13	980	810	700	600	600	500	1 485
United Kingdom	24.95						3 775	2 965
Total	148.50	47 910	25 510	3 400	12 100	620	17 737	30 424

Source: Commission Decision 91/81/EEC of 11 February 1991 as last amended by Decision 91/456/EEC of 2 August 1991.

24. The Commission continued its food-aid programme for the less well-off in the Community. This operation, launched in January 1987 and initially restricted to the winter period, has been renewed regularly and now extends throughout the year. It caters for the distribution by selected organizations of foodstuffs—including for the first time in 1991 rice and skimmed-milk powder. The total amount allocated this year rose by ECU 3.5 million to ECU 148.5 million.

25. As regards quality policy, in June 1991 the Council adopted Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production.<sup>(1)</sup> It defines organic production and provides for regular inspection of producers. For the moment it applies to plant products but should be extended in the near future to animal products.

Commission proposals concerning designations of origin and certificates of specific character for foodstuffs<sup>(2)</sup> have also been made. The aim is to protect products whose quality is related to the geographical area whose name they bear and those produced according to a specific method which gives them a special quality.

## **The single market**

26. In preparation for 1993, substantial progress continued to be made as regards the progressive harmonization of legislation. The main provisions adopted during the year are given in the annex at the end of this chapter.

27. The major decisions relate to the veterinary field and involve import controls and rules on Community trade.

As regards epizootics, in addition to a proposal to harmonize policies to combat Newcastle disease and avian influenza, several decisions were adopted granting financial contributions to programmes to eradicate brucellosis, leucosis, tuberculosis, ovine brucellosis, rabies, Newcastle disease, bovine contagious pleuropneumonia and African horse sickness.

Provisions were also adopted laying down detailed rules on movements of livestock of the bovine and porcine species following the discontinuation of vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease.

The Commission also took measures against new swine disease (porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome) and against the risks of cholera from South America.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 198, 22.7.1991, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 30, 6.2.1991, pp. 4 and 9.

28. Work continued with a view to the completion, by the end of the year, of the survey undertaken in 1990 in the Member States to monitor implementation of the laws on residues and the prohibition on the use of growth hormones.

Inspections continue to be carried out in non-member countries at the same rate as in previous years and the list of non-member countries from which the Member States import meat products was adopted. <sup>(1)</sup>

The conclusions of several veterinary inspections conducted in the USA led the Commission to prohibit imports of fresh meat from that country for a period. Consultations took place between the two parties concerned to determine the conditions under which fresh meat could be imported and a new list of establishments producing fresh meat authorized for export to the Community was adopted.

Close monitoring of the animal-health situation called for a large number of inspection visits, supplemented by checks on establishments in non-member countries approved for the export of fresh meat to the Community.

29. In the phytosanitary sector the Commission sent to the Council amendments to three proposals for Regulations on the marketing of various seeds and plants, and amendments to two proposals for Directives on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products.

The Commission's phytosanitary inspection service started work. A network for the notification between Member States and technical seminars will also be set up.

The Council of Ministers adopted an important Directive concerning the placing of plant-protection products on the market. This is essential for completing the internal market in this area. The measure lays down strict requirements for human safety and environmental protection and ensures that the same safe and effective products for the protection of crops are available throughout the Community.

30. Regarding State aids, although the Commission has been able to approve a number of aid plans—*inter alia* for investments to compensate farmers for lower-output farming designed to protect the environment, research, information and training, compensation for loss resulting from natural disasters—others have either proved incompatible with the common market (one French, one Belgian aid) or at least required the opening of the Article 93(2) procedure (four German, two Italian, two French, two Spanish, one Greek aid).

Although a cheese distribution scheme in Italy was designed to provide social aid to a target public, i.e. the objective fell within the purview of Article 92(2) of the Treaty, the aid plan in question specified distribution of cheeses of exclusively Italian origin,

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<sup>(1)</sup> Decision 91/361/EEC, OJ L 195, 18.7.1991, p. 43.



thereby debaring imports from this outlet. This measure—held to be equivalent to a customs barrier and thus constituting an infringement of Article 30 of the Treaty—was not given clearance in this form.

Equally a German aid to promote a symbol guaranteeing the use of a specially hygienic chilling method for chickens specified that even if producers from other Member States were to use an equivalent method, the symbol (a blue triangle) would nevertheless remain inaccessible to them, thus putting imported products at an unfair competitive disadvantage. This measure was eventually withdrawn by the German authorities.

31. In spite of the Court of Justice ruling in Case 47/69, a series of instances arose where aid plans included a parafiscal tax on imported products from other Member States.

According to its judgment in this case, the Court considers that such a tax ‘has a protective effect which goes beyond aid properly so-called’ and that ‘this aid, whatever might be the rate of the said charge, has the effect, because of the method by which it is financed, of adversely affecting trade to an extent contrary to the common interest within the meaning of Article 92(3)(c)’.<sup>(1)</sup>

Parafiscal tax measures involving taxation of imported products (including taxation at the first stage of processing after importation) were thus the subject of a negative Commission decision (one French, one Belgian aid).

32. The Commission has approved a number of aids involving compensation for net economic loss through lower-output farming for the purpose of environmental protection. However, the Commission is, in assessing this form of aid, faced with two major issues.

- (i) Given, in particular, the ‘polluter pays’ principle, enshrined in Article 130r of the Single Act, the Commission has, even when raising no objections to an aid, reserved the right where appropriate to re-examine aid such as the above where it is non-degressive and unlimited in time.
- (ii) Although the Commission has hitherto adhered to the principle that such aid may not exceed net economic loss to the farmer, it remains to be examined whether, and if so under what conditions, it may be appropriate to admit an additional element—an incentive<sup>(2)</sup>—in order that a sufficient number of farmers take up the measure for its positive effect upon the environment to be optimal.

It may be noted that although the above issues are of general relevance to such aid measures, account is nevertheless taken in assessing an individual aid of the existence of any Community and/or national legislation restricting a farmer from producing a given form of pollution.

<sup>(1)</sup> *Reports of Cases before the Court [1970]*, p. 495, paragraph 20 and p. 496, paragraph 23.

<sup>(2)</sup> See COM(90) 366 on farming methods compatible with environmental protection requirements.

33. It is Commission policy to gather information on cases of non-notified aid, since each time the Commission is made aware of the possible existence of such aid, it invariably first examines whether such aid in fact exists, and if it does, whether it is of a nature to affect trade to an extent contrary to the common interest. This procedure takes on increased importance with the advent of the '1993' horizon, given that in a single market the effects on trade of any illicit aid will be magnified.

## ANNEX TO CHAPTER II

Proposals presented by the Commission	Opinions of Parliament	Decisions taken by the Council
<b>1. Legislation relating to crop products and animal nutrition</b>		
Council Directive amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products OJ C 186, 18.7.1991, p. 16 OJ C 205, 6.8.1991, p. 16	12.3.1991 <sup>(1)</sup>	—
Council Regulation on the marketing of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants OJ C 52, 3.3.1990, p. 16	11.7.1991 <sup>(1)</sup>	—
Council Regulation on the marketing of young plants and propagating material, other than seeds, of vegetables OJ C 46, 27.2.1990, p. 4	11.7.1991 <sup>(1)</sup>	—
Council Regulation on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production OJ C 54, 6.3.1990, p. 5 OJ C 89, 10.4.1989, p. 22.	11.7.1991 <sup>(1)</sup>	—
OJ C 4, 9.1.1990, p. 4 OJ C 101, 18.4.1991, p. 13	OJ C 72, 18.3.1991, p. 33  OJ C 106, 22.4.1991, p. 27	Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1  Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 198, 22.7.1991, p. 1
<b>2. Veterinary and zootechnical legislation</b>		
Council Regulation introducing Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease OJ C 146, 5.6.1991, p. 12	—	—
Council Regulation introducing Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases OJ C 148, 7.6.1991, p. 12	—	—

Proposals presented by the Commission	Opinions of Parliament	Decisions taken by the Council
<p>Council Directive amending Directive 80/217/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever OJ C 226, 31.8.1991, p. 6</p>	—	—
<p>Council Decision amending Directive 80/1095/EEC and Decision 80/1096/EEC as regards certain measures relating to classical swine fever OJ C 226, 31.8.1991, p. 19</p>	—	—
<p>Council Directive amending Directives 64/432/EEC, 72/461/EEC and 80/215/EEC as regards certain measures relating to classical swine fever OJ C 226, 31.8.1991, p. 20  OJ C 48, 27.2.1989, p. 36</p>	—  OJ C 96, 17.4.1989, p. 187	—  Directive 91/69/EEC amending Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals and swine, fresh meat or meat products from third countries, in order to include ovine and caprine animals OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 37
<p>Council Regulation introducing Community measures for the control of avian influenza COM(91) 304 final</p>	—	—
<p>Council Regulation concerning measures for the prevention of specified zoonoses and of specified zoonotic agents in animals and products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and intoxications COM(91) 310 final  OJ C 2, 4.1.1991, p. 11</p>	—  OJ C 48, 25.2.1991	—  Decision 91/61/EEC amending Decision 90/218/EEC concerning the administration of Bovine Somatotropin (BST) OJ L 37, 9.2.1991, p. 39
<p>OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 42</p>	OJ C 19, 28.1.1991	<p>Directive 91/67/EEC concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 1</p>
<p>OJ C 48, 27.2.1989, p. 21</p>	OJ C 96, 17.4.1989, p. 187	<p>Directive 91/68/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 19</p>
<p>COM(90) 656 final (not published in the OJ)</p>	—	<p>Decision 91/133/EEC amending Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field OJ L 66, 13.3.1991, p. 18</p>

Proposals presented by the Commission	Opinions of Parliament	Decisions taken by the Council
OJ C 304, 29.11.1988, p. 6	OJ C 12, 16.1.1989, p. 365	Directive 91/174/EEC laying down zootechnical and pedigree requirements for the marketing of pure-bred animals and amending Directives 77/504/EEC and 90/425/EEC OJ L 85, 5.4.1991, p. 37
OJ C 154, 23.6.1990, p. 4	OJ C 129, 20.5.1991	Directive 91/266/EEC amending Directive 72/461/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat and Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine, ovine and caprine animals and swine and fresh meat or meat products from third countries OJ L 134, 29.5.1991, p. 45 <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 29	OJ C 183, 15.7.1991	Directive 91/492/EEC laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of live bivalve molluscs OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 1
OJ C 66, 11.3.1988, p. 2 OJ C 282, 8.11.1989, p. 7 OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 56	OJ C 96, 17.4.1989, p. 29 OJ C 183, 15.7.1991	Directive 91/493/EEC laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 15
OJ C 327, 30.12.1989, p. 72	OJ C 183, 15.7.1991	Directive 91/494/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of fresh poultrymeat OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 35
OJ C 327, 30.12.1989, p. 40	OJ C 260, 15.10.1990, p. 154	Directive 91/495/EEC concerning public health and animal health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of rabbit meat and farmed game meat OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 41
OJ C 89, 6.4.1991, p. 5	OJ C 183, 15.7.1991	Directive 91/496/EEC laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amending Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 56
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 8	OJ C 183, 15.7.1991	Directive 91/497/EEC amending and consolidating Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat to extend it to the production and marketing of fresh meat OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 69
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 100	OJ C 183, 15.7.91	Directive 91/498/EEC on the conditions for granting temporary and limited derogations from specific Community health rules on the production and marketing of fresh meat OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 105

Proposals presented by the Commission	Opinions of Parliament	Decisions taken by the Council
<p>COM(90) 492 final (not published in the OJ)</p> <p><b>3. Veterinary inspection</b> <sup>(4)</sup></p>	<p>OJ C 48, 25.2.1991, p. 214</p>	<p>Directive 91/499/EEC amending Directive 64/432/EEC as regards the diagnosis of bovine brucellosis and enzootic bovine leucosis OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 107</p> <p>Commission Decision 91/361/EEC amending Council Decision 79/542/EEC drawing up a list of third countries from which Member States authorize imports of bovine animals, swine and fresh meat and supplementing the list as regards meat products OJ L 195, 18.7.1991, p. 43</p>

<sup>(1)</sup> Parliament's opinions are not published in the Official Journal until the proposals have been adopted by the Council.

<sup>(2)</sup> In addition there are a number of implementing decisions of the Commission which are not included in this table (see text).

<sup>(3)</sup> As at 31 July 1991, there are 30 proposals still before the Council, of which 16 concern the White Paper on the completion of the internal market.

<sup>(4)</sup> Decisions taken in relation to veterinary inspection are, for the most part, implementing decisions. They are adopted directly by the Commission and do not require Parliament's opinion. While not mentioned in the present table, there are quite a considerable number of them (see text for a general overview of the Commission's veterinary inspection activities).



### III — Economic situation and farm incomes

#### The situation in 1991

34. Despite several incidents mentioned at the beginning of this report, 1991 saw a return to more normal weather after three years of poor rainfall, and the general trends of agricultural production again became apparent, chiefly a fairly clear rise in crop yields. This is most marked for cereals (and potatoes), and particularly so for maize, again showing an upswing after the unfavourable weather of 1990. For oilseeds, protein crops and sugar beet the increase is more modest. Late spring frosts resulted in lower tree crop (pears excepted) and viticulture yields than in 1989 and 1990.

35. Although the downward trend in utilized agricultural area continues for the Community as a whole at a rate just below 1% a year, in 1991 the cultivated acreage was higher than in 1990 and the substitutions between crops reversed: less sugar beet, potatoes, oilseeds and protein crops (except rape, particularly in the five new German *Länder*) and more cereals (34.5 to 35 million hectares), very close to the 1988 level. The amount of arable land withdrawn from production was some 1.2 million hectares in 1991 but this represents only 3.6% of the cereal area and it is still difficult to come to any conclusion on the effectiveness of the measures introduced and whether or not there is a strong downward trend in crop areas.

36. On the livestock side the basic trends continued in 1991: moderate reduction of the dairy herd in response to the milk quotas and an increase in the yield per cow, bigger headages of all meat animals, except for a marked reduction in pig numbers, particularly in the former German Democratic Republic, and higher volumes of meat production. Health problems, which seriously disturbed the sector in 1990, were less to the fore.

37. A higher cereal harvest in the Community contrasts with a general fall in temperate zone harvests of the main crops: wheat (down in all the major producers except the EC and Canada), feed grains, soya.

38. The outcome could be positive for world prices, which have remained depressed since they worsened in 1990. However, market conditions are poorer because of the

Soviet economic situation, exports to the USSR being no longer possible except by massive use of credits, the large stocks still held by certain exporters and the presence in Central and Eastern Europe of surplus quantities that until now went to the Soviet markets. The ecu's value against the dollar, which affects the competitive position of Community exports and budgetary expenditure, rose in the first half of the year to reach its 1987-88 level and now appears to be stable after touching its lowest level for 10 years at the turn of the year.

## **Production and institutional prices**

39. Chapter IV gives detailed information on the agricultural markets. This section describes production trends for 1991 for the main products subject to budgetary stabilization, mainly on the basis of estimated figures, since the final ones will become available only during 1992.

40. Cereal production is up on 1990, under the double impact of a higher area sown (not counting the contribution of the former GDR) and higher average yields. Only barley production is slightly down; maize has, after the drought of 1990, almost reached its 1989 level; durum wheat has risen sharply to more than 10 million tonnes. The overall production estimate is much higher than the MGQ threshold set at 160 million tonnes.

For oilseeds the production figures vary: no change for sunflower, yields being up; a substantial drop for soya but not below the MGQ of 1.3 million tonnes; a strong rise for rape following that recorded in 1990 mainly because of an increase in area sown (to which must be added the considerable rise in acreage in the former GDR). All crops are above the MGQs (except for the special MGQ for Spanish sunflower and the Portuguese MGQs for rape and sunflower).

After the big 1990 sugar harvest of 14.7 million tonnes production has fallen closer to but is still distinctly higher than the 12.8 million tonne target of the combined A and B quotas.

In the wine sector production, because of weather conditions and the impact of grubbing incentives, should fall to the 1988/89 level of 165 million hl compared with the 1990 figure, considered average in volume terms, of 184 million hl. In the past production has on occasion reached or exceeded 220 million hl.

41. The position for livestock products calls for additional attention. With the new quota reduction in force from 1991 milk production should drop markedly to volumes



not exceeding the overall quota of 96.8 million tonnes. Some producers are seeking to make up for this by increasing beef production although since 1990 this is in cyclical upswing. With additional consumer demand for poultry and sheepmeat there is a general rise in meat production and for pigmeat record levels are being attained: more than 8 million tonnes for cattle, 1.2 million tonnes for sheep and goats, 13 million tonnes for pigs and 6.6 million tonnes for poultry.

42. Institutional prices for the 1991/92 marketing year were the result of the Council's decisions of May and June plus application of the mechanisms for stabilizing agricultural expenditure laid down by the Brussels European Council in February 1988. For most products the intervention prices set by the Council have amounted to a freeze in ecus and in national currency terms to a slight increase (0.5%) compared with 1991/92 but less than on the last occasion (1.56%). By contrast with 1990/91 the cereals intervention price was not reduced by 3%, since recorded production for 1990/91 was less than the MGQ. On the other hand, prices and aids for oilseeds and protein plants have been adjusted in line with MGQ overshoots for the current marketing year and abatement carryovers from the last one (downwards for sunflower and rape, upwards for soya and proteins).

### **Farmgate prices**

43. In general the prices paid to farmers reflect Community market conditions. The improvement of these in 1989 gave an upswing of 8.9% in nominal terms for the Community as a whole, given the effect of the trends for livestock, particularly pig production and the wine sector. The situation changed in 1990 to give a poor nominal rise of 1.5%, owing primarily to a deteriorating market situation for livestock products, particularly beef and veal.

For 1991 only estimates of the price trend are available. It appears to be again lower than that of the GDP price index, which means a fall in real terms. Here again, as a result of the situation mentioned above, it is the prices of beef/veal and sheepmeat that are doing most to worsen the situation compared with last year, and this despite application of the support mechanisms.

The change in (nominal) producer prices is shown for each Member State in the table overleaf. 1991 figures are estimates.

**Changes in nominal farmgate prices  
of agricultural products in 1990 and 1991**

	% change 1990/89			% change 1991/90		
	Crop products	Livestock products	All agricultural products	Crop products	Livestock products	All agricultural products
Belgique/België	- 0.2	- 8.5	- 5.8	6.0	- 9.5	- 4.5
Danmark	- 2.5	- 6.1	- 5.0	5.9	- 6.2	- 2.4
Deutschland	0.1	- 6.7	- 5.0	2.8	- 4.6	- 2.5
Ellada	22.1	16.9	20.6	21.1	12.1	18.5
España	6.9	- 7.3	0.6	1.0	- 2.7	- 0.6
France	3.6	- 3.9	- 0.3	3.8	- 5.2	- 0.6
Ireland	- 7.6	- 11.9	- 11.5	10.2	- 7.6	- 5.6
Italia	8.6	- 0.7	4.7	12.5	- 1.2	7.0
Luxembourg	- 1.1	- 2.8	- 2.4	7.6	- 7.0	- 4.7
Nederland	0.8	- 8.8	- 5.6	5.6	1.0	2.6
Portugal	5.5	0.6	3.3	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	5.4	- 1.7	0.9	4.0	- 5.1	- 1.7
EUR 12	4.2	- 3.8	1.5	5.5	- 2.9	2.7

Source: Eurostat.

**Deflated indices of farmgate prices  
for agricultural products**

(Base 1985 = 100)

	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 (¹)
Belgique/België	100.0	89.3	88.0	95.5	87.0	80.6
Danmark	100.0	86.4	83.7	86.0	79.6	75.9
Deutschland	100.0	92.3	90.4	95.8	88.6	83.5
Ellada	100.0	88.2	87.3	90.3	90.4	90.6
España	100.0	92.5	90.6	91.0	85.7	80.5
France	100.0	92.3	90.4	94.0	90.7	87.5
Ireland	100.0	96.7	104.5	105.5	90.5	82.9
Italia	100.0	93.2	90.6	91.2	89.7	90.2
Luxembourg	100.0	101.6	102.8	109.2	102.7	94.6
Nederland	100.0	92.0	92.6	99.1	91.3	90.6
Portugal	n.d.	93.7	94.2	99.1	90.3	n.d.
United Kingdom	100.0	96.8	91.9	91.9	84.6	78.5
EUR 12	100.0	92.6	90.6	93.3	88.5	85.4

NB: 1986 omitted due to lack of space.

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Forecasts.

## Input prices

44. The trend was favourable in 1990, increasing by only 0.93 % for the Community of Twelve, and particularly so for animal feed (- 3.67 %), but was somewhat counteracted in the second half of the year, initially by greater use of irrigation water and crop

protection products as a result of the drought, and subsequently by the surge in oil prices, which had an immediate direct effect on fuel costs and slightly later affected fertilizer prices.

For 1991, only estimates are available of the price trend for inputs. A breakdown by Member State is given in the following tables.

#### Changes in nominal input prices

	% change 1990/89			% change 1991/90		
	Total consumption	Feed	Energy	Total consumption	Feed	Energy
Belgique/België	- 4.1	- 8.7	4.3	- 1.5	- 3.0	0.0
Danmark	- 1.6	- 8.4	1.6	- 0.9	- 6.1	- 0.2
Deutschland	- 1.7	- 8.5	6.9	2.8	- 2.0	15.0
Ellada	19.5	14.2	34.8	26.2	25.3	40.0
España	0.8	- 1.6	5.8	2.7	0.2	9.9
France	- 0.7	- 7.3	6.8	5.2	7.4	6.0
Ireland	0.2	- 1.9	3.3	0.7	- 4.1	5.7
Italia	0.8	- 2.0	35.7	0.6	6.5	- 4.4
Luxembourg	0.8	- 1.8	5.4	1.1	- 1.0	0.3
Nederland	- 1.2	- 10.5	25.4	- 0.1	- 2.4	1.5
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	3.7	0.8	10.7	3.6	1.9	3.3
EUR 11 (1)	0.9	- 3.7	13.7	4.0	2.0	11.2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excluding Portugal.

#### Deflated input prices indices Total intermediate consumption

(Base 1985 = 100)

	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 (1)
Belgique/België	100.0	86.7	87.8	87.7	81.2	77.5
Danmark	100.0	84.4	84.7	84.0	80.5	77.9
Deutschland	100.0	87.1	86.9	89.4	85.5	85.0
Ellada	100.0	89.2	84.6	82.9	82.3	87.8
España	100.0	91.3	87.8	84.3	79.7	77.3
France	100.0	89.2	88.5	89.0	85.5	87.4
Ireland	100.0	85.7	86.1	87.2	84.6	82.7
Italia	100.0	90.1	88.6	87.5	82.9	78.4
Luxembourg	100.0	91.3	90.7	90.7	88.2	86.2
Nederland	100.0	84.1	85.5	87.8	82.9	80.1
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	100.0	91.7	91.4	89.8	85.1	83.2
EUR 11 (2)	100.0	88.8	87.9	87.8	83.6	82.3

NB: 1986 omitted due to lack of space.

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Forecasts.

(2) Excluding Portugal.

## Trends in farm incomes

### Short-term trends in farm incomes

45. It is the relative trend of farmgate and intermediate producer prices, termed the 'price scissors', that largely determines movements in gross margins for agricultural products. Generally speaking these were worse in 1990 than in 1989 and the estimates for 1991 show no sign of improvement. Although precise figures for the determining factors are not yet available, 1991 incomes from agricultural activity will for the Community as a whole probably be slightly lower than in 1990.

In considering farmers' incomes the limits of the indicators normally used must be borne in mind. They cover solely the agricultural part of household income, i.e. ignore other income sources (salaries, returns on capital, social security) that contribute to the purchasing power of farm households, sometimes to a considerable degree: almost a third of farmers also work off the farm. Further, an indicator such as net value added at factor cost per annual work unit—the most commonly used—is essentially a measure of productivity, differing from available income of agricultural origin on a number of points (e.g. social security payments, certain fixed charges), some of which are difficult to evaluate (including the impact of taxation), and from liquid assets in other ways (depreciation, loan repayments, external income, etc.).

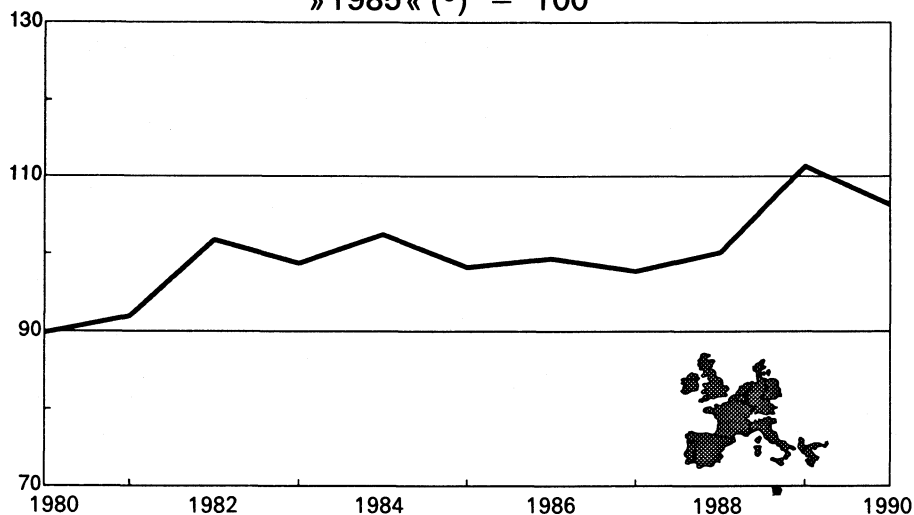
On the basis of the leading indicator alone, i.e. net value added per work unit in agriculture, it can be stated that despite a strong rise in 1989 the index fell by 4.5 % in 1990 and that estimates for 1991 do not indicate a recovery.

### Farm incomes over the last 10 years

46. Some conclusions can be drawn from examining the index over the last 10 years. Discounting both annual variations and those for individual Member States (see Figure 4), the decade began with a rapid upswing (+15 % in real terms from 1980 to 1982) followed by a stagnation for several years and a further climb in 1988 and 1989, and has ended with a distinct dip.

Overall, the indicator rose by 11 % in real terms over 10 years, on the basis of the trend of three-year averages centred on 1978 and 1988 for EUR 11. This corresponds to roughly 1.1 % per year. It must be seen against the major events of the period. Both the dollar and world market prices have fluctuated considerably but the impact on farm incomes has been minimal. Within the Community, imbalance on the markets has worsened and important CAP reforms have been made. The Community acquired three Mediterranean Member States (1981 and 1986). Lastly, the fall in agricultural employment as measured in annual work units (AWUs) has slowed.

**Net value added <sup>(1)</sup> per person employed  
in agriculture <sup>(2)</sup>  
»1985« <sup>(3)</sup> = 100**



Source: Eurostat — Sectoral income index analysis.

(1) At factor cost in real terms (deflated using the GDP implicit price index).

(2) Measured in work units.

(3) »1985« = average for 1984, 1985, 1986.

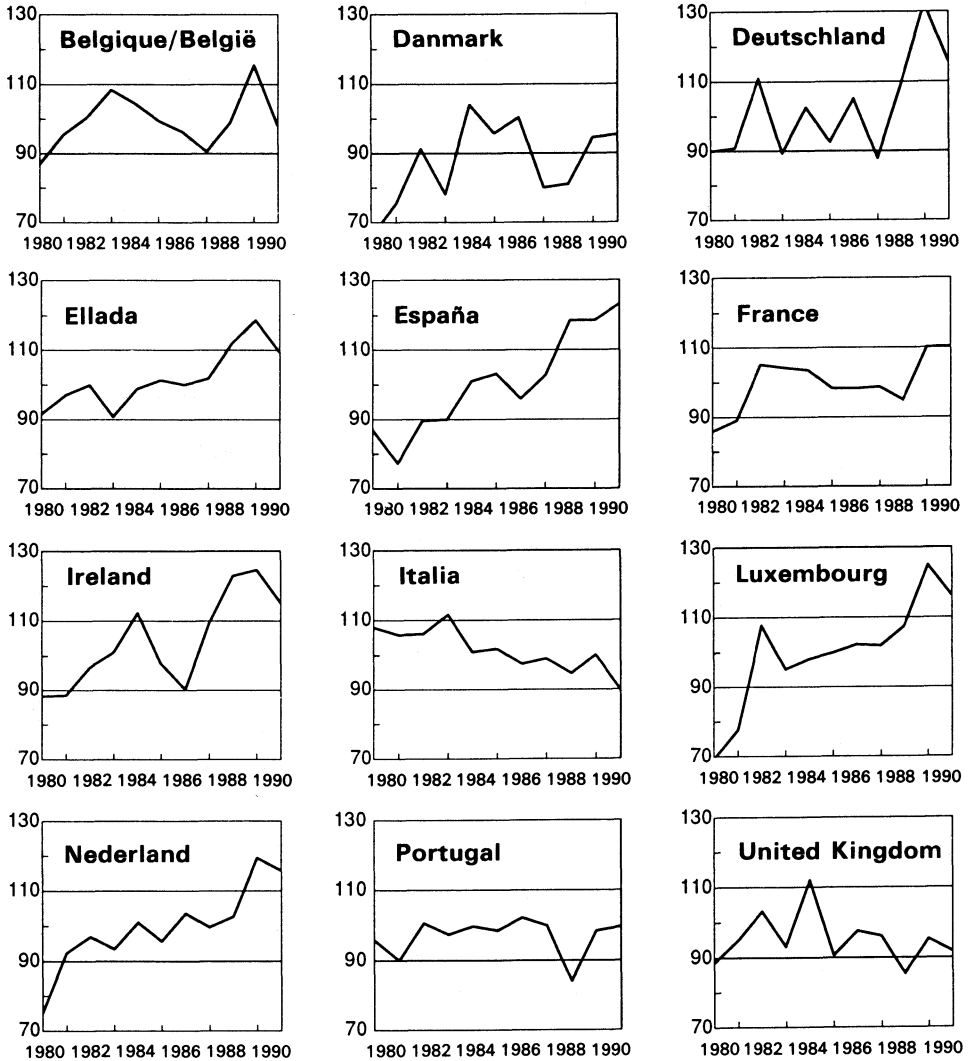
*Figure 4*

47. Without marked improvements in the factors directly and indirectly affecting the creation of value added in agriculture, the Community will probably have some difficulty in maintaining the FNVA/AWU (farm net value added per annual work unit) indicator at its present level, since the element that has so far had most impact on it, the fall in the farming labour force, is likely to slow down by comparison with the past 10 years.

These general considerations must not be allowed to obscure the fact that the Community has a vast number of farms (1990 estimate: 8 million) and hence a wide diversity of performance. For the Community as a whole the top 20% of farms achieve a gross added value per AWU of around twice the GDP/inhabitant on average, while the bottom 20% is liable to show far weaker results. There are a number of factors behind this great variability, holding size and production type being considered the most important.

### Net value added (1) per person employed in agriculture (2)

»1985« (3) = 100



Source: Eurostat — Sectoral income index analysis.

(1) At factor cost in real terms (deflated using the GDP implicit price index).

(2) Measured in work units.

(3) »1985« = average for 1984, 1985, 1986.

Figure 5

### **Income distribution throughout the Community**

48. Productivity in agriculture still differs vastly from one Member State or geographical region to another as is illustrated in Figures 6 and 7. Climatic or even land suitability variations alone do not explain such fundamental differences.

High productivity related to labour expressed in Figure 6 as an index of gross value added per annual work unit (AWU), generally speaking, implies the existence of a good infrastructure, access to substantial agricultural markets and large credit facilities, as well as a high degree of mechanization and automation. A high labour productivity index gives a flattering image for regions with a low population density and average-sized arable holdings.

As regards the map of land productivity (Figure 7), there is a temptation to interpret the most productive zones as being those with a large number of 'intensive holdings'. Yet intensity is not strictly the degree to which land, capital and labour are utilized. It is increasingly referred to as an indication of the external input rate used in the production process. Intensity is thus virtually linked to the type of farming. At the same time, a considerable net yield per hectare farmed might be the result of a favourable climate and of several crops per year, as in some southern parts of the Community and in particular in the greenhouses of the Netherlands and Belgium. The latter, specializing in producing vegetables, fruits and flowers, have made themselves relatively independent from land, as have pig and poultry holdings.

Most producers of meat or milk use large portions of—if not all—animal feed from elsewhere. The following paragraph and Figure 8 indicate that in these sectors such inputs represent as much as two thirds of total output and at least one third in the case of mixed and grazing livestock. On the other hand, such farms are responsible for a (near) majority in Belgium and the Netherlands of high farm incomes (see Figure 9; the sharp rise of some figures to the right occurs because the last income class has no upper limit).

49. A combination of high values for both labour productivity and land productivity tends to be absent in peripheral regions of the Community. The income distribution in these countries is strongly skewed among income classes, because of a relatively large number of small to very small holdings, active in the least economically viable agricultural sectors.

However, when comparing the income ranges of all Member States, some striking differences appear. The median income level, that divides a country's agricultural labour force in two equal parts, provides a relative indication of the situation of farmers at both ends of the income range in a Member State. One fifth of the farming population in Portugal, Spain, Ireland and to a lesser extent also in Greece and Denmark earn around three times the median income. Italy, which experiences great regional differ-

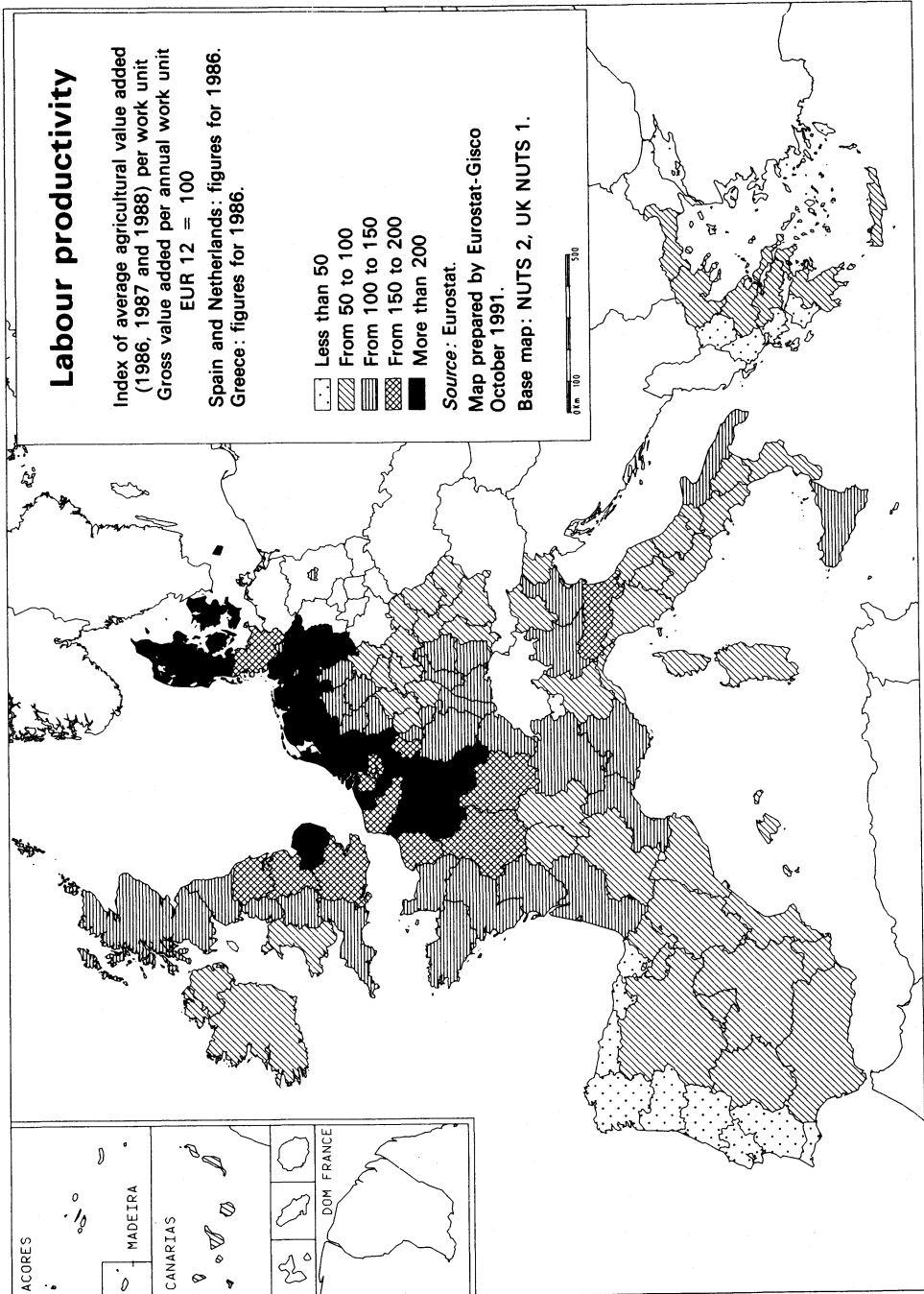


Figure 6



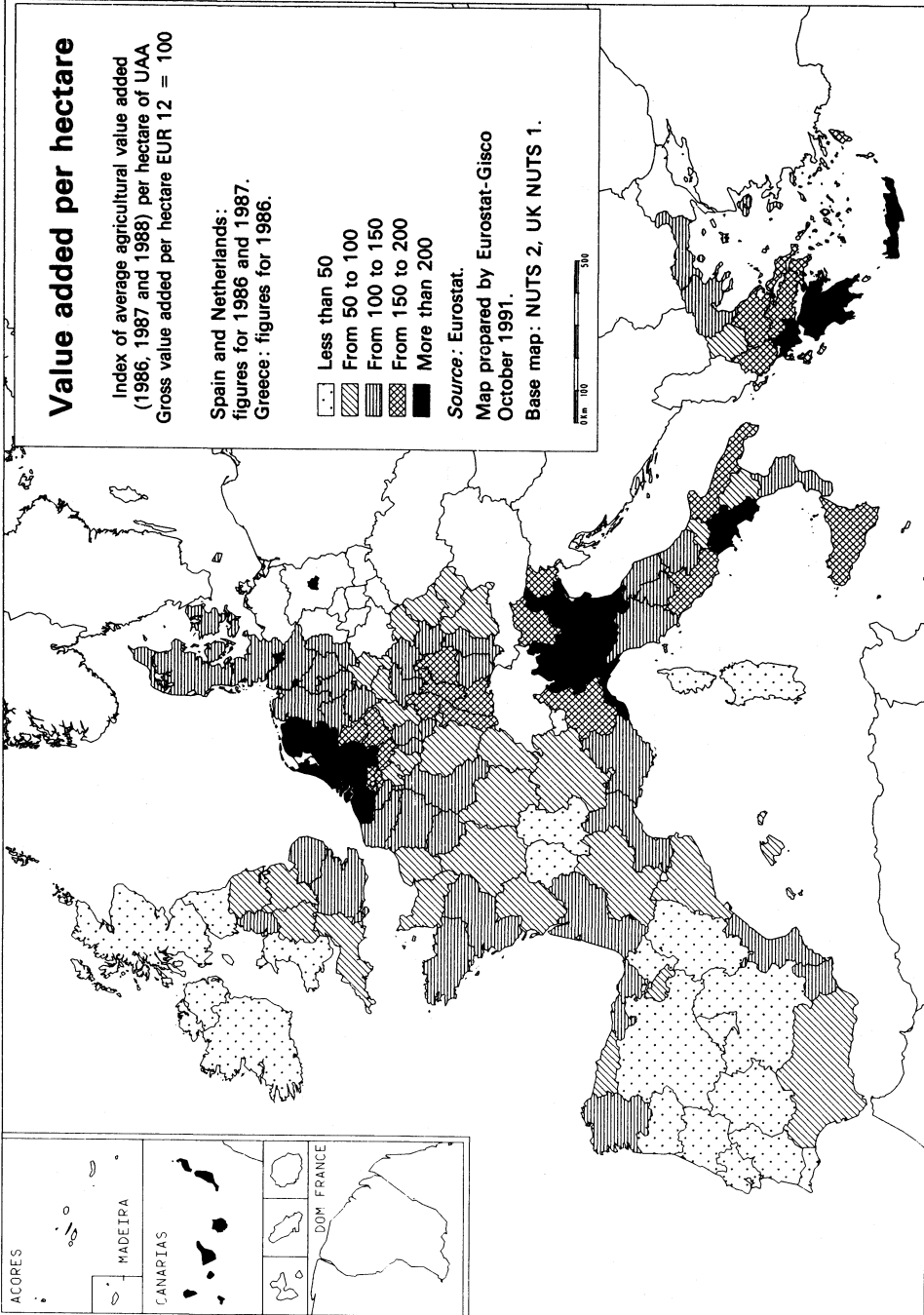


Figure 7

ences, is ahead with four times the median income for the upper 20 % of farmers, but with the lowest 20 % earning only a sixth of the median income, yet still higher than the lowest incomes in the United Kingdom and Germany. Moreover, in Spain and particularly in Portugal and Denmark a large number of farms cope with a total output that does not even cover the costs of production, some of them depleting capital stock or depending on additional outside income.

### **Incomes by type of farming**

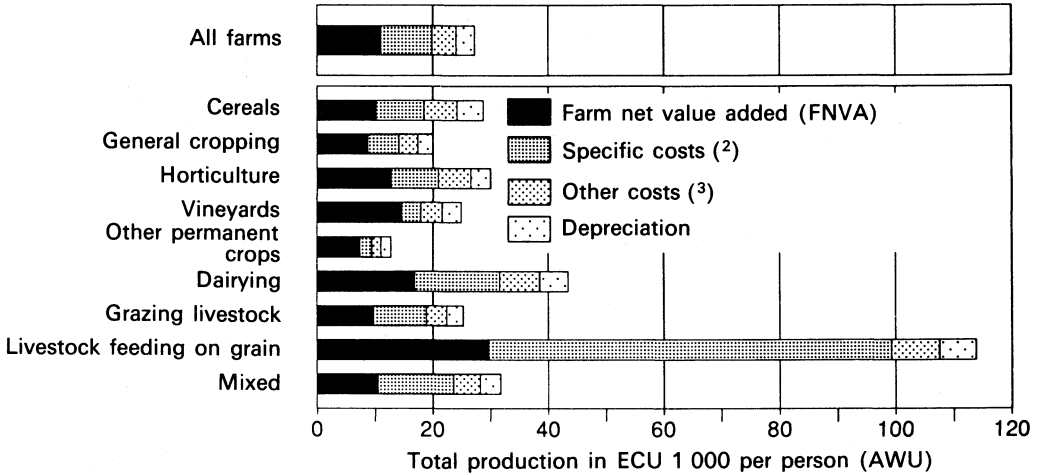
50. In order to monitor the economic evolution of farms and to obtain a more specific insight into the agricultural economy of the Member States, the Community established the farm accountancy data network (FADN), which contains detailed information on the output, costs and incomes of about 57 000 farms throughout the Community. This network covers only farms marketing the bulk of their production and exceeding a minimum level of economic activity. The economic measure used for farms is expressed in European size units (ESUs), and the threshold used differs according to the structure of a certain region or a whole Member State.

Detailed explanations and results for the FADN can be found in Chapter VIII, Tables 3.2.1. to 3.2.4. It is important to exercise great care towards the interpretation of the FADN results, as they only refer to the situation of the observed farms. Thus, conclusions on all holdings or on all persons employed in agriculture should be drawn with caution.

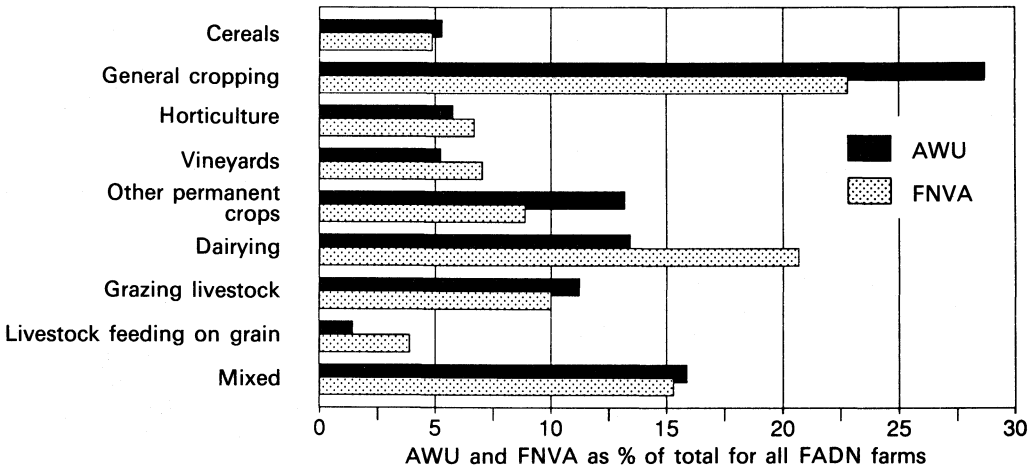
Figure 8 distinguishes nine types of farming, each defined by its own technical characteristics. The total output per annual work unit and the farm net value added (FNVA) for each type vary largely, from ECU 13 000 for fruit trees (among other permanent crops) to ECU 114 000 for pigs and poultry holdings. However, the same is true for the division of the number of people employed in these agricultural sectors. Thereby, one should bear in mind that farms with rather normal output levels (general arable, mixed and dairy farms) achieve together almost two-thirds of the overall agricultural gross output, and represent some 58 % of those employed in agriculture. Pigs and poultry holdings rank lowest when total gross output of the whole sector is concerned, as only 1 % of the total labour force is employed there.

The FNVA as part of the total output, differs considerably: farms under 'other permanent crops'—having greater production cycles—can count on a FNVA of nearly two-thirds of their total output, while holdings producing pigmeat and poultry on only a quarter. The latter are more sensitive to a decrease in product prices, as input costs are an important proportion of total output.

### Structure of farm costs (1) according to the type of farming



### Breakdown by type of farming of farm net value added and annual work units



Source: FADN, 1989/1990 results (Portugal: 1988/1989).

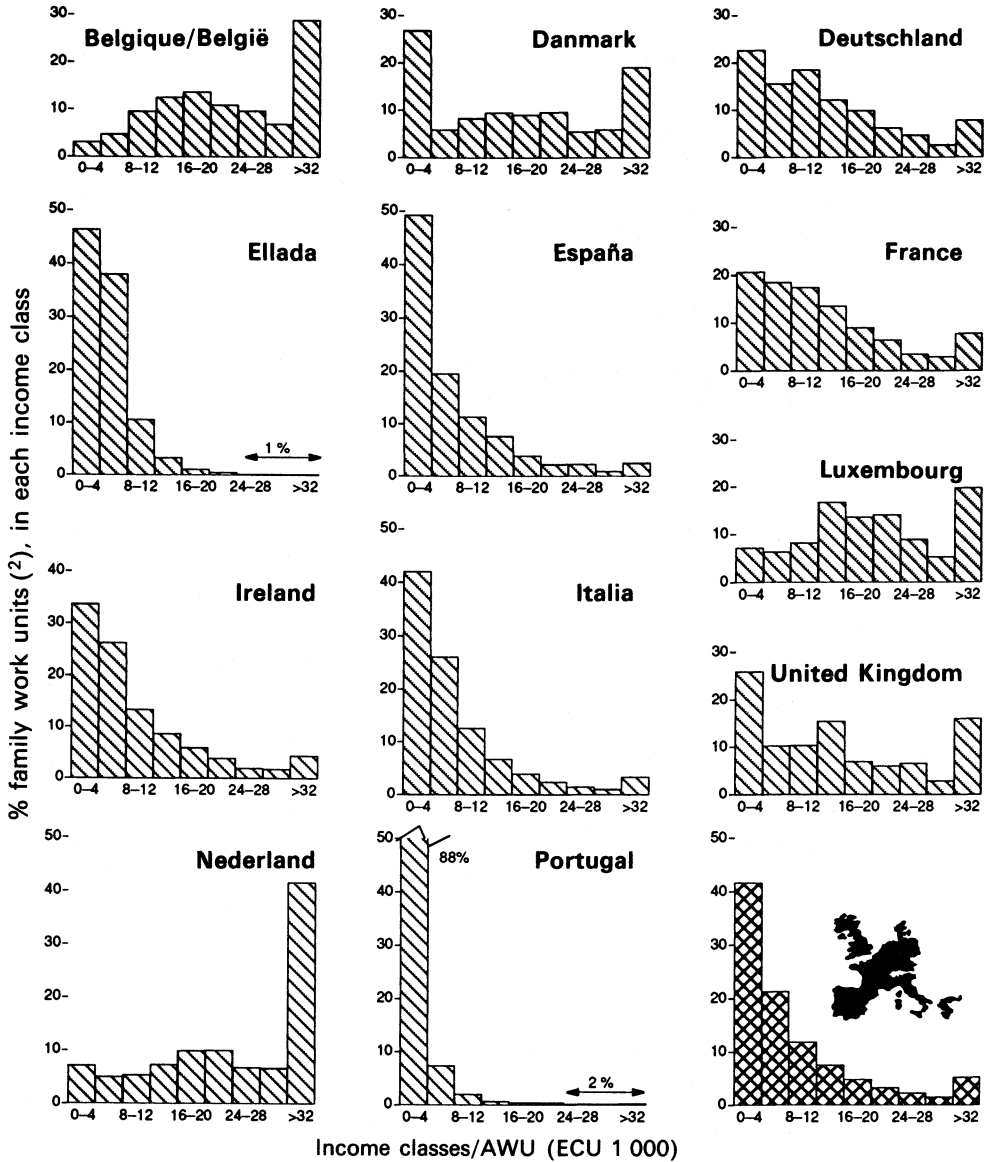
(1) For brief descriptions of the terms used in the FADN results, see Chapter VIII, Section 3.2.1.

(2) Maintenance of buildings and machinery and contract work costs.

(3) Costs directly related to production: seeds, fertilizers, plant health products, animal feed and animal care.

Figure 8

### Distribution of farm incomes per person (1)



Source: FADN, 1989/1990 results (Portugal: 1988/1989).

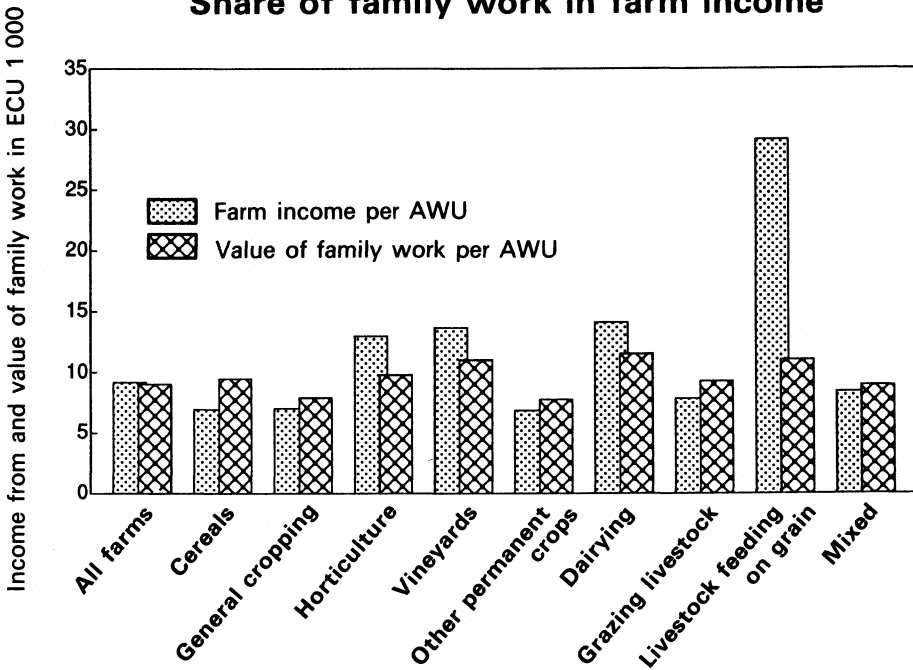
(1) The measure is family-farm income per unit unpaid labour on commercial holdings.

See explanatory note in Chapter VIII, Section 3.2.1.

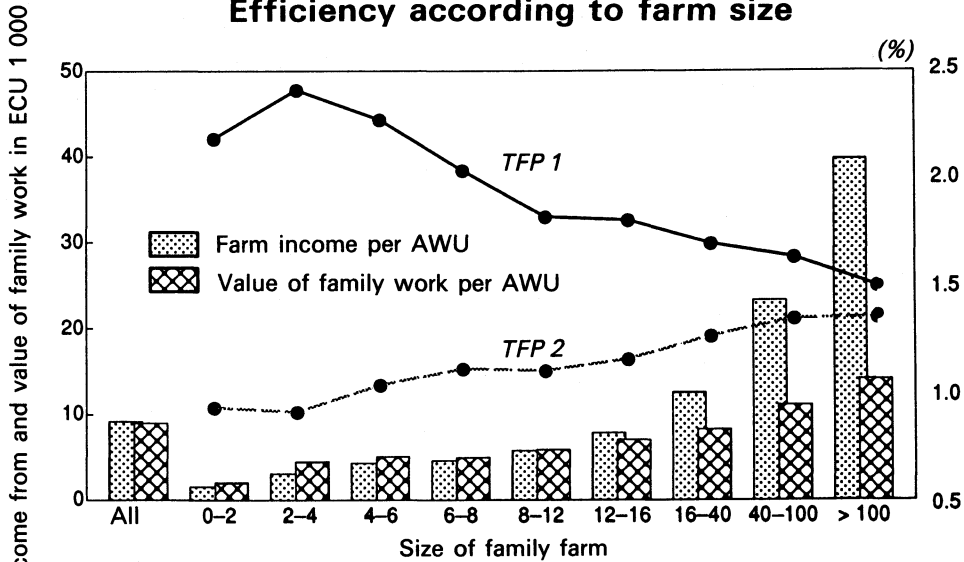
(2) Unpaid annual work units.

Figure 9

### Share of family work in farm income



### Efficiency according to farm size



Source: FADN, 1988/89/90 results.

Figure 10

**Family labour and farm size**

51. Family farm income per annual work unit is the means by which the income of a farmer and his family is measured. It cannot, however, be directly compared to a salary because it represents a return both on work and on capital invested. It is calculated as the farm net value added, less other real costs in the accounting year: interest, financial charges, wages, social security costs actually paid and rent.

In order to measure the significance of the family's work and its contribution to the efficiency with which the means of production are utilized if one attributes to this work a salary identical to that received by a salaried person in similar conditions it is noted that, in certain cases, the sum of the inputs actually used and of this notional salary is greater than the gross farm output.

Figure 10 which has been drawn up using two indicators—TFP 1, showing the ratio between the gross farm output and the value of the inputs actually used and TFP 2, the ratio between the gross farm output and the same inputs increased by the notional value of the salary of farm family members—shows that farm income can cover family labour in the case of larger farms.

When comparing these results with productivity throughout the Community, it is worth mentioning that regions with a low average value added per AWU usually cope with small holdings expressed in ESUs.

The distribution of farm incomes per AWU (Figure 9) stresses the image that most farms in Greece, Portugal, Spain and Italy are amongst the smallest in the Community, and unless the efficiency ranks highest, they would not be able to reach an appropriate salary level when sharing the farm income with all members of the family participating in the farming activities.

## IV — Agricultural markets

52. This chapter reviews the situation on both the world market and the Community market for the main agricultural products, covering price trends and the main market management measures proposed or decided at Community level. It replaces both the shorter section which appeared in the agricultural situation report and the old market situation report which the Commission used to publish at the beginning of each year. For the sake of convenience, the products and sectors are dealt with in the same order as in the market situation report.

Most of the market analyses conclude with overall production and consumption forecasts up until 1997. They are based on the assumption—a rather bold one—that current policies will continue and accordingly they disregard the possible impact of such factors as the Uruguay Round or a substantial revision of the mechanisms of the CAP. On the other hand, they take account of German unification since production and consumption in the five new *Länder* have been integrated into the data for the Community.

### Cereals

53. After two marketing years of lower than normal world cereal harvests, the 1990/91 marketing year saw an increase in production in exporter countries, the insolvency of numerous potential importer countries, the Gulf crisis and differences between the Community and the USA which prevented a conclusion of the Uruguay Round. Under such circumstances, the fall in world cereal prices seems a logical consequence.

World cereal production rose from 1 350 million tonnes in 1989/90 to 1 418 million tonnes in 1990/91, an overall increase of 5%. This rise in world production is accounted for by an increase of almost 10% in wheat production to 595 million tonnes and a slight recovery (+2%) in the production of coarse grain to 823 million tonnes.

World cereal production in 1990 exceeded consumption for the first time since 1986/87. World trade in cereals fell, particularly trade in coarse grain. Community exports reached 30 million tonnes in 1990/91 including 16.3 million tonnes of common wheat,

9.2 million tonnes of barley and 2.1 million tonnes of durum wheat. Exports of maize were restricted to processed products as a result of production being hit by drought.

Community imports of cereals in 1990/91 were around 4.5 million tonnes including imports into Spain covered by agreements with the USA. Imports have been fairly stable over recent years and are mainly, leaving aside Spain, particular qualities of cereals not available in the Community and imports into Portugal under the national market organization up to 31 December 1990.

Total world cereal production will be slightly below consumption in 1991/92. The area under cereals has been reduced in most exporter countries, particularly in the USA, the USSR and China. World cereals stocks may therefore fall slightly.

54. Community production in 1990/91 was affected by drought, particularly maize production. The 1991 cereal harvest was below the trend (160 million tonnes not including the former German Democratic Republic).

Cereal production in the territory of the former GDR in 1990 amounted to 11.7 million tonnes. The reduction in cereal production is a result of the sharp drop of 4.3 % in the total area given over to cereals and the fall in the yield of maize because of the drought.

There has been a steady fall in cereal consumption due to the decline in the use of cereals in animal feedingstuffs which was estimated at 84.5 million tonnes in 1990/91 (including the former GDR). In view of increasing production of oilseeds and protein crops in the Community and international commitments on cereal substitutes and protein crops, the use of cereals should decline further in coming years. During the early part of the 1990/91 marketing year, in the absence of intervention, producer prices of small-grain cereals were below the buying-in price in the main producer regions. On the other hand, maize prices were particularly high from the very start of the marketing year. Large quantities of cereals were offered for intervention from November onwards.

Intervention stocks rose from 11.7 million tonnes to 18.7 million tonnes, made up of 8.5 million tonnes of common wheat, 5.5 million tonnes of barley, 3.2 million tonnes of rye and 1.5 million tonnes of durum wheat. These stocks are held mainly in Germany (48 %) and France (26 %). Community production of rye almost doubled in 1990 following German unification. Given that the world market for rye remains very restricted, a build-up of intervention stocks is inevitable. Stocks at the end of the 1990/91 marketing year already covered internal consumption for 11 months.

Initial estimates are for Community cereal production in 1991/92 (including the former GDR) of 178 million tonnes. This is the result of the partial recovery in the area sown and record yields for barley and common wheat in most northern regions. Durum wheat production is up by about 30 % as a result of a significant increase in areas sown in Spain, Greece and France. The introduction of the common agricultural policy in the



former GDR has resulted in a considerable fall in rye and oat production in that part of Germany.

Given the increase in production, particularly of common wheat and durum wheat, and the carryover of stocks, an even higher carryover of cereals at the end of the current marketing year can be expected.

55. In 1990/91, the Council held institutional prices at their 1989/90 level, except for durum wheat whose intervention price continued to move closer to that of common wheat, with a fall of 3.8 %. The consequent loss of income for durum wheat producers was partially offset by a 7.8 % increase in production aid. Production in 1989/90 having exceeded the MGQ of 160 million tonnes, the Commission cut the prices fixed by the Council for the 1990/91 marketing year by 3 %. In addition, a slight adjustment was made to the prices expressed in ecus to compensate in part for the devaluation of the agricultural ecu against the financial ecu.

In accordance with the amended scheme, the additional co-responsibility levy for 1990/91 was fixed at 1.5 % of the intervention price for common wheat. For the 1991/92 marketing year there is no additional levy since the estimated tonnage of the 1990 harvest did not exceed the maximum guaranteed quantity.

The Council fixed the intervention prices for cereals for the 1991/92 marketing year at the same level as for 1990/91 except for durum wheat, the price for which was reduced by 3.5 % to move it towards the price for common wheat. The effect of this was partly offset by an increase in aid to ECU 181.88/ha (+6.7 %). The Council was particularly concerned by the build-up of intervention stocks of cereals.

A system of temporary set-aside was introduced for the 1991/92 marketing year in order to limit production (see Chapter II of this report).

As part of the second stage of the accession of Portugal, aid was introduced for cereals placed on the market by Portuguese producers. This aid is to offset the fall in prices in Portugal as they are brought into line with Community prices.

The current trends in the Community suggest that under the existing rules cereal production should continue to increase over the next few years and reach 188 million tonnes by 1997 (see Figure 11) whilst consumption, currently estimated at 142.5 million tonnes, could fall slightly to only 140 million tonnes in five years' time.

## Rice

56. World production of rice reached a new record of 515 million tonnes of paddy rice in 1990 (508 million tonnes in 1989) owing to good climatic conditions, particularly in China and India (185 million tonnes in China and 112 million tonnes in India).

World trade, the volume of which is still relatively low in relation to production (12 million tonnes of milled rice equivalent), was affected by the fall in production in Thailand which enabled firm prices to be maintained in the face of brisk demand, particularly in South America (Brazil, Peru) and in the Philippines.

57. In the Community, the 1990 harvest (2.37 million tonnes) represented an increase over the previous year (1.85 million tonnes) when there was a marked reduction in crop areas due to poor climatic conditions in Spain.

The level of producer prices reflected the high production of surplus varieties (round-grain, medium-grain and A-grade long-grain rice) and remained below the buying-in price, in particular for the round-grain varieties.

From 1 January 1991, the opening date for intervention, considerable amounts were sent into intervention, the breakdown of quantities taken over being as follows: 181 000 tonnes of paddy rice in Italy, 28 000 tonnes in Spain and 6 000 tonnes in France.

By type of rice, round-grain led with 51 %, followed by medium-grain (48 %) and A-grade long-grain (1 %).

No offer was submitted for B-grade long-grain rice (indica type).

The overall intervention situation for the 1990/91 marketing year (paddy rice) was as follows:

Stock on 1 September 1990: 95 000 tonnes,

Quantities bought: 215 000 tonnes,

Quantities sold: 120 000 tonnes,

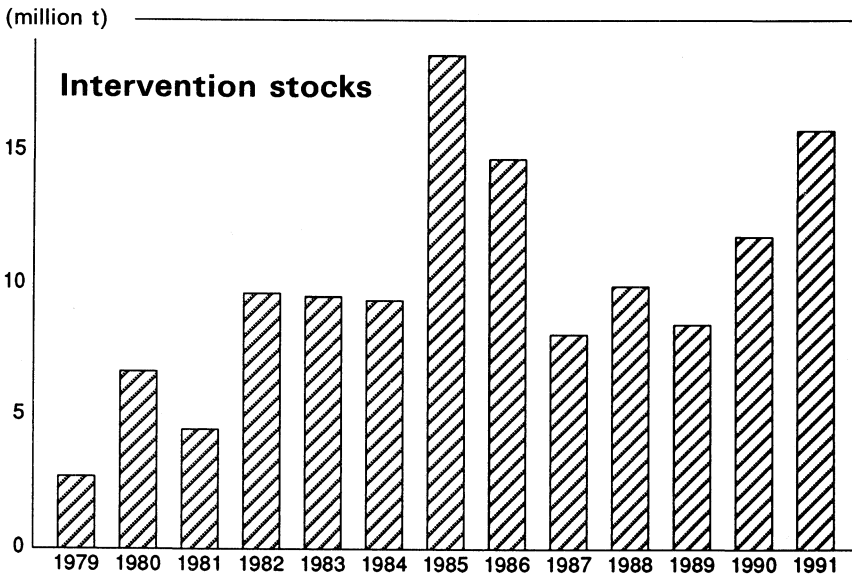
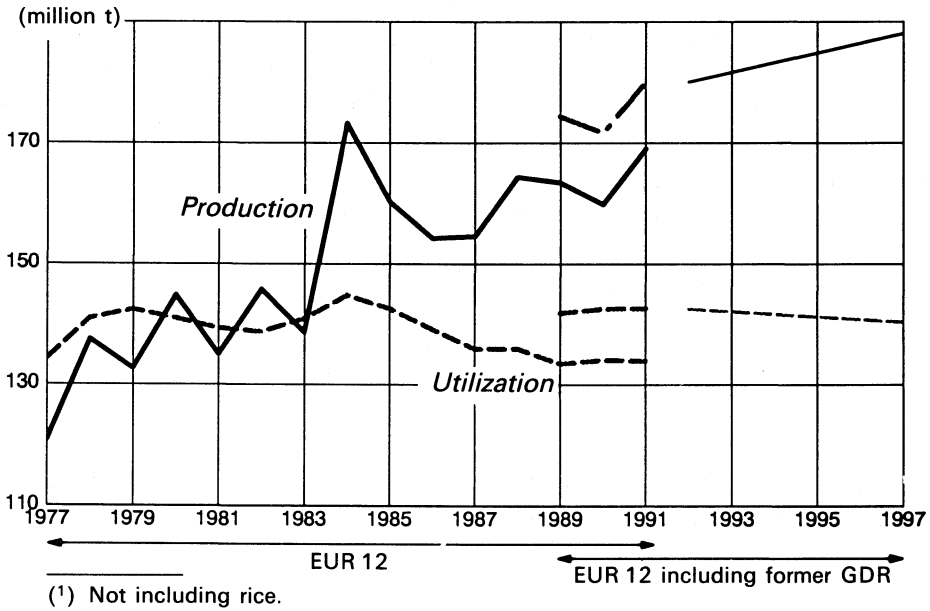
Final stock on 1 September 1991: 190 000 tonnes.

Community trade remained very active. Imports reached 324 000 tonnes and exports 249 000 tonnes (milled equivalent, excluding inward processing traffic), which represented a 5 % fall in imports and a 15 % increase in exports compared with 1989, when the Community harvest was severely affected by drought.

Intra-Community trade represented approximately the same volume as the previous year, i.e. approximately 550 000 tonnes of rice in milled equivalent.

58. The 1990 harvest confirmed the good prospects for varietal conversion to the growing of indica rice, in which the Community is greatly deficient. The aid scheme for this type of rice was introduced in 1988 and concerned an area of 22 000 ha. Because of drought, particularly in Andalusia, this area was reduced to approximately 13 000 ha in 1989. In 1990 this crop regained its rate of expansion and reached 35 000 ha. The same conversion was carried out in Italy with success (almost 8 000 ha).

### Cereals (1)



Intervention stocks as at 31 December: for 1991 as at 29 September.

Figure 11

According to the estimates made in September 1991, there will be an overall reduction in the area sown of approximately 2% compared with 1990.

This reduction will concern the areas sown with types of rice in surplus in the Community (round-grain, medium-grain and A-grade long-grain rice), which are expected to decrease by approximately 11% compared with the previous marketing year (from 332 000 to 293 000 ha).

On the other hand, the growing of rice in under-supply (indica type) will increase by 80% compared with the 1990/91 marketing year (from 35 000 to 65 000 ha).

Provided that there is a normal yield, the Community's degree of self-sufficiency in this type of rice could exceed 40%.

## Sugar

59. The world sugar market in 1990/91 saw a continuation of the halt in the widening deficit between production and consumption which had been a feature of 1989/90 after four deficit years. For the second year in succession, therefore, the level of world stocks rose.

During 1990/91 world production reached 114.2 million tonnes (raw sugar equivalent), about 4 million tonnes in excess of consumption, which is provisionally put at 110.3 million tonnes.

### World market situation

(million t raw sugar)

		Production	Consumption	Surplus or deficit	Stocks as % of consumption
		(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) - (2)	(4)
World	1981/82	100.9	91.9	+ 9.0	36.6
	1982/83	100.6	93.6	+ 7.0	42.6
	1983/84	98.0	95.9	+ 2.1	42.7
	1984/85	100.4	98.1	+ 2.3	42.4
	1985/86	98.8	100.5	- 1.7	38.8
	1986/87	104.2	105.7	- 1.5	34.2
	1987/88	104.8	107.5	- 2.7	30.4
	1988/89	104.6	108.1	- 3.5	26.3
	1989/90	109.2	108.6	+ 0.6	28.2
	1990/91	114.2	110.3	+ 3.9	30.7
(forecast)	1991/92				n.a.

Source: F. O. Licht.

Although world consumption seems to be taking off after having reached a standstill in 1988/89 and 1989/90, the surplus production was reflected in the level of stocks and, subsequently, in the fall of world market prices.

The rise of the previous two years which, in March 1981, brought world prices for sugar to their highest level since 1981, has since been completely overturned with the downward trend continuing throughout 1990/91.

Average spot price:	
Paris Stock Exchange ( <i>white sugar</i> ) :	ECU 37.68/100 kg in 1989/1990 ECU 24.25/100 kg in 1990/1991 (− 35.6%)
New York Stock Exchange ( <i>raw sugar</i> ) :	ECU 27.72/100 kg in 1989/1990 ECU 16.46/100 kg in 1990/1991 (− 40.6%)

A factor to be noted in the world figures for 1990/91 is the considerable growth of production in the importing countries, mainly developing countries, which have responded in this way to the rise in world prices. The political and economic upheaval in Eastern Europe and the first steps being taken to develop market economies have also had an effect on consumption habits there and at the same time have given a boost to production. These are factors that will certainly have to be taken into consideration in the near future. The Gulf crisis, half-way through the year, contributed to the feeble demand for imports at the end of the year. For all of these reasons it would seem that the best that can be expected is that world prices will remain steady at their present levels.

The increase in world production and consumption of sucrose substitutes—mainly isoglucose, cyclamates, aspartame and recently acetosulfam—continued. In the USA, consumption of isoglucose rose by 2.75 % between 1989 and 1990. In Japan consumption during the same period rose by 15.65 %. In the second half of the 1980s, however, the increase in world production of isoglucose (4.4 %) was sharply down on that (18.4 %) for the first half. In 1990 consumption of sweeteners derived from starch accounted for around 10 % of world consumption and that of low-calorie sweeteners for around 4 %.

60. Following the incorporation from 1 July 1990 of the territory belonging to the former German Democratic Republic into the common agricultural policy, this new Community territory was allocated a production quota of 847 000 tonnes of white sugar equivalent. The Commission, furthermore, proposed to the Council that the system of quotas in force under the market organization for sugar should be renewed for the marketing years 1991/92 and 1992/93. It also proposed the continuation of the existing self-financing arrangements whereby the cost of disposing of quantities which may be exported under Community guarantee is borne entirely by producers (growers and

processors). In principle, the common organization of the sugar market should be re-examined and possibly adjusted before the end of the 1992/93 marketing year.

The Commission, acting under the terms of the Act of Accession of Spain to the Community, presented proposals, which the Council has adopted, for the alignment of Spanish sugar and beet prices with the common prices. This should take place in two stages to be completed at the close of the 1995/96 marketing year, the first stage to include the marketing years 1991/92 and 1992/93 and the second those from 1993/94 to 1995/96.

In 1990, the area under sugarbeet rose to 2 085 000 ha, 12.4 % more than in 1989, on account of German unification (the rise would have been 1.6 % if the territory of the former GDR had been excluded). Current forecasts of the area sown in 1991/92 are that it will be 5.2 % down on 1990/91. However, the area under beet accounts for only about 1.5 % of the Community's total utilized agricultural area (UAA). After falling for the previous two years, the number of beet farms in 1990/91 was around 345 000 (excluding the former GDR). Sugar production again rose sharply on account of excellent weather conditions. The average sugar yield in the Community in 1990/91, at 7.48 tonnes per hectare, was 8.12 tonnes per hectare if the territory of the former GDR is excluded, and thus above the all-time record of 7.59 tonnes/ha in 1989/90.

Community production of white sugar equivalent totalled 15 882 000 tonnes (1 610 000 tonnes higher than in 1989/90, 883 000 tonnes being produced in the former GDR) comprising:

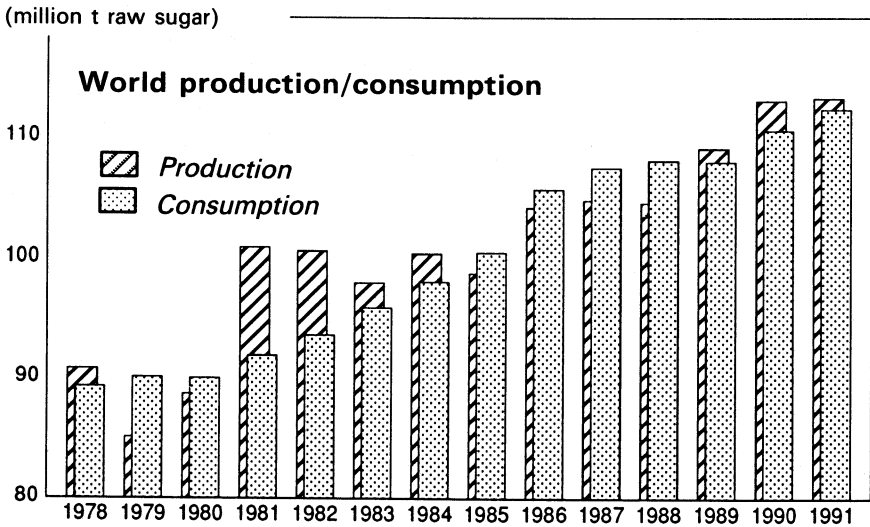
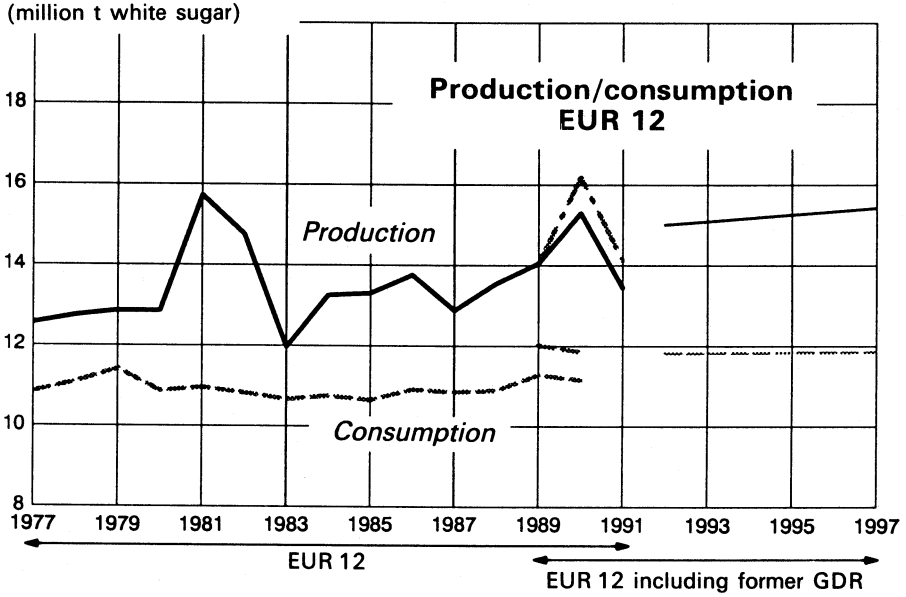
- (i) beet sugar: 15 598 000 tonnes
- (ii) cane sugar: 265 000 tonnes
- (iii) molasses sugar: 19 000 tonnes

Estimated overall consumption in the Community in 1990/91 was 11 850 000 tonnes, remaining at the level for 1989/90. A slight drop in use in the chemical industry was offset, however, by an increase in human consumption. German unification seems to have contributed in that region to an increase in consumption of sugar and processed products containing sugar and, consequently, intra-Community trade in those products in the last two years has been stimulated to a certain extent.

In 1990/91 Community sugar prices in ecus remained unchanged after the cut of 2 % in 1989/90.

Imports, principally of preferential sugar and sugar for Portuguese refineries, amounted to 1 530 000 tonnes, 5.3 % less than in 1989/90. Exports of unprocessed sugar are estimated at around 4.9 million tonnes, of which 2.1 million tonnes was C sugar, most of it awarded by tender for export under Community guarantee. The rise in exports of sugar in the form of processed products recorded in 1989/90 was repeated in 1990/91. Such exports amounted to around 550 000 tonnes.

### Sugar



Estimates for 1991.

Figure 12

As far as the development of the Community market over the next few years is concerned, with production increasing slightly and consumption virtually steady the present imbalance is likely to become more accentuated.

## Olive oil

61. World production is about 1 800 000 tonnes, of which the Community accounts for 80 % (about 1 450 000 tonnes). The other main producers are Turkey and Tunisia (80 000 tonnes each), Syria (55 000 tonnes) and Morocco (35 000 tonnes). Production varies considerably from one year to another, but generally the world market closely mirrors that of the Community.

62. Estimated Community production in 1990/91 was 1 194 400 tonnes as against 1 512 297 tonnes in 1989/90 from a virtually unchanged area. Figures currently available suggest an area of 4.4 million ha (1.17 million in Italy, 1.9 million in Spain, 0.7 million in Greece and 0.5 million in Portugal), equivalent to 66 % of the total area under cultivation in the world and 3.3 % of the Community's UAA. Some estimates put the number of cultivated and abandoned olive trees at 422 million (177 million in Spain, 99 million in Italy, 120 million in Greece, 22 million in Portugal and 4 million in France). Some two million families are engaged in olive cultivation.

In 1989/90 Community consumption was 1 400 000 tonnes (75 % of world consumption) and estimates at the end of September 1990 suggest that it should have remained at about this level in 1990/91. Particularly as a result of the introduction of consumption aid in April 1979, the bulk of Community uptake (650 000 tonnes in the Community of Ten) is in the form of small containers, although consumption on the farm remains considerable. At the beginning of the 1990/91 marketing year, intervention stocks stood at 66 500 tonnes and are expected to have fallen to under 30 000 tonnes by the end of the year.

Greece and Spain are the main suppliers and, although Italy both produces and exports, it remains the main purchaser. Apart from exceptional cases, imports are restricted to the Tunisian quota of 46 000 tonnes. Exports, which have been increasing since 1981, were up to about 150 000 tonnes in 1989/90 as against 120 000 tonnes in 1988/89. Despite a dynamic policy in relation to external markets, export levels are expected to be lower in 1990/91, amounting to about 100 000 tonnes, mainly as a result of lower output and competition from other vegetable oils. Some very small quantities were supplied by the Community as food aid to certain traditional consumer countries.

63. Developments in Community policy: A stabilizer was introduced from the 1987/88 marketing year with a MGQ of 1.35 million tonnes. When output exceeds the MGQ, plus, where applicable, the carryover from the previous year, production aid is reduced



proportionately. Although the co-responsibility mechanism came into operation during the first year, reducing aid by 31 %, the MGQ was not reached in subsequent years and the latest figures suggest that this will also be the case in 1990/91. The effect of the end of the transitional period for Spain and Portugal on 31 December 1990 with the resulting complete liberalization of the market for seed oil has led the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, to take measures to maintain the balance on the olive-oil market in the coming years.

Thus, consumption aid has been introduced in Spain and Portugal at a level ensuring that consumption in those countries will be maintained or increased.

The stabilizer mechanism has been extended to cover the intervention price (which will be reduced by a maximum of 3 % if the MGQ is exceeded) in order to prevent any upward trend in production. Small producers will receive increased production aid and are not subject to the effects of the stabilizer.

Despite the promising results during the first marketing year following the expiry of 'standstill', particular attention will have to be paid during the coming months to the trends in aggregate figures, particularly those for olive-oil consumption.

Finally, the Commission has decided to step up efforts to promote the consumption of olive oil through special financial measures in Spain and Portugal and by an extension of the promotion campaign to the entire Community.

**Olive-oil production in the Community**

(1 000 t)

Member State	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 (forecast)
Italia	347.8	656	383	742.5	437.1	585.0	216.0
France	2.1	1.6	1.5	3	1.4	2.8	1.0
Ellada	248	345.6	246.4	321.7	334.9	316.4	237.6
España	758.9	428.8	529	770	406.5	573.0	702.0
Portugal	53	34	44.8	38	28.1	35.1	37.8
Total EC	1 409.8	1 466	1 204.7	1 875.2	1 143.2	1 512.3	1 194.4

**Area planted to olives in the Community  
and the number of trees**

Member State	Hectares	Number of trees
España	1 935 000	177 million
Italia	1 176 000	99 million
Ellada	706 800	120 million
Portugal	500 000	22 million
France	40 000	4 million

Climatic factors lead to sharp variations in annual yield but production is expected to top the MGQ and to reach 1 450 million tonnes in 1996. Consumption seems to be less affected than in the past by price competition from other vegetable oils. It appears to be primarily influenced by variations in the price of olive oil, by changes in consumers' incomes and by promotion efforts.

### Olive oil

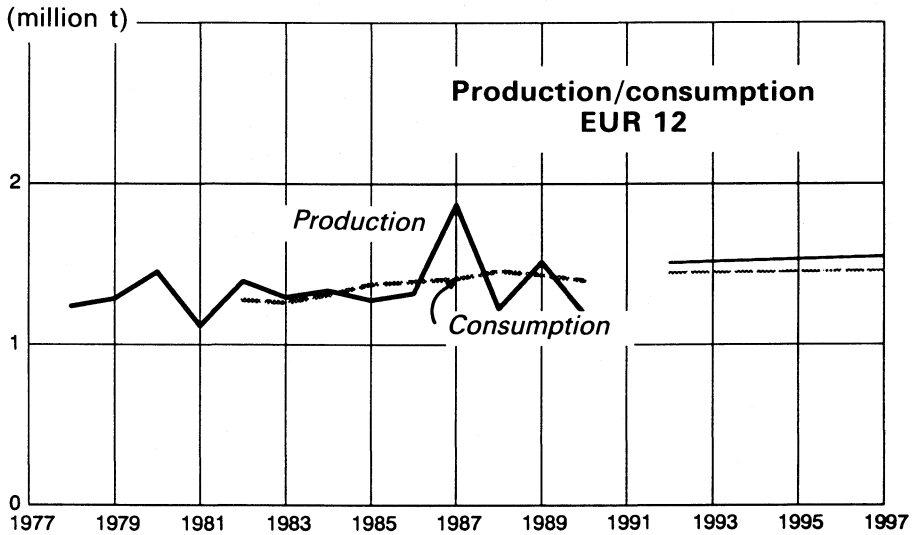


Figure 13

**Oilseeds**

64. Oilseeds are used for the production of cake for animal feed and of oil. This means that the economics of the sector is determined by developments in the prices of seeds, oils and cake. Seed oils can be consumed without further processing or as prepared oils and fats such as margarine. They may be used as animal feed, for human consumption or for technical purposes.

The European Community is a net importer of oilseeds, vegetable oils and cake. The annual volume of such imports is largely determined by the relative prices of seeds, cake and competing products (cereals, corn gluten feed, etc.) for animal feed and the opportunities for exporting oils and cake outside the Community.

**Average supply balance for the Community  
(1988-90)**

*(million t oil equivalent)*

	Production	Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency (%)
Rapeseed	2.1	1.6	0.2	0.7	132
Sunflower	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	108
Soya	0.3	1.8	2.2	0.7	17
Vegetable oils (1)	5.6	8.9	5.1	1.9	63

*NB:* World production: about 50 million tonnes.

(1) Rapeseed, sunflower, soya, olive oil, cotton, linseed, groundnut, sesame, palm, palm kernel and coconut.

**Average supply balance for the Community  
(1988-90)**

*(million t cake equivalent)*

	Production	Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency (%)
Rapeseed	3.0	3.6	0.7	0.1	84
Sunflower	2.1	3.2	1.1	0.0	66
Soya	1.4	19.9	19.6	1.1	7
Cake (1)	7.1	31.5	25.7	1.3	22

*NB:* World production: about 120 million tonnes.

(1) Rapeseed, sunflower, soya, cotton, linseed, groundnut, sesame and palm kernel.

During the 1990/91 marketing year, total crushing of oilseeds in the Community remained steady at a level of 24 million tonnes, with a shift from the crushing of soya towards rapeseed and sunflower:

- (i) soya beans: 12.2 million tonnes (down 0.8);

- (ii) rapeseed: 6.0 million tonnes (up 0.3);  
 (iii) sunflower seed: 4.4 million tonnes (up 0.6).

This trend is due, on the one hand, to more plentiful production within the Community and, on the other, to an increase in imports of soya cake at the expense of beans, particularly during the first half of 1991.

This increase mainly benefited the most competitive suppliers (Argentina and Brazil), who continue to gain market share, in both absolute and relative terms, at the expense of the USA.

**Community imports**

(1 000 t)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<i>Soya beans</i>						
USA	7 532	9 591	10 256	7 821	5 883	6 383
Brazil and Argentina	5 037	2 985	3 255	3 331	3 885	5 242
<i>Soya cake</i>						
USA	2 112	2 792	3 109	1 380	529	253
Brazil and Argentina	8 932	7 689	6 667	7 329	8 005	9 522

Source: Eurostat.

Overall, dollar prices for oilseed products on the world market fell slowly during the course of the 1990/91 marketing year, because:

- (a) the increase in world production of seed other than soya beans was greater than the fall in production of the latter;
- (b) demand in the Soviet Union (largest importer after the Community) fell off markedly.

65. The improved quality of rapeseed, which means that cake meets the needs of the compound feedingstuffs industry better, has made a significant contribution towards consolidating demand in the Community for this type of seed and cake. The Commission is retaining until the end of the 1991/92 marketing year the maximum glucosinolate<sup>(1)</sup> content of rapeseed qualifying for the double low premium at 35 micromoles per gram. It has noted the sustained efforts of farmers, research workers and seed producers to keep the glucosinolate content to a minimum: the percentage of production which achieved the 35 micromoles/gram level was 68 % in 1988/89, 92 % in 1989/90 and 99 % in 1990/91 (excluding the former GDR).

<sup>(1)</sup> Sulphur-based compounds which, as they break down, affect the digestive process of certain animal species, especially those with single stomachs.

### Oilseeds

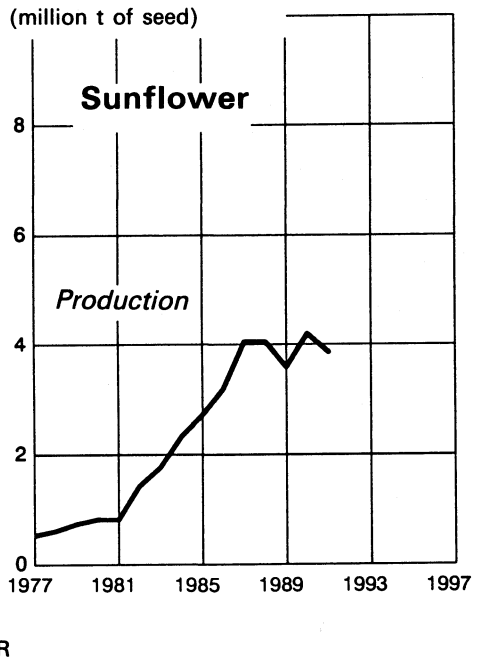
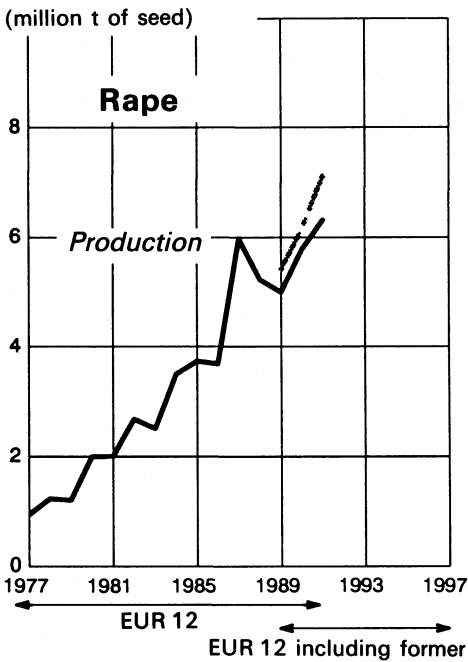
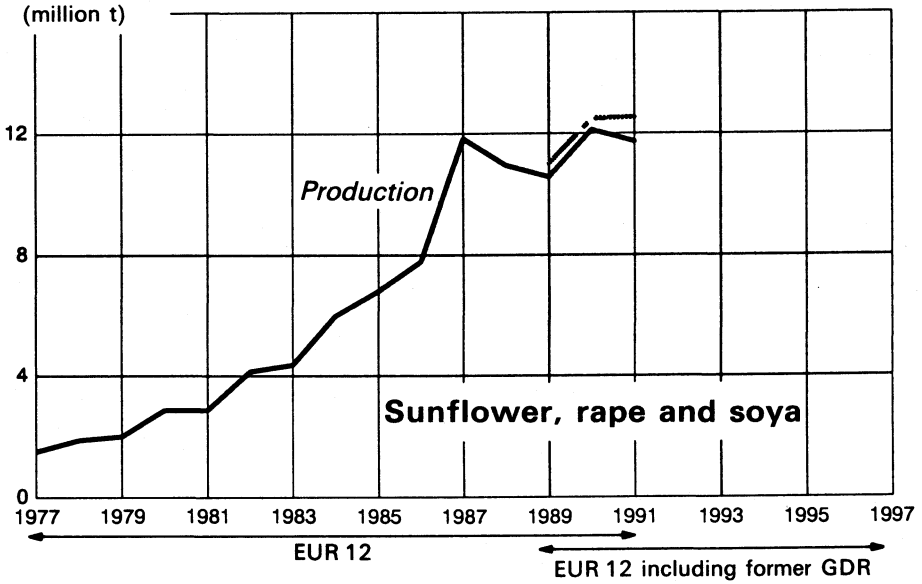


Figure 14

66. After falling for two successive years, Community production of oilseeds in 1990/91 regained the level almost reached in 1987/88, i.e. 12 million tonnes, in place of 10.5 million tonnes in 1989/90 (excluding the former GDR).

Rapeseed production in the five new *Länder* (0.4 million tonnes per year on average for 1988-90) has been integrated without difficulty into the common organization of the market, placing Germany first among the Member States producing rapeseed, ahead of France.

In 1991/92 the acreage devoted to oilseeds is estimated to fall to 4.9 million ha, excluding the former GDR (5.3 million ha in 1990/91); production is expected to stabilize at 12 million tonnes, excluding the former GDR, and reach 12.9 million tonnes including the new *Länder*. It is clear that the stabilizer mechanism, which was strengthened following the European Council in 1988, has stabilized the area sown and checked the steady upward trend in production.

This mechanism, combined with the Council's decision to lower institutional prices by 1.5%, has led to renewed automatic cuts in institutional prices for rapeseed and sunflower seed for 1991/92, compared with 1990/91, as follows:

- (i) 8.1% of the intervention price for rapeseed;
- (ii) 16.9% of the intervention price for sunflower seed.

For soya the minimum price applicable for 1991/92 is not yet known due to the postponement to the end of January of the official production estimate.

In 1991 the Council approved the Commission's proposal introducing a new support mechanism for producers of soya beans, rapeseed and sunflower seed. The purpose of this new mechanism is to give effect to the conclusions of the GATT panel on oilseeds, which the Council accepted. It is based on the granting of aid per hectare on a regional basis, paid directly to the producer. The price of Community seed will depend directly on the world price.

## Dried fodder, peas, field beans and sweet lupins

67. These products, whose principal market is the animal feed industry, are in competition with a wide range of other raw materials. However, demand for dried fodder, peas, field beans and sweet lupins remained firm in 1990/91.

### Peas, field beans and sweet lupins

(1 000 t)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Total production	4 745	5 541	4 979
Aid-eligible production	4 173	5 044	4 465

The 1990/91 production was sold without difficulty, at a price above the minimum price.

For the 1991/92 marketing year, the abolition of premiums for quality which is better than standard will further contribute to an improvement in marketing conditions.

The implementation, for the 1991/92 marketing year, of the stabilizer system introduced by the 1988 European Council (maximum guaranteed quantity of 3.5 million tonnes) will lead to less of a reduction in support prices than in 1990/91, despite the 1.5 % drop in institutional prices decided by the Council.

(%)

	1990/91	1991/92	Relative difference
Adjustment of the guide price	- 20	- 16.5	+ 2.8
Adjustment of the minimum price (peas)	- 22.9	- 18.9	+ 3.6

Production of dried fodder in the Community reached a record level in 1990/91, due to excellent climatic conditions.

#### Dried fodder

(1 000 t)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 (Forecast)
Dehydrated	2 811	3 206	3 100
Sun-dried	394	488	500
Total	3 205	3 694	3 600

### Fresh fruit and vegetables

68. As many fruits and vegetables are highly perishable and given the difficulty of transporting them over long distances, plus the fact that times of harvesting are staggered according to the climatic zone of production, there is no real world market in fruit and vegetables except for certain products which can be stored. The main trade flows in terms of volume and geographical scope, therefore, involve apples and citrus fruit, if one discounts bananas, which are not covered by the common organization of the market in fresh fruit and vegetables.

69. After the abundant harvests in 1988/89 (31.6 million tonnes) and 1989/90 (31.9 million tonnes), Community production of fresh fruit <sup>(1)</sup> harvested for sale totalled 31.4

<sup>(1)</sup> The statistics do not include the production of the new German *Länder*.

million tonnes for 1990/91, i.e. 1.6 % down on 1989/90 but 1.2 % up on the average for 1984/85 to 1987/88. For 1991/92 the late frosts in spring 1991 over a large part of the Community cut some crops substantially, in particular apples (-32 %), pears (-19 %), nectarines (-11 %) and apricots, except in Spain (Spain: +77 %, other Member States: -17.4 %).

Production of apples (7.8 million tonnes) in 1990 was slightly (-1.0 %) down on the figure for 1989, which was an average year. The decrease was due principally to Spanish production, which fell from 747 000 in 1989 to 621 000 tonnes in 1990. Withdrawals totalled only about 320 000 tonnes (4.1 % of production). Given the reduction in the intervention threshold scheduled by the Council and the taking into account of the average withdrawals for the last three marketing years, the intervention threshold fixed for 1990/91 was none the less exceeded, which led to a 1 % cut in the basic and buying-in prices for 1991/92. For 1991/92, the preliminary estimates confirm the impact of the spring frost, with a harvest of around 5.3 million tonnes (-32 % compared with the 1990/91 harvest, which was average). This fall in production can be seen in all the Member States except Portugal (+26 %), the United Kingdom (+22 %) and Ireland (+10 %). It is particularly marked in Germany (-59 %), the Netherlands (-55 %), Luxembourg (-50 %), Belgium (-47 %), France (-45 %) and a little less so in Denmark (-17 %), Greece (-14 %), Italy (-12 %) and Spain (-11 %).

Production of pears stabilized in 1989/90 and 1990/91 at 2.4 million tonnes, 7.5 % down on the 1988 harvest and 8.8 % below the 1984-88 average. For 1991 the harvest is not likely to exceed 2.0 million tonnes (-18.8 % compared with 1990/91), as a result, in particular, of the spring frost mentioned above. This fall in production is particularly marked in Germany (-55 %), Luxembourg (-50 %) and France (-44 %). It is less substantial in Denmark (-20 %), Spain (-17 %), Greece (-11 %) and in Italy (-8 %). An increase is noted, on the other hand, in Belgium (+1 %), Portugal (+12 %), the Netherlands (+12 %), the United Kingdom (+16 %) and Ireland (+43 %).

Total production of peaches and nectarines, which has been increasing steadily since the early 1980s, amounted to 3.7 million tonnes in 1989 and stabilized at this level in 1990. This trend is made up, however, of a continuing increase in the production of nectarines (0.8 million tonnes in 1990 or +9.9 % compared with 1989) and a decrease in the production of peaches (2.9 million tonnes in 1990, 2.6 % down on the abundant harvest in 1989). Withdrawals of these products remain large. In 1990 they represented 17.2 % of overall production. This situation led, within the framework of the intervention thresholds mechanism, to a cut in the basic and buying-in prices for 1991 of 7 % for peaches and 20 % for nectarines. For 1991, the first estimates point to total production of 3.5 million tonnes (-3.6 % compared with 1990), consisting of 2.8 million tonnes of peaches (-1.5 %) and 0.7 million tonnes of nectarines (-11.4 %).

Production of citrus fruit totalled 9.0 million tonnes for 1990/91, only slightly below the exceptional figure of 9.5 million tonnes in 1989/90. Looking at the average production



for the three marketing years 1986/87, 1987/88 and 1988/89 the trend differs from one product to another:

**Citrus fruit**

(1 000 t)

Product	»1987« ( <sup>1</sup> )	1989	1990	1990/»1987« %	1990/1989 %
Citrus fruit	8 412	9 467	8 982	+ 6.7	- 5.1
of which: Oranges	4 977	5 793	5 406	+ 8.6	- 6.7
Mandarins	348	337	324	- 6.9	- 3.9
Satsumas	432	411	425	- 1.6	+ 3.4
Clementines	1 015	1 329	1 339	+ 31.9	+ 0.8
Lemons	1 556	1 498	1 394	- 10.4	- 6.9

(<sup>1</sup>) Average for the three marketing years 1986/87, 1987/88 and 1988/89.

70. The Community harvest of fresh vegetables reached the record level of 44.1 million tonnes for the 1989/90 marketing year. It stabilized in 1990/91 at 43.9 million tonnes (-0.5% compared with 1989/90 but +4.9% compared with the average for the period 1986 to 1988). (<sup>1</sup>) This trend can be seen in all the Member States except the Netherlands, where production has been increasing steadily for several years (+6.7% compared with 1989/90 and +24.6% compared with 1985/86), Germany (-3.4% compared with the very large crop in 1989/90) and the United Kingdom where the decrease appears to be cyclical (-7.3%). No overall figure is available as yet for 1991/92.

The upturn in production of tomatoes observed in 1989 (+15% compared with the average for the period 1986 to 1988) was consolidated in 1990, stabilizing at around 13 million tonnes, i.e. about 30% of total production of fresh vegetables. The preliminary figures available for the 1991 harvest point to an increase in this production. Withdrawals during the 1990 marketing year totalled 120 500 tonnes, or 0.9% of production. Over half of Community production of tomatoes is accounted for by the processing industry.

After the strong performance of the 1988/89 and 1989/90 marketing years (2.2 million tonnes), production of cauliflowers stabilized in 1990/91 at 2 million tonnes (down 6.9% on 1989/90 but 5.3% up on the average for the period 1985/86 to 1987/88). Withdrawals, which had totalled 81 800 tonnes in 1989/90, so that the intervention threshold was exceeded and the basic and buying-in prices were reduced by 4%, came to only just over 24 500 tonnes in 1990, i.e. 1.2% of production.

(<sup>1</sup>) Since 1988/89 the statistics relating to Denmark have been rather incomplete.

### Fruit production EUR 12

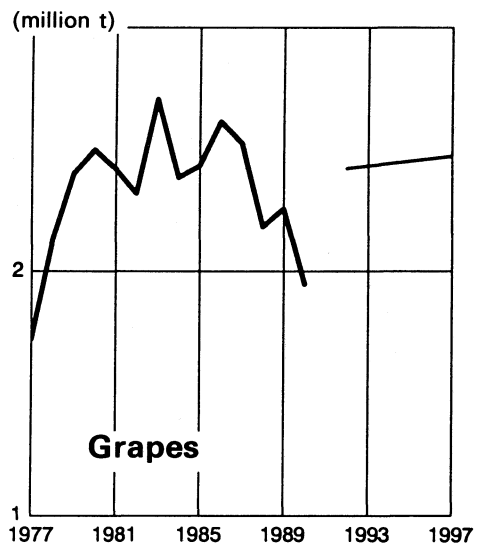
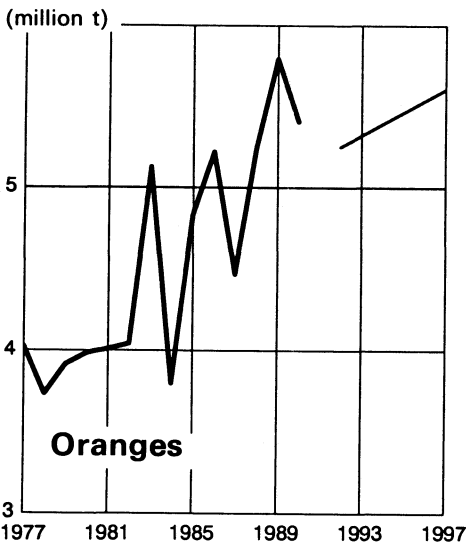
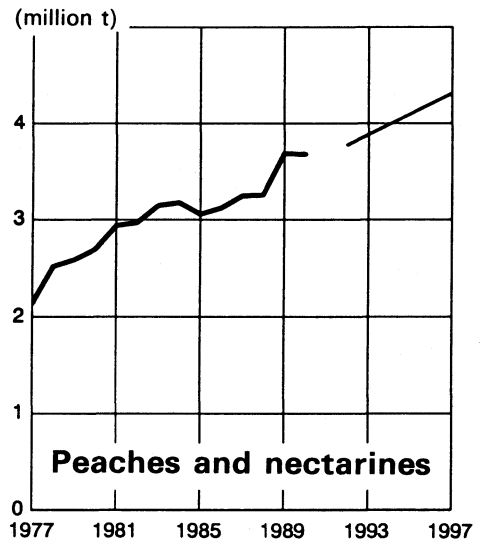
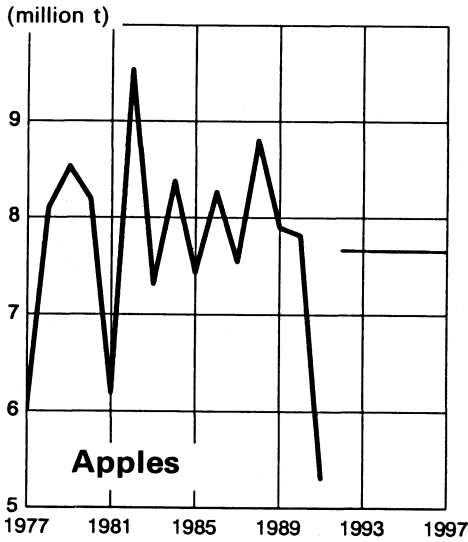


Figure 15

71. The Community is showing an increasing deficit for fresh fruit. The external trade balance went from 1.1 million tonnes in 1985 to 1.8 million tonnes in 1989 and 1.9 million tonnes in 1990, representing 3.7, 5.6 and 6.0 % respectively of the total harvest. This trend is mainly due to the increase in imports, which totalled 2.4 million, 3.1 million and 3.2 million tonnes respectively for those years.

The volume of trade in vegetables remains low (less than 2 % of production in 1989 and 1990). The deficit, which varies substantially from year to year, increased between 1989 and 1990 from 148 000 tonnes to 252 000 tonnes.

72. For the 1991/92 marketing year, the Council kept all the basic and buying-in prices at the levels obtaining in the Community of Ten and aligned the prices in force in Spain and Portugal on the common prices, in accordance with the rules laid down in the Act of Accession (second alignment for Spain and first for Portugal).

These prices, which had been adopted by the Council, were subsequently cut by 7 % for peaches, 20 % for nectarines, 6 % for lemons, 1 % for apples and 20 % for satsumas after the intervention thresholds had been exceeded.

The marketing premiums for mandarins and certain varieties of orange were reduced by a third as provided for in the regulations.

This reduction will continue during the next marketing year, the premiums being due to be phased out completely by 1993/94.

The Council amended the aid scheme for nuts and locust beans introduced in 1989. The aid for improvement plans now varies according to the nature of the work envisaged so as to give priority to renewal or varietal conversion schemes for orchards.

Under the aid scheme introduced in 1990 to promote consumption of fresh apples and citrus fruit and the processing of apples, the Commission approved four projects concerning fresh apples (total cost: ECU 6.0 million), three projects concerning processing of apples (total cost: ECU 3.3 million) and one project relating to citrus fruit (total cost: ECU 8.9 million).

