Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1990 Report

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

Brussels • Luxembourg • 1991

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Foreword

This is the 16th annual report on the agricultural situation in the Community and is published in conjunction with the *XXIVth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities*. It was completed in December 1990.

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 due to end in December and the second was the unification of Germany. Both subjects are treated in separate chapters and it should be noted that the report in general does not cover the situation in the former Democratic Republic. This will be done in next year's report. However, the special chapter on the former German Democratic Republic describes measures taken to ensure a satisfactory integration of this country's agriculture with that of the rest of the Community.

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 and, for the first time, presents a full range of figures for the Community of Twelve but, as noted above, does not include data for the former German Democratic Republic.

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.

Contents

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. For the second year running most regions of the European Community experienced weather conditions which differed sharply from what continues to be regarded as normal. As in 1988/89, the persistence of high pressure systems over western Europe resulted in relatively high average temperatures and, particularly, in drier weather than usual.

The autumn of 1989, which will be remembered for high sunshine figures and lack of rainfall, was followed by a mild winter with rain and snowfall much too light to fully replenish depleted underground and surface water reserves. The early and mild spring of 1990 only partially alleviated these difficulties except in those traditionally damp European regions such as the northern and western areas of the British Isles. The more variable weather which followed, with alternating warm and cool spells but still with below normal rainfall, allowed an early harvest to be completed in good conditions.

Not surprisingly, this untypical weather had its effect on farming activity and on plant growth and led to difficulties for autumn sowing, delayed germination but sustained winter growth and intensified the lack of water for irrigation. Across such a widespread and varied land-mass as the European Community, the repercussion of weather patterns has, naturally, not been uniform and in many areas, despite the general lack of water, conditions were eased by rain showers developing at opportune moments.

Nevertheless, it has to be said that many zones in Greece, Italy, Spain, central and south-western France and central Germany were all seriously affected by exceptionally dry weather which occasionally gave rise to concerns over water supplies for human consumption. However, despite these difficulties, the area sown over the Community as a whole has shown little change and average yields for autumn-sown crops are for the most part higher than those achieved in 1989. On the other hand, spring-sown crops and particularly maize have shown lower than average yields.

2. As regards area, only that for cereals has recorded an appreciable fall, of about 1 400 000 ha (or −4.3 %). This has been partially offset by an increase of some 700 000 ha (+14 %) in the area under oilseeds; a change largely explained by some substitution of maize, a thirsty water user, by sunflowers, a crop much more able to withstand dry conditions.