## **Processed fruit and vegetables**

73. The sector covers an extremely wide range of products whose importance increases as the economy develops.

In 1977, the Community, as a major producer of such products, introduced a production aid scheme for certain processed fruit and vegetables with a view to developing and supporting the economy of the Mediterranean region.

Production of the main products for which aid is granted is as follows:

(1 000 t)

	World production	EUR 12 production
Tomatoes	22 663	6 970
Peaches in syrup	980	390
Pears in syrup	± 300	94
Dried grapes (sultanas)	± 650	36
Prunes	± 230	41
Pineapples	—	14
Dried figs	—	15

The Community is the world's second largest producer of processed tomato products after the USA (9 385). Estimates for the new marketing year show a decrease in world production of 4% and a decrease in Community production of 6.3%.

The Community only produces small quantities of pineapple in syrup. The USA is the principal producer of prunes and dried grapes.

Community production of processed tomato products fell by 2.5% during the current marketing year with the shares of Italy and Greece being slightly smaller than they were for the previous year. All producer Member States, except France, exceeded the quota fixed by the Council for payment of the aid and as a result processed some tomatoes without this assistance.

Production of peaches in syrup fell sharply compared with the previous marketing year (–18%), with Greece remaining the principal Community producer accounting for 54% of production, although its production fell by 16%. Italian production also fell by around 19% compared with the previous year which had seen a sharp rise.

Williams' pears in syrup are produced mainly in Italy and France. Production increased slightly over the previous year (+5.6%).

Production of dried grapes, almost exclusively Greek, fell sharply (–57%) compared with the previous marketing year for climatic reasons (serious drought). Estimates for the new marketing year are for an increase (around 50%) in production to 55 000 tonnes.

Greece also remains the largest producer of dried figs, but Spanish production is becoming increasingly important.

74. Consumption of products processed from fruit and vegetables is increasing because of general economic development. The Community is more than self-sufficient in processed tomato products and peaches in syrup but a net importer, in some cases to a considerable degree, of other products covered by aid schemes.

With the exception of dried grapes, there are no public intervention stocks of these products in the Community. Any stocks which do exist are quantities carried over from one marketing year to the next.

In the case of dried grapes, stocks vary greatly from one marketing year to the next. This year there are no stocks of either sultanas or currants (in 1990: no stocks of currants and 23 000 tonnes of sultanas).

75. Community trade continues to increase, following the trend of recent years.

This is particularly evident in intra-Community trade which increased by 8 % between 1989 and 1990 for all categories of products. Imports from third countries are also increasing (+ 11 %) but are much smaller in terms of volume than the quantities traded within the Community (around 49 %).

Imports from third countries of dried grapes increased by 11 % although imports from Turkey only increased by 5 %.

76. The minimum prices paid to producers remained the same as for previous marketing years, except in the case of peaches where the price was reduced by 1 % to take account of developments on the market for fresh products. The rates of aid were increased for all products except for tomato-based products (slight decrease) and peaches in syrup (decrease of 6.5 %).

There is a market stabilizer mechanism for all products eligible for production aid with the exception of dried figs, prunes and pineapples in syrup.

- (i) Guarantee threshold: where the threshold quantity is exceeded, production aid for the following marketing year is reduced proportionally. Thresholds are applied for peaches and pears in syrup and dried grapes;
- (ii) production quota: payment of the aid is restricted to a certain quantity (processed tomato products).

77. In addition, important amendments made to Community rules for the 1990/91 marketing year were applied without major problems.

The Community had, on the other hand, serious problems of competition with regard to small soft fruits and mushrooms, particularly with East European countries because of increasing imports at relatively low prices. Safeguard agreements with these countries should alleviate such difficulties while safeguard measures have been introduced in the form of minimum import prices or maximum import quantities.

## **Wine**

78. There was a marked drop in wine production in 1988 due to the weather. Production increased slightly (1 %) in 1989, but was still below the five-year average

(1981-85). World production in 1990 was around 300 million hl. Against a background of general growth, Community production appears to be declining slightly. As regards the trend in wine consumption, this has been a downward one since 1980, with a slight upturn in 1987, 1988 and 1989.

The table below shows the figures of the International Vine and Wine Office (IWO) on world production and consumption of wine :

(1 000 hl)

		Average 1981-85	1988	1989	1990 (estimate)
Production:	Total world	332 676	277 877	290 148	295 275
	Europe	261 956	209 057	224 052	225 875
	EUR 11 (excluding Portugal)	188 552	155 327	167 637	172 849
Consumption:	Total world	281 876	245 636	248 448	—
	Europe	218 325	185 424	188 333	—
	EUR 11 (excluding Portugal)	141 924	131 133	132 240	125 245

*NB:* The figures of the IWO for EUR 11 are not the same as those of Eurostat but are used as a means of comparison with those of other countries.

79. In the Community, the latest data <sup>(1)</sup> regarding the 1990 harvest (for EUR 11) of all wines suggest output will be 176 million hl, i.e. 3 million hl up on 1989. Due to climatic conditions, the 1990/91 harvest, like the two previous ones, was relatively low compared with the production levels recorded over the last 10 years.

The 1991 harvest (for EUR 12), put at 165 million hl, is expected to be well down (– 11 %) on 1990 (184 million hl for EUR 12), mainly on account of the low production expected in France (45 million hl) as a result of the spring frosts.

Total internal consumption, including distillation, is put at 172 million hl:

- (i) Direct human consumption (125 million hl) is well down on the previous year, although industrial use remains the same.
- (ii) The quantities processed should be of the order of 45.5 million hl, compared with 27.1 million hl the previous marketing year. This figure covers the quantities distilled under Community intervention measures (preventive, compulsory and support distillation and distillation under special price support measures for long-term storage contract holders) during the 1990/91 marketing year (33 million hl compared with 24 million hl distilled in 1989/90).

80. Trade was adversely affected by US measures curbing imports of Community table wines containing procymidone (a fungicide widely used against grey rot). The possible

<sup>(1)</sup> Rectified forward estimate established on 3 July 1991.

introduction by the American authorities of a tolerance limit for lead in wine could limit exports still further.

Imports totalled 2.7 million hl and exports 9.8 million hl (compared with 10.7 million hl in 1989/90).

At the beginning of 1990/91, stocks with producers and the trade amounted to 121 million hl, as against 107 million hl at the beginning of 1989/90. Under the conditions described above, stocks at the end of the wine year are expected to be of the order of 115 million hl equivalent to 10 months' consumption in the Community (resulting in very substantial quantities being available at the beginning of 1991/92). This quantity includes 37 million hl of table wine and the remainder is made up mainly of quality wines.

81. The guide prices for 1990/91 were fixed at ECU 3.21/hl for table wines of types AI, RI and RII, down on 1989/90. Quotations for table wines in the Community of Ten have for a long time been stable, with a very slight tendency to crumble. The movement of average prices during the wine year was as follows in relation to guide prices:

- (i) for RI table wines, between 81 and 106 %;
- (ii) for RII table wines, between 80 and 93 %;
- (iii) for AI table wines, between 81 and 109 %.

In Spain the stability was even more striking, especially for RI and RII red wines, <sup>(1)</sup> for which the quotations remained close to 70 and 75 % respectively; only the quotations for white wines became slightly firmer, rising from 47 to 61 % of the guide price.

82. Special provisions relating to management of the market in table wines (special distillation) are applicable in Portugal in 1991, whereas the Community rules on wine applied in Spain from 1 March 1986. The figures below relate to the integrated market of EUR 11 and cover the 1990/91 wine year, i.e. 1 September 1990 to 31 August 1991, including estimates for 1991.

As regards management of the table wine market in 1991, the Commission—for the last time—made arrangements for distillation with the special guarantee for long-term storage contract holders, for 3 % of their production. Compulsory distillation, involving a total volume of 17.95 million hl included large quantities in Spain (14.7 million hl). The support distillation, opened for 4.7 million hl, was broken down by region of production for the first time, given the large volumes accounted for by Spain.

The intensification of grubbing arrangements, introduced in 1988, continued, with the Community budget bearing 100 % of the cost of the permanent abandonment premium.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The prices in Spain were multiplied by the coefficient 1.14 for the 1990/91 marketing year.

The results (1989/90) and estimates (1990/91) as regards the grubbing of vineyards look like this:

	Spain	France	Greece	Italy
1989/90	12 000	12 000	8 000	14 500
1990/91	20 000	10 000	8 000	22 000

(ha)

It is estimated that between 1988 and 1991 some 160 000 hectares will have been grubbed.

In 1989 the Commission implemented a programme for the disposal of stocks of wine alcohol obtained from compulsory distillation. All these stocks were disposed of in the fuel sector, either sold on the internal market (4.8 million hl) or exported to the Caribbean (2 million hl) and Brazil (7.5 million hl).

83. During 1990/91, all forms of intervention were applied:

- (a) a total of 17 950 000 hl of table wine was withdrawn for compulsory distillation;
- (b) the figures available suggest that withdrawals of table wine for other forms of distillation were as follows:
  - (i) distillation with the special price guarantee for long-term storage contract olders: around 1 million hl;
  - (ii) support distillation: 4.7 million hl, a limit imposed because of the expected effects of compulsory distillation;
  - (iii) distillation of wine made from dual-purpose grapes: 2.9 million hl of wine;
  - (iv) distillation of the by-products of wine making: 5.8 million hl of wine.

As in previous wine years, aids were granted for:

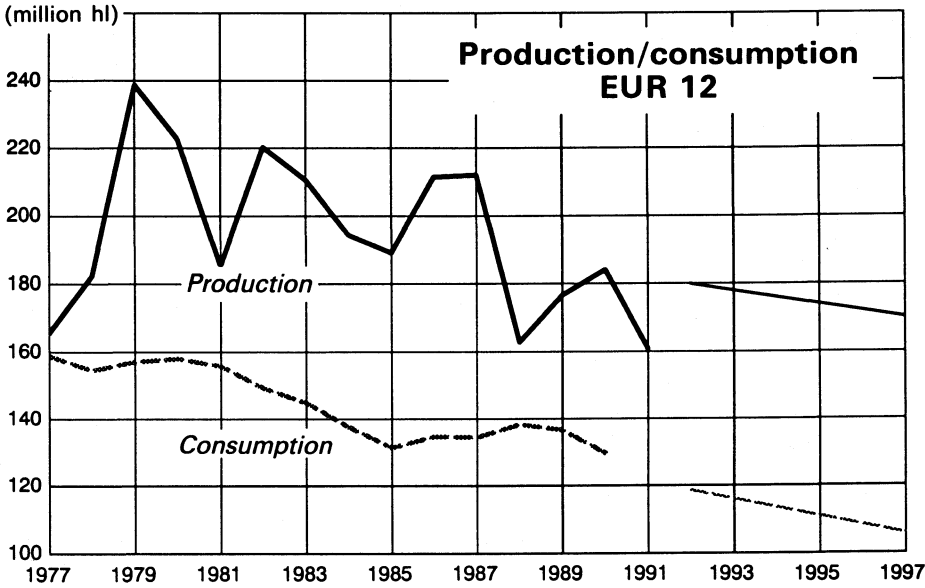
- (1) the long-term storage of wines and grape must;
- (2) the use of must for increasing the alcoholic content of wine, for the production of grape juice and for the preparation of British and Irish wines and home-made wines.

84. The Commission is to draw up a proposal on adjustments to the common organization of the market in wine, to be presented during 1992.

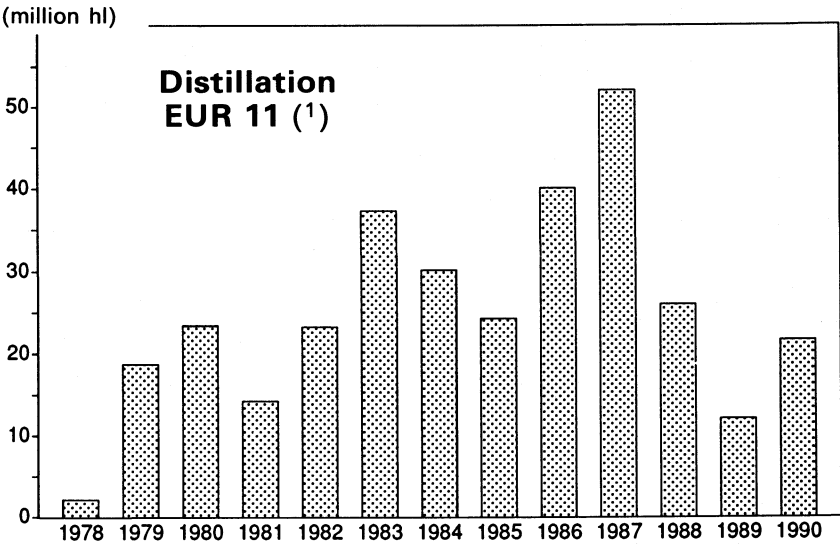
Over the next few years current trends are expected to continue, leading gradually to consumption of approximately 170 million hl, whilst the combined effects of the restrictions applied to distillation and the grubbing measures could limit production to 109 million hl. In spite of this reduction, the gap between production and consumption should remain rather large—at around 60 million hl in 1997—particularly because of an expected significant fall in consumption.



**Wine**



Estimated level of production and consumption for 1991.



(1) Compulsory and optional distillation, excluding Portugal.

*Figure 16*

## Cotton

85. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the area sown to cotton worldwide is around 33 million hectares, with production amounting to around 19 million tonnes (87 million bales)<sup>(1)</sup> in 1990/91. This figure is expected to increase by around 1.4 million tonnes (4 million bales) in the new marketing year; consumption will also increase. Prices, which reached the relatively high level of 81.44 cents/pound at the beginning of 1990/91 continued to rise during the first half of the marketing year; however, they fell from May to 73.38 cents/pound at the end of 1990/91. Unginned cotton is not traded internationally. Since the Community's spinning capacity is much greater than its fibre production, large quantities are imported (1 005 000 tonnes in 1990). The USA (222 000 tonnes), the USSR (122 000 tonnes), Pakistan (77 000 tonnes), Paraguay (58 000 tonnes), Argentina (69 000 tonnes) and China, in certain periods, are its main suppliers. Intra-Community trade, however, remains limited but is increasing.

86. For the Community, cotton is a minor crop in terms of area and number of producers; however, it does play an important socio-economic role in the relatively less-favoured areas of Greece and Spain where production is concentrated. In 1991 the Community had 311 500 ha under cotton, 233 000 ha of which were in Greece and 78 500 ha in Spain, for an estimated total production of 889 000 tonnes of unginned cotton (626 000 tonnes in Greece, 263 000 tonnes in Spain). The Community produced 26% of its cotton fibre requirements in 1990 with consumption amounting to about 1 250 000 tonnes.

The Community aid scheme involves an annual guide price and aid which is equal to the difference between this price and the world price; the aid is paid to ginneries which pay a minimum price to the producer. If the production of unginned cotton exceeds the maximum guaranteed quantity (752 000 tonnes), the guide price and the amount of the aid are reduced proportionately. Although for the period 1987/88 to 1990/91 an upper limit was placed on such reductions, there is no such restriction for subsequent years. Production has exceeded the MGQ each year since 1986/87 resulting in reductions in the guide price and aid. These reductions were fixed at ECU 239.65/tonne (25% of the guide price) for 1990/91 and ECU 67.10/tonne (7%) for 1991/92. These measures have checked the steady increase in the total areas sown to cotton, first in Spain and then in Greece. The area under cotton actually fell in 1991/92 (from 352 000 to 311 500 ha).

## Seed flax and hemp

87. In addition to oilseed rape, sunflower seed and soya beans the Community produces fibre flax, grown mainly for its fibre but also producing a high seed yield, and

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<sup>(1)</sup> One bale = approximately 217.7 kg.

seed flax, which is grown exclusively from linseed. The seeds are used without further processing or crushed. The oil is used in industrial applications and the cake in animal feed. Flax accounts for less than 0.1 % of the Community UAA and almost 3 % of world linseed production.

This cultivation makes only a very small contribution towards meeting demand in the Community, which imports large quantities of seed (approximately 300 000 tonnes per year, in particular from Canada). However, following a continual decline over several years up to 1984 (2 000 ha), Community cultivation of seed flax has increased considerably. In 1990, 52 500 ha (77 000 tonnes) were sown, approximately 37 000 ha of which in the United Kingdom. The area given over to seed flax in the Community increased further in 1991 (123 000 ha, 105 000 ha of which in the United Kingdom).

This means that, together with fibre flax (79 000 ha in 1990), the total area under flax reached 121 500 ha in 1990 (170 000 tonnes of seed), as against 104 000 ha in 1989 (123 000 tonnes of seed). The Community grants aid equal to the difference between the guide price and the world market price. For 1990/91 the guide price was fixed at ECU 55.32/100 kg (ECU 50.55/100 kg in the case of Spain) and the aid at ECU 40.21/100 kg.

For 1991/92 the guide price has been fixed at ECU 54.49/100 kg (50.73 in the case of Spain) but the amount of aid has not yet been fixed.

In order to promote Community production of hemp seed, which has been in considerable decline since the sharp fall in the world price, a Community aid scheme was introduced in 1988. For 1990/91 the aid was fixed at ECU 24.96/100 kg and for 1991/92 it has been fixed at ECU 24.59/100 kg. After having decreased year after year, the area given over to hemp in the Community (concentrated in France and Spain) rose again in 1990/91.

## **Silkworms**

88. Silkworms are reared in Greece, Italy and, to a limited extent for research purposes, in France. The activity accounts for only a minute portion of the Community's agricultural production and of world silk production. There are areas, however, where it is of some importance (e.g. Thrace, Veneto and Marche). According to the FAO, world production of raw silk (including waste) amounted to 75 000 tonnes in 1990 (68 000 tonnes on average from 1979 to 1981). The main producers (accounting for 69 000 tonnes) are all in Asia: China (43 000 tonnes), Japan (6 000 tonnes), India (11 000 tonnes) and Korea (5 000 tonnes) being together responsible for more than 87 % of world production.

Production in the Community has stabilized somewhat following a marked fall in recent years. However, it is difficult to maintain this activity, the increase in rearing

costs not being compensated for by market price trends. In addition, since 1989/90 cocoon production has fallen sharply because of an epidemic. In 1990 4 500 boxes were used, only 2 500 of which were harvested. They produced 46 000 kg of cocoons. Aid for 1991/92 has been fixed at ECU 111.81 per box (the same as for 1990/91) (ECU 95.80 in the case of Spain and Portugal).

### **Fibre flax and hemp**

89. Around 1.2 million ha are sown to fibre flax worldwide, with annual fibre production amounting to between 500 000 and 550 000 tonnes. There is no trade in straw flax between the Community and third countries. Fibre imports, however, amounted to 17 000 tonnes in 1990. The Community has a deficit of medium- and low-quality fibre and is obliged to import from Eastern Europe, Egypt and China. On the other hand, it exports long fibres worldwide, especially the good and superior qualities not produced elsewhere.

After having increased steadily over recent years (79 000 ha in 1989 and 1990 as against 59 000 in 1986), there was a 30 % reduction in the areas sown to fibre flax in the Community in 1991 (55 100 ha, of which about 40 000 ha were in France, 10 000 ha in Belgium, 4 000 ha in the Netherlands and 1 000 ha in Germany). Apart from the straw from 2 000 ha which goes to paper mills, straw flax is mostly processed into fibre by some 180 retting and scutching firms in North-West France (30), Belgium (140), the Netherlands (10) and Germany (3). Yields in 1990/91 were in general below average. The Community harvest normally yields about eight tonnes of straw flax per hectare, producing 1 500 kg of fibre, 1 100 kg of seed and 3 500 kg of awn (used in the production of fibreboard).

The total area sown to hemp worldwide is around 400 000 ha. Hemp is an extremely marginal crop within the Community and is concentrated mainly in France and, to a very limited extent, in Spain. In 1990 the area harvested was 4 100 ha. Community trade in hemp fibre with third countries is very limited.

Community consumption of good-quality flax fibres was less steady during the 1989/90 and 1990/91 marketing years than in previous years. Furthermore, the poor situation for low-quality flax fibres over the previous few years saw a further deterioration. Despite lower yields for the last two years, the market for flax fibre bundles was difficult throughout the 1990/91 marketing year. Stocks of flax fibres and hemp fibres were very high and prices were too low. A decline in stocks can be expected towards the end of the 1991/92 marketing year with a return to a balanced situation as a result of the reduction in the area under flax in the Community in 1991/92, expected to continue in 1992/93.

Both of these crops receive aid on a per hectare basis. Although the area under fibre flax and hemp accounts for less than 0.1 % of the Community UAA, these crops are of considerable economic importance in the areas where they are concentrated. Moreover, flax fibre is processed into yarn and fabrics or finished products in virtually every Member State. Aid for fibre flax in 1991/92 was fixed at ECU 374.36/ha (ECU 318.87 for Spain and Portugal) and the deduction at 10 % of the aid (to finance measures to promote the use of flax). In 1991/92 aid for hemp was fixed at ECU 339.42/ha (ECU 289.16 for Spain and Portugal).

## Tobacco

90. World production of tobacco in 1990 was practically the same as in 1989, at 7 094 million tonnes (-0.3 %), with the Community accounting for 5.9 % of the total. This situation is the result of conflicting trends which cancel each other out, namely a 5 % drop in China's huge output (2 692 million tonnes) and an increase in production in the USA (+10 %) and India (+14 %).

On the whole, prices for flue-cured and light air-cured are increasing considerably. On the markets of Malawi and Zimbabwe, which are indicative of the sector, the increases were 16 and 5 % respectively.

World tobacco consumption continues to grow at a rate of 1.5 to 2 % per year despite the decline noted in most developed countries. World production of cigarettes reached 5 410 billion units, an increase of 2 %. There is a considerable reduction in cigarette production in the Soviet Union, so that the population can no longer be adequately supplied.

91. In 1990 the Community produced 419 531 tonnes of leaf tobacco, 2 % more than the previous year and 9 % more than the maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) of 385 000 tonnes. The number of European tobacco producers is constantly in decline and stands at around 185 000, most of whom are in Greece and Italy, particularly in the less-favoured areas.

Producers' efforts to switch to other varieties in order to adjust to the growing demand for light tobaccos were stepped up in 1990, with the share of flue-cured and light air-cured varieties increasing from 47.6 % in 1989 to 57.5 % in 1990.

However, the measures taken in 1990 to cut back production of Badischer Geurdertheimer and Forchheimer Havanna in Italy were only partly successful. Although quantities were 20 % down on 1989, production still reached 70 600 tonnes in 1990, exceeding the MGQ by 211 %. In the case of the Mavra and Tsebelia varieties, where production levels were causing concern, the measures taken in 1990 seem to have met with greater success, with a 30 % fall in production, which only exceeded the MGQ by 9.8 %.

Sales of the 1989 tobacco crop into intervention amounted to about 30 000 tonnes, similar to the 1986 and 1987 levels. Sales of intervention stocks declined sharply in 1990, and stocks stood at almost 100 000 tonnes at the end of the year. The great demand for tobacco in the countries of Central Europe and the USSR should make it possible to reduce stocks on satisfactory terms in the near future.

Community tobacco exports reached 223 500 tonnes in 1990, consisting mainly of the oriental varieties prized for their aromatic characteristics and the dark air-cured varieties which find an outlet in certain low-income countries. The Community cigarette industry produced 683.9 billion cigarettes in 1990, an increase of 3.4 %, and used about 680 000 tonnes of baled tobacco, of which 463 200 tonnes were imported.

92. In view of the intention to reform the common organization of the market in the tobacco sector as part of the general reform of the common agricultural policy, the measures taken for the 1991 harvest have been largely dictated by the need to control production. The Council decided to maintain prices and premiums at the 1990 level while applying a 6 % reduction for those varieties for which the 1990 harvest is expected to exceed the MGQ and a 13 % reduction for varieties likely to exceed the MGQ and which tend to be offered in large quantities for sale into intervention.

In addition, the overall MGQ was increased by 5 000 tonnes following German unification to take account of traditional production in the territory of the former GDR.

## Hops

93. As a crop whose cultivation requires specific climatic conditions and advanced technical know-how, hops are grown only in a limited number of countries, of which the Community, the USA, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia dominate production. At a total of some 89 500 ha worldwide, the area under cultivation of hops in 1990 was slightly down on 1989. The Community's share of the world total cultivated area is approximately 30 % over the past few years. But with considerable expansion taking place in the USA, lower prices resulting from the enlarged supply could be detrimental to the Community production.

At about 110 000 tonnes, the 1990 harvest was well below the average in recent years on account of the unfavourable growing conditions, especially in the main European producer countries. After two harvests where quantities did not meet the demand from the breweries, this third unsatisfactory harvest has contributed to a further drastic reduction in stocks worldwide.

94. Within the Community hops are grown in seven Member States (Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, France, Belgium, Portugal and Ireland) covering a total area of some

28 200 ha. The main producer is Germany with more than 22 000 ha under cultivation. This includes an increase of about 2 000 ha on 1989 as a result of unification.

In terms of quantity, the 1990 harvest was extremely poor. At only 35 750 tonnes, the harvest was lower than at any other time since the common market organization was established. It led to a considerable shortage on the spot market where, as a result of the low quantity available, prices increased significantly. High spot prices secured growers an overall increase in returns (12% up on the previous year) although the quantity harvested was low and prices on the forward contract market did not move much.

Within the framework of the common market organization of the hops sector the Community is financially engaged in two ways:

- (i) firstly, aid is granted to hop producers to enable them to attain a reasonable level of income. For the 1990 harvest the Commission sent a proposal to the Council which provides for aid at a rate of ECU 340/ha for all variety groups.
- (ii) secondly, special aid is payable under Regulation (EEC) No 2997/87 to encourage hop growers to convert part of their bitter varieties to varieties which are more suited to the market requirements. So far, the Commission has approved conversion plans covering 2 221 ha. This varietal conversion programme is a temporary measure which will end in 1992.

Estimates for the 1991 crop indicate that the Community will have a significantly higher harvest than the previous year which will allow the brewery industry to meet its demand for hops.

## Seeds

95. There are about 40 different species of agricultural plants covered by the common market organization for seeds, most of them fodder seeds. The market organization provides that, depending on the variety, a certain amount of aid is paid per 100 kg of seeds produced. With respect to hybrid maize and hybrid sorghum for sowing, a reference price is fixed for imports from third countries. If import prices fall short of the fixed level a countervailing charge will be applied.

The Community cultivation area totalled 302 012 ha in 1991. This represents an increase of some 4.4% over the previous year. At 122 792 ha the downward trend for fodder grass seeds has continued (14% down on 1990) whereas the area of fodder legumes practically stagnated at some 131 860 ha.

A significant rise is expected to take place in the production of rice seed with a total area of some 20 400 ha (16% up on 1990). This rise in production is accounted for by an increase in the two most important producing countries: Italy and Spain. Nevertheless, that rise has still to be confirmed.

The area of hybrid maize, which has declined from a high of some 65 000 ha in 1986 to 42 200 ha in 1987, has picked up again and totalled 55 822 ha in 1991.

Given the close linkage of the Community market to the world market and the ability of many countries to produce certain seed varieties at attractive low prices, imports into the EC have exceeded exports to third countries during the past decade. Imports varied from 50 000 to 60 000 tonnes a year, while exports averaged 31 000 tonnes over the ten year period.

### Animal feedingstuffs

96. Large quantities of agricultural produce are used for animal feed, including much of the Community's output of cereals and oilseeds and virtually all of its permanent grassland and fodder production from arable land. Nearly three-quarters of the Community's UAA is devoted primarily to this purpose. As far as livestock production is concerned, feeding costs are the main item, accounting for up to 70 % or more of the production costs for pigmeat and poultrymeat.

Aggregate demand <sup>(1)</sup> has been stagnant or declining since 1985: the fall in the cattle sector (milk and meat) has not been offset by increases in the pig and poultry sectors. Aggregate supply <sup>(2)</sup> is composed half of feedingstuffs which are not generally marketed (grass, hay, silage) and half of feedstuffs which are marketed (cereals, substitutes, oilcakes, etc.), where competition (price, nutritional value) is extremely intense. In recent years, the share of cereals compared to that of substitutes and oilcakes used in animal feed has shown a steady decline.

Total animal consumption of the key marketable products <sup>(3)</sup> in the Community of Twelve, excluding the new *Länder*, is estimated at 165 million tonnes in 1990/91, virtually the same as in 1989/90. This consumption is made up of, on the one hand, indigenous products, estimated at 114 million tonnes (this figure remains unchanged from the previous year, although there were changes in animal consumption of individual products over the reference period: a decrease for cereals of around 1.5 million tonnes, resulting from a decline of 3.5 million tonnes in the consumption of maize, due to high prices caused by the poor harvest, partially offset by an increase of 2 million tonnes for wheat/barley, with, at the same time, an increase in the consumption of protein plants and rape) and, on the other hand, imported products, estimated at nearly 53 million tonnes (+0.7 million tonnes compared with the previous year, mainly corn gluten feed and manioc).

<sup>(1)</sup> This includes all marketable and non-marketable animal feed.

<sup>(2)</sup> According to the EUR 10 feed balance sheet. *Source*: Eurostat.

<sup>(3)</sup> Covering most of the feedingstuffs used by the animal feed industry and by farmers (farm consumption and raw material purchases). *Source*: DG VI estimate.



In the five new *Länder*, total animal consumption is estimated at 8.2 million tonnes in 1990/91 (cereals accounting for 6.6 million tonnes, as against around 9.5 million tonnes during the previous five years); this sharp drop in animal consumption of cereals stems from the substantial decline in livestock production in 1991 in the five new *Länder*, associated with the new price structure for raw materials favourable to 'non-cereals'.

As regards the substitutes listed in Annex D to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 subject to import quotas:

- (i) the quota utilization rates for manioc and sweet potato from Thailand and Indonesia were once again close to 100 % in 1990, as in 1989, but those for other countries were substantially lower;
- (ii) the manioc agreement with Thailand expired in December 1990 and was extended for a further period of four years (1991-94) with the volume of the quota being maintained over that period at 21 million tonnes;
- (iii) the agreements with China concerning manioc and sweet potatoes, which also expired in December 1990, were extended for two years, until the end of 1992, leaving the volumes of the quotas (350 000 tonnes and 600 000 tonnes a year respectively) unchanged.

Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs in the Community <sup>(1)</sup> in 1990 totalled nearly 102 million tonnes, over 1 % up on 1989. The output for the cattle sector (dairy and beef) declined slightly (by about 1 %), while pig and poultry feed increased by 2 and 4 % respectively. Generally speaking, the largest increases were to be seen in France, the United Kingdom and Portugal, while the decreases occurred mainly in the Netherlands and Ireland.

The factor determining the composition of feed is the scale of prices for raw materials and relative movements between them. The price of soya cakes <sup>(2)</sup> cif Rotterdam remained very low—around ECU 165/tonnes—in 1990/91. Raw material price differences tended to benefit proteins and substitutes and discourage consumption of cereals, demand for concentrates as a whole remaining unchanged.

The weighted average price of the key marketable products in the Community <sup>(3)</sup> fell by about 5 % in 1990/91 compared with 1989/90: over this period, cereal prices on the internal market—despite the increase in maize prices—fell by an average of around 1 %,

(1) Not including Greece, Luxembourg or the five new *Länder*; see Chapter VIII, Table 4.13.7.3. *Source*: European Feed Manufacturers Association (Fefac).

(2) See Chapter VIII, Table 4.13.7.12, Part 2. *Source*: Eurostat.

(3) Indicator of the trend in average prices of the key marketable products and their principal constituents, weighted by the share of each in total consumption.

For each cereal an average EC price is calculated by weighting the average price in each Member State by animal consumption in each case. For oilcakes and substitutes, which are for the most part imported, the average cif Rotterdam price has been used. *Source*: DG VI estimate.

but this was less than the decrease in prices of substitutes ( $-4\%$ ) and proteins ( $-17\%$ ), which largely explains the loss of competitiveness of cereals for feed use. The following table shows how prices have moved since 1984/85.

**Weighted average price of key marketable products <sup>(1)</sup>**  
**EC average (estimate)**

(ECU/t)

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	% change 1989/90 — 1990/91
All cereals	202.8	198.6	192.5	182.2	175.3	170.6	168.9	- 1
Other energy-rich feeds	146.0	138.8	126.4	120.5	124.9	117.6	112.9	- 4
Proteins	215.4	183.1	166.5	176.7	206.5	153.6	126.8	- 17
Total weighted average price	195.0	184.7	174.9	169.3	171.9	155.9	148.2	- 5

(1) Indicator of the trend in average prices of the key marketable products and their principal constituents, weighted by the share of each in total consumption.

For each cereal an average EC price is calculated by weighting the average price in each Member State by animal consumption in each case. For oilcakes and substitutes, which are for the most part imported, the average cif Rotterdam price has been used. *Source*: DG VI estimate.

For 1991/92, continuing large-scale imports of oilcakes and the expected increase in imports of substitutes, with total demand remaining unchanged, point to a further decline in livestock consumption of cereals in the Community.

## Milk and milk products

97. The remarkable political changes in Eastern Europe in 1990 were felt in many areas, and the world market for dairy products was significantly affected.

As a consequence of the healthy world market in 1988 and 1989 milk production continued to increase in 1990, with production rising 2.6 million tonnes in the OECD countries. The EC did not contribute to this increase despite quota modifications due to SLOM and other factors. However, the political changes in Eastern Europe resulted in their need for 'hard' currency and 1990 saw the emergence of significant quantities of low-priced East European exports onto the world dairy market. The inevitable consequences were depressed world prices and a large growth of stocks of dairy products in OECD countries. This situation was exacerbated by the Gulf crisis at the end of the year, with its effect on the important Near East markets for dairy products.

For 1991 OECD production is expected to drop by 1.3 million tonnes, due to a 2% cut in milk quotas in the Community and reduced production in Scandinavia and Canada. Production in the USA, by contrast, is forecast to increase by a further 1%.

In the USSR and Eastern Europe the steady increases in milk production that have characterized the dairy sector for several years have been replaced in 1991 by huge cuts. Total production in 1991 is expected to be at least 12 million tonnes down on 1990, with most countries (including the USSR) reporting drops in production of up to 10%. The cause of such a decline has been the sudden transformation from planned economies which have resulted in the abolition of food and animal feed subsidies. The consequential increased production costs and retail prices have had a dramatic effect on the consumption of dairy products, resulting in cuts in production.

The current situation on the world market is that prices for dairy products are still low, but appear to be slowly improving.

**International prices and GATT minimum prices**

(USD/t)

Year	Butter	GATT	Butteroil	GATT	Cheese	GATT	SMP	GATT
1985	950-1 050 1 000-1 050	1 000	1 200-1 400 1 200-1 400	1 200	1 100-1 250 1 150-1 275	1 000	600-680 600-650	600
1986	1 050-1 150 800-1 100	1 000	1 250-1 350 800-1 300	1 200	1 100-1 200 1 000-1 100	1 000	680-720 680-720	600
1987	750-1 100 900-1 150	1 000	950-1 250 1 100-1 300	1 200	900-1 200 1 000-1 300	1 030	760-840 890-1 150	680
1988	1 150-1 350 1 350-1 500	1 100	1 200-1 400 1 300-1 500	1 325	1 250-1 500 1 800-2 050	1 200 1 350	1 150-1 550 1 750-2 050	900 1 050
1989	1 800-2 000 1 650-1 900	1 250	2 000-2 300 1 800-2 150	1 500	1 900-2 100 1 900-2 200	1 350 1 500	1 800-2 100 1 350-1 640	1 050 1 200
1990	1 350-1 550 1 350-1 500	1 350	1 600-1 900 1 600-1 800	1 625	1 700-2 000 1 550-2 000	1 500	1 200-1 700 1 300-1 500	1 200
1991	1 350-1 400	1 350	1 600-1 800	1 625	1 600-1 900	1 500	1 200-1 400	1 200

(million t)

Milk deliveries <sup>(1)</sup>	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
OECD (24 countries)	218.4	220.2	214.1	213.4	213.6	216.3	215.0
of which: EUR 12 <sup>(2)</sup>	105.8	107.1	101.7	99.1	98.6	98.8	96.9
Former GDR <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	6.0
USA	63.8	64.2	63.7	65.0	65.0	66.8	67.4

<sup>(1)</sup> Production minus farm use and direct sales.

<sup>(2)</sup> For purposes of comparison the former GDR has been excluded from OECD and EC totals for 1990 and 1991. However, the GDR is included in statistics on Eastern Europe for 1985-89.

(million t)

Milk production	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Eastern Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	145.4	147.1	147.8	151.3	153.7	145.6	133.3
of which: USSR	98.6	102.2	103.4	106.8	108.1	108.7	100.0

<sup>(1)</sup> For purposes of comparison the former GDR has been excluded from OECD and EC totals for 1990 and 1991. However, the GDR is included in statistics on Eastern Europe for 1985-89.

The downturn in markets in 1990 resulted in total world trade declining by over 3% (in milk equivalent) to reach the lowest level for six years.

In 1990 the Community was particularly badly hit, with exports down almost 10% to under 13 million tonnes. With 48% of the world market the Community remains by far the most important dairy exporter, but New Zealand increased its market share to 16%.

World market exports in milk equivalent <sup>(1)</sup>

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%
EUR <sup>(2)</sup>	12 239.8	42.9	11 230.1	41.0	13 834.3	47.7	16 502.0	53.6	14 226.5	51.4	12 878.2	48.1
New Zealand	4 001.5	14.0	4 216.3	15.4	3 962.2	13.7	4 120.5	13.4	3 598.5	13.0	4 305.7	16.1
Australia	1 873.2	6.6	1 659.6	6.1	1 630.3	5.6	1 620.2	5.3	1 681.7	6.1	1 621.3	6.1
USA	3 970.3	13.9	4 144.7	15.1	3 478.4	12.0	2 670.0	8.7	1 870.0	6.8	1 366.8	5.1
Canada	1 218.7	4.3	1 303.5	4.8	851.2	2.9	877.6	2.9	537.9	1.9	587.7	2.2
EFTA	2 489.4	8.7	2 215.2	8.1	2 511.2	8.7	1 743.0	5.7	1 833.2	6.6	2 056.9	7.7
Eastern Europe and USSR	2 075.3	7.3	1 919.6	7.0	2 021.4	7.0	2 185.1	7.1	2 388.8	8.6	2 368.8	8.8
Other countries	637.2	2.2	688.9	2.5	719.5	2.5	1 072.4	3.5	1 522.4	5.5	1 605.1	6.0
Total	28 505.4	100	27 377.9	100	29 008.6	100	30 790.8	100	27 659.0	100	26 790.4	100

<sup>(1)</sup> Except for casein and fresh products on the basis of Community coefficients.

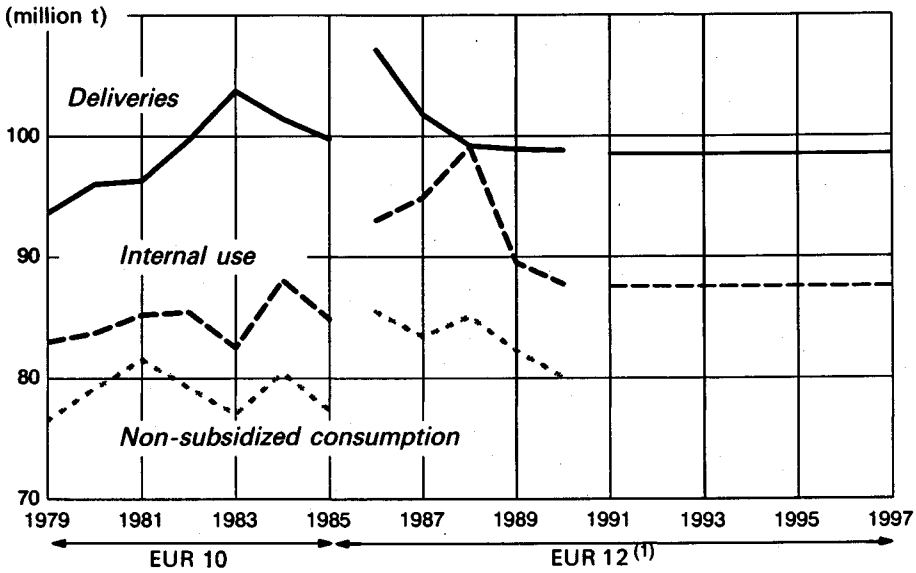
<sup>(2)</sup> EUR 10 until 1986; EUR 12 from 1987.

98. The long-term trend within the Community is for the consumption of dairy products to remain relatively stable. However, this disguises major changes in consumption habits. There is increasing demand for fresh dairy products, soft cheeses and butter substitutes with some dairy content, and a decline in demand for full-fat milk, hard cheeses and butter—in short, a consumer desire for reduced-fat products.

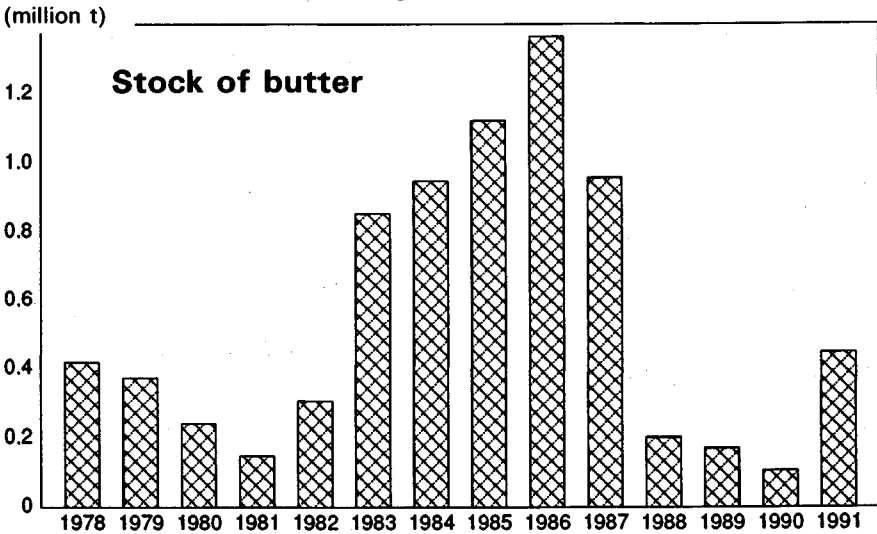
Thus, whilst overall consumption of dairy products is relatively stable the consumption of butterfat is in decline. This, coupled with the ever-increasing fat content of milk produced (due to better animal husbandry and diet), poses major problems as the imbalance between production and consumption continues to grow.

The reduction in dairy cow numbers in the Community continued through 1990. At the end of the year the population totalled 22.9 million head which represents a drop of

### Milk



Consumption has been calculated on the basis of an overall milk products balance in terms of milk equivalent (referring to fat content).  
 From 1979 to 1985: EUR 10, thereafter EUR 12 (excluding the five new *Länder*)  
 Consumption for 1988, including 3 245 million tonnes for animal feed.



Public and private stocks as at 1 January; for 1991, as at 31 October.

Figure 17

17% since 1983. None the less, milk production remained at the 1990 level of 109.2 million tonnes. This, however, will decline in 1991 as additional quota cuts come into force, resulting in milk deliveries to dairies in 1991 totalling 96.8 million tonnes, compared to 98.9 million tonnes in 1990.

After a 2.3% increase in 1990, the production of butter and butteroil will decline by 5% in 1991 to under 1.7 million tonnes, with a further drop expected in 1992. Butter consumption, meanwhile, continues to decline by 2% per annum.

The production of skimmed-milk powder (SMP) rose by 12.6% to 1.6 million tonnes in 1990, reflecting increasing reliance on intervention purchasing of milk because of the depressed world market. For 1991 it is forecast that SMP production will drop back to 1.4 million tonnes, or 1989 levels of production. After a drop in production in 1990 whole-milk powder production is expected to rise by 50 000 tonnes to 850 000 tonnes in 1991.

Both the consumption and production of cheese continue to grow by 2% per annum. Thus, production estimates for 1991 are 4.7 million tonnes (up 100 000 tonnes), though with little or no growth in 1992.

The 1991 agricultural price agreement resulted in the reference quantities for milk quotas being reduced by 2% <sup>(1)</sup> with Portugal and the former GDR *Länder* coming within the quota-regime, realignment of intervention prices in Spain and Portugal, <sup>(2)</sup> and the introduction of a voluntary buying-up scheme for milk quotas with Community financing at a rate of ECU 0.10/kg over a period of five years (subject to a maximum of 3% of quota). <sup>(3)</sup>

## **Beef and veal**

99. World beef and veal production grew by around 1.3% in 1990, less than the rate of increase of above 2% recorded during the 1980s.

In certain third countries demand for beef and veal fell and there was a sometimes spectacular increase in the consumption of other types of meat and in particular poultrymeat.

Import demand for beef and veal has continued to grow strongly, however, particularly in the south-east Asian countries (Japan, South Korea, etc.). In certain exporter countries, therefore (Oceania, Latin America), internal and export prices are sufficient to encourage the rebuilding of herds and sometimes expansion.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EEC) No 1630/91, OJ L 150, 15.6.1991, p. 19.

<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation (EEC) No 1631/91, OJ L 150, 15.6.1991, p. 21.

<sup>(3)</sup> Regulation (EEC) No 1637/91, OJ L 150, 15.6.1991, p. 30.

If meat consumption continues to be directed towards poultrymeat, a consequent deterioration of the world market for beef and veal can be expected in the long term.

100. Cattle rearing accounts for about 30 % of total farm production in the Community (meat: 13 %; milk: 17 %) and involves approximately one out of every two holdings. The number of cattle farmers fell on average by around 4 % per year during the 1980s and stood at approximately 2.4 million at the beginning of 1990. The number of cattle on each holding is 33.2 head, increasing at the rate of 3.5 % per year.

The Community accounts for some 15 % of world production of beef and veal and is the world's third largest producer behind the USA (20.5 %) and the USSR (16.5 %).

**Production of beef and veal**

(1 000 t carcass weight)

	1989	1990	% change	1991	% change
USA	10 634	10 465	-1.6	10 585	+1.1
USSR	8 768	8 450	-3.6	8 400	-0.6
Argentina	2 692	2 810	+4.4	2 960	+5.3
Brazil	2 748	2 850	+3.7	3 000	+5.3
Australia	1 574	1 719	+9.2	1 657	-3.6
Japan	548	551	+0.5	560	+1.6
EUR 12	7 464	7 790	+4.4	8 350 <sup>(1)</sup>	—
World	52 100	52 800	+1.3	53 000	+0.4

<sup>(1)</sup> EUR 12 includes the new German *Länder*.

A cyclical upturn of Community beef and veal production took place in 1990 and 1991. During this period, the demand for beef and veal weakened significantly due to the joint effect of supplies of certain other meat at low prices and controversy surrounding bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), commonly known as 'mad cow' disease.

Consequently market prices over the two years 1990 and 1991 fell sharply.

The following changes were accorded over two years, between summer 1989 and summer 1991:

Adult male bovine animals: -13 %;

Heifers: -17 %;

Cows: -25 %.

Community exports of beef and veal to third countries in 1990 were also adversely affected by the closing of markets due to the Gulf crisis and by the BSE problem.

The weakness of demand, with a fall in consumption of around 360 000 tonnes in 1990, combined with the recovery in supply resulted in intervention buying of the order of

800 000 tonnes during the 1990/91 marketing year. This was 4.5 times higher than withdrawals from the market during the previous marketing year and public stocks reached around 760 000 tonnes at the end of June 1991.

At the beginning of the 1991/92 marketing year, the thresholds for intervention measures were reduced by around 5% and buying-in prices brought into line with the market prices obtaining in the various countries. The level of buying-in prices for market support is now 25% lower than was the case five or six years ago.

On the basis, on the one hand, of the development of cattle numbers and, on the other, of general long-term trends on the beef and veal market, a cyclical downturn of beef and veal production from the present peak can be expected in the next six months.

## Sheepmeat and goatmeat

101. In recent years, the Community has consolidated its position as the world's leading producer and consumer of sheepmeat. Community production now stands at 1.2 million tonnes, about 16% of the world total from a flock of 100 million head, just 8% of the total. World trade is dominated by New Zealand which exports up to 400 000 tonnes annually and Australia whose live exports reach approximately 7 million head. The Community and the Middle East are the principal importers. With the exception of the Community, wool production is often the more important element in sheep production worldwide as evidenced by flock size in both Australia (170 million) and the USSR (140 million). However, continuing difficulties on the world wool market and stocks, notably in Australia and New Zealand, may result in a decrease in sheep numbers in coming years.

### Production of sheepmeat

(1 000 t)

	1989	1990	% change	1991 (estimate)	% change
EUR 12 <sup>(1)</sup>	1 128	1 191	+ 5.6	1 211	+ 1.7
Australia	585	666	+ 13.8	699	+ 5.0
New Zealand <sup>(2)</sup>	612	534	- 12.7	570	+ 3.2

<sup>(1)</sup> Including the former GDR.

<sup>(2)</sup> Year ending 30 September.

102. On the Community market production is forecast to rise by 1.7% in 1991 to 1 211 000 tonnes due mainly to increases of 12 000 and 10 000 tonnes in Irish and UK production respectively. Sheep numbers are set to decline to 101 million head (-0.8%) influenced mainly by decreases of 11% in Germany and 2% in the United Kingdom.



Irish and Danish sheep numbers are likely to increase by approximately 5%. Consumption is set to rise by 1.4% to 1 447 000 tonnes with Irish, Italian and Dutch consumption each increasing by 7%. Against this background self-sufficiency is expected to rise to 84% confirming the recent trend.

Intra-Community trade which has more than doubled since 1981 is expected to remain static at 210 000 tonnes in 1991 as further strong growth in Irish and Dutch exports to France is balanced by a reduction in UK exports, resulting from difficulties in overcoming clawback on exports in receipt of the variable slaughter premium. Market prices to date, in 1991, have been generally weak, particularly in the United Kingdom, against a background of increased production, poor wool and offal prices and the depressed state of the market for beef. The Community average price for 1991 is forecast, at ECU 265/100 kg, to be 12% less than in 1990.

In 1991 imports into the Community should be slightly below the levels of 1990 reaching approximately 270 000 tonnes. Imports from New Zealand and Australia should reach 200 000 tonnes and 17 000 tonnes respectively but imports from Eastern Europe may decline to 25 000 tonnes. Community exports will reach approximately 7 000 tonnes.

*103.* The reform of the sheepmeat regime, agreed in September 1989 (Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89) took effect at the beginning of 1990 and will be completed, following a three-year transition period, at the end of 1992.

The main aim of this reform is to achieve a unified regime with a premium common throughout the Community and differentiated only in so far as ewes are kept for meat or milk production purposes. To this end, the variable slaughter premium in Great Britain will no longer apply from the beginning of 1992 and the regional structure of the old regime is being replaced, over a three-year period, by a single region with a Community average market price for standard quality lamb.

In addition to the internal reform, adaptations agreed by the Community and its trading partners under the voluntary restraint arrangements for the period up to the end of 1992 have the effect of reducing possible imports under these arrangements by approximately 45 000 tonnes and of reducing the levy on imports from 10% to zero.

*104.* In 1990, the three mechanisms available for market support were each in use. The variable slaughter premium scheme, which was paid at a rate of ECU 62.4/100 kg, represented 25.1% of the market price in Great Britain. Ewe premiums were set for all regions for 1990. Private storage, operated under a tendering procedure each month, attracted only 2 200 tonnes of lamb mainly in Spain, France and Great Britain. The level of the basic price was subject to a 7% reduction under the stabilizer mechanism.

In 1991 to date, the first advance on the ewe premium was fixed in July and a second advance before the end of the year. Private storage tendering has been in use

throughout the year and, so far, 1 900 tonnes of lamb has been aided under this mechanism.

*105.* The outlook for 1992 is for stability or even a slight drop in production of 0.6 % partly due to an expected decline in UK production at the start of the year resulting from the UK's decision to end the variable slaughter premium system at the end of 1991. Consumption may rise slightly by 0.7 %. Sheep numbers are forecast to remain at 101 million head. Intra-Community trade is likely to grow significantly due to the removal of clawback on UK exports. In the longer term production, consumption and sheep numbers are expected to stabilize as the effects of the lower prices, the stabilizer mechanism and further reforms continue to be felt throughout the sheepmeat sector.

## **Pigmeat**

*106.* China continues to be the world's major pigmeat producer, the Community being the second. Community production in 1991 is forecast to be slightly down on the previous year due to a significant reduction in the former GDR. The expected continued rise in carcass weights should compensate to some degree for the substantial decline in slaughterings in the former GDR.

On the Community market, low producer prices at the end of 1990 necessitated the introduction of aids to private storage from 7 January 1991. Prices improved sufficiently to end the scheme on 22 February, with a total of 76 000 tonnes of produce having been contracted for.

Prices reached in excess of ECU 145/100 kg in the summer, a level which, coupled with low feed prices, resulted in reasonable profitability for the sector at the time, the pigfeed index running at 106 in June.

Mid-July witnessed the beginning of a fall in prices, which bottomed out at around ECU 132/100 kg at the beginning of August. From then, prices recovered to levels similar to those obtaining in early summer. This recovery was due to lower pig numbers at the time largely resulting from the decline in production in the former GDR, coupled with the effect of porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome (PRRS) (a disease which hit the Community for the first time early in the year, the effects of which are manifested in piglet abortions) leading to a lower pig crop from mid-August.

Prices for the third quarter of the year fell slightly, but remained acceptable. Profitability for the year was satisfactory.

The first half of 1991 saw Community exports to Japan down on the equivalent period for the previous year, although those for the latter had been unusually high as a result of stockbuilding in Japan, a practice which did not occur in 1991.

**World pigmeat production**

(1 000 t)

Producer	1989	1990	% change	1991	% change
China	18 400	19 530	6.1	19 907	1.9
Eastern Europe	6 740	6 555	-2.7	7 187	9.6
Japan	1 647	1 606	-2.5	1 584	-1.4
USA	7 185	7 285	1.4	7 464	2.5
USSR	6 600	6 650	0.8	6 650	0.0
EUR 12 (1)	13 044	13 220	1.3	13 139	-0.6

Source: DG VI.

(1) Excluding former GDR.

The import into the Community of some pigmeat products from Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia under quota at 50 % reduced levy conditions within the context of the generalized scheme of preferences continued throughout 1991.

**Poultrymeat**

107. During the last six years, world production of poultrymeat has increased steadily at an average of 4.5 % each year. In the USA (25 % of world production), the rate of increase has been even higher (7 %). Poultrymeat is the meat which Americans now prefer and in the last four years per capita consumption has exceeded that of beef and veal. Production is increasing more slowly in the other main producer regions, with the exception of Brazil, and is falling in Eastern Europe.

**Poultrymeat production**

(1 000 t)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
USA	8 262	9 105	9 428	10 032	10 844	11 426
Brazil	1 680	1 865	1 997	2 139	2 400	2 643
Japan	1 421	1 465	1 471	1 482	1 467	1 455
USSR	2 988	3 126	3 184	3 300	3 350	3 480
Eastern Europe	2 060	2 068	2 062	1 999	1 939	1 985
EUR 12	5 443	5 783	5 995	6 123	6 326	6 500

Sources: OECD; DG VI.

The world market expanded slightly in 1991, in particular as a result of growing demand from the Far East and the Soviet Union. These two regions now represent 55 % of world imports (1985: 38 %), whilst the importance of the Middle East market has

declined from 40 to 21 % over the same period. This trend, accentuated since August 1990 by the Gulf crisis, has enabled the USA to further extend its lead as an exporter over the Community, Brazil and Hungary.

108. In 1991, on the Community market overall production of poultrymeat increased by 2.7 %. The chicken sector (which accounts for 70 % of total production) underwent some difficult months during the first half of the year, so that consequently stocks of frozen chickens still exist in several Member States. The situation in the turkey and duck sectors improved in relation to the previous year, as evinced by the high rates of introduction of turkey poults and ducklings.

There is no internal market support for poultrymeat. The rules governing trade with non-member countries have been adapted to the world market situation and export refunds have been reduced, although they are still differentiated according to destination. In 1991 the concessions granted by the Community under the generalized system of preferences to ACP countries, developing countries, Hungary and Poland were extended to Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. These concessions consist of a 50 % reduction in the levies on certain quantities of geese and duck.

Following the adoption by the Council in June 1990 of a regulation on marketing standards for poultrymeat, in June 1991 the Commission adopted the detailed implementing provisions. These standards have applied since 1 July 1991.

## Eggs

109. World production again increased in 1991 (by 1.1 %). In some of the large producer countries or regions, especially the USA and the Community, production has slowed down or even declined over the medium term.

World trade has been falling for several years following the setting up of production units in North Africa and the Middle East. The main importers are currently Japan and Hong Kong. Community exports in 1991 increased owing to deliveries to Eastern Europe.

### Egg production

(billion units)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
USA	68	70	69	67	68	68
USSR	80	82	85	85	84	84
Eastern Europe	39	39	40	39	37	37
Japan	37	40	40	40	40	40
EUR 12	81	81	83	80	80	81

Sources: USDA; DG VI.

### Meat

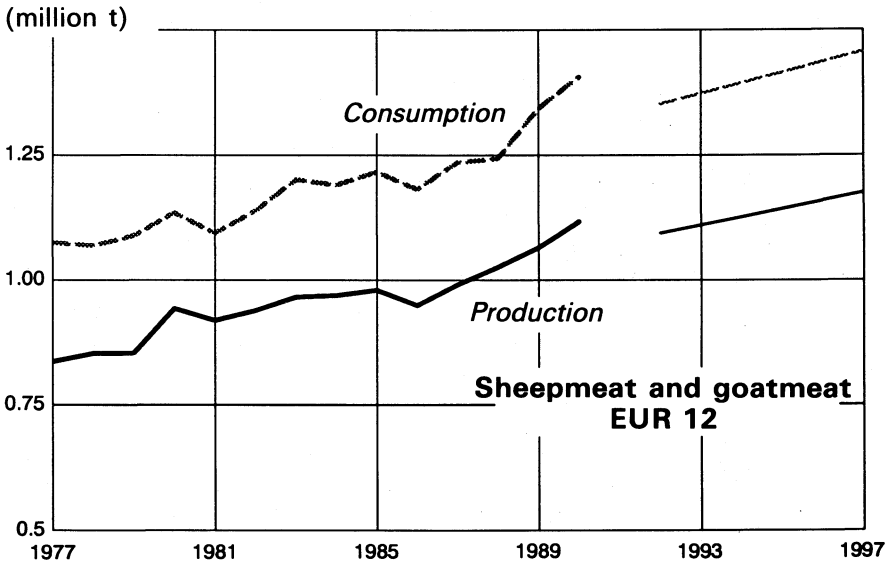
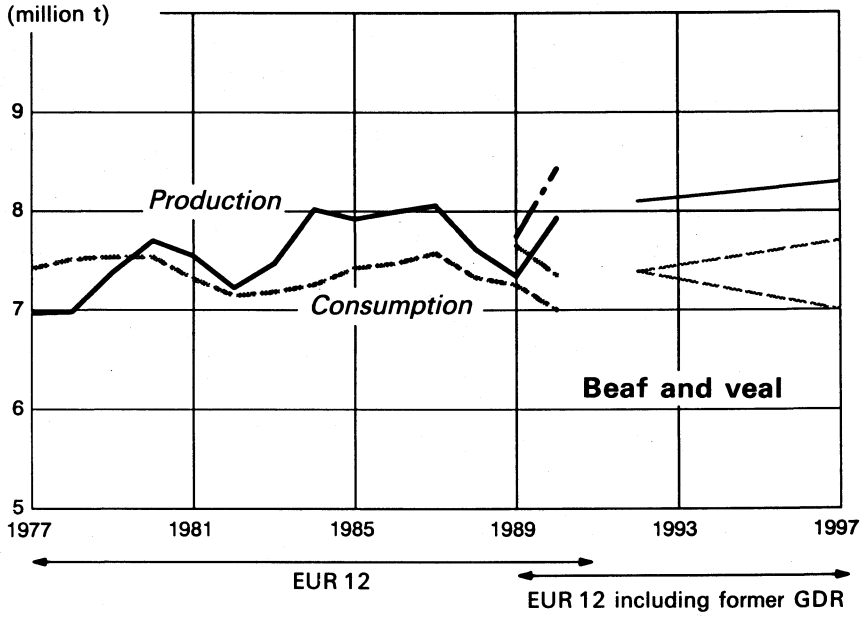


Figure 18

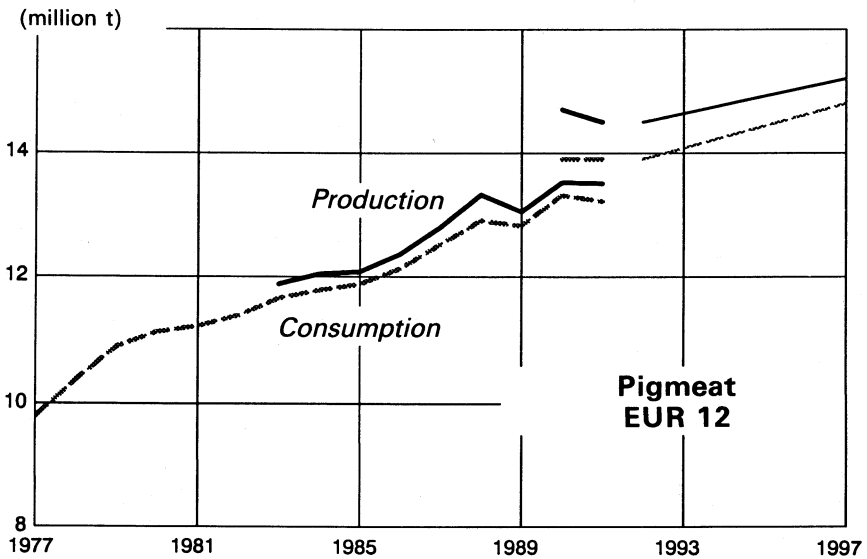
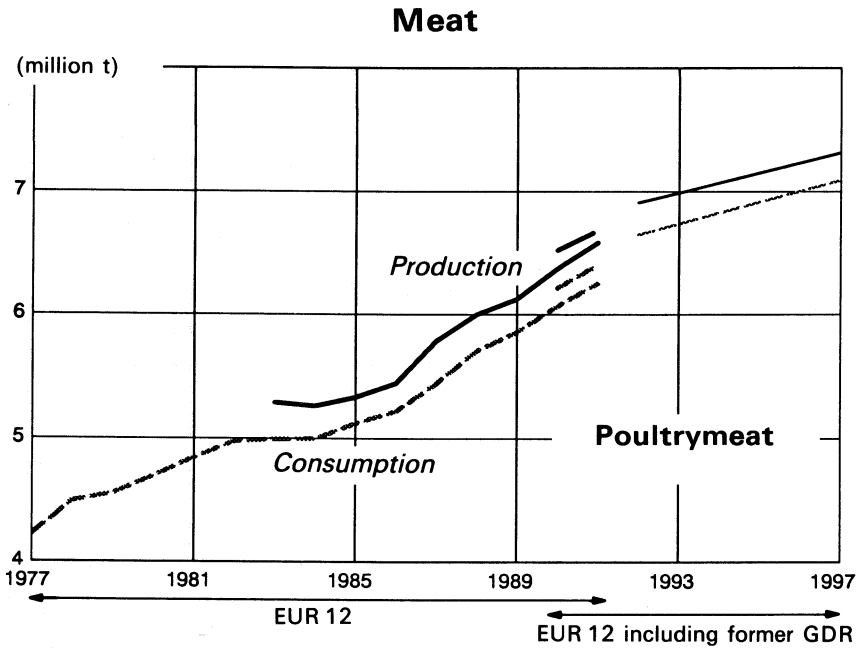


Figure 19

110. On the Community market, following the fall in production in 1989 (down 4%), there has been an upturn in layer numbers since 1990. The sharp fall in production in the five new German *Länder* has nevertheless enabled the increase in production to be absorbed. The situation on the Community market in 1991 was therefore generally satisfactory.

Market organization is the same as for poultrymeat and the same types of measures are in force. As regards trade, the internal and world market situation meant that refunds had to be maintained. At the same time as the regulation on poultrymeat standards, the Council adopted a new regulation on marketing standards for eggs to bring them more in line with current market requirements and consumer expectations. This regulation has applied since 1 July 1991, following adoption by the Commission of the detailed rules of application in May 1991.

## Potatoes

111. Potatoes are one of the few commodities for which no market organization has been established. Nevertheless, with a total cultivated area of 1 412 000 ha potatoes are a major crop in the Community. Spain, Germany and the Netherlands are the main producers accounting for more than 45 % of the area under cultivation.

Although there is trade with third countries the Community is self-sufficient in potatoes.

The total production of potatoes in the Community which was at 39 468 million tonnes in 1990 breaks down as follows:

New potatoes: 3 142 000 tonnes;  
Seed potatoes: 2 353 000 tonnes;  
Starch potatoes: 5 667 000 tonnes;  
Ware potatoes: 27 715 000 tonnes;  
Other: 590 000 tonnes.

Use of potatoes has changed considerably over the past few years. There was a drastic cut-back in the quantities used in animal nutrition which fell from 6.12 million tonnes in 1986 to a mere 2.92 million tonnes in 1990. At the same time, the use of potatoes for the manufacturing of processed products rose by some 9%.

From a high of 2.04 million ha in 1977 Community potato area has substantially decreased, while yields rose from 23.07 tonnes/ha in 1977 to more than 30 tonnes/ha today. With further increase in yields to be expected and a continuing downward trend in consumption the potato area is bound to decline further.

## Honey

*112.* There is no common market organization for this product in which the Community as a whole is about 50 % self-sufficient. Production in the 1990-91 season according to latest estimates was about 110 000 tonnes, and consumption about 230 000 tonnes (0.7 kg/head).

Imports (120 000 tonnes) come mainly from Latin America, China, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Australia. The only general import charge is a customs duty of 27 %, reduced to 25 % under the generalized scheme of preferences, and to zero for both ACP and least developed countries.

In the field of bee health, following the financial assistance granted to beekeepers' organizations for operations against the disease Varroasis, totalling ECU 2 million between 1986 and 1990, the Commission is consolidating the results of this experience with the continuing help of the specialist coordination group composed of leading scientific and veterinary experts in this field. The results are also awaited of a feasibility study, jointly financed by the Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and carried out in 1990/91 in collaboration with the International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations, 'Apimondia', concerning a possible internationally coordinated campaign aimed at optimizing bee health throughout the Mediterranean basin.



## V — Rural development

*113.* The Community's rural development policy, one of its priority fields of action, is aimed primarily at revitalizing to the fullest possible degree the economic fabric of areas facing economic and social problems as a result of factors such as population loss, retarded development, structural change and a decline in farming activity.

Since for the future of these areas no revival of any intensity can be expected in agricultural production, efforts must be concentrated on improving productive efficiency, both on the farm and in processing and distribution, on diversification and specialization of production and on new activities, whether complementary to or independent of agriculture. Maximum use should be made of the individual character of each region.

A rural development policy covering the whole Community is necessarily complex, requiring a multisector approach taking account of certain needs specific to agriculture, necessary social measures ranging from the early retirement programme to local community stimulation projects and of all potential for development in the countryside.

The extra money put into the structural Funds since 1989 has allowed a start to be made on general development and the provision of facilities, in the first place through the intermediary of regional plans presented by those regions where development is lagging behind and by rural areas, but there is also a need to continue the measures introduced in the 1970s to help adapt the structure of farming, ease the social changes imposed by change in agriculture and provide a necessary degree of compensation in areas with natural handicaps.

### **Horizontal measures**

*114.* The structural measures now covering the entire territory of the Community have three leading aims:

- (i) to speed up the improvement and modernization of farms, within limits compatible with maintaining the balance of the agricultural markets and safeguarding the environment, while encouraging diversification of farm activities;

- (ii) to accompany and strengthen the impact of market regulation measures by other schemes, such as set-aside and early retirement, that also affect production;
- (iii) continued rationalization and improvement of processing and marketing structures for agricultural products.

There are three key regulations:

- (a) Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, <sup>(1)</sup> a recent consolidated version of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85, grouping together the measures covering improvement and modernization of farms, set-up aid for young farmers, reorientation of production, continuation of farming in mountain, hill and less-favoured areas and environmentally sound farming practices;
- (b) Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90 <sup>(2)</sup> on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forest products. These lay down new procedures for applying the provisions, revised, supplemented and improved, of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77.

### **Improvement and modernization**

*115.* Investment aid for farms has been gradually subjected to restrictions in order to help reduce surpluses. The stress is now on individual investment plans that will improve the competitive position of the holding (lower production costs, energy saving, product quality), improve conditions on the farm (working conditions, safety, hygiene, animal welfare and protection of the environment) or diversify farm activities (tourism, crafts).

The Member States' statistics for 1989 show that more than 30 000 young farmers received set-up aid and more than 60 000 farmers were helped to modernize their holding.

Under the measures to improve the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products, which came into force in January 1990, the Member States are required to submit sectoral plans to serve as the basis for Community support frameworks (CSFs). The first plans were submitted during 1990, by France and Greece (forestry products), the Netherlands (organic produce), Luxembourg (wine) and the United Kingdom (crop and livestock products). The number of submissions increased in the first half of 1991 and 92 sectoral plans have been sent to the Commission. It is now

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 218, 6.8.1991, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> See p. 102 of the 1990 report.

possible to draw up the CSFs. These will be multisectoral in presentation and will differentiate regions where development is lagging behind from the others. These CSFs, adopted by the Commission according to the management committee procedure (Committee on Agricultural Structures and Rural Development, known as STAR) will be essential for satisfying the Member States' applications for assistance in the form of operational programmes or global grants. Operational programmes must comprise a set of fully worked-out multiannual investment projects, for which detailed information will be required on the nature of the investment, the origin of the inputs and any increases in storage or processing capacity.

Selection criteria for projects were determined by the Commission in 1990. These set priorities and exclusions for the granting of Community assistance, either for all sectors or for specific ones.

In 1990 the operational programme arrangements have been in a state of transition. The old procedure under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 has still applied to financing of individual projects, while three operational programmes have been adopted under the new rules.

### **Specific measures**

116. Among the accompanying measures ('structural stabilizers') to the market policies are set-aside of arable land, extensification and early retirement. The set-aside programme calls for particular attention, but so far its results are somewhat limited.

The table overleaf shows that 1.9 million ha of arable land were withdrawn from production during the period 1988/89 to 1990/91, including 600 000 ha in the new German *Länder*. This represented 2.75 % of total arable land and 5.25 % of the area under cereals.

Very little use has been made of the option available of using the land turned to fallow for grazing or to produce dry-harvested fodder: the take-up for 1988/90 was 85 000 ha and 12 000 ha respectively.

Take-up of the aid for the use of arable land for non-food purposes, introduced in 1990, has also been poor.

The most important development has been the Council's decision, already mentioned in Chapter II, to introduce from September 1991 an annual set-aside programme under which any farmer agreeing to reduce his cereals and oilseeds area for a year by more than 15 % will receive compensation at least equal to the Community's contribution under the standard programme.

## Set-aside of arable land

Member State	Premium 1990-91 (ECU/ha)	Land set aside (ha)			Total
		1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	
Belgique/België	207 } LFA 269 } 362 sandy 518 sandy/silty	339	151	250	740
Danmark	112 - 431 depending on yield	—	—	5 520	5 520
BR Deutschland	300 - 600 based on land quality	165 125	57 259	71 000	293 384
Ex-DDR <sup>(1)</sup>	190 - 290 based on land quality	—	—	599 243	599 243
Ellada	LFA 150 non-irrigated 250 irrigated Other 180 non-irrigated 300 irrigated	—	250	n.a.	250
España	121 LFA 143 Other 197 } irrigated 257 } 344 }	34 229	13 858	36 000	84 087
France	I 195 - 312 } II 234 - 363 } Groups III 286 - 416 } of IV 325 - 455 } regions V 338 - 481 }	14 220	39 702	112 653	166 575
Ireland	242	1 141	438	187	1 766
Italia	380 LFA 400 Other hill farms 440 Plains 600 Po plain	91 617	266 336 <sup>(2)</sup>	250 752	608 705
Luxembourg	217	6	31	48	85
Nederland	700	2 582	6 155	5 869	14 606
United Kingdom	285 LFA 314 Other	51 567	50 321	30 734	132 622
Total		360 826	434 501	1 112 256	1 907 583

NB: 1990/91 figures are estimates.

<sup>(1)</sup> Set-aside in the new *Länder* in 1990/91 was under a national scheme with no Community contribution.

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

117. Extensification can be implemented in two ways, either 'qualitatively', i.e. adoption of a less-intensive production method, or 'quantitatively', requiring a straight 20% reduction in the quantity produced. Neither possibility has been taken up to any significant extent. Take-up of the quantitative option resulted in 1989/90 in the slaughter of 180 000 head of cattle (119 000 in Italy) and a reduction in the annual crop

area in Italy of 27 000 ha. The qualitative option (production techniques) has been taken up, mainly in Germany, on some 50 000 ha of annual crops. The present extensification scheme is expected to be revised as part of the agri-environmental proposals contained in the accompanying measures which form part of the CAP reform proposals. (1)

118. The optional early retirement scheme, introduced initially for the whole Community, has not so far been taken up to any great extent either. Unlike the provisions adopted under regional measures, it covers only cessation of activity by leaving the holding. The demographic position (4.6 million farmers, half of them without a successor, more than 55 years old) and the poor viability of the holdings likely to be released (two out of three with less than five ha) lead the Commission to propose, along with the reform of the price support mechanisms, a revision of the scheme involving the introduction of a retirement grant, an annual payment not based on the area freed and additional to per hectare compensation, with a top-up pension if the level of national payments provides insufficient inducement.

119. Farmers in mountain, hill and less-favoured areas have continued to receive the compensatory allowances introduced to maintain farming by offsetting generally higher production costs. The scheme covers 17 % of holdings of more than one hectare in the Community. For Germany, Greece, Ireland and Portugal the figure rises to more than 35 %. In 1989 an average of ECU 809 was paid to 1.2 million holdings.

## **Regional measures (2)**

120. As pointed out at the beginning of this chapter, the Community's rural development policy is implemented primarily through regional action financed from the three structural Funds. The way in which this is done, via programmes involving both the national and local authorities and the relevant economic sectors, best answers the needs of the regions where development is lagging behind (Objective 1) and the rural areas as defined under Objective 5b.

The use of EAGGF Guidance Section funds has been in line with this approach. It must be remembered that a large volume of the appropriations used for 'horizontal' measures, i.e. for Objective 5a purposes, finances action within Objective 1 or 5(b) regions.

(1) COM(91) 415, 31.10.1991.

(2) See the annual report on reform of the structural Funds for more details.

121. As provided for in the legislation, <sup>(1)</sup> in Objective 1 regions all Guidance Section assistance is given for operational programmes (OPs). Of an anticipated total of 109 programmes under the Community support frameworks, 92 were approved before the end of 1990. These account for the greater part of EAGGF Guidance assistance: 4 for Ireland, 17 for Greece, 34 for Spain, 18 for Portugal, 12 for Italy, 5 for France and 2 for Northern Ireland (see table below).

A further six programmes were approved during 1991 for the territory of the former German Democratic Republic.

	Approved	Examined	Pre-examined	Total	SFP	RFP
Deutschland	6	—	—	6	6	—
Ellada	17	1	—	18	2	16 (1)
España	34	—	1	35	26 (1)	9
France	5	—	2	7	2	5 (2)
Ireland	4	—	1	5	2	3 (1)
Italia	12	1	—	13	4 (1)	9
Portugal	18	3	1	22	7 (4)	15
United Kingdom	2	—	1	3	1	2 (1)
Total	98	5	6	109	50 (6)	59 (5)

*NB:* Number of operational programmes under examination given in parentheses.

*SFP:* Single fund operational programmes.

*MFP:* Multifund operational programmes.

In approving these programmes, the Commission has sought a balance between multifund (54) and single fund (44) using the criteria of synergy, mutual reinforcement and the existence of administrative mechanisms for coordination and management in the Member States.

The EAGGF's contribution to the multifund operational programmes (MFPs) varies considerably from one country to another and even from one programme to another, according to the deployment of resources under the CSFs, the priorities set and the structure of the administrative mechanisms in place.

In Greece, Ireland and Portugal, EAGGF appropriations are primarily channelled through OPs covering the whole country run by the Ministry of Agriculture. In Spain, France and Italy a more harmonious balance of the EAGGF appropriations is established within MFPs tailored to regional requirements, the Community support

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulations (EEC) Nos 2052/88 (OJ L 185, 15.7.1988, p. 9), 4253/88 and 4254/88 (OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, pp. 1 and 15).

frameworks identifying regional programmes and, for Italy, an agricultural advisory service programme.

Delays in the presentation of OPs, which spread over several months, indicated a state of preparation varying between the Member States and in many cases relatively poor. This resulted in the late presentation of a number of OPs, in particular for Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Despite these difficulties the outcome at the end of 1991 is satisfactory. The great majority of OPs have been adopted in due time, allowing the corresponding annual appropriations to be committed and the first advances paid.

Approval of the OPs has been accompanied by the establishment of monitoring arrangements. Monitoring committees have been set up for most of the 92 programmes approved. These will facilitate the taking of decisions, bring partnership into play and take due account of administrative structures at both central and regional level.

CSF assessment studies have been undertaken in all Member States in order to measure the potential socio-economic impact of the Community measures on the economy as a whole, and also the difficulties attendant on their implementation.

Total commitment of appropriations from the three Funds for the purposes of Objective 1 in 1990 amounted to ECU 6 606.2 million, including ECU 1 107.5 million from the EAGGF Guidance Section (1 081.2 million if fisheries expenditure is excluded). This has been used principally to finance existing operations and operations linked to Objective 5a and also specific and regional operations, mainly in Portugal but also in Greece and Corsica.

122. As far as Objective 5b is concerned, following adoption of the 44 CSFs in June 1990 the nine Member States concerned had submitted their operational programmes by the end of that year.

During 1991 priorities for Community structural action programmes were examined and specified at meetings with the national, regional and local authorities of the Member States. It was accepted that the priority focus for action through Objective 5b programmes would be diversification and conversion in agriculture and forestry and development of other economic sectors, concentrating on investment by small and medium-sized undertakings and promoting small regional infrastructures. By the end of the year, the 74 operational programmes had been approved and the majority of these put into effect.

A total of ECU 2 607 million was allocated to Objective 5b CSFs from the three structural Funds for the period 1989-93. By the end of 1991 ECU 1 665 million, roughly 63 % of the total, had been reserved for new measures falling under operational programmes, with the balance used to conclude action under earlier programmes in regions now listed as 5b areas.

**Distribution of appropriations allocated to  
Objective 5b regions  
(1989-93)**

	CSFs		Operational programmes		Allocations for operations decided on earlier (million ECU)
	Number	Total allocation for the three Funds (million ECU)	Number	Allocations from the three Funds for new operations (million ECU)	
Belgique/België	2	32.5	4	28.5	4
Danmark	1	23	1	17.72	5.3
Deutschland	8	525	8	429.91	95.1
España	1	285	12	217.74	67.3
France	18	960	30	725.07	234.9
Italia	8	385	10	318.96	66
Luxembourg	1	2.5	1	2.5	0
Nederland	1	44	1	27.6	16.4
UK	4	350	7	63.30	286.7
Total	44	2 607	74	1 831.3	775.7

123. Lastly, the Leader programme, a Community initiative decided on in 1991 but not due to commence until 1992, will provide support in Objective 1 and 5b areas for local groups involved in promoting and financing innovative and pilot-type local rural development projects. Their activities will be incorporated in the CSFs already adopted and the general aim is to call on local initiative and promote the acquisition and dissemination of know-how on local rural development.

## Forestry

124. The year 1991 has witnessed the follow-up to the application of the forestry action programme adopted by the Council on 29 May 1991.<sup>(1)</sup> Thus forestry operational programmes or forestry measures within more general operational programmes have been approved as part of the regional development schemes. A number of Member States also submitted their programmes of aid for the afforestation of agricultural land and their sectoral programmes for improving the processing and marketing of forestry products.

As regards forest protection from air pollution, the work of the first working group of the Standing Forestry Committee was concerned mainly with reinforcing woodland surveillance and international cooperation in this field. The working group on 'pol-

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 165, 15.6.1989.



lution' also helped in the drafting of the third Commission report on the state of health of Community forests, which was published in the autumn of 1991.

The second working group, on forest fires, continued looking at ways of improving systems for forest-fire protection in the Member States and of eliminating the causes of fire.

Moreover, the work of these two working groups has enabled the Commission to propose the renewal of the two Regulations on the protection of forests against the effects of air pollution and against fire.

A total amount of ECU 18 million was granted to projects presented by the Member States under Regulations (EEC) Nos 3528/86, <sup>(1)</sup> 1613/89, <sup>(2)</sup> 3529/86 <sup>(1)</sup> and 1614/89 <sup>(2)</sup> on forest protection against air pollution and against fire.

A new forestry programme has also been presented in the context of the reform of the CAP (see paragraph 15).

At international level, the Commission helped to prepare and attended the World Forestry Congress, which was held in Paris from 17 to 26 September. The Commission also increased its participation in the international cooperative programme for the surveillance and assessment of the effects of air pollution on forests.

## Environment

125. Since the introduction of aids to support environmentally friendly practices on agricultural land in 1987, the UK, Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark have already participated in the programme. This year France, Italy and Ireland have also presented projects under this scheme which is covered by Articles 21 to 24 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91. <sup>(2)</sup>

A proposal for a Regulation concerning methods of agricultural production compatible with the protection of the environment and nature preservation also forms part of the proposals on the reform of the CAP. The purpose of this proposal is to give recognition to the dual role of farmers as producers and protectors of the natural environment and the countryside by encouraging farming practices which are less intensive and take more account of nature preservation.

To reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources a Directive was adopted by the Council on 14 July. Under this Directive, Member States

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 326, 17.11.1986.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 218, 6.8.1991.

have to designate vulnerable zones where there is a risk that water might be polluted. Additionally, the Member States will establish a Code of good agricultural practice to reduce nitrates in water which should contain provisions on the application of fertilizers and on the storage and application of livestock manure.

## **Agricultural research**

126. The implementation of the specific research programme relating to the competitiveness of agriculture and the management of agricultural resources (1989-93), adopted by the Council on 26 February 1990 <sup>(1)</sup> was accelerated following the decision of the budgetary authority to commit in 1991 the total of the appropriations available for shared-cost research contracts. The Commission consequently concluded 79 agricultural research contracts, for which its total financial contribution exceeds ECU 50 million.

Implementation of the part of the programme dealing with the training and mobility of researchers is being continued, as is also the part dealing with improving and managing the information networks on research and publications in the Member States. There are two such networks: the Inventory of Agricultural Research Projects (AGREP), a computerized agricultural research instrument for the Community as a whole, and the European Agricultural Research Information System (Euragris), the European computerized part of the world agricultural bibliography established by the Community with a view to its integration into the work of the FAO.

On 9 September 1991 the Council adopted the new specific research programme in the field of agriculture and agro-industry, including fisheries (1991-94). This specific programme, with a budget amounting to ECU 333 million, forms part of the third framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1990-94). <sup>(2)</sup> Implementation of the specific programme was prepared in parallel with the institutional adoption procedure.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 58, 7.3.1990.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 117, 8.5.1990, p. 28.

## VI — Financing of the CAP in 1991

127. In order to curb the increase in agricultural expenditure, the European Council which met in Brussels in February 1988 reached an agreement on the financing of the Community. This agreement centred on the need to keep CAP expenditure within a guideline which restricts its annual rate of increase.

The guideline includes all agricultural expenditure falling under the EAGGF Guarantee Section with the exception of expenditure under Chapter B2-90 (Fisheries Guarantee Fund) and Chapter B0-10 (Repayment to the Member States of expenditure for the depreciation of stocks of agricultural products and under specific measures for the disposal of butter from public stocks).

The general trend in EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure since 1988 can be summarized as follows <sup>(1)</sup>:

	<i>(million ECU)</i>		
EAGGF Guarantee	1988	1989	1990
Guideline	27 500	28 624	30 630
Expenditure financed within the guideline	26 400	24 406	25 069
Total expenditure	27 687	25 873	26 453

The guideline for 1991 was fixed at ECU 32 511 million; the 1991 budget provided for appropriations totalling ECU 31 516 million, well within the guideline.

128. To complement these restrictions on expenditure, two special measures have been introduced:

(a) The depreciation of the book value of old stocks

The depreciation of new stocks is financed from appropriations under subsection B1 of the budget. The abovementioned provision concerns stocks built up in the past, the depreciation of which is financed under Chapter B0-10. The policy of stock depreciation

<sup>(1)</sup> For more complete details on EAGGF Guarantee expenditure, see Chapter VIII, Table 3.4.1

followed since 1988 has led to the burden of the past being lightened more quickly. This made it possible in the 1991 budget to restrict the appropriations (ECU 810 million) solely to the repayment to the Member States of expenditure for specific measures to dispose of butter from public stocks during the 1987 and 1988 financial years, an operation which was financed in advance by the Member States.

(b) Financing the impact of US dollar movements on agricultural expenditure

The value of the US dollar affects a substantial part of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure; most production aid and almost all export refunds are fixed on the basis of the difference between Community prices in ecus and world market prices which are usually in US dollars.

Therefore, in order to minimize the disadvantages resulting from movements in the US dollar/ecu exchange rate as compared with the rate used when the budget is prepared, a monetary reserve of ECU 1 000 million is entered every year in the budget (see p. 108) in the form of a provisional appropriation.

The European Council of February 1988 also decided to tighten up the budgetary management of EAGGF expenditure by introducing an effective early-warning system which has enabled the Commission to monitor expenditure chapter by chapter every month and to take the necessary action to ensure compliance with the guideline. The Commission draws up a monthly report on these budgetary control measures and presents it to Parliament and the Council.

## **The EAGGF and its financial resources**

129. The EAGGF is an integral part of the Community budget and its appropriations are therefore fixed according to budgetary procedures as with other Community expenditure.

The agricultural policy also generates revenue in the form of sums received under the market organizations. This revenue, which forms part of the Community's own resources, consists of:

- (i) levies: these are variable charges on imports from third countries of agricultural products covered by a common organization of the market and are designed to compensate for the difference between world market prices and agreed price levels within the Community;
- (ii) payments collected under the common organization of the market in sugar and isoglucose: the production levy on sugar and isoglucose, the storage levy for sugar, the elimination levy for sugar and isoglucose and the additional elimination levy.

These levies ensure that the farmers and sugar manufacturers finance the cost of disposing of surplus Community production over and above the Community's domestic consumption.

**Trends in revenue**  
Receipts for the Community's own resources  
under the common agricultural policy

(million ECU)

Type of receipt	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 <sup>(1)</sup>	1992 <sup>(2)</sup>
Levies	1 626.1	1 504.6	1 282.7	1 173.4	1 260.8	1 353.1
Sugar levies	1 471.7	1 390.7	1 381.6	910.6	1 288.2	1 236.0
of which:						
Production <sup>(3)</sup>	924.6	845.9	912.4	504.6	817.0	847.5
Storage costs	547.1	544.8	469.2	406.0	471.2	388.5
Total	3 097.8	2 895.3	2 664.3	2 084.0	2 549.0	2 589.1

<sup>(1)</sup> 1991 budget (OJ L 30, 4.2.1991).

<sup>(2)</sup> 1992 preliminary draft budget.

<sup>(3)</sup> Including the elimination levy amounting to ECU 87 million in 1987, ECU 94.1 million in 1988, ECU 89.3 million in 1989, ECU 84.9 million in 1990 and ECU 92.0 million in 1991 (last year of application), and the additional elimination levy amounting to ECU 234.2 million in 1987, ECU 110.8 million in 1988, ECU 175.5 million in 1989, ECU - 19.9 million in 1990, ECU 19.3 million in 1991 and ECU 162.0 million in 1992.

Other sources of agricultural revenue are considered to be the result of measures to stabilize the agricultural markets and are therefore directly deducted from agricultural expenditure for the financial year in question in the sectors concerned.

Under the market organizations for milk and milk products and for cereals, producers make a financial contribution called the 'co-responsibility levy' and, if milk production quotas or the maximum guaranteed quantity for cereals are exceeded, an additional levy is paid. Such revenue does not form part of the Community's own resources and is considered to be the result of measures to stabilize the agricultural markets and is paid into the budget chapter under which the expenditure is incurred. These funds are used to cover surplus disposal costs in those sectors and, in the milk products sector, to finance specific measures. In the 1990 financial year this financial contribution by producers came to ECU 348 million for milk (as compared with ECU 890 million in 1989) and ECU 715 million for cereals, or ECU 656 million after repayment of the additional co-responsibility levy (as compared with ECU 799 million and ECU 721 million respectively in 1989).

At 30 June 1991, this financial contribution amounted to ECU 143 million for milk and ECU 825 million for cereals, not taking into account repayment of the additional co-responsibility levy.

130. Of the total appropriations in the Community's general budget for 1991, amounting to ECU 55 556 million, ECU 33 353 million, or 60 %, were allocated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section. However, it should be noted that the appropriations subject to the agricultural guideline account for only 56.7 % of the budget.

**Initial budget for 1991 <sup>(1)</sup>**

*(million ECU)*

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section (subsection B 1)	32 516 <sup>(2)</sup>
Other appropriations subject to the financing rules of the Guarantee Section: Fisheries Guarantee Fund (Chapter B 2.90)	27
Repayment to the Member States of expenditure incurred for the depreciation of stocks of agricultural products and under specific measures for the disposal of butter from public stocks (Chapter B 0.10)	810
<b>Total for the Guarantee Section</b>	<b>33 353 <sup>(2)</sup></b>

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 30, 4.2.1991.

<sup>(2)</sup> Including an appropriation of ECU 1 000 million for the monetary reserve and ECU 97 million entered in Chapter B 0.40 'provisions'.

- (a) An amount of ECU 1 000 million, considered as a monetary reserve, is entered in the form of a provisional appropriation to minimize the impact of significant and unexpected movements in the US dollar/ecu exchange rate as compared with the rate used when the budget is prepared. This amount is not included in the guideline. If the trend in the US dollar/ecu exchange rate is favourable, the savings made in the Guarantee Section are transferred to the monetary reserve up to a limit of ECU 1 000 million. In the opposite case, funds are transferred from the reserve to the adversely affected EAGGF Guarantee headings. Transfers to and from the monetary reserve take place only where costs or savings exceed a threshold set at ECU 400 million.
- (i) During the 1988 financial year, the first year in which this new system was applied, the average US dollar rate was slightly lower than the rate used in the 1988 budget. This drop led to additional EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure of about ECU 125 million. Since the cost was below the threshold of ECU 400 million, no transfer was made from the monetary reserve to the headings affected by the fall in the dollar.
- (ii) During the 1989 financial year, the US dollar remained at a level higher than the rate used for the budget. The increase in the value of the dollar led to substantial savings for the EAGGF Guarantee Section. Since these savings, estimated at ECU 1 219 million, were higher than the threshold of ECU 400 million, ECU 819 million (1 219-400) were transferred to the monetary reserve.

- (iii) Throughout the 1990 financial year, the US dollar followed a downward trend. This depreciation resulted in additional expenditure for the EAGGF Guarantee Section. However, since this expenditure, estimated at ECU 371 million, was lower than the threshold, no transfer was made from the monetary reserve.
- (b) The appropriation of ECU 97 million entered in Chapter B0-40 is part of the transition by stages provided for in the Act of Accession of Portugal to the Community.

This appropriation is purely provisional and may be used only after transfer to other chapters as provided for by the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977, as amended by the Regulation of 13 March 1990, applicable to the general budget of the Communities.

This appropriation includes the following items:

Production aid for durum wheat	ECU 5 million
Other intervention	ECU 45 million
Refunds on butter and butteroil	ECU 16 million
Refunds on skimmed-milk powder	ECU 23 million
Refunds on cheese	ECU 2 million
Premiums for suckler cows	ECU 4 million
Accession compensatory amounts granted in intra-Community trade	ECU 2 million
	<hr/>
	ECU 97 million

The initial Community budget for 1991 was amended during the year by supplementary and amending budget No 1/91 which did not directly affect agriculture.

- (c) The breakdown of 1991 budget appropriations for the EAGGF Guarantee Section by sector and by economic nature of the measures is given in Chapter VIII, Tables 3.4.3 and 3.4.4.

## The EAGGF Guarantee Section

131. Essentially the EAGGF Guarantee Section finances expenditure on the common organization of the agricultural markets:

- (i) refunds on exports to third countries;
- (ii) measures to stabilize agricultural markets.

Depending on the product, the latter may take the form of production aid or premiums, price compensatory measures, compensation for the withdrawal of products from the market or storage aid.

However, over the past few years and in particular as a result of the reorganization of the CAP, the EAGGF Guarantee Section has been used increasingly to finance measures more related to agricultural structures, rural development, charitable measures, etc., than to the common organization of the markets proper. For example, the distribution of agricultural products to deprived persons in the Community, measures to combat fraud and to promote quality, information on rural development, the set-aside of arable land, and appropriations intended to cover agricultural expenditure, in respect of both crop and animal products, incurred under the new measures whose purpose is to compensate for the geographic isolation of the French overseas departments (Poseidom); the 1992 preliminary draft budget provides for similar measures for the islands of Madeira and the Azores (Poseima) and the Canary Islands (Poseican).

### **Changes to the rules governing the EAGGF Guarantee Section**

132. In the first half of 1991, the rules governing the EAGGF Guarantee Section were changed or amended.

The main changes were:

- (a) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 147/91 of 22 January 1991 defining and fixing the limits for quantity losses of agricultural products in public intervention storage. <sup>(1)</sup>

The purpose of this Regulation is to specify, using a simple method, the limits for ordinary quantity losses arising from storage or processing.

- (b) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 269/91 of 1 February 1991 setting general implementing rules for the standard amounts used for financing expenditure in connection with public storage. <sup>(2)</sup>

This Regulation lays down certain general implementing rules relating to the arrangements for financing the public storage of agricultural products, in particular the conversion rates to be applied to the standard amounts fixed in national currency.

- (c) Council Regulation (EEC) No 307/91 of 4 February 1991 on reinforcing the monitoring of certain expenditure chargeable to the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 17, 23.1.1991.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 28, 2.2.1991.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 37, 9.2.1991.

<sup>(4)</sup> See section entitled 'Enquiries and irregularities: stepping up the fight against fraud', p. 112.



- (d) Council Regulation (EEC) No 595/91 of 4 March 1991 concerning irregularities and the recovery of sums wrongly paid in connection with the financing of the common agricultural policy and the organization of an information system in this field and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 283/723. <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>
- (e) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 967/91 of 19 April 1991 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 307/91 on reinforcing the monitoring of certain expenditure chargeable to the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>

### **Public storage**

133. As shown in Table 3.4.5 (Chapter VIII), the overall book value of public stocks increased considerably during the 1990 financial year. It rose from ECU 1 032 million on 31 December 1989 to ECU 2 159 million on 31 December 1990, an increase of ECU 1 127 million.

The quantities in stock also rose substantially between 31 December 1989 and 31 December 1990.

This increase mainly concerns cereals (common wheat, barley, rye and durum wheat), milk products (skimmed-milk powder, butter) and beef.

However, there was a fall in stocks of maize, olive oil and alcohol.

This situation, which continued during the early months of 1991, can be attributed:

- (i) in the case of cereals, to the difference between the increase in production and the stability of consumption and exports, in conjunction with the stocks of cereals inherited from the former German Democratic Republic;
- (ii) in the case of milk products, to the increase in production, together with a drop in consumption and exports;
- (iii) in the case of beef, to the increase in production and imports together with low consumption levels.

### **Clearance of accounts**

134. The clearance of the EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts represents the definitive quantification of expenditure incurred by the Member States under the common agricultural policy, after verification of the annual claims and after on-the-spot checks in respect of the various files.

<sup>(1)</sup> See section entitled 'Enquiries and irregularities: stepping up the fight against fraud', p. 112.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 67, 14.3.1991.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 100, 20.4.1991.

In 1991 the Commission scrutinized 1989 expenditure amounting to ECU 25 700 million. At the same time, checks began at the disbursing agencies on expenditure claimed for the 1990 financial year.

Details of the clearance procedure are published every year by the Commission in its Financial Report on the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

### **Enquiries and irregularities: stepping up the fight against fraud**

135. In 1991 the Commission continued its activities in the fight against fraud, in particular in the agricultural sector, by introducing further measures to combat fraud and irregularities committed to the detriment of the EAGGF, which follow three complementary approaches:

(i) A further increase in the technical and personnel resources of the national authorities by means of a Community financial contribution:

Adoption of Council Regulation (EEC) No 307/91 of 4 February 1991<sup>(1)</sup> and its implementing regulation, Commission Regulation (EEC) No 967/91 of 19 April 1991,<sup>(2)</sup> intended to encourage the Member States rapidly to step up their monitoring of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure in the area of refunds on exports to third countries and certain market measures, participation of the Member States' customs and investigation services in the Scent system.

The Commission also continued the implementation of various recent regulations, including Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89<sup>(3)</sup> (second year of application), which provides for reinforced retrospective scrutiny, with sectoral targeting, of commercial documents of undertakings receiving or making payments to or from the EAGGF.

(ii) An increase in the number and quality of controls:

Adoption of Council Regulation (EEC) No 595/91 of 4 March 1991<sup>(4)</sup> concerning irregularities and the recovery of sums wrongly paid in connection with the financing of the CAP.

In relation to Regulation (EEC) No 283/72, which it replaces, Regulation (EEC) No 595/91 aims to intensify the prevention of irregularities against the EAGGF by keeping the Commission better informed of irregularities and of recovery procedures, sanctions and judicial proceedings undertaken by the Member States.

It also provides for a financial incentive to uncover irregularities (Member States may withhold 20 % of the sums actually recovered) and a Community financial contribution to legal costs.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 37, 9.2.1991.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 100, 20.4.1991.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 388, 30.12.1989.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 67, 14.3.1991.

**(iii) Revision, simplification and coordination of agricultural legislation :**

In 1991 the Commission continued its review and simplification of agricultural legislation, within the framework of the Lachaux group, the purpose of which is to prevent fraud being provoked by rules which are too complicated or difficult to apply.

On the basis of the encouraging results achieved in 1990, the Commission continued to discuss the modernization of control methods and the assistance and guidance to be given to inspectors, and carried out a second experimental remote sensing programme, in collaboration with the Member States concerned, with a view to integrating the checks on aid for durum wheat, cotton, set-aside and grubbing in selected areas.

**Expenditure on agricultural markets in 1991**

136. The provisional outturn of the 1991 budget, corresponding to expenditure in the Member States from 16 October 1990 to 30 June 1991, shows a surplus of appropriations of the order of ECU 1 384 million, after deduction of expenditure (ECU 284.8 million) under appropriations brought forward from the 1990 financial year.

On the basis of the information supplied by the Member States, aggregate expenditure is estimated to be ECU 21 794 million as against appropriations entered in the budget for the same period of ECU 23 178 million. <sup>(1)</sup>

The rate of expenditure is thus lower than the reference indicator.

At the end of the first half of 1991, corresponding to eight and a half months' expenditure, <sup>(2)</sup> the situation in the chief sectors was as follows (without prejudging short-term trends):

**(a) sectors where there is an underconsumption of appropriations:**

cereals and rice, sugar, oils and fats, fibre crops, fruit and vegetables, wine, milk and milk products, eggs and poultry, products not included in Annex II, refunds for Community food aid;

**(b) sectors where there is an overconsumption of appropriations:**

protein crops, sheepmeat and goatmeat, interest on advance financing of expenditure and, in particular, beef.

<sup>(1)</sup> Commission Report No 8/1991 to the budgetary authority on EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure (SEC(91) 1500 final, 30.7.1991).

<sup>(2)</sup> The expenditure taken into account by the EAGGF Guarantee Section covers the period from 16 October to 15 October of the following year.

In order to prevent the trends in the various sectors leading to insufficient appropriations, in addition to the efforts at restraint, the budgetary authority may make transfers within the financial framework of the EAGGF Guarantee Section in order to increase the appropriations of those chapters whose financial needs are other than forecast. This is obviously irrespective of any need for a supplementary and amending budget to take account of revised requirements.

## **The EAGGF Guidance Section**

*137.* As stated in the 1990 report, measures financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section were changed considerably by the reform of the structural Funds which entered into force on 1 January 1989.

Of the two types of measure, direct and indirect, only indirect measures continue to exist. The last commitments under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 were made in 1990 and only Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 on the integrated Mediterranean programmes remains, under which the final commitments are planned for 1993. The Guidance Section will now finance the implementation of operational programmes covered by the common rules laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88. <sup>(1)</sup> Such programmes are also the preferred instrument for regional schemes of the type commonly implemented as indirect measures in the past. These changes should contribute towards some administrative decentralization and make application more flexible.

Of course, the reform will not only improve structural intervention methods. It also redefines the measures financed, now grouped under Objectives 1, 5a and 5b, as the 1989 and 1990 reports detailed in the chapters on rural development and the financing of the CAP.

It should be recalled that the EAGGF Guidance Section does not intervene under Objectives 2 (industrial regions in decline), 3 or 4 (connected with employment).

The necessary legislative amendments, in particular the amendment of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 <sup>(2)</sup> (replaced in July 1991 by a consolidated version, Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 <sup>(3)</sup>) and the replacement of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, <sup>(4)</sup> were introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 3808/89 <sup>(5)</sup> and Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 <sup>(6)</sup> and 867/90 <sup>(7)</sup> respectively so as to permit the implementation of the measures planned

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 93, 30.3.1985, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 218, 6.8.1991, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 51, 23.2.1977, p. 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 371, 20.12.1989, p. 1.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 1.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 7.

under Objective 5a from 1990 onwards. Rules on the financing of indirect measures under Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 were not changed extensively, however, except that the power to fix the rates of Community part-financing was handed to the Commission.

## Financing

138. EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure broken down by Member State for 1986-90 and by objective for 1987-90 was as follows:

### EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure (commitment appropriations)

(million ECU)

Member State	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België	15.949	21.131	18.339	31.579	23.055
Danmark	23.398	11.602	12.752	17.294	16.920
Deutschland	103.589	121.924	124.607	127.155	183.285
Ellada	139.549	105.141	148.610	235.297	270.165
España	86.490	79.359	133.604	203.890	301.827
France	209.083	243.756	270.956	179.766	382.926
Ireland	79.007	96.556	81.198	121.737	124.768
Italia	154.166	95.878	178.380	263.610	269.259
Luxembourg	1.833	3.889	2.140	3.577	4.603
Nederland	22.124	13.796	5.260	20.663	10.708
Portugal	32.818	62.165	121.945	179.395	241.612
United Kingdom	104.528	83.741	82.209	78.028	96.548
Total <sup>(1)</sup>	972.534	938.938	1 180.000	1 461.991	1 925.676

(<sup>1</sup>) Not including commitments for Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78 (fisheries).

(million ECU)

Objective	1987	1988	1989	1990
Objective 1 (regions lagging behind)	402.153 <sup>(2)</sup>	555.222 <sup>(2)</sup>	862.129	1 090.835
Objective 5a (agricultural structures)	} 536.785 }	} 624.778 }	574.121	747.777
Objective 5b (rural areas)			23.328	43.134
Transitional measures <sup>(1)</sup>			2.413	43.930
Total	938.938	1 180.000	1 461.991	1 927.676

(<sup>1</sup>) Expenditure on previous measures which cannot be allocated to any of the objectives defined by the new rules.

(<sup>2</sup>) Estimates based on regional statistics of actual expenditure.

The 1990 budget outturn for the EAGGF Guidance Section was almost complete, at 99.9% in commitment appropriations and 98.9% in payment appropriations, the available appropriations in 1990 being ECU 1 927.5 million for commitment and ECU 1 846.0 million for payment.

The appropriations in the 1991 budget amount to ECU 2 378 million for commitment, equivalent to 16.6 % of the structural Funds, and ECU 2 011 million for payment. This total does not include appropriations allocated for measures in the fisheries sector since the financial management of the EAGGF Guidance Section in that sector has been separate from that in the agricultural sector since 1 January 1990.

The draft budget for 1992 amounts to ECU 2 823.5 million for commitment and ECU 2 643.6 for payment. Commitment appropriations represent 16 % of the total figure for the structural Funds.

The budgetary situation for the set-aside scheme (50 % of which is financed by the Guidance Section and 50 % by the Guarantee Section) is as follows: the overall budget will increase from ECU 200 million in 1991 to ECU 360 million in 1992. The budget for aid to farm income, however, will fall from ECU 200 million in 1991 to ECU 180 million in 1992.

**Implementation of 1990 budget  
Commitments**

Type of financing	(million ECU)												
	Total	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
<i>Direct</i> (1)	407.005	6.792	6.176	24.204	62.491	56.684	66.460	9.589	122.924	0.045	4.653	29.036	17.951
Regional	61.125						24.058		37.067				
General	345.880	6.792	6.176	24.204	62.491	56.684	42.402	9.589	85.857	0.045	4.653	29.036	17.951
<i>Indirect</i> (2)	1 361.507	16.147	10.744	156.027	179.044	207.542	309.251	69.308	134.953	4.558	6.037	197.544	70.352
Regional	335.806				55.978	117.364	20.615	18.724	21.598			95.337	6.190
General	1 025.701	16.147	10.744	156.027	123.066	90.178	288.636	50.584	113.355	4.558	6.037	102.207	64.162
<i>Operational programmes</i> (3)	155.678			3.006	28.630	37.601	6.905	45.871	11.220			14.205	8.240
Regional	135.610			3.006	17.034	37.601	6.905	39.514	11.220			12.090	8.240
Marketing/processing	20.068				11.596			6.357				2.115	
<i>Pilot projects, etc.</i> (Art. 22/R.797 - Art. 8/R.4256)	1.486	0.116		0.048			0.310		0.162		0.018	0.827	0.005
<b>Grand total (4)</b>	<b>1 925.676</b>	<b>23.055</b>	<b>16.920</b>	<b>183.285</b>	<b>270.165</b>	<b>301.827</b>	<b>382.926</b>	<b>124.768</b>	<b>269.259</b>	<b>4.603</b>	<b>10.708</b>	<b>241.612</b>	<b>96.548</b>

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Direct measures: project-type measures (mainly for investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products and, for some measures, under integrated Mediterranean programmes). This type of financing will be replaced by programmes.

(2) Indirect measures: Community part-financing of aid schemes introduced by the Member States within a Community legal framework (e.g. Regulation (EEC) No. 797/85).

(3) Operational programmes: decided upon within the framework of Regulation (EEC) No. 2052/88, implemented by the Member States with a financial contribution from the Community.

(4) This does not include a total of ECU 42.306 million paid for set-aside. The portion covered by the Guidance Section was 50% of 42.306 × ECU 21.153 million, the other 50% being financed by the Guarantee Section.

**Implementation of 1990 budget**  
Payments

(million ECU)

Type of financing	Total	Belgique/ Belge	Danmark	Deutsch- land	Ellada	Espana	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
<i>Direct</i> (1)	357.591	9.843	7.039	23.258	36.941	42.085	48.300	25.817	96.337	0.730	4.814	36.914	25.513
Regional	52.837	0.567	1.995	1.995			12.349		37.177				0.749
General	304.754	9.276	7.039	21.263	36.941	42.085	35.951	25.817	59.160	0.730	4.814	36.914	24.764
<i>Indirect</i> (2)	1 374.446	16.147	10.744	156.416	179.044	216.336	312.183	69.308	135.777	4.558	6.037	197.544	70.352
Regional	341.153			55.978	122.711	20.615	18.724	18.724	21.598			95.337	6.190
General	1 033.293	16.147	10.744	156.416	123.066	93.625	291.568	50.584	114.179	4.558	6.037	102.207	64.162
<i>Operational programmes</i> (3)	91.321			-1.502	16.473	16.311	1.880	38.815	5.610			10.730	
Regional	81.287			1.502	10.675	16.311	1.880	35.637	5.610			9.672	
Marketing/processing	10.034				5.798			3.178				1.058	
<i>Pilot projects, etc.</i> (Art. 22/R.797 - Art. 8/R.4256)	1.983	0.071		0.024		0.216	0.415		0.183		0.014	0.514	0.546
<b>Grand total</b> (4)	<b>1 825.341</b>	<b>26.061</b>	<b>17.783</b>	<b>181.200</b>	<b>232.458</b>	<b>274.948</b>	<b>362.778</b>	<b>133.940</b>	<b>237.907</b>	<b>5.288</b>	<b>10.865</b>	<b>245.702</b>	<b>96.411</b>

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Direct measures; project-type measures (mainly for investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products and, for some measures, under integrated Mediterranean programmes). This type of financing will be replaced by programmes.

(2) Indirect measures: Community part-financing of aid schemes introduced by the Member States within a Community legal framework (e.g. Regulation (EEC) No 797/85).

(3) Operational programmes: decided upon within the framework of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, implemented by the Member States with a financial contribution from the Community.

(4) This does not include a total of ECU 42.306 million paid for set-aside. The portion covered by the Guidance Section was 50% of 42.306 × ECU 21.153 million, the other 50% being financed by the Guarantee Section.



**Implementation of 1990 budget  
Commitments**

*(million ECU)*

Member State	Total	Objective 1 ( <sup>1</sup> )	Objective 5a ( <sup>2</sup> )	Objective 5b ( <sup>3</sup> )	Transitional ( <sup>4</sup> )
Belgique/België	23.055		22.939		0.116
Danmark	16.920		16.920		
Deutschland	183.285		180.231	3.006	0.048
Ellada	270.165	270.165			
España	301.827	243.753	31.777	7.758	18.539
France	382.926	32.389	318.584	21.685	10.268
Ireland	124.768	124.768			
Italia	269.259	141.467	91.246	8.837	27.709
Luxembourg	4.603		4.603		
Nederland	10.708		10.690		0.018
Portugal	241.612	241.612			
United Kingdom	96.548	27.003	66.821	2.719	0.005
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 925.676</b>	<b>1 081.157</b>	<b>743.811</b>	<b>44.005</b>	<b>56.703</b>

**Payments**

*(million ECU)*

Member State	Total	Objective 1 ( <sup>1</sup> )	Objective 5a ( <sup>2</sup> )	Objective 5b ( <sup>3</sup> )	Transitional ( <sup>4</sup> )	Pre-1989 commitments not classifiable ( <sup>5</sup> )
Belgique/België	26.061		21.687		0.450	3.924
Danmark	17.783		15.361			2.422
Deutschland	181.200		169.334	1.503	0.024	10.339
Ellada	232.458	205.994				26.464
España	274.948	190.417	20.346	7.758	18.539	37.888
France	362.778	26.392	292.878	9.637	1.902	31.969
Ireland	133.940	120.040				13.900
Italia	237.907	72.488	57.178	6.172	18.441	83.628
Luxembourg	5.288		4.720			0.568
Nederland	10.865		7.650		0.014	3.201
Portugal	245.702	221.474				24.228
United Kingdom	96.411	16.742	63.036	2.719	0.115	13.799
<b>Total (<sup>6</sup>)</b>	<b>1 825.341</b>	<b>853.547</b>	<b>652.190</b>	<b>27.789</b>	<b>39.485</b>	<b>252.330</b>

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(<sup>1</sup>) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to all the agricultural measures implemented in the countries/regions given in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

(<sup>2</sup>) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in all Member States (horizontal measures) implemented in countries/regions not covered by Objective 1.

(<sup>3</sup>) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to the measures implemented specifically in the regions designated by the Commission in Decision 89/426/EEC.

(<sup>4</sup>) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in some countries/regions (regional measures) covered neither by Objective 1 nor Objective 5b, and applied before 1 January 1989, as well as certain expenditure covered by Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 which cannot be charged to any of the three Objectives to which this fund contributes.

(<sup>5</sup>) Payments made for commitments given before 1989 when the rules did not provide for a division into objectives.

(<sup>6</sup>) This does not include a total of ECU 42.306 million paid for set-aside. The portion covered by the Guidance Section was 50% of 42.306 = ECU 21.153 million, the other 50% being financed by the Guarantee Section.



## VII — External relations

139. A continuing adaptation of the Community's relationships towards the Soviet Union and the new democracies of Eastern Europe was the principal preoccupation of external policy throughout 1991. In the last quarter of the year signs emerged of renewed efforts being undertaken to reach agreement on the GATT Uruguay Round to break the impasse reached at Heysel last December. These major external factors, which were highlighted in the 1990 report, underline the increasing influence being brought to bear on the operation of the common agricultural policy by a fast-changing world order.

Aligning EC farm prices with world market prices forms a key element in the CAP reform strategy put before the Council and the Parliament in the course of the year by the Commission. In the absence of a Uruguay Round Agreement the Community sought to maintain good management relations with the USA and other major trading partners by finding *ad hoc* bilateral solutions to specific issues of disagreement. This pragmatic approach was generally successful in avoiding a deterioration in world trade conditions.

Repeatedly, the Commission contended that the CAP reform is an autonomous internal process which is not linked directly to the Uruguay Round outcome. However, it was also openly acknowledged that the positive responses indicated by the US Administration and other governments towards this reform process should have an obvious beneficial effect on the more conciliatory atmosphere in which GATT talks are being conducted.

### Activities within GATT

140. What was to have been the final session of the Uruguay Round in Brussels in December 1990 proved to be inconclusive. The negotiations at ministerial level were suspended but it was arranged for work to continue at the technical level in Geneva early in 1991.

In February 1991 the Trade Negotiations Committee agreed that the basis for future talks should be specific binding commitments on each of the three areas of internal support, market access and export competition. There was also a renewed commitment

to reach agreement on sanitary and phytosanitary issues. Technical discussions were opened in parallel with consultations at senior policy-making level. This text contained sufficient progress for the US Administration to obtain from Congress the extension of the fast-track authority for two years. In London in mid-July the Western Economic Summit (G-7) identified agriculture as one of four key problems which needed urgent solution if progress towards a GATT agreement was to be reached by the end of 1991.

On agriculture the London Summit communiqué, issued on 17 July, stated that 'a framework must be decided upon to provide for specific binding commitments in domestic support, market access and export competition, so that substantial progressive reductions of support and protection may be agreed in each area, taking into account non-trade concerns'.

As regards the specific problems associated with trade in oilseeds, a special group set up in 1988 at the request of the USA to examine the Community's arrangements published a report in 1990 recommending that the Community be asked to bring its legislation into conformity with GATT rules. The Community declared its intention to conform with the recommendations and to make appropriate changes to its legislation when implementing the results of the Uruguay Round. In view of the prolongation of the Round—which was initiated in Punta del Este in 1986—the Community recognized that it could not postpone indefinitely its obligation to modify its oilseeds system and a modification was decided by the Council.

On 24 September 1987, Australia informed the GATT Secretariat that they wanted to amend their bound rates for certain semi-processed and processed vegetables. The Community opened negotiations with Australia under Article XXVIII of GATT. These negotiations were concluded on 30 January 1991, and provide for amendments of bound customs duties resulting in the collection of fewer customs duties in Australia for the vegetables concerned.

## **Relations with industrialized countries**

*141.* Agricultural issues of mutual concern to the Community and Australia were reviewed during ministerial and high-level discussions in Canberra in May. The state of the world cereals market was the main focus of attention. Meanwhile, the world market for dairy products remained a central preoccupation in ministerial and official level contacts with New Zealand.

Bilateral relations with Japan continued to be dominated at all levels by the Community's long-standing requests for improved market access, involving the elimination of quantitative restrictions, the reduction of import duties on certain processed products and the relaxation of restrictive veterinary and phytosanitary regulations. Market access issues also featured prominently in high-level contacts with Korea during the year.

In 1991 mutually agreed solutions were found on several points of confrontation between the Community and the USA and others were in the process of being resolved. In particular, the USA decided not to request a panel in GATT concerning the Community's third country Directive on meat following a decision by the Community to delist a certain number of slaughterhouses because of non-respect of Community and US legislation governing health and hygiene. An agreement provided for re-listing of those slaughterhouses after inspection by Community veterinarians and subject to compliance with certain minimum requirements. A comparison of relevant Community and US legislation is to be undertaken in order to assess the extent of equivalence between them.

A dispute concerning imports of corn-gluten feed into the Community was also resolved by means of an agreement which sets out the conditions which must be respected in order for it to continue to be imported duty-free.

Finally, negotiations concerning trade in wine and the protection of geographical denominations continued and an agreement was expected by the end of the year. As far as Canada is concerned the bilateral relations have not been helped by the continuing failure of both sides to find a solution to the long-standing problems of quality wheat from Canada and beef exports from the Community. Discussions are also continuing regarding recognition of geographical denominations in the wine and spirits sector.

## **Relations between the Community and the Central and East European countries**

*142.* During 1990 the Community agreed to open negotiations on association agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Negotiations formally started in December 1990 with the objective of concluding agreements with the three countries during 1991, for entry into force on 1 January 1992.

The association agreements will include concessions on all agricultural products of any significance to the associating countries in the form of progressively reduced levies and tariffs for increasing quantities of products.

For a five-year period commencing from January 1993 the agreements provide for increased imports into the Community of beef from 11 900 tonnes to 17 430 tonnes, of sheepmeat from 18 000 to 29 000 tonnes, of live cattle from 198 000 to 319 000 head.

Romania and Bulgaria have also requested association with the Community. So far, no decision has been taken in response to these requests.

Albania has presented a request for an agreement on trade and commercial and economic cooperation with the Community. The Council was expected to agree on a mandate for negotiation with Albania in the autumn of 1991, with a view to starting negotiations before the end of the year.

143. The Community assistance in the framework of the Phare operations, initially for Poland and Hungary, was extended to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. For Bulgaria, a support programme for the development of private agriculture for a total amount of ECU 16 million was defined. It provides for technical assistance, including training and support of private farmers' organizations for ECU 5 million and for a credit line of ECU 11 million for the import of agricultural equipment by private farmers.

For the future, the Community intends that its agricultural assistance should centre more on measures which are necessary for the support of market organization reforms. The assistance will therefore aim less at the supplying of products than at the provision of know-how. In addition to country-by-country activities, the Community will also be looking for more possibilities for transnational cooperation and support.

Food aid was again supplied to Romania (ECU 53 million) as well as to Bulgaria (ECU 27 million), Albania and the USSR (ECU 250 million). It was also decided to provide credit guarantees to the USSR (ECU 500 million).

144. For the implementation of the USSR food-aid programme, the Community undertook to deliver 90 000 tonnes of food products with a total value (including transport costs) of ECU 250 million. The products were as follows:

Whole-milk powder	49 000 tonnes
Canned beef	14 800 tonnes
Baby food	7 300 tonnes
Pasta	2 500 tonnes
Beef carcasses	8 000 tonnes
Canned pork	5 200 tonnes
Tomato concentrate	3 000 tonnes
	90 000 tonnes

It was agreed with the Soviet authorities that some products, e.g. milk powder (10 000 tonnes), beef carcasses (8 000 tonnes) and tomato concentrate (3 000 tonnes) were to be processed and sold through normal distribution channels in the Soviet Union. Most of the remaining products were to be delivered free to the beneficiaries by NGOs.

The ECU 500 million credit guarantee operation was also subject to delay resulting from the events in the Baltic States. There were also difficulties in completing the list of products to be covered.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 599/91 of 5 March 1991 enables the Community to guarantee 98 % of the repayment by the Soviet Union of a loan of ECU 510 million to purchase agricultural products from the Community. The loan was to be negotiated with a syndicate of 29 Community banks headed by Deutsche Bank.

The following products are covered by guarantee :

Cereals	2 550 000 tonnes
Beef	200 000 tonnes
Vegetable oil	150 000 tonnes
Whole-milk powder	25 000 tonnes
Rice	17 000 tonnes
Soya products	10 000 tonnes

Casing material for sausages, worth ECU 9 million, is also covered.

Provision was made for triangular operations under the credit guarantee by which the Soviet Union would be able to buy agricultural products in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. In addition, the Community decided in principle to grant further food aid of ECU 1 250 million to the Soviet Union by way of credit guarantee; 50 % of this was to be devoted to triangular operations.

## Relations with EFTA countries

145. On 1 August 1991, the Commission delivered its opinion on Austria's application for accession. As regards agriculture, the main conclusion states that there should be no insurmountable obstacles to accession given the similarities in the agricultural policies of the Community and Austria.

As regards the establishment of a European Economic Area (EEA), the agreement reached in the Council on 21 October recognizes that agriculture is a key factor in the overall balance and has allowed a number of specific points to be finalized and accepted by all the parties present.

Firstly, for the veterinary and plant-health sectors, the *acquis communautaire* will largely be taken over by the EFTA countries with effect from 1 January 1993 subject to certain derogations, in particular regarding the arrangements which may be made binding on non-member countries, border controls, certain areas where Community regulations are in the process of amendment and the adoption, where necessary, of transition periods.

In the present negotiations, with a view to encouraging the free movement of wine and spirituous beverages and to eliminating technical barriers to trade, the EFTA countries are willing to endorse where possible the *acquis communautaire* relating more particularly to:

- (a) the definition of products;
- (b) oenological practices and the analytical composition of wine;

- (c) release for circulation;
- (d) import arrangements;
- (e) direct cooperation with the authorities responsible for controls.

The Treaty will include a clause stipulating that before the end of 1993 and at two-yearly intervals thereafter, the contracting parties must:

- (i) examine any difficulty which may arise in trade in agricultural products and seek suitable solutions;
- (ii) pursue their efforts to achieve the gradual liberalization of trade in agricultural products;
- (iii) decide on additional reductions in any barriers to trade in agricultural products, including barriers stemming from State monopolies of a commercial nature.

Alongside the Treaty on the EEA, bilateral agreements with each EFTA country will improve or, where applicable, supplement the existing agreements. They relate in particular to cheese, beef/veal, pigmeat, fruit and vegetables, wine and floricultural products. In addition, the EFTA countries are to unilaterally grant the Community a tariff exemption for certain agricultural products mainly from Community regions suffering from economic and social handicaps.

## **Relations with ACP and other countries**

146. On the accession of Spain and Portugal, the Community of Ten's bound tariff under GATT was extended to those two countries.

To offset losses caused by this extension to exports from certain non-member countries, reductions in customs duties were granted for a transitional period under Article XXIV(6) of GATT. The reductions relate in particular to 2 million tonnes of maize and 0.3 million tonnes of grain sorghum from the USA and Argentina and intended for the Spanish market. By a Decision of 22 July 1991 the Council renewed the provisions of the Agreement with Argentina for one year as regards its exports of maize and grain sorghum.

On 21 December 1990, the Council approved a Resolution aimed at eliminating remaining tariffs as from 1 January 1993 on products covered by the recent 1987/88 agreements with Mediterranean countries, and increasing quotas for certain of their products. A Regulation putting this Resolution into force will be approved before the end of 1991 to provide for faster tariff dismantling for these products. A comparable Regulation will be made for the same products entering the Community of Ten for Spain and Portugal.



On 25 February 1991, the Council and the Commission approved a Decision on the conclusion of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, signed in Lomé on 15 December 1989. The Council approved, during the interim period, Regulation (EEC) No 715/90, permitting the unilateral application of the concession in the agriculture sector for 10 years.

On 25 July 1991, the Council approved a Decision concerning the association of the overseas countries and territories (OCT) with the Community. These are the territories belonging to the Member States which are not part of the Community. The Decision provides that during the new period of association, lasting 10 years, products originating in the OCT are admitted for import into the Community free of custom duties and taxes of equivalent effect without quantitative restriction. This now differentiates them from the ACP countries, with which they previously shared the same regime.

## Food aid

147. The Community continued to apply its own food-aid programme in 1991. On 18 March 1991 the Commission adopted a decision fixing the total quantities of food aid for 1991 and established a list of products. It included 1 360 000 tonnes of cereals (this quantity comprises the Community's contribution to the 1986 Convention on food aid), 83 000 tonnes of milk powder, 12 000 tonnes of butteroil, 60 000 tonnes of vegetable oil, 15 000 tonnes of sugar and other products (beans, legumes and dried fish, plus products purchased on the spot) of a total value of ECU 50 million, an increase of 25% over 1990. Furthermore, in view of the particularly catastrophic food situation in certain countries in Africa, the Commission decided in May 1991 to institute a special programme for Africa and allocated an additional 400 000 tonnes of cereals or cereals equivalent to it.

148. Negotiations over several years with the FAO to define the Community's status have finally resulted in its being recognized as a member *sui generis* in so far as it states a position through the Commission on all matters falling within its competence. However, this recognition, which involves a flat-rate contribution to the FAO budget, allows the Member States to deal with all institutional or budgetary matters for the Community, representation by the Commission being exercised in the framework of Community policies, such as those on forestry and development.



# VIII — Agricultural development

## Statistical information

*NB* For practical reasons the following pages employ the Continental representation of numbers, i.e. one thousand two hundred and thirty-four point five is represented as 1 234,5 rather than the more conventional 1,234.5.



# Foreword

## **Codification of the tables**

The choices made for the revision of the tables are reflected in a new codification, established on the basis of the same principle for all the tables. Each of them has been given a code with four digits, the first of which designates the subject to which the table refers (see table of contents following this foreword):

1. Conversion rates,
2. Basic data,
3. Economic tables,
4. Tables on agricultural markets.

The second and third digits refer to specific aspects of the field concerned and their significance varies from one field to another.

For the tables concerning the agricultural markets (Tables 4) a standard codification for all the products has been used for these two digits:

- (i) the second digit of the code designates the agricultural product concerned,
- (ii) the third digit refers to the nature of the statistic presented:

- .-.0.- livestock numbers,
- .-.1.- area, yields and production (crop products) or slaughterings and production (livestock products),
- .-.2.- world production,
- .-.3.- external trade,
- .-.4.- supply balance,
- .-.5.- prices (producer prices, market prices, consumer prices),
- .-.6.- market management,
- .-.9.- various.

For certain sectors, all the possibilities are used (e.g. cereals). For other products only some are used (e.g. potatoes), either because the data needed are not available or because the features of these sectors in the Community do not justify such an exhaustive presentation in a general document such as this, which, for considerations of space, can provide only the most important information.

### **Remarks**

1. Up to December 1987 this report used the SITC Rev. 2, which was worked out using the 6-digit Nimexe, while from January 1988 it uses the SITC Rev. 3, which has been drawn up using the 8-digit subheadings of the Combined Nomenclature.

In particular, it should be noted that considerable divergences have arisen at subheading level between the Combined Nomenclature and the formerly used Nimexe, leading to a break in the goods-related time series between 1987 and 1988.

2. Data of the German Democratic Republic are not included in the Federal Republic's statistics, and are thus also excluded from Community statistics.

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= New table

Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1990 Report* have not been repeated: 3.5.6.7, 4.14.9.2

# Key to symbols and abbreviations

## Statistical symbols

—	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
×	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	CEC estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
Ø	Average
» 1980 «	Ø (1979, 1980, 1981)
» 1985 «	Ø (1984, 1985, 1986)
1980/81	Marketing year, starting in 1980 and ending in 1981
%	Percentage
% TAV	Annual rate of change (%)

## Units

### — Currency

ECU	European currency unit
EUA	European unit of account
u.a.	Gold parity unit of account
BFR	Belgian franc
DKR	Danish crown
DM	German mark
DR	Greek drachma
ESC	Portuguese escudo
FF	French franc
HFL	Dutch guilder
IRL	Irish pound
LFR	Luxembourg franc
LIT	Italian lira
PTA	Spanish peseta
UKL	Pound sterling
USD	US dollar
NC	National currency

### — Other units

cif	Cost, insurance, freight
VAT	Value-added tax
Mrd	Thousand million
Mio	Million
t	Tonne
kg	Kilogram
hl	Hectolitre
l	Litre

ha	Hectare
UAA	Utilized agricultural area
LU	Livestock unit
ESU	European size unit
FU	Fodder unit
AWU	Annual work unit
TF	Type of farming
PPS	Purchasing power standard

### Geographical abbreviations

EC	European Communities
EUR 9	Total of the Member States of the EC (1980)
EUR 10	Total of the Member States of the EC (1981)
EUR 12	All EC Member States (1986)
BLEU/UEBL	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
DOM	French overseas departments
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries party to the Lomé Convention
PTOM	Countries and overseas territories of Member States of the EC

### Sources

Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
SITC	Standard international trade classification (Eurostat)
Nimexe	Nomenclature of produce for the Community's external trade statistics and trade between its Member States (Eurostat)
ESA	European system of integrated economic accounts (Eurostat)
FADN	Farm accountancy data network (Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Agriculture)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Fefac	European Federation of Manufacturers of Compound Feedingstuffs
Fediol	Federation of Seed Crushers and Oil Processors in the EEC
AIMA	Intervention Agency for the Agricultural Markets (Italy)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

# Currency units used in this report

## 1. European Monetary System (EMS) — ecu

The EMS came into force on 13 March 1979 (Regulations (EEC) No 3180/78 and No 3181/78 of 18 December 1978). With this system, the ecu was introduced as the sole unit of account for the Community. The definition of the ecu is identical to that of the EUA (European unit of account, defined by Regulation (EEC) No 250/75 of 21 April 1975) except for a review clause allowing of changes in its composition. The ecu is a currency unit of the 'basket' type made up of specified amounts of the currencies of the Member States determined mainly on the basis of the size of the economy of each State. Neither the drachma nor the escudo are included in the calculation of the value of the ecu. The central rates used in the system are rates fixed by the central banks around which the market rates of the EMS currencies may fluctuate within margins not exceeding 2,25% (6% for the peseta and pound sterling) at any given time.

## 2. The ecu in the common agricultural policy

- Before 9 April 1979, the unit of account used in the agricultural sector was the unit of account (u.a.) as defined by Regulation (EEC) No 129/62 and the representative rates (green rates) were fixed by the Council.
- On 9 April, the ecu was also introduced into the CAP (Regulation (EEC) No 652/79) and its use was subsequently renewed by Regulations (EEC) No 1264/79, No 1011/80, No 1523/80 and No 876/81. The agricultural prices and the common amounts are expressed in ecus. The conversion rates (representative rates) of the common amounts are expressed in ecus. The conversion rates (representative rates) of the common prices into national currencies are, as before, fixed by the Council.
- At the time of changeover from the u.a. to the ecu, on 9 April 1979, the common agricultural prices and amounts expressed in u.a. and converted into ecus were adjusted by a coefficient of 1,208953. Conversely, the green rates were adjusted by a reciprocal coefficient of  $1/1,208953$ , leaving actual price levels unchanged. For example,  $100 \text{ u.a.} \times 3,40 = \text{DM } 340$  becomes  $\text{ECU } 121 \times 2,81 = \text{DM } 340$ .
- For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the market rates.

According to context, different currency units have been used in this publication. The statistical series in terms of value are also calculated:

- at constant exchange rates, i.e. at the exchange rates obtaining during a specific period (e.g. 1980). These rates are used to eliminate the influences of exchange-rate changes on a time series;
- at current exchange rates (notably for external trade).

To assist the user of this publication wishing to convert units of account into national currencies and conversely, Tables 1.0.1, 1.0.2 and 1.0.3 give the rates to be used. Fuller information is given in specialized publications of the Commission of the European Communities.



# Observations on statistical method

## A — Statistics on external trade — explanatory note

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75, of 24 June 1975, on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States, includes provisions to ensure that data are not recorded twice:

- (i) when goods from a non-member country are first brought into a Member State, that Member State must record the import according to the origin of the goods;
- (ii) if the goods are then subject to a legal operation (for example clearance for consumption) and subsequently imported into another Member State, the latter must record the goods according to the Member State from which they were received.

However, to satisfy national requirements, the Member States may, if they wish, operate in parallel with the above system the arrangements they applied previously; this means that a Member State's national data may be substantially different from the data supplied by Community sources.

For the calculation of the intra-Community trade of the Community as a whole in the supply balances, there were two possibilities: the sum of the Member States' intra-Community exports (calculation on the basis of goods leaving) or the sum of the Member States' intra-Community imports (calculation on the basis of entries). Eurostat has chosen the second alternative. Also, exports to non-member countries in the supply balances of the Community as a whole are calculated by deducting intra-Community trade from Member States' total exports.

As a result, there may be discrepancies between the external trade data given in the supply balances and those given in the specific external trade tables.

Users must also allow for a break in the series of Community external trade statistics in 1977, the date on which Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 entered into force.

A last point is that, while the data relating to the external trade of the Community of Twelve from reference year 1985 use the same source for all the Member States (Community statistics), those which refer to a previous period may have been obtained from the Community statistics for the Community of Ten and from other sources for the new Member States.

## B — Annual rate of change (% TAV)

1. The annual rate of change (symbol: % TAV) is used throughout this report for the calculation over periods of time of changes in a given aggregate. It measures the compound annual average increase or reduction, as a percentage, of the variable concerned from a base year (T in the following equations).
2. The annual rate of change is calculated as follows:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-log} \left[ \log \left( \frac{\text{statistic for year } T + N}{\text{statistic for year } T} \right) \div N \right] - 100 = \% \text{ TAV}$$

Where the annual rate of change is calculated over only two successive years,  $N = 1$  and the formula becomes:

$$100 \times \left[ \frac{\text{statistic for year } T + 1}{\text{statistic for year } T} \right] - 100 = \% \text{ TAV}$$

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3. The following series illustrates the use of this formula:

Series =	1970 100 000	1971 112 000	.....	1975 161 051	1976 177 156
		$\frac{1971}{1970}$		$\frac{1975}{1970}$	$\frac{1976}{1975}$
% TAV		12,0 %		10,0 %	10,0 %

Most of the statistics in the tables have been provided by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). For longer and more detailed series, the user should refer to the following Eurostat publications:

### **Classification of Eurostat publications**

#### *Theme*

1. General statistics (midnight blue)
2. Economy and finance (violet)
3. Population and social conditions (yellow)
4. Energy and industry (blue)
5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
6. Foreign trade (red)
7. Services and transport (orange)
9. Miscellaneous (brown)

#### *Series*

- A Yearbooks
- B Short-term trends
- C Accounts, surveys and statistics
- D Studies and analyses
- E Methods
- F Rapid reports

T/18 INTRODUCTION

1.0.1 Indicative currency parities <sup>(1)</sup>

1	1990 Central rates ECU 1 = ... NC		1989 ECU 1 = ... NC Green central rates ( <sup>2</sup> )		1989 USD 1 = ... NC ( <sup>3</sup> ) Average market rate	
	2		3		4	
	Beginning	End	Beginning	End	Beginning	End
BFR/LFR	42,4582	42,4032	48,2869	48,2869	36,9321	36,1391
DKR	7,85212	7,84195	8,93007	8,93007	6,83014	6,68348
DM	2,05853	2,05586	2,34113	2,34113	1,79061	1,75216
DR	186,569	212,777	193,165	212,182	147,742	158,802
ESC	178,599	181,702	192,446	203,117	147,192	152,018
FF	6,90403	6,89509	7,85183	7,85183	6,00545	5,87650
HFL	2,31943	2,31643	2,63785	2,63785	2,01755	1,97423
IRL	0,768411	0,767417	0,873900	0,873900	0,668401	0,654049
LIT	1483,58	1538,24	1711,84	1724,79	1309,30	1290,88
PTA	131,367	130,312	149,612	149,401	114,430	111,815
UKL	0,728932	0,709564	0,726575	0,829001	0,555720	0,620449
USD	1,17485	1,35498	1,30745	1,33614	-	-

(<sup>1</sup>) Simple arithmetic means (rounded). NC = national currency.

(<sup>2</sup>) Offer prices on the world market are calculated by means of market rates approximately corresponding to these figures.

(<sup>3</sup>) Figures calculated from ecu values.

1.0.2 Conversion rates <sup>(1)</sup>

1	2	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	% TAV	
							1989	1990
							1985	1989
Belgique/België	BFR 1 000 = ECU ...	22,265	23,234	23,026	23,052	23,571	0,9	2,3
Danmark	DKR 1 000 = ECU ...	124,707	126,828	125,762	124,235	127,283	- 0,1	2,5
BR Deutschland	DM 1 000 = ECU ...	449,172	482,735	482,067	483,057	487,308	1,8	0,9
Ellada	DR 1 000 = ECU ...	9,457	6,399	5,967	5,592	4,965	- 12,3	- 11,2
España	PTA 1 000 = ECU ...	7,742	7,034	7,267	7,668	7,727	- 0,2	0,8
France	FF 1 000 = ECU ...	147,166	144,319	142,117	142,372	144,632	- 0,8	1,6
Ireland	IRL 1 000 = ECU ...	1398,270	1289,580	1289,205	1287,303	1302,477	- 2,0	1,2
Italia	LIT 1 000 = ECU ...	0,691	0,669	0,650	0,662	0,657	- 1,1	- 0,8
Luxembourg	LFR 1 000 = ECU ...	22,265	23,234	23,026	23,052	23,571	0,9	2,3
Nederland	HFL 1 000 = ECU ...	398,246	428,416	428,304	428,218	432,504	1,8	1,0
Portugal	ESC 1 000 = ECU ...	7,677	6,149	5,880	5,767	5,522	- 6,9	- 4,2
United Kingdom	UKL 1 000 = ECU ...	1697,860	1419,300	1505,040	1485,218	1400,853	- 3,3	- 5,7
USA	USD 1 000 = ECU ...	1310,460	866,221	845,680	907,647	785,281	- 8,8	- 13,5

Source: Eurostat.

(<sup>1</sup>) Annual average of daily rates.

## 1.0.3 Conversion rates used in the main sectors under the common agricultural policy (1)

	Belgique/België Luxembourg		Danmark		BR Deutschland		Ellada		España		France		Ireland		Italia		Nederland		Portugal		United Kingdom	
	BFR/LFR	2	DKR	3	DM	4	DR	5	PTA	6	FF	7	IRL	8	LIT	9	HFL	10	ESC	11	UKL	12
Milk	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		252,121		154,138		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		208,676		0,795423	
Beef and veal	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		252,121		154,138		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		208,676		0,795423	
Sheepmeat	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		252,121		150,828		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		208,676		0,795423	
Pigmeat	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		256,981		147,608		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		205,500		0,802398	
Eggs and poultrymeat	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		252,121		151,660		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		208,676		0,795423	
Cereals	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		252,121		153,498		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		208,676		0,795423	
Sugar	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		252,121		153,498		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		208,676		0,795423	
Oilseeds	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		252,121		150,828		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		208,676		0,795423	
Olive oil	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		252,121		149,813		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		208,676		0,795423	
Wine	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		252,121		149,813		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		208,676		0,795423	
Fruit and vegetables	48,5563		8,97989		2,35418		252,121		150,828		7,89563		0,878776		1761,45		2,65256		208,676		0,795423	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Value of ECU 1 in national currency on 1.7.1991 or at the beginning of the 1991/92 marketing year if later than 1.7.1991.

## T/20 BASIC DATA

## 2.0.1 Basic data - key figures for agriculture in the EC

Features	Year	EUR 12	Belgique/België	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5
Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1990	2259873	30519	43093
Population (1 000 inhabitants)	1990	327063	9948	5134
GDP/inhabitants (purchasing power standard - PPS)	1990	18622	19089	19809
Inflation (1)	1990	5,6	3,1	2,8
Unemployment rate (% of civilian working population)	1990	10,0*	10,0	9,3
Trade balance (Mio ECU)	1990	11131*	892 (2)*	3580
Utilized agricultural area (1 000 ha)	1990	127499*	1363 (4)	2799
Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector				
– number (1 000 persons)	1990	8682*	101 (4)	158
– share in employed civilian working population (%)	1990	6,6*	2,8 (4)	6,0
Number of holdings (1 000 holdings)	1987	8644	93	87
UAA per holding (ha)	1987	13,3	14,8	32,2
Final production of agriculture (Mio ECU)	1989	202012	6370	6851
Share of agriculture in the GDP (GVA/GDP) (%)	1989	3,1	2,4	4,2
Share of agriculture in total gross fixed capital formation (%)	1989	3,2*	1,7	4,0
Share of imports of food and agricultural products in import of all products (%)	1990	12,1	10,1 (2)	17,3
Share of exports of food and agricultural products in exports of all products (%)	1990	8,5	5,6 (2)	22,4
External trade balance in food and agricultural products (Mio ECU)	1990	- 20704	- 1640 (2)	955
Share of household consumption expenditure devoted to food, beverages and tobacco as proportion of total consumer expenditure of households (%)	1988	20,3*	19,9	21,8

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) GDP price deflator.

(2) BLEU/UEBL.

(3) 1988.

(4) 1989.

BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
248619	131955	504765	549088	70283	301277	2586	41480	92071	244138
62700	10046	38925	56304	3499	57576	377	14892	10335	57327
21074	9850	14557	20207	12774	19184	24301	19093	10373	19528
3,4	21,0	7,3	2,7	2,4	7,5	3,4	3,3	15,0	7,7
6,4	3,5*	15,6	10,6	17,3	17,4	1,3	5,3	6,5*	6,0
68396	- 7963	- 23257	- 10664	2364	350	892 (2)*	8138	- 5157	- 25546
11868	5741 (3)	27110 (3)	30581	5697	17215 (4)	127	2019 (3)	4532 (3)	18447
961	930 (4)	1486	1325	167	1895	6	289	795	569
3,4	25,3 (4)	11,8	6,1	15,0	9,0	3,3	4,6	17,8	2,2
705	953	1792	982	217	2784	4	132	636	260
16,8	4,0	13,8	28,6	22,7	5,6	30,2	15,3	5,2	64,4
28928	8332	25215	46648	4331	36567	191	15687	3535	19357
1,7	16,5	4,7	3,3	10,5	4,0	2,4	4,6	5,5	1,5
2,3	6,5	3,0*	2,5	11,7	6,3*	2,7	5,5	3,5	1,2
9,5	15,5	18,1	10,9	9,2	14,0	10,1 (2)	15,4	26,8	10,8
3,8	27,8	15,3	12,1	23,7	5,5	5,6 (2)	22,8	10,5	6,9
- 6204	- 244	- 2501	607	649	- 5395	- 1640 (2)	- 1061	- 1275	- 4594
16,4	37,8	22,4	19,5	39,0	22,3	20,3	18,7	31,4*	21,7

## 3.1.1 Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1990)

	EUR 12 <sup>(*)</sup>	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Products subject to EEC market organizations</i>				
Wheat	6,8	3,3	6,9	4,4
Rye	0,2	0,0	0,9	0,9
Oats	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2
Barley	2,1	1,1	7,0	2,4
Maize	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,8
Rice	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	2,5	4,3	2,1	4,1
Tobacco	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,1
Olive oil	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	2,3	0,1	4,8	2,1
Fresh fruit <sup>(1)</sup>	4,6	4,2	0,5	5,1
Fresh vegetables	8,3	13,1	1,6	2,8
Other fruit and vegetables <sup>(2)</sup>	1,5	0,1	1,6	0,1
Wine and must	6,3	0,0	0,0	3,6
Quality wine	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
Seeds	0,9	0,2	1,1	0,4
Textile fibres	0,4	0,2	0,0	—
Hops	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,5
Milk	18,1	15,1	24,4	25,3
Beef/veal	13,1	20,2	8,4	15,9
Pigmeat	10,3	19,6	27,1	16,7
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1,5	0,2	0,1	0,3
Eggs	2,5	2,8	0,9	3,1
Poultry	4,5	3,3	1,8	2,1
Silkworms	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
Subtotal	89,6	87,9	89,3	90,9
<i>Products not subject to EEC market organizations</i>				
Potatoes	2,1	3,4	1,4	1,7
Other	8,3	8,7	9,3	7,4
Subtotal	10,4	12,1	10,7	9,1
Grand total	100	100	100	100
Value in Mio ECU	202012	6081	6851	27681

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(<sup>1</sup>) These are products listed in Annex II of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.

(<sup>2</sup>) Dried pulses, citrus fruit.

(<sup>3</sup>) 1989.



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(%)

Ellada	España (²)	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal (³)	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5,7	3,9	10,9	1,9	5,0	2,1	1,0	4,9	11,1
0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,0
0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,4	0,3
0,3	3,5	2,4	3,1	0,4	2,1	0,2	0,5	4,7
3,5	1,7	3,9	0,0	2,6	—	0,0	2,8	0,0
0,4	0,5	0,1	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	1,6	0,0
1,3	1,7	2,4	1,7	1,6	—	2,6	0,0	2,0
5,1	0,6	0,2	0,0	1,4	—	—	0,4	0,0
7,9	3,2	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0
0,2	1,7	3,5	0,0	2,3	0,9	0,1	0,7	2,6
7,9	7,0	3,6	0,3	8,8	0,7	1,9	3,5	2,2
13,1	15,2	5,7	2,7	14,9	1,2	11,6	10,0	7,4
2,7	4,4	1,6	0,0	3,5	0,0	0,2	2,8	0,9
1,5	4,4	13,9	0,0	8,4	7,5	0,0	8,9	0,0
0,0	0,0	10,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,1	0,1	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,4
7,6	0,8	0,1	0,0	0,0	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	—	0,0	0,1
9,7	9,1	15,7	32,4	11,8	48,7	21,7	12,0	21,3
3,4	6,8	14,2	38,5	9,6	25,4	9,7	10,2	13,5
3,2	11,5	6,1	5,5	6,4	7,9	17,5	13,1	7,8
6,7	4,3	1,1	4,5	0,7	—	0,6	3,7	4,7
2,5	3,3	1,6	0,8	2,4	0,8	3,2	3,6	4,1
2,5	4,3	5,3	3,1	5,6	0,0	3,6	6,5	6,9
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
85,3	88,2	94,8	94,7	88,1	97,6	75,4	87,9	90,0
2,2	2,9	1,2	1,3	1,6	1,0	4,2	4,8	3,8
12,5	8,9	4,0	4,0	10,3	1,4	20,4	7,3	6,2
14,7	11,8	5,2	5,3	11,9	2,4	24,6	12,1	10,0
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8117	25215	48323	4187	36308	190	15632	3535	18769

## 3.1.2 Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1990)

	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	
1	2	3	4	5	
<i>Products subject to EEC market organizations</i>					
Wheat	1,7	4,1	10,4	3,9	
Rye	0,4	18,1	72,5	0,6	
Oats	1,0	4,8	22,0	0,7	
Barley	1,9	13,4	18,6	0,8	
Maize	0,0	0,0	7,0	8,5	
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,8	
Sugarbeet	6,2	3,4	26,6	2,5	
Tobacco	0,5	0,0	2,5	39,7	
Olive oil	0,0	0,0	0,0	55,1	
Oilseeds	0,1	8,6	14,8	0,4	
Fresh fruit <sup>(1)</sup>	3,2	0,4	17,6	8,0	
Fresh vegetables	5,1	0,8	5,4	7,5	
Wine and must	0,0	0,0	9,0	1,1	
Quality wine	—	—	—	—	
Seeds	0,6	4,7	7,7	0,7	
Textile fibres	1,6	0,0	0,0	92,7	
Hops	1,3	0,0	84,3	0,0	
Milk	3,0	5,5	22,5	2,5	
Beef/veal	5,4	2,6	19,5	1,2	
Pigmeat	6,7	10,8	26,2	1,5	
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,4	0,2	3,6	20,6	
Silkworms	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
	Subtotal	3,6	4,3	15,3	4,5
Eggs	4,1	1,5	20,4	4,8	
Poultry	2,6	1,6	7,7	2,6	
Other fruit and vegetables <sup>(2)</sup>	0,1	4,2	1,2	8,3	
	Subtotal	2,6	2,0	10,2	4,3
<i>Products not subject to EEC market organizations</i>					
Potatoes	5,8	2,7	13,5	4,9	
Other	3,9	4,3	12,3 <sup>(3)</sup>	6,8	
	Subtotal	4,3	4,3	12,3 <sup>(3)</sup>	6,8
	Grand total	3,5	4,1	16,1	4,7

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> These are products listed in Annex II of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.

<sup>(2)</sup> Dried pulses, citrus fruit.

<sup>(3)</sup> 1989.

EUR 12\* = 100

(% )

España (1)	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal (2)	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7,8	44,8	0,7	15,3	0,0	1,4	1,4	17,7
7,3	5,3	0,0	0,6	0,1	1,2	5,4	1,1
14,3	25,0	4,7	16,1	0,1	1,2	6,3	24,4
18,9	32,3	3,5	4,4	0,1	0,9	0,4	24,3
10,5	55,9	0,0	28,5	0,0	0,9	2,4	0,0
16,3	9,4	0,0	84,8	0,0	0,0	7,6	0,0
9,2	27,3	1,7	13,6	0,0	9,7	0,0	9,0
11,8	9,5	0,0	47,8	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0
25,3	0,0	0,0	44,9	0,0	0,0	1,9	0,0
9,6	42,7	0,0	20,9	0,0	0,3	0,5	12,2
19,1	22,0	0,2	39,7	0,0	3,7	1,3	5,1
21,9	19,3	0,8	38,1	0,0	12,8	2,0	9,8
9,6	61,7	0,0	27,9	0,1	0,0	2,7	0,0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,7	67,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,7	0,0	4,4
20,0	5,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0
5,2	3,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,0
6,6	24,4	4,4	13,8	0,3	10,9	1,2	12,8
6,7	30,5	7,1	15,4	0,2	6,7	1,4	11,2
13,5	16,6	1,3	13,2	0,1	15,5	2,2	8,3
26,7	20,6	7,1	10,3	0,0	3,7	3,2	33,4
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
11,8	29,8	2,7	19,9	0,1	7,7	1,6	10,5
16,0	18,1	0,8	20,4	0,0	11,8	2,5	18,2
12,5	33,0	1,7	26,6	0,0	7,4	2,6	16,8
29,4	29,9	0,0	48,6	0,0	1,0	2,6	6,6
17,1	28,1	1,1	28,7	0,0	7,5	2,6	15,4
16,2	16,3	1,5	16,4	0,1	18,7	3,8	20,1
13,2	15,6	1,3	29,3	0,0	22,5	1,1	9,7
13,9	15,7	1,3	22,4	0,0	21,7	1,7	9,7
12,5	28,0	2,4	21,1	0,1	9,1	1,7	10,9



## 3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1990)

	(%)													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Con- sump- tion of inputs Mrd ECU	Seeds and reproductive material	Animal feed	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Pharma- ceuticals	Energy and lubricants	Cattle	Farm implements, upkeep, repairs	Services	Other	VAT under- compen- sation	Share of inputs in production
EUR 12 <sup>(2)</sup>		86034	6,3	39,3	10,8	6,2	1,0	10,0	0,9	12,2	9,8	3,1	0,2	49,9
Belgique/België		3444	5,7	44,2	7,4	4,2	1,7	7,4	3,6	8,6	7,2	10,0	0,0	56,6
Danmark		3449	3,2	44,3	9,5	5,3	0,0	7,8	0,0	15,9	14,2	0,0	0,0	49,2
BR Deutschland		14830	5,2	30,1	10,2	4,9	0,0	15,0	1,3	17,6	13,4	2,3	0,0	53,6
Ellada		2039	5,1	28,8	8,7	6,2	2,3	21,0	2,2	17,7	2,6	5,5	0,0	25,1
España		11146	3,7	44,9	10,7	3,8	2,1	7,8	1,1	15,1	4,3	6,5	0,0	42,4
France		21985	11,5	29,8	14,0	10,4	1,1	7,6	0,5	10,2	11,9	1,5	0,6	45,5
Ireland		1778	3,0	38,4	19,2	2,5	4,1	11,4	0,3	7,7	6,5	6,8	0,0	42,5
Italia		10704	5,0	51,7	10,1	6,2	0,2	13,7	0,0	0,0	8,3	4,8	0,0	29,5
Luxembourg		76	3,3	28,2	17,1	2,8	1,4	11,3	5,0	10,4	0,0	20,4	0,0	39,6
Nederland		6596	4,6	56,6	4,6	2,0	0,0	8,7	1,9	12,3	9,1	0,2	0,0	42,2
Portugal <sup>(1)</sup>		1817	0,0	49,3	0,0	17,2	0,0	9,7	9,9	3,8	5,4	4,8	0,0	51,4
United Kingdom		9987	4,3	42,2	10,0	6,4	1,4	6,5	0,5	17,8	9,2	1,5	0,0	53,2

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1989.

(2) EUR 11.

3.1.4 Situation of the (1) **1990**  
 (a) final agricultural production  
 (b) consumption of inputs  
 (c) gross value-added of agriculture  
 (d) net value-added at factor cost

	1	2	NC (Mio)		% TAV on the basis of data in national currencies at 1985 prices			At current prices and rates of exchange			
			At current prices	At 1985 prices	1990/1985	1990/1989	PPS		ECU		As % of final production by MS
							Mio	Mio	As % of aggregate (EUR 12 = 100)	Mio	
Final production		EUR 12			1,3	1,2	266794	202661	100,0	100,0	
		Belgique/België	257966	260186	1,5	- 3,0	7601	6081	3,0	100,0	
		Danmark	55105	58364	1,9	3,9	7017	7014	3,5	100,0	
		BR Deutschland	56801	61650	0,6	0,1	30954	27681	13,7	100,0	
		Ellada	1634980	877699	0,3	- 9,3	15162	8117	4,0	100,0	
		España	3461739	2540157	- 1,2	- 9,1	38985	26746	13,2	100,0	
		France	334108	344988	3,4	11,1	59030	48323	23,8	100,0	
		Ireland	3216	3052	2,2	7,5	5622	4187	2,1	100,0	
		Italia	55257 (2)	5032 (2)	0,3	- 3,3	46939	36308	17,9	100,0	
		Luxembourg	8108	7462	0,1	- 2,1	119	119	0,1	100,0	
		Nederland	36142	39281	2,6	4,8	20361	15632	7,7	100,0	
		Portugal	653835	425445	0,7	- 6,0	7796	3610	1,8	100,0	
		United Kingdom	13401	11751	0,4	2,2	27073	18769	9,3	100,0	
Consumption of inputs		EUR 12			1,0 (3)	1,1 (3)	114667	87930	100,0	43,4	
		Belgique/België	146123	160748	2,6	- 0,1	4302	3444	3,9	56,6	
		Danmark	27096	28517	0,7	3,9	3451	3449	3,9	49,2	
		BR Deutschland	30432	34078	- 0,4	1,0	16584	14830	16,9	53,6	
		Ellada	410765	216086	1,5	4,9	3809	2039	2,3	25,1	
		España	1442652	1320000 (4)	1,9 (4)	0,8 (4)	16247	11146	12,7	41,7	
		France	152004	151343	2,6	2,9	26856	21985	25,0	45,5	
		Ireland	1365	1409	2,2	1,8	2387	1778	2,0	42,5	
		Italia	16290 (2)	15758 (2)	1,3	- 1,0	13838	10704	12,2	29,5	
		Luxembourg	3214	3236	1,7	1,3	99	76	0,1	39,6	
		Nederland	15251	17642	- 0,4	- 0,5	8592	6596	7,7	42,2	
		Portugal	343231	242590	3,5	3,0	4093	1895	2,2	52,5	
		United Kingdom	7131	6344	- 0,2	- 1,1	14405	9987	11,4	53,2	

Gross value-added at market prices	EUR 12	—	—	2,0 (2)	3,7 (5)	152127	114730	100,0	56,6
Belgique/België	11843	99438		-0,3	-7,3	3293	2636	2,3	43,4
Danmark	28009	29847		3,1	3,8	3563	3565	3,1	50,8
BR Deutschland	26369	27572		2,1	-1,2	14370	12850	11,2	46,4
Ellada	1224215	661613		-1,0	-13,1	11353	6078	5,3	74,9
España	2019088	1473762 (4)		0,6 (4)	-8,1 (4)	22738	15600	13,6	58,3
France	182104	193645		4,0	18,4	32174	26338	23,0	54,5
Ireland	1851	1644		2,2	12,9	3235	2410	2,1	57,5
Italia	38967 (2)	34274 (2)		-0,1	-4,3	33101	25604	22,3	70,5
Luxembourg	4894	4226		-1,0	-4,5	152	115	0,1	60,4
Nederland	20891	21640		5,5	9,5	11770	9036	7,9	57,8
Portugal	310604	182854		-2,5	-15,8	3704	1718	1,5	47,5
United Kingdom	6271	5407		1,1	6,2	12668	8782	7,7	46,8
Net value-added at factor cost (1)	EUR 12	—	—	2,9	-1,2	129713	96760	100,0	47,7
Belgique/België	104358			2,7	-9,0	3075	2460	2,5	40,5
Danmark	19792			0,6	-1,0	2520	2519	2,6	35,9
BR Deutschland	20485			2,9	-14,2	11163	9983	10,3	36,1
Ellada	1306797			14,7	5,9	12119	6488	6,7	79,9
España	1849813			7,2	8,1	20832	14292	14,8	53,4
France	153029			3,1	3,5	27037	22133	22,9	45,8
Ireland	1841			6,6	-1,7	3218	2397	2,5	57,2
Italia	30974 (2)			1,2	-4,4	26312	20354	21,0	56,1
Luxembourg	4128			1,6	-8,5	128	97	0,1	50,9
Nederland	17131			4,9	0,9	9651	7410	7,7	47,4
Portugal	305960			9,0	4,4	3648	1689	1,7	46,8
United Kingdom	4954			4,0	1,8	10008	6939	7,2	37,0

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series according to recording net of VAT.

(2) In thousand million lire.

(3) TAV at current prices.

(4) 1989 or 1989/1984 or 1989/1988.

(5) EUR 11.

## 3.1.5 Final agricultural production, crop production and livestock production (1)

		1990		% TAV (2)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1990 1985	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EUR 12	—	202661	1,3	1,2
	Belgique/België	257966	6081	1,5	- 0,3
	Danmark	55105	7014	1,9	3,9
	BR Deutschland	56801	27681	0,6	0,0
	Ellada	1634980	8117	0,3	- 9,3
	España	3461739	26746	- 1,2	- 9,1
	France	334108	48323	3,4	11,1
	Ireland	3216	4187	2,2	7,5
	Italia	55257 (2)	36308	0,3	- 3,3
	Luxembourg	8108	119	0,1	- 2,1
	Nederland	36142	15632	2,6	4,8
	Portugal	653835	3610	0,7	13,5
	United Kingdom	13401	18769	0,4	2,2
Crop production	EUR 12	—	101339	2,0	- 0,3
	Belgique/België	96071	2265	1,6	- 3,5
	Danmark	19127	2435	5,0	11,3
	BR Deutschland	20329	9907	2,5	- 2,0
	Ellada	1162111	5769	0,0	- 13,1
	España	2113164	16327	3,9	- 20,5
	France	183138	26488	5,8	16,9
	Ireland	420	547	3,3	5,5
	Italia	33229 (2)	21834	0,6	- 5,5
	Luxembourg	1334	31	4,0	- 16,4
	Nederland	15389	6656	6,1	8,1
	Portugal	305808	1689	- 5,7	- 23,0
	United Kingdom	5278	7391	0,6	- 0,8
Livestock production	EUR 12	—	100470	0,6	2,3
	Belgique/België	161426	3805	1,4	- 2,7
	Danmark	35978	4580	0,4	0,1
	BR Deutschland	36439	17758	- 0,3	1,2
	Ellada	472366	2345	1,0	0,5
	España	1299285	10039	1,6	2,1
	France	152213	22015	0,6	4,0
	Ireland	2796	3641	2,0	7,8
	Italia	21484 (2)	14117	0,0	0,2
	Luxembourg	6744	159	- 0,7	2,3
	Nederland	20753	8976	0,6	2,7
	Portugal	322913	1838	5,2	5,4
	United Kingdom	7995	11198	0,3	4,3



## 3.1.5 (cont.)

		1990		% TAV (?)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	$\frac{1990}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Cereals (excl. rice)	EUR 12	—	21824	— 0,1	— 3,0
	Belgique/België	11570	273	0,1	— 9,7
	Danmark	8190	999	5,9	15,8
	BR Deutschland	5044	2458	0,8	4,6
	Ellada	156468	777	3,7	— 15,5
	España	279543	2160	— 5,3	— 11,0
	France	58492	8460	0,4	— 5,4
	Ireland	167	217	2,4	3,1
	Italia	4547 (?)	2968	— 0,4	3,9
	Luxembourg	384	9	1,0	— 0,6
	Nederland	463	200	1,3	— 0,9
	Portugal	39494	218	— 0,8	— 31,5
United Kingdom	2158	3022	— 0,7	— 1,8	
B — Beef/veal, total	EUR 12	—	24592	0,4	5,4
	Belgique/België	52165	1230	1,6	3,9
	Danmark	4653	592	— 2,6	— 0,1
	BR Deutschland	9010	4391	0,8	4,8
	Ellada	55873	277	— 0,9	3,5
	España	211278	1632	2,9	— 3,5
	France	47533	6875	— 0,1	8,5
	Ireland	1238	1612	3,0	12,0
	Italia	5302 (?)	3484	— 1,3	0,6
	Luxembourg	2055	48	0,3	4,6
	Nederland	3518	1522	1,9	7,5
	Portugal	71354	394	0,6	0,9
United Kingdom	1810	2535	— 0,2	8,7	
C — Milk	EUR 12	—	33674	1,2	0,2
	Belgique/België	39002	918	— 1,4	— 3,4
	Danmark	13422	1709	— 1,5	— 0,3
	BR Deutschland	14357	6997	— 2,0	— 2,4
	Ellada	159190	790	— 0,6	— 1,6
	España	267812	2069	— 0,2	2,8
	France	52505	7594	— 0,9	2,0
	Ireland	1042	1357	— 1,6	0,4
	Italia	6532 (?)	4297	— 0,8	— 1,4
	Luxembourg	3951	93	— 1,6	1,5
	Nederland	7839	3391	— 2,3	— 0,6
	Portugal	86120	476	7,1	12,2
United Kingdom	2848	3989	— 1,0	2,6	

## 3.1.5 (cont.)

		1990		% TAV <sup>(1)</sup>	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	$\frac{1990}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
D — Pigmeat	EUR 12	—	20805	1,8	1,4
	Belgique/België	50499	1190	2,4	- 11,2
	Danmark	14942	1902	2,2	4,0
	BR Deutschland	9493	4626	- 0,4	1,3
	Ellada	52598	261	1,3	- 2,8
	España	345122	2607	3,8	0,4
	France	20248	2929	2,8	1,8
	Ireland	176	230	4,2	9,0
	Italia	3543 <sup>(2)</sup>	2328	1,0	2,0
	Luxembourg	644	15	1,2	- 0,3
	Nederland	6331	2738	2,2	2,7
	Portugal	81628	451	10,0	10,1
United Kingdom	1048	1468	0,1	3,7	
E — Eggs and poultrymeat	EUR 12	—	14199	2,3	2,9
	Belgique/België	15817	374	3,2	8,0
	Danmark	1479	188	2,5	2,0
	BR Deutschland	2990	1457	2,7	6,0
	Ellada	81660	406	1,6	1,1
	España	250721	1938	0,4	2,4
	France	22890	3311	4,1	3,3
	Ireland	124	161	4,7	9,1
	Italia	4425 <sup>(2)</sup>	2908	1,8	0,3
	Luxembourg	72	3	- 1,3	- 0,3
	Nederland	2467	1067	1,4	2,5
	Portugal	59069	326	5,6	6,0
United Kingdom	1474	2063	1,7	3,1	

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> The changes are calculated on the basis of series at constant 1985 prices for the 1980 to 1990 period. For the Member States, the changes are calculated on the basis of figures in national currency and for EUR 12 on the basis of figures converted into ecus.

<sup>(2)</sup> In thousand million lire.

<sup>(3)</sup> At current prices.

## 3.1.6 Final agricultural production, consumption of inputs and gross value-added (at market prices): changes by volume

(1985 = 100)

		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Final production	EUR 12	101,4	101,9	103,8	105,2	106,5
	Belgique/België	105,4	103,7	107,9	110,7	107,5
	Danmark	101,1	98,1	102,7	105,9	110,0
	BR Deutschland	105,2	100,0	103,0	103,2	103,2
	Ellada	101,6	97,9	107,4	111,8	101,4
	España	95,9	96,9	108,1	103,6	94,2
	France	100,8	103,4	103,4	106,2	118,0
	Ireland	98,8	100,0	101,6	103,7	111,5
	Italia	101,4	106,5	102,4	103,3	101,8
	Luxembourg	102,4	99,4	98,8	100,3	101,2
	Nederland	104,9	102,8	105,5	108,5	113,7
	Portugal	102,0	108,2	97,0	110,0	103,4
	United Kingdom	99,2	99,8	99,1	99,8	102,0
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	101,1	103,1	104,0	104,8	:
	Belgique/België	105,3	108,4	110,1	114,0	113,9
	Danmark	98,0	101,6	99,6	99,8	103,6
	BR Deutschland	98,5	98,7	97,8	96,8	97,8
	Ellada	94,4	100,1	100,7	102,7	107,7
	España	103,3	104,5	108,6	109,5	:
	France	101,7	104,5	107,2	110,6	113,8
	Ireland	106,4	102,7	103,6	109,6	111,6
	Italia	104,3	106,9	107,6	109,7	108,5
	Luxembourg	101,1	103,6	102,6	107,6	109,0
	Nederland	100,6	101,6	100,6	98,4	97,9
	Portugal	100,9	107,3	105,5	115,5	119,0
	United Kingdom	101,0	102,2	101,9	100,1	99,0
Gross value-added	EUR 12	101,7	100,9	103,8	105,5	:
	Belgique/België	105,7	97,1	104,7	106,2	98,5
	Danmark	104,4	94,2	106,0	112,4	116,7
	BR Deutschland	114,6	101,8	110,3	112,1	110,8
	Ellada	103,8	97,3	109,4	114,6	99,6
	España	89,9	90,8	107,6	98,9	:
	France	100,0	102,5	100,1	102,6	121,5
	Ireland	92,3	97,6	99,9	98,6	111,3
	Italia	101,4	106,5	102,4	103,3	98,9
	Luxembourg	103,9	96,7	96,5	99,6	95,2
	Nederland	109,7	104,1	110,9	119,6	130,9
	Portugal	103,0	109,1	88,6	104,7	88,1
	United Kingdom	97,0	96,3	95,7	99,4	105,6

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.1.7 Final production index prices:

— value/volume (nominal)

— value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator (real)

(1985 = 100)

		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nominal	EUR 12	98,0	95,7	96,8	103,6	102,7
	Belgique/België	95,3	92,9	92,8	103,1	99,1
	Danmark	98,5	93,6	92,6	98,4	94,4
	BR Deutschland	93,5	89,3	91,0	97,2	92,1
	Ellada	110,6	121,6	136,4	154,0	186,3
	España	108,3	112,7	110,9	117,7	136,3
	France	99,7	97,5	99,4	105,5	96,8
	Ireland	100,5	104,9	113,5	118,5	105,4
	Italia	101,6	100,8	102,4	106,8	110,4
	Luxembourg	99,5	99,1	102,0	108,5	108,1
	Nederland	94,1	91,9	91,4	97,7	92,0
	Portugal	112,0	119,5	131,4	135,4	153,7
United Kingdom	103,5	104,9	105,5	113,3	114,0	
Real	EUR 12	92,8	87,1	84,2	85,8	80,6
	Belgique/België	91,9	87,5	86,0	91,3	85,0
	Danmark	94,1	85,3	80,9	82,4	76,9
	BR Deutschland	90,7	84,8	85,2	88,7	81,2
	Ellada	94,2	91,0	88,2	87,3	89,3
	España	97,5	95,8	89,3	88,6	95,6
	France	94,6	89,9	88,7	90,9	81,2
	Ireland	94,5	96,3	101,0	100,3	87,1
	Italia	94,4	88,4	84,6	82,9	79,8
	Luxembourg	95,3	95,2	96,0	97,3	93,7
	Nederland	93,6	91,8	89,8	94,6	86,2
	Portugal	92,9	89,2	87,9	80,3	79,5
United Kingdom	99,9	96,4	90,9	91,3	85,4	

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.1.8 Consumption of index inputs:

- value/volume (nominal)  
 — value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator (real)

(1985 = 100)

		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nominal	EUR 12	94,5	91,3	93,6	97,5	109,4 (1)
	Belgique/België	94,8	89,2	90,4	93,3	90,9
	Danmark	94,7	90,4	95,1	97,9	95,0
	BR Deutschland	92,0	87,1	86,7	89,3	89,3
	Ellada	116,1	126,6	143,2	159,4	190,1
	España	101,3	103,1	103,0	105,6	:
	France	96,8	95,5	98,7	102,2	100,4
	Ireland	96,0	91,0	93,9	97,4	96,9
	Italia	96,1	96,1	97,2	100,0	103,4
	Luxembourg	97,0	92,3	96,1	97,1	98,8
	Nederland	90,5	85,3	87,5	90,4	86,4
	Portugal	112,8	116,7	127,9	133,8	141,5
	United Kingdom	97,5	98,0	102,6	107,1	112,4
Real	EUR 12	89,5	83,1	81,5	80,7	85,8 (1)
	Belgique/België	91,4	84,1	83,8	82,6	78,0
	Danmark	90,5	82,3	83,2	82,0	77,4
	BR Deutschland	89,3	82,7	81,2	81,5	78,7
	Ellada	98,9	94,7	92,6	90,3	91,1
	España	91,2	87,7	83,0	79,5	:
	France	92,0	88,1	88,2	88,1	84,3
	Ireland	90,3	83,5	83,6	82,4	80,1
	Italia	89,2	84,3	80,3	77,6	74,8
	Luxembourg	92,9	88,7	90,5	87,0	85,6
	Nederland	90,0	85,2	85,9	87,5	81,0
	Portugal	93,6	87,1	85,6	79,4	73,3
	United Kingdom	94,1	90,1	88,4	86,4	84,2

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 11.

3.1.9 The 'cost-price squeeze' <sup>(1)</sup>: the ratio of producer prices to input prices

(1985 = 100)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	103,5	109,5	103,7	106,5	93,8 <sup>(2)</sup>
Belgique/België	100,5	104,1	102,7	110,5	109,1
Danmark	104,0	103,6	97,3	100,4	99,4
BR Deutschland	101,6	102,6	104,9	108,8	103,2
Ellada	95,3	96,1	95,2	96,6	98,0
España	106,9	109,2	107,7	111,4	:
France	102,9	102,1	100,6	103,2	96,4
Ireland	104,7	115,3	120,8	121,7	108,7
Italia	105,7	104,8	105,3	106,7	90,2
Luxembourg	102,6	107,4	106,1	111,7	109,5
Nederland	104,0	107,7	104,4	108,1	106,4
Portugal	99,3	102,4	102,7	101,2	108,6
United Kingdom	106,1	107,1	102,8	105,7	101,5

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> The 'cost-price squeeze' is calculated by dividing changes in the deflated index prices of the value of final agricultural production by changes in the deflated index prices of the value of inputs.<sup>(2)</sup> EUR 11.

3.1.10 Gross fixed capital formation and gross value-added in agriculture at factor cost <sup>(1)</sup>

(1985 = 100)

		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	103,6	113,0	109,9	116,9	121,4
	Danmark	104,5	84,2	77,8	95,4	:
	BR Deutschland	96,6	91,5	101,5	112,6	129,0
	Ellada	80,8	79,2	85,6	111,4	138,0
	España	104,3	:	:	:	:
	France	92,8	93,0	108,8	126,8	126,3
	Ireland	80,9	90,7	146,9	188,1	183,2
	Italia	105,7	110,3	131,2	129,2	:
	Luxembourg	80,8	104,7	120,7	138,7	132,1
	Nederland	128,8	107,2	135,3	151,6	175,8
	Portugal	139,0	175,2	193,0	226,1	270,6
United Kingdom	82,3	73,4	90,5	91,3	87,2	
Gross value-added (GVA)	Belgique/België	100,4	95,6	101,3	124,7	115,8
	Danmark	106,0	89,7	91,8	107,3	105,6
	BR Deutschland	109,7	95,0	109,2	122,4	111,5
	Ellada	112,5	124,0	152,6	187,0	198,9
	España	100,1	108,7	126,4	127,8	:
	France	102,5	103,0	99,9	112,5	116,1
	Ireland	96,0	111,9	128,9	135,5	134,7
	Italia	104,3	110,5	130,9	118,0	116,4
	Luxembourg	103,6	99,5	102,8	120,1	113,9
	Nederland	106,9	103,2	106,4	125,8	128,1
	Portugal	115,4	134,0	123,1	156,3	:
United Kingdom	107,0	108,5	104,3	118,9	122,2	
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	16,3	18,7	17,2	14,8	16,6
	Danmark	22,5	21,4	19,4	20,3	:
	BR Deutschland	29,3	32,1	31,0	30,7	38,5
	Ellada	9,8	8,7	7,7	8,2	9,5
	España	22,6	:	:	:	:
	France	14,5	14,4	17,4	18,0	17,4
	Ireland	14,3	13,7	19,3	23,5	23,0
	Italia	31,9	34,2	41,5	38,6	:
	Luxembourg	21,9	29,5	33,0	32,4	32,6
	Nederland	28,4	24,5	30,0	28,4	32,4
	Portugal	16,1	17,5	21,0	19,3	25,1
United Kingdom	17,8	15,7	20,1	17,8	16,6	

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> At current prices: the series is based on figures exclusive of VAT.

3.1.1.1 Changes (% TAV) in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity »1989« as compared with 1985<sup>(1)</sup>

	At 1985 prices		4	5	Labour productivity calculated on the basis of:		Productivity per ha of UAA calculated on the basis:					
	Final production	Gross value-added			Total employment 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fisheries'	Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	final production	gross value-added	final production	gross value-added		
											2	3
1												
EUR 12	1,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,0 <sup>(2)</sup>	- 1,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	- 0,3 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,3 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,5 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,3 <sup>(2)</sup>				
Belgique/België	2,1	0,8	- 1,9	- 0,7	4,1	2,8	2,8	1,6				
Danmark	1,5	2,8	- 3,0	- 0,3	4,6	6,0	1,8	3,1				
BR Deutschland	0,8	2,7	- 4,0	- 0,3	5,0	7,0	1,1	3,0				
Ellada	2,3 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,7 <sup>(2)</sup>	- 1,7	0,0 <sup>(2)</sup>	4,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	4,5 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,9 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,7 <sup>(2)</sup>				
España	1,3 <sup>(2)</sup>	0,8 <sup>(2)</sup>	- 5,0	- 0,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	6,6 <sup>(2)</sup>	6,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	0,9 <sup>(2)</sup>	0,9 <sup>(2)</sup>				
France	2,2	2,0	- 3,4	- 0,6	5,8	5,6	2,8	2,6				
Ireland	1,4	0,8	- 1,2	- 0,1	2,6	2,0	0,7	0,9				
Italia	0,9	0,4	- 3,8	- 0,4	4,9	4,4	1,3	0,0				
Luxembourg	0,3	- 0,7	- 3,8	- 0,2	4,3	3,2	0,5	- 0,5				
Nederland	2,1	4,8	3,3	0,1	- 1,2	1,5	2,0	4,9				
Portugal	2,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,6 <sup>(2)</sup>	- 3,1	0,0	5,4 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,6 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,7 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,6 <sup>(2)</sup>				
United Kingdom	0,1	0,1	- 1,7	- 0,2	1,8	0,3	0,2	0,3				

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts;  
— Social statistics;  
— Agricultural statistics.

(1) The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.  
(2) » 1988€/1985.



3.1.12 Net value-added at factor cost per manpower employment unit, in real terms: index numbers <sup>(1)</sup>

(» 1985 = 100)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% TAV	
								$\frac{1988}{1987}$	$\frac{1989}{1988}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EUR 12	95,3	103,0	96,7	100,5	95,2	96,6	109,0	1,5	12,8
Belgique/België	109,6	105,0	98,8	97,6	90,0	96,4	118,6	7,1	23,0
Danmark	95,3	108,1	90,9	104,5	77,1	78,0	94,3	1,2	20,9
BR Deutschland	89,9	105,6	91,4	113,5	112,3	111,1	135,3	- 1,1	21,8
Ellada	89,7	99,1	103,8	96,0	115,5	108,4	116,7	- 6,1	7,7
España	92,1	100,2	99,9	100,6	104,0	116,9	117,1	12,4	0,2
France	101,1	100,0	99,9	97,1	101,1	97,1	111,1	- 4,0	14,4
Ireland	94,6	109,1	100,3	90,9	109,3	122,9	124,9	12,4	1,6
Italia	106,5	98,6	102,1	97,3	96,8	97,9	104,8	1,1	7,0
Luxembourg	102,2	100,2	99,1	103,8	94,9	99,1	115,7	4,4	16,8
Nederland	95,1	102,1	95,9	106,5	86,3	85,8	101,0	- 0,6	17,7
Portugal	95,3	99,0	88,2	104,2	89,0	85,0	100,0	4,5	17,6
United Kingdom	94,5	112,3	90,1	108,5	97,1	83,3	94,7	- 14,2	13,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The net value-added at factor cost is calculated at current prices in national currencies, deflated by the index prices of the GDP of each Member State. The employment unit is the number of units employed in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sectors in each Member State.

## 3.1.13 Main agricultural economic data, by region (1988)

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy ag. GVA tot. GVA %	Gross value added — GVA (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MWU EUR 12 = 100	Share of in-puts/final production %	Share of other production costs (%) fin. production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
						Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 12 (*)	2,6	109571	100,0	44,1	31,6	12,4	8,6	15,1	4,5	17,6	11,8	8,3	6,6
<i>Belgique/België</i>	1,8	2481	206,8	58,1	17,4	5,7	7,5	14,5	—	17,0	19,4	19,9	6,3
— Vlaams gewest + Région bruxelloise/Brussels gewest	2,1	1675	:	60,2	15,9	2,9	5,2	19,1	—	13,9	14,5	26,5	7,8
— Région wallonne	2,2	805	:	52,8	20,7	12,9	14,0	5,2	—	25,0	31,6	3,5	3,0
<i>Danmark</i>	3,4	2955	215,5	51,4	40,4	14,8	8,2	2,1	—	24,5	9,0	26,8	2,7
<i>BR Deutschland</i>	1,2	14789	144,0	53,5	32,5	10,5	7,9	7,2	3,4	26,3	16,8	14,9	4,9
— Schleswig-Holstein	3,0	1270	240,3	54,9	29,9	18,6	6,4	6,1	—	30,5	16,4	10,7	2,5
— Hamburg	0,2	89	150,0	39,2	40,2	4,4	0,8	45,4	—	2,7	3,8	0,7	0,9
— Niedersachsen	2,9	3481	211,8	54,6	26,5	9,5	8,6	5,0	—	26,8	15,0	19,5	8,7
— Bremen	0,1	18	150,0	49,9	36,0	2,1	0,7	30,5	—	19,2	17,8	2,1	1,1
— Nordrhein-Westfalen	0,7	2052	154,1	60,3	32,1	7,9	7,7	8,8	—	19,8	14,1	25,2	5,6
— Hessen	0,6	781	111,1	54,9	36,2	13,4	9,1	8,5	1,8	23,4	16,7	13,2	4,2
— Rheinland-Pfalz	1,5	955	111,9	49,5	37,2	13,7	9,6	9,3	24,2	16,4	11,8	6,7	2,8
— Baden-Württemberg	1,2	2341	142,9	44,6	34,2	8,6	5,5	13,2	11,6	20,2	16,0	10,6	3,2
— Bayern	1,7	3694	107,0	53,4	36,6	10,3	8,6	3,2	1,5	35,8	22,4	10,5	3,3
— Saarland	0,4	80	163,5	48,1	33,6	8,9	6,8	22,3	0,7	23,7	16,8	5,0	3,9
— Berlin (West)	0,1	28	150,0	39,7	39,4	0,5	0,1	64,2	—	1,1	1,0	1,7	2,0

*Ellada* (2)

— Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	13,6	5639	55,1	23,6	16,7	10,4	18,6	25,4	2,0	9,6	3,4	4,6	4,4
— Kentriki Makedonia	17,5	429	:	27,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Dyitiki Makedonia	13,9	955	:	30,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Thessalia	16,5	193	:	28,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Ipeiros	25,6	700	65,4	23,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Ionia nisia	20,2	207	35,2	41,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Dyitiki Ellada	19,0	129	45,8	15,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Sterea Ellada	30,3	719	:	15,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Peloponnisos	18,3	519	:	24,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Attiki	30,4	763	:	16,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Voreio Aigaiο	1,0	149	55,0	38,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Notio Aigaiο	21,3	128	44,0	16,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Kriti	12,6	125	44,0	13,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	29,4	621	61,4	15,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Espana</i> (3)	4,7	12619	64,3	44,6	26,0	13,6	8,8	23,5	4,1	7,6	7,0	10,3	7,3
— Galicia	6,8	999	25,7	39,8	61,9	1,5	8,6	7,5	3,6	24,2	16,8	10,1	11,9
— Principado de Asturias	3,3	240	27,3	41,1	60,5	0,1	8,4	5,8	0,1	38,8	24,9	1,0	6,6
— Cantabria	4,4	150	38,5	36,6	65,8	0,1	2,8	3,1	0,1	41,3	36,9	2,6	3,7
— Pais Vasco	1,1	198	44,0	48,3	52,7	5,6	7,6	17,3	6,8	19,8	9,2	3,2	7,3
— Navarra	5,7	269	85,3	47,2	57,3	28,3	2,3	17,8	2,9	7,1	6,3	11,9	8,0
— La Rioja	9,8	199	80,5	35,3	66,6	11,3	11,7	30,5	16,6	1,6	3,5	6,1	7,5
— Aragon	6,3	604	62,3	62,1	42,2	26,3	2,5	12,6	1,6	1,8	4,6	18,7	10,3
— Cataluna	1,9	943	70,5	64,6	36,6	8,4	1,9	21,0	2,1	5,6	7,7	25,5	15,1
— Baleares	2,2	131	66,8	43,7	57,1	2,5	7,2	42,8	0,8	10,0	8,2	6,3	4,5
— Castilla-Leon	10,7	1842	72,8	43,9	59,9	27,3	14,2	4,2	1,0	10,1	12,1	12,1	5,5
— Madrid	0,2	97	59,1	63,2	41,1	14,3	3,3	16,0	3,5	9,5	2,1	2,7	36,7
— Castilla-La Mancha	12,2	1159	85,9	46,5	55,8	21,0	8,3	12,6	16,1	5,0	3,7	5,2	6,0
— Comunidad Valenciana	4,6	1156	85,7	40,1	60,7	2,5	3,2	64,9	2,7	1,2	0,6	6,4	6,9
— Region de Murcia	8,9	586	98,5	44,2	58,4	2,5	6,2	57,5	2,2	1,4	1,4	16,9	1,5
— Extremadura	12,3	628	67,3	39,6	64,2	18,1	11,8	15,8	4,3	4,6	8,4	10,4	1,7
— Andalucia	8,5	3093	88,3	31,7	73,1	13,4	15,3	28,4	3,2	3,9	3,1	3,5	3,0
— Canarias	3,4	325	62,4	39,0	61,6	0,3	9,2	54,2	5,2	4,8	3,0	1,6	9,3

3.1.13 (cont.)

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy — ag. GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value added — GVA (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MWU (EUR 12 = 100)	Share of in-puts/ final production %	Share of other production costs (l) fin. production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
						Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>France</i>													
— Ile de France	2,8	22223	126,2	46,9	25,0	19,5	10,5	9,6	10,0	16,5	14,3	5,6	7,1
— Champagne-Ardenne	0,3	597	246,3	40,6	30,7	44,4	21,2	11,7	—	1,2	1,2	0,4	3,4
— Picardie	9,0	1602	253,0	35,5	24,6	28,6	23,5	1,8	23,2	7,1	5,2	0,9	0,9
— Haute-Normandie	6,1	1224	239,6	42,9	23,5	35,1	30,9	7,1	1,6	11,1	6,2	1,4	2,6
— Centre	2,6	614	160,5	44,0	26,1	29,1	18,2	4,4	—	20,5	16,6	2,6	2,8
— Basse-Normandie	5,9	1740	179,7	41,7	22,0	44,5	16,4	7,7	4,9	5,1	5,9	1,6	4,7
— Bourgogne	5,7	960	110,7	45,6	25,6	9,5	5,3	6,6	—	41,4	24,3	4,4	3,3
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais	5,6	1151	161,0	41,0	24,4	22,1	10,9	4,6	24,1	6,4	21,9	1,5	2,9
— Lorraine	2,1	908	156,1	47,6	22,4	23,6	19,7	9,9	—	20,6	9,5	7,1	4,4
— Alsace	2,1	582	135,9	44,0	23,0	25,4	10,4	3,6	0,2	30,7	19,7	2,0	2,8
— Franche-Comté	1,9	442	128,5	37,8	23,8	23,5	10,2	8,8	23,2	12,1	7,1	2,8	5,4
— Pays de la Loire	2,3	331	102,6	50,2	21,3	8,5	4,6	3,3	3,4	49,0	21,3	3,1	2,3
— Bretagne	5,5	2080	133,1	48,6	21,8	10,3	3,0	8,3	4,9	23,5	24,4	5,5	13,0
— Poitou-Charentes	5,6	1813	112,4	63,8	16,1	3,9	3,0	5,6	—	27,6	16,4	23,5	17,4
— Aquitaine	5,1	962	107,0	51,2	27,5	24,8	14,0	2,8	12,5	13,4	15,1	2,7	6,1
— Midi-Pyrénées	4,2	1548	102,1	45,0	29,4	20,4	4,2	13,5	22,3	8,3	11,1	3,3	11,0
— Limousin	4,5	1332	86,8	49,2	24,1	23,2	10,1	11,9	4,6	13,3	15,8	4,8	7,3
— Rhône-Alpes	2,7	283	60,9	59,9	27,5	2,8	2,2	6,8	0,2	10,1	55,1	6,7	2,7
— Auvergne	1,7	1326	96,7	46,1	22,7	9,9	4,9	14,3	13,6	19,6	14,3	3,9	9,6
— Languedoc-Roussillon	3,6	632	86,2	49,2	27,8	13,4	4,2	3,8	0,6	28,0	33,2	5,1	5,2
— Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	3,5	949	92,8	39,1	54,1	5,6	3,3	29,0	55,1	3,0	2,9	0,8	3,6
— Corse	1,9	1086	131,8	39,3	35,8	5,5	3,6	40,2	25,2	0,9	0,6	1,1	2,1
	2,0	76	105,5	49,2	50,2	1,7	1,9	37,3	18,1	11,0	8,7	8,4	3,7

<i>Ireland</i>	— Ireland	9,0	2691	87,8	38,9	19,0	5,2	2,8	2,4	—	33,5	39,5	4,2	3,7		
	<i>Italia</i>	— Piemonte	2,6	1790	85,5	35,8	:	20,5	3,8	15,6	6,1	12,0	19,2	5,3	8,4	
		— Valle d'Aosta	1,4	33	48,8	36,3	:	0,2	3,6	6,3	2,8	38,6	32,4	0,4	4,5	
		— Liguria	2,0	503	89,4	15,8	:	0,3	1,2	15,3	1,6	3,4	1,9	0,1	3,0	
		— Lombardia	1,6	2505	142,4	43,8	:	12,1	5,5	4,4	1,6	27,6	16,7	14,6	11,3	
		— Trentino-Alto Adige	4,2	568	98,5	26,4	:	0,1	0,6	50,8	8,9	19,7	10,2	1,0	4,5	
		— Veneto	3,6	2483	115,0	35,0	:	11,0	11,7	17,0	17,0	10,0	11,8	12,2	4,0	16,4
		— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	2,3	434	87,2	37,0	:	14,8	17,0	7,4	7,4	7,0	16,1	10,9	5,2	10,1
		— Emilia-Romagna	5,1	3328	164,9	32,9	:	9,0	8,7	27,9	27,9	6,0	14,0	8,7	10,1	11,3
		— Toscana	2,1	1096	75,2	29,2	:	15,1	5,9	13,2	13,2	12,3	5,6	6,0	6,0	7,7
		— Umbria	4,3	514	93,7	32,0	:	19,6	19,8	7,7	7,7	7,4	4,5	8,0	11,4	12,2
		— Marche	3,8	747	93,2	31,8	:	20,7	11,4	18,1	18,1	8,3	3,5	8,1	6,4	11,4
		— Lazio	1,9	1566	96,0	25,8	:	7,7	3,8	35,3	35,3	8,5	12,5	7,3	2,3	4,9
		— Campania	4,9	2506	88,6	18,6	:	4,0	14,2	42,3	42,3	2,9	6,1	5,4	1,8	4,8
		— Abruzzi	4,7	685	77,7	26,4	:	7,7	8,0	29,8	29,8	14,2	6,9	6,7	2,7	9,5
		— Molise	6,3	228	72,7	28,5	:	27,0	8,5	12,8	12,8	6,8	10,1	8,3	5,4	9,0
		— Puglia	7,4	2997	128,6	16,3	:	8,6	5,4	39,0	39,0	9,2	3,5	2,6	0,4	1,8
— Basilicata	7,0	399	66,9	28,3	:	23,9	3,7	32,7	32,7	2,9	6,8	6,8	7,0	2,5		
— Calabria	5,7	866	61,9	22,0	:	6,4	4,4	46,6	46,6	2,9	7,8	8,7	4,0	3,9		
— Sicilia	6,1	2719	118,4	17,0	:	3,9	1,8	58,5	58,5	11,0	4,0	5,4	0,8	3,4		
— Sardegna	4,4	769	83,7	32,7	:	7,1	2,7	24,8	24,8	7,0	21,3	12,2	6,7	3,4		
<i>Luxembourg</i>	— Luxembourg	1,8	111	137,3	39,0	24,3	6,2	1,7	2,2	8,3	47,4	25,4	7,2	1,0		
	<i>Nederland</i> (3)	4,0	7008	248,2	47,9	24,6	1,3	5,8	12,3	—	26,1	9,5	16,1	7,9		
	— Noord-Nederland	5,2	1048	254,6	44,2	19,7	2,7	15,3	2,6	—	49,5	10,7	4,5	6,6		
— Oost-Nederland	4,9	1488	186,2	57,8	14,2	0,7	4,6	5,3	—	33,4	16,7	22,1	9,1			
— West-Nederland	3,2	2924	315,6	32,1	21,7	1,6	5,0	21,6	—	15,4	3,5	3,5	1,6			
— Zuid-Nederland	4,3	1547	225,4	58,2	13,1	0,7	3,1	13,5	—	19,4	8,9	30,6	14,7			

## 3.1.13 (cont.)

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value added — GVA (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MW EUR 12 = 100	Share of in-puis/ final production %	Share of other production costs (f. fit. production %)	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
						Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Portugal</i>													
— Portugal	4,1	1561	13,8	52,5	22,3	9,9	7,2	17,7	4,5	12,8	13,4	10,8	11,4
<i>United Kingdom</i>													
— North	1,2	8741	139,1	56,2	31,3	15,9	8,4	9,5	—	21,4	16,2	7,0	10,4
— Yorkshire-Humberside	1,1	424	137,9	62,2	27,1	12,8	3,5	2,2	—	35,1	21,5	3,2	6,3
— East Midlands	1,3	756	159,7	57,6	28,5	21,0	11,7	7,8	—	10,4	11,2	17,2	11,9
— East Anglia	2,0	953	179,9	52,9	30,8	24,0	14,6	12,8	—	10,8	11,9	5,5	11,5
— South-East	4,0	981	231,4	48,9	31,9	22,4	18,8	15,9	—	3,3	5,1	11,6	14,9
— South-West	0,5	1353	153,9	49,9	38,6	23,0	8,3	20,3	—	12,1	8,2	6,0	10,6
— West Midlands	1,7	1002	107,9	62,6	29,6	12,9	2,9	4,7	—	39,9	15,7	6,1	8,7
— North-West	1,2	742	152,2	58,0	31,4	13,8	8,8	8,6	—	25,0	15,3	4,8	12,8
— Wales	0,6	465	143,0	55,1	25,7	4,1	3,8	14,8	—	37,1	12,9	6,4	11,3
— Scotland	1,6	558	90,8	60,7	27,1	1,5	1,7	1,5	—	35,7	28,1	1,4	6,2
— Northern Ireland	1,4	965	127,9	57,4	37,4	17,6	8,0	2,9	—	18,2	27,4	3,7	7,9
— Northern Ireland	3,3	545	97,1	58,7	23,2	1,3	2,3	3,1	—	27,2	36,9	8,9	9,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.

(2) 1986.

(3) 1987.

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### 3.2.1 The farm accountancy data network — Explanatory note

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The farm accountancy data network (FADN) collects accountancy data from a sample of agricultural holdings in the Community. The FADN field of survey relates to 'commercial' farms, i.e. farms which market the bulk of their production and which exceed a minimum level of economic activity defined in terms of economic size (see the definition of the European size unit below).

In the most recent accounting years there were almost 57 000 holdings (Community of Twelve) representative of commercial farms in the FADN sample.

The terms used in the tables relate to the following definitions.

#### BASIC FADN TERMS

##### *Accounting year*

The accounting year is a 12-month period starting between 1 January and 1 July, the exact date varying from one Member State to another.

##### *Economic size and European size unit (ESU)*

The European size unit (ESU) is a unit of measurement of the economic size of the agricultural holding. A farm has an economic size of 1 ESU if its total standard gross margin is ECU 1 200 of 1984 SGM. The standard gross margin for each enterprise corresponds to the average value, over a three-year period and in a given region, of production minus certain variable costs. In the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Decision 85/377/EEC) there are nine classes of economic size, the limits of which are: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 40 and 100 ESU.

##### *Type of farming (TF)*

The type of farming (TF) of a holding is determined by the relative share in the holding's total standard gross margin of each of the enterprises of the holding. A description is given in Table 3.2.2. The results given in the following tables relate to nine groups aggregated from the 17 principal types of farming in the Community farm typology (Decision 85/377/EEC).

##### *FADN division*

The FADN results may be established at the level of the Community, the Member States and the FADN divisions. The divisions are geographical units corresponding either to the entire country (B, DK, IRL, L, NL), to the regions of Level I or II of the nomenclature of territorial statistical units (NUTS) (D, E, F, I) or to specific regional breakdowns (GR, P, UK).

##### *Weighting and number of holdings represented*

The holdings in the FADN sample are selected in such a way as to be representative, for each division, of the holdings belonging to each cell formed by the combination of TF and economic size class. The populations to be represented are derived from the Community farm structure surveys.

The results presented are weighted averages. Each holding in the FADN sample is attributed a weight proportional to the number of holdings belonging to the same type of farming and the same economic size class in the division.

The number of holdings represented is the sum of the weights of the holdings in the sample. Some cells (division — TF — economic size class) may have no holdings in the sample, either because very high selection rates would be necessary or because there are technical difficulties in selecting holdings.

#### STRUCTURAL DATA

UAA: utilized agricultural area (in hectares).

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3.2.1 (continued)

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*Annual work unit (AWU)*

This represents the agricultural work done by one full-time worker in one year. Part-time and seasonal work are fractions of an AWU.

**AVERAGE RESULTS PER HOLDING**

*Total output*

This is the value of total production during the accounting year. Included are off-farm sales, home-grown feed and seed, farmhouse consumption and benefits in kind, as well as changes in the value of livestock and stocks of crop products.

*Intermediate consumption*

This corresponds to all the fixed and variable costs that are necessary for agricultural activity and includes home-grown feed and seed but excludes financial charges, labour costs, rent and depreciation.

*Depreciation*

This is the annual provision designed to replace the fixed components of working capital at the end of their life (buildings, machinery, equipment, etc.). It is calculated on the basis of replacement value.

*Farm net value-added (FNVA)*

Total output less intermediate consumption and depreciation, adjusted to take account of taxes, grants and subsidies linked to production.

*Family farm income*

This corresponds to farm net value-added, less other real costs in the accounting year: interest and financial charges, wages and social security costs paid and rent.

**FARM INCOME**

*Farm net value-added per agricultural work unit (FNVA/AWU)*

This is an indicator of the economic performance of the holding. It remunerates family and hired labour, own and borrowed capital and the management of the holding.

*Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour*

This indicator represents the return on the labour of farmer and family, and on owned capital.

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## 3.2.2 Description of the types of farming in Table 3.2.3.

The nine types of farming: shares of each enterprise in total output

Type of farming (principal types) EUR 12**	TF codes	Enterprise output as % of total output											Total	
		Cereals	Other field crops	Vegetables and flowers	Fruits	Wine and grapes	Olives and olive oil	Dairying	Beef and veal	Sheep and goats ( <sup>1</sup> )	Pigmeat	Poultry and eggs		Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All farms		16,3	8,6	8,3	3,4	5,9	1,4	21,3	12,5	2,8	8,7	2,8	8,1	100
A — Cereals	11	72,0	11,0	0,9	0,1	0,7	0,4	0,5	2,7	1,1	0,8	2,5	7,4	100
B — General cropping	12 + 60	29,4	30,2	10,0	2,2	5,1	1,6	1,8	4,5	1,0	4,2	1,1	8,9	100
C — Horticulture	20	0,6	0,8	91,1	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4	100
D — Vineyards	31	2,1	1,0	0,6	1,1	89,3	1,4	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	3,8	100
E — Fruit (and other permanent crops)	32 + 33 + 34	2,5	1,4	2,0	49,6	11,7	15,9	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,2	15,1	100
F — Dairying	41	4,5	0,8	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	66,1	18,9	0,4	1,7	0,7	6,6	100
G — Dry stock	42 + 43 + 44	7,3	1,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1	17,6	39,7	18,9	1,4	0,9	12,3	100
H — Pigs and/or poultry	50	3,5	0,9	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,6	1,0	0,1	62,4	28,2	2,7	100
I — Mixed	71 + 72 + 81 + 82	18,2	6,4	1,0	0,6	1,2	0,4	20,8	16,0	2,9	21,1	3,5	8,0	100

Source: FADN results for 1987/88 (weighted with the 1987 Farm Structure Survey using «1984» standard gross margins).

<sup>(1)</sup> Including milk.