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

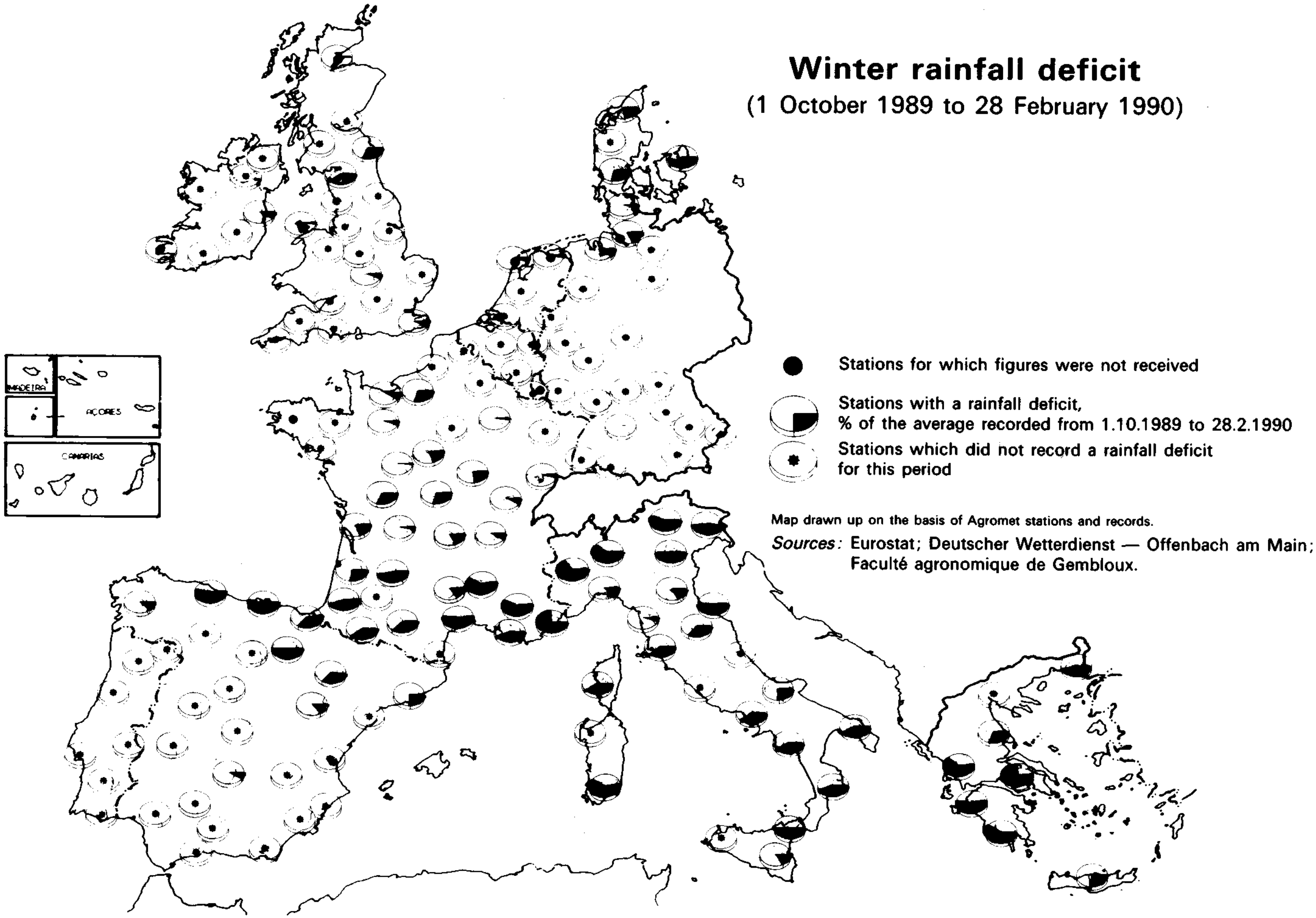

Winter rainfall deficit
(1 October 1989 to 28 February 1990)
Stations for which figures were not received
Stations with a rainfall deficit, % of the average recorded from 1.10.1989 to 28.2.1990
Stations which did not record a rainfall deficit for this period
Map drawn up on the basis of Agromet stations and records.
Sources: Eurostat; Deutscher Wetterdienst — Offenbach am Main; Faculté agronomique de Gembloux.
MADEIRA
AÇORES
CANARIAS