## 3.2.3 Results by type of farming 1988/89 and 1989/90

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings				
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (')		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)		
	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>All types of farming</i>	EUR 12	4182051	4452370	57033	59164	23,8	21,9	1,60	1,57
Belgique/België		52113	51745	1184	1192	24,8	25,2	1,66	1,67
Danmark		80993	80982	2263	2227	34,0	34,1	1,08	1,08
BR Deutschland		358181	370729	5125	5008	29,4	29,3	1,66	1,63
Ellada		497285	498440	6575	6381	6,4	6,3	1,80	1,81
España		590793	707856	7139	8832	27,8	20,2	1,30	1,39
France		550673	558724	7210	7354	43,4	43,8	1,66	1,64
Ireland		139460	140148	1292	1311	37,2	35,6	1,28	1,26
Italia		1219044	1378901	18929	19577	10,5	9,4	1,49	1,40
Luxembourg		2331	2437	304	317	47,9	48,4	1,68	1,65
Nederland		92323	94192	1422	1450	21,9	21,7	1,97	2,03
Portugal		457243	425498	2375	2115	11,8	11,3	1,81	1,78
United Kingdom		141612	142718	3215	3400	111,7	109,1	2,50	2,55
<i>A. Cereals</i>	EUR 12	307690	329609	4123	4510	40,5	37,2	1,13	1,12
Belgique/België		179	70	1	1	:	:	:	:
Danmark		12332	12298	249	253	26,1	25,7	0,44	0,42
BR Deutschland		10304	9770	140	133	34,3	35,2	1,22	1,16
Ellada		31386	31344	478	441	13,8	12,9	1,40	1,44
España		96579	107679	1195	1457	52,2	44,8	0,93	0,93
France		36247	36432	528	607	63,2	65,6	1,28	1,28
Ireland		3269	2764	31	26	37,7	41,6	0,89	0,94
Italia		91794	106094	1073	1139	16,0	14,6	1,07	1,06
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland		67	15	2	1	:	:	:	:
Portugal		10597	7963	121	82	48,9	48,3	1,58	1,66
United Kingdom		14936	15180	305	370	127,2	126,6	2,13	2,07
<i>B. General cropping</i>	EUR 12	1203595	1257771	15049	14792	21,6	20,0	1,63	1,60
Belgique/België		7845	7994	164	176	38,7	38,0	1,51	1,50
Danmark		24613	24555	499	490	38,0	38,0	0,80	0,80
BR Deutschland		52255	54682	943	953	40,4	39,4	1,66	1,56
Ellada		211500	209985	2764	2661	6,7	6,7	1,88	1,89
España		141550	160544	2002	2109	37,2	26,0	1,39	1,44
France		115157	114757	1571	1540	53,7	54,0	1,58	1,55
Ireland		2991	3935	51	50	56,1	42,2	1,70	1,48
Italia		434368	481652	5726	5614	9,6	8,8	1,47	1,44
Luxembourg		35	52	1	2	:	:	:	:
Nederland		13977	13975	295	311	41,0	41,3	1,44	1,47
Portugal		177855	164237	512	411	9,7	10,7	1,83	1,77
United Kingdom		21449	21403	521	475	148,5	150,5	3,56	3,46
<i>C. Horticulture</i>	EUR 12	111050	131035	2698	3000	3,9	3,9	2,75	3,10
Belgique/België		5577	5542	122	127	2,4	2,3	2,47	2,49
Danmark		1864	1878	209	206	5,8	6,3	3,15	3,54
BR Deutschland		8925	8525	226	207	2,0	2,4	3,83	4,00
Ellada		9365	9892	91	88	2,7	2,7	1,89	1,90
España		12191	39072	192	424	5,5	5,0	2,27	3,46
France		11582	11373	203	210	7,4	5,9	2,88	2,83
Ireland		:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:
Italia		32616	26283	1127	1125	1,9	1,8	2,02	2,14
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland		14334	15546	321	322	4,1	3,6	4,10	4,20
Portugal		9577	7751	146	188	2,6	3,4	1,88	1,86
United Kingdom		5019	5172	61	102	14,1	8,0	6,04	5,70

## Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)

Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
40,6	42,3	20,4	20,6	4,9	5,1	15,9	17,3	9,9	11,0	8,2	9,4
93,6	104,1	47,4	49,6	7,3	7,9	40,5	48,1	24,3	28,8	22,3	27,1
86,5	98,8	52,3	55,2	8,9	9,4	24,9	33,8	23,1	31,4	5,9	15,3
77,9	80,9	45,5	45,5	11,7	11,9	23,0	26,0	13,8	15,9	11,0	13,0
12,8	14,1	3,9	4,0	1,4	1,4	8,5	9,6	4,8	5,3	4,5	5,2
22,2	24,1	10,5	11,6	2,6	3,0	9,1	9,6	7,0	6,9	7,0	6,5
68,6	75,2	34,7	37,1	8,8	9,4	24,6	28,5	14,8	17,4	10,9	13,6
33,0	32,1	15,7	17,0	2,8	3,2	16,0	13,6	12,6	10,8	11,4	9,5
25,0	24,1	10,2	9,5	2,7	2,7	12,5	12,3	8,4	8,8	7,9	8,2
81,7	94,4	40,9	44,9	12,7	13,8	28,4	35,9	16,9	21,8	15,1	21,5
160,4	176,7	85,4	88,7	17,8	19,0	57,5	69,4	29,2	34,2	25,2	31,7
8,8	10,1	4,6	4,5	0,9	1,2	3,7	4,7	2,1	2,6	2,1	2,9
130,9	141,6	73,8	77,8	15,9	16,6	44,8	50,7	17,9	19,9	14,4	16,8
33,3	32,5	16,2	15,9	5,1	5,2	11,7	11,4	10,3	10,2	7,4	7,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
27,6	28,1	16,8	16,4	5,2	5,2	5,1	6,0	11,4	14,0	- 15,0	- 9,0
46,8	44,1	30,3	28,7	9,4	9,1	7,7	7,3	6,3	6,2	0,8	- 0,6
15,0	14,8	5,6	4,9	1,8	1,8	8,5	9,3	6,1	6,5	4,8	5,5
23,0	20,7	10,5	10,5	3,3	3,6	8,7	6,7	9,4	7,1	8,6	5,5
77,2	82,6	35,9	38,3	11,9	12,9	24,9	27,2	19,5	21,3	13,3	14,8
38,9	41,7	18,8	21,3	4,8	5,8	15,7	15,0	17,6	15,9	15,1	11,8
18,7	17,5	8,2	7,8	2,8	2,7	8,5	7,9	7,9	7,4	7,0	6,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
21,1	29,5	10,8	15,8	2,0	4,1	8,5	9,5	5,4	5,7	6,6	5,4
124,7	133,7	69,3	69,8	20,4	20,1	34,8	43,9	16,3	21,2	5,7	12,5
30,5	32,5	13,9	14,1	4,1	4,2	12,6	14,3	7,7	8,9	6,1	7,4
92,1	96,9	43,1	43,1	7,0	7,3	42,8	47,5	28,4	31,6	24,9	28,4
54,8	61,8	30,8	32,9	7,6	7,9	15,8	20,7	19,7	25,9	- 2,8	1,7
85,5	87,2	49,5	48,5	13,3	13,3	24,1	27,1	14,5	17,3	10,3	13,4
12,3	13,7	3,5	3,7	1,4	1,4	7,9	9,2	4,2	4,9	3,9	4,6
23,6	23,0	9,4	9,5	3,0	3,1	11,2	10,4	8,1	7,3	9,2	6,8
75,1	81,4	35,9	37,7	10,6	11,2	26,0	30,3	16,5	19,6	11,8	15,0
67,7	48,7	34,9	25,3	6,9	4,7	27,6	20,3	16,3	13,7	14,3	11,5
18,9	19,1	6,6	6,6	2,4	2,6	10,2	10,2	7,0	7,1	6,4	6,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
110,4	132,9	56,1	57,9	14,9	15,3	38,8	59,9	26,9	40,6	15,7	31,0
6,5	8,6	3,1	3,2	0,8	1,1	2,9	4,6	1,6	2,6	1,6	3,0
208,8	242,9	118,3	125,1	29,5	29,8	60,4	87,8	17,0	25,4	6,5	24,9
89,7	93,6	40,3	43,3	10,5	10,6	38,6	39,3	14,0	12,7	13,1	13,0
96,5	102,2	36,7	42,0	11,7	12,4	48,1	47,7	19,4	19,2	21,5	20,6
190,6	231,0	110,4	130,3	15,8	19,8	64,5	80,7	20,5	22,8	5,9	4,9
156,7	153,1	84,3	90,5	17,0	16,6	54,5	45,3	14,2	11,3	14,7	6,0
19,6	21,9	5,5	6,0	2,5	2,7	12,2	14,0	6,4	7,4	6,3	7,4
29,6	54,9	10,9	24,2	2,1	3,5	16,2	26,9	7,1	7,8	7,2	10,5
92,9	98,3	40,2	44,2	12,9	12,9	39,5	40,9	13,7	14,5	11,7	13,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
37,0	37,9	13,2	12,8	3,2	4,0	20,6	21,1	10,2	9,9	9,9	9,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
253,2	273,0	119,0	130,0	35,8	38,6	97,2	102,2	23,7	24,3	27,3	28,6
13,5	11,4	4,4	4,4	1,7	2,2	7,4	4,6	3,9	2,5	4,6	3,9
215,8	222,1	96,6	102,1	17,5	22,0	101,9	97,9	16,9	17,2	27,5	27,6

## T/50 FADN

## 3.2.3 (cont.)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings				
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (1)		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)		
	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>D. Vineyards</b>									
	EUR 12	222006	253824	2573	2736	8,4	7,9	1,56	1,40
Belgique/België		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland		16238	16029	179	146	8,0	8,0	1,97	1,91
Ellada		20956	20799	254	235	4,2	4,1	1,82	1,65
España		8658	11459	85	172	14,5	14,1	1,38	1,31
France		54626	57627	687	726	16,6	16,8	1,97	1,91
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia		111344	137961	1196	1305	4,9	4,3	1,26	1,11
Luxembourg		241	249	22	21	8,6	8,3	1,78	1,60
Nederland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal		9943	9700	150	131	6,6	6,1	1,57	1,45
United Kingdom		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>E. Fruit (and other permanent crops)</b>									
	EUR 12	580044	666401	6595	6866	7,7	7,0	1,48	1,35
Belgique/België		1508	1492	55	49	8,2	7,5	2,52	2,51
Danmark		839	839	78	82	11,8	13,5	2,42	2,51
BR Deutschland		3901	3731	83	78	10,7	11,3	3,68	4,44
Ellada		133228	136492	1442	1371	5,3	5,2	1,75	1,75
España		128639	143024	1029	1264	13,7	12,3	1,22	1,10
France		13683	14085	234	236	16,4	16,4	2,64	2,50
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia		256608	327615	3222	3319	5,0	4,4	1,29	1,11
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland		3751	3756	62	58	7,8	7,3	2,50	2,71
Portugal		36468	33583	351	354	10,6	12,0	1,78	1,54
United Kingdom		1419	1784	39	55	25,9	20,1	4,43	1,11
<b>F. Dairy</b>									
	EUR 12	572024	583247	9212	9567	28,7	28,3	1,66	1,62
Belgique/België		13465	13432	221	207	27,4	28,3	1,57	1,50
Danmark		15373	15323	451	442	34,5	35,1	1,39	1,38
BR Deutschland		128685	132680	1465	1397	29,1	29,1	1,59	1,51
Ellada		2201	2392	20	24	4,9	4,9	1,77	1,81
España		62335	65540	1267	1505	8,3	7,5	1,52	1,41
France		125301	125969	1402	1471	37,5	38,1	1,58	1,51
Ireland		55160	55483	465	477	35,1	33,1	1,44	1,41
Italia		75281	77821	2222	2380	15,3	14,8	1,96	1,87
Luxembourg		1295	1357	194	208	52,3	53,1	1,75	1,71
Nederland		37866	37994	474	481	28,5	28,9	1,61	1,61
Portugal		20093	19913	282	189	9,9	7,9	1,83	1,81
United Kingdom		34969	35343	749	786	60,8	59,7	2,22	2,21
<b>G. Drystock (excl. milk)</b>									
	EUR 12	489563	495155	6698	7302	41,2	38,6	1,55	1,51
Belgique/België		5790	5532	103	111	32,8	33,6	1,57	1,51
Danmark		572	491	14	16	32,3	31,7	0,97	1,20
BR Deutschland		18297	19679	239	256	28,8	28,6	1,53	1,48
Ellada		48257	47930	776	788	4,0	4,2	1,84	1,81
España		82698	92021	888	1124	22,1	14,2	1,37	1,35
France		90046	92821	1039	1105	53,4	53,2	1,56	1,54
Ireland		71430	71304	637	653	37,7	36,2	1,12	1,11
Italia		77489	79792	1647	1817	27,6	25,1	1,80	1,61
Luxembourg		361	334	36	37	55,9	58,3	1,63	1,65
Nederland		4277	4693	24	34	16,3	14,3	1,40	1,45
Portugal		46657	36114	306	296	20,7	20,2	1,73	1,90
United Kingdom		43689	44444	989	1065	153,7	146,1	1,67	1,61

## Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)

Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
33,7	36,8	10,4	10,3	4,7	4,8	18,4	21,5	11,8	14,7	10,5	13,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52,2	63,8	22,3	24,2	8,6	9,2	21,4	30,6	10,9	15,5	8,3	14,0
12,0	12,6	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,8	9,3	9,7	5,1	5,7	5,2	5,7
17,1	14,4	4,4	3,5	2,7	4,0	9,7	6,7	7,1	5,0	8,0	4,3
77,6	93,5	25,6	26,9	9,2	9,8	41,7	55,4	21,2	28,5	19,8	30,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
17,3	17,4	4,0	4,0	3,0	3,0	10,3	10,4	8,2	8,9	7,9	8,5
61,1	87,5	28,4	29,0	10,9	10,8	21,9	48,7	12,3	29,3	8,2	30,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
6,0	0,4	1,6	2,0	0,9	1,2	3,7	6,3	2,4	4,2	2,3	5,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
16,7	17,4	4,7	5,1	2,2	2,5	10,3	10,3	7,0	7,4	6,8	6,9
91,0	95,6	24,6	26,4	7,6	8,0	58,9	61,6	23,4	24,5	32,1	34,1
99,8	106,0	40,2	39,9	6,6	7,1	52,3	58,3	21,6	22,5	13,3	12,5
120,6	167,0	55,2	76,7	12,2	13,6	53,9	77,8	14,7	17,4	14,5	19,9
10,3	11,7	2,0	2,1	1,3	1,4	8,0	9,3	4,6	5,2	4,6	5,3
13,8	13,8	3,9	3,7	2,3	3,4	7,7	6,8	6,3	6,1	7,2	6,0
73,7	80,7	28,9	30,6	9,6	10,6	34,4	39,0	13,0	15,1	11,4	14,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15,4	13,6	3,7	3,3	2,0	1,8	10,4	9,0	8,1	7,6	7,6	7,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
109,7	125,9	41,4	45,5	16,2	17,5	50,9	60,7	20,3	22,3	23,3	25,7
8,9	8,7	3,1	2,7	1,3	1,6	4,7	4,6	2,6	3,0	3,5	3,9
116,3	446,2	55,9	229,3	14,6	24,7	45,5	191,5	10,3	16,4	5,9	42,5
67,1	69,7	34,0	35,3	7,5	8,1	26,7	27,5	16,1	16,9	13,6	14,3
76,3	85,4	32,3	35,5	6,3	7,2	40,4	44,9	25,7	28,8	23,0	25,6
110,0	119,6	61,0	63,7	9,7	10,4	39,5	46,0	28,4	33,2	17,2	22,5
70,7	71,4	37,8	38,0	11,5	12,0	24,8	24,6	15,6	15,8	13,3	13,1
23,5	28,9	12,8	17,2	1,5	1,8	10,1	10,6	5,7	5,8	5,2	4,9
19,0	22,7	9,8	10,6	1,8	2,4	7,2	9,6	4,8	6,7	4,6	6,5
60,7	64,0	31,7	34,5	7,1	7,6	21,6	21,9	13,6	14,1	10,4	10,9
47,6	48,9	21,2	24,0	3,7	4,1	23,6	22,0	16,3	15,6	15,4	14,6
58,5	62,3	28,7	29,7	4,3	4,8	25,7	27,9	13,1	14,8	12,4	14,0
87,4	101,2	41,8	48,1	13,4	15,0	32,4	37,8	18,5	22,0	17,1	21,9
144,5	151,0	68,2	69,0	14,4	15,2	63,8	68,5	39,7	42,5	32,5	34,7
17,2	16,9	9,7	9,5	1,2	1,6	6,6	6,0	3,6	3,2	3,3	3,6
136,4	136,3	69,4	71,5	13,7	14,6	55,9	52,6	25,1	23,7	24,8	22,2
32,6	32,7	17,4	17,7	3,7	4,0	14,0	13,8	9,0	9,0	7,7	7,5
76,6	79,2	37,6	36,9	6,8	6,9	35,0	38,0	22,3	24,5	19,4	21,3
66,6	93,2	45,0	55,1	7,9	8,0	13,8	30,3	14,3	24,1	- 6,0	13,1
67,8	64,5	40,9	38,9	11,6	11,2	18,0	17,9	11,8	12,1	9,0	9,4
14,9	15,9	6,3	6,7	0,8	0,8	10,6	10,9	5,8	6,0	5,6	5,8
19,1	20,4	10,1	10,5	1,2	1,7	8,6	9,3	6,3	6,7	6,0	6,2
46,0	47,5	24,6	25,8	6,7	6,9	18,4	18,8	11,9	12,3	8,6	8,9
17,2	14,5	8,1	8,7	1,7	2,0	9,5	6,0	8,4	5,4	7,5	4,4
43,4	42,5	22,5	21,0	3,2	3,2	18,4	19,7	10,2	11,8	9,5	11,2
78,4	91,0	40,9	46,4	12,5	14,8	25,0	29,4	15,3	17,4	12,3	17,0
97,6	94,1	55,6	52,3	10,6	9,8	31,2	30,9	22,3	20,7	16,4	14,3
8,7	9,2	5,1	4,9	0,9	1,1	3,5	4,2	2,1	2,2	1,8	2,2
53,5	49,0	30,6	30,6	8,4	8,8	23,3	18,1	13,9	11,1	11,3	6,7

## T/52 FADN

## 3.2.3 (cont.)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings				
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (1)		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)		
	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>H. Granivores</i>									
	EUR 12	59125	61569	1112	1304	10,4	10,6	1,70	1,63
Belgique/België		3575	3439	111	132	4,7	4,9	1,26	1,29
Danmark		4707	4662	165	184	30,9	31,8	1,62	1,61
BR Deutschland		3103	4631	32	44	18,8	19,0	1,64	1,43
Ellada		1150	1062	27	25	1,6	1,2	2,04	2,13
España		13103	14328	218	411	4,8	5,4	1,29	1,39
France		8960	8919	189	157	18,2	18,9	1,70	1,67
Ireland		178	241	5	6	:	:	:	:
Italia		5710	5847	50	49	9,7	8,6	2,18	1,81
Luxembourg		3	:	1	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland		9736	9718	137	146	5,1	4,6	1,44	1,39
Portugal		4665	4418	87	61	4,2	3,1	1,64	1,45
United Kingdom		4235	4304	90	89	9,5	9,4	3,24	3,22
<i>I. Mixed (crops + livestock)</i>									
	EUR 12	636954	673759	8973	9087	26,6	24,5	1,69	1,67
Belgique/België		14174	14244	407	389	27,1	27,6	1,58	1,59
Danmark		20693	20936	598	554	37,6	37,7	1,19	1,16
BR Deutschland		116473	121002	1818	1794	30,5	30,3	1,54	1,51
Ellada		39242	38544	723	748	8,3	8,1	1,80	1,79
España		45040	74189	263	366	38,7	17,5	1,33	1,41
France		95071	96741	1357	1302	47,5	48,6	1,64	1,63
Ireland		6432	6420	103	98	41,1	44,7	1,48	1,52
Italia		133834	135836	2666	2829	14,5	13,9	1,78	1,75
Luxembourg		396	445	50	49	50,4	49,9	1,39	1,44
Nederland		8315	8495	107	97	19,1	19,5	1,53	1,54
Portugal		141388	141819	420	403	10,6	9,0	1,85	1,83
United Kingdom		15896	15088	461	458	109,5	113,3	2,79	2,85

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN—Weighting by farm structure survey 1987, classification as Decision 85/377/EEC, standard gross margins » 1984 «.

(1) Results for groups of less than 10 holdings are not considered representative and are therefore not included in the table, although they are included in totals.

## Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)

Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90	88/89	89/90
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
163,6	188,1	124,9	128,2	9,9	10,4	28,8	49,5	17,0	30,3	12,8	29,9
180,4	212,7	132,4	134,7	8,3	9,4	40,1	69,8	31,8	54,0	28,9	50,9
214,0	264,5	144,5	156,1	16,7	18,7	51,4	88,1	31,8	54,8	13,6	43,9
124,9	118,5	88,4	70,9	10,4	9,2	27,4	40,3	16,7	28,1	12,7	26,3
83,1	86,3	58,5	59,0	3,6	4,2	20,6	22,2	10,1	10,5	9,2	9,7
81,3	115,0	68,9	90,0	3,1	3,9	9,2	21,0	7,1	15,1	6,2	16,4
165,7	197,8	130,7	140,1	13,2	14,7	22,0	44,0	12,9	26,3	6,8	21,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
227,4	234,8	160,7	152,6	7,2	6,4	59,6	75,4	27,3	41,6	27,4	42,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
214,7	250,3	164,6	166,9	16,5	16,9	33,1	66,3	22,9	47,7	14,0	41,0
62,5	68,0	49,7	46,6	1,3	1,5	11,6	19,5	7,1	13,5	7,7	17,9
287,4	316,4	233,1	227,1	15,6	17,5	38,0	71,1	11,7	22,1	2,6	29,7
49,5	52,4	29,5	29,6	5,7	5,9	15,1	17,8	8,9	10,7	6,8	8,6
96,1	110,0	53,7	56,6	6,5	7,1	37,3	49,0	23,6	30,7	20,0	27,2
103,6	119,5	67,2	69,3	9,7	10,1	26,2	39,6	22,1	34,1	5,8	19,3
81,7	87,3	53,1	52,6	11,4	11,5	19,4	25,6	12,6	17,0	9,5	13,9
15,6	17,3	6,7	7,0	1,3	1,3	9,6	10,6	5,3	5,9	5,0	5,6
31,5	24,4	19,0	15,0	3,8	3,2	8,9	6,8	6,7	4,8	6,0	4,1
71,5	80,5	42,7	47,0	8,8	9,5	19,8	24,2	12,1	14,8	8,1	10,7
49,9	54,3	30,3	31,8	4,7	5,9	16,9	18,7	11,4	12,3	9,9	9,9
32,7	34,3	15,9	16,1	3,2	3,3	14,1	15,4	7,9	8,8	7,5	8,2
75,4	80,3	43,2	42,7	11,8	11,8	21,3	27,7	15,3	19,3	14,0	18,1
148,6	172,1	97,8	101,5	13,2	14,2	37,4	57,2	24,5	37,2	16,9	28,7
7,6	8,5	4,2	3,9	0,6	1,0	3,3	3,9	1,8	2,1	1,8	2,3
164,8	177,7	98,2	103,7	18,4	19,6	51,3	57,7	18,4	20,3	13,0	14,7

## 3.2.4 Results by income class, 1988/89 and 1989/90

Class of income (1) in 1 000 ECU (FNV/A/AWU)	Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU																							
	Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation			Area (ha UAA)			Total output			Intermediate consumption			Depreciation			Farm net value-added			Farm net value-added per AWU			Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour		
	88/89	89/90		88/89	89/90		88/89	89/90		88/89	89/90		88/89	89/90		88/89	89/90		88/89	89/90		88/89	89/90	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18						
EUR 12 (p.)	<0-4		1551042	1533841	11,5	10,7	11,4	10,6	7,0	6,3	2,3	2,6	2,4	2,0	1,5	1,3	0,9	0,8						
	4-8		943109	1033033	17,4	13,6	22,4	19,5	10,8	8,9	3,0	2,6	9,2	8,5	5,8	5,8	5,1	5,2						
	8-12		543051	593023	26,0	21,3	39,1	35,6	19,8	17,0	4,8	4,4	15,3	15,2	9,8	9,8	8,6	9,0						
	12-24		171319	810262	38,9	35,4	72,5	69,9	36,8	34,5	8,1	7,8	28,6	28,8	17,0	17,1	15,0	15,5						
	>24		375530	482211	56,3	52,9	143,7	154,2	67,4	72,6	13,7	14,6	63,6	67,9	36,0	38,5	35,1	37,8						
	All holdings		4182051	4452370	23,8	21,9	40,6	42,3	20,4	20,6	4,9	5,1	15,9	17,3	9,9	11,0	8,2	9,4						
Belgique/België	<0-4		1031	374	13,7	11,5	59,3	52,2	20,5	20,9	6,1	5,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	-2,6	-2,6						
	4-8		3832	2089	11,8	11,5	33,4	36,4	20,5	20,9	3,9	3,9	9,2	10,4	6,3	6,1	4,4	4,1						
	8-12		4684	4047	15,5	12,9	49,6	44,2	26,8	22,3	5,5	4,3	17,8	17,0	10,0	10,2	8,1	8,7						
	12-24		20778	19003	19,7	20,4	70,5	69,9	35,5	33,9	5,8	6,1	30,4	30,9	18,1	18,4	16,6	16,7						
	>24		21788	26232	34,4	31,9	137,4	144,5	67,6	67,9	9,7	10,0	62,4	69,0	37,0	41,7	34,5	39,4						
	All holdings		52113	51745	24,8	25,2	93,6	104,1	47,4	49,6	7,3	7,9	40,5	48,1	24,3	28,8	22,3	27,1						
Danmark	<0-4		22677	17449	16,6	15,0	17,5	16,7	16,3	16,0	3,5	3,4	-2,6	-3,0	-5,9	-6,9	-22,3	-23,5						
	4-8		5461	4690	24,4	18,7	39,2	28,2	29,0	19,7	4,9	3,9	5,2	4,3	6,1	6,2	-5,9	-6,3						
	8-12		7013	4356	24,5	21,3	49,8	35,8	34,4	24,2	5,4	4,6	9,7	6,9	10,1	10,0	-0,9	-1,4						
	12-24		20332	16906	32,5	25,8	85,1	65,6	53,3	38,6	8,7	6,8	22,6	20,1	18,5	18,8	5,2	7,7						
	>24		25510	37581	55,2	50,2	169,3	168,0	93,4	88,8	15,6	14,6	59,4	63,9	37,0	43,3	19,7	28,3						
	All holdings		80993	80982	34,0	34,1	86,5	98,8	52,3	55,2	8,9	9,4	24,9	33,8	23,1	31,4	5,9	15,3						
BR Deutschland	<0-4		61373	53312	20,7	20,0	35,5	32,5	27,8	26,3	8,5	8,8	-0,1	-1,9	-0,0	-1,4	-3,0	-4,9						
	4-8		55196	47476	20,8	19,7	49,3	43,8	31,5	27,6	9,5	8,6	10,0	9,3	6,1	6,1	4,0	4,0						
	8-12		62829	59243	25,2	22,9	65,6	58,1	40,1	33,1	10,1	10,1	17,3	16,9	10,0	10,0	7,7	7,9						
	12-24		128014	131200	32,4	30,8	93,0	89,6	52,5	48,9	13,0	12,6	30,3	30,8	17,1	17,3	14,8	14,9						
	>24		50769	79498	47,0	43,8	137,6	138,2	71,2	72,8	16,6	16,0	53,8	53,3	32,1	34,2	30,2	31,7						
	All holdings		358181	370729	29,4	29,3	77,9	80,9	45,5	45,5	11,7	11,9	23,0	26,0	13,8	15,9	11,0	13,0						
Ellada	<0-4		254442	205114	4,9	4,8	7,6	8,0	2,7	2,8	1,1	1,1	4,3	4,6	2,4	2,5	2,2	2,3						
	4-8		173346	204510	6,6	6,1	14,7	14,7	4,3	4,1	1,4	1,4	10,3	10,3	5,6	5,6	5,4	5,5						
	8-12		46260	59179	9,4	8,7	23,1	22,6	6,1	5,7	2,0	1,9	17,0	16,8	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6						
	12-24		20471	26852	14,5	12,6	33,1	32,9	9,1	8,5	2,4	2,3	24,3	24,6	15,3	15,4	15,1	15,6						
	>24		2766	2785	22,2	27,0	52,0	48,1	15,3	10,6	3,4	3,6	36,4	37,4	30,8	29,3	27,2	27,7						
	All holdings		497285	498440	6,4	6,3	12,8	14,1	3,9	4,0	1,4	1,4	8,5	9,6	4,8	5,3	4,5	5,2						
España	<0-4		211023	278730	19,3	14,4	12,1	10,8	7,9	6,9	2,7	3,8	1,3	-0,1	1,0	-0,1	0,2	-1,1						
	4-8		170404	195388	26,9	18,2	20,2	19,4	8,6	9,1	2,4	2,1	9,3	8,2	6,0	5,8	6,2	5,4						
	8-12		89356	115066	32,1	22,0	27,2	32,1	11,7	14,0	2,6	2,4	13,3	16,2	9,7	9,7	12,0	12,4						
	12-24		92927	127791	36,9	28,3	35,1	41,4	16,0	18,7	2,5	2,8	16,7	20,6	15,9	15,8	19,2	19,2						
	>24		27083	26681	54,1	45,3	52,1	72,8	20,4	32,8	3,0	4,4	28,6	36,9	35,7	37,1	46,0	45,9						
	All holdings		590793	707856	27,8	20,2	22,2	24,1	10,5	11,6	2,6	3,0	9,1	9,6	7,0	6,9	7,0	7,0						



France	<0-4	75416	62319	31.1	30.2	29.3	26.6	22.3	20.1	6.8	6.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	-1.9	-1.4
	4-8	91865	77479	32.5	31.3	39.5	36.1	23.8	21.6	6.3	5.8	10.1	9.6	6.1	6.1	3.7	3.8
	8-12	95720	92520	37.8	36.2	54.2	52.4	29.9	29.4	7.6	7.3	16.9	16.4	9.9	10.0	6.8	7.1
	12-24	196005	198901	46.5	45.3	78.8	79.7	39.2	40.2	9.2	9.5	25.8	29.8	17.0	17.3	13.3	13.7
	>24	91667	127105	63.5	61.3	123.6	132.6	51.4	55.7	13.7	14.6	55.8	60.4	35.2	37.4	30.9	34.0
All holdings	550673	558724	43.4	43.8	68.6	75.2	34.7	37.1	8.8	9.4	24.6	28.5	14.8	17.4	10.9	13.6	
Ireland	<0-4	25247	47550	23.9	27.2	10.3	9.0	7.0	7.1	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.7	0.1
	4-8	41236	36232	29.6	29.7	13.8	16.3	6.9	9.3	1.3	1.6	6.8	7.0	5.8	5.9	5.3	5.4
	8-12	25598	20601	37.4	34.0	23.0	27.9	10.7	14.5	2.3	2.8	11.9	12.4	9.6	10.0	9.0	9.2
	12-24	33762	24147	43.3	47.3	47.9	55.1	22.7	27.4	3.9	5.3	23.4	24.9	17.1	17.1	16.1	16.4
	>24	13617	11618	69.2	67.0	114.7	135.6	50.6	64.6	8.1	10.1	58.5	63.9	34.5	35.1	38.3	38.6
All holdings	139460	140148	37.2	35.6	33.0	32.1	15.7	17.0	2.8	3.2	16.0	13.6	12.6	10.8	11.4	9.5	
Italia	<0-4	474281	507412	6.2	5.7	8.9	8.5	4.2	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
	4-8	336555	409673	8.5	6.8	16.6	14.8	6.5	5.6	2.2	2.1	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.5
	8-12	177011	203931	12.1	10.2	26.5	23.5	10.3	8.6	2.9	2.7	13.8	12.7	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.4
	12-24	174637	187932	18.7	17.1	50.5	46.3	19.6	17.2	4.2	4.1	27.4	25.9	16.7	16.6	16.9	16.5
	>24	56560	69933	27.6	28.7	126.0	133.2	51.9	54.3	6.6	7.4	69.7	72.6	36.5	38.3	40.7	42.3
All holdings	1219044	1378901	10.5	9.4	25.0	24.1	10.2	9.5	2.7	2.7	12.5	12.3	8.4	8.8	7.9	8.2	
Luxembourg	<0-4	192	121	25.4	48.5	33.1	48.4	28.3	32.2	10.6	13.2	-7.1	1.2	-5.5	0.8	-14.5	-0.7
	4-8	199	109	38.1	46.5	50.5	73.3	30.4	43.3	9.2	15.4	10.0	11.7	5.9	6.1	5.2	5.9
	8-12	272	240	50.3	38.3	74.8	59.8	43.0	33.8	12.0	10.2	18.9	16.3	10.0	10.4	8.0	12.1
	12-24	1085	953	50.0	49.9	84.9	91.5	42.2	45.1	12.6	13.7	30.6	32.4	17.1	18.4	15.4	18.4
	>24	583	1014	53.8	49.5	105.5	113.1	45.4	48.9	14.9	14.7	46.6	50.7	31.3	35.0	30.7	32.0
All holdings	2331	2437	47.9	48.4	81.7	94.4	40.9	44.9	12.7	13.8	28.4	35.9	21.8	15.1	21.5		
Nederland	<0-4	4022	2575	10.4	8.2	67.4	60.6	59.6	52.0	10.1	11.7	-3.6	-6.8	-2.5	-3.9	-11.5	-19.7
	4-8	4165	1929	11.7	13.9	76.6	81.8	56.6	52.0	9.5	15.8	9.7	11.1	6.0	6.2	-0.7	-3.6
	8-12	6698	5153	11.3	10.8	85.6	78.8	54.9	43.9	11.4	15.5	18.5	22.4	9.7	9.9	6.0	4.3
	12-24	27794	22973	15.5	12.4	129.9	127.3	75.9	70.0	15.0	15.3	38.6	41.3	18.1	18.8	13.8	15.0
	>24	49644	61562	28.8	26.8	202.1	211.2	99.4	102.1	21.6	21.4	82.3	88.8	41.8	45.2	38.5	43.1
All holdings	92323	94192	21.9	21.7	160.4	176.7	85.4	88.7	17.8	19.0	57.5	69.4	29.2	34.2	25.2	31.7	
Portugal	<0-4	401155	337737	9.1	8.4	6.4	6.7	3.7	3.3	0.8	1.0	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.7
	4-8	41453	71857	24.9	17.4	19.2	16.7	8.3	6.3	1.5	1.6	10.5	9.4	5.5	5.3	7.3	6.2
	8-12	8304	10432	41.0	35.5	32.1	32.4	16.1	13.1	1.9	2.4	14.9	17.9	9.6	9.5	14.1	13.7
	12-24	5323	4272	60.7	66.8	47.4	67.6	20.7	32.2	4.0	4.4	24.4	32.6	15.6	15.9	21.5	28.2
	>24	1026	1180	50.2	48.8	139.9	165.2	55.8	82.4	2.9	4.3	81.5	78.8	48.9	40.9	98.0	116.1
All holdings	457243	425498	11.8	11.3	8.8	10.1	4.6	4.5	0.9	1.2	3.7	4.7	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.9	
United Kingdom	<0-4	20183	21128	58.6	57.7	49.3	36.7	41.1	31.6	10.4	9.7	-0.9	-1.9	-0.6	-1.2	-8.8	-9.9
	4-8	19415	17401	62.5	73.9	61.6	50.7	40.0	33.6	9.7	8.6	13.7	11.9	6.4	6.0	-0.6	0.7
	8-12	19306	17855	95.7	85.1	87.2	73.1	54.2	44.3	11.2	11.2	24.5	21.7	10.0	10.2	5.4	4.5
	12-24	50191	49312	128.7	118.7	141.0	143.9	80.6	79.6	17.3	16.3	47.5	52.3	17.6	18.0	14.2	15.9
	>24	32517	37022	157.1	153.8	233.2	274.3	115.3	138.8	23.5	27.5	99.4	110.8	33.9	35.7	41.3	46.2
All holdings	141612	142718	111.1	109.1	130.9	141.6	73.8	77.8	15.9	16.6	44.8	50.7	17.9	19.9	14.4	16.8	

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN—Weighting by farm structure survey 1987, classification as Decision 85/377/EEC, standard gross margins » 1984 «. Results for groups of less than 10 holdings are not considered representative and are therefore not included in the table, although they are included in totals.

(1) The income indicator is farm net value-added per annual work unit (FNVA/AWU).



PRICES AND PRODUCTION COSTS T/57

Sugar and isoglucose

Marketing year: July-June  
 Beginning of single market:  
 1968/69: sugar  
 1977/78: isoglucose

1. Beet

— From 1981/82 (except Spain and Portugal 1986/87):  
 Basic price  
 Community  
 Italia  
 Ireland  
 United Kingdom  
 — From 1981/82:  
 Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet  
 Community  
 Italia  
 Ireland  
 United Kingdom  
 España/Portugal  
 — From 1981/82:  
 Minimum price for 'B' sugarbeet  
 Community  
 Italia  
 Ireland  
 United Kingdom  
 España/Portugal

Spain	47,16	47,09	46,84	x	-0,1	-0,5
Portugal	42,90	42,83	42,83	x	-0,2	0,0
Community	40,07	40,00	40,00	1,4	-0,2	0,0
Italia	40,07	40,00	40,00	0,5	-0,2	0,0
Ireland	40,07	40,00	40,00	0,8	-0,2	0,0
United Kingdom	40,07	40,00	40,00	0,8	-0,2	0,0
Community	39,27	39,20	39,20	1,4	-0,2	0,0
Italia	39,27	39,20	39,20	0,5	-0,2	0,0
Ireland	39,27	39,20	39,20	0,8	-0,2	0,0
United Kingdom	39,27	39,20	39,20	0,8	-0,2	0,0
España/Portugal	46,36/42,10	46,29/42,03	46,04/42,03	x	-0,2/-0,2	-0,5/0,0
Community	27,25	27,20	27,20	1,4	-0,2	0,0
Italia	27,25	27,20	27,20	0,1	-0,2	0,0
Ireland	27,25	27,20	27,20	0,6	-0,2	0,0
United Kingdom	27,25	27,20	27,20	0,6	-0,2	0,0
España/Portugal	34,34/30,08	34,29/30,03	34,04/30,03	x	-0,1/-0,2	-0,7/0,0
Threshold price	556,10	550,60	546,00	3,5	-1,0	-0,8

2. Raw sugar

Threshold price

Threshold price	556,10	550,60	546,00	3,5	-1,0	-0,8
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3. White sugar

Target price  
 Intervention price  
 Community  
 Italia  
 French OD  
 Ireland  
 United Kingdom  
 España/Portugal  
 Threshold price

Target price	570,30	557,90	557,90	3,5	-0,2	0,0
Intervention price	570,30	557,90	557,90	3,5	-0,2	0,0
Community	541,80	530,10	530,10	3,5	-0,2	0,0
Italia	561,20	549,50	549,50	3,4	-0,2	0,0
French OD	541,80	530,10	530,10	3,6	-0,2	0,0
Ireland	553,90	542,20	542,20	3,7	-0,2	0,0
United Kingdom	553,90	542,20	542,20	3,7	-0,2	0,0
España/Portugal	627,80/518,80	616,10/524,70	612,90/533,50	-0,6/1	-0,1/1,5	-0,5/1,7
Threshold price	663,30	644,00	639,00	3,7	-0,9	-0,8
Community	541,80	530,10	530,10	3,5	-0,2	0,0
Italia	561,20	549,50	549,50	3,4	-0,2	0,0
French OD	541,80	530,10	530,10	3,6	-0,2	0,0
Ireland	553,90	542,20	542,20	3,7	-0,2	0,0
United Kingdom	553,90	542,20	542,20	3,7	-0,2	0,0
España/Portugal	627,80/518,80	616,10/524,70	612,90/533,50	-0,6/1	-0,1/1,5	-0,5/1,7
Threshold price	663,30	644,00	639,00	3,7	-0,9	-0,8

4. Molasses Isoglucose

Threshold price

Threshold price	69,00	68,90	68,90	2,8	-0,1	0,0
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Olive oil

Marketing year: November-October  
 Beginning of single market:  
 1966/67

Target production price	3225,60	3225,60	3220,10	2,4	0,0	-0,2
Intervention price	2162,40	2162,40	2158,70	4,0	0,0	-0,2
Production aid	709,50	709,50	708,30	2,3	0,0	-0,2

## 3.3.1 (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			9
						1989/90 1st year	1990/91	1991/92	
Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated		1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	% TAV			
						1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	
						1st year	1989/90	1990/91	
<i>Oilseeds</i>									
Marketing year:									
Rapeseed: July-June									
Sunflower: October-September									
From 1972/73: September-August									
Soya: November-October									
Flax seeds: August-July									
Castor beans: October-September									
Beginning of single market: 1967/68									
Soya: 1974/75									
Flax seeds: 1976/77									
C: v beans: 1978/79									
1. Rape	Target price	450,20	450,20	449,40	442,70		3,6	-0,2	-1,5
	Basic intervention price	407,60	407,60	406,90	400,80		3,2	-0,2	-1,5
2. Sunflower	Target price	583,50	583,50	582,50	573,80		5,2	-0,2	-1,5
	Basic intervention price	534,70	534,70	533,80	525,80		4,9	-0,2	-1,5
3. Soya	Target price	558,50	558,50	557,50	549,10		4,7	-0,2	-1,5
	Minimum price	489,40	489,40	488,60	481,30		1,6	-0,2	-1,5
4. Flax seeds	Target price	554,10	554,10	553,20	544,90		2,7	-0,2	-1,5
<i>Dried fodder</i>									
Marketing year:									
Dehydrated lucerne: April-March									
Beginning of single market: 1974/75									
1. Dehydrated lucerne	Target price	178,92	178,92	178,61	178,61		2,4	-0,2	0,0
<i>Cotton (natural)</i>									
Marketing year: August-July									
Beginning of single market: 1981/82									
	Target price	960,20	960,20	960,20	958,60		3,0	0,0	-0,2
	Minimum price	912,30	912,30	912,30	910,70		3,0	0,0	-0,2
<i>Flax and hemp — ECU/ha</i>									
Marketing year: August-July									
Beginning of single market: 1970/71									
1. Flax	Community aid	355,09	375,00	375,00	374,36		5,6	0,0	-0,2
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	322,48	340,00	340,00	339,42		6,8	0,0	-0,2

Seeds (1)

Marketing year: July-June  
Beginning of single market: 1972/73  
(Fibre flax: 1973/74,  
Monococious hemp: 1975/76 and  
Seed flax: 1977/78)

1. Monococious hemp (1)	Aid	172,00	172,00	172,00	172,00	5,2	0,0	0,0
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	238,00	238,00	238,00	238,00	5,8	0,0	0,0
3. Seed flax (1)	Aid	188,00	188,00	188,00	188,00	3,7	0,0	0,0
4. Grasses (1)	Aid	146,00 a 669,00	146,00 a 669,00	146,00 a 669,00	146,00 a 669,00	2,5 a 3,7	0 a 0	0 a 0
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	541,00	541,00	541,00	541,00	4,9	0,0	0,0

Wine — ECU/degree-hl or hl (accord-  
ing to type)

Marketing year: September-August  
Beginning of single market: 1969/70

A — 1. Type R I	Guide price	3,27/2,64	3,21/2,81	3,21/3,01	3,21/3,01	3,5/7,6	- 1,8/6,4	0,7/1
	Activating price	—	—	—	—	x	x	x
2. Type R II	Guide price	3,35/2,49	3,21/2,81	3,21/3,01	3,21/3,01	4,7/6	- 1,8/6,4	0,7/1
	Activating price	3,08/2,31	—	—	—	x	x	x
3. Type R III	Guide price	52,23/38,89	52,14/45,48	52,14/48,81	52,14/48,81	3,6/9,0	- 0,2/7,7	0,7/3
	Activating price	48,05/33,05	—	—	—	x	x	x
4. Type A I	Guide price	3,11/2,31	3,21/2,81	3,21/3,01	3,21/3,01	3,6/10,1	1,3/9,8	0,7/1
	Activating price	2,86/2,14	—	—	—	x	x	x
5. Type A II	Guide price	69,60/51,78	69,48/60,59	69,48/65,04	69,48/65,04	3,7/9,0	- 0,2/7,7	0,7/3
	Activating price	64,03/43,88	—	—	—	x	x	x
6. Type A III	Guide price	79,49/54,05	79,35/69,20	79,35/74,28	79,35/74,28	3,7/0	- 0,2/28	0,7/3
	Activating price	73,13/49,73	—	—	—	x	x	x

B — 1. Red wine	Reference price	4,48	4,37	4,37	4,37	4,1	- 2,5	0,0
2. White wine	Reference price	4,23	4,37	4,37	4,37	4,0	3,3	0,0
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	69,00 a 75,80	69,00 a 75,20	69,00 a 75,20	69,00 a 75,20	1,4 a 1,9	0 a - 0,8	0 a 0,0
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	60,60 a 86,70	60,60 a 86,70	60,60 a 86,70	60,60 a 86,70	4,1 a 6,0	0 a 0,0	0 a 0,0
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	2,61	2,59	2,59	2,59	3,4	- 0,8	0,0
6. Grape must	Reference price	2,80	2,78	2,78	2,78	1,5	- 0,7	0,0
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	89,63	88,76	88,76	88,76	4,1	- 1,0	0,0

C — Grape juice

1. White	Reference price	3,84	3,98	3,98	3,98	2,2	3,6	0,0
2. Other	Reference price	4,07	3,98	3,98	3,98	2,3	- 2,2	0,0

T/60 PRICES AND PRODUCTION COSTS

3.3.1 (cont.)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1989/90							% TAV	
		1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90 1st year	1990/91 1989/90	1991/92 1990/91		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<i>Leaf tobacco — ECU/kg</i> Harvest: January-December Beginning of single market: 1970										
No 1	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	3,643 3,097 4,644 2,534	2,898 2,608 3,944 1,984	3,643 3,097 4,644 2,534	3,637 3,091 4,636 2,530	1,5 1,5 1,1 1,4	25,7 18,8 17,7 27,7	0,0 -0,2 -0,2 -0,2		
No 2	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	4,512 3,835 5,426 2,961	3,464 3,118 4,439 2,065	4,512 3,835 5,426 2,961	4,504 3,629 5,417 2,956	1,4 1,4 1,1 1,9	30,3 23,0 22,2 43,4	-0,2 -0,2 -0,2 -0,2		
No 3	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	4,626 3,932 5,179 2,352	3,363 3,027 4,040 2,001	4,626 3,932 5,179 2,927	4,618 3,925 5,171 2,922	1,7 1,7 1,6 2,8	37,6 29,9 28,0 46,3	-0,2 -0,2 0,0 -0,2		
No 4a + b	Norm price Intervention price Premium	3,400 2,890 2,352	2,579 2,321 1,621	3,400 2,890 2,352	3,394 2,885 2,348	2,2 2,4 1,8	31,8 21,4 45,1	-0,2 -0,2 -0,2		
No 5	Norm price Intervention price Premium	3,357 2,853 2,132	2,521 2,261 1,559	3,357 2,853 2,132	3,351 2,849 2,128	1,8 1,8 1,4	33,2 26,2 36,8	-0,2 -0,1 -0,2		
No 6a + b	Norm price Intervention price Premium	3,128 2,659 2,159	2,330 2,096 1,608	3,128 2,659 2,159	3,123 2,654 2,155	2,2 2,2 2,1	34,2 26,9 34,3	-0,2 -0,2 -0,2		
No 17	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	6,090 5,177 6,914 3,012	6,090 5,177 6,914 3,012	6,090 5,177 6,914 3,012	6,080 5,168 6,902 3,067	8,7 8,4 1,5 7,8	0,0 0,0 0,0 -2,0	-0,2 -0,2 -0,2 1,8		
No 18	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	5,073 4,312 6,196 2,734	5,073 4,312 6,196 2,734	5,073 4,312 6,196 2,734	5,064 4,305 6,185 2,729	6,7 6,4 1,2 6,0	0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0	-0,2 -0,2 -0,2 -0,2		
No 7	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	4,070 3,459 4,764 2,461	2,825 2,542 3,580 1,628	4,070 3,459 4,764 2,461	4,063 3,454 4,756 2,457	1,8 1,8 1,9 3,2	44,1 36,1 33,1 51,2	-0,2 -0,1 -0,2 -0,2		

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No 8	Norm price 2,484 Intervention price 2,421 Derived intervention price 3,365 Premium 1,653	2,066 1,859 2,780 1,058	2,848 2,421 3,365 2,013	2,474 2,102 3,202 1,748	1,0 1,0 0,9 1,4	37,9 30,2 28,2 90,3	-13,1 -13,2 -10,2 -13,2
No 9	Norm price 3,313 Intervention price 2,816 Derived intervention price 4,014 Premium 1,875	2,423 2,181 3,150 1,316	3,313 2,816 4,014 1,875	3,307 2,811 4,007 1,872	1,8 1,8 1,6 2,6	36,7 29,1 27,4 42,5	-0,2 -0,2 -0,2 -0,2
No 10a + b + c	Norm price 2,796 Intervention price 2,376 Derived intervention price 3,347 Premium 1,765	2,152 1,937 2,751 1,055	2,796 2,376 3,341 1,905	2,791 2,373 3,341 1,901	1,3 1,3 1,5 4,4	29,9 22,7 21,7 80,6	-0,2 -0,1 -0,2 -0,2
No 11a + b + c + d	Norm price 2,707 Intervention price 2,301 Derived intervention price 3,614 Premium 1,909	2,056 1,851 2,764 1,514	2,707 2,03 3,284 1,909	2,351 1,765 2,957 1,658	1,1 1,1 1,0 1,2	31,7 9,7 18,8 26,1	-13,2 -13,2 -10,0 -13,1
No 12a + b	Norm price 1,468 Intervention price 1,243 Derived intervention price 2,012 Premium 1,077	1,426 1,271 1,934 1,110	1,426 1,243 2,012 1,077	1,270 1,079 1,825 0,935	1,0 0,4 0,6 1,6	-7,9 -2,2 4,0 -3,0	-13,1 -13,2 -9,3 -13,2
No 13	Norm price 3,257 Intervention price 2,768 Derived intervention price 4,521 Premium 2,399	2,987 2,689 4,250 1,867	3,257 2,768 4,521 2,399	3,056 2,598 4,324 8,251	0,8 0,8 0,7 1,4	9,0 2,9 6,4 28,5	-6,2 -6,1 -4,4 -6,2
No 14a + b	Norm price 3,083 Intervention price 2,621 Derived intervention price 3,925/3,949 Premium 2,283/2,222	2,829 2,363 3,690/3,402 1,776/1,776	3,083 2,621 3,925/3,949 2,283/2,222	2,893 2,459 3,737/3,761 2,142/2,085	1,0 0,3 0,8/0,4 1,4/1,4	9,0 15,8 6,4/16,1 28,5/25,1	-6,2 -6,2 -4,8/-4,8 -6,2/-6,2
No 15	Norm price 2,770 Intervention price 2,031 Derived intervention price 3,540 Premium 2,057	2,540 2,065 3,065 1,576	2,770 2,355 3,540 2,057	2,599 2,209 3,371 1,930	1,0 0,3 0,4 1,0	9,1 16,0 15,3 30,5	-6,2 -6,2 -4,8 -3,3
No 16a + b + c	Norm price 15,908 Intervention price 13,522 Derived intervention price 20,782 Premium 9,608	13,321 11,990 18,091 6,891	15,908 11,744 20,782 9,608	13,816 11,744 18,731 8,345	1,1 1,1 1,0 0,7	19,4 12,8 14,9 39,4	-13,2 -13,1 -9,9 -13,1
No 20a + b	Norm price 3,030 Intervention price 2,576 Derived intervention price 3,979 Premium 1,423	3,030 2,576 3,979 1,423	3,030 2,576 3,979 1,423	2,843 2,417 3,799 1,335	1,7 0,9 1,3 0,5	0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0	-6,2 -6,2 -4,5 -6,2
No 19a + b	Norm price 4,022 Intervention price 3,419 Derived intervention price 4,925 Premium 2,078	4,022 3,419 4,925 2,078	3,419 3,419 4,925 2,078	3,774 3,208 4,687 1,950	5,3 4,6 4,0 3,4	0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0	-6,2 -6,2 -4,8 -6,2

## 3.3.1 (cont.)

1	2 Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	3 1988/89	4 1989/90	5 1990/91	6 1991/92	7 % TAV		
						1989/90 1st year	1990/91 1989/90	1991/92 1990/91
No 21 (81/82)	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	3,998 3,398 4,840 2,099	3,998 3,398 4,840 2,099	3,998 3,398 4,840 2,099	3,752 3,189 4,608 1,970	2,0	0,0	-6,2
No 20 (81/82)	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	4,154 3,531 5,051 2,214	4,154 3,531 5,051 2,214	4,154 3,531 5,051 2,214	3,898 3,313 4,805 2,078	2,4	0,0	-6,2
<i>Fruit and vegetables — ECU/100 kg (?)</i>								
Marketing year: differs according to product								
Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67								
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price Buying-in price	26,94 11,60	27,11 11,70	24,26 11,23	26,81 11,55	3,9	-10,5	10,5
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	81,38 23,68 8,95	70,75 24,69 9,38	70,10 24,04 9,10	81,24 23,88 9,04	2,6	-0,9	15,9
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Basic price Buying-in price	38,74 24,42	35,62 22,55	33,15 20,89	33,08 20,85	3,4	-6,9	-0,2
4. Mandarins	Basic price Buying-in price	42,04 26,53	38,98 24,64	35,96 22,68	35,89 22,63	3,6	-7,7	-0,2
5. Lemons	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	47,02 38,98 23,22	51,13 39,35 23,41	51,15 36,96 21,98	52,87 37,91 22,57	4,0	-6,1	2,6
6. Table grapes	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	48,28 33,79 21,08	49,13 34,41 21,64	49,20 33,60 20,83	48,66 33,50 20,83	1,4	0,1	-1,1
7. Apples (Group 1)	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	48,62 29,63 15,12	48,69 28,06 17,35	48,74 28,01 14,33	48,73 29,29 14,94	4,8	-0,2	0,0
8. Pears	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	46,03 27,27 14,34	46,68 27,11 14,37	47,00 27,22 14,32	45,15 27,23 14,32	3,2	0,7	-3,9
						2,0	-17,6	0,0



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9. Peaches	Reference price	79,32	68,70	65,36	4,9	-13,4	-4,9
	Basic price	44,19	40,90	43,24	3,5	-7,4	5,7
	Buying-in price	24,65	28,86	24,19	3,1	17,1	-16,2
10. Cherries	Reference price	113,04	117,62	117,62	4,1	4,1	0,0
11. Plums (Group I)	Reference price	67,07	66,10	66,50	5,0	-1,4	0,6
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	86,38	65,38	79,37	2,5	-24,3	21,4
<i>Products processed from fruit and vegetables</i>							
— ECU/100 kg							
Marketing year: varies according to product							
Beginning of single market:							
Tomato concentrates: 1975/76							
Preserved pineapple: 1976/77							
Other: 1978/79							
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	—	104,888	112,615	x	x	7,4
	Minimum price	—	31,586	31,586	x	x	0,0
2. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	—	12,365/11,054	11,543/10,894	x	x	-6,6/-2,0
	Minimum producer price	—	27,008/25,697	26,738/26,089	x	x	-1,0/1,5
3. Prunes	Production aid	—	62,240/52,206	66,357/61,340	x	x	6,6/17,5
	Minimum producer price	—	158,403/147,840	158,403/153,122	x	x	0/3,6
<i>Milk products</i>							
Marketing year: April-March							
Beginning of single market: 1968/69							
1. Milk (3,7% FC)	Target price	278,40	268,10	268,10	3,9	-3,7	0,0
2. Butter	Intervention price	3132,00	2927,80	2927,80	1,7	-2,7	0,0
3. Cheese	Intervention price	3889,3	3796,70	3796,70	4,6	-2,4	0,0
— Grana Padano (30-60 days)	Intervention price	4803,3	4704,30	4704,30	4,8	-2,1	0,0
— Grana Padano (6 months)	Intervention price	5291,9	5192,10	5192,10	4,8	-1,9	0,0
— Parmigiano Reggiano (6 months)							
4. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	1740,4	1724,30	1724,30	6,1	-0,9	0,0



<i>Silkworms</i> — ECU/box of seed Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	112,00	112,00	112,00	111,81	6,2	0,0	-0,2
<i>Peas, beans and field beans</i> Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price Minimum purchase price (peas) Minimum purchase price (beans)	447,60 257,70 248,60	447,60 257,70 248,60	446,80 257,30 238,70	440,10 253,40 234,70	2,4 1,8 1,5	-0,2 -0,2 -4,0	-1,5 -1,5 -1,7
<i>Sheepmeat and goatmeat</i> — ECU/100 kg Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price Intervention price Derived intervention price (Ireland) Reference price	432,32 367,47 355,47 432,32	432,32 367,47 312,20 432,32	432,32 367,47 347,66 432,32	432,32 367,47 347,66 432,32	2,5 2,5 1,4 3,6	0,0 0,0 11,4 0,0	0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Seed subsidies 1983/84 (ECU/100 kg):

Ceres: *Oryza sativa* L. — 13,3; *Oleagineae*: *Linum usitatissimum* L. partim (seed flax) — 19,6; *Linum usitatissimum* L. partim (seed flax) — 15,5; *Canna* sativa L. (monocot) — 14,2; *Graminae*: *Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) Beauv. ex J. et K. Presl. — 46,6; *Daactylis glomerata* L. — 37,8; *Festuca arundinacea* Schreb 40,9; *Festuca ovina* L. 29,7; *Festuca pratensis* Huds. — 29,7; *Festuca rubra* L. — 25,6; *Lolium multiflorum* Lam. — 14,6; *Lolium perenne* L. — of high persistence late or medium late — 24,3; new varieties and others — 18,9; — of low persistence — 13,3; *Lolium* × *hybridum* Hausskn. — 14,6; *Phleum pratense* L. 60,8; *Poa nemoralis* L. — 27,0; *Poa pratensis* L. — 27,0; *Poa trivialis* L. — 27,0; *Leguminosae*: *Pisum sativum* L. partim (fodder peas) — 5,4; *Vicia faba* L. partim (field beans) — 6,1; *Medicago sativa* L. (ecotypes) — 13,5; *Medicago sativa* L. (varieties) — 24,3; *Trifolium pratense* L. — 35,1; *Trifolium repens* L. — 47,0; *Trifolium repens* L. var *giganteum* — 47,0; *Vicia sativa* L. — 21,6.

(2) Average prices, weighted according to the number of days.



## 3.3.2 Producer prices for agricultural products in the Community (excluding VAT)

EUR 12

	Nominal index 1985 = 100			% TAV		Real index 1985 = 100			% TAV	
	1988	1989	1990	1989 1988	1990 1989	1988	1989	1990	1989 1988	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Total</b>	103,9	113,1	114,8	8,9	1,5	90,7	93,4	88,5	3,0	- 5,2
<i>Crop products</i>	107,9	116,4	124,9	7,9	7,3	92,1	93,1	92,7	1,1	- 0,4
Cereals and rice	98,0	99,0	97,2	1,0	- 1,8	85,5	81,3	74,7	- 4,9	- 8,1
Common wheat	97,9	98,5	94,9	0,6	- 3,7	86,9	82,8	75,1	- 4,7	- 9,3
Durum wheat	98,2	111,1	105,1	12,2	- 4,5	80,1	83,7	73,1	4,5	- 12,7
Fodder barley	93,5	94,9	92,8	1,5	- 2,2	83,2	79,8	73,5	- 4,1	- 7,9
Barley for brewing	105,2	103,6	101,8	- 1,5	- 1,7	92,8	86,0	79,4	7,3	- 7,7
Oats	104,8	99,8	94,1	- 4,8	- 5,7	91,9	82,3	72,9	- 10,4	- 11,4
Grain maize	96,5	95,3	102,4	- 1,2	7,5	81,0	74,5	74,6	- 8,0	0,1
Paddy rice	110,6	109,9	103,4	- 0,6	- 5,9	90,6	83,2	71,8	- 8,2	- 13,7
Other	92,9	91,8	88,0	- 1,2	- 4,1	84,6	79,7	72,8	- 5,8	- 8,7
Roots and grassicas	119,0	135,0	137,5	13,4	1,9	104,8	113,2	107,7	8,0	- 4,9
Ware potatoes	142,6	180,9	187,6	26,9	3,7	122,4	148,8	142,2	21,6	- 4,4
Sugarbeet	105,5	107,9	108,2	2,3	0,3	94,4	91,7	87,2	- 2,9	- 4,9
Other	92,5	95,3	88,9	3,0	- 6,7	88,9	89,0	80,8	0,1	- 9,2
Fresh vegetables	115,3	122,0	140,0	5,8	14,8	97,2	96,0	101,3	- 1,2	5,5
Fruits	112,9	115,6	135,0	2,4	16,8	92,5	87,8	94,7	- 5,1	7,9
Fresh fruits	112,0	115,2	136,1	2,9	18,1	92,9	89,0	97,7	- 4,2	9,8
Dried fruits	121,3	119,3	125,0	- 1,6	4,8	88,2	74,3	69,4	- 12,4	- 10,2
Wine/must	110,0	139,3	155,8	26,6	11,8	95,4	113,1	119,8	18,6	5,9
Olives and olive oil	111,1	130,2	147,1	17,2	13,0	85,3	91,5	91,9	7,3	0,4
Seeds	112,3	122,0	123,2	8,6	1,0	100,9	104,8	100,1	3,9	- 4,5
Flowers and plants	105,4	103,0	106,9	- 2,3	3,8	97,8	92,6	91,4	- 5,3	- 1,3
Other crop products	103,2	116,9	119,1	13,3	1,9	82,1	85,7	78,8	4,4	- 8,1
<i>Animals and livestock products</i>	100,4	110,4	106,2	10,0	- 3,8	89,6	93,6	84,9	4,5	- 9,3
Animals (for slaughter and export)	96,4	107,0	101,8	11,0	- 4,9	85,5	90,3	80,9	5,6	- 10,4
Beef animals	103,2	109,8	101,7	6,4	- 7,4	93,4	94,6	83,2	1,3	- 12,1
Calves	114,5	128,8	117,9	12,5	- 8,5	101,5	109,0	93,6	7,4	- 14,4
Pigs	82,3	101,1	96,3	22,8	- 4,7	74,0	87,0	78,7	17,6	- 9,5
Sheep and lambs	104,3	108,6	106,3	4,1	- 2,1	86,4	83,4	74,4	- 3,5	- 10,8
Poultry	97,4	99,6	99,6	2,3	0,0	84,5	81,4	76,1	- 3,7	- 6,5
Other animals	106,3	113,0	117,1	6,3	3,6	87,1	86,3	82,3	- 0,9	- 4,6
Milk	110,2	118,6	115,6	7,6	- 2,5	99,7	102,2	94,0	2,5	- 8,0
Eggs	89,7	100,4	102,2	11,9	1,8	78,1	82,9	79,0	6,1	- 4,7
Other livestock production	114,2	119,5	114,9	4,6	- 3,8	92,7	89,7	77,5	- 3,2	- 13,6

Source : Eurostat.

## 3.3.3 Producer price indices (excl. VAT)

(1985 = 100)

	Nominal indices			% TAV			Indices in real terms (deflated)				% TAV	
	1988	1989	1990	1989 1988	1990 1989	1988	1989	1990	1989 1988	1990 1989	1989 1988	1990 1989
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
I												
<i>Crop products:</i>												
EUR 12	107,9	116,4	124,9	7,9	7,3	92,1	93,1	92,7	1,1	-0,4		
Belgique/België	95,9	103,3	103,1	7,7	-0,2	92,1	96,3	92,9	4,6	-3,5		
Danmark	93,8	95,8	93,4	2,1	-2,5	83,2	81,1	77,0	-2,5	-5,1		
BR Deutschland	95,1	96,5	96,4	1,5	-0,1	93,8	92,6	90,1	-1,3	-2,7		
Ellada	144,1	169,6	207,0	17,7	22,1	88,7	91,7	93,0	3,4	1,4		
España	116,3	121,6	130,0	4,6	6,9	96,9	94,9	93,0	-2,1	0,1		
France	95,6	103,4	107,1	8,2	3,6	87,9	91,8	91,9	4,4	0,1		
Ireland	103,2	110,1	101,7	6,7	-7,6	94,4	96,7	86,4	2,4	-10,7		
Italia	107,3	113,3	123,0	5,6	8,6	92,1	91,6	93,4	-0,5	2,0		
Luxembourg	109,3	107,5	106,3	-1,6	-1,1	107,5	102,3	97,5	-4,8	-4,7		
Nederland	97,5	99,6	100,4	2,2	0,8	96,9	97,9	96,3	1,0	-1,6		
Portugal	143,1	182,7	192,7	27,7	5,5	106,9	121,2	112,7	13,4	-7,0		
United Kingdom	101,0	107,9	113,7	6,8	5,4	89,4	88,6	85,3	-0,9	-3,7		
<i>Livestock products:</i>												
EUR 12	100,4	110,4	106,2	10,0	-3,8	89,6	93,6	84,9	4,5	-9,3		
Belgique/België	89,4	102,1	93,4	14,2	-8,5	85,9	95,1	84,1	10,7	-11,6		
Danmark	94,6	104,4	98,0	10,4	-6,1	83,9	88,4	80,9	5,4	-8,5		
BR Deutschland	90,4	101,0	94,2	11,7	-6,7	89,2	97,0	88,0	8,7	-9,3		
Ellada	136,4	160,6	187,7	17,7	16,9	83,9	86,9	84,3	3,6	-3,0		
España	100,0	110,9	102,8	10,9	-7,3	83,3	86,5	75,1	3,8	-13,2		
France	100,9	108,3	104,1	7,3	-3,9	92,8	96,1	89,4	3,6	-7,0		
Ireland	115,9	121,5	107,1	4,8	-11,9	105,9	106,7	91,0	0,8	-14,7		
Italia	103,1	112,3	111,5	8,9	-0,7	88,5	90,8	84,6	2,6	-6,8		
Luxembourg	103,6	116,3	113,1	12,3	-2,8	101,9	110,6	103,8	8,5	-6,1		
Nederland	91,0	101,4	92,5	11,4	-8,8	90,4	99,7	88,8	10,3	-11,0		
Portugal	112,7	123,4	124,2	9,5	0,6	84,2	81,8	72,7	-2,9	-11,1		
United Kingdom	105,5	114,2	112,3	8,2	-1,7	93,4	93,8	84,2	0,4	-10,2		

Total:	EUR 12									
	103,9	113,1	114,8	8,9	1,5	90,7	93,4	88,5	3,0	-5,2
Belgique/België	91,5	102,5	96,6	12,0	-5,8	88,0	95,5	87,0	8,5	-8,9
Danmark	94,3	101,6	96,5	7,7	-5,0	83,7	86,0	79,6	2,7	-7,4
BR Deutschland	91,7	99,8	94,8	8,8	-5,0	90,4	95,8	88,6	6,0	-7,5
Ellada	141,8	166,9	201,2	17,7	20,6	87,3	90,3	90,4	3,4	0,1
España	108,7	116,6	117,3	7,3	0,6	90,6	91,0	85,7	0,4	-5,8
France	98,2	105,9	105,6	7,8	-0,3	90,4	94,0	90,7	4,0	-3,5
Ireland	114,4	120,2	106,4	5,1	-11,5	104,5	105,5	90,5	1,0	-14,2
Italia	105,5	112,9	118,2	7,0	4,7	90,6	91,2	89,7	0,7	-1,6
Luxembourg	104,6	114,8	112,0	9,8	-2,4	102,8	109,2	102,7	6,2	-6,0
Nederland	93,2	100,8	95,2	8,2	-5,6	92,6	99,1	91,3	7,0	-7,9
Portugal	126,1	149,4	154,3	18,5	3,3	94,2	99,1	90,3	5,2	-8,9
United Kingdom	103,8	111,9	112,8	7,8	0,8	91,9	91,9	84,6	0,0	-7,9

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.3.4 Annual rate of change of: (a) consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages, (b) producer prices for agricultural products

	% TAV		% trend compared with preceding year					% trend compared with the corresponding month of preceding year				
	1989 1985	1990 1985	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	III 1991	VI 1991	IX 1991		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1												
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages												
EUR 12	3,9	4,3	6,0	2,8	2,6	5,6	5,9	5,4	5,4			
Belgique/België	1,0	1,5	3,2	- 0,4	- 0,2	3,0	3,4	0,8	2,1			
Danmark	2,7	2,2	4,2	0,9	3,6	4,2	0,3	- 0,2	1,3			
BR Deutschland	0,3	1,0	0,2	- 0,6	- 0,1	2,4	3,7	2,3	3,4			
Ellada	15,9	16,6	19,5	12,6	11,1	18,2	21,3	19,1	17,3			
España	6,5	6,5	9,6	4,7	3,6	7,5	6,4	2,2	3,8			
France	2,9	3,0	4,9	1,7	1,7	4,6	3,8	2,2	2,2			
Ireland	3,6	3,2	3,1	2,7	2,5	4,8	1,5	- 1,2	- 0,4			
Italia	4,7	4,9	8,8	3,6	3,4	6,2	5,9	10,1	10,3			
Luxembourg	1,1	1,7	3,5	- 1,8	1,0	3,2	4,0	3,0	2,8			
Nederland	- 0,5	0,1	0,5	- 2,1	0,2	1,1	2,2	2,3	2,8			
Portugal	9,0	9,7	17,4	8,3	4,7	10,8	12,4	14,0	10,5			
United Kingdom	3,8	4,7	3,2	3,1	3,4	5,7	8,1	5,6	5,8			



EUR 12		3,1	2,8	1,6	-0,3	2,4	8,9	1,5	1,7(1)	2,9(1)
Belgique/België		0,6	-0,7	-2,5	-2,4	-0,4	12,0	-5,8	-3,9	4,2
Danmark		0,4	-0,7	-2,0	-2,3	1,2	7,7	-5,0	-6,4	-2,1
BR Deutschland		-0,1	-1,1	-4,4	-2,9	-0,8	8,8	-5,0	-2,3	-4,9
Ellada		13,7	15,0	18,1	11,4	12,4	17,7	20,6	26,0	19,0
España		3,9	3,2	3,1	-2,5	2,6	7,3	0,6	-5,7	-3,5
France		1,4	1,1	1,1	-2,3	0,3	7,8	-0,3	0,0	1,6
Ireland		4,7	1,2	-2,5	4,0	10,5	5,1	-11,5	-8,9	-5,2
Italia		3,1	3,4	6,4	-0,6	2,1	7,0	4,7	7,0	3,8
Luxembourg		3,5	2,3	3,8	1,0	2,6	9,8	-2,4	-8,3	-9,9
Nederland		0,2	-1,0	-2,1	-1,8	1,5	8,2	-5,6	-0,2	5,0
Portugal		10,6	9,1	15,3	6,4	10,0	18,5	3,3	:	:
United Kingdom		2,9	2,4	-5,2	1,9	-0,4	7,8	0,8	-3,1	4,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Portugal not included.

## 3.3.5 Input prices (excl. VAT)

		Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutsch- land (1)	Ellada	España	France (1)	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg (1)	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
<b>A — Animal feed</b>													
	Barley												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 21,55	18,75	18,31	18,35	18,72	20,59	:	19,87	21,17	18,89	:	20,51
		1989 21,42	18,61	17,97	18,72	19,42	21,04	:	20,72	20,94	16,54	:	20,94
		1990 20,87	17,89	17,19	19,82	19,53	:	:	19,89	21,29	17,86	:	20,34
	Oats												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 23,98	:	17,92	28,11	19,86	18,80	:	28,95	23,31	:	:	21,36
		1989 21,54	:	16,28	29,33	21,21	18,13	:	23,08	20,70	:	:	19,64
		1990 20,66	:	15,83	29,77	20,17	:	:	23,08	20,22	:	:	19,95
	Maize												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 26,81	:	22,12	19,61	22,80	24,67	:	20,73	23,73	21,50	:	27,42
		1989 24,59	:	21,58	19,77	22,76	24,05	:	19,10	22,59	19,83	:	27,91
		1990 25,98	:	23,72	20,93	22,70	:	:	21,80	24,46	21,63	:	27,74
	Toasted extracted soya bean meal												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 26,86	24,36	29,46	:	27,99	29,62	:	27,59	:	23,86	:	30,94
		1989 26,77	26,21	30,13	:	30,45	30,38	:	29,41	:	23,38	:	31,40
		1990 21,78	21,83	23,79	:	24,80	:	:	18,72	:	16,82	:	27,04
	Fish meal												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 53,12	64,60	53,81	:	44,03	52,51	:	61,61	52,51	50,37	:	58,13
		1989 51,95	61,97	48,88	:	47,77	45,18	:	61,16	52,51	41,75	:	47,85
		1990 46,76	38,06	42,34	:	42,36	:	:	56,26	52,51	36,33	:	50,29
	Dried sugarbeet pulp												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 18,16	:	16,06	10,59	18,75	14,01	16,28	19,80	:	17,69	:	19,94
		1989 18,29	:	15,89	10,84	20,66	14,55	16,76	20,91	:	18,11	:	20,82
		1990 17,01	:	15,55	10,20	20,63	13,24	16,44	18,67	:	17,69	:	20,51
<b>B — Compound feedings</b>													
	Supplementary feed for breeding calves												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 27,15	21,82	24,42	21,27	29,00	25,37	26,21	28,33	23,83	21,63	:	23,98
		1989 27,46	22,28	24,95	23,32	31,09	27,29	27,12	29,67	24,01	22,87	:	24,28
		1990 26,17	21,32	23,85	24,59	30,71	:	25,31	29,04	25,03	17,56	:	:
	Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed)												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 22,67	:	16,92	20,39	27,00	23,74	21,50	27,51	19,80	18,59	:	22,37
		1989 23,70	:	17,97	21,58	28,53	25,23	22,77	28,45	20,87	19,87	:	23,48
		1990 22,36	:	16,73	23,80	28,52	:	22,59	29,00	20,23	17,86	:	:
	Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (grass-fed)												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 21,71	:	16,92	:	:	22,71	20,80	28,06	20,03	17,13	:	20,36
		1989 22,21	:	:	:	:	23,57	22,08	28,06	20,75	18,24	:	19,32
		1990 21,09	:	:	:	:	:	21,57	27,80	21,14	16,22	:	:
	Complete feed for breeding piglets (bags)												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 32,80	22,66	26,61	28,77	36,01	29,24	26,71	28,04	28,09	30,67	:	36,14
		1989 33,11	22,94	26,86	34,26	38,42	30,59	28,73	29,60	28,14	31,86	:	38,38
		1990 31,68	21,73	25,19	35,67	38,59	:	27,74	29,00	29,59	29,37	:	:
	Complete feed for fattening pigs (bags)												
	ECU/100 kg	1988 25,44	22,55	22,34	24,30	28,35	23,63	24,80	26,52	23,55	22,44	:	27,39
		1989 25,99	22,87	22,41	25,18	29,84	24,62	25,77	27,18	24,55	21,63	:	28,93
		1990 24,57	21,51	21,19	26,42	29,66	:	25,45	23,17	24,53	20,41	:	:

Complete feed for broilers (bags)	1988	33,11	26,88	24,74	32,97	30,19		31,84	30,48	27,37	32,68
	1989	33,93	27,41	27,28	35,43	30,98		33,00	32,28	28,39	34,32
	1989		24,66	26,29	34,09				33,12	26,21	
	1990	32,16									
Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens (bags)	1988	27,74	24,45	25,65	29,03	24,50	27,58	30,67	27,67	24,41	27,72
	1989	28,45	24,35	26,71	31,33	25,29	28,87	31,76	28,93	24,92	29,41
	1989		22,85	27,13	30,42		28,23	32,00	29,70	22,58	
	1990	27,22									
C — Fertilizers (1): Nitrate of ammonia (1) (26% in bags)	1988	53,33	59,35	27,93	61,80	55,26	50,41	49,58	51,35	50,97	50,72
	1989	50,16	57,34	26,17	63,06	54,53	53,43	50,47	49,85	49,50	37,87
	1989	53,30	58,25	26,21	62,61		53,43	50,09	50,35	50,04	78,96
	1988	61,38		30,88	71,34	67,70	88,23	68,81		70,29	58,09
	1989	67,08		28,94	71,95	71,06		70,35		72,37	65,28
	1990	70,18		30,35	73,72			69,08		69,46	47,02
	1988	32,18	31,47		28,34	26,09	29,52	26,78	27,33	30,92	23,39
	1989	32,76	33,83		28,66	27,54	33,07	28,57	27,75	32,33	22,93
	1990	32,48	29,98		29,27			26,29	26,40	33,30	34,05
	1990										25,82
D — Compound fertilizers (1): Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K	1988	17,60		29,24				18,24		18,63	15,88
	1989	16,66		32,79				18,56		18,46	16,86
	1990			36,17				18,42		18,34	16,21
	1988	21,45	23,70	13,94	24,38	20,69	19,92	23,31	21,08	20,56	19,96
	1989	22,13	23,81	13,06	24,79	21,55	21,80	23,72	22,43	21,29	20,81
	1990	22,57	23,81	13,20	24,31			23,54	22,16	20,98	20,23
	1988	14,84	15,48		14,33			15,31		13,82	12,91
	1989	15,51	15,78		17,74			15,58		13,95	12,95
	1990				17,62			15,47		13,99	12,12
	1990										
E — Motor fuels and other fuels: Diesel fuel for tractors:	1988	13,84	17,76	22,38	23,09	46,47		17,28	17,66	21,42	20,53
	1989	16,28	19,86	20,97	25,64	49,07		24,43	18,33	24,43	23,07
	1990	17,89	23,25	25,78	27,48	52,79		27,60	20,82	26,11	24,91
	1990										
Heating fuel	1988	13,84	13,71	22,38	9,81	25,24	25,41	42,87		18,41	29,50
	1989	16,28	18,45	20,97	10,76	28,45	28,28	49,68		21,38	34,44
	1990	17,89	20,87	25,78	11,50	32,31	31,17	61,68		23,60	30,97
	1990										

Source: Eurostat.  
 (1) Bulk price: Germany for all products for which the reference is normally in bags; Luxembourg, for supplementary feed for stabled dairy cows; France, for complete feed for fattening pigs.  
 (2) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient content, except for fertilizers containing nutrient N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O (17-17-17); price per 100 kg of product.  
 (3) Ammonium nitrate (33%) in bags for Greece and France.



3.3.6 Agricultural wages, input prices <sup>(1)</sup> and producer prices (excl. VAT)

(1985 = 100)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	% TAV		
						1990 1985	1989 1988	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Farm wages</i>								
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
Belgique/België	103,2	105,4	110,7	112,9	117,9*	3,3	3,4	4,4
Danmark	101,6	110,1	117,8	123,1	126,0	4,7	4,5	2,4
BR Deutschland	102,4	104,9	107,7	109,6	111,6	2,2	1,8	1,8
Ellada	113,4	132,5	149,5	173,4	202,6	15,2	16,0	16,8
España	109,1	116,2	122,1	133,2	148,7	8,3	9,1	11,6
France	104,1	108,2	112,6	117,0	122,0	4,1	3,9	4,3
Ireland	105,3	110,6	113,7	117,7	121,8	4,0	3,5	3,5
Italia	105,2	111,0	117,0	127,2	133,2	5,9	8,7	4,7
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
Nederland	103,1	105,6	105,7	109,0	113,3	2,5	3,1	3,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
United Kingdom	105,0	110,4	115,6	124,8	138,8	6,8	8,0	11,2
<i>Inputs <sup>(2)</sup></i>								
EUR 12 <sup>(4)</sup>	97,4	95,7	98,2	103,0	103,9	0,8	4,9	0,9
Belgique/België	94,3	89,2	91,4	94,1	90,2	-2,0	2,9	-4,1
Danmark	94,5	91,0	95,5	99,2	97,6	-5,0	3,9	-1,6
BR Deutschland	92,1	87,2	88,1	93,1	91,5	-1,8	5,7	-1,7
Ellada	117,5	127,7	137,5	153,3	183,2	12,9	11,5	19,5
España	103,7	104,6	105,4	108,1	109,0	1,7	2,6	0,8
France	96,2	94,5	96,2	100,3	99,6	-0,1	4,3	-0,7
Ireland	96,2	91,7	94,2	99,3	99,5	-0,1	5,4	0,2
Italia	99,5	99,9	103,2	108,3	109,2	1,8	4,9	0,8
Luxembourg	96,2	91,5	92,2	95,3	96,1	-0,8	3,4	0,8
Nederland	91,1	83,9	86,1	89,3	86,4	-2,9	3,7	-3,2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
United Kingdom	98,3	98,8	103,3	109,4	113,4	2,5	5,9	3,7
<i>Producer prices <sup>(3)</sup></i>								
EUR 12	101,8	101,5	103,9	113,1	114,8	2,8	8,9	1,5
Belgique/België	94,2	91,9	91,5	102,5	96,6	-0,7	12,0	-5,8
Danmark	96,4	93,2	94,3	101,6	96,5	-0,7	7,7	-5,0
BR Deutschland	94,2	92,4	91,7	99,8	94,8	-1,1	8,8	-5,0
Ellada	113,3	126,2	141,8	166,9	201,2	15,0	17,7	20,6
España	108,6	105,9	108,7	116,6	117,3	3,2	7,3	0,6
France	100,1	97,8	98,2	105,9	105,6	1,1	7,8	-0,3
Ireland	99,5	103,5	114,4	120,2	106,4	1,2	5,1	-11,5
Italia	104,0	103,4	105,5	112,9	118,2	3,2	7,0	4,7
Luxembourg	100,9	101,9	104,6	114,8	112,0	2,3	9,8	-2,4
Nederland	93,5	91,8	93,2	100,8	95,2	-1,0	8,2	-5,6
Portugal	107,6	114,5	126,1	149,4	154,3	9,1	18,5	3,3
United Kingdom	102,3	104,2	103,8	111,9	112,8	2,4	7,8	0,8

Source: Eurostat ('Purchase price of inputs' and 'Producer prices for agricultural products' are harmonized indices, whereas 'Farm wages' remain heterogeneous national indices).

(1) The EC index of farm input prices is a Laspeyres index, whereas the deflated price series (see Table 3.1.8) is a Paasche index. The discrepancies between the figures in the two tables are mainly a matter of the differing index formulae.

(2) Indices of the prices of goods and services of current agricultural consumption.

(3) Annual indices include fruit and vegetables.

(4) Portugal not included.

3.3.7 EC price indices for feedingstuffs, fertilizers and soil improvement, fuels and lubricants, and investments in machinery  
(excl. VAT)

(1985 = 100)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	% TAV		
						1990 1985	1989 1988	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Feedingstuffs</i>								
EUR 12 (1)	98,8	96,2	99,8	104,1	100,3	0,1	4,3	-3,7
Belgique/België	95,8	89,2	92,4	94,5	85,6	-3,1	1,5	-8,7
Danmark	94,8	98,1	93,1	97,4	89,2	-2,3	4,6	-8,4
BR Deutschland	93,2	85,0	87,2	89,8	82,2	-3,8	3,0	-8,5
Ellada	116,2	126,7	135,6	160,8	183,6	12,9	18,6	14,2
España	105,7	106,8	107,0	107,7	106,0	1,2	0,7	-1,6
France	97,2	94,1	99,8	104,5	96,9	-0,6	4,7	-7,3
Ireland	98,1	96,1	98,5	105,2	103,2	0,6	6,8	-1,9
Italia	100,2	100,9	105,1	109,6	107,4	1,4	4,3	-2,0
Luxembourg	96,7	90,7	90,0	92,5	90,8	-1,9	2,8	-1,8
Nederland	91,1	81,5	84,4	88,9	79,6	-4,5	5,3	-10,5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
United Kingdom	101,1	101,3	106,9	112,7	113,6	2,6	5,4	0,8
<i>Fertilizers and soil improvement</i>								
EUR 12 (1)	95,3	86,4	87,0	88,6	89,3	-2,2	1,8	0,8
Belgique/België	95,7	80,7	84,1	83,9	86,2	-2,9	-0,2	2,7
Danmark	88,6	74,2	71,5	72,1	74,5	-5,7	0,8	3,3
BR Deutschland	95,4	82,1	81,9	81,7	82,0	-3,9	-0,2	0,4
Ellada	118,3	141,4	166,4	166,7	193,1	14,1	0,2	15,8
España	102,8	94,4	87,6	85,5	84,2	-3,4	-2,4	-1,5
France	92,5	82,6	84,1	86,3	85,8	-3,0	2,6	-0,6
Ireland	91,5	73,6	78,9	84,3	84,1	-3,4	6,8	-0,2
Italia	99,9	99,1	99,4	99,7	99,5	-0,1	0,3	-0,2
Luxembourg	96,0	83,5	83,6	83,0	80,8	-4,2	-0,7	-2,7
Nederland	91,0	76,8	74,6	76,1	75,5	-5,5	2,0	-0,8
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
United Kingdom	90,4	82,9	85,4	92,4	94,1	-1,2	8,2	1,8

<i>Fuels and lubricants</i>		79,8	76,3	74,3	80,2	91,2	-1,8	7,9	13,7
EUR 12 (1)									
Belgique/België		64,6	60,1	54,5	60,7	63,3	-8,7	11,4	4,3
Danmark		75,4	69,7	71,6	81,3	82,6	-3,8	13,5	1,6
BR Deutschland		72,9	67,6	64,5	72,5	77,5	-5,0	12,4	6,9
Ellada		115,3	115,0	116,4	118,1	159,1	9,7	1,5	34,8
España		89,3	90,3	92,0	96,8	102,4	0,5	5,2	5,8
France		77,1	73,5	67,3	73,6	78,6	-4,7	9,4	6,8
Ireland		83,4	82,5	80,2	85,3	88,1	-2,5	6,4	3,3
Italia		75,8	70,2	70,4	75,1	101,9	0,4	6,7	35,7
Luxembourg		80,6	74,6	76,4	78,5	82,7	-3,7	2,7	5,4
Nederland		71,0	63,4	66,3	67,8	85,0	-3,2	2,3	25,4
Portugal		:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
United Kingdom		79,4	77,7	73,7	81,9	90,7	-1,9	11,1	10,7
<i>Investment in machinery</i>									
EUR 12 (1)									
Belgique/België		106,1	110,4	115,9	122,2	127,6	5,0	5,4	4,4
Danmark		106,2	108,4	111,7	116,7	121,1	3,9	4,5	3,8
BR Deutschland		104,1	107,0	112,1	117,3	123,1	4,2	4,6	4,9
Ellada		102,6	104,6	106,8	109,3	113,1	2,5	2,3	3,5
España		135,2	151,2	107,3	188,4	203,0	15,2	12,6	7,7
France		104,9	112,1	118,5	127,4	127,9	5,0	7,5	0,4
Ireland		105,4	110,5	115,6	120,9	125,9	4,7	4,6	4,1
Italia		104,7	109,9	114,9	121,1	126,1	4,7	5,4	4,1
Luxembourg		106,8	110,4	117,5	125,2	131,9	5,7	6,6	5,4
Nederland		105,7	108,5	111,5	117,1	121,9	4,0	5,0	4,1
Portugal		103,5	106,5	109,3	112,6	118,2	3,4	3,0	5,0
United Kingdom		:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
		105,3	110,1	116,1	123,0	129,0	5,2	5,9	4,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Portugal not included.

## 3.3.8 Market value of agricultural land (parcels)

	1	2	ECU/ha (1)				% TAV (real) (2)					
			1988		1990		1990		1988		1989	
			3	4	5	6	7	8				
Belgique/België (3)			10418	10779	11532	-4,9	1,5	-0,1	1,5			
			8339	8642	9050	-5,6	0,1	0,1	-0,7			
Danmark (4)			6062	6025	6364	-5,1	-3,7	-3,7	0,3			
BR Deutschland			15190	14938	16392	-2,1	-4,4	-4,4	5,1			
Ellada			14047	13643	13932	x	-4,9	-9,1	-4,9			
			5782	6486	6372	x	1,0	1,0	-4,9			
España			14331	15797	15396	-2,0	-2,2	-2,2	-10,0			
			3234	3658	3596	-1,5	0,3	0,3	-9,2			
France			3070	3146	3254	-5,8	-1,2	-1,2	-0,9			
			2274	2292	2343	-7,1	-2,8	-2,8	-2,1			
Nederland (5)			14648	14474	:	-2,8 (8)	-2,6	-2,6	x			
			19402	18670	x	-0,4 (8)	-5,2	-5,2	x			
United Kingdom												
— England (6)			6351	7049	6766*	-3,3 (9)	5,2	5,2	-5,5			
— Wales (6)			5558	5806	4665*	-2,7 (9)	-1,0	-1,0	-20,9			
— Scotland (7)			2191	2097	:	-10,4 (9)	-9,3	-9,3	x			
— Northern Ireland (6)			4297	4989	4852*	-6,9 (9)	10,1	10,1	-4,2			

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at current exchange rates.

(2) In national currencies, deflated (GDP deflator).

(3) Weighted average of public and private sales.

(4) Agricultural holdings with buildings (10-100 ha).

(5) Land with vacant possession.

(6) States of all agricultural land with vacant possession of more than 5 ha (2 ha in Northern Ireland).

(7) Price of farms (land and buildings) of more than 5 ha.

(8) 1989/1980.

(9) 1989/1979.



## 3.3.9 Rents for agricultural land

	ECU/ha (1)			% TAV (real) (2)			Ratio rent/ market value
	1988	1989	1990	1990	1989	1990	%
				1979	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
— Arable land	131,18	134,55	140,01	- 1,1	- 1,0	- 1,3	1,2
— Meadow	128,58	129,30	135,53	- 1,3	- 2,9	- 0,6	1,5
BR Deutschland (3)	196,13	201,35	:	0,5 (4)	1,2	:	1,4 (5)
Ellada							
— Arable land (6)	390,27	435,30	429,82	- 1,4	- 4,0	- 8,1	3,1
France							
— Arable land (7)	72,48	72,61	73,76	- 3,3	- 2,9	- 2,7	2,3
Luxembourg	126,37	127,34	132,04	- 1,0	- 3,8	- 2,4	5,4 (8)
Nederland							
— Arable land	244,13	244,08	248,69	0,4 (9)	- 1,0	- 2,3	1,7 (5)
— Meadow	199,16	192,70	201,11	0,2 (9)	- 4,0	0,0	1,0 (5)
United Kingdom							
England	145,72	144,24	137,94*	1,1 (4)	- 6,2	- 5,8	2,0 (5)
Wales	74,76	78,70	84,32*	1,6 (4)	- 0,2	5,5	1,4 (5)
Scotland	97,00	96,14	94,53*	1,9 (4)	- 6,0	- 3,2	4,6 (5)

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at current exchange rates.

(2) In national currencies, deflated (GDP deflator).

(3) Biannual surveys in 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987 and 1989. Eurostat estimate for the intermediate years.

(4) 1989/1979.

(5) 1989.

(6) Most of this land is irrigated.

(7) 1964 survey, updating using a national accounts indicator (Insee).

(8) 1987.

(9) 1990/1980.

T/80 PRICES AND PRODUCTION COSTS

3.3.11 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices <sup>(1)</sup>  
at 1 January 1991

(%)

1	2	Scheme		
		Normal	Flat-rate <sup>(2)</sup>	
		3	4	
Belgique/België	Most products (excl. flowers)	6,0	6,0	
	Flowers	19,0	19,0 <sup>(4)</sup>	
Danmark	All products	22,0	—	
BR Deutschland	Most products	7,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	11,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	
	Wine must, beverages, services	14,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	14,0 <sup>(4)</sup>	
Ellada	All products	0,0	—	
España	Products used for animal feed, excluding wine:			
	— Not processed on the holding	6,0	4,0	
	— Processed on the holding	6,0	—	
	Wine	12,0	—	
	All products not used for human or animal consumption:			
	— Not processed on the holding	12,0	4,0	
France	— Processed on the holding	12,0	—	
	All plant products except wine	5,5	2,55	
	Wine	18,6	2,55	
	All livestock products	5,5	3,65	
	Products sold through a producers' group:			
	— fruit, vegetables and wine	—	3,05	
Ireland	— pigs, eggs and poultry	—	4,85	
	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	2,3	2,3	
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	23,0	2,3	
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	2,3	
Italia	Cereals, paddy rice, fresh and dried vegetables, potatoes, fresh and dried fruit, oilseeds for edible oil, olive oil, butter, cheese and other milk products	2,0	2,0	
	Wine, eggs	8,0	8,0	
	Must	8,0	2,0	
	Cattle	20,0	12,0	
	Pigs	15,0	12,0	
	Raw milk	18,0	12,0	
	All other products	10,0	2,0	
	Luxembourg	Most products and services	6,0	6,0
	Nederland	Most products	6,0	5,15
	Portugal	Flowers	17,0	—
Dried fruit, honey, table wines		8,0	—	
All other agricultural products		0,0	—	
United Kingdom	Products generally used for human and animal consumption (including seeds, seedlings and animals)	0,0	—	
	Other products and services	15,0	—	

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> The figures are for agriculture in the strict sense, excluding forestry. The most important products are given only as examples.

<sup>(2)</sup> The flat-rate schemes applicable to agriculture are all designed to offset on a general sales-related basis the VAT paid on purchases of agricultural inputs.

<sup>(3)</sup> With effect from 1.1.1989, agricultural producers subject to the ordinary VAT system have been entitled, by way of income loss compensation, to deduct 3% from VAT payable (in addition to the deductible VAT).

<sup>(4)</sup> Winegrowers covered by the flat-rate scheme add tax at the rate of 14% to their invoices but retain only 8%, the ordinary flat-rate, to offset the tax they have paid on their inputs. As a result of the dismantlement of the monetary compensatory amounts they have been entitled, since 1.7.1984, to a 5% reduction on the same basis as producers subject to the flat-rate system. Thus, since 1.7.1984, they have had to pay the tax authorities only 1% compared with 6% previously.

<sup>(5)</sup> Rate applies to the VAT-inclusive price.

<sup>(6)</sup> VAT on flowers sold by auction is invoiced at 19%. Growers covered by the flat-rate scheme receive only the normal flat-rate of 6%, the remaining 13% being payable to the central tax authority by the purchaser.

**3.3.12 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: input prices  
at 1 January 1991**

(%)

Belgique/België	Purchase and tenancy of land	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Animal feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural services, coal (solid fuel)	6,0
	Construction and maintenance of farm buildings	17,0
	Farm equipment, pesticides	19,0
	Road diesel fuel, petrol, liquefied petroleum gas for non-agricultural purposes	25,0
	Diesel fuel for agricultural purposes, light fuel oil, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity	17,0
Danmark	Purchase of land and buildings	( <sup>1</sup> )
	All products	22,0
BR Deutschland	Purchase and tenancy of farmland	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Inputs of agricultural origin (animal feedingstuffs, seeds and propagating material, breeding stock)	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin (fertilizers, pesticides, fuel and power, buildings and machinery, building materials and accessories), non-agricultural services	14,0
Ellada	Purchase and tenancy of land	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Seed animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, fertilizers, pesticides.	6,0
	Most farm equipment, maintenance and repair of machinery, installations and buildings, electricity, lubricants and liquid gas	16,0
	Motor fuels	36,0
España	Purchase and tenancy of agricultural land	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Inputs of agricultural origin: medicines	6,0
	Inputs of industrial origin	12,0
	Most services	12,0
France ( <sup>2</sup> )	Non-processed agricultural products (including breeding stock), work under contract	7,5
	Fertilizers, animal feedingstuffs, pesticides	7,0
	Motor fuel (50 % deductible), certain building work and services provided by persons eligible for the special deduction, purchase and maintenance of farm equipment, construction and maintenance of farm buildings	18,6
Ireland	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers (put up in quantities of 10 kg or more), cereals, beet, hay, cake, etc., seeds and propagating material of products used for food, veterinary products for oral administration	0,0
	Electricity	0,5
	Most services, machinery repairs	10,0
	Fertilizers (quantities less than 10 kg), pesticides, disinfectants and detergents, veterinary products for injection and veterinary equipment, farm equipment including tractors, building materials, second-hand goods, petrol and lubricants, motor vehicle and motorcycles, other services (transport, storage, hiring of equipment)	25,0
	Solid fuels, diesel fuel for heating, diesel fuel for tractors, gas for heating and lighting	10,0
Italia	Agricultural loans, rural leases, veterinary services	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Animal feedingstuffs of vegetable origin, fertilizers	2,0
	Agricultural work under contract	4,0
	Animal feedingstuffs of animal origin, seeds, breeding stock, pesticides	10,0
	Fuels and lubricants, pharmaceuticals	8,0
	Equipment and machinery, gas and electricity, building materials, most services	18,0
Luxembourg	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers, seeds, breeding stock, electricity, water, some services (cultivation and harvesting, veterinary services)	6,0
	Agricultural equipment, pesticides, construction and maintenance of farm buildings, some services (transport), power and other fuels	12,0
Nederland	Veterinary services telecommunications, indemnity insurance, purchase, renting and tenancy of immovable property (except sale by builder)	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Seeds, fertilizers, fuel for hothouses, animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, some services, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, work under contract, equipment	6,0
	Motor fuels and other fuels (except petrol and electricity), structural work, maintenance and repair of farm buildings, machinery, tractors and equipment, small items of equipment and accessories, transport services, petrol, electricity	18,5
Portugal	Fertilizers and crop protection products, animal feedingstuffs and seeds, live animals, machinery, equipment and tractors, veterinary services	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Electricity, fuels and gas	8,0
	Maintenance and repair of machinery	17,0
United Kingdom	Interest relief grants on purchase and renting of land, insurance, financial costs	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Most products generally used for human consumption and animal consumption, including seeds, propagating material and animals reared for the purpose. Construction of farm buildings and most civil engineering work (excluding repair and maintenance). Power fuels and other fuels (except road diesel fuel and petrol), electricity and water	0,0
	Road diesel fuel, lubricants, petrol, fertilizers, chemicals, purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery, other goods and services not specified	15,0
	Purchase of motor vehicles (special non-deductible 10% tax)	15+10

<sup>(1)</sup> Exempt.<sup>(2)</sup> Reimbursement at a subsequent stage.

## 3.3.13 Producer prices in the Member States in 1990

Products	ECU/100 kg											
	Belgique/ België	Denmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Portu- gal	United Kingdom	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>1. Crop products :</i>												
Common wheat	15,52	15,37	16,29	17,85	19,76	14,57	14,87	19,58	15,31	27,44	15,84	
Durum wheat	—	—	—	25,78	22,83	21,38	—	27,16	—	35,28	—	
Rye	14,73	14,28	15,80	—	17,43	12,99	—	18,56	14,79	25,23	—	
Barley	14,61	15,15	14,83	17,29	17,29	12,99	14,28	20,00	15,66	25,23	15,68	
Oats	14,20	14,29	14,51	16,12	16,12	10,99	14,28	22,56	14,73	18,22	15,14	
Máize	—	—	17,90	17,36	21,15	14,83	—	23,36	—	22,36	—	
Potatoes	9,44	12,70	12,70	21,16	18,17	10,81	—	23,38	11,12	14,21	14,18	
Sugarbeet	38,55 <sup>(6)</sup>	39,53	44,15	38,46	57,77	34,47 <sup>(5)</sup>	48,28	53,46	43,88 <sup>(5)</sup>	29,82	41,46 <sup>(5)</sup>	
Dessert apples <sup>(1)</sup>	36,63	47,16	48,71	29,32	42,06	47,73	—	48,27	41,95	38,28	70,03	
Dessert pears <sup>(1)</sup>	70,36	79,41	68,89	59,02	53,54	67,11	—	51,41	70,50	41,63	67,91	
Table grapes <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	67,49	50,51	76,51	—	72,71	—	55,89	—	
Oranges <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	26,83	18,73	—	—	49,31	—	44,32	—	
Cauliflowers <sup>(2)</sup>	37,05	—	35,55	38,06	35,98	—	—	58,53	66,17	50,57	41,51	
Lettuces <sup>(2)</sup>	31,09	—	47,15	17,90	29,15	—	—	53,58	54,93	60,23	49,65	
Asparagus <sup>(2)</sup>	435,31	—	384,40	—	167,12	—	—	244,53	310,10	—	399,81	
Tomatoes <sup>(2)</sup>	34,13 <sup>(4)</sup>	—	59,85	34,35	40,06	—	—	53,41	—	30,87	—	
Carrots <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	23,67	30,00	18,37	—	—	42,91	24,22	35,46	24,60	
Onions <sup>(2)</sup>	14,21	20,46	19,75	25,56	17,86	27,77	—	37,46	—	16,40	25,55	
Dry peas	—	—	—	—	32,42	32,25	—	—	26,25 <sup>(6)</sup>	—	31,95	
Dry beans	—	—	—	—	125,11	120,04	—	95,40	—	84,15	—	
<i>2. Livestock products :</i>												
Calves <sup>(3)</sup>	493,10	—	—	—	478,63 <sup>(5)</sup>	405,26	—	486,17	417,80	431,70	—	
Pigs <sup>(3)</sup>	145,15	121,30	135,47	171,33	150,84 <sup>(5)</sup>	—	—	185,50	—	171,53	133,44	
Lambs and sheep <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poultry carcasses (class A)	182,48	—	158,86	—	129,93 <sup>(5)</sup>	115,85	—	165,58	—	—	134,73	
Whole drinking milk	—	—	53,88	63,45	44,41 <sup>(5)</sup>	—	72,05	76,30	53,14 <sup>(6)</sup>	34,62	33,05	
Cream	—	—	—	195,08	203,49 <sup>(5)</sup>	—	—	—	250,54 <sup>(6)</sup>	175,52	478,32	
Butter	314,15	347,49	327,04	400,00	369,18 <sup>(5)</sup>	412,49	—	350,70	307,51	366,52	274,33	

Source : Eurostat.

(1) All varieties.

(2) All qualities.

(3) Carcass weight.

(4) 1986.

(5) 1988.

(6) 1989.

3.3.14 Institutional prices in national currency, expressed as indices in real terms for all agricultural products

(1985/86 = 100)

	1984/85	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België	104,7	97,1	96,8	94,6	91,3	86,0	83,1
Danmark	104,6	96,5	94,0	89,6	87,0	82,3	80,2
BR Deutschland	101,9	95,7	93,9	91,4	88,0	83,1	79,6
Ellada	99,7	99,1	98,1	96,0	101,9	101,3	91,6
España	-	81,4	82,5	78,7	73,2	66,8	63,1
France	103,2	97,3	98,9	96,0	94,6	91,7	88,6
Ireland	103,5	102,8	108,4	104,8	103,3	100,8	97,2
Italia	104,9	95,8	93,3	87,8	84,8	81,6	76,0
Luxembourg	105,4	99,7	101,7	99,3	96,6	92,4	89,2
Nederland	101,6	97,1	96,7	93,9	91,9	87,7	85,2
Portugal	-	85,9	88,8	86,3	83,5	80,5	70,8
United Kingdom	105,1	99,0	99,5	94,2	92,1	93,9	89,7
EUR 12	102,5	96,3	96,1	92,4	89,9	86,5	82,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 3.4.1 Budgetary expenditure on the common agricultural policy

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Unit	1988	1989	1990	1991 (*)	1992 (*)	
EC budget	Mio ECU	41120,9 (1)	40917,8 (1)	44378,9 (1)	55556,1	62613,6	
1. EAGGF-Guarantee	Mio ECU	27687,3 (1)	25872,9	26453,5	32353,0	35878,0	
— Subsection B1 (5)	Mio ECU	26447,3	24427,0	25071,6	31443,0 (2)	34888,0 (2)	
— Set-aside (Chapter B1.40)	Mio ECU	—	3,0	21,2	100,0	180,0	
— Depreciation of stocks and disposal of butter (Chapter B0-10)	Mio ECU	1240,0	1442,9	1360,7	810,0	810,0	
2. EAGGF-Guidance (6)	Mio ECU	1142,5	1352,3	1846,5	2111,0	2823,6	
3. OTHER AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE	Mio ECU	57,7	71,4	102,1	340,7	304,8	
4. TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE	Mio ECU	28887,5	27296,6	28402,1	34804,7	39006,4	
Charges under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	2895,3	2664,3	2084,0	2549,0	2589,1	
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	1504,6	1282,7	1173,4	1260,8	1353,1	
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	1390,7	1381,6	910,6	1288,2	1236,0	
Net cost of the CAP:	Mio ECU	25992,2	24632,3	26318,1	32255,7	36417,3	
— as % of GDP	%	0,65	0,56	0,56 (8)	0,64 (8)	0,68 (8)	
— per head in the EEC	ECU	80,1	75,6	80,4 (8)	93,5 (8)	105,0 (8)	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Financial Report of the European Communities (Volume V of the revenue and expenditure account).

(2) Not including the appropriations entered for the monetary reserve (ECU 1 billion).

(3) 1991 budget (OJ L 30, 4.2.1991).

(4) 1992 preliminary draft budget, taking into account letter of amendment No 1.

(5) Including the common organization of the market in fishery products (Chapter B2-90).

(6) Including the EAGGF Guidance Section's share of set-aside but not including payments in respect of Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78 (Fisheries).

(7) Expenditure charged against the 1988 budget (beginning of November 1987/15 October 1988).

(8) Provisional data.

## 3.4.2 EAGGF guarantee and guidance expenditure, by Member State

		(Mio ECU)										
		EAGGF guarantee expenditure (1)					EAGGF guidance expenditure					
1	2	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
EUR 12	22137,4	22967,7 (3)	27687,3 (4)	25872,9	26453,5	971,7 (2)	938,0	1180,0	1468,0	1968,0		
Belgique/België	978,9	821,5	721,5	585,8	873,7	15,9	21,0	18,3	31,6	23,1		
Danmark	1065,7	1058,8	1212,4	1015,1	1113,7	23,4	11,6	12,8	17,2	16,9		
BR Deutschland	4400,8	3993,0	4904,4	4188,7	4355,2	103,6	121,8	124,6	133,0	204,1		
Ellada	1387,3	1341,2	1318,8	1650,9	1949,7	139,5	105,1	148,6	235,3	270,2		
España	271,4	604,1	1887,2	1903,2	2120,8	86,5	79,4	133,6	203,9	301,8		
France	5447,1	5662,1	6209,7	4810,5	5142,2	209,1	243,4	271,0	179,8	383,8		
Ireland	1214,4	956,3	1081,3	1241,2	1668,4	79,0	96,4	81,2	121,9	125,0		
Italia	3068,9	3903,5	4349,7	4621,8	4150,3	154,2	95,5	178,4	263,6	282,7		
Luxembourg	2,0	1,5	3,0	1,8	5,2	1,8	3,9	2,1	3,6	4,6		
Nederland	2277,4	2727,8	3831,5	3749,9	2868,7	22,1	13,8	5,3	20,7	11,4		
Portugal	30,8	147,2	157,2	174,4	214,2	32,8	62,2	121,9	179,4	241,6		
United Kingdom	1986,7	1748,7	1992,8	1917,0	1975,9	103,8	83,9	82,2	78,0	102,8		
Community	6,0	2,0	17,8	12,6	15,5	—	—	—	—	—		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Adjusted for the financial consequences of the clearance of accounts (— ECU 55,3 million in 1986, — ECU 208,2 million in 1987, + ECU 29,2 million in 1988, — ECU 202,7 million in 1989 and — ECU 377,9 million in 1990).

(2) Plus ECU 0,8 million committed for a proposed study to be financed under Article 22 of Regulation No. 797/85.

(3) Expenditure charged against the 1987 budget (1 January 1987/end of October/beginning of November 1987).

(4) Expenditure charged against the 1988 budget (beginning of November 1987/15 October 1988).

## 3.4.3 EAGGF guarantee expenditure, by product

Product	1989 (1)		1990 (1)		1991 (1)		1992 (1)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Cereals</i>								
Refunds (food aid included)	3213,5	12,4	3856,0	14,6	5370	16,6	6464	18,0
Intervention, of which:	2660,6		2499,9		3364		4004	
— production refund	552,9		1356,1		2006		2460	
— aid for durum wheat	301,2		275,9		466		475	
— storage	365,0		419,5		495		551	
— co-responsibility levy	576,4		1251,4		1937		2490	
— small producer aid	- 720,5		- 656,2		- 979		- 1161	
—	31,2		66,3		80		38	
—	126,7		94,2	0,4	107		133	0,4
—	60,5	0,5	38,2		86	0,3	113	
—	66,2		56,0		21		20	
<i>Sugar</i>	1979,8	7,7	1391,1	5,3	1948	6,0	2117	5,9
Refunds (food aid included)	1451,3		928,7		1396		1396	
Intervention, of which:	528,5		462,4		698		721	
— refund of storage								
— costs	421,6		383,3		565		563	
<i>Olive oil</i>	1464,7	5,7	1169,6	4,4	2107	6,5	1759	4,9
Refunds (food aid included)	93,3		136,3		107		52	
Intervention	1371,4		1033,3		2000		1707	
<i>Oils and fats</i>	2673,6	10,3	3477,0	13,1	3934	12,2	3792	10,6
Refunds	5,8		1,0		29		25	
Intervention, of which:	2667,8		3476,0		3905		3767	
— rapeseed, sunflower	2176,6		2856,2		3295		3131	
— soya beans	460,4		581,3		553		547	
— flax seed	30,0		37,6		56		70	
<i>Protein products</i>	642,9	2,5	834,8	3,2	896	2,8	893	2,5
Refunds	—		—		—		—	
Intervention, of which	642,9		834,8		896		893	
— peas, field beans	423,5		536,4		536		476	
— dried fodder	218,9		298,0		359		416	
<i>Textile plants and silkworms, of which</i>	600,7	2,3	580,3	2,2	682	2,1	664	1,8
— flax and hemp	29,1		40,3		41		33	
— cotton	570,9		539,8		640		630	
<i>Fruit and vegetables</i>	1018,6	3,9	1253,0	4,7	1460	4,5	1570	4,4
Refunds	78,7		80,6		119		114	
— fresh	63,4		67,0		98		82	
— processed	15,3		13,6		21		32	
Intervention	939,9		1172,4		1341		1456	
— fresh	433,1		603,4		656		750	
— processed	506,8		569,0		685		706	
<i>Wine</i>	1147,7	4,4	745,2	2,8	1581	4,9	1775	4,9
Refunds	45,3		690,5		59		58	
Intervention, of which:	1102,4		67,4		1522		1717	
— aid for private storage	67,4		39,9		31		32	
— distillation	422,5		267,4		442		422	
— compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making								
<i>Tobacco</i>	78,5	4,4	68,3	4,7	106	4,2	88	3,7
Refunds	1138,8		1232,1		1341		1307	
Intervention	61,9		61,9		69		64	
	1076,9		1170,2		1272		1243	



	83.8	84.5	99	84.5	99	0.3	84.5	99	0.3	148	0.4
<i>Other sectors or agricultural products of which:</i>											
— seeds	62.2	73.5	73	73.5	73					86	
— hops	21.0	10.6	15	10.6	15					15	
<i>Milk products</i>	5040.7	4971.7	5670	4971.7	5670	19.5	4971.7	5670	17.5	5812	16.2
Returns (food aid included)	2922.5	1946.6	2732	1946.6	2732					2453	
Intervention, of which:	2118.4	3025.1	2938	3025.1	2938					3559	
— aids for skimmed milk	1080.5	843.9	1267	843.9	1267					1229	
— skimmed milk storage	—	—	—	—	—					67	
— butter storage	452.4	394.7	334	394.7	334					702	
— contribution milk producers	389.5	380.5	334	380.5	334					694	
— extension of the markets	225.6	—	—	—	—					—	
— public and private storage	225.6	248.3	224	248.3	224					325	
<i>Beef/veal</i>	2428.5	2635.6	2326	2635.6	2326	9.4	2635.6	2326	7.2	4656	12.9
Returns	1343.3	1110.2	1157	1110.2	1157					317	
Intervention, of which:	1085.4	1723.0	1169	1723.0	1169					319	
— public and private storage	463.6	597.7	412	597.7	412					2530	
— half premiums for suckler cows	40.0	32.0	34	32.0	34					p.m.	
— other premiums for suckler cows	182.5	282.4	328	282.4	328					465	
<i>Sheepmeat and goatmeat</i>	1452.8	1452.3	1707	1452.3	1707	5.5	1452.3	1707	5.3	1821	5.1
Returns	—	—	—	—	—					—	
Intervention	1452.8	1452.3	1707	1452.3	1707					1821	
<i>Pigmeat</i>	261.0	246.9	280	246.9	280	1.1	246.9	280	0.9	263	0.7
Returns	199.0	174.0	230	174.0	230					193	
Intervention	62.0	72.9	50	72.9	50					70	
<i>Eggs and poultrymeat</i>	234.1	178.5	273	178.5	273	0.9	178.5	273	0.7	259	0.7
Returns	234.1	178.5	273	178.5	273					259	
Intervention	—	—	—	—	—					—	
— eggs	48.4	33.1	53	33.1	53					47	
— poultrymeat	185.7	145.4	220	145.4	220					212	
<i>Other measures for livestock products</i>	—	—	4	—	4					22	0.1
<i>Non-Annex II products</i>	552.1	511.5	724	511.5	724	2.1	511.5	724	1.9	672	1.9
Returns	552.1	511.5	724	511.5	724					672	
Intervention	—	—	—	—	—					—	
<i>Fishery products</i>	24.0	23.6	27	23.6	27	0.1	23.6	27	0.1	29	0.1
Returns	0.1	—	—	—	—					p.m.	
Intervention	23.9	23.6	27	23.6	27					29	
<b>Total market organizations</b>	<b>24084.0</b>	<b>24935.5</b>	<b>30536</b>	<b>24935.5</b>	<b>30536</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>24935.5</b>	<b>30536</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>34136</b>	<b>95.2</b>
Accession compensatory amounts (ACAs) in intra-Community trade	41.5	36.6	35	36.6	35	0.2	36.6	35	0.1	37	0.1
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs)	271.6	194.7	156	194.7	156	1.0	194.7	156	0.5	36	0.1
— intra-Community trade	265.7	194.8	147	194.8	147					12	
— extra-Community trade (°)	5.9	-0.1	9	-0.1	9					24	
<b>Total market organizations ACAs+ MCAs</b>	<b>24397.1</b>	<b>25166.8</b>	<b>30727</b>	<b>25166.8</b>	<b>30727</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>25166.8</b>	<b>30727</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>34209</b>	<b>95.4</b>
Other (including clearance of accounts)	29.9	-95.2	382 (°)	-95.2	382 (°)	0.1	-95.2	382 (°)	-0.4	282	0.8
Rural development schemes linked to market operation	—	—	334	—	334	—	—	334	1.0	397	1.1
Depreciation and disposal of stocks	1442.9	1360.7	810	1360.7	810	5.6	1360.7	810	5.2	810	2.2
Sei-aside (°)	3.0	21.2	100	21.2	100	p.m.	21.2	100	0.1	180	0.5
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>25872.9 (°)</b>	<b>26453.5 (°)</b>	<b>32353 (°)</b>	<b>26453.5 (°)</b>	<b>32353 (°)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26453.5 (°)</b>	<b>32353 (°)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35878 (°)</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(°) The expenditure items are taken from the returns made by the Member States under the advance payments system and are charged to a given financial year under Article 100 of the Financial Regulation.

(°) Budget adopted on 13.12.1990 (OJ L 30, 4.2.1991).

(°) 1992 preliminary draft budget, taking into account letter of amendment No 1.

(°) Including ECU - 207.7 million from clearance of the 1986 accounts.

(°) Including ECU - 377.9 million from clearance of the 1987 accounts.

(°) Including MCAs granted on imports.

(°) Amounts credited to the Guarantee Section, i.e. 50% of the amount entered in the specific chapter of the budget.

(°) Of which ECU 97 million included in Chapter-B0-40.

(°) Not including the appropriations entered for the monetary reserve (ECU 1 billion).

### 3.4.4 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures — financial year 1990 — financial year 1991

	1990 — Mio ECU (1) (7) (8)					
	Appropriations	Export refunds	Breakdown by economic nature of the measures			
			Interventions			
			Storage	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums
1	2 = 3 + 8	3	4	5	6	7
A — Cereals (4) (5)	3856,0	2500,0	1251,3 (6) (8)	—	104,7	—
Rice (5)	94,2	38,2	35,7	—	20,3	—
Sugar	1391,1	928,7	383,3	—	79,1	—
Olive oil	1169,6	136,3	- 25,7 (6) (8)	—	1059,0	—
Oils and fats, of which:	3477,0	1,0	1,9 (6)	—	3474,1	—
— rapeseed, sunflower	(2857,2)	(1,0)	(1,9) (6)	—	(2854,3)	—
Protein products, of which:	834,8	—	—	—	834,8	—
— peas, broad beans and field beans	(536,4)	—	—	—	(536,4)	—
— dried fodder	(298,0)	—	—	—	(298,0)	—
Textile plants, of which:	580,3	—	—	—	580,3	—
— flax and hemp	(40,3)	—	—	—	(40,3)	—
— cotton	(539,8)	—	—	—	(539,8)	—
Fruit and vegetables	1253,0	80,6	1,8	304,7	831,4	34,5
Wine	745,2	54,7	206,6 (6)	335,6	122,6	25,7
Tobacco	1232,1	61,9	89,4 (6)	—	1080,8	—
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which:	84,5	—	—	—	84,5	—
— seeds	(73,5)	—	—	—	(73,5)	—
— hops	(10,6)	—	—	—	(10,6)	—
Milk and milk products, (4) (5)	4971,7	1946,6	1081,6 (6) (8)	—	1209,3	734,2
of which: — skimmed milk (5)	(1456,3)	(217,7)	(394,7) (6)	—	(843,9)	—
— butter (5)	(1550,1)	(444,7)	(580,5) (6)	—	(524,9)	—
Beef/veal	2833,2	1110,0	997,7 (6) (8)	—	693,5	32,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1452,3	—	—	—	1452,3	—
Pigmeat	246,9	174,0	72,9	—	—	—
Eggs and poultrymeat	178,5	178,5	—	—	—	—
Other measures in favour of animal products	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Annex II products	511,5	511,5	—	—	—	—
Fishery products	23,6	—	0,6	8,0	15,0	—
Total A	24935,5	7722,0	4097,1	648,3	11641,7	826,4
B — Accession compensatory amounts in trade	36,6	—	—	—	36,6	—
C — Monetary compensatory amounts						
— in intra-Community trade	194,8	—	—	—	194,8	—
— in extra-Community trade	- 0,1	- 0,1	—	—	—	—
D — Depreciation of intervention stocks	1360,7	—	1360,7	—	—	—
Total A + B + C + D	26527,5	7721,9	5457,8	648,3	11873,1	826,4
%	100	29,1	20,6	2,4	44,8	3,1
E — Other (7)	- 74,0	—	—	—	—	—
Total A + B + C + D + E	26453,5	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The expenditure items are taken from Member States' returns made under the advance payments system and are charged to a given financial year under Article 100 of the Financial Regulation.

(2) Budget adopted on 13.12.1990 (OJ L 30, 4.2.1991).

(3) Clearance of accounts + interest following reform of financing arrangements + free distribution of intervention products + set-aside (Guarantee Section) + MCAs granted on imports + anti-fraud measures + rural development measures linked to the operation of the markets + ECU 97 million included in Chapter B.04C Provisional appropriation (1991).

(4) Including the financial contribution from cereal and milk producers.

(5) Including food aid refunds.

(6) Not including depreciation covered by Chapter B0-10.

(7) Expenditure charged against the 1990 budget.

(8) Including aid for Poland and Romania.

(9) Not including the appropriations entered for the monetary reserve (ECU 1 billion).

1991 — Mio ECU (2) (3)								
Total	Appropriations	Export refunds	Breakdown of economic nature of the measures					Total
			Interventions					
			Storage	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums		
8 = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7	9 = 10 + 15	10	11	12	13	14	15 = 11 + 12 + 13 + 14	
1356,0	5370	3364	1937	—	69	—	2006	
56,0	107	86	1	—	20	—	21	
462,4	1948	1250	566	—	132	—	698	
1033,3	2107	107	65	—	1935	—	2000	
3476,0	3934	29	—	—	3905	—	3905	
(2856,2)	(3324)	(29)	—	—	(3295)	—	(3295)	
834,8	896	—	—	—	896	—	896	
(536,4)	(536)	—	—	—	(536)	—	(536)	
(298,0)	(359)	—	—	—	(359)	—	(359)	
580,3	682	—	3	—	679	—	682	
(40,3)	(41)	—	(3)	—	(38)	—	(41)	
(539,8)	(640)	—	—	—	(640)	—	(640)	
1172,4	1460	119	—	327	910	104	1341	
690,5	1581	59	359	548	170	445	1522	
1170,2	1341	69	137	—	1135	—	1272	
84,5	99	—	—	—	99	—	99	
(73,5)	(73)	—	—	—	(73)	—	(73)	
(10,6)	(15)	—	—	—	(15)	—	(15)	
3025,1	5670	2732	443	—	1667	828	2938	
(1238,6)	(1586)	(330)	(- 11)	—	(1267)	—	(1256)	
(1105,4)	(1696)	(844)	(334)	—	(518)	—	(852)	
1723,2	2326	1157	412	—	757	—	1169	
1452,3	1707	—	69	—	1638	—	1707	
72,9	280	230	50	—	—	—	50	
—	273	273	—	—	—	—	—	
—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	
—	724	724	—	—	—	—	—	
23,6	27	—	—	—	27	—	27	
17213,5	30536	10199	4042 (3)	875	14043	1377	20337	
36,6	35	—	—	—	35	—	35	
194,8	147	—	—	—	147	—	147	
—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	
1360,7	810	—	810	—	—	—	810	
18805,6	31537	10208	4852	875	14225	1377	21329	
70,9	100	32,4	15,4	2,8	45,1	4,3	67,6	
—	816	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	32353	—	—	—	—	—	—	

EUR 12

## 3.4.5 Quantity and value of products in public storage

	Situation at 31.12.1988			Situation at 31.12.1989		Situation at 31.12.1990	
	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU)		Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU)
		2	3				
1							
Common wheat	2669,4	306,9	2264,1	166,2	6681,5	380,2	
Non-breadmaking common wheat	1105,5	115,2	229,7	12,8	226,4	13,6	
Barley	3066,9	300,1	2989,9	176,9	4074,7	210,6	
Rye	905,5	90,2	1239,1	76,7	1821,9	100,9	
Durum wheat	2165,3	344,1	1017,4	88,7	1443,1	124,1	
Maize	18,4	1,2	865,9	39,8	67,2	3,3	
Sorghum	7,9	0,7	2,7	0,2	—	—	
Rice	—	—	—	—	63,7	0,1	
Total cereals, rice included	9938,9	1158,4	8608,8	561,3	14378,5	832,8	
Olive oil	349,2	565,9	130,8	165,1	73,9	94,9	
Pepe	9,9	3,4	0,1	—	13,4	2,8	
Sunflower	146,1	60,1	7,9	1,6	32,1	7,7	
Leaf tobacco	0,0	p.m.	0,2	—	—	—	
Processed tobacco	6,6	2,9	10,1	3,0	22,1	3,2	
Baled tobacco	44,9	51,6	67,4	20,5	82,5	20,8	
Total tobacco	51,5	54,5	77,7	23,5	104,6	24,0	
Skimmed-milk powder	9,6	17,0	21,9	23,0	333,2	262,8	
Butter	101,2	233,3	4,8	4,7	251,8	257,2	
Total milk products	110,8	250,3	26,7	27,7	585,0	520,0	
Beef carcasses	445,9	752,9	107,2	110,3	299,4	280,8	
Boned beef	136,7	329,1	51,0	108,8	230,0	381,2	
Total beef	582,6	1082,0	158,2	219,1	529,4	662,0	
Alcohol	3307,7 <sup>(2)</sup>	128,7	3568,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	33,4	2428,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	14,6	
General total	x	3303,3	x	1031,7	x	2158,8	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The product values take account of financial depreciation.

(2) 1 000 hl.

3.4.8 Implementation of budget by Member State (1990)

(Mio ECU)

Type of financing	Total	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	Espania	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		I — Commitments											
Direct (1)	407,005	6,792	6,176	24,204	62,491	56,684	66,460	9,589	122,924	0,045	4,653	29,036	17,951
— regional	61,125						24,058	37,067					
— general	345,880	6,792	6,176	24,204	62,491	56,684	42,402	9,589	85,857	0,045	4,653	29,036	17,951
Indirect (2)	1361,507	16,147	10,744	156,027	179,044	207,542	309,251	69,308	134,953	4,558	6,037	197,544	70,352
— regional	335,806				55,978	117,364	20,615	18,724	21,598			95,337	6,190
— general	1025,701	16,147	10,744	156,027	123,066	90,178	288,636	50,584	113,355	4,558	6,037	102,207	64,162
Operational programmes (3)	155,678	—	—	3,006	28,630	37,601	6,905	45,871	11,220	—	—	14,205	8,240
— regional	135,610	—	—	3,006	17,034	37,601	—	39,314	11,220	—	—	12,090	8,240
— Community initiatives	20,068	—	—	—	11,596	—	—	6,357	—	—	—	2,115	—
— marketing/processing													
— Community initiatives	1,486	0,116	—	0,048	—	—	0,310	—	0,162	—	0,018	0,827	0,005
Pilot projects, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Art. 22/R. 797 - Art. 8/R. 4256)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Global grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total (4)	1925,676	23,055	16,920	183,285	270,165	301,827	382,926	124,768	269,259	4,603	10,708	241,612	96,548

Type of financing	Total	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	Espania	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		II — Payments											
Direct (1)	357,591	9,843	7,039	23,258	36,941	42,085	48,300	25,817	96,337	0,730	4,814	36,914	25,513
— regional	52,837	0,567		1,995			12,349	37,177					0,749
— general	304,754	9,276	7,039	21,263	36,941	42,085	35,951	25,817	59,160	0,730	4,814	36,914	24,764
Indirect (2)	1374,446	16,147	10,744	156,416	179,044	216,336	312,183	69,308	135,777	4,558	6,037	197,544	70,352
— regional	341,153				55,978	122,711	20,615	18,724	21,598			95,337	6,190
— general	1033,293	16,147	10,744	156,416	123,066	93,625	291,568	50,584	114,179	4,558	6,037	102,207	64,162
Operational programmes (3)	91,321	—	—	1,502	16,473	16,311	38,815	5,610	—	—	—	10,730	—
— regional	81,287	—	—	1,502	10,675	16,311	1,880	35,637	5,610	—	—	9,672	—
— Community initiatives	10,034	—	—	—	5,798	—	—	3,178	—	—	—	1,058	—
— marketing/processing													
— Community initiatives	1,983	0,071	—	0,024	—	0,216	0,415	—	0,183	—	0,014	0,514	0,546
Pilot projects, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Art. 22/R. 797 - Art. 8/R. 4256)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Global grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total (4)	1825,341	26,061	17,783	181,200	232,458	274,948	362,778	133,940	237,907	5,288	10,865	245,702	96,411

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Direct measures: project-type measures (mainly for investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products and, for some measures, under integrated Mediterranean programmes). This type of financing will be replaced by programmes.

(2) Indirect measures: Community part-financing of aid schemes introduced by the Member States within a Community legal framework (e.g. Regulation (EEC) No 797/85).

(3) Operational programmes: decided upon within the framework of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, implemented by the Member States with a financial contribution from the Community.

(4) This does not include a total of ECU 42,306 million paid for set-aside. The portion covered by the Guidance Section was 50% of 42,306 = ECU 21,153 million, the other 50% being financed by the Guarantee Section.

## 3.4.9 Implementation of budget by objective (1990)

(Mio ECU)

	Payments										
	Commitments					Payments					Pre-1989 commitments not classifiable (2)
	Total	Objective 1 (1)	Objective 5a (2)	Objective 5b (2)	Transitional (1)	Total	Objective 1 (1)	Objective 5a (2)	Objective 5b (2)	Transitional (1)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Belgique/België	23,055	—	22,939	—	0,116	26,061	—	21,687	—	0,450	3,924
Danmark	16,920	—	16,920	—	—	17,783	—	15,361	—	—	2,422
BR Deutschland	183,285	—	180,231	3,006	0,048	181,200	—	169,334	1,503	0,024	10,339
Ellada	270,165	270,165	—	—	—	232,458	205,994	—	—	—	26,464
España	301,827	243,753	31,777	7,758	18,539	274,948	190,417	20,346	7,758	18,539	37,888
France	382,926	32,389	318,584	21,685	10,268	362,778	26,392	292,878	9,637	1,902	31,969
Ireland	124,768	124,768	—	—	—	133,940	120,040	—	—	—	13,900
Italia	269,259	141,467	91,246	8,837	27,709	237,907	72,488	57,178	6,172	18,441	83,628
Luxembourg	4,603	—	4,603	—	—	5,288	—	4,720	—	—	0,568
Nederland	10,708	—	10,690	—	0,018	10,865	—	7,650	—	0,014	3,201
Portugal	241,612	241,612	—	—	—	245,702	221,474	—	—	—	24,228
United Kingdom	96,548	27,003	66,821	2,719	0,005	96,411	16,742	63,036	2,719	0,115	13,799
Total (9)	1925,676	1081,157	743,811	44,005	56,703	1825,341	853,547	652,190	27,789	39,485	252,330

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to all the agricultural measures implemented in the countries/regions given in Annex I to Regulation No 2052/88.

(2) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in all Member States (horizontal measures) implemented in countries/regions not covered by Objective 1.

(3) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to the measures implemented specifically in the regions designated by the Commission in Decision 89/426/EEC.

(4) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in some countries/regions (regional measures) covered neither by Objective 1 nor Objective 5b, and applied before 1 January 1989, as well as certain expenditure covered by Article 8 of Regulation No 4256/88 which cannot be charged to any of the three Objectives to which this Fund contributes.

(5) Payments made for commitments given before 1989 when the rules did not provide for a division into objectives.

(6) This does not include a total of ECU 42,306 million paid for set-aside. The portion covered by the Guidance Section was 50% of 42,306 = ECU 21,153 million, the other 50% being financed by the Guarantee Section.

### 3.5.1.1 **Employment in agriculture** **Statistical sources and applications**

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There are several sources of Community statistics enabling employment in agriculture to be measured from various viewpoints, including employment statistics proper (sample survey of the labour force, annual employment estimates) and agricultural statistics (structural surveys of agricultural holdings). Methods and concepts vary from one source to another, and the purpose of this introduction is to help the user to choose, among the statistics given in the subsequent tables, those which will provide him with the information he seeks.

## **EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND IN THE OTHER SECTORS**

One approach to the problem of employment in agriculture consists in considering it as part of overall employment and comparing it with employment in the other economic sectors. The relevant information comes from employment statistics; in these figures, the persons employed are assigned to that economic sector in which they mainly work, and the characteristics of employment are measured according to identical concepts from one sector to another.

Changes over time in numbers employed in the various sectors, and, in particular, in agriculture, are measured on the basis of annual employment estimates (Tables 3.5.1.2 and 3.5.1.3). For detailed information on the structure of employment in agriculture compared with that of other sectors (breakdown by sex, by occupational status, by working time, or by age), reference must be made to the sample survey of manpower, which provides a 'photograph' of employment in any given year (Table 3.5.1.4).

## **EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS**

Only the statistics which have just been presented allow a proper comparison of employment in agriculture with employment in the other sectors. However, they do not cover all persons employed in agriculture: an important feature of farming is that so many farmers and farm workers work only part-time and often also have other jobs. In the employment statistics, such persons are not classified as working in agriculture.

A full measure of employment in agriculture is provided by the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings; it should be noted that the information from this source enables employment in agriculture to be analysed as such but that, as it is established according to specific definitions, it cannot be compared with employment data for other sectors.

These surveys cover all persons employed on holdings, whether farming is their main activity or not; they also record working hours and any other remunerated work outside farming. They thus enable employment on agricultural holdings to be measured fully, and part-time and combined other employment to be analysed. By conversion of the numbers of persons employed into full-time equivalent workers ('annual work units' — AWU), the data on working hours give information on the actual volume of labour devoted to farming, the only valid measure of the labour contribution to agriculture, in view of the scale of part-time working (Tables 3.5.1.5 and 3.5.1.6).

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## 3.5.1.2 'Persons employed' (1) in 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' 1960-90

1	x 1 000				% VAT			
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1970 1960	1980 1960	1970 1980	1980 1990
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	:	:	:	8682*	-4,6*	-3,8*	-3,8*	-3,3*
Belgique/België	:	177	115	101*	x	x	-4,2	-1,3*
Danmark	362	266	200	158	-3,0	-2,9	-2,8	-2,3
BR Deutschland	:	2262	1403	961	x	x	-4,7	-3,7
Ellada	:	:	1016	930*	x	x	x	-0,9*
España	:	3662	2228	1486	x	x	-4,8	-4,0
France	4180	2751	1854	1325	-4,1	-4,0	-3,9	-3,3
Ireland	390	283	209	167	-3,2	-3,1	-3,0	-2,2
Italia	6611	3878	2899	1895	-5,2	-4,0	-2,9	-4,2
Luxembourg	:	13,1	8,5	6,2	x	x	-4,2	-3,1
Nederland	:	:	:	289	x	x	x	x
Portugal	:	:	:	795	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	1134	792	654	569	-3,5	-2,7	-1,9	-1,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 'Persons employed' includes all persons working for remuneration or self-employed, plus unpaid family workers. Persons employed in more than one economic sector are counted only in the sector in which they mainly work.

## 3.5.1.3 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors

		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Total civilian employ- ment</i> (1 000 persons)	1960	:	:	1985	:	:	:	18595
	1970	:	3546	2315	26169	3134	12433	20328
	1980	:	3610	2460	26528	3356	11551	21333
	1985	:	3472	2556	26062	3509	10637	20932
	1988	127412	3561	2701	26835	3657	11780	21196
	1989	129355	3622	2669	27209	3671	12260	21455
	1990	131558*	:	2653	27946	:	12578	21733
<i>Agriculture</i> (% of total civilian employment)	1960	:	:	18,2	:	:	:	22,5
	1970	:	5,0	11,5	8,6	:	29,5	13,5
	1980	:	3,2	8,1	5,3	30,3	19,3	8,7
	1985	:	3,1	7,1	4,6	28,9	18,3	7,6
	1988	7,4	2,9	6,1	4,0	26,6	14,4	6,7
	1989	6,9	2,8	6,0	3,7	25,3	13,0	6,4
	1990	6,6*	:	6,0	3,4	:	11,0	6,1
<i>Industry</i> (% of total civilian employment)	1960	:	:	36,9	:	:	:	37,6
	1970	:	43,3	37,8	49,3	:	37,2	39,2
	1980	:	35,2	28,9	43,7	30,2	36,0	35,9
	1985	:	30,6	26,8	40,9	27,4	31,7	31,9
	1988	32,6	28,7	27,0	39,9	27,2	32,5	30,3
	1989	32,6	28,9	26,8	39,8	27,5	32,9	30,1
	1990	32,5*	:	26,6	39,7	:	33,4	29,9
<i>Services</i> (% of total civilian employment)	1960	:	:	44,8	:	:	:	39,9
	1970	:	51,7	50,7	42,1	:	33,3	47,2
	1980	:	61,6	63,0	51,0	39,5	44,6	55,4
	1985	:	66,3	66,1	54,5	43,7	49,7	60,5
	1988	60,0	68,4	66,9	56,1	46,2	53,1	63,0
	1989	60,5	68,3	67,3	56,5	47,1	54,0	63,5
	1990	61,0*	:	71,3	56,9	:	54,8	64,0
<i>Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)</i>	1960	:	:	37,6	:	:	:	22,0
	1970	:	10,6	23,3	13,0	:	28,5	20,5
	1980	:	13,1	25,0	16,0	5,0	27,8	17,6
	1985	:	14,3	30,8	20,7	4,0	29,5	17,6
	1988	26,5	16,9	33,9	21,2	3,7	32,0	18,7
	1989	27,2	17,1	33,8	22,4	4,2	30,5	19,3
	1990	28,1*	:	34,2	24,3	:	31,8	19,8

Source: Eurostat and OECD.

Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	USA	Japan
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1046	20269	:	:	:	23654	65778	44360
1045	19218	139,5	:	:	24381	78678	50940
1141	20313	157,5	:	:	25004	99303	55360
1062	20508	160,2	:	4057	23945	107150	58070
1078	20938	174,1	5934	4280	25277	114968	60110
1076	20832	181,1	6065	4377	25939	117342	61280
1115	21123	188,9	6260	4474	26187	:	:
37,3	32,6	:	:	:	4,8	:	30,2
27,1	20,2	9,4	:	:	3,2	4,5	17,4
18,3	14,3	5,4	:	:	2,6	3,6	10,4
16,1	11,2	4,2	:	23,9	2,6	3,1	8,8
15,4	9,8	3,6	4,8	20,7	2,3	2,9	7,9
15,1	9,3	3,4	4,7	18,9	2,2	2,9	7,6
15,0	9,0	3,3	4,6	17,8	2,2	:	:
23,7	33,9	:	:	:	47,6	:	28,5
29,9	39,5	44,3	:	:	44,8	34,4	35,7
32,5	37,9	38,0	:	:	37,7	30,5	35,3
28,8	33,6	33,8	:	33,9	31,6	28,0	34,9
27,8	32,4	31,9	26,4	35,1	30,1	26,9	34,1
28,4	32,4	31,2	26,5	35,3	30,0	26,7	34,3
28,7	32,4	30,5	26,3	34,9	29,5	:	:
39,0	33,5	:	:	:	47,6	:	41,3
43,1	40,3	46,3	:	:	52,0	61,1	46,9
49,2	47,8	56,4	:	:	59,7	65,9	54,2
55,1	55,2	61,9	:	42,2	65,8	68,8	56,4
56,8	57,8	64,4	68,8	44,2	67,6	70,2	58,0
56,5	58,2	65,4	68,8	45,7	67,8	70,5	58,2
56,2	58,6	66,2	69,1	47,4	68,3	:	:
15,6	26,4	:	:	:	65,6	:	:
13,1	31,9	8,4	:	:	60,1	:	5,3
12,9	37,5	11,8	:	:	57,0	:	7,8
13,5	37,3	13,4	:	17,5	55,5	:	8,4
13,3	37,9	20,6	32,7	16,6	53,8	:	9,5
14,1	40,5	21,3	36,0	16,8	52,8	:	9,7
13,8	41,7	24,2	35,6	18,2	52,5	:	:

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3.5.1.4 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1989)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	numbers	1 000	9209	120	149	1056
	— men	%	65,3	73,4	76,8	55,2
	— women	%	34,7	26,6	23,2	44,8
Industry	numbers	1 000	43135	1127	715	11005
	— men	%	76,8	81,8	73,8	75,8
	— women	%	23,2	18,9	26,2	21,2
Services	numbers	1 000	77730	2340	1748	15341
	— men	%	52,0	54,1	44,9	50,7
	— women	%	48,0	45,9	55,1	49,3
Agriculture	paid workers	%	26,4	9,0	38,7	25,0
	self-employed	%	73,6	91,0	61,3	75,0
Industry	paid workers	%	88,0	90,4	92,2	94,8
	self-employed	%	11,2	9,6	7,8	5,2
Services	paid workers	%	83,5	79,8	91,9	89,9
	self-employed	%	16,5	20,2	8,1	11,1
Agriculture	full-time	%	87,1	94,3	80,9	81,1
	part-time	%	12,9	5,7	19,1	18,9
Industry	full-time	%	94,6	97,3	88,9	93,9
	part-time	%	5,4	2,7	11,1	6,1
Services	full-time	%	82,5	85,9	71,3	81,7
	part-time	%	17,5	14,1	28,7	18,3
Agriculture	less than 25 years	%	11,1	10,1	18,5	10,8
	25 to 34	%	16,0	19,8	15,7	15,5
	35 to 44	%	10,2	19,3	15,3	17,5
	45 to 54	%	24,1	25,7	23,7	25,4
	55 to 64	%	24,2	23,3	19,3	23,0
	65 and over	%	6,5	1,7	7,5	7,8
Industry	less than 25 years	%	18,3	14,8	20,0	17,8
	25 to 34	%	26,5	33,1	24,4	25,6
	35 to 44	%	24,6	28,0	26,6	21,0
	45 to 54	%	21,3	18,3	18,5	25,9
	55 to 64	%	8,7	5,7	8,5	9,4
	65 and over	%	0,6	0,2	1,2	0,3
Services	less than 25 years	%	16,1	10,8	18,9	17,7
	25 to 34	%	27,4	35,1	23,9	26,4
	35 to 44	%	26,3	29,5	26,7	23,1
	45 to 54	%	19,5	16,9	19,1	23,3
	55 to 64	%	9,4	7,2	9,6	8,7
	65 and over	%	1,3	0,5	1,0	0,9

Source: Sample survey of manpower, 1989.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
930	1605	1503	169	1912	5	286	881	593
55,4	73,3	65,1	90,3	65,7	69,1	75,6	50,9	80,7
44,6	26,7	34,9	9,7	34,3	30,9	24,4	49,1	19,3
945	3982	6552	314	6659	45	1603	1500	8607
76,5	83,8	75,7	77,6	75,3	89,0	84,4	69,5	76,7
23,5	16,2	21,3	22,4	21,7	10,2	15,6	30,5	23,3
1795	6571	13571	609	12238	103	4116	2099	17190
63,9	58,5	48,1	55,2	60,9	54,5	53,7	53,0	46,1
36,1	41,5	51,9	44,0	39,1	45,5	46,3	47,0	53,9
4,2	30,3	17,5	13,5	39,1	8,1	36,0	17,2	48,4
95,8	69,7	82,5	86,5	60,9	91,9	64,0	82,8	51,6
71,4	85,5	90,9	90,1	82,9	95,5	95,2	86,6	86,0
28,6	14,5	9,1	9,9	17,1	4,5	4,8	13,4	14,0
65,4	74,6	89,0	84,6	69,4	90,7	89,0	79,5	88,3
34,6	25,1	11,0	15,4	30,6	9,3	11,0	20,5	11,7
94,0	94,0	85,0	94,4	84,9	89,8	71,9	88,0	84,7
6,0	6,0	15,0	5,6	15,1	10,2	28,1	12,0	15,3
97,2	98,5	95,7	96,9	96,5	97,3	85,2	97,7	92,3
2,8	1,5	4,3	3,1	3,5	2,7	14,8	2,3	7,7
95,7	93,4	84,6	89,7	94,5	91,4	61,5	93,9	71,7
4,3	6,6	15,4	10,3	5,5	8,6	38,5	6,1	28,9
8,8	12,9	7,5	12,8	8,5	9,1	18,2	14,5	10,0
11,5	14,0	18,3	16,0	17,3	21,4	21,1	11,6	20,0
17,3	16,1	21,0	19,9	18,3	23,7	22,1	15,4	20,8
25,9	23,7	25,8	19,1	25,5	24,1	21,3	21,6	17,7
28,7	27,9	24,1	19,7	24,0	16,3	14,5	23,9	17,7
7,7	4,6	3,2	12,7	6,5	5,4	2,9	13,1	5,9
13,6	18,3	13,6	25,0	18,1	15,0	19,0	28,0	21,1
26,8	26,2	29,4	30,4	26,1	26,8	20,2	25,9	25,0
28,2	24,7	30,0	23,2	25,4	27,7	27,3	22,1	23,5
21,5	19,7	20,1	14,4	21,0	23,3	18,2	15,1	19,0
9,4	10,8	6,6	6,6	7,3	7,1	6,9	7,8	10,5
0,5	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,1	0,5	1,2	1,0
11,1	16,2	12,8	22,0	11,2	18,1	19,7	14,5	20,7
28,9	29,8	30,3	30,9	26,8	33,9	30,0	25,2	24,2
29,4	23,2	30,3	22,6	29,0	25,6	27,3	27,1	24,2
19,2	17,3	17,9	14,7	21,0	15,8	16,0	20,1	18,4
10,0	12,5	7,8	7,8	10,4	6,3	6,0	10,4	10,5
1,4	1,0	0,8	2,0	1,6	0,4	1,0	2,7	2,0

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3.5.1.5 Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings <sup>(1)</sup>

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutsch- land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of persons working on agricultural holdings <sup>(1)</sup>	1980	× 1 000	:	186	234	1983
	1985		:	158	158	1740
	1987		17708	147	148	1624
Total number of AWU (equivalent full-time workers)	1980	× 1 000	:	124	172	1051
	1985		:	107	122	918
	1987		6968	99	114	851
Average AWU/persons working on agricultural holdings	1980	1	:	0,66	0,73	0,52
	1985		:	0,67	0,77	0,53
	1987		0,39	0,68	0,77	0,52
<b>Breakdown by type of labour:</b>						
● Numbers:						
– farm heads	1980	%	:	61,2	51,2	41,8
	1985		:	61,9	58,3	42,4
	1987		46,7	62,6	57,3	42,5
– spouses	1980	%	:	24,2	33,5	27,7
	1985		:	23,5	24,3	26,8
	1987		22,8	22,0	23,8	26,2
– other family members	1980	%	:	10,9	4,0	25,4
	1985		:	10,6	2,8	25,1
	1987		22,7	10,4	2,7	25,3
– regularly employed non-family members	1980	%	:	3,7	11,3	5,1
	1985		:	4,0	14,6	5,7
	1987		7,7	5,1	16,0	6,1
● AWU:						
– farm heads	1980	%	:	69,3	53,9	47,6
	1985		:	68,7	62,5	48,4
	1987		44,5	69,5	62,3	49,4
– spouses	1980	%	:	15,2	26,3	22,3
	1985		:	:	:	:
	1987		20,3	14,7	11,4	21,3
– other family members <sup>(2)</sup>	1980	%	:	10,8	4,6	20,8
	1985		:	26,6	13,9	40,7
	1987		36,0	25,3	13,7	40,4
– regularly employed non-family members	1980	%	:	4,7	15,2	8,0
	1985		:	3,9	19,0	9,5
	1987		12,3	4,2	19,3	8,8
– irregularly employed non-family members	1980	%	:	0,0	0,0	1,3
	1985		:	0,8	4,6	1,4
	1987		7,2	1,0	4,8	1,4
● Volume of labour in agriculture:						
– family members	1980	× 1 000	7487,4 <sup>(3)</sup>	108,7	109,8	881,0
	1985	AWU	6651,6 <sup>(3)</sup>	97,2	84,7	780,0
	1987		5607,3	94,1	86,2	763,8
– non-family members	1980	× 1 000	1639,6 <sup>(3)</sup>	6,9	27,8	106,0
	1985	AWU	1349,4 <sup>(3)</sup>	7,7	27,1	110,0
	1987		1360,8	5,2	27,3	86,9
– Total	1980	× 1 000	9127,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	115,6	137,6	987,0
	1985	AWU	8001,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	104,8	111,8	890,0
	1987		6968,2	99,3	113,6	850,7

Source: Eurostat – Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data.

<sup>(1)</sup> Without irregularly employed non-family members.

<sup>(2)</sup> Including spouses.

<sup>(3)</sup> Not including Portugal.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1841	:	2659	469	5301	12	302	:	724
:	:	2246	428	5134	10	295	:	713
2082	3336	2034	400	5155	10	293	1666	714
797	:	1848	310	2158	9	242	:	583
:	:	1565	276	2126	7	234	:	543
847	1625	1482	254	:	7	234	936	521
0,43	:	0,66	0,64	0,36	0,73	0,77	:	0,75
:	:	0,69	0,64	0,41	0,70	0,79	:	0,76
0,41	0,47	0,73	0,64	0,00	0,69	0,80	0,56	0,73
54,1	:	45,5	45,7	52,1	39,4	48,1	:	32,8
:	:	44,7	51,2	54,3	42,5	45,0	:	32,6
45,8	46,6	45,3	52,4	53,3	39,7	43,9	37,2	30,8
30,1	:	27,5	20,9	22,4	32,0	24,8	:	13,6
:	:	25,5	18,5	21,1	24,8	22,2	:	15,5
33,8	16,2	24,5	18,0	21,0	24,7	21,5	26,8	16,3
15,4	:	13,0	27,6	22,1	25,1	16,5	:	18,3
:	:	14,7	22,4	22,7	27,5	18,1	:	18,4
20,2	27,5	13,5	20,4	23,4	28,6	18,1	28,6	20,0
0,4	:	8,0	5,8	3,4	3,5	10,6	:	35,3
:	:	15,1	7,9	1,9	5,2	14,7	:	33,5
0,2	9,7	16,8	9,2	2,3	7,1	16,6	7,4	32,9
56,8	:	47,6	53,0	46,7	42,9	51,4	:	34,1
43,4	:	47,1	56,3	49,3	46,3	49,7	:	31,9
43,5	42,8	46,2	58,1	:	45,7	48,5	38,2	32,3
28,4	:	22,0	15,5	18,7	26,7	18,6	:	11,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
31,3	16,1	19,5	12,4	20,1	23,7	15,6	27,3	12,1
14,0	:	16,4	23,6	19,7	25,9	15,4	:	16,1
43,4	:	30,8	31,0	36,7	46,6	31,9	:	26,3
42,4	36,0	28,7	29,9	:	45,2	31,3	49,6	27,4
0,8	:	9,6	7,9	4,1	4,4	11,4	:	38,4
0,4	:	17,6	11,0	4,0	7,0	15,8	:	36,6
0,4	8,4	18,9	10,6	:	8,3	16,5	9,5	35,3
0,0	:	4,4	0,0	10,8	0,1	3,2	:	0,0
12,8	:	4,5	1,7	10,0	0,1	2,6	:	6,8
13,7	12,7	6,2	1,4	:	0,8	3,7	2,7	5,0
858,0	1229,4	1552,0	274,9	1950,5	8,6	203,7	:	310,8
798,0	879,0	1368,0	240,3	1904,8	6,4	189,4	:	303,8
727,3	1281,1	1110,0	223,5	0,0	3,0	186,6	821,0	310,6
98,0	350,4	282,0	35,4	463,5	0,6	50,6	:	218,4
133,0	271,4	235,0	34,7	293,7	0,6	53,2	:	183,0
119,9	343,5	371,9	30,5	0,0	3,7	47,3	114,5	210,1
956,0	1579,8	1834,0	310,3	2414,0	9,2	254,3	:	529,2
931,0	1150,4	1603,0	275,0	2198,5	7,0	242,7	:	486,8
847,3	1624,7	1481,9	254,0	0,0	6,7	233,9	935,6	520,7

## 3.5.1.6 Employment in agriculture: working hours and combined other employment of farmers (1)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Total</i>						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	114	120	828
	1985		:	97	91	723
	1987		8272	92	85	690
No other gainful employment	1980	%	:	67,5	80,3	56,8
	1985		:	68,1	68,9	57,5
	1987		69,8	67,4	67,2	57,0
With other main gainful employment	1980	%	:	29,5	13,2	37,3
	1985		:	29,2	9,3	37,6
	1987		23,0	29,6	10,3	38,3
With other secondary gainful employment	1980	%	:	3,1	6,5	5,9
	1985		:	2,6	21,8	4,9
	1987		7,1	3,0	22,5	4,7
<i>Working hours = 100% (2)</i>						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	72	75	365
	1985		:	61	57	324
	1987		2256	60	:	304
No other gainful employment	1980	%	:	94,6	95,2	95,2
	1985		:	98,2	82,8	95,5
	1987		91,6	96,9	:	95,7
With other main gainful employment	1980	%	:	2,0	0,0	0,0
	1985		:	0,0	1,4	0,0
	1987		0,3	0,0	:	0,0
With other secondary gainful employment	1980	%	:	3,4	4,9	4,9
	1985		:	1,8	15,6	4,5
	1987		8,1	3,1	:	4,3
<i>Working hours from 50 to 100% (2)</i>						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	9	16	64
	1985		:	8	15	58
	1987		1349	6	:	58
No other gainful employment	1980	%	:	54,1	65,4	37,2
	1985		:	59,1	59,9	36,3
	1987		77,0	50,3	:	37,4
With other main gainful employment	1980	%	:	39,0	15,0	26,6
	1985		:	25,5	14,1	40,5
	1987		8,5	36,9	:	42,0
With other secondary gainful employment	1980	%	:	7,0	19,5	36,2
	1985		:	15,4	26,1	23,2
	1987		14,5	12,8	:	20,5
<i>Working hours of &lt; 50% (2)</i>						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	33	29	400
	1985		:	28	19	341
	1987		4582	26	:	328
No other gainful employment	1980	%	:	11,1	49,8	25,0
	1985		:	5,7	33,8	25,0
	1987		57,1	3,9	:	24,6
With other main gainful employment	1980	%	:	87,7	46,8	73,1
	1985		:	93,6	29,2	72,8
	1987		38,8	95,5	:	73,2
With other secondary gainful employment	1980	%	:	1,2	3,4	1,9
	1985		:	0,7	3,8	2,2
	1987		4,2	0,6	:	2,2

Source: Eurostat — Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings.

(1) Farmers who are at the same time farm heads. The farmer is the person for whom and on whose behalf the holding is farmed; the farm head is the person responsible for the current, day-to-day management of the holding. In EUR 10, 97% of agricultural holdings are farmed by farmers who are at the same time farm heads.

(2) Farmers working their farms for respectively 100%, 50 to 100%, and less than 50% of the annual working hours of a full-time worker.



Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
997	:	1210	214	2760	5	145	:	237
951	:	998	213	2754	4	132	:	219
953	1601	921	210	2750	4	129	619	220
70,4	:	79,8	73,7	70,6	78,6	79,1	:	78,9
65,6	:	67,7	66,5	73,8	82,4	79,9	:	78,8
66,6	70,4	68,2	63,5	76,0	81,3	76,4	61,7	76,1
20,6	:	15,8	18,8	26,0	14,7	14,7	:	14,8
27,5	:	13,0	23,4	22,5	15,0	14,6	:	12,3
26,9	23,2	11,8	26,0	20,5	14,4	15,5	31,8	13,9
9,0	:	4,4	7,5	3,4	6,7	6,2	:	6,3
6,8	:	19,3	10,0	3,7	5,4	5,4	:	9,0
6,5	6,4	19,9	10,5	3,4	4,4	8,1	6,4	10,0
165	:	666	109	322	3	108	:	150
103	:	565	95	371	3	98	:	138
89	418	532	91	350	2	96	180	133
95,4	:	98,5	94,2	97,9	93,5	93,3	:	95,3
97,1	:	76,8	91,0	97,7	94,8	93,9	:	95,4
97,1	97,1	76,2	92,4	97,8	94,6	93,1	97,4	94,5
0,0	:	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,7	1,9	:	1,7
0,0	:	0,1	1,2	0,0	0,2	2,4	:	0,6
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,6	0,8
4,6	:	1,4	5,0	2,1	5,9	4,8	:	3,5
2,9	:	23,1	7,8	2,3	5,0	3,7	:	4,0
2,9	2,9	23,8	6,7	2,2	5,4	4,1	2,0	4,7
265	:	184	51	440	1	21	:	31
236	:	150	56	467	1	18	:	28
204	208	132	51	492	1	18	149	29
76,2	:	71,0	72,0	87,3	42,5	42,5	:	55,8
82,9	:	60,4	66,9	88,6	62,0	41,9	:	50,2
85,8	77,5	60,7	63,9	89,8	72,7	32,2	68,8	47,2
2,7	:	9,7	14,2	4,4	42,9	52,4	:	24,9
5,6	:	7,7	15,6	2,7	27,5	44,5	:	8,8
4,4	6,9	6,9	15,9	2,8	22,9	45,1	14,6	9,9
21,1	:	19,3	13,8	8,3	1,4	16,8	:	19,3
11,4	:	31,9	17,5	8,7	10,5	13,6	:	41,0
9,8	15,6	32,3	20,2	7,3	4,4	22,7	16,6	43,0
566	:	360	54	1997	1	17	:	56
612	:	283	61	1916	1	14	:	53
659	975	256	68	1907	1	15	291	57
60,3	:	49,7	34,1	62,5	38,6	34,2	:	47,6
53,7	:	53,4	28,1	65,6	41,7	34,6	:	50,1
56,5	57,4	55,5	24,5	68,5	45,6	22,1	36,1	48,1
35,0	:	47,8	59,3	35,0	55,6	60,1	:	45,8
40,6	:	41,7	65,3	31,8	55,5	60,3	:	44,5
37,6	36,7	38,9	67,2	28,9	53,2	61,7	59,9	46,6
4,6	:	2,5	6,6	2,5	5,8	5,7	:	6,6
5,7	:	4,8	6,6	2,6	2,8	5,1	:	5,4
5,9	5,9	5,6	8,2	2,6	1,2	16,2	4,0	5,3

## T/104 STRUCTURES

## 3.5.2.1 Land use in 1990

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total area	225987	3052	4309	24862	13196
Inland waters	3594 <sup>(2)</sup>	27	70	450	312 <sup>(2)</sup>
Land (total)	222394 <sup>(2)</sup>	3025	4239	24412	12884 <sup>(2)</sup>
Area under timber	53998 <sup>(2)</sup>	617	493	7401	5755 <sup>(2)</sup>
Other areas	40363 <sup>(1)</sup>	1045 <sup>(2)</sup>	937 <sup>(1)</sup>	5144	1338 <sup>(1)</sup>
Utilized agricultural area (UAA):					
— area	128080 <sup>(1)</sup>	1363 <sup>(2)</sup>	2809 <sup>(1)</sup>	11868	5741 <sup>(1)</sup>
— share of total area	56,7 <sup>(1)</sup>	44,7 <sup>(2)</sup>	65,2 <sup>(1)</sup>	47,7	43,5 <sup>(1)</sup>
Arable land:					
— area	67371 <sup>(1)</sup>	711 <sup>(2)</sup>	2560 <sup>(2)</sup>	7281	2925 <sup>(2)</sup>
— share of total UAA	52,6	52,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	91,7 <sup>(2)</sup>	61,3	50,9 <sup>(2)</sup>
Permanent meadows and grasslands:					
— area	—	633 <sup>(2)</sup>	—	4375	—
— share of total UAA	—	45,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	—	36,9	—
Permanent crops:					
— area	11886 <sup>(3)</sup>	16 <sup>(2)</sup>	11 <sup>(1)</sup>	184	1168 <sup>(3)</sup>
— share of total UAA	9,2 <sup>(3)</sup>	1,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	0,4 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,6	20,3 <sup>(3)</sup>
Gardens:					
— area	395 <sup>(2)</sup>	21 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	28	—
— share of total UAA	0,3 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,6 <sup>(2)</sup>	0,0	0,2	—

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> 1988.<sup>(2)</sup> 1989.<sup>(3)</sup> 1987.<sup>(4)</sup> 1985.

## STRUCTURES T/105

(areas in 1 000 ha)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
50479	54909	7028	30128	259	4148	9207	24414
534	625	139	720	1	342	44 (2)	328
49942	54284	6889	29408	258	3806	9163 (2)	24086
12511	14810	327	6434	89	330	2968	2297
10321 (1)	8893	865 (1)	5773 (2)	42	1353 (1)	1663 (1)	3342
27110 (1) 53,7 (1)	30581 55,7	5697 (1) 81,1 (1)	17215 (2) 57,1 (2)	127 48,9	2019 (1) 49,9 (1)	4532 (2) 49,2 (2)	18447 75,6
15560 (1) 57,4 (1)	17753 58,1	1029 (2) 18,1 (2)	8917 (2) 51,8 (2)	56 44,2	897 (1) 44,4 (1)	2906 (2) 64,1 (2)	6589 35,7
6650 (1) 24,5 (1)	11380 37,2	4666 (1) 81,9 (1)	4877 (2) 28,4 (2)	69 54,5	— —	761(3) 16,8(3)	12056(4) 63,4(4)
4900 (2) 18,1 (2)	1218 4,0	2 (1) 0,0 (1)	3323 (2) 19,3 (2)	2 1,2	37 (1) 1,8 (1)	865 (1) 19,1 (1)	57 0,3
—	230	0	90 (2)	0	5 (1)	—	16
—	0,8	0,0	0,5 (2)	0,1	0,2 (1)	—	0,1

## T/106 STRUCTURES

## 3.5.2.2 Main crops in 1989

	EUR 12		Belgique/België		Danmark		BR Deutschland		Ellada (¹)		España (¹)	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	35121	27,2	350	25,6	1573	56,9	4639	39,0	1434	25,1	7853	28,8
of which: common wheat	13403	9,9	211	15,5	446	11,0	1764	14,8	381	6,9	2187	8,2
durum wheat	2796	2,1	—	—	0	0,0	13	0,1	33	8,7	131	0,4
grain maize	3977	3,2	7	0,5	—	—	209	1,8	226	4,3	528	2,1
barley	11756	9,5	108	7,9	997	41,5	1746	14,7	233	4,2	4312	15,7
rye	951	0,7	3	0,2	101	2,9	382	3,2	19	0,4	223	0,8
Rice	328	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	0,4	58	0,3
Sugarbeet	1852	1,4	106	7,8	67	2,4	383	3,2	49	0,6	174	0,7
Oilseeds (total)	4636	3,7	4	0,3	234	7,2	448	3,8	308	5,2	1076	4,0
of which: rape	1679	1,4	4	0,3	231	7,1	429	3,6	—	—	12	0,0
sunflower	2084	1,7	—	—	—	—	15	0,1	25	0,7	978	3,5
Olive trees	4994 (²)	3,4	—	—	—	—	—	—	810 (²)	14,1	2080 (²)	7,7
Cotton	346 (²)	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	4,4	68	0,5
Tobacco	217	0,2	0	0	—	—	3	0,0	84	1,6	26	0,1
Hops	26	0,0	0	0	—	—	20	0,2	0	0,0	1	0,0
Potatoes	1387	1,1	47	3,5	34	1,2	201	1,7	56	0,9	278	1,0
Dry pulses	1866	1,5	3	0,2	123	5,2	72	0,6	38	0,6	326	1,4
Fresh vegetables (total)	1674	1,3	32	2,3	16 (²)	0,6	49	0,4	135	2,4	502	1,8
of which: tomatoes (¹)	256	0,2	1	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	40	0,7	66	0,2
onions (¹)	87	0,1	1	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,0	8	0,2	29	0,1
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	11642 (²)	9,0	13	0,9	8 (²)	0,3	157	1,3	1152 (²)	20,1	4760 (²) (³)	17,6
of which: apples	332 (²)	0,3	7	0,5	3 (²)	0,1	27	0,2	172 (²) (³)	0,3	56 (²) (³)	0,2
pears	131 (²)	0,1	3	0,2	0 (²)	0,0	2	0,0	7 (²) (³)	0,1	34 (²) (³)	0,1
peaches	212 (²)	0,2	0	0,0	—	—	0	0,0	33 (²) (³)	0,6	64 (²) (³)	0,2
apricots	64 (²)	0,0	—	—	—	—	0	0,0	6 (²) (³)	0,1	23 (²) (³)	0,1
melons	111 (¹)	0,1	0 (¹)	0 (¹)	0 (¹)	0 (¹)	—	—	8	0,2	68	0,3
Citrus fruit (total)	527 (²)	0,4	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 (²) (³)	0,9	264 (²)	1,0
of which: oranges and mandarins	328 (²)	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 (²) (³)	0,7	138 (²)	0,5
lemons	110 (²)	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 (²) (³)	0,2	53 (²)	0,2
Almonds	798 (²)	0,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 (²) (³)	0,5	598 (²) (³)	2,2
Vines	4028	3,2	0	0,0	—	—	102	0,9	165	2,9	1460 (²)	5,5
Flowers and ornamental plants	60 (²)	0,0	1	0,1	0	0	8	7,9	1	0,0	5	0,0
Green fodder	4625 (²)	3,6	136	10,0	70	2,6	2123	0,1	66 (²)	1,1	533	1,9
Fallow land and green fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Harvested area.

(²) 1988.

(³) 1986.

(⁴) Main area.

(⁵) 1987.



## 3.5.2.3 Utilized agricultural area, woods and forests

			Arable land		Permanent meadow and pasture	
			1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	1 000 ha	1990	67371 (*)	52,6	48520 (*)	38,0
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 0,1	-	- 0,4	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 0,6	-	- 0,2	-
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1990	711 (*)	52,2	579,0	45,1
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 0,9	-	- 2,0	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 3,7	-	- 5,9	-
Danmark	1 000 ha	1990	2560 (*)	91,7	219 (*)	7,9
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 0,5	-	- 0,8	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 0,7	-	- 0,9	-
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1990	7281	61,3	4375,0	36,9
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,1	-	- 0,9	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,2	-	- 0,7	-
Ellada	1 000 ha	1990	2925 (*)	50,9	1789 (*)	31,2
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,0	-	0,0	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,0	-	0,0	-
España	1 000 ha	1990	15560 (*)	57,4	6650 (*)	24,5
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,0	-	0,0	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,0	-	0,0	-
France	1 000 ha	1990	17753	58,1	11380	37,2
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,1	-	- 1,4	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,5	-	- 1,6	-
Ireland	1 000 ha	1990	1029 (*)	18,1	4666 (*)	81,9
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 1,0	-	0,2	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 1,5	-	0,3	-
Italia	1 000 ha	1990	8917 (*)	51,8	4878	28,4
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 0,5	-	- 0,3	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 1,0	-	- 0,9	-
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1990	56	44,1	69	54,6
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,2	-	- 0,5	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 0,2	-	- 0,4	-
Nederland	1 000 ha	1990	897 (*)	44,4	1062	53,5
	% TAV	1990/1985	1,5	-	- 1,2	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,5	-	- 0,5	-
Portugal	1 000 ha	1990	2906 (*)	64,1	761 (*)	16,8
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,0	-	0,0	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,0	-	0,8	-
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1990	6589	35,7	11785	63,9
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 1,2	-	0,4	-
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 1,2	-	- 0,3	-

Source: Eurostat.

Permanent crops		Total UAA		Woods and forests	
1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of EUR 12	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
8	9	10	11	12	13
11886 (*)	9,2	128080 (*)	100,0	53862 (*)	23,9
0,0	—	— 0,3	—	0,2	—
0,9	—	— 0,5	—	0,3	—
16 (*)	1,2	1363 (*)	100,0	617	20,2
2,1	—	— 0,9	—	0,0	—
4,8	—	— 2,3	—	0,0	—
11 (*)	0,4	2809 (*)	100,0	493	11,4
— 2,7	—	— 0,3	—	0,0	—
— 2,4	—	— 0,3	—	0,0	—
188	1,6	11868	100,0	7401	29,8
0,3	—	— 0,3	—	0,1	—
0,1	—	— 0,1	—	0,0	—
1168 (*)	20,3	5741 (*)	100,0	5755 (*)	43,6
2,6	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
12,2	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
4900 (*)	18,1	27110 (*)	100,0	12511	24,8
— 0,2	—	— 0,1	—	0,0	—
0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
1218	4,0	3058	100,0	14810	27,0
— 1,7	—	— 0,6	—	0,3	—
— 0,5	—	— 0,4	—	0,1	—
2 (*)	0,0	5697 (*)	100,0	327	4,7
1,7	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
4,3	—	— 0,1	—	0,0	—
3323	19,3	17215 (*)	100,0	6434	21,4
— 0,5	—	— 0,6	—	1,1	—
— 0,1	—	— 0,7	—	0,2	—
57	1,2	127	100,0	89	34,3
— 0,2	—	— 0,2	—	0,0	—
8,2	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
37 (*)	1,8	2019 (*)	100,0	330	8,0
0,6	—	0,0	—	2,4	—
2,5	—	— 0,2	—	0,0	—
865 (*)	19,1	4532 (*)	100,0	2968 (*)	32,2
0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
57	0,3	1844	100,0	2297	9,4
— 1,0	—	— 0,2	—	0,2	—
— 2,9	—	— 0,6	—	0,0	—

## 3.5.2.4 Area used for the principal agricultural products

1	2	3	Cereals including rice	Fresh vegetables	Roots and brassicas	
					Potatoes	Sugarbeet
			4	5	6	7
EUR 12	1 000 ha	1990	33836	1674 (*)	1408	1887
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 1,2	0,4	- 1,8	- 0,2
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 4,6	1,9	1,6	1,9
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1990	335	31	55	108
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 0,6	0,4	2,3	- 1,8
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 4,3	- 3,1	15,0	1,9
Danmark	1 000 ha	1990	1578	16 (*)	40	66
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 0,4	4,2	5,7	- 1,9
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,3	- 17,4	19,4	- 1,0
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1990	4471	49	211	406
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 1,8	1,6	0,8	0,1
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 3,6	0,3	5,3	5,9
Ellada (1)	1 000 ha	1990	1471	135 (*)	51	43
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 0,2	- 2,5	- 2,0	0,5
	% TAV	1990/1989	1,4	- 1,7	- 9,0	- 11,9
España (1)	1 000 ha	1990	7547	502 (*)	270	169
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 0,1	1,0	- 4,0	- 1,4
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 4,6	1,8	- 3,1	- 3,3
France	1 000 ha	1990	9062	276	164	475
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 1,4	2,0	- 4,8	- 0,7
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 4,0	3,6	3,5	9,6
Ireland	1 000 ha	1990	327	5	25	32
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 3,9	- 0,4	- 5,1	- 1,0
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 5,1	0,0	1,9	0,6
Italia	1 000 ha	1990	4379	411	112	268
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 1,7	- 0,2	- 1,7	2,9
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 3,9	3,9	- 1,4	6,4
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1990	33	0	1	0
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 1,0	0,0	- 1,8	0,0
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 3,7	0,0	7,8	0,0
Nederland	1 000 ha	1990	196	65	175	125,0
	% TAV	1990/1985	1,3	- 1,0	0,7	- 0,9
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 3,6	0,8	6,2	1,0
Portugal (1)	1 000 ha	1990	771	84 (*)	127	1
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 4,3	- 1,1	- 0,8	10,0
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 28,4	- 3,4	- 4,0	0,0
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1990	3658	142	177	194
	% TAV	1990/1985	- 1,8	- 0,3	- 1,5	- 1,1
	% TAV	1990/1989	- 5,6	1,0	1,4	- 1,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Harvested area.

(2) Main area.

(3) 1986.



Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
4636 (*)	13852 (3)	1866 (*)	2443 (*)	4028 (*)
7,7	- 0,2	7,1	0,2	- 1,7
- 3,3	- 0,2	- 3,2 (*)	- 0,1	- 1,4
4 (*)	164	4	12 (9)	0
- 4,9	1,1	22,2	1,7	0,0
8,3	2,1	24,8	5,6	0,0
290	331	115	5 (2)	-
5,8	- 1,5	- 1,9	- 4,7	-
23,9	- 0,2	- 6,2	- 3,2	-
601	1173	49	46	101
17,8	- 0,8	7,5	- 0,6	0,0
34,1	- 2,3	- 32,0	- 0,2	- 0,6
308 (*)	220 (3)	35 (*)	141 (*) (2)	165 (*) (2)
3,9	- 8,2	5,3	0,0	- 0,9
2,3	- 9,0	7,9	0,0	- 1,2
1313	1134 (*)	332	904 (*) (2)	1460 (*) (2)
3,9	- 0,2	- 5,7	1,1	- 1,7
22,0	0,4	1,9	1,7	- 1,6
1954	4680	727	199 (*)	964 (2)
11,4	- 1,4	23,4	- 0,8	- 2,2
16,1	2,1	12,2	0,2	- 2,5
5	561 (*)	2	1	-
0,2	- 0,9	2,3	- 1,0	-
55,2	- 0,8	- 22,1	- 2,1	-
510	2378	148	837	1051
32,0	- 1,4	- 3,4	- 0,1	- 1,0
7,0	- 1,2	- 3,3	0,5	- 1,4
2	19	1	0	1
29,2	0,8	35,3	0,0	- 0,3
54,7	3,0	3,0	0,0	0,0
9	239	19	23	0
- 4,4	1,9	- 6,0	0,0	0,0
26,7	- 0,3	- 27,8	2,2	0,0
56 (*)	470 (3)	249	240 (2)	270 (2)
7,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0
- 19,7	0,0	4,4	- 0,7	0,0
424	1622	216	34	1
7,5	- 2,9	9,4	- 2,2	3,1
25,1	- 3,4	0,5	- 3,6	0,0

## 3.5.3.3 Cattle numbers and number of holders (1989)

	(%)													
	EUR 12	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	Espana	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>Average size of stocks</i>														
Total	33,2	52,4	59,8	37,5	9,6	12,3	45,5	35,3	23,5	77,4	71,9	6,6	82,1	
- Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
- Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1- 2	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,2	5,7	2,9	0,2	0,1	1,0	0,1	0,1	10,5	0,1	
- Animals	12,1	4,8	5,1	4,5	33,7	18,1	4,1	1,9	13,8	2,6	2,3	44,6	2,5	
- Holders														
3- 4	1,2	0,3	0,3	0,6	7,5	5,6	0,4	0,5	2,3	0,1	0,1	12,6	0,2	
- Animals	11,0	5,2	4,9	6,1	20,5	18,2	5,1	5,0	15,3	2,8	2,8	23,7	3,5	
- Holders														
5- 9	3,6	1,2	1,1	2,4	15,8	16,4	1,6	2,9	6,9	0,4	0,7	17,7	0,6	
- Animals	17,3	9,2	9,3	13,2	23,0	28,7	10,7	14,1	23,8	4,9	6,8	18,9	7,5	
- Holders														
10- 14	4,0	1,6	1,4	3,2	10,2	14,7	2,3	5,2	8,0	0,8	1,0	8,7	1,1	
- Animals	11,0	7,2	7,2	10,2	8,5	14,7	8,7	15,5	15,4	5,0	6,0	5,1	7,4	
- Holders														
15- 19	3,3	2,0	1,5	3,7	7,0	9,5	2,6	4,5	4,0	1,0	1,1	5,9	1,1	
- Animals	6,4	6,1	5,5	8,1	3,9	6,7	7,0	9,3	5,6	4,3	4,6	2,3	5,5	
- Holders														
20- 29	6,8	4,9	3,7	8,4	9,2	12,9	6,3	10,3	8,5	2,1	2,7	8,8	2,7	
- Animals	9,4	10,5	9,0	13,0	3,7	6,6	11,8	15,4	8,4	6,4	8,1	2,5	9,3	
- Holders														
30- 39	6,7	5,8	4,1	9,1	7,2	7,9	7,1	10,6	6,9	2,8	3,5	4,0	3,0	
- Animals	6,5	8,8	7,2	10,0	2,0	2,8	9,4	11,0	4,7	6,3	7,3	0,8	7,3	
- Holders														
40- 49	6,7	6,7	4,6	9,6	6,8	4,4	8,3	7,7	5,5	3,3	4,6	3,5	3,3	
- Animals	5,0	7,9	6,2	8,1	1,5	1,2	8,5	6,1	2,9	5,7	7,5	0,5	6,2	
- Holders														
50- 59	6,5	7,3	5,2	9,2	4,4	3,0	8,0	8,2	4,7	4,5	5,4	3,1	3,6	
- Animals	4,0	7,1	5,7	6,4	0,8	0,7	6,7	5,4	2,0	6,4	7,2	0,4	5,5	
- Holders														
60- 99	22,2	28,2	24,7	27,7	11,3	7,5	29,0	21,5	13,0	24,9	26,8	6,4	15,4	
- Animals	9,6	19,2	18,9	13,7	1,5	1,2	17,3	9,9	4,0	24,1	24,7	0,6	16,3	
- Holders														
100-199	24,3	29,8	40,3	21,0	10,1	9,2	27,0	19,9	16,0	49,1	34,1	8,2	32,2	
- Animals	6,0	12,0	18,1	6,1	0,7	0,7	9,4	5,3	2,7	28,1	18,6	0,4	19,1	
- Holders														
200-299	7,1	6,3	9,4	3,4	2,4	2,9	5,1	5,0	7,2	8,8	7,4	3,3	18,1	
- Animals	1,0	1,4	2,4	0,5	0,1	0,2	1,0	0,8	0,7	2,9	2,3	0,1	6,3	
- Holders														
≥ 300	7,1	5,8	3,5	1,6	2,4	3,1	2,1	3,7	16,1	2,2	12,4	7,3	18,7	
- Animals	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,5	1,8	0,1	3,6	
- Holders														

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.5.3.4 Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Holdings ( × 1 000)</i>													
1985	2150 (1)	69	46	465	99	:	567	175	491	3	77	:	160
1987	2536	64	41	431	85	370	498	169	446	3	70	211	147
1989	2418	60	37	391	72	432	471	167	372	3	66	202	145
% TAV 1989 1985	x	-3,4	-5,3	-4,2	-7,5	x	-4,5	-1,1	-6,7	-4,8	-3,5	x	-2,4
% TAV 1989 1987	2,4	-3,2	-5,0	-4,8	-8,0	8,1	-2,8	-0,6	-8,7	0,0	-2,9	-2,2	-0,7
<i>Animals ( × Mio)</i>													
1985	77810 (1)	3092	2618	15673	776	:	22802	5779	8908	220	5248	:	12695
1987	80248	3079	2351	15291	741	5076	21052	5580	8794	208	4895	1332	11849
1989	80288	3127	2221	14650	690	5312	21394	5899	8747	208	4772	1335	11933
% TAV 1989 1985	x	0,3	-4,0	-1,7	-2,9	x	-1,6	0,5	-0,5	-1,4	-2,3	x	-1,5
% TAV 1989 1987	0,0	0,8	-2,8	-2,1	-3,5	2,3	0,8	2,8	-0,3	0,0	-1,3	0,1	0,4
<i>Average number of animals per holding</i>													
1985	36,2 (1)	45,1	56,6	33,7	7,9	:	40,2	33,0	18,2	67,4	68,5	:	79,5
1987	31,6	48,2	57,7	35,5	8,7	13,7	42,3	32,9	19,7	71,1	69,6	6,3	80,7
1989	33,2	52,4	59,8	37,5	9,6	12,3	45,5	35,3	23,5	77,4	71,9	6,6	82,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

## 3.5.3.5 Changing structure of cattle farms, by herd size class

	Number of animals														
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-99	100-199	200-299	≥ 300	All classes	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Holdings ( × 1 000)</i>															
1985 (1)	195	191	317	227	163	236	174	135	103	240	136	21	11	2150	
1987	336	291	422	267	168	247	169	131	98	239	135	22	12	2536	
1989	294	267	417	266	154	228	158	121	97	233	146	24	12	2418	
% TAV 1989 1985	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
% TAV 1989 1987	-6.5	-4.2	-0.6	-0.2	-4.3	-3.9	-3.3	-3.9	-0.5	-1.3	4.0	4.4	0.0	-2.4	
<i>Animals ( × 1 000)</i>															
1985 (1)	328	672	2156	2694	2736	5702	5919	5953	5589	18225	17849	4959	5027	77810	
1987	554	1026	2876	3183	2851	5972	5769	5821	5294	18147	17943	5208	5604	80248	
1989	504	957	2857	3194	2621	5491	5412	5357	5238	17831	19482	5670	5673	80288	
% TAV 1989 1985	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
% TAV 1989 1987	-4.6	-3.4	-0.3	0.2	-4.1	-4.1	-3.1	-4.1	-0.5	-0.9	4.2	4.3	0.6	0.02	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

## 3.5.3.6 Dairy cow numbers and number of holders (1989)

	(%)													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Denmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	
<i>Average size of herds</i>														
Total	17,1	25,7	33,0	16,3	4,2	7,9	22,8	24,5	12,1	32,4	36,4	3,9	65,0	
- Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
- Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1- 2	1,8	0,3	0,2	0,8	19,2	6,2	0,4	0,6	3,1	0,1	0,3	23,3	0,1	
- Animals	19,7	5,1	4,9	8,4	56,6	27,0	6,6	10,5	24,6	1,9	7,3	62,9	4,1	
- Holders														
3- 4	2,5	0,5	0,2	1,9	15,8	10,3	0,7	0,5	5,3	0,1	0,4	17,3	0,1	
- Animals	12,1	3,3	2,2	8,6	19,7	21,2	4,5	3,7	18,5	1,4	4,1	19,9	1,0	
- Holders														
5- 9	7,1	2,7	1,3	8,9	22,3	26,3	3,5	3,0	11,9	1,0	1,2	14,8	0,3	
- Animals	17,6	9,7	5,8	21,1	14,8	29,1	11,3	10,0	22,6	4,5	6,3	9,0	2,6	
- Holders														
10- 14	8,2	6,1	3,2	12,2	11,6	18,3	6,9	7,5	10,8	2,7	2,0	12,0	0,6	
- Animals	11,9	13,2	8,7	16,9	4,3	11,8	13,1	15,7	11,5	7,0	6,1	4,0	3,5	
- Holders														
15- 19	8,4	8,1	4,8	13,7	5,4	10,6	9,3	7,7	9,3	3,7	3,1	7,2	1,2	
- Animals	8,6	12,4	9,3	13,2	1,4	4,8	12,6	11,4	6,9	7,1	6,7	1,7	4,5	
- Holders														
20- 29	16,8	19,7	14,1	25,4	9,1	11,3	23,4	17,6	12,2	17,0	9,8	8,3	3,3	
- Animals	12,0	21,3	19,2	17,5	1,7	3,7	22,3	18,4	6,1	22,4	14,7	1,4	8,7	
- Holders														
30- 39	14,3	18,8	17,8	15,9	5,8	5,0	22,6	15,1	9,7	23,9	13,7	4,1	5,6	
- Animals	7,3	14,5	17,2	7,7	0,8	1,2	15,3	11,2	3,5	23,1	14,6	0,4	10,7	
- Holders														
40- 49	10,8	15,7	17,5	9,6	2,6	2,6	14,4	12,9	7,3	22,3	16,2	3,6	7,8	
- Animals	4,2	9,3	13,2	3,6	0,3	0,5	7,6	7,3	2,0	16,7	13,4	0,3	11,5	
- Holders														
50- 59	7,5	10,5	13,3	5,6	2,5	1,8	8,2	8,8	6,0	16,2	14,5	2,9	7,8	
- Animals	2,4	5,1	8,2	1,7	0,2	0,3	3,5	4,0	1,3	10,0	9,8	0,2	9,4	
- Holders														
60- 99	13,3	14,9	20,8	5,3	3,6	3,1	9,3	18,5	12,0	12,0	28,8	3,2	28,7	
- Animals	3,1	5,4	9,5	1,2	0,2	0,3	3,0	6,3	2,0	5,6	14,3	0,2	24,3	
- Holders														
≥ 100	9,4	2,7	6,8	0,8	2,1	4,4	1,1	7,7	12,4	1,0	10,0	3,5	44,6	
- Animals	1,1	0,6	1,7	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	1,4	0,9	0,2	2,8	0,1	19,5	
- Holders														

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.5.3.7 Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom
<i>Holdings ( × 1 000)</i>														
1985		1379 (1)	45	32	369	73	:	329	77	338	2	61	:	53
1987		1600	38	27	337	61	251	291	69	310	2	58	108	48
1989		1397	34	23	308	55	232	241	57	242	2	55	103	45
% TAV 1989 1985		x	- 6,8	- 7,7	- 4,4	- 7,0	x	- 7,4	- 7,1	- 8,0	- 5,3	- 2,7	x	- 3,9
% TAV 1989 1987		- 6,6	- 5,4	- 7,7	- 4,4	- 5,0	- 3,9	- 9,0	- 9,1	- 11,6	0,0	- 2,6	- 2,3	- 3,2
<i>Animals ( × 1 000)</i>														
1985		24518 (1)	973	896	5381	219	:	6506	1528	3075	70	2412	:	3257
1987		25116	922	811	5390	232	1783	5841	1444	3024	64	2166	388	3052
1989		23921	872	759	5023	233	1822	5494	1400	2930	60	1996	398	2932
% TAV 1989 1985		x	- 2,7	- 4,1	- 2,6	1,6	x	- 4,1	- 2,2	- 1,2	- 4,0	- 4,6	x	- 2,6
% TAV 1989 1987		- 2,4	- 2,8	- 3,3	- 3,5	2,2	1,1	- 3,0	- 1,5	- 1,6	- 3,2	- 4,0	1,3	- 2,0
<i>Average number of animals per holding</i>														
1985		17,8 (1)	21,7	28,2	15,1	3,0	:	19,8	19,9	9,1	30,7	39,4	:	61,6
1987		15,7	24,2	30,4	16,0	3,8	7,1	20,0	20,9	9,7	31,8	37,6	3,6	63,2
1989		17,1	25,7	33,0	16,3	4,2	7,9	22,8	24,5	12,1	32,4	36,4	3,9	65,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

## 3.5.3.8 Changing structure of dairy farms, by herd size class

	Number of animals											All classes
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-99	≥100	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Holdings</i> ( × 1 000)												
1985 (1)	262	146	235	170	127	180	100	59	35	49	16	1379
1987	375	203	274	182	132	182	100	59	34	45	15	1600
1989	275	169	246	166	120	168	101	59	34	44	15	1397
% TAV 1989 1985	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
% TAV 1989 1987	-14,4	-8,8	-5,3	-4,5	-4,7	-3,9	0,5	0,0	0,0	-1,1	0,0	-6,7
<i>Animals</i> ( × 1 000)												
1985 (1)	372	506	1580	2007	2128	4271	3384	2548	1856	3534	2331	24518
1987	548	712	1858	2149	2214	4315	3387	2582	1823	3265	2264	25116
1989	424	602	1688	1961	2020	4007	3411	2573	1801	3181	2253	23921
% TAV 1989 1985	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
% TAV 1989 1987	-12,0	-8,1	-4,7	-4,5	-4,5	-3,6	3,4	-0,2	-0,6	-1,3	-0,2	-2,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

(%)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Lucem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	
<i>Average size of stocks</i>	57,6	299,5	294,5	68,4	19,5	34,8	74,7	397,8	19,7	61,6	451,9	15,5	410,5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
- Animals	1,5	0,1	0,0	0,5	5,0	2,8	1,3	0,1	5,9	0,5	0,0	5,8	0,1	
- Holders	56,0	9,6	2,6	22,1	74,2	63,4	63,0	32,0	76,3	20,5	1,9	61,8	14,9	
1- 2														
- Animals	1,6	0,2	0,1	1,9	2,7	3,2	0,8	0,2	3,6	2,3	0,0	6,4	0,2	
- Holders	19,1	9,8	6,3	27,4	12,2	19,4	15,5	20,0	16,1	32,4	3,0	22,9	13,5	
3- 9														
- Animals	1,6	0,3	0,4	2,2	4,2	3,4	0,6	0,4	2,5	1,2	0,1	6,8	0,3	
- Holders	6,7	6,1	7,9	10,9	5,8	8,0	3,2	12,0	3,7	6,3	2,7	7,3	10,4	
10- 19														
- Animals	3,0	1,2	1,8	6,3	6,8	2,8	1,4	0,7	2,9	6,7	0,5	8,6	1,0	
- Holders	5,4	10,8	15,6	13,6	4,4	3,1	3,3	8,0	1,9	14,3	7,1	4,2	12,1	
20- 49														
- Animals	4,3	2,8	3,6	9,4	4,9	3,9	2,3	0,6	2,2	9,9	1,9	6,9	1,7	
- Holders	3,5	11,4	14,7	9,1	1,4	2,0	2,4	4,0	0,6	10,2	11,8	1,5	9,6	
50- 99														
- Animals	7,4	6,7	7,2	14,8	5,5	5,3	5,8	1,4	2,3	13,1	5,8	12,2	2,4	
- Holders	3,0	14,1	14,8	7,2	0,7	1,3	3,0	4,0	0,3	6,6	18,1	1,3	6,8	
100-199														
- Animals	13,2	14,3	14,8	22,7	6,9	10,0	12,6	2,0	5,5	22,4	12,2	8,3	6,0	
- Holders	2,7	14,9	15,1	5,5	0,5	1,3	3,2	4,0	0,4	5,5	19,3	0,5	8,7	
200-399														
- Animals	28,8	35,1	35,2	35,2	16,4	18,9	39,5	11,1	14,8	27,4	33,9	8,3	19,4	
- Holders	2,7	16,7	16,5	4,0	0,5	1,0	4,6	8,0	0,4	3,1	23,8	0,2	12,4	
400-999														
- Animals	38,6	39,4	37,0	6,9	47,7	49,8	35,8	83,4	60,4	16,5	45,5	37,2	69,0	
- Holders	1,0	6,6	6,5	0,3	0,3	0,5	1,6	8,0	0,3	1,0	12,2	0,2	11,6	

Source: Eurostat.



## 3.5.3.10 Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Holdings ( × 1 000)</i>													
1985	1456 (1)	30	44	432	57	:	226	7	598	2	36	:	24
1987	1873	27	38	392	56	362	187	5	487	1	35	263	21
1989	1779	22	31	330	59	484	164	3	469	1	30	168	18
% TAV 1989 1985	x	-7,9	-8,3	-6,5	1,2	x	-7,7	-23,0	-5,9	-11,5	-4,2	x	-6,6
% TAV 1989 1987	-2,5	-9,7	-9,7	-8,2	2,6	15,6	-6,4	-22,5	-1,9	0,0	-7,4	-20,1	-7,4
<i>Animals ( × 1 000)</i>													
1985	80616 (1)	5365	9089	23563	1095	:	10956	994	9169	72	12383	:	7930
1987	105017	5861	9266	24470	1138	17228	11914	960	9383	77	14349	2456	7915
1989	102536	6474	9190	22556	1160	16850	12275	995	9254	71	13729	2599	7383
% TAV 1989 1985	x	4,8	0,3	-1,1	1,5	x	2,9	0,0	0,2	-0,5	2,6	x	-1,8
% TAV 1989 1987	-1,2	5,1	-0,4	-4,0	9,6	-1,1	1,5	1,8	-0,7	-4,0	-2,2	2,9	3,4
<i>Average number of animals per holding</i>													
1985	55,4 (1)	178,9	205,5	54,5	19,4	:	48,5	140,0	15,3	38,6	343,2	:	336,0
1987	56,1	221,1	245,9	62,4	20,4	47,6	63,7	200,0	19,3	53,8	405,9	9,3	382,8
1989	57,6	299,5	294,5	68,4	19,5	34,8	74,7	397,8	19,7	61,6	451,9	15,5	410,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.



	Number of animals										
	1-2	3-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-999	≥ 1 000	All classes	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Holdings</i> ( × 1 000)											
1985 (1)	734	281	102	112	71	59	47	39	12	1456	
1987	933	384	158	128	80	66	55	51	17	1873	
1989	995	339	120	96	62	54	48	47	18	1779	
% TAV 1989 1985	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
% TAV 1989 1987	3,3	-6,0	-12,9	-13,4	-12,0	-9,6	-6,6	-4,0	2,9	-2,5	
<i>Animals</i> ( × 1 000)											
1985 (1)	1123	1331	1376	3534	5058	8363	13256	24083	22595	80616	
1987	1474	1776	2164	4073	5627	9400	15699	31313	33490	105017	
1989	1512	1638	1669	3034	4406	7612	13582	29487	39597	102536	
% TAV 1989 1985	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
% TAV 1989 1987	1,3	-4,0	-12,2	-13,7	-11,5	-10,0	-7,0	-5,0	8,7	-1,2	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

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3.5.4.1 Number and area of holdings (1)

1	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1985	1987	1980	1987	1987 1980	1987 1985
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
EUR 12	1- 5	:	:	3411,0	×	49,2	×	×
	5-10	:	:	1163,0	×	16,8	×	×
	10-20	:	:	936,0	×	13,5	×	×
	20-50	:	:	946,0	×	13,7	×	×
	≥ 50	:	:	473,0	×	6,8	×	×
	Total	:	:	6929,0	×	100,0	×	×
Belgique/België	1- 5	25,9	22,8	21,8	28,4	27,7	- 2,4	- 2,2
	5-10	18,1	15,2	14,3	19,8	18,1	- 3,3	- 3,0
	10-20	24,3	20,8	19,3	26,6	24,5	- 3,2	- 3,7
	20-50	19,1	19,0	18,8	20,9	23,9	- 0,2	- 0,5
	≥ 50	3,8	4,3	4,6	4,2	5,8	2,8	3,4
	Total	91,2	82,2	78,8	100,0	100,0	- 2,1	- 2,1
Danmark	1- 5	12,9	1,8	1,5	11,1	1,7	- 26,2	- 8,7
	5-10	20,5	15,4	14,0	17,6	16,3	- 5,3	- 4,7
	10-20	30,8	24,1	21,8	26,5	25,3	- 4,8	- 4,9
	20-50	40,4	35,9	33,9	34,7	39,4	- 2,5	- 2,8
	≥ 50	11,8	14,1	14,8	10,1	17,2	3,3	2,5
	Total	116,3	91,3	86,0	100,0	100,0	- 4,2	- 3,0
BR Deutschland	1- 5	275,8	210,8	196,9	34,5	29,4	- 4,7	- 3,4
	5-10	149,1	128,2	118,4	18,6	17,6	- 3,2	- 3,9
	10-20	181,3	157,4	148,5	22,7	22,1	- 2,8	- 2,9
	20-50	177,9	170,1	166,2	20,3	24,8	- 1,0	- 1,2
	≥ 50	31,3	37,3	40,7	3,9	6,1	2,5	4,5
	Total	797,4	703,9	670,7	100,0	100,0	- 2,4	- 2,4
Ellada	1- 5	541,3	491,7	488,0	72,0	69,4	- 1,5	- 0,4
	5-10	149,9	138,8	140,7	19,9	20,0	- 0,9	0,7
	10-20	46,6	53,1	53,5	6,2	7,6	2,0	0,4
	20-50	12,4	18,1	17,5	1,6	2,5	5,0	- 1,7
	≥ 50	1,6	4,6	3,8	0,2	0,5	13,1	- 9,1
	Total	751,8	706,3	703,5	100,0	100,0	- 9,4	- 0,2
España	1- 5	849,5 (2)	:	821,1	55,8 (2)	53,3	- 0,7 (2)	×
	5-10	274,2 (2)	:	292,0	18,0 (2)	19,0	1,3 (2)	×
	10-20	183,1 (2)	:	189,5	12,0 (2)	12,3	0,7 (2)	×
	20-50	132,8 (2)	:	144,6	8,7 (2)	9,4	1,7 (2)	×
	≥ 50	84,4 (2)	:	92,7	5,5 (2)	6,0	1,9 (2)	×
	Total	1524,0 (2)	:	1539,9	100,0	100,0	0,2 (2)	×
France	1- 5	234,0	180,8	166,0	20,4	18,2	- 4,8	- 4,2
	5-10	165,5	122,2	107,2	14,6	11,7	- 6,0	- 6,3
	10-20	240,0	193,2	174,7	21,1	19,1	- 4,4	- 4,9
	20-50	345,0	317,5	299,2	30,4	32,8	- 2,0	- 2,9
	≥ 50	151,0	160,3	164,7	13,3	18,1	1,3	1,4
	Total	1135,0	974,5	911,8	100	100	- 3,1	- 3,3

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1980	1987	1980	1985	1987	1980	1987	1987 1980	1987 1985
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
x	x	:	:	8080	x	7,1	x	x
x	x	:	:	8116	x	7,1	x	x
x	x	:	:	13237	x	11,5	x	x
x	x	:	:	29505	x	25,7	x	x
x	x	:	:	55624	x	48,6	x	x
x	16,5	:	:	114562	x	100	x	x
x	x	66,7	59,3	57	4,7	4,2	- 2,2	- 2,0
x	x	132,6	111,1	103	9,4	7,6	- 4,1	- 3,7
x	x	349,7	302,8	281	24,9	20,6	- 3,1	- 3,7
x	x	566,0	570,6	570	40,2	41,8	0,1	- 0,1
x	x	292,0	329,3	352	20,8	25,8	2,7	3,4
15,4	17,3	1407,0	1373,7	1363	100	100	- 0,5	- 0,4
x	x	37,1	5,7	5	1,2	0,2	- 24,9	- 6,3
x	x	150,0	113,1	102	4,8	3,6	- 5,4	- 5,0
x	x	447,5	349,6	317	14,5	11,3	- 4,8	- 4,8
x	x	1248,7	1133,3	1082	40,5	38,7	- 2,0	- 2,3
x	x	1202,7	1232,6	1292	40,0	46,2	1,0	2,4
26,5	32,5	3086,0	2834,9	2798	100	100	- 1,4	- 0,7
x	x	659,5	543,3	507	5,4	4,3	- 3,7	- 3,4
x	x	1086,0	932,3	864	8,9	7,3	- 3,2	- 3,7
x	x	2635,2	2291,6	2163	21,6	18,3	- 2,8	- 2,9
x	x	5342,9	5190,7	5117	43,9	43,3	- 0,6	- 0,7
x	x	2448,8	2907,4	3175	20,1	26,8	3,8	4,5
15,3	17,6	12172,4	11865,3	11826	100	100	- 0,4	- 0,2
x	x	1342,0	1213,9	1196	39,1	32,1	- 1,6	- 0,7
x	x	1004,2	931,7	949	29,3	25,5	- 0,8	0,9
x	x	609,0	702,0	712	17,8	19,1	2,3	0,7
x	x	340,8	507,8	493	9,9	13,2	5,4	- 1,5
x	x	133,4	642,7	372	3,9	10,0	15,8	- 23,9
4,6	5,3	3429,3	3998,1	3722	100	100	1,0	- 3,5
x	x	2007,0 (²)	:	1947	8,6 (²)	7,9	- 0,6 (²)	x
x	x	1894,7 (²)	:	2010	8,1 (²)	8,1	1,2 (²)	x
x	x	2522,9 (²)	:	2607	10,8 (²)	10,6	0,7 (²)	x
x	x	4070,2 (²)	:	4441	17,4 (²)	18,0	1,8 (²)	x
x	x	12881,4 (²)	:	13676	55,1 (²)	55,4	1,2 (²)	x
3 (²)	16,0	23376,2 (²)	:	24681	100	100	1,1 (²)	x
x	x	1215,0	895,2	785	4,3	2,8	- 6,1	- 6,4
x	x	3550,0	2836,9	2562	12,3	9,1	- 4,6	- 5,0
x	x	10960,0	10139,1	9632	38,0	34,4	- 1,8	- 2,5
x	x	12500,0	14103,7	14613	43,3	52,1	2,3	1,8
25,4	30,7	28845,0	28446,2	28024	100	100	- 0,4	- 0,8

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3.5.4.1 (cont.)

1	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1985	1987	1980	1987	1987 1980	1987 1985
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ireland	1- 5	33,9	35,2	34,9	15,2	16,1	0,4	- 0,4
	5-10	35,4	34,7	32,9	11,9	15,2	- 1,0	- 2,6
	10-20	67,7	63,8	63,3	30,3	29,2	- 1,1	- 0,4
	20-50	66,6	66,8	66,3	29,8	30,5	- 0,1	- 0,4
	≥ 50	19,7	19,6	19,5	8,8	9,0	- 0,2	- 0,3
	Total	223,3	220,1	216,9	100	100	- 0,4	- 0,7
Italia	1- 5	1312,3	1272,8	1340,1	68,1	67,9	0,3	2,6
	5-10	322,3	318,1	333,0	16,7	16,9	0,5	2,3
	10-20	166,8	168,1	171,3	8,7	8,7	0,4	1,0
	20-50	86,9	92,7	91,6	4,5	4,6	0,8	- 0,6
	≥ 50	38,0	40,0	38,0	2,0	1,9	0,0	- 2,5
	Total	1926,3	1891,8	1974,0	100	100	0,4	2,2
Luxembourg	1- 5	0,9	0,8	0,7	19,1	18,9	- 3,5	- 6,5
	5-10	0,5	0,4	0,4	10,6	9,9	- 3,1	0,0
	10-20	0,7	0,5	0,5	14,9	12,4	- 4,7	0,0
	20-50	1,8	1,3	1,2	38,3	32,5	- 5,6	- 3,9
	≥ 50	0,8	1,0	1,0	17,0	26,2	3,2	0,0
	Total	4,7	4,0	3,8	100	100	- 3,0	- 2,5
Nederland	1- 5	31,0	29,2	29,2	24,0	24,9	- 0,9	0,0
	5-10	26,1	22,9	21,6	20,2	18,4	- 2,7	- 2,9
	10-20	37,3	32,2	29,3	28,9	25,0	- 3,4	- 4,6
	20-50	30,8	31,9	32,0	23,9	27,3	0,6	0,2
	≥ 50	3,8	4,6	5,2	2,9	4,4	4,6	6,3
	Total	129,0	120,9	117,3	100	100	- 1,4	- 1,5
Portugal	1- 5	272,4	:	278,4	77,9	72,5	0,3	×
	5-10	43,9	:	57,8	12,6	15,0	4,0	×
	10-20	18,3	:	27,5	5,2	7,2	6,0	×
	20-50	8,7	:	12,9	2,5	3,4	5,8	×
	≥ 50	6,2	:	7,4	1,8	1,9	2,6	×
	Total	349,5	:	384,0	100	100	1,4	×
United Kingdom	1- 5	29,4	29,9	32,8	11,8	13,5	1,6	4,7
	5-10	31,2	30,2	30,2	12,5	12,4	- 0,5	0,0
	10-20	39,8	37,7	37,1	16,0	15,3	- 1,0	- 0,8
	20-50	67,6	63,6	61,8	27,1	25,4	- 1,3	- 1,4
	≥ 50	81,3	81,1	81,0	32,6	33,3	- 0,1	- 0,1
	Total	249,2	242,5	242,9	100	100	- 0,4	0,1

Source: Eurostat: harmonized national data + surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings.

(1) Holdings of 1 ha UAA or more.

(2) 1982 survey. TAV 1987/1982.

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1980	1987	1980	1985	1987	1980	1987	1987 1980	1987 1985
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
x	x	98,0	99,6	99	1,9	2,0	0,1	-0,3
x	x	264,9	260,5	248	5,2	5,0	-0,9	-2,4
x	x	977,7	923,9	916	19,4	18,6	-0,9	-0,4
x	x	2037,6	2037,3	2027	40,4	41,2	-0,1	-0,3
x	x	1670,2	1674,2	1626	33,1	33,1	-0,4	-1,5
22,6	22,7	5048,4	4995,6	4916	100	100	-0,4	-0,8
x	x	3022,5	2970,2	3045	19,6	20,1	0,1	1,3
x	x	2229,4	2187,5	2277	14,5	15,0	0,3	2,0
x	x	2278,9	2287,3	2339	14,8	15,4	0,4	1,1
x	x	2594,7	2784,5	2715	16,8	17,9	0,5	1,3
x	x	5279,6	4982,0	4765	34,3	31,5	-0,1	-2,2
8,0	7,7	15405,1	15148,5	15141	100	100	0,0	0,0
x	x	2,4	2,1	2	1,8	1,6	-2,6	-2,4
x	x	3,8	2,9	3	2,9	2,1	-3,3	1,7
x	x	10,1	7,7	7	7,8	5,5	-5,1	-4,7
x	x	61,8	46,7	44	47,6	35,2	-4,7	-2,9
x	x	51,7	66,6	70	39,8	55,6	4,4	2,5
27,6	33,2	129,8	125,9	126	100	100	-0,4	0,0
x	x	82,1	76,5	76	4,1	3,8	-1,1	-0,3
x	x	191,7	167,8	157	9,5	7,8	-2,8	-3,3
x	x	536,6	465,6	425	26,7	21,1	-3,3	-4,5
x	x	902,6	951,9	963	44,8	47,7	0,9	0,6
x	x	300,2	357,8	396	14,9	19,6	4,0	5,2
15,6	17,2	2013,2	2019,5	2017	100	100	0,0	-0,1
x	x	581,6	:	626	18,7	19,6	1,1	x
x	x	300,7	:	397	9,7	12,4	4,1	x
x	x	247,6	:	372	7,9	11,6	6,0	x
x	x	261,5	:	383	8,4	11,9	5,6	x
x	x	1723,6	:	1424	55,3	44,5	-2,7	x
8,9	8,3	3115,0	:	3202	100	100	0,4	x
x	x	82,9	80,7	88	0,5	0,5	0,9	4,4
x	x	230,0	222,1	221	1,3	1,3	-0,6	-0,3
x	x	581,4	545,8	536	3,4	3,2	-1,2	-0,9
x	x	2228,9	2094,3	2038	13,0	12,2	-1,3	-1,4
x	x	13999,2	13883,6	13863	81,8	82,8	-0,1	-0,1
68,7	68,9	17123,2	16826,5	16746	100	100	-0,3	-0,2

## 3.5.5.1 Production structures (1988)

	EUR 12	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Irrigated areas:</i>												
— areas (1 000 ha)	:	12	425	327	1180	3320	1370	:	3080	545	634	155
— share in utilized agricultural area (%)	×	0,8	15,1	2,7	20,6	12,2	4,5	×	17,8	27,0	14,0	0,9
<i>Crops under glass (2):</i>												
— areas (1 000 ha)		1,7	0,5	3,3	3,2	17,1	6,5	0,1	17,8	9,2	1,3	1,9
— share in utilized agricultural areas (%)		0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0
<i>Consumption of chemical (1) fertilizers (kg/ha UAA):</i>												
— N	91,4	130,6	135,3	129,2	44,6	36,6	84,0	61,8	54,2	216,2	34,5	78,8
— P 205	34,3	57,7	33,0	54,0	19,2	17,3	47,1	26,2	41,9	37,8	19,7	23,3
— K 20	40,0	87,5	52,0	74,5	6,8	11,2	62,4	34,3	26,5	46,7	10,8	28,1
<i>Tractors:</i>												
— number (1 000)	6486	117	168	1460	187	720	1518	164	1363	194	77	518
— per 100 ha of UAA	5,1	7,7	6,0	12,3	3,3	2,7	4,9	2,9	7,9	9,6	1,7	2,9
<i>Combine harvesters:</i>												
— number (1 000)	506	8	35	140	7	48	152	5	45	6	5	55
— per 100 ha of cereals	1,5	2,3	2,2	3,0	0,5	0,6	1,7	1,4	1,1	3,0	0,5	1,4

Sources: Eurostat, FAO and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1987/88.

(2) 1987.



## 3.5.6.1 Agricultural products sold through cooperatives (1989)

%

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España ( <sup>1</sup> )	France	Ireland ( <sup>2</sup> )	Italia ( <sup>1</sup> )	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	15	98	:	5	2	78 ( <sup>3</sup> )	65	15	± 25	23	:	16,6
Beef/veal	-	44	:	6	5	30 ( <sup>3</sup> )	5	6	± 25	16	:	5,1
Poultrymeat	-	0	:	30	4	40	26	-	-	23	:	0,3
Eggs	-	60	:	3	18	25	0	5	-	15	:	17,5
Milk	65	91	65	20 ( <sup>4</sup> )	10	50	95	32	85	84	:	4,3
Sugarbeet	-	17	:	-	14	16 ( <sup>5</sup> )	0	-	-	63	:	0,5
Cereals	25-30	47	52	49	10	75	50	35 ( <sup>6</sup> )	79	65	:	19,0
All fruit	60-65	90	30-40 ( <sup>7</sup> )	51	26	45	:	31 ( <sup>8</sup> )	10	75	:	21,1
All vegetables	70-75	90	55-65 ( <sup>9</sup> )	12	12	35 ( <sup>7</sup> )	2	10	-	82	:	24,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> 1987.<sup>(2)</sup> 1985.<sup>(3)</sup> 1990.<sup>(4)</sup> Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.<sup>(5)</sup> Finished animals; young cattle not included 68%; store animals not included 42%.<sup>(6)</sup> Processed into sugar.<sup>(7)</sup> Excl. potatoes (seed potatoes, 65%; early potatoes and ware potatoes, 25%).<sup>(8)</sup> 15 % maize not included in the percentage.<sup>(9)</sup> 43 % citrus fruits not included in the percentage.

## 3.5.6.2 Products sold under contracts concluded in advance (1989)

%

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land ( <sup>1</sup> ) ( <sup>2</sup> )	Ellada	España	France ( <sup>3</sup> )	Ireland ( <sup>4</sup> )	Italia ( <sup>5</sup> )	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	55	0	14-15	:	:	30-32	:	:	15	40	:	70
Calves	90	0	14-15	:	:	30-35	:	:	-	85	:	1
Poultrymeat	90	-	73	:	:	45-50	90	:	-	90	:	95
Eggs	70	-	20-25	:	:	15-20	25	:	-	50	:	70
Milk	-	-	99	2 ( <sup>6</sup> )	:	1 ( <sup>7</sup> )	10	:	-	90	:	98
Sugarbeet	100	100 ( <sup>8</sup> )	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	:	100
Potatoes	20-25	40 ( <sup>9</sup> )	50	2	:	8-10	8-10	:	-	50	:	14
Peas	98	100 ( <sup>8</sup> )	95	80	:	90	100	:	-	85	:	100
Canned tomatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	:	-

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Including producers' group.<sup>(2)</sup> 1979.<sup>(3)</sup> 1981.<sup>(4)</sup> 1987.<sup>(5)</sup> 1985.<sup>(6)</sup> Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.<sup>(7)</sup> Milk production is not subject to contracts. Only the prices are set by contract (for nearly all farmers).



### 3.5.6.6 Results of Directive 72/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas

	Compensatory allowances granted in respect of less-favoured areas								
	Number of holdings			Amounts of allowances paid in 1989			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1987	1988	1989	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1989 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1988	1989		1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	8641	8309	8073	7933762	987	983	188,7	42,4	42,1
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	220018	235392	245679	309123774	1263	1258	3384,4	70,6	66,0
Ellada	203979	269193	215516	69389552	397	322	1384,1	47,8	35,5
España	109054	116315	224318	65639863	317	293	1619,2	29,3	20,5
France	130322	162405	154897	209735918	1324	1354	3857,2	54,8	54,4
Ireland	100254	95839	96110	67532066	657	702	1362,2	51,9	49,6
Italia	130275	92569	56533	29363524	477	519	446,4	52,6	56,7
Luxembourg	3036	3126	2986	9260607	2321	3101	101,5	77,6	91,2
Nederland	716	964	1249	521337	301	417	8,9	65,5	58,6
Portugal	93544	133844	96218	31123517	290	323	452,2	67,4	53,2
United Kingdom	56066	55843	56091	163150248	2893	2908	2676,2	63,0	61,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 3.5.6.8 Projects financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section classified by EC region (Reg. 355/77) (1978-90)

Member State		Member State		Member State	
<i>Belgique/België</i>		<i>Ellada</i>		<i>France</i>	
Several regions	841	Several regions	48927	Several regions	9284
Flandre orientale/ Oost-Vlaanderen	11767	Nissi	9217	Ile-de-France	2520
Flandre occidentale/ West-Vlaanderen	24702	Anatoliki Sterea	53157	Champagne-Ardennes	15087
Anvers/Antwerpen	9568	Ditiki Sterea	24881	Picardie	6047
Limbourg/Limburg	7232	Peloponnisos	67595	Haute-Normandie	10925
Brabant	8975	Thraki	14547	Centre	10440
Hainaut/Henegouwen	7558	Anatoliki Makedonia	23404	Basse-Normandie	15006
Namur/Namen	6287	Kentriki Makedonia	97726	Bourgogne	10153
Liège/Luik	7903	Ditiki Makedonia	4813	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	17111
Luxembourg/Luxemburg	3573	Ipiros	38347	Lorraine	4202
Total	88406	Kentriki Sterea	9640	Alsace	7893
		Thessalia	44045	Franche-Comté	2297
		Kriti	24284	Pays de la Loire	27344
<i>Danmark</i>		Total	460583	Bretagne	43249
Several regions	102			Poitou-Charentes	6953
Storkøbenhavn	1798	<i>España</i>		Aquitaine	38403
Øst for Storebælt ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	9012	Several regions	-	Midi-Pyrénées	23236
Vest for Storebælt	58957	Galicia	27183	Limousin	9273
Grønland	-	Principado de Asturias	2924	Rhône-Alpes	28599
Total	69869	Cantabria	1639	Auvergne	6095
		País Vasco	7197	Languedoc-Roussillon	116448
<i>BR Deutschland</i>		Navarra	7353	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	38884
Several regions	-	Castilla-León	29769	Corse	1458
Schleswig-Holstein	19684	La Rioja	5632	DOM	21780
Hamburg	3623	Madrid	9354	Total	472687
Niedersachsen	50418	Cataluña	30955		
Bremen	2814	Aragón	15765		
Nordrhein-Westfalen	28606	Extremadura	12903		
Hessen	29373	Castilla-La Mancha	21923		
Rheinland-Pfalz	31270	Comunidad Valenciana	26936		
Baden-Württemberg	62285	Murcia	10650		
Bayern	54402	Andalucía	50192		
Saarland	2312	Baleares	1579		
Berlin (West)	-	Canarias	3896		
Total	284787	Total	265850		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(ECU 1 000)

Member State		Member State		Member State	
<i>Ireland</i>		<i>Luxembourg</i>		<i>United Kingdom</i>	
Several regions	2401	Several regions	3231	Several regions	391
Donegal	21697		Total	3231	North
North-West	6461				8809
North-East	42198	<i>Nederland</i>		Yorkshire-Humberside	15318
West	26409	Several regions	230	East Midlands	19541
Midlands	22592	Groningen	1368	East Anglia	23838
East	29742	Friesland	3932	South-East	19937
Midwest	15358	Drenthe	307	South-West	13142
South-East	37038	Overijssel	4472	West Midlands	11268
South-West	29793	Gelderland	11256	North-West	8566
Total	233689	Utrecht	2318	Wales	9713
		Noord-Holland	11066	Scotland	46137
		Zuid-Holland	26602	Northern Ireland	39903
<i>Italia</i>		Zeeland	5367	Total	216563
Several regions	19252	Noord-Brabant	13384		
Piemonte	30487	Limburg	4795		
Valle d'Aosta	1842	Z.-O.-Polders	1441		
Liguria	7432	Total	86538		
Lombardia	51958	<i>Portugal</i>			
Trentino-Alto Adige	41442	Several regions	-		
Veneto	48292	Entre Douro e Minho	27159		
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	11282	Trás-os-Montes	11028		
Emilia-Romagna	96146	Beira Litoral	29393		
Toscana	26904	Beira Interior	10294		
Umbria	21466	Ribatejo	56041		
Marche	49699	Alentejo	15906		
Lazio	73959	Algarve	6339		
Campania	64257	Açores	10253		
Abruzzi	44136	Madeira	1878		
Molise	20906	Total	168291		
Puglia	58123				
Basilicata	53684				
Calabria	59531				
Sicilia	63395				
Sardegna	47621				
Total	891814				

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## 3.5.6.9 Marketing structures projects financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section, by main class of

	EUR 12	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk products	257465	5586	5317	35652	49545	22204
Meat	668460	39776	30124	39328	60778	61442
Wine	390433	—	—	47661	40738	27934
Fruit and vegetables	819962	19545	4194	52676	121873	71571
Flowers and plants	45920	732	2971	12615	5258	2406
Fishery products	224437	4200	14312	9106	12726	22841
Cereals	301569	6688	378	41640	68436	21735
Animal feed	49090	961	4254	—	7997	1257
Seeds and nurseries	65821	1729	2319	14961	11343	1339
Eggs and poultrymeat	85440	2997	1650	3207	15164	11834
Olive oil	79907	—	—	—	31792	10801
Tobacco	101958	—	—	169	33239	1592
Miscellaneous	151834	6191	4349	27772	1694	8894
Total aid granted	3242296	88405	69868	284787	460583	265850
Total investments	12688809	468516	556919	1488429	1066194	1329847

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## perations (Reg. 355/77) 1978-90

(1 000 EUA/ECU)

France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11237	19420	53326	—	12665	23036	19477
108497	126517	78399	—	23822	29822	69955
118946	—	129008	2446	—	23700	—
125936	9201	321300	—	23790	48031	21845
3668	904	3275	—	12049	696	1346
19290	26380	66152	—	5168	19827	24435
18946	8816	92729	441	82	10961	30717
1791	11598	16443	23	—	—	4766
26700	70	2175	211	2934	—	2040
5403	16755	2913	—	5292	1931	18294
1632	—	31092	—	—	4590	—
256	—	64719	—	—	1983	—
30381	14025	30282	111	733	3714	23688
472683	233686	891813	3232	86535	168291	216563
2051585	734002	2786421	14339	714719	399941	1077897

3.5.6.11 Investment aid for agricultural holdings (1989)  
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

		Title I of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85								
		Number of plans approved	Volume of eligible investment involved (ECU)	Total aid proposed under the Community scheme (ECU) (1)	Breakdown of plans according to type of eligible investment (as % of number of plans)					Other
2	3				4	Farm buildings	Livestock	Equipment	Land improvement	
1					5	6	7	8	9	
Belgique/België	2558	68200177	30235949	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Danmark	1528	103004430	29859549	97	10	61	0,2	6		
BR Deutschland	1887	193002600	37702460	:	:	:	:	:		
Ellada	8442	164616120	69778400	:	:	:	:	:		
España	26036	331158070	45599664	:	:	:	:	:		
France	11588	905600000	173520000	98	43	90	34	53		
Ireland	2801	114019000	37701000	84	-	51	31	83		
Italia	2460	128684083	42800507	:	:	:	:	:		
Luxembourg	126	:	5931621	100	19	72	0	3		
Nederland	202	14469000	260700	86	-	81	-	76		
Portugal	4293	165940321	75712910	56	18	87	47	(2)		
United Kingdom	1506	65958800	21953200	61	0	0	87	99		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In terms of subsidy equivalent including the national contribution.