Figure 1

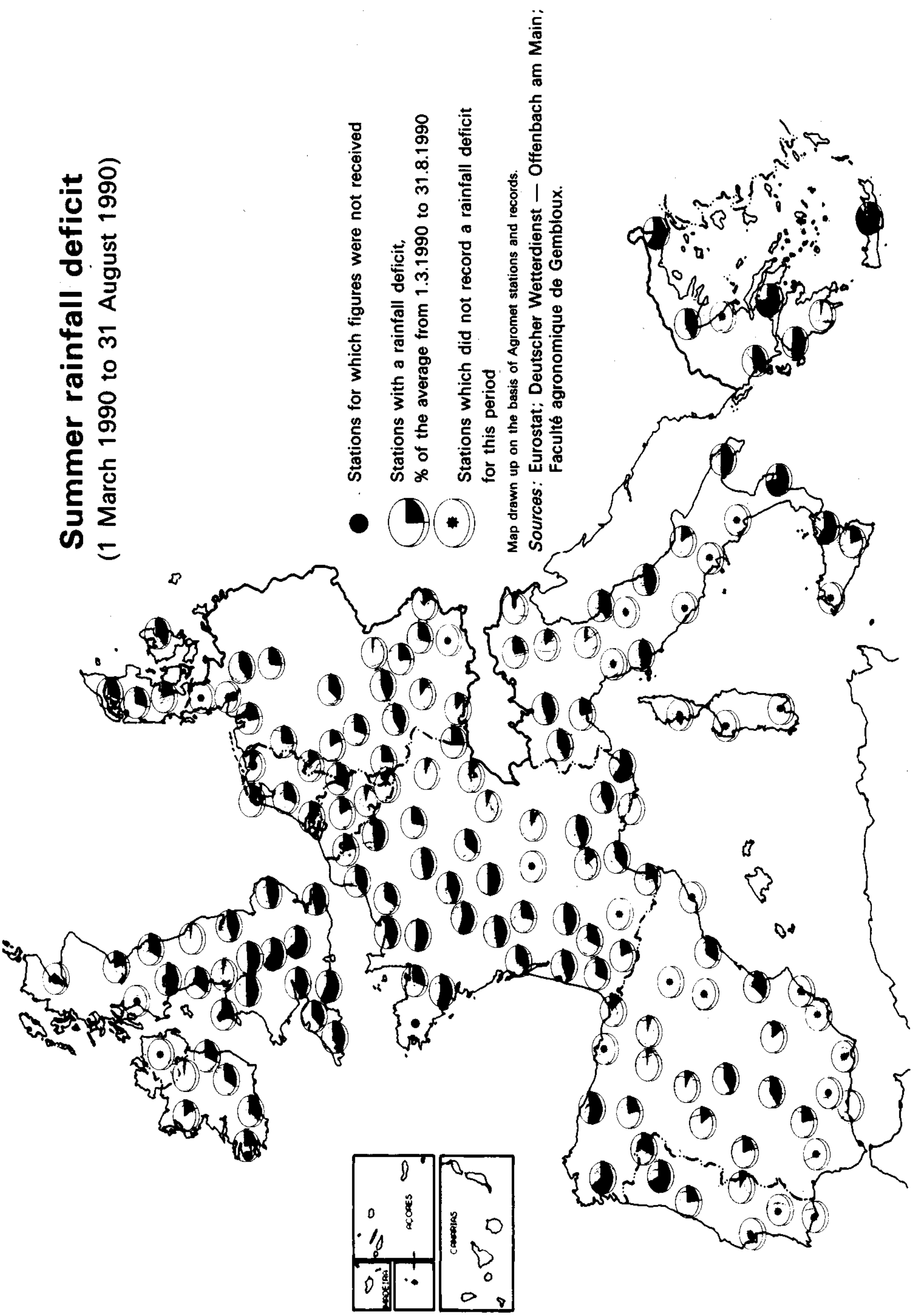

Summer rainfall deficit
(1 March 1990 to 31 August 1990)
Stations for which figures were not received
Stations with a rainfall deficit, % of the average from 1.3.1990 to 31.8.1990
Stations which did not record a rainfall deficit for this period
Map drawn up on the basis of Agromet stations and records.
Sources: Eurostat; Deutscher Wetterdienst — Offenbach am Main; Faculté agronomique de Gembloux.