(2) Plantations: 34%; others: 38%.



3.5.6.12 Special aid for young farmers (1989)  
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

		Title I of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85								
1	2	Number of beneficiaries or aids approved in 1989		Area per holding UAA (ha)		6	7	8	9	
		Article 7	Article 7bis	Article 7	Article 7bis					
Belgique/België	857	395	:	:	11702563	17287147	—	1075789		
Danmark	294	408	37	42	3175130	27136220	9844950	1966715		
BR Deutschland	4106	319	35	:	23047155	22087368	—	1278729		
Ellaeda	335	168	:	:	1566078	3035442	1273812	213786		
España (2)	154	3233	29	29	422438	85081750	:	2557250		
France	12635	2936	33	51	144590000	276892160	52741364	7515644		
Ireland (2)	537	420	35	:	3856000	17096000	4446000	889700		
Italia (2)	1519	1000	12	18	12195587	63857512	16234988	4096816		
Luxembourg	82	84	56	74	793981	9409013	5192788	1038558		
Nederland	206	—	24	—	1926650	—	—	—		
Portugal	1830	1885	18	25	:	87129280	43897544	8779509		
United Kingdom	—	133	—	:	—	:	:	240900		

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In terms of subsidy equivalent including the national contribution.

(2) Includes beneficiaries of additional aid.

3.5.6.13 Aid in environmentally sensitive areas (1989)  
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

Title V of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85						
	UAA (ha)		Number of farmers receiving a premium	UAA eligible per beneficiary (ha)	Annual premium per hectare (weighted average in ECU)	
	Total sensitive areas	Of which eligible for a premium				
1	2	3	4	5	6	
BR Deutschland	1731000	189000	28175	6,70	163	
Niederland	473114	12450	2075	6,00	302	
United Kingdom	785771	538743	1443	373,35	:	
Total	2564085	740193	31693	23,40	:	

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.14 Forestry measures on farms (1989)  
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

		Title VI of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85					
		Afforestation			Improvement		Total
1	2	Area		4	5	6	8
		Existing (ha) (1)	New (ha)				
Belgique/België	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danmark (2)	-	-	-	-	-	967000	-
BR Deutschland	-	249	778819	10038	3989756	10287	4768575
Ellada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
España	-	3741	910774	47800	2054429	51542	3981543
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	-	331	178000	4,5	203	335	178203
Italia	-	49	82152	122,2	78227	171,2	160389
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nederland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	116,5	14925	13	214	129,5	15139
United Kingdom	-	1841	2137231	0	0	1841	2137231

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding other woodland (scrubland, heathland, etc.).

(2) Aid is granted to nurse crops only and the figures are based on the protected area and not on the area under cultivation.

3.5.6.15 Vocational training to meet the requirements of modern farming (1989)  
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

Title VII of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85						
	Vocational training and further training (Art. 21(1), first indent)		Training for leaders and managers of producer groups and cooperatives (Art. 21(1), second indent)		Additional training for young farmers (Art. 21(1), third indent)	
	Number of courses	Number of participants (1)	Number of courses	Number of participants (1)	Number of courses	Number of participants (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	865	12110	198	3540	5143	100427
Danmark	84	4809	—	—	18	1049
BR Deutschland	906	27197	—	—	—	—
Ellada	20	320	15	300	70	1400
España	173	2438	69	1715	92	1871
France	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	415	6412	—	—	130	2138
Italia	155	3598	42	281	3	163
Luxembourg	37	1598	6	14	2	126
Nederland	126	1853	—	—	—	—
Portugal	:	3845	:	16	:	10694
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) A person who has followed two courses counts as two participants.

**3.6.1 World exports and EC external trade in all products, agricultural products (1)  
and other products**
**EUR 12***(Mrd USD)*

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>World exports (2):</i>								
- All products	1481,9	1574,8	1580,0	1712,1	1966,0	2211,7	2385,6	2644,0
of which: agricultural products	217,7	229,6	216,7	229,2	256,9	294,9	310,4	323,4
other products	1264,2	1345,2	1363,3	1482,9	1709,1	1916,8	2075,2	2320,6
<i>External EC trade (2):</i>								
<i>Exports:</i>								
- all products	269,7	278,5	289,0	339,1	391,7	429,0	455,0	528,9
of which: agricultural products	24,9	26,2	26,1	28,9	32,8	36,0	39,7	44,8
<i>Imports:</i>								
- all products	304,8	311,3	310,1	331,3	392,6	458,2	492,2	587,7
of which: agricultural products	48,0	48,6	46,7	52,8	58,7	64,6	63,5	71,2
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	14,7	14,6	13,7	13,4	13,1	13,3	13,0	12,2
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,2	9,4	9,0	8,5	8,4	8,4	8,7	8,5
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	15,7	15,6	15,1	15,9	15,0	14,1	12,9	12,1
<i>Index changes (1985 = 100)</i>								
<i>World exports:</i>								
- all products	93,8	99,7	100,0	108,4	124,4	140,0	151,0	167,3
- agricultural products	100,5	106,0	100,0	105,8	118,6	136,1	143,2	149,2
- other products	92,7	98,7	100,0	108,8	125,4	140,6	152,2	170,2
<i>External EC trade</i>								
<i>Exports:</i>								
- all products	93,3	96,4	100,0	117,3	135,5	148,4	157,4	183,0
- agricultural products	95,4	100,4	100,0	110,7	125,7	137,9	152,0	171,6
<i>Imports:</i>								
- all products	98,3	100,4	100,0	106,8	126,6	147,8	158,7	189,5
- agricultural products	102,8	104,1	100,0	113,1	125,7	138,3	136,0	152,5

Sources: GATT statistics and Eurostat.

*NB:* When comparing statistical series for trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that, because of exchange rate movements, the use of one currency unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, between 1985 and 1986, the ratio of the USD to the ECU changed by 22,4 %, and, between 1986 and 1987, by a further 14,8 %.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232 (231 from 1988), 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4.

(2) Excl. intra-Community trade.

3.6.2 EC trade by product

EUR 12

(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	Imports				Exports				Balances			
		1988	1989	1990	1990	1988	1989	1990	1990	1988	1989	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
0	Food products	32205	33334	33091	19583	23765	22709	12622	- 9569	- 10382			
04	of which: - cereals	1363	1459	1372	3663	5465	4921	2299	4006	3548			
05	- fruit and vegetables	8957	8905	10248	2786	3181	3138	- 6170	- 5724	- 7110			
011	- beef and veal	695	750	729	923	1217	965	228	467	236			
1	Beverages and tobacco	2152	2358	2534	6199	7180	7670	4048	4822	5136			
21	Skins and furs	1689	1475	1086	722	655	470	- 967	- 820	- 616			
22	Oilseeds	3478	3530	3336	48	41	39	- 3430	- 3489	- 3296			
231	Natural rubber	965	909	684	21	16	14	- 945	- 893	- 669			
24	Timber and cork	6737	7788	7950	603	688	690	- 6134	- 7100	- 7260			
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	4283	4687	3830	663	739	548	- 3619	- 3949	- 3282			
29	Agricultural raw materials	1623	1792	1766	1379	1505	1546	- 244	- 287	- 220			
4	Oils and fats	1499	1724	1605	1158	1424	1415	- 341	- 300	- 190			
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	5	5	7	54	65	85	49	59	78			
	Total	54636	57603	55889	30430	36078	35186	- 24206	- 21526	- 20704			

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 3.6.3 Exports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

SITC codes	Products	EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	428990	455033	309600	349356	113145	116003	31866	35367	8547	8610
0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	35982	39749	42227	45964	11163	9890	11031	11626	5513	5345
0	Food products and live animals	23156	26183	26193	29721	9086	7825	5477	6564	3708	3819
	of which:										
00	Live animals	370	361	606	466	493	470	249	180	118	121
01	Meat	3170	3456	2430	2824	793	816	1892	2017	1366	1450
02	Milk and eggs	4183	4623	476	417	173	173	406	511	1046	1096
03	Fish	1381	1377	2175	2299	2210	2018	529	507	470	476
04	Cereals	4331	6021	12234	15552	4261	3155	1576	2572	28	28
05	Fruit and vegetables	3295	3504	3473	3704	494	476	472	408	570	524
06	Sugar and honey	1730	2005	249	340	142	168	49	51	21	19
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1666	1723	268	313	119	120	51	53	26	35
08	Animal feed	1232	1236	3431	3016	304	325	206	213	43	46
09	Other food products	1798	1876	852	790	96	104	48	50	20	24
1	Beverages and tobacco	7331	7910	4546	5510	514	492	140	119	30	33
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	6041	6501	309	433	418	398	90	87	27	29
21	Hides	854	722	1827	1722	338	307	476	388	352	319
22	Oilseeds	56	45	5237	4362	739	805	49	36	2	1
231	Natural rubber	24	18	49	73	2	1	3	7	0	0
24	Timber and cork	713	758	4382	4965	5071	5252	16	11	187	226
261	Natural textile fibres	785	814	2079	2302	28	18	4721	4364	1195	957
265											
268											
29	Agricultural raw materials	1631	1658	731	844	199	253	95	102	155	153
4	Oils and fats	1369	1569	1520	1312	251	178	70	48	70	63

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.  
Other countries: Comtrade.

## 3.6.4 Imports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

SITC codes	Products	(Mill USD)											
		EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand			
		1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
0 to 9	All products	458234	492170	460260	493006	106778	113966	33239	40016	7305	8734		
0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	64605	63464	30441	31274	6632	7160	1924	2084	610	685		
0	Food products and live animals	38082	36725	21765	22448	5340	5717	1296	1464	435	498		
	of which:												
00	Live animals	768	877	758	846	82	96	120	111	34	9		
01	Meat	2859	3047	3004	2787	519	600	19	23	9	12		
02	Milk and eggs	829	881	440	479	132	132	69	73	4	4		
03	Fish	6337	6371	5606	5711	588	647	318	340	30	35		
04	Cereals	1612	1607	781	1054	334	434	64	78	61	100		
05	Fruit and vegetables	10591	9811	5292	5673	2149	2291	239	316	129	143		
06	Sugar and honey	1492	1477	937	1121	314	317	28	37	49	66		
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	7572	6898	4204	4079	674	633	257	254	66	62		
08	Animal feed	5732	5430	282	351	370	355	46	53	15	18		
09	Other food products	289	327	462	347	178	212	136	178	39	48		
1	Beverages and tobacco	2544	2598	4481	4690	441	584	287	301	90	91		
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	469	522	3686	3641	386	520	202	224	60	64		
21	Hides	1998	1625	260	220	188	150	10	8	10	9		
22	Oilseeds	4112	3890	96	186	91	129	33	24	6	12		
231	Natural rubber	1142	1002	1113	1068	110	:	54	43	7	5		
24	Timber and cork	7966	8580	3366	3733	680	711	379	441	19	22		
261 265 268	Natural textile fibres	5064	5164	409	424	85	93	76	49	6	7		
29	Agricultural raw materials	1919	1974	1303	1361	265	283	79	95	20	21		
4	Oils and fats	1772	1900	926	784	100	96	86	95	31	34		

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.  
Other countries: Comtrade.



3.6.5 » 1988 « world production and trade in the principal agricultural products  
The EC share of the world market

EUR 12

	1	2	3	4	5 of world trade			7
					Imported by EC	Exported by EC	(6-5) Net EC share of world trade (%)	
Total cereals (except rice) (1) of which: total wheat		1312157 518495	192779 100374	14,7 19,4	3,1 2,1	13,5 17,6	10,4 15,5	
Feed grain (except rice) (2) of which: maize		793662 440765	92405 62929	11,6 14,3	4,2 4,7	9,0 2,3	4,8 -2,4	
Oil seeds (by weight produced) of which: soya		237590 100525	32356 26201	13,6 26,1	44,1 48,0	0,4 0,1	-43,7 -47,9	
Wine		29477	1642	5,6	10,4	78,7	68,3	
Sugar		115754	27272	23,6	7,0	18,8	11,8	
Total milk		467832	534	0,1	1,5	40,3	38,8	
Butter		7540	970	12,9	7,7	53,9	46,2	
Cheese		14175	859	6,1	13,3	48,7	35,4	
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)		6149	2099	34,1	1,0	50,1	49,1	
Total meat (except offal) of which: - beef and veal - pigmeat - poultrymeat		164850 (4) 50590 (4) 65191 (4) 36778 (4)	6538 (5) 2819 (5) 1088 (5) 1576 (5)	4,0 5,6 1,7 4,3	10,9 7,3 4,7 5,0	21,1 25,5 22,1 25,0	10,2 18,2 17,4 20,0	
Eggs		35148	354	1,0	7,9	26,6	18,7	

Sources: FAO (World production and world trade); Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (EC share in world trade).

(1) Exports (excluding intra-EC trade) and excluding processed products.

(2) Net balance EC trade/world trade.

(3) Cereals as grain: processed products excluded.

(4) Including salted meat.

(5) Excluding salted meat for trade.

## 3.6.6 EUR 12 trade in agricultural and food products (1), according to principal customer countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main client countries (based on 1989)	Exports			Corresponding imports			Trade balance					
		1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	2												
1	United States	4480	4828	4706	7600	7404	7156	-3120	-2576	-2449			
2	Switzerland	2566	2740	2732	842	912	941	1724	1829	1791			
3	Japan	2048	2448	2330	272	252	209	1776	2196	2121			
4	Sweden	1361	1511	1502	1510	1742	1715	-149	-231	-213			
5	Austria	1336	1450	1523	1089	1267	1300	248	184	222			
6	Soviet Union	879	1426	1528	1195	1332	1280	-316	94	248			
7	Saudi Arabia	1061	1165	1061	66	65	45	994	1100	1016			
8	Algeria	774	1047	985	23	18	25	751	1029	960			
9	Canada	760	898	811	1709	1696	1700	-949	-799	-889			
10	Poland	346	784	628	801	1003	1242	-454	-219	-613			
11	Iran	412	739	523	253	306	284	160	433	239			
12	Egypt	763	713	656	176	141	120	587	573	537			
13	Norway	607	633	603	1055	1143	1239	-448	-510	-636			
14	Hong Kong	534	603	677	40	46	45	494	557	632			
15	Libya	380	507	518	2	3	7	378	504	511			
16	Finland	438	481	493	1023	1010	964	-585	-529	-472			
17	China	158	445	401	1418	1525	1274	-1259	-1080	-873			
18	Mexico	173	422	574	241	243	215	-68	179	359			
19	Australia	335	407	404	1911	2019	1474	-1576	-1612	-1071			
20	Turkey	211	399	571	844	978	1044	-632	-579	-473			
21	United Arab Emirates	293	386	384	7	10	9	286	376	375			
22	Yugoslavia	275	378	644	767	858	729	-492	-480	-85			
23	Brazil	109	359	245	4553	4947	4023	-4444	-4589	-3779			
24	Iraq	357	343	267	16	18	10	341	325	257			
25	German Dem. Rep.	215	324	223	76	99	92	140	225	131			
	Total of 25 countries (A)	20872	25437	24989	27488	29038	27142	-6616	-3601	-2153			
	Total of third countries (B)	30430	36078	35188	54636	57603	55889	-24206	-21526	-20704			
	% A/B	68.6	70.5	71.0									

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.  
 (1) In SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

## 3.6.7 EUR 12 trade in agricultural and food products (1), according to principal supplier countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main supplier countries (based on 1989)	Imports			Corresponding exports			Trade balance		
		1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	7600	7404	7156	4480	4828	4706	-3120	-2576	-2449
2	Brazil	4553	4947	4023	109	359	245	-4444	-4586	-3779
3	Argentina	2170	2145	2727	19	20	24	-2151	-2125	-2704
4	Australia	1911	2019	1474	335	407	404	-1576	-1612	-1071
5	Sweden	1510	1742	1715	1361	1511	1502	-149	-231	-213
6	Canada	1709	1696	1700	760	898	811	-949	-799	-889
7	Malaysia	1355	1610	1325	112	143	133	-1243	-1467	-1192
8	China	1418	1525	1274	158	445	401	-1259	-1080	-873
9	Indonesia	1232	1383	1111	64	65	58	-1168	-1319	-1052
10	Côte d'Ivoire	1430	1381	1469	226	252	187	-1205	-1129	-1283
11	New Zealand	1353	1375	1350	56	61	54	-1297	-1314	-1296
12	Soviet Union	1195	1332	1280	879	1426	1528	-316	94	248
13	Austria	1089	1267	1300	1336	1450	1523	248	184	222
14	Thailand	1337	1216	1540	171	211	254	-1166	-1005	-1286
15	Norway	1055	1143	1238	607	633	603	-448	-510	-636
16	South Africa	1023	1124	779	277	228	105	-746	-897	-674
17	Colombia	1000	1015	924	33	36	26	-967	-979	-898
18	Finland	1023	1010	964	438	481	493	-585	-529	-472
19	Poland	801	1003	1242	346	784	628	-454	-219	-613
20	Turkey	844	978	1044	211	399	571	-632	-579	-473
21	Switzerland	842	912	941	2566	2740	2732	1724	1829	1791
22	Yugoslavia	767	858	729	275	378	644	-492	-480	-85
23	Hungary	666	811	771	124	138	151	-542	-674	-620
24	Chile	680	756	800	52	56	51	-628	-700	-750
25	Israel	707	744	813	249	290	299	-458	-453	-514
	Total of 25 countries (A)	39270	41397	39691	15244	18241	18132	-24026	-23157	-21559
	Total of third countries (B)	54636	57603	55889	30430	36078	35186	-24206	-21526	-20704
	% A/B	71,9	71,9	71,0						

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

## 3.6.8 Community imports, by product

EUR 12

1	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 1987/88	1989/90 1988/89
	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	7838	7371	6380	-6,0	-13,4
— Common wheat	1775	2123	1532	19,6	-27,8
— Durum wheat	809	431	449	-46,7	4,2
— Rye	73	44	82	-39,7	86,4
— Barley	452	734	317	62,4	-56,8
— Oats	150	137	141	-8,7	2,9
— Maize	3601	3260	3194	-9,5	-2,0
— Other (including sorghum)	978	642	665	-34,4	3,6
Husked rice	554	525	565	-5,2	7,6
Sugar (2)	1692	2018	2044	19,3	1,3
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	2235	2370	2651	6,0	11,9
Fresh fruit	5204	:	:	x	:
Fresh vegetables	2062	:	:	x	:
Rapeseed	373	452	:	21,2	:
Sunflower seed	209	122	:	-46,6	:
	1988	1989	1990	1989 1988	1990 1989
Olive oil	52,3	45,8	77,7	-12,4	69,7
Soya:					
— seed	12200,2	11067,8	13246,8	-9,3	19,7
— oil	30,9	50,5	9,5	63,4	-81,2
— cake	9359,8	8912,7	10141,0	-4,8	13,8
Lucerne meal	74,1	70,3	67,2	-5,1	-4,4
Fibres:					
— flax	21,9	21,5	21,1	-1,8	-1,9
— hemp	4,0	2,5	3,8	-37,5	52,0
Raw tobacco	427,4	4354,4	463,2	1,9	6,4
Apples (fresh)	621,8	649,4	654,1	4,4	0,7
Pears (fresh)	200,3	205,1	232,9	2,4	13,6
Peaches	7,6	10,0	11,4	31,6	14,0
Oranges	971,7	926,5	917,6	-4,7	-1,0
Lemons	65,1	72,7	84,4	11,7	16,1
Tomatoes	268,1	256,0	287,9	-4,5	12,5
Potatoes	318,2	399,8	437,7	25,6	9,5
Live plants (4)	410,8	444,0	495,4	8,1	11,6
Hops:					
— cones and powders	10,4	10,4	15,5	0,0	49,0
— saps and extracts	0,6	0,8	0,8	33,3	0,0
Butter and butteroil	76,0	71,2	88,7	-6,3	24,6
Cheese	114,9	118,8	113,1	3,4	-4,8
Skimmed-milk powder	4,6	53,3	14,4	1058,7	-73,0
Whole-milk powder	1,2	1,8	3,4	50,0	88,9
Condensed milk	2,6	2,5	2,4	-3,8	-4,0
Casein	28,7	35,6	63,4	24,0	78,1
Beef/veal (5)	289,9	295,5	295,2	1,9	-0,1
Pigmeat (5)	44,5	67,8	40,1	52,4	-40,9
Poultrymeat (5)	78,7	91,2	112,0	15,9	22,8
Sheepmeat (5)	221,5	226,5	251,2	2,3	10,9
Eggs (6)	19,1	30,2	25,3	58,1	-16,2

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.

(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.

(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.

(4) In million ECU; including horticultural products.

(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).

(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

## 3.6.9 Community exports, by product

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	$\frac{1988/89}{1987/88}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	26963	35315	33797	31,0	-4,3
— Common wheat	14400	18108	18981	25,8	4,8
— Durum wheat	1850	3471	2468	87,6	-28,9
— Rye	449	147	174	-67,3	18,4
— Barley	8307	11493	9469	38,4	-17,6
— Oats	42	118	73	181,0	-38,1
— Maize	1864	1961	2583	5,2	31,8
— Other (including sorghum)	50	16	48	-68,0	200,0
Husked rice	30	0	0	x	x
Sugar (2)	5280	5620	5211	6,4	-7,3
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	9211	9966	9419	8,2	-5,5
Fresh fruit	1713	:	:	x	:
Fresh vegetables	5037	:	:	x	:
Rapeseed	167	0	:	x	:
Sunflower seed	38	1	:	-97,4	:
	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
Olive oil	178,4	157,1	177,0	-11,9	12,7
Soya:					
— seed	20,6	10,5	20,5	-49,0	95,2
— oil	577,7	656,2	671,9	13,6	2,4
— cake	892,8	784,6	872,5	-12,1	11,2
Lucerne meal	80,9	58,9	45,2	-27,2	-23,3
Fibres:					
— flax	33,4	47,2	34,9	41,3	-26,1
— hemp	0,4	0,1	0,2	-75,0	100,0
Raw tobacco	149,9	186,1	223,5	24,1	20,1
Apples (fresh)	191,5	161,8	153,0	-15,5	-5,4
Pears (fresh)	60,3	55,0	44,0	-8,8	-20,0
Peaches	79,6	93,4	99,1	17,3	6,1
Oranges	390,7	388,9	418,4	-0,5	7,6
Lemons	218,1	208,6	203,4	-4,4	-2,5
Tomatoes	86,2	94,3	106,4	9,4	12,8
Potatoes	676,8	565,2	674,7	-16,5	19,4
Live plants (4)	786,2	866,2	931,9	10,2	7,6
Hops:					
— cones and powders	13,0	14,3	14,9	10,0	4,2
— saps and extracts	1,6	1,5	1,6	-6,3	6,7
Butter and butteroil	607,7	373,1	199,1	-38,6	-46,6
Cheese	403,3	444,7	450,9	10,3	1,4
Skimmed-milk powder	615,9	409,4	330,2	-33,5	-19,3
Whole-milk powder	596,3	568,5	502,2	-4,7	-11,7
Condensed milk	383,0	448,9	348,9	17,2	-22,3
Casein	62,2	65,1	62,7	4,7	-3,7
Beef/veal (5)	645,7	882,6	680,9	36,7	-22,9
Pigmeat (5)	287,7	232,1	290,5	-19,3	25,2
Poultrymeat (5)	394,6	440,5	418,7	11,6	-4,9
Sheepmeat (5)	6,0	7,2	7,7	20,0	6,9
Eggs (6)	90,3	99,8	92,1	10,5	-7,7

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.

(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.

(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.

(4) In million ECU; including horticultural products.

(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).

(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

## EUR 12

3.6.10 EC imports of agricultural products <sup>(1)</sup> from various groups of countries

	Mio ECU				% TAV		% of total EUR 12		
	1988	1989	1990	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1									
1. World total <sup>(2)</sup>	133673	144375	145214	8,0	0,6	x	x	x	
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	78787	86611	89144	9,9	2,9	x	x	x	
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	54636	57603	55889	5,4	-3,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	
4. Industrialized countries (class I) of which: USA	21816	22675	21675	3,9	-4,4	39,9	39,4	38,8	
Canada	7600	7404	7156	-2,6	-3,3	13,9	12,9	12,8	
Japan	1709	1696	1700	-0,8	0,2	3,1	2,9	3,0	
	272	252	209	-7,4	-17,1	0,5	0,4	0,4	
5. Developing countries (class II) of which: Argentina	27884	29247	28735	4,9	-1,8	51,0	50,8	51,4	
Brazil	2170	2145	2727	-1,2	27,1	4,0	3,7	4,9	
Morocco	4553	4947	4023	8,7	-18,7	8,3	8,6	7,2	
	615	727	820	18,2	12,8	1,1	1,3	1,5	
6. State-trading countries (class III) of which: Poland	4935	5681	5448	15,1	-4,1	9,0	9,9	9,8	
Hungary	801	1003	1242	25,2	23,8	1,5	1,7	2,2	
Romania	666	811	771	21,8	-4,9	1,2	1,4	1,4	
	135	128	56	-5,2	-56,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	
7. Western Europe <sup>(3)</sup> of which: Yugoslavia	6867	7542	7664	9,8	1,6	12,6	13,1	13,7	
	767	858	729	11,9	-15,0	1,4	1,5	1,3	
8. Industrialized commonwealth <sup>(4)</sup>	5996	6214	5303	3,6	-14,7	11,0	10,8	9,5	
9. Mediterranean basin <sup>(5)</sup>	2798	3081	3372	10,1	9,4	5,1	5,4	6,0	
10. Latin America, Central and South	10944	11599	11256	6,0	-3,0	20,0	20,1	20,1	
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	7245	7288	6922	0,6	-5,0	13,3	12,7	12,4	

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592, 11 + 12.

<sup>(2)</sup> Not including confidential, ships' stores, etc.

<sup>(3)</sup> Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia.

<sup>(4)</sup> Canada, Australia, New Zealand; plus the Union of South Africa.

<sup>(5)</sup> Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.

## EUR 12

## 3.6.11 EC exports of agricultural products (1) to various groups of countries

	Mio ECU			% TAV		% of total EUR 12			
	1988	1989	1990	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1									
1. World total (2)	108285	122816	123716	13,4	0,7	x	x	x	x
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	77007	85849	87671	11,5	2,1	x	x	x	x
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	30430	36078	35186	18,6	- 2,5	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	15130	16911	16949	11,8	0,2	49,7	46,9	48,2	48,2
of which: USA	4480	4828	4706	7,8	- 2,5	14,7	13,4	13,4	13,4
Canada	760	898	811	18,2	- 9,7	2,5	2,5	2,3	2,3
Japan	2048	2448	2330	19,5	- 4,8	6,7	6,8	6,6	6,6
5. Developing countries (class II)	13024	15350	14493	17,9	- 5,6	42,8	42,6	41,2	41,2
of which: Argentina	19	20	24	5,3	20,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Brazil	109	359	245	229,4	- 31,8	0,4	1,0	0,7	0,7
Morocco	196	273	252	39,3	- 7,7	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,7
6. State-trading countries (class III)	2275	3816	3737	67,7	- 2,1	7,5	10,6	10,6	10,6
of which: Poland	346	784	628	126,6	- 19,9	1,1	2,2	1,8	1,8
Hungary	124	138	151	11,3	9,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Romania	54	108	314	100,0	190,7	0,2	0,3	0,9	0,9
7. Western Europe (3)	6640	7259	7563	9,3	4,2	21,8	20,1	21,5	21,5
of which: Yugoslavia	275	378	644	37,5	70,4	0,9	1,1	1,8	1,8
8. Industrialized commonwealth (4)	1428	1593	1374	11,6	- 13,7	4,7	4,4	3,9	3,9
9. Mediterranean basin (5)	3457	4334	4384	25,4	1,2	11,4	12,0	12,5	12,5
10. Latin America, Central and South	988	1377	1326	39,4	- 3,7	3,3	3,8	3,8	3,8
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2197	2451	2351	11,6	- 4,1	7,2	6,8	6,7	6,7

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261, 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592, 11 + 12.

(2) Not including confidential ships' stores, etc.

(3) Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia.

(4) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, plus the Union of South Africa.

(5) Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.

EUR 12  
(Mio ECU)

## 3.6.12 EC trade with ACP countries and Member States' overseas territories

	Imports											Exports					Trade balance													
	1988			1989			1990			1988			1989			1990			1988			1989			1990					
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1	2																													
0-9	All products																													
	Agricultural products (total) (1)																													
00	Live animals																													
01	Meat																													
02	Milk and eggs																													
03	Fish																													
04	Cereals																													
05	Fruit and vegetables																													
06	Sugar and honey																													
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices																													
08	Animal feed																													
09	Food products																													
11	Beverages																													
12	Tobacco																													
21	Hides																													
22	Oilseeds																													
231	Natural rubber																													
24	Timber and cork																													
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres																													
29	Agricultural raw materials																													
4	Oils and fats																													
592.11	Starches, inuline																													
592.12	Gluten																													

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11-12.



3.6.13 EC trade with Mediterranean countries <sup>(1)</sup>

EUR 12

(Mio ECU)

TRADE T/151

	1		2					Trade balance				
			Imports		Exports							
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
0-9	24201	30050	34469	29079	32870	36164	4878	2820	1695			
Agricultural products (total) <sup>(2)</sup>	2798	3081	3372	3457	4334	4384	659	1253	1012			
00 Live animals	3	4	4	92	88	95	89	84	91			
01 Meat	42	41	47	227	245	179	185	204	132			
02 Milk and eggs	7	12	10	566	673	526	559	662	516			
03 Fish	313	350	385	44	59	46	-270	-291	-338			
04 Cereals	20	19	16	805	1391	1398	785	1372	1381			
05 Fruit and vegetables	1697	1816	2041	179	249	231	1518	-1567	-1810			
06 Sugar and honey	22	23	20	444	468	721	422	445	701			
07 Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	19	25	37	59	73	77	40	48	40			
08 Animal feed	17	23	12	181	191	198	164	168	186			
09 Food products	22	24	26	154	157	172	132	133	146			
11 Beverages	30	33	47	91	98	108	61	64	61			
12 Tobacco	49	58	69	57	59	67	8	1	-3			
21 Hides	31	34	35	27	35	37	-4	1	3			
22 Oilseeds	14	16	23	7	3	3	-7	-13	-20			
231 Natural rubber	1	1	0	2	3	2	1	2	2			
24 Timber and cork	3	7	8	62	69	68	59	62	61			
261-265 + 268 Natural textile fibres	226	287	210	49	59	66	-177	-228	-144			
29 Agricultural raw materials	205	223	250	76	72	74	-128	-151	-176			
4 Oils and fats	78	86	133	333	339	313	255	253	179			
592.11 Starches, inuline	0	0	0	3	3	4	3	3	4			
592.12 Gluten												

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Malta, Turkey, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Jordan.  
<sup>(2)</sup> 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11-12.

## 3.6.14 EC trade in agricultural and food products (1)

	Imports						Exports					
	Mio ECU			% TAV			Mio ECU			% TAV		
	1988	1989	1990	1989	1988	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	10	11
<i>Intra-Community</i>												
EUR 12	78787	86611	89144	9,9	2,9	2,9	77007	85849	87671	11,5	2,1	2,1
BLEU/UEBL	7460	7908	8281	6,0	4,7	4,7	7550	8701	8444	15,2	-3,0	-3,0
Danmark	1578	1654	1667	4,8	0,8	0,8	4238	4653	5158	9,8	10,9	10,9
BR Deutschland	17807	19069	20892	7,1	9,6	9,6	10745	11273	11273	8,2	-3,0	-3,0
Ellada	1514	1873	1904	23,7	1,7	1,7	870	1687	1379	93,9	-18,3	-18,3
España	2456	3295	3763	34,2	14,2	14,2	4164	4338	4747	4,2	9,4	9,4
France	11916	13404	13796	12,5	2,9	2,9	18015	19681	20389	9,2	3,6	3,6
Ireland	1422	1523	1534	7,1	0,7	0,7	3300	3546	3317	7,5	-6,5	-6,5
Italia	13056	14891	14479	14,1	-2,8	-2,8	5042	5572	6011	10,5	7,9	7,9
Nederland	9303	9555	9101	2,7	-4,8	-4,8	17112	19245	19948	12,5	3,7	3,7
Portugal	888	1104	1267	24,3	14,8	14,8	630	698	822	10,8	17,8	17,8
United Kingdom	11388	12334	12459	8,3	1,0	1,0	5341	6101	6184	14,2	1,4	1,4
<i>With non-EEC countries</i>												
EUR 12	54636	57603	55889	5,4	-3,0	-3,0	30430	36078	35186	18,6	-2,5	-2,5
BLEU/UEBL	2839	3159	2903	11,3	-8,1	-8,1	804	1088	1263	35,3	16,1	16,1
Danmark	1978	2129	2038	7,6	-4,3	-4,3	3019	3196	2993	5,9	-6,4	-6,4
BR Deutschland	11263	12048	11652	7,0	-3,3	-3,3	4578	5406	5448	18,1	0,8	0,8
Ellada	689	895	866	29,9	-3,2	-3,2	367	611	622	66,5	1,8	1,8
España	4575	4985	4892	9,0	-1,9	-1,9	2376	2544	2391	7,1	-6,0	-6,0
France	7345	7636	7267	4,0	-4,8	-4,8	6732	8185	7874	21,6	-3,8	-3,8
Ireland	386	448	423	16,1	-5,6	-5,6	1016	1229	1072	21,0	-12,8	-12,8
Italia	8264	9042	8434	9,4	-6,7	-6,7	2631	3109	3039	18,2	-2,3	-2,3
Nederland	6359	6109	6605	3,9	8,1	8,1	4928	5920	5544	20,1	-6,4	-6,4
Portugal	1585	1572	1619	-0,8	3,0	3,0	307	410	344	33,6	-16,1	-16,1
United Kingdom	9351	9581	9190	2,4	-4,1	-4,1	3669	4381	4596	19,4	4,9	4,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

## 3.6.15 Intra-Community trade, by product, incoming merchandise

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	$\frac{1988/89}{1987/88}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	30249	28154	27547	- 6,9	- 2,2
— Common wheat	12588	11256	10557	- 10,6	- 6,2
— Durum wheat	1822	2094	2220	14,9	6,0
— Rye	325	200	154	- 38,5	- 23,0
— Barley	5913	4988	4555	- 15,6	- 8,7
— Oats	214	315	277	47,2	- 12,1
— Maize	9175	9082	9509	- 1,0	4,7
— Other (including sorghum)	211	216	270	2,4	25,0
Husked rice	176	152	243	- 13,6	59,9
Sugar (2)	1518	1652	1778	8,8	7,6
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	23951	27228	26386	13,7	- 3,1
Fresh fruit	5600	:	:	x	:
Fresh vegetables	8164	:	:	x	:
Rapeseed	2070	1818	:	- 12,2	:
Sunflower seed	1499	1509	:	0,7	:
	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
Olive oil	269,9	287,5	359,5	6,5	25,0
Soya:					
— seed	340,7	307,8	338,9	- 9,7	10,1
— oil	482,7	456,3	488,0	- 5,5	6,9
— cake	2841,8	2776,7	3078,2	- 2,3	10,9
Lucerne meal	672,3	540,7	436,6	- 19,6	- 19,3
Fibres:					
— flax	183,0	179,4	145,2	- 2,0	- 19,1
— hemp	4,0	4,4	3,6	10,0	- 18,2
Raw tobacco	128,1	144,7	131,6	13,0	- 9,1
Apples (fresh)	1323,6	1290,3	1330,9	- 2,5	3,1
Pears (fresh)	306,9	339,1	319,8	10,5	- 5,7
Peaches	447,4	491,2	560,2	9,8	14,0
Oranges	1317,5	1218,0	1410,0	- 7,6	15,8
Lemons	321,8	329,0	321,7	2,2	- 2,2
Tomatoes	860,1	901,9	891,2	4,9	- 1,2
Potatoes	3778,3	3716,9	3660,2	- 1,6	- 1,5
Live plants (4)	2749,8	2971,9	3247,8	8,1	9,3
Hops:					
— cones and powders	7,7	8,3	6,9	7,8	- 16,9
— saps and extracts	1,1	1,2	1,5	9,1	25,0
Butter and butteroil	856,6	617,9	454,3	- 27,9	- 26,5
Cheese	1050,0	1089,7	1158,9	3,8	6,4
Skimmed-milk powder	756,2	559,1	585,7	- 26,1	4,8
Whole-milk powder	204,1	206,5	159,7	1,2	- 22,7
Condensed milk	372,0	381,3	394,0	2,5	3,3
Casein	77,5	56,1	57,8	- 27,6	3,0
Beef and veal (5)	1548,5	1662,0	1695,0	7,3	2,0
Pigmeat (5)	1856,3	1899,0	1947,5	2,3	2,6
Poultrymeat (5)	558,3	601,9	706,0	7,8	17,3
Sheepmeat (5)	158,9	186,5	210,6	17,4	12,9
Eggs (6)	517,5	553,1	573,1	6,9	3,6

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.

(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.

(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.

(4) Million ECU; including horticultural products.

(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).

(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

## 3.6.16 Intra-Community trade, by product, outgoing merchandise

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 1987/88	1989/90 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Total cereals (1):</b>	29835	27115	31321	- 6,4	15,5
— Common wheat	12687	11321	13085	- 10,8	15,6
— Durum wheat	1696	2333	1948	37,6	- 16,5
— Rye	339	156	160	- 54,0	2,6
— Barley	5877	5266	6592	- 10,4	25,2
— Oats	221	315	306	42,5	- 2,9
— Maize	8758	8294	8925	- 5,3	7,6
— Other (including sorghum)	256	227	300	- 11,3	32,2
Husked rice	156	111	217	- 28,8	95,5
Sugar (2)	2234	3313	3223	48,3	- 2,7
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	23175	25665	24952	10,7	- 2,8
Fresh fruit	6281	:	:	x	:
Fresh vegetables	10050	:	:	x	:
Rapeseed	2109	1799	:	- 14,7	:
Sunflower seed	1534	1504	:	- 2,0	:
	1988	1989	1990	1989 1988	1990 1989
Olive oil	271,9	261,9	359,6	- 3,7	36,3
Soya:					
— seed	283,1	233,1	368,3	- 17,7	58,0
— oil	498,7	481,1	512,9	- 3,5	6,6
— cake	2793,7	2758,8	3087,0	- 1,2	11,9
Lucerne meal	635,3	471,4	391,6	- 25,8	- 16,9
Fibres:					
— flax	187,7	184,6	149,9	- 1,7	- 18,8
— hemp	4,3	0,7	1,6	- 83,7	128,6
Raw tobacco	110,1	122,9	123,6	11,6	0,6
Apples (fresh)	1305,3	1289,6	1322,1	- 1,2	2,5
Pears (fresh)	293,2	329,9	309,3	12,5	- 6,2
Peaches	416,3	501,4	554,1	20,4	10,5
Oranges	1245,8	1165,7	1355,5	- 6,4	16,3
Lemons	303,5	329,5	305,9	8,6	- 7,2
Tomatoes	855,5	910,6	895,0	6,4	- 1,7
Potatoes	3814,5	3744,1	3733,3	- 1,8	- 0,3
Live plants (4)	2736,7	2973,5	3240,6	8,7	9,0
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,4	9,1	8,2	8,3	- 9,9
— saps and extracts	1,1	1,2	1,4	9,1	16,7
Butter and butteroil	806,8	627,5	454,7	- 22,2	- 27,5
Cheese	1058,2	1090,6	1157,1	3,1	6,1
Skimmed-milk powder	746,8	571,0	590,7	- 23,5	3,5
Whole-milk powder	211,6	222,2	166,2	5,0	- 25,2
Condensed milk	379,9	375,2	379,6	- 1,2	1,2
Casein	64,3	44,3	46,6	- 31,1	5,2
Beef and veal (5)	1601,7	1675,6	1698,9	4,6	1,4
Pigmeat (5)	1892,4	1912,3	1961,9	1,1	2,6
Poultrymeat (5)	563,9	611,6	710,0	8,5	16,1
Sheepmeat (5)	160,9	187,6	208,9	16,6	11,4
Eggs (6)	521,7	569,7	587,3	9,2	3,1

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.

(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.

(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.

(4) Million ECU; including horticultural products.

(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).

(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

## 3.7.1 Share of consumer expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco in the final consumption of households

1	% of total expenditure on final consumption by households (1) in 1989					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	$\frac{1989}{1985}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	
EUR 12 (2) (3)	21,6	16,5	0,5	2,8	1,8	4,6
Belgique/België	19,1	15,7	0,5	1,3	1,5	1,7
Danmark	21,3	14,8	0,6	3,4	2,6	2,4
BR Deutschland	16,6	12,3	0,5	2,2	1,6	2,8
Ellada	37,9	30,4	1,1	2,9	3,5	17,7
España	22,0	20,2 (4)	0,5 (4)	1,4 (4)	1,4 (4)	8,1
France	19,4	15,8	0,5	1,9	1,2	4,8
Ireland (3)	39,0	21,3	1,6	11,8	4,3	4,0
Italia	21,7	18,6	0,4	1,1	1,6	5,8
Luxembourg	19,8	12,1	0,9	1,3	5,6	1,6
Nederland	18,4	14,5	0,6	1,8	1,6	1,9
Portugal (5)	37,1	32,7	0,2	1,9	2,3	22,8
United Kingdom	21,1	11,6	0,9	6,3	2,2	6,0

Source: Eurostat — SEC.

(1) Within the economic territory, and based on current prices.

(2) Calculated from data in national currencies converted into ecus at current rates.

(3) 1988 or 1988/1984.

(4) 1987 and 1987/1983.

(5) 1986 and 1986/1982.

## 3.7.2 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

			(Kg/head)											
	1	2	EUR 12	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	Espana	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom
<i>Cereals</i> (1)			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
— Total cereals		» 1985/86«	83	73	71	73	107	74	80	102	114	60	86	76
— Wheat (1)		» 1985/86«	83	72	64	74	104 (8)	72	79 (8)	92 (8)	110	51 (8)	90 (8)	80
		» 1985/86«	72	69	46	51	106	72	70	87	107	54	70	63
		» 1985/86«	72	69	44	54	103 (8)	69	69	79 (8)	103	47	74	63
		» 1985/86«	3	1	18	13	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	0
		» 1985/86«	3	1	16	12	0 (8)	2	0	0	0	3	6	0
		» 1985/86«	7	2	7	1	1	1	9	13	8	2	9	12
		» 1985/86«	7 (8)	1	1	6	0 (8)	1	9 (8)	10 (8)	7	0	9 (8)	14
		» 1985/86«	4	3	2	2	5	6	4	2	5	2	14	3
		» 1985/86«	4 (8)	2	1	2	5	6	4 (8)	1	6	3	14 (8)	4
<i>Potatoes</i>		» 1985/86«	80	97	66	73	82	106	75	140	37	85	98	107
		» 1985/86«	78	90	65	71	109	85	71	144	38	89	106	98
<i>Sugar</i> (2)		» 1985/86«	33	36	41	35	28	25	36	39	27	37	26	37
		» 1985/86«	33 (8)	41	35	34	35	23	34*	33	28	38	27 (8)	41
<i>Vegetables</i>														
— Total vegetables		» 1985/86«	116	85	163	72	194	150	118	86	174	91	115	85
(incl. preserved veg.),		» 1985/86«	117 (9)	90 (8)	80 (9)	82	225	223	124 (8)	95 (9)	167 (8)	97 (9)	125 (9)	65 (8)
of which: Cauliflowers (4)		» 1985/86«	5	5	3	3	3	5	5	4	5	6	2	6
		» 1985/86«	5 (9)	6 (9)	3 (9)	3 (8)	4 (8)	5 (9)	5 (8)	3 (9)	4 (8)	6 (9)	2 (9)	8 (9)
		» 1985/86«	27	21	14	14	92	27	21	11	51	16	29	14
		» 1985/86«	27 (9)	25 (8)	17 (9)	15 (9)	76 (8)	40 (9)	23 (8)	12 (9)	43 (8)	20 (9)	32 (9)	15 (8)
<i>Fruit</i> (5)														
— Total fresh fruit		» 1985/86«	60	50	38	79	76	67	55	30	69	64	37	38
(including preserved fruit and fruit juice)		» 1985/86«	61 (9)	55 (8)	49 (9)	61	72 (8)	64	58 (8)	34 (9)	81	63 (9)	36 (9)	38 (8)
of which: Apples (4)		» 1985/86«	19	20	19	22	22	21	16	18	20	33	9	12
		» 1985/86«	19 (2)	27 (8)	24 (9)	28 (8)	18 (8)	20 (9)	15 (8)	18 (9)	23 (8)	33 (9)	8 (9)	14 (8)
		» 1985/86«	7	6	3	4	9	11	6	2	14	5	6	2
		» 1985/86«	7 (9)	6 (9)	4 (9)	5 (9)	8 (9)	8 (9)	5 (8)	2 (9)	14 (8)	4 (9)	4 (9)	3 (9)
		» 1985/86«	7	4	3	5	9	10	7	1	16	3	3	2
		» 1985/86«	7 (9)	4 (8)	4 (9)	4 (8)	13 (8)	12 (9)	7 (8)	1 (9)	13 (8)	3 (9)	3 (9)	3 (8)
<i>Citrus fruit</i>														
Total citrus fruit		» 1985/86«	28	21	11	28	44	25	20	15	39	82	13	14
		» 1985/86«	32 (9)	18 (8)	15 (9)	35	55 (9)	43	24 (8)	16 (9)	46	79 (8)	14 (9)	21 (8)
of which: Oranges (4)		» 1985/86«	16	16	6	8	27	17	11	12	23	73	9	10
		» 1985/86«	19 (9)	16 (8)	10 (9)	8 (8)	38 (8)	26 (9)	13 (8)	13 (9)	29 (8)	101 (9)	10 (9)	11 (8)
		» 1985/86«	44	21	19	25	31	49	81	3	71	14	72	9
		» 1985/86«	40	21	20	26	33	41	72	4	63	16	54	13



## 3.7.3 Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products

			EUR 12	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Cereals</i>														
— Total cereals (excl. rice)		» 1985/86« 1989/90	110 120 <sup>(1)</sup>	54 56	117 140	94 101	104 108 <sup>(1)</sup>	83 96	201 221 <sup>(1)</sup>	90 103 <sup>(1)</sup>	80 78	28 32	33 46 <sup>(1)</sup>	120 112
— Total wheat		» 1985/86« 1989/90	124 127 <sup>(1)</sup>	69 87	117 153	101 109	123 120 <sup>(1)</sup>	94 100	233 249 <sup>(1)</sup>	61 64 <sup>(1)</sup>	81 72	55 57	38 35 <sup>(1)</sup>	107 120
— Rye		» 1985/86« 1989/90	111 109 <sup>(1)</sup>	76 50	201 181	108 124	101 87	101 95	103 106 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 <sup>(1)</sup> 0 <sup>(1)</sup>	81 78	34 52	98 80 <sup>(1)</sup>	79 92
— Barley		» 1985/86« 1989/90	119 131 <sup>(1)</sup>	75 82	116 133	102 105	124 86 <sup>(1)</sup>	104 110	191 213 <sup>(1)</sup>	124 137 <sup>(1)</sup>	58 68	23 27	49 28 <sup>(1)</sup>	155 130
— Grain/maize		» 1985/86« 1989/90	77 101 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 4	0 0	45 59	96 106 <sup>(1)</sup>	44 72	176 212 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 0 <sup>(1)</sup>	87 93	0 0	24 72	0 0
— Total milled rice		» 1985/86« 1989/90	75 76 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 0	0 0	125 115	97 78	97 78	11 17 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 0	215 229	0 0	72 64 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 0
<i>Potatoes</i>		» 1985/86« 1989/90	101 100	108 144	98 97	99 92	108 98	100 93	101 89	87 79	96 93	146 154	94 86	92 89
<i>Sugar</i>		» 1985/86« 1989/90	123 :	227 222	220 265	130 141	97 :	109 :	203 :	145 187	81 104	153 194	2 :	56 54
<i>Fresh vegetables</i>		» 1985/86« 1989/90	107 106 <sup>(3)</sup>	116 122 <sup>(1)</sup>	70 55 <sup>(3)</sup>	37 38	157 134 <sup>(1)</sup>	131 105	91 89	81 79 <sup>(1)</sup>	125 122	204 207 <sup>(1)</sup>	144 121 <sup>(3)</sup>	63 88 <sup>(1)</sup>
<i>Fresh fruit</i> (excl. citrus fruit)		» 1985/86« 1989/90	87 85 <sup>(3)</sup>	61 68 <sup>(1)</sup>	38 20 <sup>(3)</sup>	53 22	125 121 <sup>(1)</sup>	116 110	89 86 <sup>(1)</sup>	15 13 <sup>(3)</sup>	128 113	57 55 <sup>(3)</sup>	95 90 <sup>(3)</sup>	22 19 <sup>(1)</sup>
<i>Citrus fruit</i>		» 1985/86« 1989/90	75 70 <sup>(3)</sup>	0 0	0 0	0 0	163 121 <sup>(1)</sup>	299 199	3 2 <sup>(1)</sup>	0 0	113 109	0 0	100 96 <sup>(3)</sup>	0 0
<i>Wine</i>		» 1985/86« 1989/90	104 112	68 <sup>(3)</sup> 106 <sup>(3)</sup>	0 0	57 88	119 120	118 136	108 115	0 0	121 135	0 0	113 136	0 0
<i>Milk products</i>		» 1985« 1989	— —	107 98 <sup>(3)</sup>	218 209 <sup>(1)</sup>	119 103 <sup>(1)</sup>	82 88 <sup>(3)</sup>	— 98 <sup>(1)</sup>	121 116 <sup>(1)</sup>	286 175 <sup>(3)</sup>	69 70 <sup>(3)</sup>	291 152 <sup>(3)</sup>	— 100 <sup>(1)</sup>	88 83 <sup>(1)</sup>
— Fats		» 1985« 1989	— —	98 428	132 473 <sup>(1)</sup>	132 120 <sup>(3)</sup>	58 <sup>(3)</sup> 84 <sup>(3)</sup>	— 100 <sup>(1)</sup>	137 137 <sup>(1)</sup>	— 863 <sup>(3)</sup>	61 58 <sup>(3)</sup>	— 6090 <sup>(1)</sup>	— 102 <sup>(3)</sup>	86 76 <sup>(1)</sup>
— Proteins		» 1985« 1989	— —	104 <sup>(1)</sup> 124	105 104 <sup>(1)</sup>	104 105	98 98 <sup>(3)</sup>	— 98 <sup>(1)</sup>	111 102 <sup>(1)</sup>	100 101 <sup>(1)</sup>	97 96 <sup>(1)</sup>	93 89	— 101 <sup>(1)</sup>	100 99 <sup>(1)</sup>
— Fresh milk products (excl. cream)		» 1985« 1989	— —	128 <sup>(3)</sup> 239	104 <sup>(1)</sup> 2517	105 <sup>(1)</sup> 140	98 <sup>(3)</sup> 0	— —	721 511 <sup>(1)</sup>	2767 2500 <sup>(1)</sup>	13 7 <sup>(1)</sup>	573 925 <sup>(1)</sup>	— 133 <sup>(1)</sup>	234 120 <sup>(1)</sup>
— Whole-milk powder		» 1985« 1989	— —	8400 230 <sup>(3)</sup>	8400 166 <sup>(1)</sup>	166 <sup>(1)</sup> 166 <sup>(1)</sup>	100 <sup>(3)</sup> 100 <sup>(3)</sup>	— 98 <sup>(1)</sup>	— 98 <sup>(1)</sup>	— 175 <sup>(3)</sup>	— 61	— 6090 <sup>(1)</sup>	— 102 <sup>(3)</sup>	— 76 <sup>(1)</sup>



— Skimmed-milk powder	» 1985« 1989	271	0	—	135	1024	0	42	—	161
— Concentrated milk	» 1985« 1989	549	0	150	142	1400	0	51	100	100
— Cheese	» 1985« 1989	145	0	—	232	0	58	375	—	112
— Butter	» 1985« 1989	139	88	81	191	467	77	285	100 <sup>(2)</sup>	110
— Margarine	» 1985« 1989	96	90 <sup>(2)</sup>	89	114	493	80	250	100	71
Eggs	» 1985« 1989	94	56	—	115	484	57	255	—	67
Meat <sup>(1)</sup>	» 1985« 1989	121	69 <sup>(3)</sup>	174	118	780	67	453	109	62
— Total <sup>(2)</sup>	» 1985« 1989	87	95	98	74	94	84	146	106	90
— Total beef/veal	» 1985« 1989	101	92	100	72	121	71	132	106	92
— Beef	» 1985« 1989	73	97	—	99	78	91	327	—	96
— Veal	» 1985« 1989	72	98	95	97	100	94	355	100	97
— Pigmeat	» 1985« 1989	91	70	97 <sup>(3)</sup>	100	270	74	240	97 <sup>(3)</sup>	81
— Poultrymeat	» 1985« 1989	100	64	96	100	265	72	224	92	84
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	» 1985« 1989	118	35	90 <sup>(3)</sup>	119	655	62	200	92 <sup>(3)</sup>	87
Oils and fats	» 1985« 1989	113	28	96	108	716	56	154	83	88
— Total	» 1985« 1989	121	40	88 <sup>(3)</sup>	121	657	60	143	92 <sup>(3)</sup>	87
— Vegetable	» 1985« 1989	115	26	96	109	716	51	117	83	87
— Cutting-room fat	» 1985« 1989	80	17	99 <sup>(3)</sup>	110	66699	76	735	89 <sup>(3)</sup>	147
— Of marine animals	» 1985« 1989	82	61	100	103	99999	89	417	86	871
	» 1985« 1989	87	71	99 <sup>(3)</sup>	81	116	71	270	97 <sup>(3)</sup>	71
	» 1985« 1989	85	65	96	85	117	68	271	92	68
	» 1985« 1989	61	98	98 <sup>(3)</sup>	130	92	98	217	100 <sup>(3)</sup>	96
	» 1985« 1989	60	96	95	132	100	97	194	98	96
	» 1985« 1989	45	87	100 <sup>(3)</sup>	70	190	58	261	100 <sup>(3)</sup>	76
	» 1985« 1989	40	87	96	55	256	55	191	85	93
	» 1985« 1989	49	129	98	63	62	52	32	36	28
	» 1985« 1989	57	117	77	82	59	64	33	30	35
	» 1985« 1989	20	144	105	52	0	47	1	25	20
	» 1985« 1989	33	127	75	83	0	63	0	17	31
	» 1985« 1989	116	65	80	99	186	80	59	73	53
	» 1985« 1989	117	59	85	95	244	81	72	69	57
	» 1985« 1989	7	0	89	9	43	1	0	92	3
	» 1985« 1989	7	0	33	40	400	1	0	300	5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. offal.

(2) Incl. cutting-room fat.

(3) 1987/88.

(4) » 1987 «.

(5) Only Luxembourg.

(6) » 1982 «.

(7) 1988/89.

(8) 1984.

(9) 1983.

## 4.1.1.1 Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area						Yield						Production					
	1 000 ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			1 000 t			% TAV		
	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
<i>Common wheat</i>																		
EUR 12	12803	13422	12792	1,2	-4,7		51,0	54,2	57,0	1,5	5,2	65338	72752	72966	2,7	0,3		
Belgique/België	188	211	214	2,9	1,4		63,1	68,4	62,0	2,0	-9,5	1187	1444	1326	5,0	-8,2		
Danmark	340	446	535	7,0	20,0		58,0	72,3	73,9	5,7	2,2	1972	3224	3953	13,1	22,6		
BR Deutschland	1609	1764	1661	2,3	-5,8		60,8	62,2	66,3	0,6	6,6	9779	10966	11006	2,9	0,4		
Ellada	457	381	340	-4,4	-10,8		21,4	29,0	20,0	7,8	-31,0	980	1104	680	3,0	-38,4		
Es. ñia	1911	2187	1814	3,4	-17,1		25,9	23,4	23,3	-2,6	-0,1	4958	5106	4233	0,7	-17,1		
France	4632	4704	4766	0,4	1,3		60,7	64,7	66,1	1,6	2,1	28091	30441	31501	2,0	3,5		
Ireland	78	62	73	-5,6	17,7		63,5	76,9	82,1	4,9	6,7	495	477	599	-0,9	25,6		
Italia	1295	1144	1071	-3,1	-6,4		35,6	38,0	41,5	1,6	9,2	4610	4346	4445	-1,5	2,3		
Luxembourg	7	8	9	3,4	12,5		40,0	41,3	44,4	0,8	7,7	28	33	40	4,2	21,2		
Nederland	128	138	141	1,9	2,2		66,5	75,9	76,3	3,4	0,6	851	1047	1076	5,3	2,8		
Portugal	262	300	161	3,4	-46,3		13,9	18,5	15,0	7,4	-18,9	365	556	242	11,1	-56,5		
United Kingdom	1896	2077	2007	2,3	-3,4		63,4	67,4	69,1	1,6	2,4	12022	14008	13865	3,9	-1,0		
<i>Durum wheat</i>																		
EUR 12	2509	2824	2956	3,0	4,7		23,4	22,8	24,1	-0,6	6,0	5862	6431	7135	2,3	10,9		
BR Deutschland	15	13	10	-3,5	-23,1		58,0	50,8	47,0	-3,3	-7,4	87	66	47	-6,7	-28,8		
Ellada	426	531	650	5,7	22,4		19,4	28,0	15,4	9,6	-45,1	827	1488	1000	15,8	-32,8		
Espana	133	131	192	-0,4	46,6		27,9	27,6	27,4	-0,2	-0,9	371	362	526	-0,6	45,3		
France	165	310	378	17,1	21,9		44,4	44,0	48,9	-0,2	11,2	732	1363	1848	16,8	35,6		
Italia	1741	1800	1702	0,8	-5,4		21,8	17,0	21,5	-5,9	26,4	3789	3066	3663	-5,2	19,5		
Portugal	23	33	18	9,4	-45,5		13,9	18,8	15,0	7,8	-20,2	32	62	27	18,0	-56,5		
United Kingdom	6	6	6	0,0	0,0		40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	0,0	24	24	24	0,0	0,0		

## 4.1.1.2 Area, yield and production of rye and barley

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1985	1989	1990	1985		1989	1990	1985	1989		1990	1985	1989	1990	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Rye and meslin</i>															
EUR 12	1014	951	945	-1,6	-0,6	31,3	32,9	34,2	1,2	3,8	3178	3131	3229	-0,4	3,1
Belgique/België	5	3	3	-12,0	0,0	46,0	43,3	40,0	-1,5	-7,7	23	13	12	-13,3	-7,7
Danmark	127	101	110	-5,6	8,9	44,5	48,2	49,5	2,0	2,6	565	487	544	-3,6	11,7
BR Deutschland	426	382	413	-2,7	8,1	42,8	47,0	47,1	2,4	0,1	1821	1797	1945	-0,3	8,2
Ellada	12	19	16	12,2	-15,8	19,2	22,1	18,8	3,6	-15,2	23	42	30	16,2	-28,6
España	211	223	207	1,4	-7,2	12,9	14,9	13,2	3,6	-11,1	273	332	274	5,0	-17,5
France	87	74	68	-4,0	-8,1	34,1	35,4	36,6	0,9	3,4	297	262	249	-3,1	-5,0
Italia	9	8	8	-2,9	0,0	24,4	26,3	26,3	1,8	0,0	22	21	21	-1,2	0,0
Luxembourg	1	0	1	-100,0	x	30,0	x	20,0	x	x	3	2	2	-9,6	0,0
Nederland	5	7	9	8,8	28,6	38,0	47,1	40,0	5,5	-15,2	19	33	36	14,8	9,1
Portugal	123	127	102	0,8	-19,7	7,9	8,4	7,6	1,4	-9,6	97	106	77	2,2	-27,4
United Kingdom	8	7	8	-3,3	14,3	43,8	51,4	48,8	4,1	-5,2	35	36	39	0,7	8,3
<i>Barley</i>															
EUR 12	12852	11764	11353	-2,2	-3,5	40,1	39,8	40,3	-0,2	1,3	51473	46773	45730	-2,4	-2,2
Belgique/België	118	108	91	-2,2	-15,7	58,1	59,9	57,8	0,8	-3,5	685	647	526	-1,4	-18,7
Danmark	1104	997	910	-2,5	-8,7	47,6	49,7	54,8	1,1	10,1	5251	4959	4984	-1,4	0,5
BR Deutschland	1949	1746	1693	-2,7	-3,0	49,7	55,7	54,3	2,9	-2,4	9691	9717	9195	0,1	-5,4
Ellada	312	233	200	-7,0	-14,2	18,7	25,8	20,0	8,4	-22,5	583	601	400	0,8	-33,4
España	4246	4312	4359	0,4	1,1	25,2	21,8	21,6	-3,6	-0,9	10698	9394	9415	-3,2	0,2
France	2256	1832	1758	-5,1	-4,0	50,7	53,9	56,9	1,5	5,6	11442	9872	10002	-3,6	1,3
Ireland	298	263	237	-3,1	-9,9	50,1	56,1	53,6	2,8	-4,4	1494	1474	1270	-0,3	-13,8
Italia	461	471	467	0,5	-0,8	34,0	34,9	36,5	0,7	4,5	1566	1644	1703	1,2	3,6
Luxembourg	17	17	16	0,0	-5,9	35,9	34,7	36,9	-0,8	6,3	61	59	59	-0,8	0,0
Nederland	39	50	40	6,4	-20,0	50,5	50,2	54,8	-0,2	9,1	197	251	219	6,2	-12,7
Portugal	86	82	66	-1,2	-19,5	7,6	10,4	9,4	8,2	-9,4	65	85	62	6,9	-27,1
United Kingdom	1966	1653	1516	-4,2	-8,3	49,5	48,8	52,1	-0,4	6,7	9740	8070	7895	-4,6	-2,2

## 4.1.1.3 Area, yield and production of oats and mixed cereals and maize

	Area						Yield						Production					
	1 000 ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			1 000 t			% TAV		
	1985	1989	1990	1989	1985	1990	1985	1989	1990	1989	1985	1990	1985	1989	1990	1989	1985	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
<i>Oats and mixed cereals</i>																		
EUR 12	2360	1783	1500	- 6,8	- 15,9	33,2	28,0	31,0	- 4,2	11,0	7825	4987	4656	- 10,7	- 6,6			
Belgique/België	24	14	10	- 12,6	- 28,6	45,0	36,4	39,0	- 5,1	7,1	108	51	39	- 17,1	- 23,5			
Danmark	41	29	23	- 8,3	- 20,7	41,0	43,1	53,0	1,3	23,1	168	125	122	- 7,1	- 2,4			
BR Deutschland	692	486	394	- 8,5	- 18,9	47,4	36,8	44,9	- 6,1	22,0	3278	1789	1769	- 14,0	- 1,1			
Ellada	43	43	36	0,0	- 16,3	14,9	18,1	13,1	5,1	- 28,0	64	78	47	- 5,1	- 39,7			
España	459	359	349	- 6,0	- 2,8	14,8	14,2	15,0	- 1,1	6,1	680	508	524	- 7,0	3,1			
France	547	342	284	- 11,1	- 17,0	40,3	38,3	38,6	- 1,2	0,8	2203	1310	1096	- 12,2	- 16,3			
Ireland	23	19	19	- 4,7	0,0	46,1	52,1	59,5	3,1	14,1	106	99	113	- 1,7	14,1			
Italia	178	169	158	- 1,3	- 6,5	19,9	17,5	19,4	- 3,2	10,9	355	296	307	- 4,4	3,7			
Luxembourg	10	7	6	- 8,5	- 14,3	39,0	32,9	30,0	- 4,2	- 8,7	39	23	18	- 12,4	- 21,7			
Nederland	12	8	4	- 9,6	- 50,0	49,2	42,5	42,5	- 3,6	0,0	59	34	17	- 12,9	- 50,0			
Portugal	190	184	106	- 0,8	- 42,4	6,3	6,9	5,9	2,5	- 15,3	119	127	62	1,6	- 51,2			
United Kingdom	141	123	111	- 3,4	- 9,8	45,8	44,5	48,8	- 0,7	9,8	646	547	542	- 4,1	- 0,9			
<i>Maize</i>																		
EUR 12	3984	3970	3497	- 0,1	- 11,9	64,9	69,1	63,1	1,6	- 8,6	25847	27418	22080	1,5	- 19,5			
Belgique/België	7	7	8	0,0	14,3	71,4	77,1	63,8	1,9	- 17,4	50	54	51	1,9	- 5,6			
BR Deutschland	181	209	228	3,7	9,1	66,5	75,3	67,8	3,1	- 10,0	1204	1573	1545	6,9	- 1,8			
Ellada	222	226	180	0,4	- 20,4	86,0	103,0	88,9	4,6	- 13,7	1908	2327	1600	5,1	- 31,2			
España	526	528	484	0,1	- 8,3	64,9	63,0	65,4	- 0,7	3,8	3414	3328	3166	- 0,6	- 4,9			
France	1891	1933	1563	0,6	- 19,1	65,8	67,7	58,8	0,7	- 13,1	12448	13092	9194	1,3	- 29,8			
Italia	911	804	768	- 3,1	- 4,5	68,8	79,1	76,4	3,5	- 3,5	6271	6359	5864	0,3	- 7,8			
Nederland	0	0	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	2	1	-	-	-			
Portugal	246	263	266	1,7	1,1	22,4	26,0	24,8	3,9	- 4,6	550	684	660	5,6	- 3,5			

## 4.1.1.4 Area, yield and production of other cereals and total cereals (excl. rice)

	Area						Yield						Production					
	1 000 ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			1 000 t			% TAV		
	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
EUR 12	190	464	420	25,0	-9,5		42,1	37,9	41,4	-2,6	9,2	799	1759	1738	21,8	-1,2		
<i>Other cereals</i> (1)																		
Belgique/België	3	7	8	23,6	14,3		40,0	47,1	51,3	4,2	8,7	12	33	41	28,8	24,2		
BR Deutschland	12	40	72	35,1	80,0		45,0	51,3	52,2	3,3	1,9	54	205	376	39,6	83,4		
Ellada	0	1	2	x	100,0		x	20,0	15,0	x	-25,0	0	2	3	x	50,0		
España	31	110	66	37,2	-40,0		37,4	29,8	28,9	-5,5	-2,9	116	328	191	29,7	-41,8		
France	123	216	214	15,1	-0,9		43,7	42,0	42,2	-1,0	0,5	537	907	903	14,0	-0,4		
Italia	21	25	27	4,5	8,0		35,2	62,0	46,3	15,2	-25,3	74	155	125	20,3	-19,4		
Luxembourg	0	2	1	x	-50,0		x	25,0	70,0	x	180,0	1	5	7	49,5	40,0		
Portugal	0	56	19	x	-65,5		x	15,5	15,3	x	-1,2	0	85	29	x	-65,9		
United Kingdom	0	8	9	x	12,5		x	50,0	56,7	x	13,3	4	40	51	77,8	27,5		
<i>Total cereals (excl. rice)</i>	35712	35178	33463	-0,4	-4,9		44,9	46,4	47,1	0,8	1,4	160322	163251	157534	0,5	-3,5		
EUR 12	345	350	334	0,4	-4,6		59,9	64,1	59,7	1,7	-6,8	2065	2242	1995	2,1	-11,0		
Belgique/België	1612	1573	1578	-0,6	0,3		49,4	55,9	60,9	3,2	8,8	7956	8795	9603	2,5	9,2		
Danmark	4884	4640	4471	-1,3	-3,6		53,1	56,3	57,9	1,5	2,9	25914	26113	25883	0,2	-0,9		
BR Deutschland	1472	1434	1424	-0,7	-0,7		29,8	39,3	26,4	7,2	-32,9	4385	5642	3760	6,5	-33,4		
Ellada	7517	7850	7471	1,1	-4,8		27,3	24,7	24,5	-2,5	-0,5	20510	19358	18329	-1,4	-5,3		
España	9701	9411	9031	-0,8	-4,0		57,5	60,8	60,7	1,4	-0,3	55750	57247	54793	0,7	-4,3		
France	400	345	329	-3,6	-4,6		52,4	59,4	60,3	3,2	1,4	2095	2050	1983	-0,5	-3,3		
Ireland	4616	4421	4201	-1,1	-5,0		36,2	35,9	38,4	-0,1	6,8	16687	15887	16128	-1,2	1,5		
Italia	35	34	33	-0,7	-2,9		37,7	35,9	38,2	-1,2	6,4	132	122	126	-2,0	3,3		
Luxembourg	183	202	196	2,5	-3,0		61,7	67,6	69,3	2,3	2,6	1129	1365	1359	4,9	-0,4		
Nederland	930	1044	738	2,9	-29,3		13,2	16,3	15,7	5,5	-3,8	1228	1705	1159	8,6	-32,0		
Portugal	4017	3874	3657	-0,9	-5,6		55,9	58,7	61,3	1,2	4,5	22471	22725	22416	0,3	-1,4		
United Kingdom																		

(1) Including 'triticale'.

## 4.1.2.1 World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

1	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I — <i>Wheat</i> (1)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	505,7	542,0	598,6	1,8	10,4
of which:								
– EUR 12	14,1	14,6	13,4	71,2	79,2	80,1	2,7	1,1
– USA	13,0	10,2	12,5	66,0	55,4	74,7	– 4,3	34,8
– Canada	4,8	4,5	5,1	24,2	24,3	31,0	0,1	27,6
– Argentina	1,7	1,9	2,0	8,7	10,3	12,0	4,3	16,5
– Australia	3,2	2,6	2,5	16,2	14,1	14,7	– 3,4	4,3
– Others	63,2	66,2	64,5	319,4	358,7	386,1	2,9	7,6
II — <i>Other cereals</i> (2)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	864,9	820,3	837,3	– 1,3	2,1
of which:								
– EUR 12	10,3	10,3	9,2	89,1	84,1	77,4	– 1,4	– 8,0
– USA	31,8	27,1	27,6	275,3	222,0	230,9	– 5,2	4,0
– Canada	2,8	2,9	3,1	24,0	23,6	25,8	– 0,4	9,3
– Argentina	2,2	0,8	1,0	19,0	6,8	8,2	– 22,7	20,6
– Australia	0,9	0,9	0,8	8,1	7,3	6,4	– 2,6	– 12,3
– Others	52,0	58,0	58,3	449,4	476,2	488,6	1,5	2,6

Source: FAO — Production Directory + Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics. Eurostat for Community figures.

(1) Common and durum wheat.

(2) Excl. rice.

## 4.1.3.1 The Community's share in world cereals trade

1	2	Mio t						% TAV	
		1987	%	1988	%	1989	%	$\frac{1988}{1987}$	$\frac{1989}{1988}$
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1. <i>Imports</i> (1)									
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	108,0	100,0	117,5	100,0	107,7	100,0	8,8	– 8,3
	EUR 12	2,3	2,1	2,2	1,9	1,9	1,8	– 4,4	– 13,6
Other cereals (2)	World	96,4	100,0	98,0	100,0	112,7	100,0	1,7	15,0
	EUR 12	3,9	4,0	4,3	4,4	3,3	2,9	10,3	– 23,3
All cereals (2)	World	204,4	100,0	215,5	100,0	220,4	100,0	5,4	2,3
	EUR 12	6,2	3,0	6,5	3,0	5,2	2,4	4,8	– 20,0
2. <i>Exports</i> (1)									
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	110,7	100,0	119,2	100,0	106,8	100,0	7,7	– 10,4
	EUR 12	15,7	14,2	17,0	14,3	20,2	18,9	8,3	18,8
Other cereals (2)	World	97,6	100,0	100,1	100,0	114,3	100,0	2,6	14,2
	EUR 12	9,0	9,2	9,2	9,2	10,9	9,5	2,2	18,5
All cereals (2)	World	208,3	100,0	219,3	100,0	221,1	100,0	5,3	0,8
	EUR 12	24,7	11,9	26,2	11,9	31,1	14,1	6,1	18,7

Sources: FAO but Eurostat for Community figures.

(1) Excl. intra-EC trade.

(2) Excl. rice + malt in barley equivalent.

4.1.4.1 Supply balances — durum wheat  
(1 July-30 June) — common wheat

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Durum wheat</i>					
Usable production	5755	6547	5961	4,4	- 9,0
Change in stocks	- 302	- 1534	- 885	- 71,9	42,3
Imports (1)	568	431	249	- 8,8	- 42,2
Exports (1)	1875	3212	2471	19,7	- 23,1
of which intra-EC trade (1)	1391	2111	1807	14,9	- 14,4
Internal use	4750	5300	4624	3,7	- 12,8
of which:					
— animal feed	206	140	116	- 12,1	- 17,1
— seed	529	642	635	6,7	- 1,1
— industrial use	2	3	6	14,5	100,0
— losses (market)	4	29	25	93,5	- 13,8
— human consumption (grain)	4009	4486	3842	3,8	- 14,4
Human consumption (after processing)	2832	3169	2714	3,8	- 14,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	8,8	9,7	8,3	3,3	- 14,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	121,2	123,5	128,9	0,7	4,4
<i>Common wheat</i>					
Usable production	65528	67894	72594	1,2	6,9
Change in stocks	- 608	- 1839	1902	- 44,6	×
Imports (1)	2634	2103	1606	- 7,2	- 23,6
Exports (1)	14237	18040	18842	8,2	4,5
of which intra-EC trade (1)	12400	11328	11702	- 3,0	3,3
Internal use	54533	53796	53456	- 0,5	- 0,6
of which:					
— animal feed	22391	21222	21134	- 1,8	- 0,4
— seed	2471	2481	2241	0,1	- 9,7
— industrial use	1133	1828	2073	17,3	13,4
— losses (market)	846	837	594	- 0,4	- 29,0
— human consumption (grain)	27692	27428	27414	- 0,3	- 0,1
Human consumption (after processing)	20676	20466	20456	- 0,3	- 0,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	64,1	62,9	63,0	- 0,6	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	120,2	126,2	135,8	1,7	7,6

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.

4.1.4.2 Supply balances — barley  
 (1 July-30 June) — rye

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Barley</i>					
Usable production	51571	50659	46426	- 0,6	- 8,4
Change in stocks	939	1108	- 670	5,7	×
Imports (1)	169	734	303	63,2	- 58,7
Exports (1)	9522	11393	9494	6,2	- 16,7
of which intra-EC trade (1)	5540	5088	5485	- 2,8	7,8
Internal use	41279	38892	37905	- 2,0	- 2,5
of which:					
— animal feed	32616	30028	29492	- 2,7	- 1,8
— seed	2034	1904	1834	- 2,2	- 3,7
— industrial use	5666	6070	5974	2,3	- 1,6
— losses (market)	843	775	513	- 2,8	- 33,8
— human consumption (grain)	120	115	92	- 1,4	- 20,0
Human consumption (after processing)	67	75	60	3,8	- 20,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	124,9	130,3	122,5	1,4	- 6,0
<i>Rye</i>					
Usable production	3261	2864	3175	- 4,2	10,9
Change in stocks	272	128	466	- 22,2	264,1
Imports (1)	58	44	63	- 8,8	43,2
Exports (1)	127	147	168	5,0	14,3
of which intra-EC trade (1)	154	200	133	9,1	33,5
Internal use	2920	2633	2604	- 3,4	- 1,1
of which:					
— animal feed	1351	1143	1178	- 5,4	3,1
— seed	150	128	157	- 5,2	22,7
— industrial use	35	31	32	- 4,0	3,2
— losses (market)	74	61	56	- 6,2	- 8,2
— human consumption (grain)	1310	1270	1181	- 1,0	- 7,0
Human consumption (after processing)	1110	1072	997	- 1,2	- 7,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,4	3,3	3,1	- 1,0	- 6,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	111,7	108,8	121,9	- 0,9	12,1

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.



4.1.4.3 Supply balances — maize  
(1 July-30 June) — oats and mixed summer cereals

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Maize</i>					
Usable production	25796	28888	27094	3,9	- 6,2
Change in stocks	934	1696	- 507	22,0	×
Imports (1)	7342	3256	2902	- 23,7	- 10,9
Exports (1)	1704	1957	2864	4,7	46,4
of which intra-EC trade (1)	8161	9088	7724	3,7	- 15,0
Internal use	30500	28491	27639	- 2,3	- 3,0
of which:					
— animal feed	23706	21804	21287	- 2,8	- 2,4
— seed	224	222	207	- 0,3	- 6,8
— industrial use	3150	3038	3332	- 1,2	9,7
— losses (market)	148	152	168	0,9	10,5
— human consumption (grain)	3272	3275	2645	0,0	- 19,2
Human consumption (after processing)	2170	2174	1756	0,1	- 19,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	6,7	6,7	5,4	0,0	- 19,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	84,6	101,4	98,0	6,2	- 3,3
<i>Oats and mixed corn</i>					
Usable production	7851	5773	4600	- 9,7	- 20,3
Change in stocks	- 45	154	- 180	×	×
Imports (1)	76	137	125	21,7	- 8,8
Exports (1)	23	118	27	72,5	- 77,1
of which intra-EC trade (1)	409	315	316	- 8,3	0,3
Internal use	7949	5638	4878	- 10,8	- 13,5
of which:					
— animal feed	7072	4811	4025	- 12,1	- 16,3
— seed	331	286	256	- 4,8	- 10,5
— industrial use	50	2	2	- 65,8	0,0
— losses (market)	117	88	109	- 9,1	23,9
— human consumption (grain)	379	451	486	6,0	7,8
Human consumption (after processing)	239	274	295	4,7	7,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,7	0,8	0,9	4,6	12,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	98,8	102,4	94,3	1,2	- 7,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.

4.1.4.4 **Supply balances** — other cereals  
(1 July-30 June) — total cereals (excl. rice)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Other cereals (1)</i>					
Usable production	671	1352	2439	26,3	80,4
Change in stocks	- 16	73	750	×	927,4
Imports (2)	234	644	528	40,1	- 18,0
Exports (2)	12	17	9	12,3	- 47,1
of which intra-EC trade (2)	153	218	169	12,5	- 22,6
Internal use	909	1906	2208	28,0	15,8
of which:					
— animal feed	878	1822	2144	27,6	17,7
— seed	23	62	51	39,2	- 17,7
— industrial use	4	4	4	0,0	0,0
— losses (market)	1	4	3	58,7	- 25,0
— human consumption (grain)	3	14	6	67,1	- 57,1
Human consumption (after processing)	2	8	3	58,7	- 57,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	73,8	70,9	110,5	- 1,3	55,7
<i>Total cereals (excl. rice)</i>					
Usable production	160433	163977	162289	0,7	- 1,0
Change in stocks	1220	9016	875	94,8	- 90,3
Imports (2)	11081	7349	5776	- 12,8	- 21,4
Exports (2)	27500	25705	33875	- 2,2	31,8
of which intra-EC trade (2)	28208	28348	27379	0,2	- 3,4
Internal use	142794	136605	133315	- 1,5	- 2,4
of which:					
— animal feed	88220	80970	79376	- 2,8	- 2,0
— seed	5762	5725	5381	- 0,2	- 6,0
— industrial use	10040	10925	11423	2,9	4,6
— losses (market)	2033	1946	1469	- 1,5	- 24,5
— human consumption (grain)	36739	37039	35666	0,3	- 3,7
Human consumption (after processing)	27096	27238	26228	0,2	- 3,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	84,1	83,8	80,7	- 0,1	- 3,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	112,4	120,0	121,7	2,2	1,4

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including 'triticale'.

(2) Calculated on intra-import basis.

## 4.1.5.1 Producer prices of certain cereals

		(NC/100 kg)													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
		Belgique/ Belgie (BFR)	Danmark (DKR)	BR Deutschland (DM)	Ellada (DR)	Espana (PTA)	France (FF)	Irland (IRL)	Italia (LIT)	Luxembourg (LFR)	Nederland (HFL)	Portugal (ESC)	United Kingdom (UKL)		
Common wheat	1985	791,3	152,46	42,05	1947	2595	110,83	9,11	31301	770	45,65	40,50	11,18		
	1988	756,0	132,49	36,34	2712	2706	103,67	12,46	32368	710	39,50	49,70	10,69		
	% TAV	1988	722,8	136,24	34,95	3232	2591	105,96	12,12	32271	687	38,55	49,70	10,88	
		1985	- 1,5	- 4,6	- 4,8	11,7	1,4	- 2,2	11,0	1,1	- 2,7	- 4,7	7,1	- 1,5	
	% TAV	1989	- 4,4	2,8	- 3,8	19,2	- 4,3	2,2	- 2,7	- 0,3	- 3,2	- 2,4	0,0	1,8	
		1988													
Rye	1985	775,3	138,59	41,91	-	2339	95,64	-	30594	780	43,60	37,30	-		
	1988	713,4	109,72	35,95	-	2377	89,42	-	30557	700	37,45	45,70	-		
	% TAV	1988	678,5	118,48	34,76	-	2363	89,66	-	30438	675	37,55	45,70	-	
		1985	- 2,7	- 7,5	- 5,0	x	0,5	- 2,2	x	- 0,0	- 3,5	- 4,9	7,0	x	
	% TAV	1989	- 4,9	8,0	- 3,3	x	- 0,6	0,3	x	- 0,4	- 3,6	0,3	0,0	x	
		1988													
Barley	1985	759,9	143,24	39,85	1919	2174	104,09	9,25	30380	740	45,90	36,50	10,66		
	1988	706,7	127,19	33,39	2536	2242	91,96	11,28	30383	660	39,15	45,70	10,69		
	% TAV	1988	665,3	129,03	31,61	3039	2243	94,49	11,61	31609	645	39,30	45,70	11,16	
		1985	- 2,4	- 3,9	- 5,7	9,7	1,0	- 4,1	6,8	0,0	- 3,7	- 5,2	7,8	0,1	
	% TAV	1989	- 5,9	1,5	- 5,3	19,8	0,0	2,8	2,9	4,0	- 2,3	0,4	0,0	4,4	
		1988													
Oats	1985	694,6	133,38	38,62	2597	2025	88,18	7,77	38289	700	42,50	30,40	10,03		
	1988	754,6	125,57	35,01	3030	2283	102,22	11,68	36831	645	40,25	34,00	10,57		
	% TAV	1988	673,3	108,67	31,53	4015	2338	89,02	11,30	42028	630	34,90	34,00	10,37	
		1985	2,8	- 2,0	- 3,2	5,3	4,1	5,1	14,6	- 1,3	- 2,7	- 1,8	3,8	1,8	
	% TAV	1989	- 10,8	- 13,5	- 9,9	32,5	2,4	- 12,9	- 3,3	14,1	- 2,3	- 13,3	0,0	- 1,9	
		1988													
Maize	1985	-	-	47,59	1818	2619	120,52	-	33957	-	-	38,50	-		
	1988	-	-	37,78	2605	2654	98,28	-	34427	-	-	40,50	-		
	% TAV	1988	-	36,26	3117	2585	94,72	-	33582	-	-	40,50	-		
		1985	x	x	- 7,4	12,7	0,4	- 6,6	x	0,5	x	- 2,5	x		
	% TAV	1989	x	x	- 4,0	19,7	- 2,6	- 3,6	x	1,7	x	0,0	x		
		1988													

Source: Eurostat.

#### 4.1.5.4 Consumer price indices — bread and cereals (in nominal and real terms)

	1985 = 100			% TAV	
	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Nominal terms</i>					
Belgique/België	106,8	111,8	114,0	4,7	2,0
Danmark	118,2	123,6	126,5	4,6	2,4
BR Deutschland	103,5	105,4	:	1,8	×
Ellada	155,2	177,8	218,8	14,7	23,0
España	117,6	:	:	8,6	×
France	111,0	114,7	118,7	3,4	3,5
Ireland	116,8	:	:	×	×
Italia	116,2	:	:	×	×
Luxembourg	112,3	:	:	×	×
Nederland	102,4	:	:	×	×
Portugal	127,6	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	116,2	:	:	×	×
<i>Real terms</i>					
Belgique/België	99,8	101,7	100,5	2,0	-1,2
Danmark	103,4	104,4	103,7	0,9	-0,6
BR Deutschland	96,6	96,2	:	-0,5	×
Ellada	99,6	100,7	109,5	1,2	8,7
España	95,1	:	:	3,2	×
France	100,1	100,7	101,3	0,6	0,6
Ireland	105,5	:	:	×	×
Italia	97,1	:	:	×	×
Luxembourg	109,4	:	:	×	×
Nederland	101,4	:	:	×	×
Portugal	85,3	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	100,8	:	:	×	×

## 4.1.5.5 Cif Rotterdam prices for cereals

Year	Months												Ø	% TAV compared with previous year	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII			
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
Common wheat	1988	68,39	78,48	78,79	78,49	79,40	91,39	110,69	118,72	125,91	125,80	122,09	122,51	100,12	38,8
	1989	136,55	139,04	140,62	137,33	144,09	137,88	131,21	132,75	134,86	128,94	126,54	122,82	134,35	34,2
	1990	115,57	103,60	107,21	111,23	108,74	98,45	85,75	75,95	72,58	70,88	68,85	62,51	90,11	- 32,9
Rye	1988	76,08	80,81	78,74	79,04	81,79	100,35	123,66	123,79	122,60	118,93	111,79	115,42	101,17	37,6
	1989	120,27	122,38	123,80	121,55	120,82	116,16	101,73	101,75	105,33	106,03	105,34	100,64	112,07	10,8
	1990	98,31	94,46	94,08	92,89	91,39	92,37	89,71	85,12	66,17	61,46	55,54	60,65	81,85	- 27,0
Barley	1988	57,41	66,11	71,22	71,95	74,41	88,84	116,16	120,74	114,39	111,03	106,96	107,17	92,31	65,0
	1989	112,77	115,21	121,15	120,41	118,20	116,05	110,62	110,00	111,83	104,64	106,60	106,60	112,81	22,2
	1990	106,51	107,41	108,17	102,56	94,17	96,97	88,03	73,67	70,28	62,58	65,99	67,67	87,00	- 22,9
Maize	1988	70,80	75,63	74,17	72,66	71,68	92,71	114,10	106,39	109,71	109,06	97,82	99,96	91,29	34,3
	1989	109,24	107,75	109,66	107,13	110,94	110,64	101,98	95,36	98,82	98,28	100,38	96,43	103,85	13,8
	1990	91,25	89,14	91,28	95,65	95,99	97,31	90,32	81,94	77,98	73,46	72,17	75,12	85,97	- 17,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.1.6.2 Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

		1990				
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	93,37	93,37	94,08	94,93	95,41
	Danmark	—	—	89,43	91,10	92,32
	BR Deutschland	97,81	92,82	94,60	96,47	97,09
	Ellada	99,14	102,79	104,44	104,54	111,52
	España	100,92	102,55	103,84	106,30	109,15
	France	91,17	93,59	94,34	95,14	95,68
	Italia	98,28	99,51	102,56	105,59	108,07
	Nederland	93,10	92,36	95,04	96,39	96,26
	United Kingdom	107,61	95,26	97,02	98,18	99,20
Common feed wheat (2)	Belgique/België	95,62	96,28	98,56	99,37	99,80
	BR Deutschland	109,39	96,84	97,49	100,84	102,21
	Ireland	119,66	102,33	102,18	102,07	103,72
	Nederland	100,14	99,35	101,61	102,31	103,47
	United Kingdom	108,89	93,02	97,71	99,73	100,54
Durum wheat	Ellada	98,28	97,51	97,94	96,95	95,96
	France	94,05	99,10	100,52	98,05	97,85
	Italia	99,91	101,95	104,06	103,38	102,06
	España	—	80,19	—	—	—
Barley (3)	Belgique/België	90,81	92,70	94,91	95,78	96,40
	Danmark	—	—	94,74	96,59	97,51
	BR Deutschland	91,58	89,49	90,96	92,65	94,21
	Ellada	101,07	104,21	104,21	106,85	112,74
	España	91,97	94,27	96,68	97,56	100,69
	France	93,47	96,84	99,23	100,92	101,45
	Ireland	101,53	98,22	98,31	97,59	97,01
	Italia	95,57	96,04	103,09	104,50	107,42
	Nederland	94,50	96,47	97,69	99,23	99,52
	United Kingdom	91,97	90,67	95,25	97,33	97,99
Rye (3)	Belgique/België	92,87	93,59	95,92	96,83	97,29
	BR Deutschland (4)	99,81	97,52	98,78	100,08	101,29
	Italia	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	—	—	94,67	96,67	—
Maize (3)	Belgique/België	146,59	146,58	146,25	138,65	137,63
	BR Deutschland	114,49	123,56	116,16	108,33	111,77
	Ellada	—	—	108,13	106,74	112,78
	España	113,93	116,08	115,64	110,46	111,78
	France	118,26	118,17	112,65	115,57	114,79
	Ireland	130,11	141,56	137,80	134,27	133,60
	Italia	134,35	141,77	124,35	116,08	115,56

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Average prices at certain representative marketing centres adjusted to the standard quality.

(2) Figures based on intervention price for common wheat of breadmaking quality reduced by 5%.

(3) Feed grains.

(4) Rye of breadmaking quality.

(%)

XII	1991					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
95,49	95,86	94,49	95,83	—	100,75	103,65
92,72	92,77	93,12	95,65	100,02	101,96	101,29
97,22	97,85	97,99	97,98	99,21	100,69	102,49
113,14	—	114,38	115,25	—	—	—
110,91	112,93	111,07	111,71	113,37	114,06	107,56
96,21	94,54	95,95	97,13	100,62	103,89	99,34
108,32	111,24	109,66	111,38	113,61	115,86	121,32
97,23	97,56	97,15	99,28	101,77	104,41	100,22
102,36	102,71	103,75	106,35	110,35	109,93	107,94
100,05	100,97	99,33	101,22	—	107,58	110,98
102,08	102,68	102,15	103,30	105,41	101,97	107,90
107,13	108,56	108,00	110,50	118,63	120,70	120,21
104,44	104,30	103,26	105,60	109,04	111,79	107,31
102,18	102,63	103,41	107,23	111,97	111,16	110,58
96,05	97,10	98,13	97,27	—	—	—
98,67	98,51	98,90	99,75	101,03	98,47	92,47
100,81	104,04	101,36	103,72	101,47	101,10	102,02
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96,50	96,65	95,29	95,79	—	97,42	99,84
98,08	97,88	97,16	99,94	101,89	101,75	101,84
94,25	94,97	94,68	94,67	95,32	95,91	98,29
115,88	114,76	115,04	113,95	—	—	—
101,89	100,08	98,32	97,82	98,37	99,39	94,68
101,22	98,60	99,24	99,93	100,14	102,75	96,47
98,55	100,00	99,03	98,10	105,62	106,39	105,62
107,78	107,78	106,36	109,53	109,30	109,05	115,29
98,90	97,94	97,37	97,32	98,28	100,04	97,20
98,39	98,48	97,98	99,41	100,17	100,39	102,10
96,59	98,31	96,86	98,72	—	104,77	108,72
101,36	101,46	100,71	100,67	101,23	101,46	103,16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	97,16	96,23	—	—	—	—
137,46	137,06	136,64	131,73	136,20	135,67	135,69
113,75	116,44	117,93	119,85	118,46	125,49	127,21
126,32	130,48	131,93	130,74	—	—	—
114,15	114,89	114,35	114,92	118,41	121,04	125,63
117,25	119,66	121,79	124,02	125,78	126,05	128,21
135,11	133,76	134,02	130,04	137,89	138,08	139,52
119,36	121,31	122,23	129,34	133,98	132,56	134,42

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## 4.1.6.3 Intervention stocks in the EC at the end of the marketing year

(1 000 t)

Products	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Common wheat	10312	4567	2906	5521	8520
— common wheat of breadmaking quality	2917	2576	2639	5373	8375
— common feed wheat	7395	1991	267	148	145
Rye	1161	911	1095	1555	3163
Barley	5296	3916	3242	3320	5538
Durum wheat	887	2325	1122	616	1528
Maize	392	19	778	759	0
Total	18502	11748	9146	11795	18749

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.



## 4.2.1.1 Area, yield and production of rice (paddy)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1989 1985	1990 1989	1985	1989	1990	1989 1985	1990 1989	1985	1989	1990	1989 1985	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	:	331	372	x	12,4	:	59,9	63,7	x	6,3	:	1987	2374	x	19,5
Ellada	16	16	16	0,0	0,0	64,6	61,8	59,0	-2,2	-4,5	106	100	95	-2,6	-5,0
España	75	59	89	4,7	50,8	61,7	54,1	63,9	0,9	18,1	459	319	569	6,0	78,4
France	11	17	19	18,2	11,8	55,2	61,5	64,8	4,3	5,4	62	105	124	25,0	18,1
Italia	187	206	215	3,7	4,3	63,7	63,7	66,7	1,2	4,7	1192	1315	1438	5,1	9,3
Portugal	:	33	33	x	0,0	:	45,0	45,0	x	0	:	148	148	x	0,0

Source: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

## 4.2.4.1 Supply balance — rice (1)

EUR 12

	1 000 t wholly milled rice			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	1115	1312	1475	5,8	12,4
Changes in stock	16	22	60	×	×
Imports	1031	759	600	- 8,8	- 20,9
Exports	489	309	375	- 12,2	21,3
Intra-Community trade (2)	689	717	530	1,3	- 26,0
Internal use	1641	1743	1640	2,0	- 5,9
of which:					
— animal feed	116	141	115	7,1	- 18,4
— seed	47	47	47	0,0	0,0
— industrial use	35	41	42	5,7	2,4
— losses (market)	10	12	12	6,6	0,0
— gross human consumption	1433	1504	1424	1,6	- 5,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	67,9	75,3	89,9	3,6	19,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Broken rice included.

(2) Calculated on intra-import basis.

## 4.2.5.1 Cif Rotterdam prices (1) for husked rice

	(ECU/l)															
	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Ø	% TAV compared with previous year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	
<i>Round-grain rice (2)</i>																
1982/83	330,7	337,1	341,4	327,9	319,7	320,9	245,1	252,7	254,4	260,2	273,9	305,7	297,5	- 10,0		
1983/84	308,3	305,8	224,2	333,5	354,2	344,3	334,5	372,8	389,0	389,5	402,5	410,5	387,4	30,2		
1984/85	391,9	379,4	345,8	283,0	246,0	252,9	264,9	244,8	244,3	241,2	234,3	221,4	279,2	- 27,9		
1985/86	219,0	205,0	200,4	192,9	189,5	183,0	172,8	174,9	165,4	170,0	165,0	158,5	183,0	- 34,4		
1986/87	156,5	162,6	174,1	171,5	158,6	143,9	139,2	134,3	132,2	133,3	134,2	136,6	148,3	- 19,0		
1987/88	133,0	133,4	126,9	157,8	158,1	167,4	167,8	166,8	167,1	170,5	180,4	186,1	159,7	7,6		
1988/89	186,2	185,1	176,6	174,4	183,3	186,3	184,6	187,5	189,3	198,1	193,3	190,1	186,1	16,5		
1989/90	191,8	188,2	184,9	178,1	169,7	167,7	167,7	167,2	164,5	165,4	163,9	157,8	172,2	- 7,5		
1990/91	153,1	151,5	147,6	146,4	149,9	146,0	152,1	165,5	169,3	171,6	178,1	172,1	158,6	- 7,9		
<i>Long-grain rice (3)</i>																
1982/83	311,1	295,3	289,7	283,3	276,9	283,6	296,9	310,1	309,5	311,8	302,8	324,0	299,6	- 6,7		
1983/84	357,7	349,7	319,0	314,0	317,8	311,7	295,7	301,8	311,5	312,4	342,9	368,2	325,2	8,5		
1984/85	341,4	337,4	300,1	282,5	271,5	266,9	277,6	253,2	250,9	240,8	230,0	225,7	273,2	- 16,0		
1985/86	230,8	213,8	213,5	206,7	194,1	180,2	168,7	161,3	146,1	144,7	137,4	134,1	177,7	- 35,0		
1986/87	130,4	122,3	124,8	122,5	112,3	101,5	100,7	99,0	99,6	111,2	114,3	121,1	113,6	- 36,1		
1987/88	139,3	187,8	175,2	169,2	182,5	209,6	207,7	201,3	193,2	198,1	220,6	220,1	192,1	69,1		
1988/89	205,9	199,6	182,2	175,5	181,9	185,2	183,1	193,6	218,0	239,2	247,5	248,4	205,2	6,8		
1989/90	231,7	220,3	190,7	175,8	167,9	189,1	191,5	181,9	175,8	180,3	177,4	166,8	187,4	- 8,7		
1990/91	147,7	141,2	134,7	137,2	147,4	159,4	178,4	191,7	198,9	213,5	226,3	214,4	174,2	- 7,0		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Monthly averages.

(2) Round-grain rice of standard quality.

(3) Rice equivalent to Community-produced long-grain standard (Ribe).

## 4.2.6.1 Average market prices (1) for paddy rice in surplus areas (2) compared with intervention prices

Month	Italy									España	
	Baillia round-grain rice Community origin			Ribe long-grain rice			Lido medium-grain rice			'Bahia' rice	
	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	3	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	5	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	7	PTA/100 kg	% of intervention price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
IX. 1989	48000	91.00		51450	97.35	48500	91.77	5040		5040	117.04
X.	49452	93.57		52113	98.61	49048	92.81	4946		4946	114.92
XI.	51960	98.32		52433	99.21	50250	95.08	4859		4859	112.89
XII.	52282	98.93		52016	98.42	49080	92.87	4859		4859	112.89
I. 1990	52120	97.00		50981	94.88	48500	90.26	4859		4859	112.07
II.	50590	93.00		49840	91.62	47920	88.08	4859		4859	111.26
III.	49072	89.62		48323	88.25	47500	86.75	4885		4885	111.05
IV.	46750	84.83		47000	85.52	45500	82.56	4668		4668	105.35
V.	46750	84.29		46387	83.63	45048	81.22	4589		4589	102.84
VI.	46750	83.75		49150	88.05	46783	83.81	4529		4529	100.10
VII.	46750	83.22		51500	91.68	47250	83.81	4520		4520	99.87
VIII.	46750	81.02		46944	85.44	43890	79.88	4475		4475	98.87
IX.	44515	78.39		49129	89.17	43967	79.80	4435		4435	92.51
X.	43193	83.09		50900	92.14	46450	84.08	3970		3970	82.80
XI.	45900	84.63		51000	92.32	46450	84.08	3950		3950	82.36
XII.	46750	81.81		50693	91.15	46500	83.61	4070		4070	84.88
I. 1991	45500	82.95		51178	93.21	46964	83.90	4177		4177	86.55
II.	46428	83.42		54000	95.23	48833	86.12	4360		4360	89.74
III.	46500	86.62		57483	100.09	54466	94.83	4470		4470	91.50
IV.	47300	89.61		51500	99.48	51395	88.91	4460		4460	90.62
V.	49435	89.10		57500	99.48	44750	77.42	4462		4462	90.08
VI.	51466	89.10		57500	99.48	44750	77.42	4518		4518	90.62
VII.	51500	89.10		57500	99.48	44750	77.42	4525		4525	90.19
VIII.	51500	89.10		57500	99.48	44750	77.42	4525		4525	90.19

Source: Camera di commercio di Vercelli.

(1) Monthly averages.

(2) There are no regular market prices for paddy rice in France, as rice is usually sold in its husked form, for which no intervention price is quoted.

## 4.3.1.1 Area under sugarbeet (1), yield (2) and production (3) of sugar

	Area				Yield				Production						
	1 000 ha		% TAV		t/ha		% TAV		1 000 t		% TAV				
	1985/86	1990/91 p	1991/92 p	1990/91 1985/86 p	1991/92 p	1990/91 1985/86 p	1991/92 p	1990/91 1985/86 p	1991/92 p	1990/91 1985/86 p	1991/92 p	1990/91 1985/86 p			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1886	2085	1977	2,0	- 5,2	7,05	7,48	7,24	1,2	- 3,2	13626	15598	14623	2,7	- 6,3
Belgique/België	125	113	108	- 2,0	- 4,4	7,55	9,12	7,61	3,9	- 16,6	944	1030	822	1,8	- 20,2
Danmark	73	66	65	- 2,0	- 1,5	7,26	8,24	6,92	2,6	- 16,0	530	544	450	0,5	- 17,3
BR Deutschland (3)	415	620	572	8,4	- 7,4	7,56	6,93	6,66	- 1,7	- 3,9	3155	4298	3827	6,4	- 11,0
Ellada	43	44	39	0,5	- 11,4	7,37	6,52	7,44	- 2,4	14,1	317	287	290	- 2,0	1,1
España (3)	178	170	170	- 0,9	0,0	4,99	5,52	5,53	2,0	- 0,1	900	953	955	1,2	0,2
France (4)	464	459	435	- 0,2	- 5,2	8,52	9,51	9,23	2,2	- 2,9	4249	4615	4294	1,7	- 7,0
Ireland	34	33	32	- 0,6	- 3,0	5,12	6,85	6,25	6,0	- 8,8	174	226	200	5,4	- 11,5
Italia	221	262	262	3,5	0,0	5,63	5,57	5,83	- 0,2	- 4,7	1244	1458	1528	3,2	4,8
Nederland	130	125	124	- 0,8	- 0,8	7,08	9,86	7,94	6,8	- 19,5	897	1232	985	6,6	- 20,0
Portugal (3)	1	0	0	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	6	2	2	- 19,7	0,0
United Kingdom	202	193	170	- 0,9	- 11,9	6,00	6,41	7,47	1,3	16,5	1210	1237	1270	0,4	2,7

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Area planted with sugarbeet exclusive of area planted for distillery supply.

(2) In terms of white-sugar value.

(3) Including production of molasses. Including ex-German Democratic Republic since 1990/91.

(4) Area and yield, metropolitan France only; production, including the French overseas departments.

(5) Including production of sugar from sugar cane.

## 4.3.2.1 World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries

	Raw sugar									% TAV	
	%			1 000 t							
	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1989	1990
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	8	9	
World of which :	100,0	100,0	100,0	98155	107864	110305				2,4	2,3
<i>Europe</i>											
EUR 12	15,0	15,4	15,6	14680	16609	17175 (1)				3,1	3,4
USSR	8,4	8,9	8,3	8261	9600	9159				3,8	-4,6
<i>America</i>											
USA	5,5	5,7	5,2	5415	6193	5743				3,4	-7,3
Cuba	8,0	7,0	7,7	7889	7579	8455				-1,0	11,6
Dominican Rep.	0,9	0,6	0,5	921	693	590				-6,9	-14,9
Mexico	3,6	3,3	3,1	3492	3570	3384				0,6	-5,2
Argentina	1,2	0,9	1,2	1188	1017	1351				-3,8	32,8
Brazil	8,6	6,8	7,3	8455	7326	8007				-3,5	9,3
<i>Asia</i>											
India	7,2	9,2	10,9	7016	9912	12068				9,0	21,8
Peop. Rep. China	4,9	5,0	5,6	4800	5400	6200				3,0	14,8
Pakistan	1,4	1,9	1,8	1410	2052	1989				9,8	-3,1
Philippines	1,7	1,7	1,5	1665	1878	1686				3,1	-10,2
Thailand	2,4	4,0	3,2	2393	4338	3542				16,0	-18,4
<i>Africa</i>											
South Africa	2,6	2,2	2,0	2540	2293	2226				-2,5	-2,9
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia	3,5	3,6	3,3	3439	3844	3612				2,8	-6,0

Source : Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organization (ISO).  
 (1) Including ex-German Democratic Republic.

## 4.3.3.1 World supply balance and international trade in sugar

	1 000 t raw sugar			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91 p	$\frac{1989/90}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$ p
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(I) Supply balance</b> <i>(marketing year Sept./August)</i>					
Initial stock	41572	28470	30631	- 9,0	26,8
Production	98771	109072	114155	2,5	4,7
Imports	23363	28147	29204	20,5	3,8
Availability	168706	165689	173990	- 0,5	5,0
Exports	29255	28663	29841	- 0,5	4,1
Consumption	100497	108018	110318	1,8	2,1
Final stock	38954	29008	33831	- 7,1	16,6
of which : as % of consumption	38,8	26,9	30,7	- 8,8	14,1
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
<b>(II) International trade</b>					
Imports/world	26565	27518	27836	0,9	1,2
of which : EUR 12	1946	1766	1719	- 2,4	- 2,7
%	7,3	6,4	6,2	- 3,2	- 3,1
Exports/world	27750	27905	28316	0,1	1,5
of which : EUR 12	4280	5008	5352	4,0	6,9
%	15,4	17,9	18,9	3,8	5,6

Sources : (I) FO Licht — European Sugar Journal (for the supply balance). (II) International Sugar Organization (for international trade).

4.3.4.1 Sugar supply balance  
(October/September)

EUR 12

	1 000 t white sugar			% TAV	
	1986/87	1989/90	1990/91 p (2)	$\frac{1989/90}{1986/87}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	14096	14272	15882	0,4	11,3
of which: C sugar production for export	1312	2273	2138	20,1	- 5,9
Usable production (1)	12784	11999	13744	- 2,1	14,5
Change in stocks	89	- 459	445	x	x
Imports (2)	1769	1928	1860	2,9	- 3,5
Exports (1) (2)	3557	3115	3310	- 4,3	6,3
Intra-Community trade	(818)	(1891)	(2000)	32,2	5,8
Internal use					
of which:	10907	11271	11849	1,1	5,1
— animal feed	11	12	11	2,9	- 8,3
— industrial use	170	180	170	1,9	- 5,6
— human consumption	10726	11079	11669	1,1	5,3
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	33,2	34,0	35,7	0,8	5,0
Self-sufficiency (%) (4)	129,2	126,6	134,0	- 0,7	5,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excl. C sugar.

(2) Excl. sugar traded for processing.

(3) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.

(4) Ratio of total production to domestic use.

(5) Including ex-German Democratic Republic.

## 4.3.5.1 Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg			% TAV (2)	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (2)	19,88	37,68	24,25	13,6	- 34,9
London Exchange (3)	16,40	30,57	19,00	19,1	- 29,8
New York Exchange (4)	14,03	27,62	16,46	20,4	- 32,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Arithmetic mean of spot prices (June/July).

(2) White sugar, loaded fob designated European ports, in new bags.

(3) Raw sugar, 96°, cif — United Kingdom, ex. hold.

(4) Raw sugar, 96°, loaded fob Caribbean — Contract No 11.

(5) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.



4.3.5.2 Consumer prices for sugar <sup>(1)</sup>

1	NC/ weight	1985	1988	1989	% TAV	
					$\frac{1988}{1985}$	$\frac{1989}{1988}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	41,90	39,88	40,05	- 1,1	0,4
Danmark	DKR/kg	13,89	14,37	14,37	0,9	0,0
BR Deutschland	DM/kg	1,94	1,91	1,91	0,0	0,0
Ellada	DR/kg	63,17	120,00	132,33	20,3	10,3
España	PTA/kg	:	:	:	:	:
France	FF/kg	5,82	6,17	6,26	1,8	1,5
Ireland	Pence/2 lbs	61,20	71,60	74,50	5,0	4,1
Italia	LIT/kg	1299,00	1374,00	1399,00	1,9	1,8
Nederland	HFL/kg	2,33	2,33	2,06	- 3,0	- 11,6
Portugal	ESC/kg	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	Pence/2 lbs	47,60	53,40	57,40	4,8	7,8

Source: Eurostat.

- (1) Belgique/België: Sucre raffiné/Geraffineerde suiker  
 Danmark: Melis (Stødt)  
 BR Deutschland: Zucker (Raffinade) EWG KL. I  
 Ellada: Zachari  
 España: Azúcar blanquilla  
 France: Raffiné, scié  
 Ireland: Sugar  
 Italia: Zucchero semolato  
 Nederland: Suiker  
 Portugal: Açúcar fino  
 United Kingdom: Granulated

## 4.3.6.1 Sugar and isoglucose production, by quota

	Sugar (1 000 t white sugar)										Isoglucose (1 000 t dry matter)			
	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)							Basic quantity		Production (p)		
	A Sugar	B Sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1989/90	1990/91 crop	Production of A sugar	Production of B sugar not carried over	Production of C sugar not carried over	Quantity of sugar carried over into 1991/92	Iso-glucose A	Iso-glucose B	Total	A+B	Iso-glucose C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
EUR 12	11187	2488	621	15876	10936	2403	2135	1023	241	50	282	282	—	
Belgique/België	680	146	25	1030	680	146	155	74	57	15	72	72	—	
Danmark	328	97	—	544	328	97	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BR Deutschland (2)	2637	812	40	4297	2638	793	738	168	29	7	36	36	—	
Ellada	290	29	40	287	290	29	—	8	11	2	10	10	—	
España	960	40	116	953	960	40	—	69	75	8	83	83	—	
France (1)	2996	806	54	4611	2807	759	725	374	16	4	20	20	—	
Ireland	182	18	16	225	182	18	25	16	—	—	—	—	—	
Italia	1320	248	258	1458	1319	235	—	162	16	4	20	20	—	
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nederland	690	182	—	1232	690	182	280	80	7	2	9	9	—	
Portugal	64	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	8	2	5	5	—	
United Kingdom	1040	104	72	1237	1040	104	93	72	22	6	27	27	—	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Incl. French overseas departments.

(2) Incl. ex-German Democratic Republic.

## 4.4.1.1 Area, yield and production of: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed and (c) soya beans

1	2	Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha		% TAV		100 kg/ha	% TAV		1 000 t		% TAV					
		1985	1989	1990	1989/1985		1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	EUR 12	1287	1660	1980	6,6	19,3	29,0	30,1	28,9	0,9	-4,0	3738	4990	5715	7,5	14,5
Rapeseed	Belgique/België	2	4	6	18,9	50,0	25,4	30,0	30,0	4,2	0,0	6	12	17	18,9	41,7
	Danmark	218	231	270	1,4	16,9	25,0	28,4	29,4	3,2	3,5	544	655	794	4,8	21,2
	BR Deutschland	266	429	570	12,7	32,9	30,2	33,8	30,2	2,9	-10,6	803	1450	1720	15,9	18,6
	España	10	12	24	4,7	100,0	12,2	15,0	12,5	5,3	-16,6	12	18	30	10,7	66,7
	France	474	637	693	7,7	8,8	29,9	28,3	27,8	-1,4	-1,8	1419	1803	1930	6,2	7,0
	Ireland	4	3	4	-6,9	25,0	31,1	33,3	40,0	1,7	20,1	14	10	16	-8,1	60,0
	Italia	6	16	14	27,8	-12,5	21,4	25,0	24,3	4,0	-2,8	13	40	34	32,4	-15,0
	Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	20,0	30,0	30,0	10,7	0,0	1	3	4	31,6	33,3
	Nederland	10	6	8	-12,0	33,3	30,3	38,3	30,0	6,0	-21,7	31	23	24	-7,2	4,3
	United Kingdom	296	321	390	2,0	21,5	30,2	30,4	29,4	0,2	-3,3	895	976	1146	2,2	17,4
	EUR 12	1813	2133	2591	4,1	21,5	14,9	16,5	16,3	2,6	-1,2	2703	3524	4207	6,9	19,4
Sunflower seed	BR Deutschland	0	15	25	×	66,7	:	32,0	28,8	×	-10,0	0	48	72	×	50,0
	Ellada	50	25	19	-15,9	-24,0	17,0	17,6	15,3	0,9	-13,1	85	44	29	-15,2	-34,1
	España	989	978	1182	-0,3	20,8	9,3	9,5	11,1	0,5	16,8	915	927	1314	0,3	41,7
	France	639	912	1140	9,3	25,0	23,7	23,2	21,0	-0,5	-9,4	1513	2120	2390	8,8	12,7
	Italia	95	136	150	9,4	10,3	17,2	25,2	22,6	10,0	-10,3	162	340	340	20,4	0,0
	Portugal	40	67	75	13,8	11,9	6,3	6,7	8,3	1,6	23,9	28	45	62	12,6	37,8
	EUR 12	123	632	692	50,6	9,5	28,2	31,3	30,9	2,6	-1,3	347	1980	2135	54,6	7,8
Soya beans	BR Deutschland	0	2	2	×	0,0	:	25,0	30,0	×	20,0	0	5	6	×	20,0
	Ellada	0	8	7	×	-12,5	:	30,0	30,0	×	0,0	0	24	21	×	-12,5
	España	2	11	17	53,1	54,5	22,5	24,5	24,7	2,2	0,8	5	27	42	52,4	55,6
	France	27	134	117	49,3	-12,7	20,7	22,4	20,9	2,0	-6,7	56	300	245	52,1	-18,3
	Italia	94	477	549	50,1	15,1	30,5	34,0	33,2	2,8	-2,3	286	1624	1820	54,4	12,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.4.3.1 Internal and external trade: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed, (c) soya beans and (d) flax seed

(1 000 t)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				EUR 12	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	Espana	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom
Intra-EC trade (1)		Rapeseed	1988	2048	489	0	1199	0	0	9	2	9	272	0	66
			1989	1704	511	23	841	0	0	33	1	8	217	0	71
			1990	1773	596	0	737	0	0	79	2	0	243	0	116
		Sunflower seed	1988	1363	229	1	370	36	1	2	0	47	382	212	83
			1989	1419	256	2	344	0	83	9	0	82	350	200	93
			1990	1198	175	1	277	3	41	27	0	121	293	202	58
		Soya beans	1988	341	69	5	91	0	10	44	2	1	5	1	113
			1989	308	49	4	128	4	5	31	2	6	10	0	68
			1990	338	74	4	138	5	36	53	5	1	6	1	15
		Flax seed	1988	58	13	1	15	0	0	9	0	0	0	14	0
		1989	55	17	1	20	0	0	0	9	0	2	5	0	4
		1990	59	29	2	14	0	0	1	6	0	2	4	0	1
Imports		Rapeseed	1988	341	31	0	124	0	2	5	4	7	154	0	14
			1989	588	70	0	274	0	3	12	10	11	176	0	32
			1990	513	74	0	148	0	3	18	5	14	157	0	95
		Sunflower seed	1988	183	49	3	71	3	16	1	0	13	22	0	6
			1989	105	3	3	49	1	16	2	0	16	9	0	6
			1990	305	40	3	55	0	31	2	0	71	75	24	6
		Soya beans	1988	12159	1265	60	2749	189	2000	361	10	612	3512	831	575
			1989	11028	1081	66	2411	208	2125	215	8	691	2949	723	552
			1990	13186	977	47	2578	295	2578	331	8	661	4115	847	747
		Flax seed	1988	301	78	4	159	0	1	1	0	4	35	0	20
		1989	228	58	1	150	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	10	
		1990	145	32	2	96	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	7	
Exports		Rapeseed	1988	66	0	1	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
			1989	23	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
			1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sunflower seed	1988	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			1989	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
			1990	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Soya beans	1988	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
			1989	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
			1990	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0
		Flax seed	1988	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1989	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
		1990	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

4.4.4.1 Supplies of rape and colza (seed, oil, cake)  
(July/June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1986/87}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EC production	3682	4990	5715	10,7	14,5
Imports (extra-EC)	569	588	513	1,1	- 12,8
Exports (extra-EC)	0	23	1	x	- 95,6
Change in stocks	100	- 136	:	x	x
Availabilities	4151	5691	6227	11,1	9,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	89	88	92	- 0,4	4,5
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EC total production:					
— from Community seed	1436	1946	2229	10,7	14,5
— from imported seed	222	229	200	1,0	- 12,7
Imports (extra-EC)	30	33	32	3,2	- 3,0
Exports (extra-EC)	441	807	945	40,0	17,1
Change in stocks	134	- 80	:	x	x
Availabilities	1113	1481	1516	5,5	2,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	129	131	147	0,5	12,2
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EC total production					
— from Community seed	2062	2794	3200	10,7	14,5
— from imported seed	319	329	287	1,0	- 12,8
Imports (extra-EC)	836	489	483	- 16,4	- 1,2
Exports (extra-EC)	48	105	70	29,8	- 33,3
Change in stocks	98	- 92	:	x	x
Availabilities	3071	3599	3900	5,4	8,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	67	78	82	5,2	5,1

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.4.2 Supplies of sunflower (seed, oil, cake)  
(July/June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1986/87}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EC production	3160	3524	4207	3,7	19,4
Imports (extra-EC)	291	105	305	- 28,8	190,5
Exports (extra-EC)	3	4	3	10,1	- 25,0
Change in stocks	- 14	- 37	:	x	x
Availabilities	3462	3662	4509	1,9	23,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	89	96	93	2,6	- 3,1
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EC total production:					
— from Community seed	1327	1480	1767	3,7	19,4
— from imported seed	122	44	128	- 28,8	190,9
Imports (extra-EC)	154	103	197	- 12,5	91,3
Exports (extra-EC)	115	321	267	40,8	- 17,8
Change in stocks	86	26	:	x	x
Availabilities	1402	1280	1825	- 3,0	42,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	95	116	97	6,9	- 16,4
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EC total production					
— from Community seed	1738	1938	2314	3,7	19,4
— from imported seed	160	58	168	- 28,7	190,0
Imports (extra-EC)	1283	1175	1333	- 2,9	13,4
Exports (extra-EC)	12	12	7	0,0	- 41,7
Change in stocks	- 15	- 32	:	x	x
Availabilities	3182	3189	3808	0,1	19,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	55	61	61	3,5	0,0

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.4.3 Supplies of soya (seed, oil, cake)  
(July/June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1986/87}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EC production	905	1980	2135	29,8	7,8
Imports (extra-EC)	12949	11028	13186	- 5,2	19,6
Exports (extra-EC)	9	4	3	- 23,7	- 25,0
Change in stocks	138	- 97	:	x	x
Availabilities	13707	13101	15318	- 1,5	16,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	7	15	14	28,9	- 6,7
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EC total production:					
— from Community seed	158	347	374	29,9	7,8
— from imported seed	2266	1930	2308	- 5,2	19,6
Imports (extra-EC)	5	51	10	117,0	- 80,4
Exports (extra-EC)	780	656	672	- 5,6	2,4
Change in stocks	52	- 76	:	x	x
Availabilities	1597	1748	2020	3,1	15,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	10	20	19	26,0	- 5,0
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EC total production					
— from Community seed	724	1584	1708	29,8	7,8
— from imported seed	10359	8822	10549	- 5,2	19,6
Imports (extra-EC)	10906	8913	10141	- 6,5	13,8
Exports (extra-EC)	953	785	873	- 6,2	11,2
Change in stocks	129	- 88	:	x	x
Availabilities	20907	18622	21525	- 3,8	15,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	3	9	8	44,2	- 11,1

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.





## 4.4.4.4 Supplies of olive oil

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EC production	1466	1143	1512	0,8	1,3
Oil imports	54	41	76	0,8	1,8
Intra-EC trade	240	247	259	1,0	1,0
Oil exports	152	133	165	0,9	1,2
Intra-EC trade	189	223	245	1,2	1,1
Change in stocks	- 34	- 262	- 17	×	×
Internal use	1448	1419	1437	1,0	1,0
of which:					
— industrial use	25	22	24	0,9	1,1
— human consumption	1423	1397	1413	1,0	1,0
Human consumption (kg/head) <sup>(1)</sup>	4,4	4,4	4,3	1,0	1,0
Self-sufficiency (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	101,2	80,5	105,2	0,7	1,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ratio of total production to domestic use.

**4.4.5.1 Prices fixed <sup>(1)</sup> and market prices on the Bari market for: — virgin olive oil  
— lampante grade olive oil 3°**

			XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Virgin olive oil	Market price	1985/86	249,24	242,48	248,25	244,78
	Intervention price	1985/86	239,71	239,71	241,50	243,29
	Market price	1989/90	248,43	249,56	257,59	257,88
	Intervention price	1989/90	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29
	Market price	1990/91	284,11	292,37	292,37	292,37
	Intervention price	1990/91	221,91	221,91	221,91	221,91
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Market price <sup>(2)</sup>	1985/86	198,70	202,76	210,50	215,15
	Intervention price <sup>(2)</sup>	1985/86	206,68	206,68	208,47	210,26
	Market price	1989/90	226,61	227,26	232,06	227,97
	Intervention price	1989/90	201,70	201,70	201,70	201,70
	Market price	1990/91	214,57	214,03	211,96	208,94
	Intervention price	1990/91	201,34	201,34	201,34	201,34

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Bari Chamber of Commerce.

<sup>(1)</sup> Calculated prices allow for monthly increments.

<sup>(2)</sup> For 5° of acidity.

**4.4.5.2 Wholesale prices: — on the Bari market for refined olive oil  
— on the Milan market for refined olive oil, edible seed olive-oils**

		XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bari — refined olive oil	1985/86	231,66	233,88	243,35	247,59
	1989/90	248,82	246,19	244,09	242,08
	1990/91	234,47	233,90	233,72	232,76
Milan — refined olive oil	1985/86	234,29	235,33	248,10	255,63
	1989/90	257,92	256,83	254,53	254,53
	1990/91	243,94	242,70	243,76	245,05
Milan — edible seed oils	1985/86	67,83	67,75	64,88	55,45
	1989/90	43,36	41,81	39,99	40,16
	1990/91	37,22	37,75	38,61	38,36
Ratio: olive-oil (Bari)/edible seed olive-oils (Milan)	1985/86	3,41	3,45	3,75	4,47
	1989/90	5,74	5,89	6,10	6,03
	1990/91	6,30	6,20	6,05	6,07

NB: The ratio olive-oil/seed oils is based on wholesale prices and excludes the consumption aid effective from 1 April 1979.

Source: Bari and Milan Chambers of Commerce.

## OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS T/193

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
242,97	244,60	242,43	241,23	241,23	241,23	251,35	262,82	246,05
245,08	246,87	248,66	250,45	252,24	252,24	252,24	239,71	245,98
256,00	256,00	256,00	256,00	256,00	266,24	269,65	270,98	258,36
222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29
292,37	292,37	292,37	292,37	286,46	278,18	280,07	—	288,67
221,91	221,91	221,91	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,89
220,98	223,01	221,74	216,42	216,77	220,65	223,85	—	215,50
212,05	213,84	215,63	217,42	219,21	219,21	219,21	206,68	212,95
222,50	222,35	222,35	218,45	217,21	221,18	224,32	221,92	223,68
201,70	201,70	201,70	201,70	201,70	201,70	201,70	201,70	201,70
207,22	207,59	212,89	211,19	211,19	211,19	224,25	—	212,27
201,34	201,34	201,34	199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47	200,56

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
252,75	255,55	254,99	252,45	249,83	251,01	252,56	252,80	248,20
239,37	240,06	242,05	238,17	235,60	242,83	244,06	242,83	242,18
232,76	234,07	234,47	234,47	232,76	232,76	251,69	—	235,25
259,47	260,68	261,06	258,96	255,07	256,82	259,22	261,40	253,84
250,15	250,15	250,15	248,86	246,31	249,12	253,90	252,64	252,09
245,54	247,52	247,81	246,75	245,54	246,09	260,39	—	246,83
49,29	50,60	47,15	45,25	43,13	39,23	36,34	38,31	50,43
41,17	41,52	41,25	40,08	39,49	39,35	39,91	39,30	40,62
39,80	40,73	40,02	40,55	42,04	42,52	42,48	—	40,01
5,13	5,05	5,41	5,58	5,79	6,40	6,95	6,60	5,17
5,81	5,78	5,87	5,94	5,97	6,17	6,12	6,18	5,97
5,85	5,75	5,86	5,78	5,54	5,47	5,92	—	5,89

## 4.4.5.3 Average monthly prices for oilseed products

(ECU/100 kg)

	1990							1991					
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Soya beans <sup>(1)</sup>	16,745	16,193	16,131	16,111	15,130	15,165	15,095	15,104	16,162	17,188	17,609	17,965	
Oils <sup>(2)</sup>													
Soya oil	30,719	30,854	30,761	30,585	28,655	29,649	29,059	27,911	30,141	33,210	32,829	33,128	
Rapeseed oil	28,692	29,276	27,693	27,565	25,875	26,584	26,153	25,750	28,299	30,738	31,066	33,232	
Sunflower oil	35,281	33,789	32,431	33,554	33,584	34,351	33,743	31,622	32,924	34,734	36,778	38,806	
Oil cake <sup>(2)</sup>													
Soya cake	14,528	13,947	14,014	14,354	13,451	13,390	13,240	13,229	13,943	14,858	16,019	16,522	
Rapeseed cake	6,375	6,597	7,308	8,471	7,483	7,804	8,667	8,723	8,791	10,021	10,859	12,228	
Sunflower cake	6,483	6,428	6,350	7,124	6,591	7,307	7,783	7,233	6,728	7,337	7,756	7,943	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Unloaded at Rotterdam.<sup>(2)</sup> Ex-EEC factory.

4.4.9.1 Apparent human consumption of fats subdivided by: — base materials (pure fat)  
— processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1989)

1	2	Base materials						Processed products consumed						
		Vegetable oils and fats	Oils and fats of land animals	Oils and fats of marine animals	Total (without butter)	Butter	Total	Margarine	Other prepared oils and fats	Other oils and fats of land animals	Other oils and fats of marine animals	Edible oils	Total (without butter)	Butter
1 000 t	EUR 12	5986	2104	272	8362	1237	9599	1425	517	1897	4	4519	8362	1237
	BLEU/UEBL	174	122	17	313	65*	378	106	53	93	—	61	313	65*
	Denmark	36	36	18	181	27	208	55	3	29	—	94*	181	27
	BR Deutschland	836	342	39	1217	381	1598	367	78	341	—	236	1217	381
	Ellada	270	38	—	308	15*	323	23	11	38	—	805	308	15*
	España	877	194	—	1071	15*	1086	66	77	123	—	720	1071	15
	France*	905	259	7	1171	396	1567	169	32	230	—	51	1171	396
	Ireland*	67	8	—	76	17	93	13	8	4	—	—	76	17
	Italia	1387	261	4	1652	100	1752	47	24	261	4	1316	1652	100
	Nederland	280	225	38	543	39	582	131	96	218	—	98	543	39
	Portugal	176	47	1	224	9*	233	45	10	20	—	149	224	9*
	United Kingdom*	887	572	147	1606	173	1779	403	125	520	—	558	1606	173
%	EUR 12	62	22	3	87	13	100	15	5	20	0	47	87	13
	BLEU/UEBL	46	32	5	83	17	100	28	14	25	—	16	83	17
	Denmark	61	17	9	87	13	100	26	1	14	—	45	87	13
	BR Deutschland	52	21	2	76	24	100	23	5	21	—	27	76	24
	Ellada	84	12	—	95	5	100	7	3	12	—	73	95	5
	España	81	18	—	99	1	100	6	7	11	—	74	99	1
	France	58	17	0	75	25	100	11	2	16	—	46	75	25
	Ireland	72	9	1	82	18	100	14	9	4	—	55	82	18
	Italia	79	15	0	94	6	100	3	1	15	0	75	94	6
	Nederland	48	39	7	93	7	100	23	16	37	—	17	93	7
	Portugal	76	20	0	96	4	100	19	4	9	—	64	96	4
	United Kingdom	50	32	8	90	10	100	23	7	29	—	31	90	10
kg/head	EUR 12	18	6	1	26	4	29	4	2	6	0	14	26	4
	BLEU/UEBL	17	12	2	30	6	37	10	5	9	—	6	30	6
	Denmark	25	7	4	35	5	41	11	1	6	—	18	35	5
	BR Deutschland	13	6	1	20	6	26	6	6	5	—	7	20	6
	Ellada	27	4	—	31	1	32	2	1	4	—	24	31	1
	España	23	5	0	28	0	28	2	2	3	—	21	28	0
	France	16	5	0	21	7	28	3	1	4	—	13	21	7
	Ireland	19	2	0	22	5	26	4	2	1	—	15	22	5
	Italia	24	5	0	29	2	30	1	0	5	0	23	29	2
	Nederland	19	15	3	37	3	39	9	6	15	—	7	37	3
	Portugal	17	5	0	22	1	23	4	4	2	—	14	22	1
	United Kingdom	16	10	3	28	3	31	7	2	9	—	10	28	3

Source: Eurostat.

4.5.1.1 Area, yield and harvested production of (a) fruit, (b) citrus fruit, and (c) vegetables

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha		100 kg/ha		% TAV	100 kg/ha		% TAV		% TAV	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1985	1989	1985	1989	1985	1989	1985	1989	1985	1989	1985	1989	1985	1989	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	3015	3036**	3040**	0.2	0.1	72	74	74	0.6	0.2	21689	22400	22468**	0.8	0.3
A. Fruit (excl. citrus)															
A.1 All fruit															
Belgique/België	11	13	13**	4.3	0.0	315	342	262	2.1	-23.4	346	444	340	6.4	-23.4
Danmark	9	8**	8**	-2.9	0.0	81	103	56	6.0	-45.1	73	82	45	2.9	-45.1
BR Deutschland	54	288	281**	-0.5	0.0	489	382	538	0.1	2.8	2694	2875	2956	1.6	2.8
FR Deutschland	28	290**	281**	-0.1	0.0	37	37	38	-0.1	-2.6	430	438	445**	-0.2	0.0
España	1119	1164**	1163**	-1.7	0.0	137	145	146	1.3	2.5	3434	3369	3412	-0.5	1.3
France	250	233	233**	0.0	0.0	75	85	85	3.2	0.0	15	17	17	3.2	0.0
Ireland	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	72	75	76	0.9	1.1	6898	7168	7275	1.0	1.5
Italia	952	954	958	0.1	0.4	176	224	224	6.3	-0.4	439	561	559	6.3	-0.4
Luxembourg	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	7	8	7	3.4	-12.5
Nederland	25	25	25	0.0	0.0	17	21	23	5.4	-6.3	443	553	590**	5.7	6.7
Portugal	255	238	239	0.3	0.4	98	129	95	7.1	-26.3	491	594	428	4.9	-27.9
United Kingdom	50	46	45	-2.1	-2.2	230	255	251	2.6	-1.4	7433	7894	7812	1.5	-1.0
EUR 12	323	310**	311**	-1.0	0.3	360	450	327	5.7	-27.3	216	315	229	9.9	-27.3
A.2 Apples															
Belgique/België	6	7	7**	3.9	0.0	113	173	100	11.4	-42.3	45	52	30	3.7	-42.3
Danmark	4	3**	3**	-6.9	0.0	576	705	750	5.2	6.3	1383	1692	1799	5.2	6.3
BR Deutschland	24	24	24	0.0	0.0	148	171	193	3.6	13.4	267	307	348	3.6	13.4
España	18	18**	18**	-0.0	0.0	62	79	84	-2.5	-21.9	1004	747	621	-7.1	-16.9
France	57	47**	50**	-7.7	0.0	25	25	25	0.0	0.0	1795	1818	1865	0.3	2.6
Italia	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	90	100	98	9.7	-10.1	6	7	6	1.1	6.0
Ireland	7	7	7	0.0	0.0	237	226	243	x	x	2014	1924	2040	-1.1	-1.0
Luxembourg	85	85	84	0.0	-1.2	x	x	x	x	x	6	7	6	3.9	-14.3
Nederland	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	300	417	431	8.6	3.4
Portugal	16	16	16	0.0	0.0	188	261	269	8.6	3.4	95	165	143	14.8	-13.3
United Kingdom	22	20	21	-2.4	5.0	43	83	68	17.6	-17.5	301	440	291	10.0	-33.9
EUR 12	24	22	21	-2.2	-4.5	125	200	139	12.4	-30.7	2579	2389	2423	-1.9	1.4
A.3 Pears															
EUR 12	137	132**	134**	-0.9	1.5	188	181	181	-1.0	-0.1	78	87	62	2.8	-28.7
Belgique/België	3	3	3**	0.0	0.0	260	290	207	2.8	-28.7	4	5	5	5.7	0.0
Danmark	0	0**	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	324	333	319	0.7	-4.2
BR Deutschland	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	1620	1665	1595	0.7	-4.2	140	140	145	-5.4	-4.5
España	36	34**	34**	-1.4	0.0	165	161	131	-0.6	-18.8	595	548	445	-2.0	-18.8
France	20	16	17**	-5.4	6.3	209	205	191	-0.4	-6.7	417	328	325	-5.8	-0.9
Italia	49	50	51	0.2	2.0	164	151	190	-2.1	25.8	806	755	969	-1.6	28.3
Nederland	6	6	5	-8.3	0.0	18	22	18	0.9	-20.4	107	112	90	1.4	-20.4
Portugal	10	11	11	2.4	0.0	157	159	160	0.9	0.1	107	112	90	1.4	-20.4
United Kingdom	4	4	4	0.0	0.0	128	108	85	-4.2	-20.9	51	43	34	-4.2	-20.9

A.4 Peaches		210	211**	211**	0,1	0,0	128	141	137	2,4	-2,5	2682	2968	2893	2,6	-2,5	
EUR 12																	
	BR Deutschland																
	Ellada	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	18	24	27	7,5	12,5	
	España	32	33**	33**	0,8	0,0	164	183	212	2,8	16,1	524	603	700	3,6	16,1	
	Francia	58	62**	62**	1,7	0,0	92	109	83	4,4	-23,8	676	676	515	6,2	-23,8	
	Italia	29	26	26**	-2,7	0,0	135	155	142	3,5	-8,4	391	403	369	0,8	-8,4	
	Portugal	83	79	79	-1,2	0,0	143	150	153	1,2	2,0	1191	1188	1212	-0,1	2,0	
		8	11	11	8,3	0,0	33	67	64	19,9	-5,4	26	74	70	29,9	-5,4	
	A.5 Nectarines	35**	56**	58**	12,5	3,6	107	128	135	4,5	6,0	375	715	785	17,5	9,8	
EUR 12																	
	Ellada	2	3**	4**	10,7	33,3	120	140	140	3,9	0,0	24	42	56	15,0	33,3	
	España	3	3**	7**	27,8	-12,5	53	113	100	20,5	-11,1	16	90	70	54,0	-22,2	
	Francia	8	10	11**	5,7	10,0	123	143	120	3,9	16,1	98	143	132	9,9	-7,7	
	Italia	22	33	34	10,7	3,0	106	128	150	4,8	16,5	234	424	509	16,0	20,0	
	Portugal	0**	2**	2**	x	0,0	x	80	90	x	12,5	3	16	18	52,0	12,5	
	A.6 Table grapes	207	184	180**	-2,9	-2,2	118	123	108	1,1	-11,7	2433	2255	1947	-1,9	-13,7	
EUR 12																	
	Belgique/België	0	0**	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	243	205	1	-24,0	0,0
	Ellada	19	19**	19**	0,0	0,0	131	128	108	-0,6	-15,6	249	243	488	-0,6	-15,6	
	España	76	60	57**	-8,7	17,0	71	83	83	-1,0	17,0	558	424	428	-6,6	15,1	
	Francia	20	16	16	-1,1	20,0	60	67	70	2,7	20,0	156	120	128	6,3	6,7	
	Italia	80	81	80	0,3	-1,2	175	175	135	0,0	-22,9	1402	1419	1080	0,3	-23,9	
	Neerland	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	0	0	x	x	
	Portugal	6	6	6	0,0	0,0	107	80	75	-6,9	-6,3	64	48	45	-6,9	-6,3	
	A.7 Apricots	60	63**	63**	1,2	0,0	98	94	85	-1,0	-9,6	587	591	534	0,2	-9,6	
EUR 12																	
	BR Deutschland	0	0	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2	110	113	2	0,0	0,0
	Ellada	7	7**	7**	0,0	0,0	187	157	161	-4,3	2,7	131	151	115	-4,3	2,7	
	España	21	23**	22**	2,3	0,0	72	72	50	-0,1	-30,3	151	165	115	2,2	-30,3	
	Francia	14	14	16**	3,4	0,0	73	79	70	2,2	-11,8	102	127	112	5,6	-11,8	
	Italia	16	16	16	0,0	0,0	123	113	116	-2,0	2,2	196	181	185	-2,0	2,2	
	Portugal	2	1	1	-15,9	0,0	25	60	70	24,5	16,7	5	6	7	4,7	16,7	
	B. Citrus fruit	520	535**	529**	0,7	-1,1	155	177	169	3,3	-4,2	8082	9467	8965**	4,0	-5,3	
EUR 12																	
	B.1 All citrus fruit	52	57**	56**	2,3	-1,8	175	214	207	5,2	-3,3	911	1221	1160	7,6	-5,0	
	Ellada	252	264	265**	1,2	0,4	139	182	178	6,8	-1,9	3514	4793	4721	8,1	-7,5	
	España	2	3	3**	10,7	0,0	185	110	80	-12,2	-27,3	37	33	74	-2,9	-27,3	
	Francia	184	178	178	0,0	-3,3	189	177	165	-1,7	-2,0	3484	3226	2920	-1,7	-10,0	
	Italia	30	27	27	-2,6	0,0	45	61	48	7,6	-20,7	136	164	130**	4,8	-20,7	
	Portugal																
	B.2 Oranges	295	292**	288**	-0,3	-1,4	164	198	188	4,9	-5,4	4836	5793	5407	4,6	-6,7	
EUR 12																	
	Ellada	34	35**	35**	0,7	0,0	185	265	253	9,3	-4,4	630	927	886	10,1	-4,4	
	España	132	133	134**	0,2	0,8	147	201	193	8,1	-4,0	1945	2676	2589	8,3	-3,3	
	Francia	0	0	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	3	2	0,0	-35,3	
	Italia	109	109	104	0,0	-4,6	198	190	175	-7,7	-7,7	2162	2067	1820	-1,1	-1,9	
	Portugal	20	15	15	-6,9	0,0	48	80	73	13,6	-8,3	96	120	110	5,7	-8,3	

4.5.1.1 (cont.)

	Area						Yields						Harvested production						
	1 000 ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			1 000 t			% TAV			
	1985	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1985	1989	1990	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	
	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1																			
B.3 Lemons	EUR 12	112	110**	110**	0,0	0,0	129	136	127	1,4	-7,1	1442	1499	1392**	1,0	-7,1			
Ellaða		13	13**	13**	0,0	0,0	158	145	132	-2,0	-9,5	205	189	171	-2,0	-9,5			
España		55	53	53**	-0,9	0,0	88	118	110	7,6	-6,3	482	623	584	6,6	6,6			
France		0	0	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	1	1	x	0,0			
Italia		40	39	39	-0,6	0,0	185	171	159	-1,9	-7,0	738	667	620	-2,5	-7,0			
Portugal		4	5	5	5,7	0,0	43	38	32	-2,8	-15,8	17	19	16**	2,8	-15,8			
B.4 Mandarins	EUR 12	29	32**	31**	2,5	-3,1	142	106	104	-7,1	-2,0	411	338	321**	-4,8	-5,0			
Ellaða		4	5**	5**	5,7	0,0	125	110	106	-3,1	-3,6	50	55	53	2,4	-3,6			
España		3	5	5**	13,6	0,0	160	92	96	-12,9	4,3	48	46	48	-1,1	4,3			
France		0	0	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	x	0,0			
Italia		16	15	14	-1,6	-6,7	182	142	143	-6,0	0,6	291	213	200	-7,5	-6,1			
Portugal		6	7	7	3,9	0,0	37	34	29	-1,7	-16,7	22	24	20**	2,2	-16,7			
B.5 Clementines	EUR 12	58	75**	75**	6,6	0,0	150	177	179	4,2	0,8	872	1329	1339	11,1	0,8			
Ellaða		0	3**	2**	x	-33,3	x	117	175	x	50,0	14	35	35	25,7	0,0			
España		40	52	53**	6,8	1,9	145	193	196	7,4	11,7	579	1002	1039	14,7	3,7			
France		2	2	2**	0,0	0,0	165	145	100	-3,2	-31,0	33	29	20	-3,2	-31,0			
Italia		16	18	18	3,0	0,0	154	146	136	-1,3	-6,8	246	263	245	1,7	-6,8			
B.6 Satsumas	EUR 12	18	16**	16**	-2,9	0,0	237	256	266	1,9	3,7	427	410	425	-1,0	3,7			
Ellaða		0	1**	1**	x	0,0	x	50	50	x	0,0	3	5	5	13,6	0,0			
España		18	15	15**	-4,5	0,0	236	270	280	3,5	3,7	424	405	420	-1,1	3,7			
B.7 Other citrus fruit	EUR 12	7	8**	8**	3,4	0,0	99	73	74	-7,4	1,7	69	58	59	-4,2	1,7			
Ellaða		0	0**	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	5	4	4	-5,4	0,0			
España		4	5	5**	5,7	0,0	60	32	32	-14,5	0,0	24	16	16	-9,6	0,0			
Italia		3	3	3	0,0	0,0	133	127	130	-1,3	2,6	40	38	39	-1,3	2,6			



C. Vegetables																
C.1 All vegetables		1962	1926**	1927**	-0.5	0.1	223	229	228	0.7	-0.5	43712	44147**	43929**	0.2	-0.5
EUR 12		50	48	50	-1.0	4.2	204	235	227	3.6	-3.4	1021	1129	1136**	2.5	0.6
Belgique/België		19	14**	18**	-7.4	28.6	146	24	10	x	-57.6	278	33	18	-41.3	-45.5
Danmark		55	56	55	0.5	-1.8	277	299	294	1.9	1.6	1526	1674	1617	2.3	-3.4
BR Deutschland		155	135	135**	-3.4	0.0	278	285	288	0.6	1.3	4305	3841	3890**	-2.8	1.3
Ellaða		472	502	504**	-1.6	0.4	201	217	214	1.9	-1.1	9500	10879	10800**	3.4	-0.7
España		332	318	319**	-0.8	0.3	169	167	166	-0.3	-0.3	5538	5297	5300**	-1.1	0.1
France		7	7	7	0.0	0.0	314	327	324	1.0	-0.9	220	229	227	1.0	-0.9
Ireland		533	522	518	0.5	-0.8	245	239	239	-0.6	0.0	13061	12478	12381	-1.1	-0.8
Italia		0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	3	3	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg		0	0	0	-3.1	1.5	356	471	495	7.2	5.2	2742	3200	3416	3.9	6.7
Nederland		77	68	69	-2.8	0.0	211	213	215	0.3	1.1	1984	1791**	1810	-2.5	1.1
Portugal		94	84**	84**	0.0	-2.3	205	209	198	0.4	-5.1	3534	3593	3331	0.4	-7.3
United Kingdom		172	172	168	0.0	0.0										
C.2 Cauliflowers		123	128	129	1.0	0.8	155	169	156	2.2	-7.7	1903	2162**	2012**	3.2	-6.9
EUR 12		4	4	5	0.0	25.0	110	173	140	2.7	-18.8	62	69	70	2.7	1.4
Belgique/België		1	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	11	8	0	-7.7	x
Danmark		3	4	4	7.5	0.0	263	270	283	0.6	4.6	79	108	113	8.1	4.6
BR Deutschland		3	3	3	0.0	0.0	177	200	187	3.1	-6.7	53	60	56	3.1	-6.7
Ellaða		10	14	14	8.8	0.0	222	205	206	-2.0	0.3	222	287	288	6.6	0.3
España		46	45	45	-0.5	0.0	114	123	113	1.9	-8.6	526	555	507	1.4	-8.6
France		1	1	1	0.0	0.0	140	120	110	-3.8	-8.3	14	12	11	-3.8	-8.3
Ireland		31	32	31	0.8	-3.1	161	183	181	3.2	-1.4	500	586	560	4.0	-4.4
Italia		3	3	3	0.0	0.0	163	193	190	4.3	-1.7	49	58	57	4.3	-1.7
Nederland		1	1	1	0.0	0.0	180	200	190	2.7	-5.0	18	20**	19**	2.7	-5.0
Portugal		1	1	1	1.2	4.8	185	190	150	0.7	-20.8	369	399	331	2.0	-17.0
United Kingdom		20	21	22												
C.3 Tomatoes		300	278**	281**	-1.9	1.1	466	476	462	0.5	-3.0	13985	13233	12978	-1.4	-1.9
EUR 12		1	1	1	0.0	0.0	1600	2250	2680	8.9	19.1	160	225	268	8.9	19.1
Belgique/België		0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17	17	18	0.0	5.9
Danmark		0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	23	21	18	-9.0	-14.3
BR Deutschland		49	40	38	-4.9	5.0	462	470	498	0.4	6.1	2264	1878	1803	-4.6	0.3
Ellaða		61	66	68	2.0	3.0	398	449	436	3.1	-2.9	2429	2964	2962	5.1	0.1
España		17	13	13	-6.5	0.0	553	582	626	1.3	7.7	940	736	814	-5.3	7.7
France		0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14	11	11	-5.9	0.0
Ireland		0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14	11	11	-5.9	0.0
Italia		143	134	137	-1.6	2.2	459	428	379	-1.8	-11.5	6583	5700	5186	-3.3	-9.5
Nederland		2	2	2	0.0	0.0	2625	3105	3250	4.3	4.7	853	621	650	4.3	4.7
Portugal		26	21**	21**	-5.2	0.0	357	412	479	3.6	16.2	933	865	1005	-1.7	16.2
United Kingdom		1	1	1	0.0	0.0	1220	1450	1490	4.4	2.8	122	145	149	4.4	2.8
C.4 Aubergines		21	20	20**	-1.2	0.0	254	272	262	1.7	-3.7	534	543	523**	0.4	-3.7
EUR 12		3	3	3**	0.0	0.0	237	227	207	-1.1	-8.8	71	68	62	-1.1	-8.8
Ellaða		5	5	5**	0.0	0.0	244	290	280	4.4	-3.4	122	145	140**	4.4	-3.4
España		1	1	1**	0.0	0.0	290	230	240	-5.6	24	29	23	24	-5.6	4.3
France		12	11	11	-2.2	0.0	248	236	243	0.9	-4.3	287	282	270	-1.3	-4.3
Italia		0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15	25	27	13.6	8.0
Nederland		0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					

Source: Eurostat.

## T/200 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

## 4.5.3.1 Intra-EC trade and external trade in fresh fruit and vegetables

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

1	2	3	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	% TAV	
								1989	1990
								1985	1989
Intra-EC trade (1)	Vegetables of which:	Total	3801	4135	4450	4539	4639	4,5	2,2
		Cauliflowers	190	237	330	290	257	11,2	- 11,4
		Tomatoes	733	813	860	902	891	5,3	- 1,2
		Aubergines	32	36	40	40	40	5,7	0,0
	Fruits (2) of which:	Total	3168	3635	3582	3660	3888	3,7	6,2
		Apples	1163	1293	1306	1273	1312	2,3	3,1
		Pears	276	302	303	335	317	5,0	- 5,4
		Peaches	415	507	447	491	560	4,3	14,1
		Apricots	51	58	66	62	53	5,0	- 14,5
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	1872	2404	2417	2419	2628	6,6	8,6
		Oranges	877	1245	1318	1218	1410	8,6	15,8
		Lemons	272	331	321	328	321	4,8	- 2,1
Imports	Vegetables of which:	Total	662	730	778	745	886	3,0	18,9
		Cauliflowers	1	1	1	0	1	x	x
		Tomatoes	272	274	268	256	288	- 1,5	12,5
		Aubergines	13	9	6	6	6	- 17,6	0,0
	Fruits (2) of which:	Total	1014	1210	1485	1517	1690	10,6	11,4
		Apples	461	543	602	596	643	6,6	7,9
		Pears	101	151	198	203	228	19,1	12,3
		Peaches	2	4	8	10	11	49,5	10,0
		Apricots	6	3	2	6	4	0,0	- 33,3
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	1419	1529	1593	1543	1527	2,2	- 1,3
		Oranges	862	892	972	926	918	1,8	- 0,9
		Lemons	89	57	61	67	79	- 6,9	17,9
Exports	Vegetables of which:	Total	457	593	570	597	634	6,9	6,2
		Cauliflowers	21	25	35	32	34	11,1	6,3
		Tomatoes	72	89	86	94	106	6,9	12,8
		Aubergines	2	3	4	3	5	10,7	66,7
	Fruits (2) of which:	Total	622	735	603	588	589	- 1,4	0,2
		Apples	189	184	191	162	153	- 3,8	- 5,6
		Pears	58	149	60	55	44	- 1,3	- 20,0
		Peaches	98	102	80	93	99	- 1,3	6,5
		Apricots	18	18	18	13	15	- 7,8	15,4
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	685	752	714	716	753	1,1	5,2
		Oranges	328	393	391	389	418	4,4	7,5
		Lemons	251	223	218	209	203	- 4,5	- 2,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on goods entering.

(2) Citrus fruit not included.

4.5.4.1 Supply balance — fresh fruit <sup>(1)</sup>

## Market balance — fresh apples

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90 **	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fresh fruit (excl. citrus)</i>					
Usable production	21195	19167	20600	- 3,3	7,5
Imports	4818	5204	4989	2,6	- 4,1
Exports	1643	1713	1580	1,4	- 7,8
Intra-EC trade	4407	5600	3888	8,3	- 30,6
Change in stocks	6	- 20	- 18	×	×
Internal use	24616	22678	24009	- 2,7	5,9
of which:					
— animal feed	294	232	230	- 7,6	- 0,9
— losses (market)	2369	2006	1950	- 5,4	- 2,8
— industrial uses	756	443	520	- 16,3	17,4
— human consumption (gross)	20020	19625	21309	- 0,7	8,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	62	61	60	- 0,5	- 1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	86	85	86	- 0,4	1,2
<i>Fresh apples</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	7105	6692	6800	- 2,0	1,6
Imports	600	662	649	3,3	- 2,0
Exports	200	151	162	- 8,9	7,3
Intra-EC trade	1334	1713	1290	8,7	- 24,7
Change in stocks	- 35	- 44	- 50	×	×
Internal use	7539	7259	7287	- 1,3	0,4
of which:					
— animal feed	114	110	100	- 1,2	- 9,1
— losses (market)	734	707	715	- 1,2	1,1
— industrial uses	613	290	300	- 22,1	3,4
— human consumption <sup>(2)</sup>	6035	6152	6172	0,6	0,3

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> Including fruit preserves and juices.<sup>(2)</sup> According to the market balance.

4.5.4.2 Market balance — fresh pears  
— fresh peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90 **	1988/89 1985/86	1989/90 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fresh pears</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	2467	2294	2200	- 2,4	- 4,1
Imports	89	184	205	27,4	11,4
Exports	134	195	150	13,3	- 23,1
Intra-EC trade	287	354	339	7,2	- 4,2
Change in stocks	7	11	10	×	×
Internal use	2414	2273	2255	- 2,0	- 0,8
of which:					
— animal feed	35	35	35	0,0	0,0
— losses (market)	147	154	150	1,6	- 2,6
— industrial uses	44	15	15	- 30,1	0,0
— human consumption (1)	2175	2069	2055	- 1,7	- 0,7
<i>Fresh peaches</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	2944	3046	3080	1,1	1,1
Imports	8	6	7	- 9,1	16,7
Exports	94	84	93	- 3,7	10,7
Intra-EC trade	410	510	491	7,5	- 3,7
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	2853	2969	2994	1,3	0,8
of which:					
— animal feed	24	28	27	5,3	- 3,6
— losses (market)	:	:	:	×	×
— industrial uses	93	72	85	- 8,2	18,1
— processing	602	639	650	2,0	1,7
— human consumption (1)	1781	1647	1785	- 2,6	8,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to the market balance.

## 4.5.4.3 Market balance — table grapes

## Supply balance — fresh vegetables (1)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90 **	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Table grapes</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	2575	2466	2510	- 1,4	1,8
Imports	354	130	240	- 28,4	84,6
Exports	637	526	490	- 6,2	- 6,8
Intra-EC trade	918	1033	951	4,0	- 7,9
Change in stocks	- 150	- 170	- 160	×	×
Internal use	2447	2574	2260	1,7	- 12,2
of which:					
— animal feed	:	:	:	×	×
— losses (market)	111	106	110	- 1,5	3,8
— industrial uses	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption	2248	2478	2150	3,3	- 13,2
<i>Fresh vegetables</i>					
Usable production	45703	45130	45300	- 0,4	0,4
Imports	2001	2062	2800	1,0	35,8
Exports	5165	5037	4980	- 0,8	- 1,1
Intra-EC trade	6690	8164	8100	6,9	- 0,8
Change in stocks	50	- 203	- 150	×	×
Internal use	42490	42754	43120	0,2	0,9
of which:					
— animal feed	745	487	480	- 13,2	- 1,4
— losses (market)	4672	4322	4305	- 2,6	- 0,4
— seed	15	11	11	- 9,8	0,0
— human consumption (1)	37058	37934	37184	0,8	- 2,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	115	117	115	0,6	- 1,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	108	106	105	- 0,6	- 0,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including vegetable preserves and juices.

## T/204 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

4.5.4.4 Market balance — cauliflowers  
— fresh tomatoes

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90**	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Cauliflowers</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	1541	1698	1650	3,3	- 2,8
Imports	5	9	7	21,6	- 22,2
Exports	23	0	25	×	×
Intra-EC trade	220	322	257	13,5	- 20,2
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1517	1707	1632	4,0	- 4,4
of which:					
— animal feed	32	13	15	- 25,9	15,4
— losses (market)	80	165	150	27,3	- 9,1
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption (1)	1413	1529	1467	2,7	- 4,1
<i>Fresh tomatoes</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	13393	10767	11200	- 7,0	4,0
Imports	283	277	288	- 0,7	4,0
Exports	253	64	106	- 36,8	65,6
Intra-EC trade	678	843	860	7,5	2,0
Internal use	13423	10982	11954	- 6,5	8,9
of which:					
— animal feed	88	100	105	4,4	5,0
— losses (market)	503	849	800	19,1	- 5,8
— processing	9122	5278	5200	- 16,7	- 1,5
— human consumption (1)	3710	4754	5849	8,6	23,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to the market balance.

4.5.4.5 Supply balance — citrus fruit <sup>(1)</sup>Market balance — oranges <sup>(1)</sup>

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90 ••	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Citrus fruit</i>					
Usable production	6401	7777	7500	6,7	- 3,6
Imports	2542	4292	4100	19,1	- 4,5
Exports	305	1075	1050	52,2	- 2,3
Intra-EC trade	4128	4215	3989	0,7	- 5,4
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	8595	11056	10550	8,8	- 4,6
of which:					
— animal feed	25	2	2	- 56,9	0,0
— losses (market)	630	717	700	4,4	- 2,4
— industrial uses	88	3	4	- 67,6	33,3
— human consumption	7895	10350	9844	9,4	- 4,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	24,6	31,9	30	9,0	- 6,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	75	70	71	- 2,3	1,4
<i>Oranges</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	3698	4162	4020	4,0	- 3,4
Imports	1382	972	926	- 11,1	- 4,7
Exports	286	391	389	11,0	- 0,5
Intra-EC trade	2095	1318	1218	- 14,3	- 7,6
Change in stocks	0	540	540	×	×
Internal use	4795	6057	4557	8,1	- 24,8
of which:					
— animal feed	10	0	1	×	×
— losses (market)	215	360	289	18,7	- 19,7
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption	4549	6184	4267	10,8	- 31,0

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> Including fruit preserves and juices.





4.5.4.6 Market balance — processed tomatoes  
— processed peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90 **	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Processed tomatoes</i>					
Usable production	7155	5200	6250	- 27,4	20,0
Imports	94	248	199	164,0	- 19,8
Exports	3065	2298	2230	- 25,1	- 3,0
Intra-EC trade	1441	1635	1730	13,5	5,8
Change in stocks	100	:	:	×	×
Internal use	4083	3150	4219	- 22,9	33,9
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
— human consumption (1)	4083	3150	4219	- 22,9	33,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	13	10	11	- 23,0	10,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	175	165	156	- 5,7	- 5,5
<i>Processed peaches</i>					
Usable production	602	650	630	7,9	- 3,1
Imports	27	20	20	- 26,0	0,0
Exports	103	106	104	2,9	- 1,9
Intra-EC trade	134	146	177	9,0	21,2
Change in stocks	0	:	:	×	×
Internal use	526	564	546	7,2	- 3,2
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
— human consumption (1)	526	564	546	7,2	- 3,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	2	2	2	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	114	115	108	0,9	- 6,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to the market balance.

## 4.5.5.1 Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables

	1	2	ECU/100 kg				% TAV	
			1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 1985/86	1990/91 1989/90	
			3	4	5	6	7	
Apples 'Golden Delicious'		Belgique/België Danmark BR Deutschland Ellada España France Ireland Italia Nederland	35,46 35,14 31,96 49,64 : : 38,37 24,84 40,54 46,99	34,34 21,94 35,91 42,85 43,00 39,61 : 39,90 40,80	36,49 33,01 44,16 39,35 41,21 43,71 26,81 43,08 46,33	-0,8 -11,1 3,0 -3,6 x 0,8 x -0,4 -3,5	6,3 50,5 23,0 -8,2 -4,2 10,4 x 8,0 13,6	
Pears		Belgique/België Danmark BR Deutschland Ellada España France Italia Nederland United Kingdom	50,11 : 31,34 67,29 : 46,57 44,28 53,66 54,95	56,27 : 42,12 86,47 70,79 51,89 68,37 67,02 61,23	51,87 38,26 62,49 86,73 54,52 64,11 54,73 71,95 57,26	2,9 x 7,7 6,5 x 2,7 11,5 5,7 2,7	-7,8 x 48,4 0,3 -23,0 23,5 -20,0 7,4 -6,5	
Peaches		Ellada España France Italia	45,94 : 53,17 50,32	43,97 : 54,91 37,58	42,11 55,54 60,41 48,11	-1,1 x 0,8 -7,0	-4,2 x 10,0 28,0	
Nectarines		España France Italia	: : :	: 69,93 54,23	69,80 75,36 63,97	x x x	x 7,8 18,0	
Apricots		Ellada España France Italia	63,19 : : 61,78	49,32 : 65,80 52,34	53,69 68,17 68,65 51,66	-6,0 x x -4,1	8,9 x 4,3 -1,3	
Table grapes		Ellada France Italia	44,15 27,72	37,80 72,43 36,17	42,06 57,97 34,75	x 13,2 6,9	11,3 -20,0 -3,9	

Citrus fruit : Oranges  Mandarins  Lemons  Clementines  Satsumas	Ellaða	43,77	29,27	33,90	-9,6	15,8
	España	:	36,20	33,13	x	-8,5
	Italia	35,72	34,35	33,75	-1,0	-1,7
	Ellaða	43,81	31,66	42,34	-7,8	33,7
	España	:	49,71	64,07	x	28,9
	Italia	46,64	43,59	45,81	-1,7	5,1
	Ellaða	46,64	31,09	40,79	-9,6	31,2
	España	:	27,03	33,45	x	23,8
	Italia	52,95	35,73	41,00	-9,4	14,7
	Ellaða	:	43,49	43,67	x	0,4
	España	:	54,79	48,4	x	-11,7
	France	:	54,99	45,28	x	-17,7
Italia	:	58,32	92,9	x	59,3	
España	:	31,63	30,33	x	-4,1	
Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	57,21	49,42	75,62	-3,6	53,0
	Danmark	:	65,72	81,94	x	24,7
	BR Deutschland	29,75	24,82	33,25	-4,4	34,0
	Ellaða	30,93	36,44	54,56	4,2	49,7
	España	:	27,12	28,55	x	5,3
	France	31,32	25,37	32,73	-5,1	29,0
	Italia	25,56	31,10	31,56	5,0	1,5
	Nederland	57,12	50,51	59,31	-3,0	17,4
	United Kingdom	42,68	37,22	37,49	-3,4	0,7
	Belgique/België (1)	54,01	49,54	56,26	-2,1	13,6
	Danmark (1)	75,73	76,93	88,98	0,4	15,7
	BR Deutschland (2)	31,45	38,20	59,51	5,0	55,8
Ellaða (2)	:	37,69	45,55	x	20,9	
España (2)	:	:	33,85	x	x	
France (2)	37,48	46,72	50,59	5,7	8,3	
Ireland (1)	52,54	39,91	45,43	-6,6	13,8	
Italia (2)	18,90	24,12	32,49	6,3	34,7	
Nederland (1)	46,53	48,70	65,01	1,1	33,5	
United Kingdom (1)	58,23	56,51	63,81	-0,7	12,9	
Aubergines	España	:	:	19,88	x	x
	France	:	56,36	75,06	x	33,2
	Italia	27,63	36,99	34,71	7,6	-6,2
	Nederland	99,71	101,48	115,33	0,4	13,6

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Tomatoes grown under glass.

(2) Open-grown tomatoes.

## 4.5.6.1 Quantities of fruit and vegetables bought in

	1	2	1 000 kg				% of harvested production		
			1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 p	1989/90	1990/91	1990/91	
			3	4	5	6	7	7	
Apples		EUR 12	79717	312302	320694	4,0	4,1	4,1	
		Belgique/België	7548	7460	2088	2,4	0,9	0,9	
		BR Deutschland	32499	18319	1560	1,1	0,1	0,1	
		Ellada	78306	71629	162927	23,3	46,8	46,8	
		France	232493	91083	61500	5,0	3,3	3,3	
		Ireland	290	950	811	9,4	8,9	8,9	
		Italia	315515	79856	77472	4,2	3,8	3,8	
		Nederland	8219	8792	2188	2,1	0,5	0,5	
		United Kingdom	4847	34213	12148	7,8	4,2	4,2	
Pears		EUR 12	44346	23232	28173	1,0	1,2	1,2	
		Belgique/België	784	603	1945	0,7	3,2	3,2	
		BR Deutschland	37	13	3	0,0	0,0	0,0	
		Ellada	926	2139	1472	1,9	1,4	1,4	
		France	4292	4332	6576	1,3	2,0	2,0	
		Italia	37936	15348	17652	2,0	1,8	1,8	
		Nederland	273	335	182	0,3	0,2	0,2	
		United Kingdom	98	462	343	1,1	1,0	1,0	
Peaches		EUR 12	486480	801697	762889	27,0	26,4	26,4	
		Ellada	182367	263695	375182	43,7	53,6	53,6	
		España	496	6611	380	1,0	0,1	0,1	
		France	33360	52267	37348	13,0	10,1	10,1	
		Italia	81755	218652	92319	18,4	7,6	7,6	
Nectarines		EUR 12	94251	130236	128830	18,2	16,4	16,4	
		Ellada	12357	10973	22017	26,1	39,3	39,3	
		España	0	1627	222	1,8	0,3	0,3	
		France	8880	15863	18455	11,1	14,0	14,0	
		Italia	73014	101773	88136	24,0	17,3	17,3	
Table grapes		EUR 12	28	14	85	0,0	0,0	0,0	
		Italia	28	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
		España	0	14	85	0,0	0,0	0,0	

Apricots	EUR 12	74484	13528	37253	2,3	7,0	58166	8512	36832	7,7	32,5
							0	4333	102	2,6	0,1
							315	72	0	0,1	0,0
Oranges	EUR 12	217861	340289	233293	5,9	4,3	162718	280483	188200	30,2	21,2
							27917	14105	22540	0,5	0,9
							700	375	329	12,3	16,5
Mandarins	EUR 12	55429	18021	8562	5,3	2,7**	5973	9253	3030	17,0	5,7
							0	0	28	0,0	0,1
							49456	8768	5504	4,1	2,8
Lemons	EUR 12	216702	153633	18059	10,3	1,3**	60495	8463	84	4,5	0,0
							88441	89285	17636	14,3	3,0
							67766	55885	339	8,4	0,1
Clementines	EUR 12	6382	13749	746	1,0	0,1	3997	446	0	1,3	0,0
							2385	456	282	1,6	1,4
							0	0	54	0,0	0,0
Satsumas	EUR 12	84	280	0	0,1	0,0	4	25	0	0,5	0,0
							80	255	0	0,1	0,0
							123039	81776	24505	3,8**	1,2**
Cauliflowers	EUR 12	425	1403	581	2,0	0,8	2073	6460	2022	6,0	1,8
							0	2895	2517	4,8	4,5
							36468	24298	7650	4,4	1,5
		13	46	59	0,4	0,6	78032	33738	6280	5,8	1,1
							6028	12936	5396	3,2	1,6

4.5.6.1 (cont.)

1	2	1 000 kg				% of harvested production	
		1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 P	1989/90	1990/91	
3	4	5	6	7			
22280	46427	120499	0,4	0,9			
37	606	18	0,3	0,0			
26	11	26	0,1	0,1			
204	8374	8	0,4	0,0			
0	90	62	0,0	0,0			
8971	11843	7784	1,6	1,0			
299	648	269	6,0	2,5			
1101	606	101209	0,0	2,0			
11634	24233	11123	3,9	1,7			
8	16	0	0,0	0,0			
167	1938	86	0,4	0,0**			
138	520	82	2,3	0,3			
29	1418	4	0,5	0,0			

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.6.1.1 Area under vines, yield and production of wine and must

	Area						Yield						Production					
	1 000 ha		1988/89		1989/90		1985/86		1988/89		1989/90		1985/86		1988/89		1989/90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
EUR 12	4026	3754	3816	-2,3	1,7	46,1	42,1	46,8	-3,0	11,2	185735	158191	178683	-5,2	13,0			
Belgique/België	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2	2	2	0,0	0,0			
BR Deutschland	93	93	93	0,0	0,0	65,6	107,3	155,8	17,8	45,2	6097	9976	14486	17,8	45,2			
Ellada	86	82	76	-1,6	-7,3	55,6	57,7	59,6	1,2	3,3	4782	4345	4531	-3,1	4,3			
España	1469	1379	1374	-2,1	-0,4	22,5	16,1	22,8	-10,6	41,6	33103	22252	31276	-12,4	40,6			
France	1011	912	943	-3,4	3,4	69,3	62,0	64,2	-3,6	3,5	70055	57170	60508	-6,6	5,8			
Italia	993	910	952	-2,9	4,6	62,1	69,5	62,7	3,8	-9,8	61690	60360	59727	-0,7	-1,5			
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	92,0	118,4	232,0	8,8	95,9	107	142	232	9,9	63,4			
Portugal	373	377**	377**	3,6	0,0	26,5	10,4	20,9	-26,8	101,0	9893	3938	7900	-2,6	100,6			
United Kingdom	0	0	0	x	x	18,3	6,0	21,0	-31,0	250,0	6	6	21	0,0	250,0			

Source: Eurostat.

4.6.3.1 Trade <sup>(1)</sup> in wine and share in world trade

(1 000 hl)

1	Imports			% TAV		Exports			% TAV		% of world trade (1989)
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
EUR 12	27403	28290	26872	0,8	- 5,0	40548	37224	34714	- 2,1	- 6,7	73,0
BLEU/UEBL	2012	1995	2155	0,0	8,0	103	115	118	2,8	2,6	2,3
Danmark	1021	1029	1110	0,2	7,9	36	37	33	6,9	- 10,8	1,1
BR Deutschland	9161	8505	9464	- 1,8	11,3	2897	2885	2777	- 0,1	- 3,7	11,9
Ellada	7	38	54	52,6	42,1	1291	921	930	- 8,1	1,0	1,0
España	9	55	43	57,2	- 26,8	6256	5399	4812	- 3,6	- 10,9	5,7
France	6859	5696	4504	- 4,5	- 20,9	11617	12983	12308	2,8	- 5,2	23,2
Ireland	120	114	146	- 1,3	28,1	2	1	1	- 15,9	0,0	0,1
Italia	689	655	701	- 1,3	7,0	16694	13202	12069	- 5,7	- 8,6	15,1
Nederland	2148	2120	2089	- 0,3	- 1,5	94	40	37	- 19,2	- 7,5	2,3
Portugal	1	1815	211	552,7	- 89,9	1479	1568	1563	1,5	- 0,3	3,5
United Kingdom	5376	6268	6395	3,9	2,0	79	73	66	- 2,0	- 9,6	6,8

Source: Eurostat and FAO.

<sup>(1)</sup> Intra and extra.



## 4.6.4.1 Supply balance — wine

EUR 12

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>1. Total wine :</i>					
Usable production	185735	158191	178783	- 5,2	13,0
Change in stocks	295	- 20531	12779	x	x
Imports	4614	2430	2953	- 19,2	21,5
Exports	17053	10425	10523	- 15,1	0,9
Intra-EC trade	20597	27174	26293	9,7	- 3,2
Internal uses	173001	170458	159330	- 0,5	- 6,5
— losses -- production	545	1030	475	23,6	- 53,9
— marketing	519	502	424	- 1,1	- 15,5
— processing	40578	33529	27079	- 6,2	- 19,2
— human consumption	131359	135899	130958	1,1	- 3,6
Human consumption (l/head)	40,8	41,9	38,1	0,9	- 9,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	107,4	107,7	124,6	0,1	15,7
<i>2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (Total) :</i>					
Usable production	44665	50343	65230	4,1	29,6
Internal uses	32583	45957	50716	12,1	10,4
<i>3. Table wines (Total) :</i>					
Usable production	120904	95602	100690	- 7,5	5,3
Internal uses of which:	115410	106743	90242	- 2,6	- 15,5
— human consumption	86806	82130	73189	- 1,8	- 10,9
— Community distillation (1)	21929	20804	13129	- 1,7	- 36,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding distillation for the production of wine spirits bearing a designation of origin and national distillation operations.

## 4.6.5.1 Producer prices (1) for table wines

	ECU							% TAV	
	1985/86		1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 1985/86		1990/91 1989/90	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	7	
<i>Type R I : Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl</i>									
<i>Ellada</i>	3,050	:	3,151	:		0,8	x	x	
Heraklion	:	:	3,198	:		x	x	x	
Patras	3,050	:	3,119	:		0,6	x	x	
<i>España</i>	2,457	3,206	3,216	2,143		7,0	-33,4	-33,4	
Requena	2,257	:	3,218	2,145		9,3	-33,3	-33,3	
Reus	:	3,589	3,143	1,747		x	x	-44,4	
Villafraanca del Bierzo	2,713	2,937	:	:		x	x	x	
<i>France</i>	2,662	2,704	3,196	3,145		4,7	-1,6	-1,6	
Bastia	2,450	2,614	2,901	2,847		4,3	-1,9	-1,9	
Béziers	2,657	2,705	3,191	3,151		4,7	-1,3	-1,3	
Montpellier	2,671	2,690	3,196	3,130		4,6	-2,1	-2,1	
Narbonne	2,683	2,737	3,219	3,179		4,7	-1,2	-1,2	
Nîmes	2,664	2,695	3,215	3,145		4,8	-2,2	-2,2	
Perpignan	2,695	2,739	3,122	3,158		3,7	-0,1	-0,1	
<i>Italia</i>	3,037	3,011	3,426	3,128		3,1	-8,7	-8,7	
Asti	3,347	3,620	3,038	3,659		-2,4	20,4	20,4	
Firenze	2,578	2,159	2,620	2,189		0,4	-16,5	-16,5	
Lecce	:	2,407	2,957	:		x	x	x	
Pescara	2,691	2,665	2,888	2,909		1,8	0,7	0,7	
Reggio Emilia	3,135	2,856	3,937	3,455		5,9	12,2	12,2	
Treviso	2,762	2,701	3,189	2,983		3,7	-6,5	-6,5	
Verona (local wines)	2,785	2,803	3,938	3,293		9,0	-16,4	-16,4	
E.C.	2,699	2,737	3,211	3,054		4,4	-4,9	-4,9	
<i>Type R II : Red, 12.5 to 15°, % vol./hl</i>									
<i>Ellada</i>	:	2,361	:	:		x	x	x	
Heraklion	:	2,361	:	:		x	x	x	
Patras	:	:	:	:		x	x	x	
<i>España</i>	2,843	3,502	3,560	2,467		5,8	-30,7	-30,7	
Calatayud	:	:	:	:		x	x	x	
Faiiset	2,947	3,674	3,661	2,954		5,6	-19,3	-19,3	
Jumilla	2,861	3,420	3,557	2,596		5,6	-27,0	-27,0	
Navalcarnero	2,747	3,862	3,213	2,215		4,0	-31,1	-31,1	
Requena	:	4,640	:	2,366		x	x	x	
Toro	:	:	:	:		x	x	x	
Villena	2,867	3,068	4,185	2,690		9,9	-35,7	-35,7	
<i>France</i>	2,464	2,513	2,885	2,925		4,0	1,4	1,4	
Bastia	2,464	2,513	2,885	2,925		4,0	1,4	1,4	
Brignoles	:	:	:	:		x	x	x	

<i>Italia</i>	2,676	2,365	3,228	2,750	4,8	-14,8
Bari	2,676	2,368	3,163	2,597	4,3	-17,9
Bartetta	:	2,219	3,096	x	x	-14,5
Cagliari	2,935	2,752	3,677	3,570	5,8	-2,9
Lecce	2,711	2,649	2,617	3,048	-0,9	16,5
Taranto	2,627	2,377	3,163	:	4,8	x
E.C.	2,603	2,706	3,300	2,581	6,1	-21,8
<i>Type R III : Red, Portuguese type, hl</i>						
<i>BR Deutschland</i>	115,154	100,457	79,226	:	8,9	x
Rheinpfalz-Rheinessen	115,154	100,457	79,226	:	8,9	x
Hügelland	115,154	100,457	79,226	:	8,9	x
<i>Type A I : White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl</i>						
<i>Ellada</i>	3,005	:	3,059	3,697	0,4	20,9
Athens	2,907	:	:	4,132	x	x
Heraklion	:	:	2,874	:	x	x
Patras	3,080	:	3,236	3,444	1,2	6,4
<i>Espana</i>	1,991	2,789	2,340	1,851	4,1	-20,9
Alcazar de San Juan	2,084	2,827	2,393	1,929	3,5	-19,4
Almedralejo	1,947	2,766	2,272	1,747	3,9	-23,1
Medina del Campo	:	:	3,545	:	x	x
Ribadavia	:	:	:	:	x	x
Villafranca del Penedes	2,186	:	:	2,710	x	x
Villar del Arzobispo	:	:	:	:	x	x
Villarrobledo	2,041	2,905	2,562	2,008	5,9	-21,6
<i>France</i>	2,902	3,365	3,805	3,431	7,0	-9,8
Bordeaux	2,949	3,432	3,865	3,432	7,0	-11,2
Nantes	2,840	3,046	3,305	3,378	3,9	2,2
<i>Italia</i>	2,621	2,588	3,244	2,889	5,5	-10,9
Bari	2,456	2,182	2,883	2,713	4,1	-5,9
Cagliari	2,632	2,550	3,305	3,175	5,9	-3,9
Chieti	2,576	2,677	2,776	2,754	1,9	-0,8
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,773	2,729	3,440	3,083	5,5	-10,4
Trapani (Alcamo)	2,373	2,376	2,842	2,323	4,6	-18,3
Treviso	2,991	3,117	3,455	3,137	3,7	-9,2
E.C.	2,599	2,721	3,001	2,707	3,7	-9,8
<i>Type A II : White, Sylvaner type, hl</i>						
<i>BR Deutschland</i>	83,238	42,234	44,647	55,702	14,4	24,8
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	82,681	42,198	44,341	54,106	14,4	22,0
Rheinessen (Hügelland)	85,186	42,319	45,405	57,541	14,6	26,7
E.C.	83,238	42,234	44,647	55,702	14,4	24,8
<i>Type A III : White, Riesling type, hl</i>						
<i>BR Deutschland</i>	69,590	72,575	80,075	77,161	3,6	-3,6
Mosel/Rheingau	69,590	72,575	80,075	77,161	3,6	-3,6
C.E.	69,590	72,575	80,075	77,161	3,6	-3,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Weighted average market prices.

## 4.7.1.1 Area, yield and production of potatoes

	Area						Yield						Production					
	1 000 ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			1 000 t			% TAV		
	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1985	1990/1989
	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	14	15	16	16
EUR 12	1545	1388	1412	-2,6	1,7	1,7	277	281	280	0,4	-0,4	42832	39040	39468	-2,3	1,1		
Belgique/België	48	47	55	-0,5	17,0	17,0	376	330	355	-3,2	7,6	1805	1549	1952	-3,8	26,0		
Danmark	30	34	40	3,2	17,6	17,6	358	365	371	0,5	1,6	1073	1242	1483	3,7	15,7		
BR Deutschland	220	201	211	-2,2	5,0	5,0	359	372	343	0,9	-7,8	7905	7477	7233	-1,4	-3,3		
Ellada	49	48	51	-0,5	6,3	6,3	206	231	220	2,9	-4,8	1009	1107	1100	2,3	-0,6		
España	331	281	270	-4,0	-3,9	-3,9	175	193	198	-2,5	2,6	5781	5413	5342	-1,6	-1,3		
France	210	159	164	-6,7	3,1	3,1	326	303	278	-1,8	-8,3	6856	4825	4665	-8,4	-3,3		
Ireland	33	27	25	-4,9	-7,4	-7,4	208	223	249	1,8	11,7	686	602	633	-3,2	5,1		
Italia	136	113	112	-4,5	-0,9	-0,9	176	228	221	6,7	-3,1	2397	2576	2479	1,8	-3,8		
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	0,0	290	240	230	-4,6	-4,2	29	24	23	-4,6	-4,2		
Nederland	169	165	175	-0,6	6,1	6,1	423	416	402	-0,4	-3,4	7150	6856	7036	-1,0	2,6		
Portugal	126	136	127	1,9	-6,6	-6,6	99	81	89	-4,9	9,9	1249	1100	1132	-3,1	2,9		
United Kingdom	192	176	178	-2,2	1,1	1,1	359	356	359	-0,2	0,8	6892	6269	6390	-2,3	1,9		

4.7.1.2 Area, yield and production of early potatoes

	Area						Yield						Production					
	1 000 ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			1 000 t			% TAV		
	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	16
EUR 12	161	141	142	- 3,3	0,7	206	205	219	- 0,1	6,8	3321	2892	3103	- 3,4	7,3			
Belgique/België	5	5	8	0,0	60,0	212	216	236	0,5	9,3	106	108	184	0,5	75,0			
BR Deutschland	22	20	22	- 2,4	10,0	286	293	283	0,6	- 3,4	630	585	623	- 1,8	6,5			
Ellada	16	15	12	- 1,6	- 20,0	219	248	263	3,2	6,0	350	372	315	1,5	- 16,0			
España	50	39	38	- 6,0	- 2,6	170	181	194	1,6	7,2	850	707	738	- 4,5	4,4			
France	24	16	17	- 9,6	6,3	202	184	188	- 2,3	2,2	484	295	319	- 11,7	8,1			
Italia	28	28	29	0,0	3,6	178	163	166	- 2,2	1,8	498	456	481	- 2,2	5,5			
United Kingdom	16	18	16	3,0	- 11,1	252	205	274	- 5,0	33,7	403	369	438	- 2,2	18,7			

Source : Eurostat.



## 4.7.4.1 Supply balance — potatoes

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	$\frac{1988/89}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	43908	40050	38937	- 2,3	- 2,8
Change in stocks	142	141	- 265	- 0,2	×
Imports	430	512	578	4,5	12,9
Exports	1169	681	776	- 12,6	14,0
Intra-EC trade	4960	6114	5838	5,4	- 4,5
Internal use	43040	39466	39113	- 2,1	- 0,9
of which:					
— animal feed	6117	3886	2759	- 10,7	- 23,9
— seed	3072	2635	2919	- 3,8	10,8
— industrial use	475	406	479	- 3,9	18,0
— alcohol	475	406	479	- 3,9	18,0
— processing	5170	5314	5622	0,7	5,8
— losses (market)	2045	1536	1512	- 6,9	- 1,6
— human consumption	26161	25689	25623	- 0,5	- 0,3
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	81,2	78,9	78,3	- 0,7	- 0,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,0	101,4	99,6	- 0,2	- 1,8

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.8.1.1 Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco by groups of varieties

		Area				
		ha			% TAV	
		1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	EUR 12	44036	58574	48027	7,4	- 18,0
	Belgique/België	543	483	461	- 5,2	4,6
	BR Deutschland	1495	1319	1227	- 3,1	- 7,0
	España	15510	8590	8040	- 13,7	- 6,4
	France	10406	7620	6781	- 7,5	- 11,0
Italia	16082	40607	31518	26,1	- 22,4	
Sun cured	EUR 12	104839	99551	80243	- 1,3	- 19,4
	Ellada	83769	83751	66643	0,0	- 20,4
	Italia	21070	15800	13600	- 6,9	- 13,9
Light air cured	EUR 12	34477	28620	30307	- 4,5	5,9
	BR Deutschland	1069	1266	1396	4,3	10,3
	Ellada	9926	3300	1735	- 24,1	- 52,6
	España	3248	5600	1690	14,6	- 30,0
	France	1815	1190	:	- 10,0	x
	Italia	17974	16800	25065	- 1,7	49,2
	Portugal	445	464	421	1,1	- 9,3
Flue cured	EUR 12	29489	41685	50172	9,0	20,4
	BR Deutschland	424	688	730	12,9	6,1
	Ellada	164	3597	8060	116,4	124,1
	España	5626	12100	13900	21,1	14,9
	France	2647	2688	2638	0,4	- 1,9
	Italia	19274	21000	23000	2,2	9,5
	Portugal	1354	1612	1844	4,5	14,4
Fire cured	EUR 12	6577	4011	4320	- 11,6	7,7
	Italia	6577	4000	4300	- 11,7	7,5
	España	:	11	20	x	81,8
Other special tobaccos, etc.	EUR 12	20	128	319	59,1	149,2
	España	20	110	165	53,1	50,0
	Ellada	-	18	22	x	22,2
	Italia	-	-	132	x	x
Raw tobacco	EUR 12	219458	232697	213388	1,5	- 8,2
	Belgique/België	543	438	461	- 5,2	5,3
	BR Deutschland	3008	3401	3353	3,1	- 1,4
	Ellada	93859	90666	76460	- 0,9	- 15,7
	España	24404	26411	23815	2,0	- 9,2
	France	14868	11498	9419	- 6,2	- 18,1
	Italia	80977	98207	97615	4,9	- 0,6
	Portugal	1799	2076	2265	3,6	9,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.



Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
1985	1989	1990	<u>1989</u> 1985	<u>1990</u> 1989	1985	1989	1990	<u>1989</u> 1985	<u>1990</u> 1989
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22,3	22,5	24,8	0,2	10,2	98243	131627	119008	7,6	- 9,6
21,9	41,7	32,0	17,5	- 23,3	1187	1828	1476	11,4	- 19,3
23,5	22,0	20,4	- 1,6	- 7,3	3507	2901	2604	- 4,6	42,5
22,7	17,2	15,2	- 6,7	- 11,6	35276	14782	12181	- 19,5	- 17,6
42,6	27,3	28,6	- 10,5	4,8	44344	20767	19417	- 17,3	- 6,5
8,7	22,5	26,4	26,8	17,3	13929	91349	83330	60,0	- 8,8
11,8	13,6	13,6	3,6	0,0	123995	134942	109426	2,1	- 21,8
11,8	13,5	13,6	3,6	0,7	98875	113095	90405	3,4	- 20,1
11,9	13,8	14,0	3,8	1,4	25120	21847	19021	- 3,4	- 12,4
23,4	21,2	23,1	- 2,4	9,0	80621	60735	70138	- 6,8	15,5
27,4	23,1	27,1	- 4,2	17,3	2925	2926	3779	0,0	29,2
17,9	12,3	22,1	- 8,9	79,7	17719	4062	3835	- 30,8	- 5,6
x	15,9	21,5	x	35,2	:	8900	3630	x	- 59,9
22,9	26,0	:	3,2	x	4163	3099	:	- 7,1	x
30,8	24,2	23,1	- 5,9	- 4,6	55436	40574	57930	- 7,5	42,8
8,5	25,3	23,0	31,3	- 9,1	378	1174	964	32,8	- 17,8
8,2	18,6	23,5	22,7	26,3	24314	77636	117822	33,7	51,8
10,5	17,8	13,5	14,1	- 24,2	447	1222	986	28,6	- 19,3
4,0	26,4	33,0	60,3	25,0	65	9480	26644	247,5	181,1
2,8	17,5	19,5	58,1	11,4	1589	21171	27092	91,1	28,0
1,2	20,4	19,7	103,1	- 3,4	321	5489	5212	103,4	- 5,0
10,9	17,5	23,5	12,6	34,3	20954	36685	54023	15,0	47,3
6,9	22,3	20,9	34,1	- 6,3	938	3589	3865	39,9	7,7
14,9	14,7	18,7	0,3	27,2	9779	5883	8073	- 11,9	37,2
14,9	14,7	15,5	- 0,3	5,4	9779	5866	8043	- 12,0	36,7
x	15,5	15,0	x	- 3,2	:	17	30	x	76,5
174,5	28,2	11,9	- 36,6	- 57,9	349	361	381	0,8	5,5
12,5	19,9	11,1	12,3	- 44,3	25	219	184	72,0	- 16,0
x	28,9	29,5	x	2,1	-	52	65	x	25,0
x	x	10,0	x	x	324	90	132	- 27,4	46,7
15,4	17,7	19,9	3,5	12,4	337650	411545	424848	5,1	3,2
21,9	41,7	32,0	17,5	- 23,3	1187	1828	1476	11,4	- 19,3
24,0	21,8	22,0	- 2,4	0,9	7228	7410	7369	0,6	- 0,6
12,4	14,0	15,8	3,1	12,9	116659	126689	120949	2,1	- 4,5
15,1	17,1	18,1	3,2	5,8	36890	45089	43117	5,1	- 4,4
32,8	25,5	26,1	- 6,1	2,4	48828	29355	24629	- 11,9	- 16,1
15,5	20,0	22,8	6,6	14,0	125542	196411	222479	11,8	13,3
7,3	22,9	21,3	33,1	- 7,0	1316	4763	4829	37,9	1,4

## 4.8.2.1 World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>World</i>	100	100	100	7000,0	7200,0	7094,0	0,7	- 1,5
of which:								
— EUR 10	5,1	5,0	5,2	358,0	361,3	371,6	0,2	2,9
— Spain	0,6	0,6	0,1	42,0	45,1	43,1	1,8	- 4,4
— Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,0	3,9	4,8	4,8	5,3	0,0
— EUR 12	5,8	5,7	5,9	403,9	411,2	419,5	0,5	2,0
— Turkey	2,4	3,5	4,0	170,0	253,0	282,2	10,5	11,5
— USSR	5,4	4,2	3,2	376,0	300,0	225,0	- 5,5	- 25,0
— Bulgaria	1,7	1,1	0,9	119,0	82,0	66,9	- 8,9	- 18,4
— Zimbabwe	1,6	1,9	2,0	111,0	135,0	139,8	5,0	3,6
— Malawi	1,0	1,2	1,4	67,0	86,0	101,7	6,4	18,3
— India	6,9	6,2	8,0	486,0	445,0	564,4	- 2,2	26,8
— Rep. of Korea	1,1	1,1	0,9	76,0	78,0	66,2	0,7	- 15,1
— USA	9,8	8,6	10,4	686,0	621,0	737,0	- 2,0	18,7
— Canada	1,3	1,1	9,0	88,0	76,0	64,0	- 3,6	- 15,8
— Mexico	0,8	0,7	0,0	54,0	53,0	34,7	- 0,5	- 34,5
— Brazil	5,9	6,2	6,1	411,0	445,0	435,0	2,0	- 2,2
— Argentina	0,9	1,1	0,1	61,0	80,0	67,6	7,0	- 15,5
— Peop. Rep. China	34,3	39,9	38,0	2400,0	2870,0	2692,3	4,6	- 6,2

Source : European Commission for Agriculture, Tobacco Quarterly.

4.8.3.1 EC share of world trade <sup>(1)</sup> in raw tobacco

	Provenance or destination %	1 000 t			% TAV	
		1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1324,7	1330,2	1453,7	0,4	9,3
	EUR 12	422,7	435,4	463,2	3,0	6,4
	%	31,9	32,7	31,9	×	×
Exports	World	1349,2	1454,4	1484,2	7,8	2,0
	EUR 12	170,6	186,1	223,5	9,1	20,1
	%	12,6	12,8	15,1	×	×

Source : Eurostat and World Tobacco Situation (USDA).

(<sup>1</sup>) Excl. intra-EC trade.

## 4.8.3.2 Italy's and Greece's exports of raw tobacco

(1)

1	From Italy				From Greece			
	1988	1989	1990	% 1990	1988	1989	1990	% 1990
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World total :	109895	126447	137623	100,0	114367	105990	123330	100,0
Intra-EUR 12								
Total	30823	31049	34244	25,0	55874	51161	41960	34,0
BLEU/UEBL	2585	3084	3364	2,0	2332	2726	4685	3,8
Danmark	133	58	62	0,0	183	145	268	0,0
BR Deutschland	8117	8795	10088	7,3	13064	6868	6253	5,1
Ellada	336	776	328	0,0	—	—	—	×
España	0	0	0	0,0	926	996	677	0,1
France	4144	3768	6613	4,8	3842	1479	2561	2,1
Ireland	173	46	21	0,0	0	137	298	0,0
Italia	—	—	—	×	31580	33749	20074	16,3
Nederland	5904	5995	5072	3,7	2992	3567	5667	4,6
Portugal	442	137	198	0,0	642	966	580	0,0
United Kingdom	8992	8390	8498	4,0	313	528	897	0,1
Extra-EUR 12								
Total	79034	95409	103389	75,0	58493	54828	81375	66,0
Morocco	5509	3408	670	6,2	220	300	815	0,1
Egypt	3492	10239	7770	5,6	13594	2757	7720	6,3
USA	4610	5308	7094	5,2	13646	13420	18799	15,2
Japan	1058	972	0	0,0	5693	3512	—	×
Bulgaria	16628	19843	1379	1,0	821	5135	4429	3,6
Others	47737	55639	86476	62,8	24519	29704	49612	40,2

Source : Eurostat.

## 4.8.3.3 Imports and exports of raw tobacco

EUR 12

(1000 t)

1	1988			1989			1990		
	Intra	Extra	Total	Intra	Extra	Total	Intra	Extra	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>A. Imports</i>									
Flue cured Virginia	24,1	212,6	236,7	21,9	220,2	242,1	25,6	222,9	248,6
Light air cured Burley	9,9	46,5	56,4	17,4	48,1	65,5	15,5	55,4	70,9
Light air cured Maryland	0,1	0,8	0,9	0,0	0,7	0,7	0,1	0,8	0,9
Fire cured Kentucky	3,8	9,3	13,2	3,1	6,7	9,8	2,6	7,1	9,7
Other fire cured tobacco	1,4	9,2	10,6	1,9	8,4	10,3	2,8	9,1	11,8
Light air cured	3,0	3,9	7,0	3,2	5,0	8,2	4,4	5,9	10,3
Sun cured	40,2	22,6	63,0	38,3	24,2	62,6	25,0	28,3	53,3
Dark air cured	4,7	55,4	60,1	5,6	50,2	55,8	5,7	54,1	59,8
Flue cured	1,5	9,4	10,9	3,3	9,3	12,5	3,2	9,8	13,0
Other tobacco	18,9	6,9	25,8	31,4	7,8	39,3	22,2	9,5	31,7
Tobacco refuse	20,4	50,6	71,1	18,5	54,9	73,4	24,3	60,3	84,7
Total	128,1	427,4	555,7	144,7	435,4	580,1	131,6	463,2	594,8
<i>B. Exports</i>									
Flue cured Virginia	12,8	11,3	24,1	12,8	16,5	29,3	18,6	18,2	36,8
Light air cured Burley	13,5	29,6	43,0	19,7	28,1	47,9	17,9	27,7	45,6
Light air cured Maryland	0,2	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,7
Fire cured Kentucky	3,1	2,1	5,2	4,1	3,4	7,5	3,2	3,0	8,6
Other fire cured tobacco	1,4	1,4	2,7	2,0	1,2	3,2	3,3	1,6	4,9
Light air cured	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sun cured	30,4	55,1	85,4	27,4	65,9	93,3	26,9	88,1	115,0
Dark air cured	5,1	33,1	38,2	7,8	54,0	61,8	7,1	70,9	78,0
Flue cured	6,4	8,9	15,4	6,7	9,8	16,6	5,7	6,9	12,6
Other tobacco	21,1	4,8	27,0	27,8	3,7	32,5	20,4	4,1	25,1
Tobacco refuse	16,1	3,1	19,1	14,1	2,9	17,0	19,7	3,2	22,9
Total	110,1	149,9	261,2	122,9	186,1	309,9	123,6	223,5	347,8

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.8.6.1 Quantities of tobacco bought in

1	t			% of commercial production		
	Harvest			1987	1988	1989
	1987	1988	1989			
2	3	4	5	6	7	
Paraguay	—	144	—	×	0,7	×
Bad. Geudertheimer	735	7796	—	3,9	12,9	×
Bad. Burley	395	865	66	6,0	10,7	0,0
Bright	1614	2391	524	4,7	6,7	0,0
Burley I	1620	2937	1006	7,7	10,2	0,0
Maryland	—	93	97	×	3,3	0,1
Kentucky	543	131	166	7,8	2,1	0,0
F. Havana	3876	2222	643	16,6	40,3	19,2
Xanti-Yaka	820	1890	2934	11,8	25,1	33,3
Perustitza	498	1557	1222	6,6	20,8	15,5
Erzegovina	373	371	471	11,3	20,2	25,0
Basmas	759	2272	3064	3,3	11,0	17,8
Katerini	581	1499	1822	3,2	9,2	11,1
Kaba Kulak c.	840	4410	5145	3,4	21,9	34,8
Kaba Kulak n.c.	—	370	1050	×	12,9	49,4
Myrodata	—	301	2910	×	6,0	56,5
Zichnomyrodata	—	436	385	×	66,3	64,7
Tsebelia	11784	16774	6966	46,8	65,6	27,3
Mavra	3626	8719	2432	34,0	77,3	21,7
Burley EL	98	—	—	1,1	×	×
<b>Total</b>	<b>29162</b>	<b>55178</b>	<b>30893</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>15,8</b>	<b>8,8</b>

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.9.1.1 Seed production and related aid (1990)

Product	100 kg					
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>1. Gramineae</b>						
Festuca pratensis Huds.	23582	56	14470	7466	0	0
Poa pratensis L.	97184	385	48320	689	0	0
Poa trivialis L.	5310	0	5310	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	373660	3084	149530	14704	0	500
Lolium per. L. (new. var. & others)	127542	636	10500	14637	0	0
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	56440	0	56440	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	238567	8708	25850	67550	0	24000
Phleum pratense L.	17933	0	7820	6822	0	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	200	0	200	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	202204	856	130260	5958	0	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	48680	0	30970	152	0	74
Agrostis canina L.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	70	0	70	0	0	0
Agrostis tenuis Sibth.	1522	0	0	40	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	9509	1287	5330	2	0	0
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	16949	91	7980	1571	0	0
Arrhenatherum elatius L - P	1584	0	0	1584	0	0
Festuca arundinaceae Schreb.	31189	176	0	102	0	1600
Poa nemoralis L.	770	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2. Leguminosae</b>						
Pisum sativum L. partim	1863074	0	0	40318	0	0
Vicia faba L. partim	270879	0	0	36224	0	0
Vicia sativa L.	165892	120	0	3752	25000	75000
Vicia villosa roth.	1221	0	0	621	0	0
Trifolium pratense L.	16469	0	3750	819	0	3
Trifolium repens L.	9140	0	8840	0	0	0
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	100	0	0	10	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	987	0	0	12	220	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	108	0	100	3	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	4150	0	0	22	0	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	1800	0	0	0	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	106357	0	0	0	2300	30000
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	68895	0	0	2	0	8000
Medicago lupulina L.	250	0	250	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	1580	0	0	0	0	380
Hedysarum coronarium L.	120	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3. Ceres</b>						
Triticum spelta L.	37168	17255	0	19913	0	0
Oryza sativa L.	1124710	0	0	0	31510	400000
<b>4. Oleagineae</b>						
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	207884	84072	480	482	0	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	56809	0	520	1089	0	0
Cannabis sativa L.	3770	0	0	0	0	470



## 4.10.1.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area						Yield						Production					
	ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			t			% TAV		
	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
EUR 12	25748	26218	25952	0,6	-1,0		17,3	15,5	13,8	-3,7	-11,0	44644	40587	35750	-3,1	-11,9		
Belgique/België	701	402	369	-16,9	-8,2		16,3	15,5	16,3	-1,6	5,2	1141	623	601	-18,3	-3,5		
BR Deutschland	19598	19938	20113	0,6	0,9		18,2	16,0	13,7	-4,2	-14,4	35697	31939	27457	-3,6	-14,0		
España	:	1443	1412	x	-2,1		:	15,7	15,0	x	-4,5	:	2270	2122	x	-6,5		
France	655	529	531	-6,9	0,4		19,2	14,4	14,8	-9,1	2,8	1257	763	785	-15,3	2,9		
Ireland	45	21	17	-22,4	-19,0		11,6	12,2	20,2	1,8	65,6	52	26	34	-21,1	34,0		
Portugal	:	142	125	x	-12,0		:	17,4	13,6	x	-21,8	:	247	171	x	-31,1		
United Kingdom	4749	3743	3385	-7,6	-1,4		13,7	12,6	13,5	-2,7	7,1	6497	4719	4582	-10,1	-2,9		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.



4.10.4.1 Market balance — hops

	1	2	Unit	EUR 12						World					
				1985	1989	1990	% TAV		1985	1989	1990	% TAV			
							1985	1989				1985	1989	1985	1989
	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
<i>Hops</i>															
A	Area		1 000 ha	25,75	26,22	25,95	0,3	- 1,0	85,70	90,50	89,57	0,8	- 1,0		
B	Yield		t/ha	1,73	1,55	1,38	- 1,6	- 11,0	1,40	1,30	1,23	- 1,1	- 5,4		
C = A × B	Production: hops		1 000 t	44,64	40,59	35,75	- 1,4	- 11,9	120,99	118,26	110,05	- 0,3	- 6,9		
D	of which — alpha acid		%	5,69	6,00	5,40	0,8	- 10,0	5,78	6,29	6,05	1,2	- 3,8		
E = C × D / 100	— alpha acid		t	2540,00	2455,00	1928,00	- 0,5	- 21,5	6990,00	7436,00	6661,00	0,9	- 10,4		
<i>Beer</i>															
F	Beer production (1)		Mio hl	255,00	270,00	285,00	0,8	5,6	997,00	1102,00	1130,00	1,4	2,5		
G	of which — alpha acid		grams/hl	8,00	6,80	6,80	- 2,3	0,0	7,10	7,10	7,10	0,0	0,0		
H = F × G × 1 000	— alpha acid		t	2040,00	1836,00	1938,00	- 1,5	5,6	7078,00	7824,00	8023,00	1,4	2,5		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Following year.

## 4.10.5.1 Market price for hops

		Zentner = 50 kg			% TAV	
		1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1988/89}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1		2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (no contract)	ECU	159	135	469	- 15,4	247,4
EUR 12 (under contract)	ECU	170	164	167	- 3,3	1,8
	Total ECU	168	158	196	- 6,0	24,1
Belgique/België	BFR	6823	5746	15062	- 15,8	162,1
BR Deutschland	DM	394	373	466	- 5,4	24,8
España	PTA	22745	22122	22953	- 2,7	3,8
France	FF	1256	1301	1773	3,6	36,3
Ireland	IRL	196	190	235	- 3,1	23,7
Portugal	ESC	22373	23808	25400	6,4	6,7
United Kingdom	UKL	124	120	146	- 2,9	21,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.1.1.1.1 Area, production and yield of cotton (unginned and ginned)

	Ellaada						España						EUR 12											
	1985		1989		1990		1985		1989		1990		1985		1989		1990		1985		1989		1990	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Area (1 000 ha)	209,0	280,0	268,0	7,6	-4,3	60,3	67,8	83,9	3,0	23,7	269,3	347,9	351,9	6,6	1,1									
Production (t):																								
unginned cotton	526145	829454	662844	12,1	-20,1	194166	190148	252787	0,5	32,9	720211	1019629	915665	9,1	-10,2									
ginned cotton	163277	267809	210939	13,2	-21,2	62133	61449	78617	0,3	27,9	225410	329267	289565	9,9	-12,1									
cotton seed	281406	447561	356900	12,3	-20,3	104850	100253	134865	-1,1	34,5	386256	547830	491782	9,1	-10,2									
Yield (kg/ha):																								
unginned cotton	2517	2962	2473	-4,0	-16,5	3220	2803	3014	-3,4	7,5	2674	2931	2602	2,3	-11,2									
ginned cotton	781	956	787	5,2	-17,7	1030	905	936	-3,2	3,4	837	946	823	3,1	-13,0									
cotton seed	1346	1598	1332	4,4	-17,3	1739	1478	1606	-4,0	8,7	1434	1574	1398	2,4	-11,2									

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.1.1.2 Area, yield and production of fibre flax

	Area						Yield						Production					
	1 000 ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			1 000 t			% TAV		
	1985	1989	1990	1989	1985	1990	1985	1989	1990	1989	1985	1990	1985	1989	1990	1989	1985	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
<i>Flax straw</i>																		
EUR 12	75,7	79,0	78,9	1,1	-0,1		85	61,7	78,5	-7,7	27,2	650,0	487,6	619,2	-6,9	27,0		
Belgique/België	10,5	11,6	11,6	2,5	0,0		65	62,0	63,5	-1,2	2,4	68,3	7,9	73,7	1,3	2,5		
Danmark	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,0	66,7		85	62,0	57,5	-7,6	-7,3	2,6	1,9	2,9	-7,5	52,6		
BR Deutschland	0,0	2,1	1,5	x	-28,6		50	48,7	62,5	-0,7	28,3	0,0	10,2	9,4	x	-7,8		
France	59,5	59,3	59,5	-0,1	0,3		90	62,0	84,0	-8,9	35,5	535,5	367,7	499,8	-9,0	35,9		
Nederland	4,7	5,6	5,7	4,5	1,8		80	63,0	57,5	-5,8	-8,7	37,6	35,3	32,8	-1,6	-7,1		
United Kingdom	0,7	0,1	0,1	-38,5	0,0		85	62,0	56,0	-7,6	-9,7	6,0	0,6	0,6	-43,8	0,0		
<i>Flax fibre</i>																		
EUR 12	75,7	79,0	78,9	1,1	-0,1		16,4	13,2	15,7	-5,3	18,9	123,8	104,4	123,9	-4,2	18,7		
Belgique/België	10,5	11,6	11,6	2,5	0,0		14,0	12,2	12,7	-3,4	4,1	14,7	14,1	14,7	-1,0	4,3		
Danmark	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,0	66,7		16,0	11,1	11,5	-8,7	3,6	0,5	0,3	0,6	-12,0	100,0		
BR Deutschland	0,0	2,1	1,5	x	-28,6		15,0	11,2	12,5	-7,0	11,6	0,0	2,3	1,9	x	-17,4		
France	59,5	59,3	59,5	-0,1	0,3		16,8	13,8	16,8	-4,8	21,7	100,0	81,9	100,0	-4,9	22,1		
Nederland	4,7	5,6	5,7	4,5	1,8		16,0	10,3	11,5	-10,4	11,7	7,5	5,7	6,6	-6,6	15,8		
United Kingdom	0,7	0,1	0,1	-38,5	0,0		16,0	11,2	11,5	-8,5	2,7	1,1	0,1	0,1	-45,1	0,0		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.11.1.3 Output of silkworm cocoons and number of boxes of silkworm eggs used

		Quantity			% TAV	
		1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EUR 12	160528	43766	46931	- 27,7	7,2
	Ellada	50660	32534	35116	- 10,5	7,9
	France	3699	1310	1784	- 22,9	36,2
	Italia	106229	9922	10031	- 44,7	1,1
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EUR 12	6582	4713	4273	- 8,0	- 9,3
	Ellada	2300	1487	1707	- 10,3	14,8
	France	177	64	66	- 22,5	- 3,0
	Italia	4105	3162	2500	- 6,3	- 20,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.11.3.1 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Exporting Member State	t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	65605	56610	41626	- 3,6	- 26,5
France	43990	40056	28523	- 2,3	- 28,8
Nederland	21615	14674	13043	- 9,2	- 11,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.2 Intra-EC trade and external trade in cotton fibre <sup>(1)</sup>

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

1	2	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	% TAV	
							1989	1990
							1985	1989
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intra-EC trade <sup>(2)</sup>	EUR 12	40	85	52	122	60	32,2	- 50,8
	BLEU/UEBL	5	7	7	11	6	21,8	- 45,5
	BR Deutschland	6	13	4	18	10	31,6	- 44,4
	Ellada	1	1	-	0	1	x	x
	España	0	2	0	0	1	x	x
	France	7	7	10	28	15	41,4	- 46,4
	Ireland	0	1	2	6	-	x	x
	Italia	10	32	16	46	20	46,5	- 56,5
	Nederland	2	3	3	2	1	0,0	- 50,0
	Portugal	1	10	7	10	5	77,8	- 50,0
United Kingdom	7	8	2	1	1	- 38,5	0,0	
Imports	EUR 12	1050	1210	1023	1028	988	- 0,5	- 3,9
	BLEU/UEBL	39	47	42	37	32	- 1,3	- 13,5
	Danmark	2	2	3	3	3	10,7	0,0
	BR Deutschland	234	282	191	227	198	- 0,8	- 12,8
	Ellada	50	36	-	33	35	- 9,9	6,1
	España	88	118	91	106	98	4,8	- 7,5
	France	152	171	139	127	100	- 4,4	- 21,3
	Ireland	17	22	20	19	-	2,8	x
	Italia	247	299	299	277	306	2,9	10,5
	Nederland	8	8	8	0	4	x	x
	Portugal	166	178	185	158	182	- 1,2	15,2
United Kingdom	47	47	46	41	30	- 3,4	- 26,8	
Exports	EUR 12	53	54	60	91	73	14,5	- 19,8
	BLEU/UEBL	0	1	3	1	1	x	1,0
	BR Deutschland	5	6	18	7	11	8,8	57,1
	Ellada	38	37	-	67	50	15,2	- 25,4
	España	8	8	27	12	8	10,7	- 33,3
	France	2	2	9	3	2	10,7	- 33,3
	Italia	0	1	2	1	1	x	0,0
	United Kingdom	0	0	1	0	0	x	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> Cotton, other than rendered absorbent or bleached.<sup>(2)</sup> Based on entries.

## 4.11.5.1 Producer prices for flax seed

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	242,5	168,16	140,22	- 8,7	- 16,6
Nederland	296,2	218,07	165,64	- 7,4	- 24,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

## 4.11.5.2 Flax tow prices

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Scutched flax:					
— average — low	1468,6	1184,2	951,9	- 5,2	- 19,6
— normal	1688,9	1497,4	1175,9	- 3,0	- 21,5
— good	1903,1	1754,7	1514,6	- 2,0	- 13,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

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4.11.5.3 Ginned cotton, world prices <sup>(1)</sup>

(ECU/100 kg)

	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	211,5	123,9	120,3	105,2	130,2	121,2
II	208,5	115,2	112,7	113,2	119,1	118,1
III	218,6	114,4	109,9	110,9	124,4	119,8
IV	207,4	110,3	106,9	120,1	127,1	128,7
V	189,0	120,2	105,6	131,3	120,4	127,4
VI	185,6	140,7	114,1	144,1	123,4	130,9
VII	181,5	144,7	122,1	145,6	129,9	135,7
VIII	161,9	150,7	113,1	148,9	127,2	123,9
IX	147,0	154,4	115,3	154,5	117,5	118,6
X	137,8	141,7	100,9	147,7	117,9	:
XI	120,8	125,8	100,3	145,3	117,4	:
XII	117,3	124,9	97,7	135,6	114,8	:
∅	173,9	130,6	109,9	133,5	122,4	:
% TAV in relation to preceding year	- 23,0	27,3	- 15,8	21,5	- 8,4	:

(1) 'Mid. 1-3/32' in force the first day of each month.