Figure 2

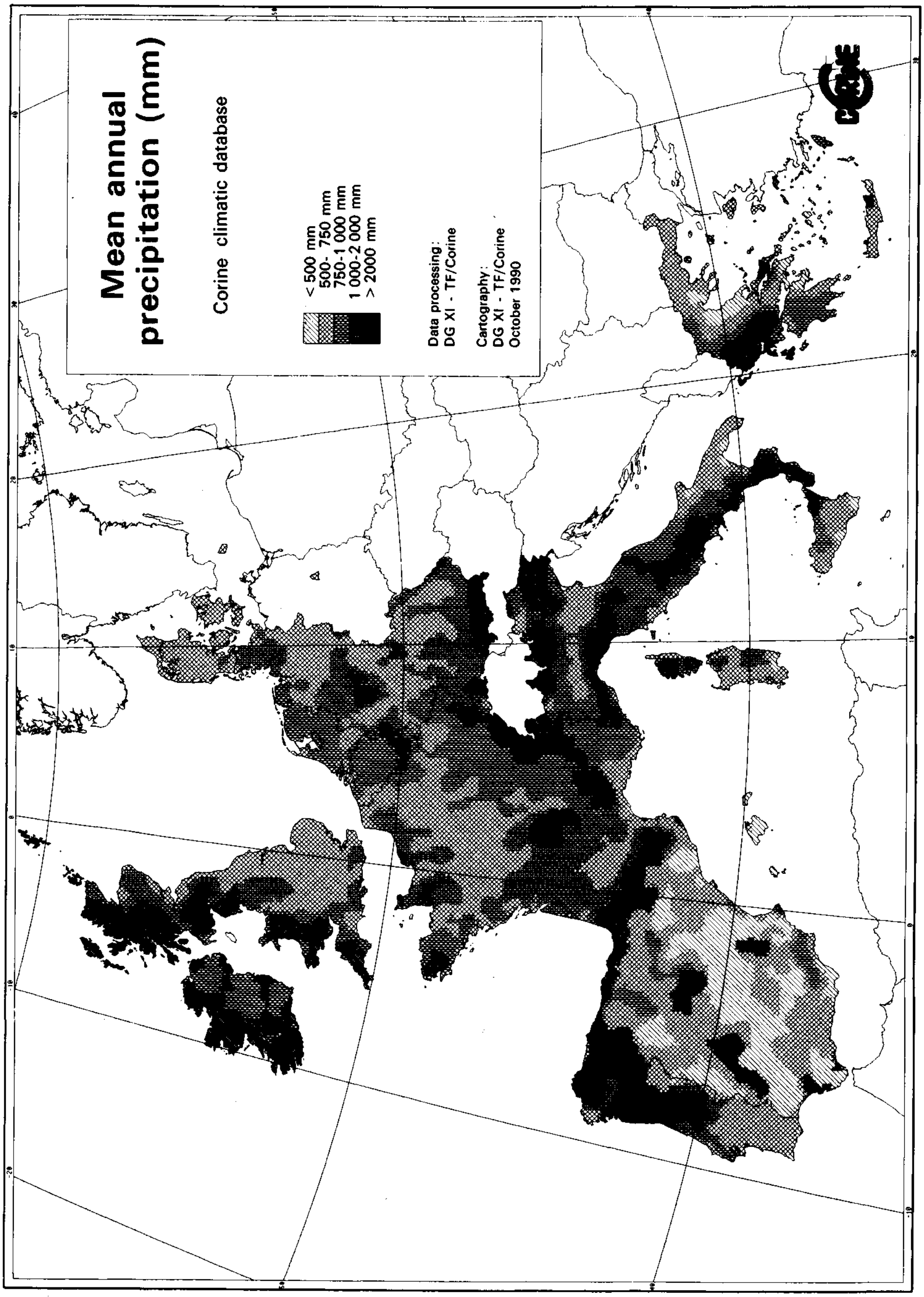

Mean annual precipitation (mm)
Corine climatic database
< 500 mm
500- 750 mm
750-1 000 mm
1 000-2 000 mm
> 2000 mm
Data processing:
DG XI - TF/Corine
Cartography:
DG XI - TF/Corine
October 1990

Figure 3

However, it is worth noting at this point that, based on current estimates, production totals for a number of crop products have reached the maximum guaranteed quantities (MGQs) provided for under the stabilizer system. Estimates for the 1990 harvest indicate cereal production at about 160 million tonnes. 1990 production totals for oilseeds and proteins have been established as follows: rapeseed 5 876 million tonnes; sunflower 3 958 million tonnes; peas and protein products 4 833 million tonnes (production eligible for aid) and soya 1 863 million tonnes.

Production of all livestock products increased in 1990. Wine output returned closer to more normal levels following two below-average years. Quality also improved. Fruits and vegetable crops were for the most part lower because of drought and olive-oil production remained around the norm.