## 4.12.1.1 Production of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin

		1 000 hl pure alcohol			% TAV	
		1985 (1)	1988 (1)	1989 (1)	<u>1988</u> <u>1985</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>1988</u>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	Molasses	83	50	68*	- 15,6	36,0
	Cereals and other	6	3	-	- 20,6	x
	Total	89	53	68	- 15,9	28,3
Danmark	Molasses	102	88	102	- 4,8	15,9
	Potatoes	20	8	21	- 26,3	162,5
	Cereals	11	19	16	20,0	- 15,8
	Total	133	115	139	- 4,7	20,9
BR Deutschland	Molasses	135	134	121	- 0,3	- 9,7
	Potatoes	412	472	433	4,6	- 8,3
	Cereals	49	40	49	- 6,5	22,5
	Vinous	241	158	124	- 13,1	- 21,5
	Fruit and other	38	48	73	8,1	52,1
	Total	875	852	800	- 0,9	- 6,1
Ellada	Molasses	140*	156	180	4,9	15,4
	Dried grapes	55*	45	40	- 6,5	- 11,1
	Figs	8*	5	3	- 14,5	- 40,0
	Vinous	56	50	19	- 3,7	- 62,0
	Other	-	35	36	x	2,9
		Total	259	291	278	4,0
España	Molasses	:	531	501	x	- 5,7
	Vinous	:	482	1030	x	113,7
	Cereals	77	105	120	10,9	14,3
	Sugar cane	:	249	109	x	- 56,2
	Total	:	1367	1760	x	28,7
France	Molasses	825	1014	2747	7,1	20,5
	Beet	1643	1265	-	- 8,4	-
	Vinous	1415	928	650	- 13,2	- 30,0
	Fruit	95	101	96	2,1	- 5,0
	Cereals	:	103	150	x	45,6
	Sugar cane	:	247	226	x	- 8,5
	Other	284	20	22	- 58,5	10,0
		Total	:	3678	3891	x
Ireland	Other	70	88	80	7,9	- 9,1
	Total	70	88	80	7,9	- 9,1
Italia	Molasses	834	874*	925	1,6	5,8
	Vinous	708	1499*	430	28,4	- 71,3
	Potatoes	1	:	123	x	x
	Fruit	109	125	140	4,7	12,0
	Other	-	-	312	x	x
	Total	1652	:	1930	x	x
Luxembourg		2	2	2	0,0	0,0
Nederland	Molasses	631	695	627*	3,3	- 9,8
	Cereals	41	17	:	- 25,4	x
	Total	672	712	:	2,0	x
Portugal	Molasses	:	37	49	x	32,4
	Vinous	:	:	28	x	x
	Figs	:	38	:	x	- 26,3
	Total	:	:	:	x	x
United Kingdom	Molasses	141	204	224	13,1	9,8
	Cereals	312	317	948	0,5	199,1
	Total	453	521	1172	4,8	125,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Or marketing year ending during the calendar year.

## 4.13.7.3 Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs, by species and by Member State

		(1 000 t)										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		EUR 12 ( <sup>1</sup> )	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
Cattle	1985	32072	1391	1720	7110	2424	3519	1186	3850	5720	635	4517
	1989	32390	1450	1620	6680	2130	4440	1450	4500	4930	1010	4180
	1990 (p)	32190	1390	1560	6500	2000	4710	1420	4550	4830	1040	4190
	% TAV	0,3	1,0	- 1,5	- 1,5	- 3,2	6,0	5,2	4,0	- 3,6	12,3	- 1,9
	% TAV	- 0,6	- 4,1	- 3,7	- 2,7	- 6,1	6,1	- 2,1	1,1	- 2,0	3,0	0,2
Pigs	1985	31602	2550	1955	5829	4188	4326	443	2350	6886	933	2142
	1989	34140	2800	2400	5430	4350	5130	460	2500	7610	1340	2120
	1990 (p)	34640	3000	2490	5460	4400	5290	470	2550	7340	1380	2260
	% TAV	2,0	2,4	5,3	- 1,8	1,0	4,4	0,9	1,6	2,5	9,5	- 0,3
	% TAV	1,5	7,1	3,8	0,6	1,1	3,1	2,2	2,0	- 3,5	3,0	6,6
Poultry	1985	26049	937	522	3228	3992	5534	294	4050	3353	910	3229
	1989	27600	790	520	3320	3850	6470	350	4300	3270	1220	3510
	1990 (p)	28740	800	530	3450	3900	7080	400	4450	3140	1270	3720
	% TAV	1,5	0,3	0,0	0,7	- 0,9	4,0	4,5	1,5	- 0,6	7,6	2,1
	% TAV	4,1	1,3	1,9	3,9	1,3	9,4	14,3	3,5	- 4,0	4,1	5,9
Other	1985	4519	143	129	502	1086	1342	77	350	258	100	532
	1989	6100	400	140	510	1200	1450	160	860	490	130	760
	1990 (p)	6020	260	130	520	1250	1440	30	900	500	150	840
	% TAV	7,8	29,3	2,1	0,4	2,5	2,0	20,0	25,2	17,4	6,8	9,3
	% TAV	- 1,3	- 35,0	- 7,1	2,0	4,2	- 0,7	- 81,3	4,7	2,0	15,4	10,5
Total	1985	94240	5021	4326	16669	11690	14721	2000	10600	16217	2578	10420
	1989	100230	5440	4680	15940	11530	17490	2420	12160	16300	3700	10570
	1990 (p)	101600	5450	4710	15930	11550	18520	2320	12450	15810	3840	11020
	% TAV	1,6	2,0	2,0	- 1,1	- 0,3	4,4	4,9	3,5	0,1	9,5	3,6
	% TAV	1,4	0,2	0,6	- 0,1	0,2	5,9	- 4,1	2,4	- 3,0	3,8	4,3

Source : Fefiac.

(<sup>1</sup>) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

## 4.13.7.5 Use of cereals by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990**	1985	1989	1990**	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (1)	38,3	30,1	30,0	36160	30170	30430	- 4,4	0,9
Belgique/België	23,7	14,5	13,0	1190	790	710	- 9,7	- 10,1
Danmark	38,1	29,1	27,8	1650	1360	1310	- 4,7	- 3,7
BR Deutschland	24,2	19,8	20,8	4040	3150	3320	- 6,0	5,4
España	67,8	56,1	54,1	7920	6470	6250	- 4,9	- 3,4
France	45,8	31,5	31,9	6740	5510	5900	- 4,9	7,1
Ireland	41,0	21,9	23,3	820	530	540	- 10,3	1,9
Italia	52,3	47,1	46,6	5550	5730	5800	0,8	1,2
Nederland	15,7	12,9	13,0	2540	2110	2060	- 4,5	- 2,4
Portugal	52,4	21,1	20,8	1350	780	800	- 12,8	2,6
United Kingdom	41,8	35,4	33,9	4360	3740	3740	- 3,8	0,0

Source: Fefac.

(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.



## 4.13.7.7 Production of dehydrated fodder (excl. potatoes)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	2503	2808	3014	12,2	7,3
BLEU/UEBL	5	5	6	0,0	20,0
Danmark	252	277	350	9,9	26,4
BR Deutschland	184	220	195	19,6	- 11,4
Ellada	17	13	-	- 23,5	x
España	337	474	535	40,7	12,9
France	1176	1166	1220	- 0,8	4,6
Ireland	4	3	-	- 25,0	x
Italia	258	353	380	36,8	7,6
Nederland	193	230	250	19,2	8,7
Portugal	0	0	-	x	x
United Kingdom	77	65	78	- 15,6	20,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.13.7.8 Community supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	2923	3202	3364	9,5	5,0
Imports	64	66	62	3,1	- 6,1
Exports	77	58	56	- 24,7	- 3,5
Availabilities	2910	3210	3370	10,3	5,0

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.13.7.9 Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans

		Area				
		1 000 ha			% TAV	
		1985	1989	1990	1989 1985	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EUR 12	827	1289	1289	11,7	0,0
	Belgique/België	1	3	3	31,6	0,0
	Danmark	124	123	115	- 0,2	- 6,5
	BR Deutschland	28	68	45	24,8	- 9,8
	Ellada	27	5	4	- 34,4	- 20,0
	España	75	52	45	- 8,7	- 13,5
	France	242	656	715	28,3	9,0
	Ireland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0
	Italia	170	119	117	- 8,5	- 1,7
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
	Nederland	20	23	15	3,6	- 34,8
Portugal	1	24	17	121,3	- 29,2	
United Kingdom	137	214	216	11,8	0,9	
Feed peas	EUR 12	444	878	925	18,6	5,4
	Belgique/België	1	2	2	18,9	0,0
	Danmark	123	119	113	- 0,8	- 5,0
	BR Deutschland	14	21	18	10,7	- 14,3
	Ellada	0	0	0	×	×
	España	4	6	7	10,7	16,7
	France	189	620	680	34,6	9,7
	Ireland	2	1	0	- 16,0	×
	Italia	2	8	14	41,4	75,0
	Nederland	17	16	12	- 1,5	- 25,0
	Portugal	1	0	0	×	×
United Kingdom	91	85	80	- 1,7	- 5,9	
Field beans	EUR 12	383	411	355	1,8	- 13,6
	Belgique/België	0	1	1	×	0,0
	Danmark	1	4	2	41,4	- 15,9
	BR Deutschland	14	47	28	35,4	- 12,1
	Ellada	27	5	4	- 34,4	- 5,4
	España	71	46	34	- 10,3	- 7,3
	France	53	36	25	- 9,2	- 8,7
	Ireland	0	1	1	×	0,0
	Italia	168	111	108	- 9,8	- 2,7
	Nederland	3	7	3	23,6	- 57,0
	Portugal	0	24	10	×	- 58,3
United Kingdom	46	129	139	29,4	7,8	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
32,2	36,8	43,0	3,1	16,8	2670	4745	5541	15,4	16,8
40,0	40,0	53,3	0,0	33,3	4	12	16	31,6	33,3
41,0	38,6	47,9	-1,5	24,1	508	475	551	-1,7	16,0
36,4	35,0	36,4	-1,0	4,0	112	238	165	20,7	-30,7
14,4	18,0	15,0	5,7	-4,5	39	9	6	-30,7	-33,3
8,5	11,5	11,8	7,8	2,6	64	60	53	-1,7	-11,7
45,8	44,7	51,5	-0,6	15,2	1113	2931	3681	27,4	25,6
35,0	35,0	35,0	0,0	0,0	7	7	7	0,0	0,0
13,9	12,5	13,0	-2,6	4,0	237	149	153	-11,0	2,7
:	:	:	x	x	:	:	-	x	x
35,0	46,1	51,7	7,1	12,1	70	106	76	10,9	-28,3
8,0	8,3	8,8	0,9	6,0	1	20	15	91,0	-25,0
35,4	34,0	37,5	-1,0	10,3	515	727	811	9,0	11,6
43,1	42,6	49,8	-0,3	16,9	1909	3737	4593	18,3	22,9
30,3	40,0	60,0	7,2	50,0	3	8	12	27,8	50,0
41,1	38,7	48,0	-1,5	24,0	506	461	542	-2,3	17,6
33,6	34,3	35,5	0,5	3,5	47	72	63	11,3	-12,5
:	10,0	-	x	x	0	0	0	x	x
10,0	10,0	13,5	0,0	35,0	4	6	10	10,7	66,7
50,3	45,3	51,9	-2,6	14,5	950	2806	3544	31,1	26,3
35,0	20,0	20,0	-13,0	0,0	7	2	2	-26,9	0,0
10,0	36,3	34,1	38,0	-6,1	2	29	47	95,1	62,1
35,3	47,5	52,9	7,7	11,4	60	76	61	6,1	-19,7
10,0	10,0	:	0,0	x	0	0	0	x	x
36,3	32,6	42,3	-2,7	29,8	330	277	312	-4,3	12,6
20,4	24,3	24,8	4,5	2,0	755	997	833	7,2	-16,4
:	40,0	40,0	x	0,0	1	4	4	41,4	0,0
20,0	35,0	45,0	15,0	28,5	2	14	9	62,7	-35,7
39,3	35,3	37,0	-2,6	4,8	65	166	102	26,4	-38,6
14,4	18,0	15,0	5,7	-16,7	39	9	6	-30,7	-33,3
8,5	11,7	11,7	8,3	0,0	60	54	40	-2,6	-25,9
29,8	34,7	38,3	3,9	10,4	158	125	97	-5,7	-22,4
:	50,0	50,0	x	0,0	0	5	5	x	0,0
14,0	10,8	11,0	-6,3	1,9	235	120	113	-15,5	-5,8
33,3	42,9	47,7	6,5	11,1	10	30	15	31,6	-50,0
8,0	8,3	8,8	0,9	6,0	0	20	6	x	-70,0
33,7	34,9	34,9	0,9	0,0	185	450	436	24,9	-3,1

## T/246 FEEDINGSTUFFS — FODDER

## 4.13.7.12 Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	23,74	23,69	30,73	24,60	21,84	17,86	19,82	26,10	18,66
II	24,07	23,54	27,40	23,97	21,44	18,29	19,62	25,08	17,64
III	24,10	23,32	27,94	24,81	21,72	17,62	20,04	26,24	17,88
IV	25,40	24,74	27,09	24,21	21,57	17,83	20,57	25,73	17,85
V	24,30	24,60	26,97	22,53	20,68	17,95	21,80	24,55	17,75
VI	23,06	24,65	24,58	21,22	19,88	19,85	28,18	24,93	16,70
VII	22,24	25,98	23,18	19,78	19,27	19,55	27,30	23,79	16,52
VIII	22,15	32,88	22,33	19,13	19,62	18,54	26,29	20,73	15,84
IX	22,11	33,48	22,32	20,81	19,98	18,93	27,32	21,38	16,31
X	21,56	31,52	24,06	21,18	19,41	19,53	26,05	21,37	16,27
XI	23,95	31,31	24,52	21,47	18,59	20,20	24,64	20,91	15,25
XII	23,71	31,80	25,72	21,13	17,48	20,63	24,60	19,75	15,36
Average 12 months	23,38	27,63	25,56	22,06	20,16	18,94	23,86	23,38	16,82
% TAV compared with previous year	- 1,9	18,2	- 7,5	- 13,7	- 8,6	- 6,1	26,0	- 2,0	- 28,1

Source: Eurostat.



## 4.14.1.1 Gross internal production and consumption of meat (1)

EUR 12

	Relative share %			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1988	1989	1990 *	1988	1989	1990 *	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Gross internal production</b>								
— pigmeat	43,6	43,4	43,0	13316	13131	13434	- 1,4	2,3
— beef/veal	24,9	24,3	24,7	7618	7339	7700	- 3,6	4,9
— poultrymeat	19,6	20,3	20,3	5997	6126	6356	2,2	3,8
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,4	3,6	3,7	1031	1081	1154	4,8	6,8
— equine meat	0,2	0,2	0,1	52	48	44	- 7,7	- 8,3
— other	2,3	2,3	2,3	705	699	703	- 0,9	0,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,9</b>	<b>94,0</b>	<b>94,0</b>	<b>28719</b>	<b>28426</b>	<b>29391</b>	<b>- 1,0</b>	<b>3,4</b>
<b>Edible offals</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>1837</b>	<b>1806</b>	<b>1845</b>	<b>- 1,7</b>	<b>2,2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>30576</b>	<b>30232</b>	<b>31236</b>	<b>- 1,1</b>	<b>3,3</b>
<b>Meat consumption</b>				<b>Kg/head</b>				
— pigmeat	42,9	42,3	42,7	39,7	39,3	39,5	- 1,0	0,5
— beef/veal	24,4	24,5	23,3	22,9	22,2	21,5	- 3,0	- 3,1
— poultrymeat	19,0	19,4	20,1	17,6	18,0	18,6	2,3	3,3
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,1	4,4	4,7	3,8	4,1	4,3	7,9	4,9
— equine meat	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,0	0,0
— other	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,3	- 4,2	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,6</b>	<b>93,8</b>	<b>93,9</b>	<b>87,0</b>	<b>87,0</b>	<b>86,8</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>- 0,2</b>
<b>Edible offals</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>- 1,7</b>	<b>- 3,4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>92,9</b>	<b>92,8</b>	<b>92,4</b>	<b>- 0,1</b>	<b>- 0,4</b>

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Carcass weight for meat.

4.14.3.1 Net balance of external trade <sup>(1)</sup> in meat <sup>(2)</sup> and self-sufficiency

EUR 12	Net balance <sup>(1)</sup>			Self-sufficiency (%)		
	1 000 t			1988	1989	1990 *
	1988	1989	1990 *			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meat <sup>(2)</sup>						
— pigmeat	405	329	502	103,3	102,5	103,8
— beef/veal	278	517	315	102,4	99,1	109,3
— poultrymeat	299	333	290	105,1	104,5	104,7
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	- 241	- 239	- 279	82,9	81,9	81,3
— equine meat	- 141	- 144	- 148	27,1	25,0	22,9
— other	- 67	- 53	- 69	91,3	93,2	91,0
Total	533	743	611	101,7	101,6	103,4
Edible offals	- 98	- 33	- 94	95,4	97,9	95,2
Total	435	710	517	101,0	101,4	102,9

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Exports minus imports.

<sup>(2)</sup> Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.

## 4.15.0.1 Cattle numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1990	1991	1991	» 1989 « » 1987 «	1991 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	80351	80204	79672	100,0	- 0,3	- 0,6
Belgique/België	2961	3049	3161	4,0	1,1	3,7
Danmark	2348	2232	2241	2,8	- 1,6	0,4
BR Deutschland	14950	14563	14587	18,3	- 0,8	0,2
Ellada	733	690	687	0,9	- 1,9	- 0,4
España	5018	5312	5001	6,3	0,7	- 5,8
France	21521	21394	21500	27,0	- 0,2	0,5
Ireland	5614	5899	6029	7,5	1,4	2,2
Italia	8887	8858	8235	10,3	- 0,9	- 7,0
Luxembourg	210	208	215	0,3	0,0	3,3
Nederland	4692	4731	4830	6,0	0,2	2,1
Portugal	13400	1335	1340	1,7	0,1	0,4
United Kingdom	12077	11933	11846	14,9	- 0,5	- 0,7

Source : Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.15.1.1 Slaughtering of adult bovine animals and calves (1)

	1 000 head				% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV	
	1989		1990		» 1989« » 1987«		1989		1990		» 1989« » 1987«	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	2											
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	23903	21963	23416	-1,7	6,6	295,8	303,8	306,1	0,9	0,7	
	Belgique/België	687	638	674	-1,3	5,6	392,3	412,2	410,3	1,1	-0,5	
	Danmark	914	787	761	-4,4	-3,3	251,2	257,8	263,1	0,9	2,1	
	BR Deutschland	5088	4706	5431	-0,6	15,4	310,0	321,5	318,3	0,9	-1,0	
	Ellada	330	304	314	-1,6	3,3	233,0	240,1	240,0	0,7	-0,1	
	España	1814	1722	1955	0,2	13,5	235,5	254,7	252,2	1,9	-0,9	
	France	4665	4125	4262	-2,8	3,3	332,8	336,2	342,1	0,5	1,7	
	Ireland	1576	1367	1576	-2,4	15,3	305,7	312,9	327,1	1,5	4,5	
	Italia	3464	3293	3330	-1,3	1,1	278,8	283,1	284,8	0,5	0,6	
	Luxembourg	30	23	22	-8,5	-4,3	300,1	304,3	304,3	0,4	0,0	
	Nederland	1192	1082	1178	-1,9	8,8	293,2	301,3	301,4	0,9	0,0	
	Portugal	417	502	435	2,8	-13,4	242,8	243,0	249,2	0,6	2,6	
	United Kingdom	3726	3414	3478	-2,9	1,9	276,0	286,7	287,3	1,1	0,2	
	Calves	EUR 12	7055	6069	6073	-3,9	0,1	126,4	130,2	132,0	1,0	1,4
	Belgique/België	308	232	238	-6,4	2,6	135,4	150,8	153,5	3,2	1,8	
Danmark	40	29	27	-8,2	-6,9	47,0	34,5	44,9	-0,3	30,1		
BR Deutschland	692	500	514	-7,3	2,8	122,4	126,0	124,8	1,0	-0,9		
Ellada	54	62	55	1,8	-11,3	113,7	129,0	116,0	1,3	-10,1		
España	119	111	86	-2,6	-22,5	118,8	128,4	122,7	1,6	-4,4		
France	2964	2419	2411	-5,2	-0,3	116,8	118,2	121,1	0,6	2,4		
Ireland	3	2	3	-12,7	50,0	137,1	148,1	148,1	2,6	0,0		
Italia	1547	1581	1555	0,5	-1,6	133,0	135,9	139,6	1,1	2,7		
Luxembourg	0	0	1	0,0	100,0	108,6	110,3	110,3	0,5	0,0		
Nederland	1207	1034	1071	-4,0	3,6	150,7	154,7	154,4	0,8	0,2		
Portugal	62	71	66	1,1	-7,0	97,3	98,6	99,5	0,3	0,9		
United Kingdom	60	28	46	-15,7	64,3	51,2	35,7	41,2	-1,0	15,4		

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughtering of animals of domestic and foreign origin.

## 4.15.1.2 Net production of beef/veal (adult bovine animals and calves) (1)

		1 000 t (2)			% TAV	
		» 1987«	1989	1990	» 1989« » 1987«	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	7069	6674	7166	- 0,9	7,4
	Belgique/België	272	263	279	- 0,2	6,1
	Danmark	230	203	200	- 3,6	- 1,5
	BR Deutschland	1577	1513	1729	0,3	14,3
	Ellada	77	73	75	- 1,3	2,7
	España	427	439	493	2,0	12,3
	France	1553	1387	1458	- 2,3	5,1
	Ireland	481	432	515	- 0,8	19,2
	Italia	966	932	948	- 0,8	1,7
	Luxembourg	9	7	7	- 8,0	0,0
	Nederland	349	326	355	- 1,0	8,9
	Portugal	101	122	108	3,5	- 11,5
United Kingdom	1027	976	999	- 1,8	2,3	
Calves	EUR 12	891	790	802	- 2,9	1,5
	Belgique/België	42	35	37	- 3,3	5,7
	Danmark	2	1	1	- 20,7	0,0
	BR Deutschland	84	64	64	- 6,3	0,0
	Ellada	6	8	6	5,3	- 25,0
	España	14	14	11	0,0	- 21,4
	France	346	286	292	- 4,6	2,1
	Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Italia	206	215	217	1,6	0,9
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Nederland	182	160	165	3,3	3,1
	Portugal	6	7	7	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	3	2	2	14,5	0,0	
Beef/veal	EUR 12	7961	7464	7970	- 1,1	6,8
	Belgique/België	314	298	316	- 0,6	6,0
	Danmark	232	204	202	- 3,6	- 0,9
	BR Deutschland	1662	1576	1793	- 0,1	13,7
	Ellada	83	81	82	- 0,3	1,2
	España	442	453	504	1,9	11,2
	France	1899	1673	1750	- 2,3	4,6
	Ireland	481	432	515	- 0,8	19,2
	Italia	1171	1147	1165	- 0,3	1,6
	Luxembourg	9	7	7	- 8,0	0,0
	Nederland	531	486	521	- 1,7	7,2
	Portugal	107	129	115	3,3	- 10,9
United Kingdom	1030	978	1001	- 1,8	2,3	

NB : These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production ; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.

Source : Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughtering of animals including those of foreign origin.

(2) Carcass weight.

## 4.15.2.1 World production and production of principal beef/veal producing/exporting countries (1)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	» 1983 «	1989	1990	» 1983 «	1989	1990	» 1989 « » 1983 «	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	45791	52100	52800	+ 2,2	+ 1,3
— EUR 12	16,5	14,3	14,8	7555	7464	7790	+ 0,2	+ 4,4
— USA	23,4	20,4	19,8	10701	10634	10465	- 0,1	- 1,6
— USSR	15,2	16,8	16,0	6942	8768	8450	+ 3,7	- 3,6
— Brazil	5,0	5,3	5,4	2299	2748	2850	+ 2,6	+ 3,7
— Argentina	5,5	5,2	5,3	2500	2692	2810	+ 1,5	+ 4,4
— Uruguay	0,8	0,7	0,7	386	383	359	- 1,4	- 6,3
— Australia	3,2	3,0	3,3	1454	1574	1719	+ 1,8	+ 9,2
— New Zealand	1,1	1,0	1,0	494	518	512	+ 1,6	- 1,2
— Peop. Rep. China	0,7	2,1	2,1	331	1076	1089	+ 21,0	+ 1,2
— Canada	2,2	1,9	1,8	1018	980	924	- 1,0	- 5,7
— Mexico	1,7	4,1	3,6	777	2140	1904	+ 16,4	- 11,0
— Colombia	1,3	1,4	1,4	592	741	753	+ 3,0	+ 1,6
— Poland	1,4	1,4	1,2	633	720	650	+ 1,0	- 9,7
— Yugoslavia	0,8	0,7	0,7	363	354	383	- 0,1	+ 8,2
— Japan	1,1	1,1	1,0	504	548	551	+ 1,7	+ 0,5
— South Africa	1,3	1,2	1,2	591	603	630	+ 0,3	+ 4,5
— Austria	0,5	0,4	0,4	208	219	230	+ 1,4	+ 5,0
— Switzerland	0,3	0,3	0,3	159	155	164	- 0,1	+ 5,8
— Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,3	159	138	146	- 2,5	+ 5,8
— Hungary	0,4	0,3	0,3	187	140	144	- 4,7	+ 2,9

Source: FAO and other international organizations (GATT).

(1) Net production.

## 4.15.3.1 Beef/veal — EC trade by species

Denomination	Imports						Exports					
	1989			1990			1989			1990		
	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. <i>Live animals in number</i> (per 1 000 head):												
— Calves	474,9	1506,0	1980,9	853,4	1323,8	2177,2	3,2	1502,3	1505,5	3,2	1296,4	1299,6
— Adult bovine animals	377,9	1214,8	1592,7	343,5	1291,6	1635,1	58,8	1210,6	1269,4	73,7	1344,3	1418,0
— Pure-bred breeding animals	60,7	95,4	156,1	46,5	55,2	101,7	52,8	100,7	153,5	49,8	61,1	110,9
Total live animals	913,5	2816,2	3729,7	1243,4	2670,5	3914,0	114,8	2813,6	2928,4	126,8	2701,9	2828,7
2. <i>Live animals</i> converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	102,8	339,6	442,4	101,8	333,1	434,9	30,6	339,9	370,5	34,1	329,5	363,6
3. <i>Meat</i> (1 000 t carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled from:												
— Calves	1,3	61,6	62,9	0,5	62,1	62,6	5,9	59,1	65,0	3,6	60,2	63,8
— Adult bovine animals	122,1	1124,3	1246,4	124,2	1223,1	1347,3	75,8	1138,8	1214,6	87,3	1234,9	1322,2
— Frozen	109,2	222,3	331,6	108,6	164,1	272,7	881,5	223,3	1104,8	657,0	162,2	819,2
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,3	2,1	2,4	0,3	2,3	2,6	1,8	2,7	4,5	4,6	2,8	7,4
— Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	172,4	31,9	204,3	165,2	36,7	201,9	29,4	30,7	60,1	29,3	36,1	65,4
Total beef/veal (2 + 3)	508,1	1781,8	2290,0	500,6	1821,4	2322,0	1025,0	1794,5	2819,5	816,0	1825,8	2641,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat — Comext.

Coefficients: — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.

— Boneless meat

— Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

## 4.15.3.2 Beef/veal — trade with non-member countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. Exports</b>								
EUR 12	909,1	100,0	783,7	100,0	1025,0	100,0	816,0	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	7,6	0,8	9,0	1,1	3,1	0,3	3,8	0,5
Danmark	68,4	7,5	53,7	6,9	34,2	3,3	25,7	3,2
BR Deutschland	158,0	17,4	186,0	23,7	275,7	26,9	298,9	36,6
Ellada	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,1	1,1	0,1
España	2,7	0,3	5,5	0,7	5,3	0,5	8,4	1,0
France	270,0	29,7	223,3	28,5	294,3	28,8	171,6	21,0
Ireland	214,3	23,6	184,2	23,5	256,7	25,0	187,4	23,0
Italia	71,4	7,9	44,0	5,6	58,3	5,7	50,8	6,2
Nederland	70,4	7,7	41,7	5,3	60,1	5,9	45,9	5,6
Portugal	0,6	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,7	0,1	0,5	0,1
United Kingdom	45,5	5,0	36,0	4,6	35,1	3,4	21,9	2,7
<b>B. Imports</b>								
EUR 12	496,3	100,0	517,0	100,0	508,1	100,0	500,6	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	5,3	1,0	5,1	1,0	6,5	1,3	7,3	1,5
Danmark	2,0	0,4	1,6	0,3	0,9	0,2	0,9	0,2
BR Deutschland	117,9	23,7	115,4	22,3	114,2	22,5	136,2	27,2
Ellada	21,0	4,2	21,0	4,1	21,9	4,3	21,1	4,2
España	4,4	0,9	5,7	1,1	6,3	1,2	4,7	0,9
France	11,0	2,3	14,1	2,7	13,9	2,7	15,0	3,0
Ireland	0,5	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,2	0,0
Italia	170,9	34,4	165,5	32,0	161,8	31,9	149,1	29,8
Nederland	20,7	4,2	22,8	4,4	22,2	4,4	35,9	7,2
Portugal	0,3	0,1	1,5	0,3	1,7	0,3	2,3	0,5
United Kingdom	142,3	28,7	163,7	31,7	158,1	31,1	127,9	25,5

Source : Eurostat - Comext.

Coefficients : - Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.

- Boneless meat

- Prepared and preserved meat

} Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

## 4.15.4.1 Supply balance — Beef/veal

EUR 12

	1 000 t <sup>(3)</sup>			% TAV	
	» 1983 «	1989	1990	$\frac{» 1989 «}{» 1983 «}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	:	7339	7700	×	4,9
Net production	7555	7464	7790	0,2	4,4
Changes in stocks	:	- 530	361	×	×
Imports <sup>(1)</sup>	:	405	399	×	- 1,5
Exports <sup>(1)</sup>	:	994	782	×	- 21,3
Intra-Community trade <sup>(2)</sup>	:	1782	1821	×	2,2
Internal use (total)	7202	7405	7046	0,2	- 4,9
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	22,5	22,7	21,5	- 0,0	- 5,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	:	99,1	109,3	×	10,3

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Total trade, with the exception of live animals.

<sup>(2)</sup> All trade, including live animals (figures based on imports).

<sup>(3)</sup> Carcass weight.



## 4.15.5.1 Market prices (1) for beef/veal

		(ECU/100 kg (2))												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	Espania	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	United Kingdom	EUR 12 (1)	
Young bulls All qualities	1988	288,722	290,759	272,958	410,465	306,068	289,767	-	303,050	274,319	277,860	301,863	291,167	
	1989	301,672	307,874	283,867	402,815	284,848	310,531	-	328,788	284,726	294,830	299,467	305,361	
	1990	280,054	278,788	281,577	377,511	285,011	286,924	-	303,140	282,025	279,671	256,242	286,289	
	% TAV	4,5	5,9	4,0	- 1,9	- 6,9	7,2	x	8,5	3,8	6,1	- 0,8	4,9	
	% TAV	- 7,2	- 9,4	- 4,0	- 6,3	0,1	- 7,6	x	- 7,8	- 0,9	- 5,1	- 14,4	- 6,2	
Steers All qualities	1988	304,623	271,29	-	-	-	299,892	290,433	-	287,822	-	297,851	295,975	
	1989	323,728	284,591	-	-	-	315,867	277,577	-	293,852	-	294,597	294,710	
	1990	302,126	266,508	-	-	-	299,585	255,444	-	294,068	-	257,559	266,367	
	% TAV	6,3	4,9	x	x	x	5,3	- 4,4	x	2,1	x	- 1,1	- 0,4	
	% TAV	- 6,7	- 6,4	x	x	x	- 5,2	- 8,0	x	0,1	x	- 12,6	- 9,6	
Heifers	1988	281,366	271,674	246,993	399,774	-	293,555	279,624	304,447	279,063	248,752	292,720	282,846	
	1989	288,680	284,194	261,535	388,586	-	310,936	272,036	332,409	286,536	260,818	290,692	292,332	
	1990	275,454	253,578	240,989	372,081	-	290,857	237,275	329,916	278,354	221,759	248,067	267,950	
	% TAV	2,6	4,6	5,9	- 2,8	x	5,9	- 2,7	9,2	2,7	4,9	- 0,7	3,4	
	% TAV	- 4,6	- 10,8	- 7,9	- 4,2	x	- 6,5	- 12,8	- 0,8	- 2,9	- 15,0	- 14,7	- 8,3	
Cows	1988	234,791	255,411	227,672	274,767	186,281	256,369	227,511	216,945	231,791	241,581	230,303	238,172	
	1989	244,345	271,047	240,195	259,122	189,305	273,442	225,338	246,249	250,976	255,745	235,444	252,360	
	1990	224,121	237,756	206,878	242,386	164,675	244,794	197,662	199,097	470,871	219,244	198,199	220,369	
	% TAV	4,1	6,1	5,5	5,7	1,6	6,7	- 1,0	3,5	8,3	5,9	2,2	6,0	
	% TAV	- 8,3	- 12,3	- 13,9	- 6,5	- 13,0	- 10,5	- 12,3	- 19,1	7,6	- 14,3	- 15,8	- 12,7	

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Country Ø.

(2) Slaughter weight.

(3) Weighted Ø ECU/100 kg.

## 4.16.0.1 Pig numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	»1987«	1990	1991	1991	$\frac{»1989«}{»1987«}$	$\frac{1991}{1990}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	102086	101949	100989	100,0	0,0	- 0,9
Belgique/België	5989	6480	6272	6,2	2,7	- 3,2
Danmark	9192	9120	9282	9,2	- 0,3	1,8
BR Deutschland	23480	22165	22035	21,8	- 1,9	- 0,6
Ellada	1165	1160	1143	1,1	- 0,1	- 1,5
España	16522	16850	15949	15,8	0,7	- 5,3
France	11895	12275	12219	12,1	1,1	- 0,5
Ireland	967	999	1069	1,1	1,1	7,0
Italia	9340	9254	9119	9,0	- 0,3	- 1,5
Luxembourg	74	71	70	0,1	- 1,6	- 1,4
Nederland	14036	13634	13788	13,7	- 1,0	1,1
Portugal	2392	2598	2664	2,6	2,8	2,5
United Kingdom	7832	7383	7379	7,3	- 1,9	- 0,1

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.16.1.1 Number of pigs slaughtered (1)

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	»1987«	1989	1990	$\frac{»1989«}{»1987«}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$	»1987«	1989	1990	$\frac{»1989«}{»1987«}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	158879	159127	162063	0,1	1,8	80,6	81,9	83,4	0,8	1,8
Belgique/België	8864	9370	8342	2,8	- 11,0	87,3	87,7	93,5	0,2	6,6
Danmark	16124	15926	16416	- 0,6	3,1	71,6	72,7	73,5	0,8	1,1
BR Deutschland	39294	36369	37906	- 3,8	4,2	85,1	86,8	88,6	1,0	2,1
Ellada	2371	2348	2264	- 0,5	- 3,6	67,0	64,0	65,0	- 2,3	1,6
España	20555	22359	23529	4,3	5,2	74,3	75,7	75,6	0,9	- 0,1
France	20526	21126	21303	1,5	0,8	85,4	87,3	87,8	1,1	0,6
Ireland	2240	2228	2375	- 0,3	6,6	63,9	64,6	66,0	0,6	2,2
Italia	11374	11972	12134	2,6	1,4	107,6	108,2	109,9	0,3	1,6
Luxembourg	132	122	137	- 3,9	12,3	87,3	87,7	93,5	0,2	6,6
Nederland	19001	19640	19941	1,7	1,5	80,7	81,8	83,3	0,7	1,8
Portugal	2624	3118	3510	9,0	12,6	69,0	67,2	71,2	- 1,3	6,0
United Kingdom	15774	14614	14206	- 3,7	- 2,8	63,9	64,7	83,4	0,6	28,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.1.2 Net pigmeat production (1)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	» 1987«	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1987}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	12812	13040	13509	0,9	3,6
BLEU/UEBL	785	833	793	3,0	- 4,8
Danmark	1154	1164	1207	0,4	3,7
BR Deutschland	3343	3161	3359	- 2,8	6,3
Ellada	159	151	147	- 2,5	- 2,6
España	1529	1694	1780	5,3	5,1
France	1753	1844	1871	2,6	1,5
Ireland	143	144	157	0,3	9,0
Italia	1224	1295	1333	2,9	2,9
Nederland	1534	1606	1661	2,3	3,4
Portugal	181	210	250	7,6	19,0
United Kingdom	1008	939	954	- 3,5	1,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.2.1 World production and gross domestic production of principal pigmeat-producing or exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1985	1988	1989	$\frac{1988}{1985}$	$\frac{1989}{1988}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	59228	65365	65790	3,3	0,7
EUR 12	20,4	20,4	20,0	12105	13341	13147	3,3	- 1,5
Peop. R. China	29,5	31,2	31,9	17492	20386	21007	5,2	3,0
USA	11,1	10,8	10,8	6594	7053	7116	2,3	0,9
USSR	9,9	10,1	9,8	5853	6594	6430	4,1	- 2,5
Poland	2,5	2,7	2,6	1475	1794	1741	6,7	- 3,0
Japan	2,6	2,4	2,4	1531	1577	1570	1,0	- 0,4
GDR	2,3	2,2	2,2	1372	1424	1424	1,2	0,0
Brazil	1,3	1,5	1,5	770	1000	1000	9,1	0,0
Canada	1,6	1,9	1,8	972	1255	1216	8,9	- 3,1
Yugoslavia	1,5	1,3	1,2	874	866	796	- 0,3	- 8,1
Romania	1,6	1,3	1,4	966	836	916	- 4,7	9,6
Hungary	1,8	1,6	1,6	1059	1062	1057	0,1	- 0,5
Czechoslovakia	1,4	1,4	1,4	820	908	932	3,5	2,6

Source: FAO.

## 4.16.4.1 Supply balance — pigmeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t <sup>(1)</sup>			% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1989	1990	» 1989 « » 1987 «	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	12869	13147	13434	1,1	2,2
Imports — Live animals	33,0	22,2	21,8	- 18,0	- 1,8
Exports — Live animals	1,0	6,2	8,8	153,3	41,9
Intra-Community trade	441	384	370	- 6,7	- 3,6
Net production	12837	13131	13421	1,1	2,2
Changes in stocks	10	- 5	- 9	x	80,0
Imports	84	82	78	- 1,0	- 4,9
Exports	440	428	580	- 1,3	35,5
Intra-Community trade	2101	2295	2548	4,5	11,0
Internal use	12510	12807	12932	1,2	1,0
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	38,7	39,3	39,5	0,8	0,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,6	102,5	103,8	0,0	1,3

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> Carcass weight.4.16.5.1 Market prices for pigmeat <sup>(1)</sup>

	ECU/100 kg <sup>(2)</sup>			% TAV <sup>(3)</sup>	
	1988	1989	1990	1989 1988	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 <sup>(4)</sup>	120,853	147,083	137,129	21,7	- 6,8
Belgique/België	122,772	152,686	145,972	25,0	- 4,3
Danmark	127,245	144,242	122,589	13,9	- 14,9
BR Deutschland	109,399	139,972	133,091	26,6	- 5,2
Ellada	164,335	168,354	154,425	32,3	11,6
España	120,088	156,024	140,827	23,1	- 9,6
France	121,179	146,945	139,156	23,1	- 5,2
Ireland	121,226	141,802	130,749	18,8	- 6,8
Italia	146,185	164,055	158,444	14,9	- 1,7
Luxembourg	138,616	162,999	158,996	18,2	- 2,4
Nederland	109,888	134,081	125,609	20,8	- 6,4
Portugal	:	:	:	x	x
United Kingdom	130,745	147,986	140,251	19,3	- 0,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Representative markets.<sup>(2)</sup> Slaughter weight — Class I.<sup>(3)</sup> Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.<sup>(4)</sup> Weighted  $\bar{x}$  ECU/100 kg.

## 4.17.0.1 Sheep and goat numbers (preceding December)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	»1987«	1989	1990	1990	»1989« »1987«	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sheep</i>						
EUR 12	89005	96865	98007	100,0	4,3	1,2
Belgique/België	128	129	132	0,1	1,2	2,0
Danmark	65	86	100	0,1	15,2	16,3
BR Deutschland	1364	1464	1533	1,6	3,8	4,7
Ellada	10612	10376	10353	10,6	- 0,5	- 0,2
España	19267	23057	22730	23,2	9,1	- 1,4
France	12140	11495	11208	11,4	- 2,2	- 2,5
Ireland	3759	4991	5782	5,9	15,6	15,8
Italia	11400	11623	11569	11,8	0,7	- 0,5
Luxembourg	5	7	7	0,0	18,3	0,0
Nederland	1140	1405	1725	1,8	14,1	22,8
Portugal	3012	3187	3347	3,4	2,9	5,0
United Kingdom	26112	29045	29521	30,1	5,0	1,6
<i>Goats</i>						
EUR 12	12136	13764	13938	100,0	5,3	1,3
Belgique/België	7	8	8	0,1	6,1	0,0
Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	×	×
BR Deutschland	46	52	58	0,4	7,0	11,5
Ellada	6057	5970	5904	42,4	- 1,2	- 1,1
España	2934	4304	4451	31,9	18,6	3,4
France	996	1210	1226	8,8	7,3	1,3
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	×	×
Italia	1192	1214	1246	8,9	1,3	2,6
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nederland	45	63	72	0,5	18,2	14,3
Portugal	803	840	857	6,1	2,0	2,0
United Kingdom	55	101	114	0,8	31,4	12,9

Source: Eurostat.

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4.17.1.1 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1989	1990	$\frac{» 1989 «}{» 1987 «}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$	1987	1989	1990	$\frac{» 1989 «}{» 1987 «}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	70658	77343	82462	5,0	6,6	14,1	14,1	14,4	0,1	2,1
BLEU/UEBL	331	347	373	2,5	7,3	28,7	27,5	27,0	- 2,7	- 1,8
Danmark	42	54	71	17,9	30,9	23,3	24,0	21,2	- 1,4	- 11,7
BR Deutschland	1381	1549	1878	8,7	21,3	20,3	20,2	19,8	- 0,8	- 2,0
Ellada	11297	12049	12213	3,1	1,4	10,7	11,0	11,0	1,6	0,0
España	19673	20148	21006	2,6	4,3	11,2	10,9	11,0	- 1,3	0,9
France	9749	9492	11265	2,1	18,7	17,2	17,0	17,2	- 0,5	1,2
Ireland	2070	2848	3887	19,6	36,5	23,0	22,2	22,0	- 1,4	- 0,9
Italia	8163	9126	9602	5,3	5,2	8,6	8,7	9,9	2,7	13,8
Nederland	507	592	700	9,1	18,2	23,7	24,1	24,3	0,9	0,8
Portugal	1355	1519	1454	4,9	- 4,3	10,2	10,0	10,2	- 0,3	2,0
United Kingdom	16090	19618	20012	8,4	2,0	19,0	18,7	18,5	- 0,8	- 1,1

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.2 Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1989	1990	$\frac{» 1989 «}{» 1987 «}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	993	1081	1151	4,6	6,5
BLEU/UEBL	4	4	4	1,7	10,0
Danmark	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	25	25	29	3,3	16,0
Ellada	119	128	128	3,6	0,0
España	222	218	223	0,4	2,3
France	157	151	177	0,7	17,2
Ireland	49	64	85	16,7	32,8
Italia	49	56	56	5,3	0,0
Nederland	20	21	29	8,9	38,1
Portugal	27	28	28	2,5	0,0
United Kingdom	321	385	391	7,7	1,6

Source: Eurostat.

EUR 12

## 4.17.3.1 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EC trade, by species

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1989			1990			1989			1990		
	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. <i>Live animals, in number</i> (per 1 000 head)												
— <i>Pure-bred breeding animals</i>												
Sheep	0,6	3,8	4,4	0,1	12,8	13,0	2,9	14,7	17,6	1,7	18,4	20,1
Goats	0,7	0,8	1,5	0,0	2,1	2,1	0,5	0,9	1,4	1,3	0,8	2,1
— <i>Other live animals</i>												
Sheep	2397,6	2465,9	4863,5	2618,0	3749,0	6367,0	71,3	2351,3	2422,7	78,8	3566,2	3645,0
Goats	3,0	30,4	33,4	5,5	34,2	39,7	2,5	29,6	32,1	3,0	37,6	40,6
Total live animals	2401,9	2500,9	4902,8	2623,6	3798,1	6421,8	77,2	2396,5	2473,8	84,8	3623,0	3707,8
2. <i>Live animals converted to meat weight</i> (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	25,2	38,8	64,0	28,0	57,7	85,7	1,1	37,4	38,6	1,5	54,5	56,0
3. <i>Meat</i> (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled	14,1	138,4	152,5	10,6	144,3	154,9	4,6	137,9	142,5	4,2	143,5	147,7
— Frozen	218,5	11,4	229,9	248,1	11,3	259,4	1,5	14,4	15,9	2,2	13,2	15,7
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
— Prepared and preserved	0,3	0,8	1,1	0,0	1,1	1,1	0,2	0,9	1,1	0,3	1,0	1,3
Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (2 + 3)	258,1	189,5	447,6	286,7	214,4	501,1	7,4	190,8	198,3	8,1	212,2	220,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat — Comext.

Coefficients: Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47

— Boneless meat

— Prepared and preserved meat

} Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight.

4.17.3.2 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — Trade with non-member countries

Reporting countries		1987	%	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>A. Exports</i>									
EUR 12		6.2	100.0	6.1	100.0	7.4	100.0	8.1	100.0
BLEU/UEBL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.7
Danmark		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1
BR Deutschland		0.4	6.4	0.8	13.1	1.0	14.1	1.8	22.5
Ellada		0.3	4.8	0.3	5.0	0.6	8.7	0.2	2.5
España		1.0	16.2	1.1	18.0	1.6	21.1	1.2	14.9
France		0.8	12.9	0.9	14.8	0.8	11.5	1.0	12.1
Ireland		0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italia		0.9	14.6	0.7	11.5	0.7	9.8	1.2	14.6
Nederland		0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4
Portugal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom		2.6	41.9	2.3	37.7	2.5	33.3	2.4	30.2
<i>B. Imports</i>									
EUR 12		258.9	100.0	247.2	100.0	258.0	100.0	286.7	100.0
BLEU/UEBL		4.8	1.9	7.4	3.0	8.8	3.4	9.4	3.3
Danmark		2.8	1.1	3.1	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.4	1.2
BR Deutschland		30.2	11.7	30.8	12.5	37.2	14.4	38.3	13.4
Ellada		15.0	5.8	15.9	6.4	21.6	8.4	17.6	6.1
España		8.7	3.3	12.2	4.9	11.6	4.5	14.1	4.9
France		9.2	3.6	8.8	3.5	9.6	3.7	10.9	3.8
Ireland		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Italia		28.3	10.9	29.4	11.9	30.3	11.7	31.2	10.9
Nederland		2.4	0.9	2.2	0.9	3.7	1.4	3.9	1.3
Portugal		3.0	1.2	1.9	0.8	3.3	1.3	8.1	2.8
United Kingdom		154.5	59.6	135.5	54.8	128.7	49.9	149.7	52.2

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Eurostat — Comext.

Coefficients : — Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0.47.

— Boneless meat

— Prepared and preserved meat

} Product weight × 1.7 = carcass weight.

(1 000 t carcass weight)



## 4.17.3.3 Imports of sheepmeat (1)

EUR 12	t (2)			% TAV	
	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Total imports (2)</b>					
— New Zealand	189152	191914	213465 (4)	1,5	11,2
— Argentina	6741	9097	12357	35,0	35,8
— Australia	15562	17431	20322 (5)	12,0	16,6
— Hungary	11538	12515	12879 (6)	8,5	2,9
— Bulgaria	2867	3972	3372 (7)	38,5	- 15,1
— Poland	7629	7858	9581 (8)	3,0	21,9
— Yugoslavia	4654	4700	2688	1,0	- 42,8
— Uruguay	2579	4372	6611	69,5	51,2
— GDR (2)	2248	2408	2144	7,1	- 11,0
— Romania	537	514	572	- 4,3	11,3
— Other countries	3689	3265	2738 (9)	- 11,5	- 16,1
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>247196</b>	<b>258046</b>	<b>286729</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>11,1</b>

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat — Comext.

(1) Incl. live animals.

(2) Excl. trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

(3) Tonnes carcass weight.

(4) Of which 35 t under inward processing relief arrangements.

(5) Of which 1 432 t under inward processing relief arrangements.

(6) Of which 45 t under inward processing relief arrangements.

(7) Of which 96 t under inward processing relief arrangements.

(8) Of which 1 600 t under inward processing relief arrangements.

(9) Of which 48 t under inward processing relief arrangements.

## 4.17.4.1 Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1987}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	993	1081	1151	4,6	6,5
Imports — live animals (1)	23	25	28	6,9	11,2
Exports — live animals (1)	1	1	2	33,9	36,4
Intra-Community trade (1)	29	39	58	22,6	48,7
Net production	1007	1101	1175	4,8	6,7
Changes in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Imports (2)	230	233	259	1,9	11,1
Exports (2)	5	6	7	9,5	4,8
Intra-Community trade (3)	114	151	157	12,8	4,0
Internal use	1220	1320	1419	4,3	7,5
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,8	4,1	4,3	3,9	4,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	81,4	81,9	81,1	0,4	- 1,0

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Carcass weight.

(2) Carcass weight — All trade with the exception of live animals.

(3) All trade in carcass weight, with the exception of live animals (figures based on imports).

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4.17.5.1 Market prices for sheepmeat <sup>(1)</sup>

	ECU/kg <sup>(2)</sup>			% TAV <sup>(3)</sup>	
	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	4,005	3,856	3,481	- 1,8	- 9,6
Danmark	2,865	2,836	2,544	0,0	- 7,5
BR Deutschland	3,305	3,234	2,608	- 2,6	- 19,7
Ellada	4,699	4,386	3,930	11,7	5,8
España	3,319	3,577	3,509	8,8	- 1,9
France	3,192	3,103	2,486	- 1,4	- 7,7
Ireland	3,019	2,885	2,205	- 3,0	- 21,0
Italia	4,272	4,276	3,900	6,4	- 5,6
Nederland	3,350	3,258	2,792	- 3,8	- 14,5
Portugal	3,053	3,160	3,181	6,9	7,0
United Kingdom	2,735	2,760	2,487	3,8	- 5,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Belgique/België: Average price:

1) moutons extra (carcass weight 30 kg) — schapen extra (30 kg per stuk).

2) agneaux extra (carcass weight 16 kg) — lammeren extra (16 kg per stuk).

Danmark: country Ø: lambs 1st quality.

Deutschland: country Ø: lambs carcasses of 'L'-Mastlämmer quality.

Ellada: country Ø: 76% amnos galaktos,  
24% amnos.

España:

France: country Ø for 'carcasses d'agneaux de boucherie'.

Ireland: country Ø: 70% prime quality,  
30% second quality.

Italia: average price:

1) agnelli (± 20 kg carcass weight) = 36% (country Ø).

2) agnelli (± 10 kg carcass weight) = 64% (markets: Cagliari, Roma, Napoli, Firenze - L'Aquila).

Nederland: country Ø 'Vette Lammeren'.

Portugal:

United Kingdom: Ø market prices for sheep qualifying for guaranteed prices (pence/kg net on the hoof).

<sup>(2)</sup> Slaughter weight.

<sup>(3)</sup> Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

## 4.18.0.1 Number of utility chicks of table strains hatched

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	»1987«	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1987}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	3054790	3175408	3156483	3359131	1,7	6,4
BLEU/UEBL	91869	97548	101590	110835*	5,2	9,1
Danmark	87458	89843	96542	99457	5,1	3,0
BR Deutschland	218993	226553	231076	237577	2,7	2,8
Ellada	68700	73684	77169	78011	6,0	1,1
España	498383	515301	521769	522127	2,3	0,1
France	658344	678359	688447	767882	2,3	11,5
Ireland	38326	40435	37197	44004*	- 1,5	18,3
Italia	373922	396308	406106	399571	4,2	- 1,6
Nederland	300876	307534	303358	319133	0,4	5,2
Portugal	118109	114294	104869	110558	- 5,8	5,4
United Kingdom	599815	635553	588957	669976	- 0,9	13,8

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.18.1.1 Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	»1987«	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1987}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	5784	5997	6123	6369**	2,9	4,0
BLEU/UEBL	141	152	154	161**	4,5	4,5
Danmark	113	117	128	132	6,4	3,1
BR Deutschland	390	411	425	449	4,4	5,6
Ellada	149	149	153	160	1,3	4,6
España	786	819	828	834	2,6	0,7
France	1408	1449	1557	1648	5,2	5,8
Ireland	67	76	70	85**	2,2	21,4
Italia	1046	1072	1094	1138**	2,3	4,0
Nederland	484	492	498	534**	1,4	7,2
Portugal	171	175	183	185	3,4	1,1
United Kingdom	1029	1085	1033	1043	0,2	1,0

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.18.3.1 Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries (1)

(1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting country	(1 000 t carcass weight)								
	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>A. Exports</b>									
EUR 12	374046	100	402017	100	448576	100	428134	100	
BLEU/UEBL	24646	6,6	26891	6,7	29854	6,7	30463	7,1	
Danmark	35890	9,6	41277	10,3	49928	11,1	47823	11,2	
BR Deutschland	12934	3,5	12668	3,2	17506	3,9	11298	2,6	
Ellada	110	0,0	919	0,2	692	0,1	582	0,1	
España	6997	1,9	6814	1,7	7536	1,7	6178	1,4	
France	243405	65,0	253853	63,1	279774	62,4	275359	64,3	
Ireland	510	0,1	484	0,1	114	0,0	52	0,0	
Italia	3137	0,8	3980	1,0	1917	0,4	5297	1,2	
Nederland	35899	9,6	40971	10,2	45487	10,1	34489	8,1	
Portugal	44	0,0	126	0,0	182	0,0	969	0,2	
United Kingdom	10475	2,8	14034	3,5	15645	3,5	15625	3,6	
<b>B. Imports</b>									
EUR 12	84471	100	102909	100	116021	100	137970	100	
BLEU/UEBL	2750	3,2	2718	2,6	2662	2,3	3425	2,5	
Danmark	83	0,0	54	0,1	71	0,1	77	0,1	
BR Deutschland	48778	57,7	54744	53,2	61724	53,2	74538	54,0	
Ellada	1746	2,0	919	0,9	1424	1,2	4099	3,0	
España	306	0,4	454	0,4	1176	1,0	1325	1,0	
France	7535	8,9	8283	8,1	8069	7,0	10555	7,7	
Ireland	19	0,0	5	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	
Italia	18221	21,6	27843	27,1	33379	28,8	31020	22,5	
Nederland	3188	3,8	4255	4,2	4655	4,0	10236	7,4	
Portugal	56	0,0	469	0,5	663	0,6	508	0,4	
United Kingdom	1788	2,1	2166	2,1	2198	1,9	2186	1,6	

Source : Comtrade and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Live animals, expressed as carcass weight (live weight  $\times$  0,7), and poultrymeat, including offals, livers and fats of Chapter 02 of Nimese.

## 4.18.4.1 Supply balance — poultrymeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t <sup>(1)</sup>				% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1988	1989	1990	» 1989 « » 1987 «	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross internal production	5784	5997	6123	6369	2,9	4,0
Imports — live birds	3	3	1	3	- 42,3	200,0
Exports — live birds	7	3	4	3	- 24,4	- 25,0
Intra-Community trade	83	83	93	105	5,9	12,9
Net production	5780	5997	6120	6369	2,9	4,1
Changes in stocks	41	- 6	- 65	15	×	×
Imports	81	100	114	135	18,6	18,4
Exports	367	399	445	425	10,1	- 4,5
Intra-Community trade	467	529	573	678	10,8	18,3
Internal use (total)	5452	5704	5855	6063	3,6	3,6
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	16,8	17,6	18,0	18,6	3,5	3,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	106,1	105,1	104,6	105,0	- 0,7	0,4

Source : Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> Slaughter weight.

4.18.5.1 Market prices for chickens <sup>(1)</sup>

	ECU/Kg <sup>(2)</sup>			% TAV <sup>(3)</sup>	
	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,206	1,295	1,239	7,9	- 4,2
Danmark	1,392	1,437	1,388	4,8	- 2,8
BR Deutschland	1,288	1,304	1,408	0,3	7,8
Ellada	2,115	2,071	2,091	15,9	23,8
España	1,072	1,105	1,058	3,1	- 4,6
France	1,481	1,509	1,027	4,5	- 1,0
Ireland	1,932	2,130	2,187	5,7	4,5
Italia	1,395	1,366	1,300	1,2	- 1,2
Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
Nederland	1,148	1,163	1,258	0,7	8,1
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	1,450	1,494	1,654	8,0	16,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Belgique/België : Poulets à 70 %, prix de gros à la vente. Kuikens 70 %, groothandelsverkoopprijs. A partir de juillet 1982 prix franco frontière. Vanaf juli 1982 prijs franco grens.

Danmark : Kyllinger, 70 %, slagterier til detailhandel.

BR Deutschland : Schlachtereier - Abgabepreis frei Empfänger, 70 % gefroren.

Ellada : Chondriki timi 70 % (prix de gros).

España : Precio de mercado.

France : Paris-Rungis: poulets, classe A (moyens), 83 %, prix de gros à la vente.

Ireland : Chickens, 70 %, wholesale price.

Italia : Milano: prezzi d'acquisto all'ingrosso, 83 %.

Nederland : LEI: Kuikens 70 % - Groothandelsverkoopprijs.

Portugal : Preço à produção.

United Kingdom : London: Chickens, 83 %, wholesale price.

<sup>(2)</sup> Slaughter weight.

<sup>(3)</sup> Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

## 4.19.0.1 Laying hens, numbers

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	»1987«	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1987}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	288961 (1)	283944 (1)	278141 (1)	282132 (1)	- 1,9	1,4
Belgique/België	10652	10177	9950	10792	- 3,4	8,5
Danmark	3828	3991	4048	4118	2,8	1,7
BR Deutschland	47100	45800	44400	44419	- 2,9	0,0
Ellada	17177	17154	16866	16597	- 0,9	- 1,6
España	:	:	:	:	x	x
France	62421	55886	64900	62008	2,0	- 4,5
Ireland	3462	3388	3140	3086	- 4,8	- 1,7
Italia	51950	52730	47512	51856	- 4,4	9,2
Luxembourg	91	91	91	91	0,0	0,0
Nederland	38246	38246	37061	41421	- 1,6	11,8
Portugal	:	:	:	:	x	x
United Kingdom	54034	56481	50173	47744	- 3,6	- 4,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

## 4.19.0.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	»1987«	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1987}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	234021	219960	229401	225800*	- 1,0	- 1,6
BLEU/UEBL	8172	7314	9374	9906	- 7,1	5,7
Danmark	4091	4114	3555	4117	- 6,8	15,8
BR Deutschland	33850	32143	33552	34283	- 0,4	2,2
Ellada	2781	3072	2808	3285	0,5	17,0
España	37954	35882	40722	36713	3,6	- 9,8
France	40776	42273	42614	44707	2,2	4,9
Ireland	1597	1421	1455	1663*	- 4,5	14,3
Italia	31733	25219	24509	22818*	- 12,1	- 6,9
Nederland	31372	30043	36541	31285	7,9	- 14,4
Portugal	4777	5348	4010	3982	- 8,4	- 0,7
United Kingdom	36918	33136	30262	33041	- 9,5	9,2

Source: Eurostat.

## T/270 EGGS

## 4.19.1.1 Usable production of eggs (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{» 1989 «}{» 1987 «}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	4884	4939	4723	4698	- 1,7	- 0,5
BLEU/UEBL	182	175	171	173	- 3,1	1,2
Danmark	77	79	82	82	3,2	0,0
BR Deutschland	721	715	706	692	- 1,0	- 2,0
Ellada	128	131	132	128	1,6	- 3,0
España	671	677	642	668	- 2,2	4,0
France	891	938	922	887	1,7	- 3,8
Ireland	39	38	36	35	- 3,9	- 2,8
Italia	631	654	589	571	- 3,4	- 3,1
Nederland	654	656	646	646	- 0,6	0,0
Portugal	88	90	93	95	2,8	2,2
United Kingdom	802	786	704	721	- 6,3	2,4

Source: Eurostat.



## 4.19.3.1 Trade in eggs with non-member countries (1)

Reporting country	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. Exports</b>								
EUR 12	68670	100,0	81585	100,0	89783	100,0	80809	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	3379	4,9	1981	2,4	2581	2,9	2028	2,5
Danmark	853	1,2	529	0,6	921	1,0	1626	2,0
BR Deutschland	14242	20,7	15089	18,5	12218	13,6	14029	17,4
Ellada	29	0,0	46	0,1	224	0,2	277	0,3
España	4986	7,3	5144	6,3	5463	6,1	6182	7,7
France	9110	13,3	9646	11,8	10038	11,2	8024	9,9
Ireland	2	0,0	13	0,0	8	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	219	0,3	158	0,2	214	0,2	193	0,2
Nederland	35089	51,1	48230	59,1	57580	64,2	48220	59,7
Portugal	31	0,0	40	0,0	5	0,0	23	0,0
United Kingdom	730	1,1	710	0,9	531	0,6	207	0,3
<b>B. Imports</b>								
EUR 12	21165	100,0	14159	100,0	23564	100,0	21866	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	537	2,5	79	0,6	2758	11,7	3704	16,9
Danmark	1898	8,9	2534	17,9	2400	10,2	3403	15,6
BR Deutschland	6510	30,7	2826	20,0	3832	16,3	3641	16,7
Ellada	131	0,6	28	0,2	98	0,4	177	0,8
España	78	0,3	81	0,6	87	0,4	260	1,2
France	147	0,6	158	1,1	193	0,8	361	1,6
Ireland	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	7527	35,5	2987	21,1	5703	24,3	2833	13,0
Nederland	4301	20,3	5420	38,3	8415	35,8	7278	33,2
Portugal	0	0,0	34	0,2	64	0,3	142	0,6
United Kingdom	36	0,1	13	0,1	15	0,1	65	0,3

Source : Comtrade and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Eggs in the shell — Code SITC 0251.

## 4.19.4.1 Supply balance — eggs (total eggs)

EUR 12

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1988	1989	1990	» 1989 « » 1987 «	1990 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Usable production	4884	4939	4723	4698	- 1,7	- 0,5
Change in stocks	3	1	1	0	0,0	×
Imports	46	41	45	42	- 1,1	- 6,7
Exports	115	145	154	139	15,7	- 9,7
Intra-Community trade	650	641	643	660	- 0,5	2,6
Internal use of which:	4812	4834	4613	4601	- 2,1	- 0,3
— eggs for hatching	289	299	313	322	4,1	2,9
— industrial use	15	17	19	19	12,5	0,0
— losses (market)	19	18	22	16	7,6	- 27,3
— human consumption	4489	4501	4259	4244	- 2,6	- 0,4
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	13,9	13,9	13,1	13,0	- 2,9	- 0,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,5	102,2	102,4	102,1	0,4	- 0,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.5.1 Market prices for eggs <sup>(1)</sup>

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV <sup>(2)</sup>	
	1988	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1988}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	4,223	4,578	4,602	11,8	1,2
Danmark	7,173	7,060	6,995	- 0,1	- 0,3
BR Deutschland	4,538	5,216	5,297	14,4	1,4
Ellada	10,139	9,786	9,697	13,7	22,3
España	5,482	6,131	6,073	11,8	- 1,3
France	4,809	5,186	5,181	10,4	1,9
Ireland	5,183	6,152	6,327	21,4	4,5
Italia	5,340	6,241	5,650	20,9	- 5,8
Luxembourg	5,734	6,106	6,094	7,3	0,0
Nederland	3,814	4,310	4,453	12,3	3,2
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	5,190	5,399	5,869	13,6	21,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Eggs: Class IV - weight 55-60 gr.:

- Belgique/België : Kruishoutem: prix de gros à l'achat, franco marché  
groothandelsaankoopprijs, franco markt.
- Danmark : engrospris.
- BR Deutschland : Packstellenabgabepreis, frei Empfänger.
- Ellada : Wholesale prices.
- España : Precio de mercado
- France : Prix de vente, sortie station.
- Ireland : Dublin: wholesale selling price.
- Italia : Milano: prezzo d'acquisto del commercio all'ingrosso, franco mercato.
- Luxembourg : Prix de gros à la vente, franco détaillant.
- Nederland : Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
- Portugal : Preços de ovos
- United Kingdom : Eggs Authority: packer to producer price.

<sup>(2)</sup> Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

T/274 MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

4.20.0.1 Dairy herds and yields

Dairy cows in December	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	26543**	23786	23008*	- 2,7	- 3,3
Belgique/België	951	866	834*	- 2,3	- 3,7
Danmark	913	770	769	- 4,2	- 0,1
BR Deutschland	5451	4929	4765	- 2,5	- 3,3
Ellada	219	233	242	1,6	3,9
España (2)	1880	1822	1593	- 0,8	- 12,6
France	6506	5494	5276	- 4,1	- 4,0
Ireland	1528	1400	1387	- 2,2	- 0,9
Italia	3075	2931	2881	- 1,2	- 1,7
Luxembourg	70	60	59	- 3,8	- 1,7
Nederland	2333	1951	1917	- 4,4	1,7
Portugal	360**	398	396*	2,5	- 0,5
United Kingdom	3257	2932	2890	- 2,6	- 1,4
Dairy cows yields (1)	kg/head			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
EUR 12	4251**	4510		1,5	
Belgique/België	3864	4081	4168	1,4	2,1
Danmark	5379	6213	6158	3,7	- 0,9
BR Deutschland	4599	4825	4803	1,2	- 0,5
Ellada	2958	3064		0,9	
España	3334**	3300		- 0,3	
France	4109	4559		2,6	
Ireland	3759	3875		0,8	
Italia	3388	3557		1,2	
Luxembourg	4236	4601	4838	2,1	5,2
Nederland	5150	5652	5784	2,4	2,3
Portugal	3138**	3524		2,9	
United Kingdom	4867	5012	5188	0,7	3,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Production of the year divided by the herd in December of previous year.

(2) 1985: in September.

## 4.20.1.1 Production of milk from dairy herds and delivery of milk to dairies

Production of milk from dairy cows (1)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	115938**	108990*		- 1,5	
Belgique/België	3796	3632	3610	- 1,1	- 0,6
Danmark	5099	4747	4742	- 1,8	- 0,1
BR Deutschland	25674	24240	23672	- 1,4	- 2,3
Ellada	663	714*		1,9	
España	6258**	5747		- 2,1	
France	27790	25984		- 1,7	
Ireland	5823	5375		- 2,0	
Italia	10753	10576		- 0,4	
Luxembourg	301	285	290	- 1,4	1,8
Nederland	12550	11321	11285	- 2,5	- 0,3
Portugal	1114**	1459	1548*	7,0	6,1
United Kingdom	16117	14911	15210	- 1,9	2,0
Deliveries of cows' milk (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
EUR 12	105845**	98983	98993*	- 1,7	- 0,0
Belgique/België	3162	3102	2988	- 0,5	- 3,7
Danmark	4899	4547	4542	- 1,8	- 0,1
BR Deutschland	23637	21931	21474	- 1,9	- 2,1
Ellada	461	544	569*	4,2	4,6
España	4761**	4486	4502*	- 1,5	0,4
France	25476	23783	24159*	- 1,7	1,6
Ireland	5682	5248	5268*	- 2,0	0,4
Italia	8596	8442	8286*	- 0,5	- 1,8
Luxembourg	294	267	272	- 2,4	1,9
Nederland	12233	10869	10778	- 2,9	- 0,8
Portugal	1057**	1420	1520	7,7	7,0
United Kingdom	15587	14345	14635	- 2,0	2,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. milk for suckling.

(2) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

T/276 MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

4.20.1.2 Deliveries of cows' milk to dairies, as a proportion of cows' milk production <sup>(1)</sup>

(%)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	89,7**	89,8	89,3	:	:	
Belgique/België	83,3	84,2	83,6	84,4	85,4	82,8
Danmark	96,1	96,1	95,9	95,8	95,8	95,8
BR Deutschland	92,1	91,8	90,8	90,3	90,5	90,7
Ellada	60,2	65,1	74,9	:	:	
España	76,1**	75,9	76,6	76,3	78,1	
France	91,7	92,6	91,8	90,7	91,5	
Ireland	97,6	97,6	97,6	97,6	97,6	
Italia	78,2	77,6	78,2	78,1	79,8	
Luxembourg	97,8	97,7	95,5	94,3	93,5	93,8
Nederland	97,5	97,1	96,8	96,7	96,0	
Portugal	94,9**	86,2	87,2	88,8	97,3	89,7*
United Kingdom	87,6	87,8	87,0	88,2	87,3	87,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

4.20.1.3 Production of fresh milk and fresh milk products by the dairy industry

EUR 12

	1 000 t											% TAV	
	1973 (1)	1980 (1)	1985 (2)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1989 1986	1990 1989			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1. Drinking milk	17632	19368*	20207*	23499*	23443*	23581*	23833*	24031*	0,5*	0,8			
of which: — whole milk	14861	14213	13352	15347	15078	14656	14358	:	-2,2	:			
— semi-skimmed milk	2220	4544	6016	6698	6951	7449	7914	:	5,7	:			
— skimmed milk	348	474*	728	1350	1308	1369	1468	:	2,8	:			
— untreated milk	171	237	110*	103*	107*	107*	87*	:	-5,5*	:			
2. Buttermilk	430*	369*	370*	353*	368*	384*	427	:	6,5*	:			
3. Cream	489	700	862	890	960	1000	1000	1041*	4,0	4,1			
4. Acidified milk	1094*	1441*	2184	2553	2728	2980	3119	:	6,9	:			
5. Milk-based drinks	363*	497*	446*	555*	595*	601*	620*	:	3,8*	:			
6. Other fresh products	428*	578	778*	845*	914*	1003*	1002*	:	5,8*	:			
7. Sub-total (2-6)	2804*	3585*	4640*	5196	5565*	5968	6168*	:	5,9*	:			
Total	20436*	22953*	24847*	28695*	29008*	29549*	30001*	:	1,5*	:			

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 9.

(2) EUR 10.

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4.20.1.4 Production in dairies of butter and cheese

Butter (1)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	2033	1705**	1738*	- 4,3	1,9
Belgique/België	83	72	78	- 3,5	8,3
Danmark	110	92	95	- 4,4	3,3
BR Deutschland	515	398	393	- 6,2	- 1,3
Ellada	2	2**	2**	0,0	0,0
España	16**	30	45	17,0	50,0
France	586	520	514*	- 2,9	- 1,2
Ireland	164	145	154*	- 3,0	6,2
Italia	76	85	86*	2,8	1,2
Luxembourg	8	6	5	- 6,9	- 16,7
Nederland	263	213	215	- 5,1	0,9
Portugal	7**	12	13	14,4	8,3
United Kingdom	202	130	138	- 10,4	6,2
Cheese (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
EUR 12	4285**	4649	4811*	2,1	3,5
Belgique/België	51	61	63	4,6	3,3
Danmark	256	277	295	2,0	6,5
BR Deutschland	913	1050	1115	3,6	6,2
Ellada	125	86	75	- 8,9	- 12,8
España	139**	141	143*	0,4	1,4
France	1283	1405	1438*	2,3	2,3
Ireland	79	74	77*	- 1,6	4,1
Italia	626	650	642*	0,9	- 1,2
Luxembourg	3	4	3	7,5	- 25,0
Nederland	525	572	597	2,2	4,4
Portugal	30**	50	51*	13,6	2,0
United Kingdom	256	279	312	2,2	11,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. butteroil manufactured from cream (butter equivalent).

(2) Processed cheese excluded.



4.20.1.5 Production in dairies of milk powder <sup>(1)</sup>

Skimmed-milk powder	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	1947**	1421*	1629*	- 7,6	14,6
Belgique/België	112	88	85	- 5,9	- 3,4
Danmark	25	13	41	- 15,1	215,4
BR Deutschland	549	446	447	- 18,8	0,2
Ellada	0*	0*	0*	×	×
España	27**	31	45*	3,5**	45,2
France	653	464	558*	- 8,2	20,3
Ireland	161	140	195*	- 3,4	39,3
Italia	0	0	0*	×	×
Luxembourg	12	9	7	- 6,9	- 22,2
Nederland	163	87	74	- 14,5	- 14,9
Portugal	4**	9	11*	22,5**	22,2
United Kingdom	241	133	166	- 13,8	24,8
Other milk powder <sup>(2)</sup>	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
EUR 12	837**	931	:	2,7**	:
Belgique/België	38	35	:	- 2,0	:
Danmark	95	103	85	2,0	- 17,5
BR Deutschland	125	172	147	8,3	- 14,5
Ellada	0	0	:	×	:
España	5**	12	:	24,5**	:
France	228	252	:	2,5	:
Ireland	29	25	:	- 3,6	:
Italia	3*	2	:	- 9,6**	:
Luxembourg	1	0	0	×	×
Nederland	245	227	:	- 1,9	:
Portugal	7**	8	:	3,4	:
United Kingdom	61	95	70	11,7	- 26,3

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> Product weight.<sup>(2)</sup> Whole-milk powder, partly-skimmed-milk powder, cream-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.

4.20.1.6 Production in dairies of concentrated milk and casein <sup>(1)</sup>

Concentrated milk (a) <sup>(2)</sup>	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	1511**	1305**	1261*	- 3,6**	- 3,4
Belgique/België	11	26	28	24,0	7,7
Danmark	8	9	10	3,0	11,1
BR Deutschland	527	430	440	- 5,0	2,3
España	66**	54	37*	- 4,9	- 31,5
France	125	93	76*	- 7,1	- 18,3
Ireland	54**	60**	60**	2,7**	0,0**
Italia	3	1	1*	- 24,0	0,0
Nederland	535	424	404	- 5,6	- 4,7
Portugal	1**	1	1*	0,0**	0,0
United Kingdom	181	207	204	3,4	- 1,4
Casein (b) <sup>(3)</sup>	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	$\frac{1989}{1985}$	$\frac{1990}{1989}$
EUR 12	144**	148**	:	0,7**	:
Danmark	15	19	13	6,1	- 31,6
BR Deutschland	21	21	13	0,0	- 38,7
France	45	42	:	- 1,7	:
Ireland	33	37	:	2,9	:
Nederland	27**	28**	:	0,9**	:
United Kingdom	3	1	1	- 24,0	0,0

Source: (a) Eurostat.

(b) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Product weight.<sup>(2)</sup> Including that of 'chocolate crumb'.<sup>(3)</sup> Excl. caseinates produced from casein.

4.20.2.1 World exports and production (1) of — butter (2)  
— cheese  
— casein

	Production										Exports								
	1 000 t			%			% TAV			1 000 t			%			% TAV			
	1985	1988	1989	1989	1989	1988	1988	1985	1988	1989	1988	1989	1985	1988	1989	1985	1988	1989	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13							
<b>Butter (2)</b>																			
World:	7620	7500	7570	100,0	-0,5	0,9	899	1060	873	100,0	5,6	-17,6							
— EUR 12	2030	1682	1705	22,5	-6,1	1,4	387	641	394	45,1	18,3	-38,5							
— Australia	114	93	101	1,3	-6,6	8,6	57	43	6,0	6,0	-9,0	20,9							
— New Zealand	293	270	240	3,2	-2,7	-11,1	259	230	168	19,2	-2,0	-27,0							
— USA	566	547	572	7,6	-1,1	5,5	48	7	99	11,3	-47,4	x							
— Canada	108	105	98	1,3	-0,9	-6,7	1	20	2	0,2	x	x							
— USSR	1596	1794	1731	22,9	4,0	-3,5	17	20	20	2,3	5,6	0,0							
— Czechoslovakia	152	148	156	2,1	-0,9	5,4	16	14	14	1,6	-4,4	0,0							
— Poland	275	267	290	3,8	-1,0	8,6	-	-	-	-	x	x							
— India	700	800	840	11,1	4,6	5,0	-	-	-	-	x	x							
— Others	1886	1794	1837	24,3	-1,7	2,4	114	104	123	14,1	-3,0	18,3							
<b>Cheese</b>																			
World:	13100	14200	14500	100,0	2,7	2,1	888	885	909	100,0	-0,1	2,7							
— EUR 12	4285	4563	4649	32,1	-1,7	1,9	408	404	443	48,7	-0,3	9,6							
— Australia	160	182	184	1,3	4,4	1,1	74	64	60	6,6	-4,7	-6,3							
— New Zealand	118	128	124	0,9	2,7	-3,1	87	98	85	9,4	4,0	-13,3							
— USA	2305	2527	2531	17,5	3,1	0,2	16	24	10	1,1	14,5	-							
— Canada	213	253	249	1,7	5,9	-1,6	11	10	10	1,1	-3,1	0,0							
— USSR	809	894	903	6,2	3,4	1,0	5	6	7	0,8	6,3	16,7							
— Switzerland	126	128	131	0,9	0,5	2,3	65	60	64	7,0	-2,6	6,7							
— Argentina	210	265	260	1,8	8,1	-1,9	6	11	14	1,5	22,4	27,3							
— Austria	83	83	86	0,6	0,0	3,6	43	36	35	3,9	-5,8	-2,8							
— Others	4791	5178	5383	31,1	2,6	4,0	173	172	182	20,0	-0,2	5,8							
<b>Casein</b>																			
World:	145	176	146	100,0	x	x	80	80	80	100,0	x	x							
— EUR 12	8	8	7	5,0	6,7	-17,0	8	8	6	6	0,0	0,0							
— Australia	64	66	56	44,2	0,0	-12,5	77	69	49	49	-3,6	-29,0							
— New Zealand	33	24	30	23,4	-10,1	25,0	22	21	16	16	-0,8	-23,8							

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

(2) Production in dairies, including butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

4.20.2.2 World exports and production of (1) — whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder  
— concentrated milk

	Production						Exports								
	1 000 t		%		% TAV		1 000 t		%		% TAV				
	1988	1989	1989	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1985	1988	1989	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	13	
<b>Skimmed-milk powder</b>															
World:	4657	3907	3928	100,0	-5,7	0,5	1151	1260	1006	100,0	3,1	-20,2			
— EUR 12	1947	1314	1420	36,2	-12,3	8,1	307	614	425	42,2	26,0	-30,8			
— Australia	134	118	127	3,2	-4,1	7,6	90	62	70	7,0	11,7	-11,7			
— New Zealand	242	198	181	4,6	-6,5	-8,6	173	141	146	14,5	-6,6	3,5			
— USA	630	444	395	10,1	-11,0	-11,0	344	219	117	11,6	-14,0	-46,6			
— Canada	99	110	97	2,5	3,6	-11,8	61	59	32	3,2	-1,1	-45,8			
— USSR	260	350	300	7,6	10,4	-14,3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
— Poland	158	159	175	4,5	0,2	10,1	41	47	60	6,0	4,7	27,7			
— Austria	31	23	21	0,5	-9,5	-8,7	25	11	25	2,5	-23,9	127,3			
— Sweden	58	36	48	1,2	-14,7	33,3	29	14	16	1,6	-21,6	14,3			
— Others	1098	1155	1164	29,6	1,7	0,8	81	93	115	11,4	4,7	23,7			
<b>Whole-milk powder (2)</b>															
World:	1912	2127	2224	100,0	3,6	4,6	768	933	895	100,0	6,7	-4,1			
— EUR 12	837	999	931	41,9	6,1	-6,8	483	596	568	63,5	7,3	-4,7			
— Australia	45	68	67	3,0	14,8	-1,5	32	47	47	5,3	13,7	0,0			
— New Zealand	138	184	201	9,0	10,7	9,2	135	181	133	14,9	10,3	-26,5			
— USA	54	77	81	3,6	12,6	5,2	—	—	—	—	—	—			
— Canada	10	10	10	0,4	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—			
— USSR	257	308	275	12,4	6,2	-10,7	—	—	—	—	—	—			
— Brazil	150	130	130	5,8	-4,7	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—			
— Argentina	85	92	115	5,2	2,7	25,0	—	—	—	—	—	—			
— Finland	34	14	11	0,5	-25,6	-21,4	33	17	6	0,7	-19,8	-64,7			
— Others	302	245	403	18,1	-6,7	64,5	84	83	99	11,1	-0,4	19,3			
<b>Concentrated milk</b>															
World:	4735	4665	4624	100,0	-0,5	-0,9	751	510	517	100,0	-12,1	1,4			
— EUR 12	1511	1352	1306	28,2	-4,1	-2,0	545	383	393	76,0	-11,1	2,6			
— Australia	66	63	95	2,1	-1,5	50,8	5	5	4	0,8	0,0	-20,0			
— New Zealand	3	4	1	0,0	10,1	-75,0	1	6	7	1,4	81,7	16,7			
— USA	931	886	923	20,0	-1,6	4,2	5	4	15	2,9	-7,2	—			
— Canada	184	84	75	1,6	-23,0	-10,7	109	23	9	1,7	-40,5	-60,9			
— USSR	564	600	610	13,2	2,1	1,7	26	29	29	5,6	3,7	—			
— Brazil	36	36	36	0,8	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—			
— Austria	15	14	15	0,3	-2,3	7,1	23	17	17	3,3	-9,6	0,0			
— India	363	380	380	8,2	1,5	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—			
— Others	1062	1266	1183	25,6	6,0	-6,6	42	43	43	8,3	0,8	0,0			

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

(2) Whole-milk powder, partly-skimmed-milk powder, cream-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.

## 4.20.3.1 World trade in certain milk products — EC share

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

A. Exports	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Butter/butteroil</i> <sup>(1)</sup>							
— World	785	899	735	1075	1060	873	773
— EEC	380	387	331	621	641	394	235
— Others	405	512	404	454	419	478	538
— EEC share	48,4%	43,0%	45,0%	57,8%	60,5%	45,1%	30,4%
<i>Skimmed-milk powder</i> <sup>(1)</sup>							
— World	1040	1151	1184	1127	1260	1006	961
— EEC	312	307	271	390	614	425	356
— Others	728	844	913	737	646	581	605
— EEC share	30,0%	26,7%	22,9%	34,6%	48,7%	42,2%	37,0%
<i>Cheese</i>							
— World	900	888	833	886	885	909	921
— EEC	468	408	370	406	404	443	456
— Others	432	436	463	440	481	466	465
— EEC share	52,0%	45,9%	44,4%	45,8%	45,7%	48,7%	49,5%
<i>Whole-milk powder</i>							
— World	705	768	829	892	933	895	867
— EEC	495	483	479	573	596	568	522
— Others	210	285	350	319	337	327	345
— EEC share	70,2%	62,9%	57,8%	64,2%	63,9%	63,5%	60,2%
<i>Condensed milk</i>							
— World	770	751	584	532	510	517	466
— EEC	521	545	432	387	383	393	343
— Others	249	206	152	145	127	124	123
— EEC share	67,7%	72,6%	73,9%	72,8%	75,1%	76,0%	73,7%
<i>Casein and caseinates</i>							
— EEC	75**	89**	86**	99**	80**	80**	80**

## T/284 MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

## 4.20.3.1 (cont.)

B. Imports	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Butter/butteroil (!)</i>							
— World	785	899	735	1075	1060	873	773
— EEC	89	79	85	79	76	72	89
— Others	696	810	650	996	984	801	684
— EEC share	11,3%	8,8%	11,6%	7,4%	7,2%	8,3%	11,5%
<i>Cheese</i>							
— World	900	888	833	886	885	909	921
— EEC	111	114	108	110	115	119	113
— Others	789	774	725	776	770	790	808
— EEC share	12,3%	12,9%	13,0%	12,4%	13,0%	13,1%	12,3%
<i>Casein and caseinates</i>							
— EEC	22	26	25	26	29	36	63

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, GATT and FAO.

(!) Food aid included.

## 4.20.4.2 Detailed supply balance (a) — skimmed-milk powder

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stocks							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	983	617	520	772	473	10	5
Production							
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	2100	1948	2156	1628	1313	1421	1617**
— buttermilk powder	41	40	46	39	39	39	49**
Imports (b)	—	—	—	2	5	53	14
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	220	200	200	300	300	300	300
Subsidized consumption							
— animal feed (calves)	1244	1125	1137	1103	975	754	765
Special measures							
— pigs and poultry	612	258	272	:	—	—	—
Total consumption	2076	1583	1609	1403	1275	1054	1065
Exports at world market prices	146	183	168	278	499	323	262
Food aid	167	124	98	110	117	87	68
Total exports	313	307	266	388	616	410	330
Closing stocks							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	617	520	772	473	10	5	335
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(b) Eurostat.

(1) Including buttermilk powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.

## T/286 MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

4.20.4.3 Detailed supply balance (a) — butter <sup>(1)</sup>

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989**	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Opening stocks</b>							
— private, aided by EC	161	108	128	83	98	100	104
— public (intervention)	692	841	996	1283	860	102	20
<b>Production</b>							
— dairy (b)	2107	2033	2189	1887	1682	1705	1738*
— farm (b)	36	33	31	28	27	28	28*
<b>Imports</b>	90	80	85	79	76	71	60
<b>Total availability</b>	<b>3086</b>	<b>3095</b>	<b>3429</b>	<b>3360</b>	<b>2743</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>1950*</b>
<b>Consumption</b>							
— at normal prices <sup>(2)</sup>	1371	1260	1377	1236	1263	1139	1029*
— at reduced prices <sup>(3)</sup>	125	76	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Special schemes <sup>(4)</sup></b>	233	278	341	361	443	348	366
Reg. No 2409/86	—	—	14	184	190	—	—
<b>Total apparent consumption</b>	<b>1729</b>	<b>1614</b>	<b>1732</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>1896</b>	<b>1487</b>	<b>1395*</b>
<b>Exports at world market prices</b>	236	173	191	272	275	377	202
<b>Food aid</b>	59	36	35	30	47	18	13
<b>Exports at special prices</b>	114 <sup>(5)</sup>	148	105	319	323	—	5
<b>Total exports (b)</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Closing stocks</b>							
— private, aided by EC	108	128	83	98	100	104	84
— public (intervention)	841	996	1283	860	102	20	251
<b>Total closing stocks</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1124</b>	<b>1366</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>335</b>

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil, butter equivalent).

(b) Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).<sup>(2)</sup> Prices currently subsidized by EAGGF in Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.<sup>(3)</sup> 1977: Reg. No 2370/77 (Christmas butter),

1978: Reg. No 1901/78,

1979: Reg. No 1269/79.

<sup>(4)</sup> Comprising (1 000 t):

— Welfare schemes

— Armed forces and non-profit organizations

— Butter concentrate

— Sales to food processors

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
— Welfare schemes	4	6	5	6	40	16	
— Armed forces and non-profit organizations	42	44	45	44	59	42	
— Butter concentrate	4	15	26	34	43	16	
— Sales to food processors	183	228	267	258	328	274	

<sup>(5)</sup> Of which 84 physically exported.



## 4.20.6.1 Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1990)

(1)

Butter (1)	Public storage					Private storage
	Taken into storage	Release from storage				Quantity subject to storage contracts
		On the Community market	For export	For food aid (2)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	250280	14659	5000	129	19788	200798
Belgique/België	3317	13	—	—	13	45071
Danmark	4413	8	—	—	8	9379
BR Deutschland	29017	—	2500	—	2500	26737
Ellada	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	29996	4137	—	—	4137	—
France	18307	3430	—	129	3559	50431
Ireland	83390	1214	2206	—	3420	14630
Italia	7020	1109	—	—	1109	696
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	236
Nederland	53197	971	294	—	1265	41262
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	21623	3777	—	—	3777	12356
Skimmed-milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Release from storage				
		To the Community market (3)	For export	For food aid	Total	
EUR 12	337211	8880	—	—	8880	
Belgique/België	17031	—	—	—	—	
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	
BR Deutschland	181280	7478	—	—	7478	
Ellada	—	—	—	—	—	
España	14742	802	—	—	802	
France	21378	600	—	—	600	
Ireland	92146	—	—	—	—	
Italia	—	—	—	—	—	
Luxembourg	1200	—	—	—	—	
Nederland	2624	—	—	—	—	
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	
United Kingdom	6810	—	—	—	—	

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 6.

(2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 7.

(3) Including quantities removed under Regulation (EEC) No 2315/76 (Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87).

(4) Quantities refused.

## 4.20.6.2 Application of the quota system

(1 000 t)

	1990/1991						1991/1992 (1)							
	Overall guaranteed quantity	Quantity suspended	Allocation out of the Community reserve	SLOM (2)	Overall quantity available	Deliveries (p)	Adjustment of oils and fats (3)	Transfers (4)	Difference after the adjustment	Overall guaranteed quantity	Quantity suspended	Allocation out of the Community reserve	SLOM (2)	Overall quantity available
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 2 - 3 + 4 + 5	7	8	9	10 = 7 + 8 - 6 - 4	11	12	13	14	15 = 11 - 12 + 13 + 14
EUR 12	100559	4680	1482,9	502,2	97804	96773	1376,9	- 425	- 56	106687	4985,7	1482,9	600,0	103783,9
Belgique/België	3090	144	32,1	5,5	2983	3047	120,0	- 150	34	3025,5	144,5	32,1	6,6	2919,7
Danmark (5)	4687	220	48,8	8,1	4513	4485	61,9	- 48	- 14	4589,1	219,7	48,8	9,6	4427,9
BR Deutschland	22519	1054	234,2	135,0	21834	21406	465,0	- 1	36	28514,4	1360,2	234,2	161,0	27549,5
Ellada	556	24	5,4	-	537	562	-	-	-	544,8	24,2	5,4	-	526,0
España	4664	209	96,5	-	4551	4504	-	-	-	4571,0	209,2	96,5	-	4458,3
France	24709	1154	256,3	53,7	23849	23810	200,6	- 14,5	17	24196,0	1153,6	256,3	64,0	23362,8
Ireland	5069	238	355,8	98,9	5286	5277	-	- 7	- 15	4963,2	237,6	355,8	118,0	5199,4
Italia	8796	396	88,0	-	8488	8234	-	-	- 254	8620,1	395,9	88,0	-	8312,2
Luxembourg	254	12	27,7	0,7	271	270	10,2	-	10	249,1	11,9	27,7	1,7	266,5
Nederland (5)	11500	539	119,8	40,1	11121	10845	371,1	- 3	92	11260,3	539,1	119,8	47,9	10888,9
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1743,4	-	-	-	1743,4
United Kingdom	14716	690	218,3	160,3	14371	14333	148,0	- 71	39	14409,8	689,8	218,3	191,2	14129,5

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excl. ex-German Democratic Republic and Portugal.

(2) SLOM : quantities allocated pursuant to Article 3 bis of Regulation (EEC) No 857/84.

(3) Adjustments in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1546/88, Article 12.

(4) Transfers in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 857/84, Article 6 a.

(5) Fifty-two weeks.

4.20.6.3 Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks <sup>(1)</sup> on 1 April

1	t				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Butter</i> <sup>(2)</sup>					
EUR 12	1188148	639986	64227	81988	323515
Belgique/België	31344	6129	317	2055	8072
Danmark	18744	2330	23	3	6872
BR Deutschland	326690	171962	4240	17660	40238
España	13121	24880	8669	8825	32643
France	181030	90095	4660	8120	24294
Ireland	165160	120437	16538	9996	94214
Italia	1610	16913	1030	1883	8377
Luxembourg	595	181	—	—	—
Nederland	227044	72909	11112	27502	83077
United Kingdom	222810	134150	17638	5944	25729
<i>Skimmed-milk powder</i> <sup>(2)</sup>					
EUR 12	764640	239837	7041	21278	354191
Belgique/België	2602	—	—	—	17031
Danmark	10855	84	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	719971	227292	2229	15904	191891
Ellada	—	3000	—	—	—
España	7919	9317	4812	5314	19731
France	445	—	—	—	21243
Ireland	3842	—	—	—	94261
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	1200
Nederland	—	—	—	—	2624
United Kingdom	19006	144	—	—	6810

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Stocks referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (butter, public and private storage; skimmed-milk powder, public storage).

(2) Product weight.

4.20.6.4 Quantities of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder intended for animal feed and of skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates, for which aids have been granted

	Skimmed milk (1) (2)				Skimmed-milk powder (2)				Skimmed milk for casein (2)						
	1 000 t		% TAV		1 000 t		% TAV		1 000 t		% TAV				
	1985	1989	1990	1989 1985	1985	1989	1990	1989 1985	1985	1989	1990	1989 1985			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	4233	910	670	- 31,9	- 26,4	1127	753	767	- 9,5	1,9	5447	5601	3672	0,7	- 34,4
Belgique/België	314	188	117	- 12,0	- 37,8	26	14	20	- 14,3	42,9	-	-	-	x	x
Danmark	546	155	112	- 27,0	- 27,7	14	3	2	- 32,0	- 33,3	592	727	411	5,3	- 43,5
B <sup>n</sup> Deutschland	2046	327	212	- 36,8	- 35,2	175	64	64	- 22,2	0,0	749	775	466	0,9	- 39,9
France	-	-	-	x	x	-	2	3	x	50,0	-	-	-	x	x
Ireland	147	59	65	- 20,4	10,2	488	349	352	- 8,0	0,9	1709	1676	867	- 0,5	- 48,3
Italia	391	11	20	- 59,0	81,8	21	14	8	- 9,6	- 42,9	1213	1322	991	2,2	- 25,0
Luxembourg	119	128	113	1,8	- 11,7	147	136	142	- 1,9	4,4	-	-	-	x	x
Nederland	68	4	1	- 50,8	- 75,0	232	157	161	- 9,3	2,5	1081	1066	894	- 0,3	- 16,1
United Kingdom	584	39	29	- 49,2	- 25,6	23	14	15	- 11,7	7,1	104	34	44	- 24,4	29,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Normal aid + special aid.

(2) Product weight.

## 4.21.4.1. Supply balance — honey

	EUR 12	BLEU/ UEBL	Denmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1988/89												
Usable production (1 000 t)	94	1	3	18	12	21	25**	0	8	0	3	3
Imports	136	6	4	86	2	5	9*	1	10	8	1	24
Exports	8	2	2	17	0	2	3*	0	0	2	0	1
Intra-Community trade	20	2	2	2	1	0	5*	0	2	4	0	2
Internal use: — human consumption	221	5	5	87	13	24	29**	1	18	6	4*	25
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,6	0,5	1,0	1,4	1,3	0,6	0,5	0,3*	0,3	0,4	0,4*	0,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	42,5	20,0	60,0	20,7	92,3	87,5	86,0	0,0	44,4	0,0	75,0*	12,0
1989/90												
Usable production (1 000 t)	116	1	3	29	12	21	35**	0	8	0	3	4
Imports	121	6	3	80	2	2	8	1	11	8	1	23
Exports	6	2	1	16	0	4	4	0	0	2	0	1
Intra-Community trade	23	2	0	4	1	0	4	0	3	5	0	2
Internal use: — human consumption	236	5	5	93	13	20	45**	0	19	6	4	26
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,7	0,5	1,0	1,5	1,3	0,5	0,8	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	49,2	20,0	60,0	31,2	92,3	105,0	77,8**	0,0	42,1	0,0	75,0	15,4

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.22.1.1 Community forestry statistics

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	Espana	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 12
Total area (1 000 ha) (1)		3051,805	4309,245	24869,340	13195,7	50476,55	54908,70	7028,336	30127,680	258,636	4041,960	9207,095	24413,88	225888,90
Wooded area (1 000 ha) (1)		617,000	493,294	7360,031	5755,0	12511,00	14688,33	327,000	6410,066	88,620	330,175	2986,300	2297,00	53845,81
Wooded area/total area (%)		20%	11%	30%	44%	25%	27%	5%	21%	34%	8%	32%	9%	24%
Breakdown of wooded area by species (2)														
— conifers (%)		47%	63%	69%	19%	48%	30%	90%	25%	34%	65%	46%	73%	42%
— deciduous (%)		53%	37%	31%	81%	52%	70%	10%	75%	66%	35%	54%	27%	58%
Breakdown of wooded area by ownership (2)														
— State forests (%)		11%	30%	31%	73%	6%	10%	79%	6%	8%	30%	3%	43%	27%
— private forests (%)		53%	66%	44%	15%	65%	72%	20%	60%	54%	53%	83%	57%	58%
— other forests under public law (%)		36%	4%	25%	12%	29%	18%	1%	34%	38%	17%	14%	0%	15%
Production of timber in the rough (without bark) (1 000 m <sup>3</sup> ) (3)		2648	2947	28160	2423	14098	30081	1100	8308	251	894	8278	3940	103128
Timber consumption in round wood equivalent (1 000 m <sup>3</sup> ) (3)		5506	5223	45850	4309	15478	40569	2175	25631	173	10565	3449	34464	193392
Deficit or surplus in timber production (1 000 m <sup>3</sup> ) (3)		-2858	-2276	-17690	-1886	-1380	-10488	-1075	-17323	78	-9671	4829	-30524	-90264

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General of Agriculture.

(1) 1990.

(2) 1976-86.

(3) 1983.

## 4.22.3.1 EC external trade in forest products

EUR 12

WOOD T/293

	2	1 000 t			Mio ECU		
		Export	Import	Balance	Export	Import	Balance
1							
Timber in the rough, other small round wood, cut or as particles	1988	11576,6	13874,9	- 2298,3	854,0	1613,6	- 759,6
	1989	13009,5	15638,4	- 2628,9	995,1	1862,1	- 867,0
	1990	12715,4	15636,2	- 2820,8	1026,3	1924,1	- 897,8
Sawn timber	1988	3445,0	19267,1	- 15822,1	1191,9	6620,3	- 5428,4
	1989	3645,3	20059,8	- 16414,5	1346,5	7638,2	- 6291,7
	1990	3592,2	19522,5	- 15930,3	1436,4	7847,9	- 6411,5
Panels and sheets	1988	3663,4	7246,4	- 3583,0	1829,0	3419,8	- 1590,8
	1989	4041,6	7440,9	- 3399,3	2064,8	3669,7	- 1604,9
	1990	4182,4	7767,8	- 3585,4	2120,9	3850,5	- 1729,6
Wooden articles	1988	1044,1	1422,0	- 377,9	1534,7	1670,8	- 136,1
	1989	1197,9	1641,6	- 443,7	1766,9	1967,8	- 200,9
	1990	1262,1	2037,0	- 774,9	1927,9	2297,8	- 369,9
Paper stock/pulp wood	1988	6066,7	14693,4	- 8626,7	1855,8	6729,4	- 4873,6
	1989	6162,2	15387,5	- 9225,3	2106,6	8337,0	- 6230,4
	1990	6298,7	15376,6	- 9077,9	1821,6	7048,6	- 5227,0
Paper and board	1988	13582,2	25909,0	- 12326,8	15618,7	22766,1	- 7147,4
	1989	14675,6	27701,5	- 13025,9	17981,0	25763,1	- 7782,1
	1990	20371,1	29803,9	- 9432,8	19100,8	27598,1	- 8497,3
Cork and cork articles	1988	880,3	124,3	756,0	473,3	319,4	153,9
	1989	173,0	129,7	43,3	622,6	420,1	202,5
	1990	157,6	115,8	41,8	640,5	456,0	184,5
Total	1988	40258,3	82537,1	- 42278,8	23357,4	43139,4	- 19782,0
	1989	42905,1	87999,4	- 45094,3	26883,5	49658,0	- 22774,5
	1990	48579,5	90259,8	- 41680,3	28074,4	51023,0	- 22948,6

Source : Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.22.3.2 EC external and intra-Community trade in timber and timber products by Member State

		1990 (1 000 t)											
		BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 12
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>A — Imports</b>													
Intra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)													
	Sawn timber	2565,2	163,8	1520,7	1,8	1094,2	669,0	16,2	1440,0	678,2	146,4	75,9	8371,7
	Panels and sheets	406,7	32,0	386,9	3,5	377,3	203,1	26,3	225,8	546,7	16,0	673,6	2897,9
	Wooden articles	228,9	138,3	708,9	76,3	220,9	623,3	55,9	131,1	606,8	24,9	804,4	3619,7
	Paper stock/pulpwood	183,7	8,0	193,7	4,2	36,9	183,3	19,9	39,8	162,1	5,2	80,3	917,1
	Paper and board	245,6	48,0	1093,5	20,9	446,7	1048,9	11,3	694,8	1002,4	31,5	430,9	5074,5
	Cork and cork articles	1373,4	239,0	2617,0	110,9	687,9	2752,3	220,7	1080,6	1600,8	182,7	1781,3	12646,6
		2,4	1,3	18,5	0,5	10,1	22,6	0,3	11,9	5,0	22,2	11,0	105,8
Extra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)													
	Sawn timber	81,6	146,8	744,1	207,4	892,3	797,6	12,2	3651,5	115,4	485,5	130,1	7264,5
	Panels and sheets	869,1	844,2	2803,1	332,8	794,2	1218,7	211,4	3441,8	1541,8	49,5	4518,0	16624,6
	Wooden articles	257,9	229,1	1141,3	98,7	29,3	275,0	44,2	476,2	395,9	2,1	1198,4	4118,1
	Paper stock/pulpwood	25,4	33,1	610,5	23,2	17,2	45,5	9,3	102,8	68,2	1,9	182,8	1119,9
	Paper and board	391,1	113,3	3225,4	144,0	582,3	1648,9	14,6	2168,5	548,1	65,2	1400,7	10302,1
	Cork and cork articles	823,6	779,9	4857,9	254,0	716,9	1986,4	228,4	1631,2	1356,2	104,7	4418,1	17157,3
		0,0	0,1	1,1	0,0	0,6	1,8	0,0	2,7	0,1	1,6	2,0	10,0
<b>B — Exports</b>													
Intra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)													
	Sawn timber	1366,7	31,2	1334,5	9,4	137,1	4298,0	242,3	3,1	676,8	320,7	69,3	8489,1
	Panels and sheets	305,1	50,8	624,3	1,5	17,3	768,0	73,5	22,6	240,0	801,7	23,5	2928,3
	Wooden articles	1181,8	24,7	691,8	7,8	169,9	546,9	108,4	175,6	90,9	507,5	85,5	3590,8
	Paper stock/pulpwood	166,8	90,2	156,1	1,1	62,5	123,4	9,9	61,8	193,4	61,9	51,4	978,5
	Paper and board	693,2	130,9	933,3	3,1	485,7	842,0	39,9	54,2	597,9	869,2	33,3	4982,7
	Cork and cork articles	1137,3	182,1	4018,0	8,5	489,9	2214,7	64,7	1024,7	1880,6	247,2	947,2	12215,0
		0,3	0,1	1,2	0,0	32,4	4,7	0,0	1,9	1,0	62,4	0,7	104,7
Extra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)													
	Sawn timber	100,0	437,1	3013,8	3,3	8,9	482,0	6,1	7,9	17,8	62,6	86,8	4226,3
	Panels and sheets	16,4	35,6	241,9	13,6	87,1	153,5	0,1	34,8	14,5	63,0	3,4	663,9
	Wooden articles	9,2	36,9	230,4	20,5	95,4	63,5	12,7	76,0	3,6	31,1	12,3	591,6
	Paper stock/pulpwood	6,5	31,3	133,9	1,0	15,1	39,3	0,5	32,3	9,8	3,6	10,3	283,6
	Paper and board	45,7	98,6	658,3	3,9	47,0	76,1	0,0	27,8	72,5	200,1	86,0	1316,0
	Cork and cork articles	166,7	86,6	1451,1	4628,7	197,0	576,0	0,6	352,2	322,6	36,7	337,9	8156,1
		0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	6,2	0,3	0,0	1,1	0,0	43,1	0,7	52,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.



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