4. In general terms it could be said that, thanks to the steps taken over the past few years to improve market balance, reasonably favourable conditions continued to exist on the Community's internal market for a number of products in the first half of the year. Conditions, however, deteriorated to some extent in the second half with the beef and sheepmeat sectors in particular being seriously affected. Furthermore, based on current forecasts of production and consumption, there are no grounds whatsoever for complacency. On the contrary, the outlook gives rise for concern. Whilst to some extent due to temporary phenomena such as the Gulf crisis and increased activity with Eastern Europe and to consumer reticence towards certain products, developments in the Community's livestock and cereals sectors are nevertheless ominous. The outlook on world markets holds out little prospect of relief. Despite some run-down in stocks, there is very little indication that world demand will increase to meet the growth in supply—a record world grain harvest being a strong contributory factor here. Causing particular anxiety for the Community are world wheat market prospects where, for example, following continued reductions in set aside, a record US crop is combined with what are expected to be reduced Soviet import requirements.

II — The common agricultural policy in 1990

5. 1990 was primarily a year which saw a consolidation of the substantial CAP reforms achieved since 1984; a continuous process of change, but which had been intensified over the two years previous to that covered by this report, when substantial alterations were made to the legislation regulating common market arrangements, to agricultural structures policy and to the use of structural Funds. This year also saw considerable effort being put into seeking solutions to the problems likely to face agriculture and rural society in the future following the changes made to price support arrangements.

6. The paragraphs which follow describe how in 1990 the Community stuck closely to the policy lines laid down in previous years. The result was the continued application of quotas and stabilizers with consequent reductions in aid where prescribed by legislation, a severe policy towards prices and intervention and the strict observation of budgetary discipline. As regards structures, the necessary legislation for the use of the funds was put in place and important decisions taken regarding intervention and regional programmes.

7. Whilst much was done, particularly in the areas of structures and of the harmonization of Community legislation, it was achieved against a background of waiting, uncertainty and anticipation more marked than at any time in recent years; waiting for the completion of the single market, waiting for the conclusions of the Uruguay Round negotiations, uncertainty over the effects on Community agriculture of events in Central and Eastern Europe, not least of German unification, but all coupled with the underlying commitment to encourage economic development in rural areas.

8. The Community had already started some years ago to encourage its farmers to be more aware of and to respond to market signals. Producers were also being affected more directly by events on world markets and to recognize increasingly that, as in other sectors of the economy, agriculture had become highly internationalized.

9. A policy of increased market orientation was to be encouraged rather than rejected but it did carry with it the risks of upsetting the economic balance in some rural areas. There was thus clearly a need, more pressing than at any time in the past, for accompanying measures which would stimulate rural development and which could be applied on both sides of the farmgate. The initiatives undertaken during 1990, be they through income aids, through more flexible application of generally restrictive pricing and intervention policies or through development programmes, were largely inspired by these preoccupations over the future of the Community's rural economy.

Prices and market organization

10. On 27 April, the Council of Ministers reached agreement on agricultural prices and connected measures for the 1990/91 marketing year. This was the second year running that agreement had been reached as early as April. As is required by the Treaty, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee had been consulted on the Commission's proposals and they gave their respective opinions on 16 March and 28 February.

The Council's agreement which was very largely based on the Commission's original proposal was in line with a policy responsive to market signals and observant of budgetary discipline. Very broadly the agreed package had three main themes:

(i) freezing in nominal terms of most institutional prices (except those for durum wheat, some types of tobacco, lemons and red wine);

(ii) strict application of stabilizers and of intervention measures better adapted to market conditions;

(iii) green rate adjustments and the progressive elimination of monetary compensatory amounts so as to arrive at their total elimination by 1992.

As in previous years, a price freeze accompanied by inflation meant a small drop in real terms for producers but which was compensated, to a larger or smaller extent, depending on the currency involved, by agri-monetary changes. Additionally, for some products, continued application of the stabilizer system resulted in the automatic price decreases provided for in Community legislation.

A tight price policy of this sort, even against the generally favourable economic background brought about by low inflation rates and only modest increases in production costs, can create some problems particularly for small farms.

11. It was with such holdings in mind that the decisions to reinforce the various measures designed to help small producers were taken:

(i) the introduction of a premium of ECU 50 per hectare for the production of certain cereals (millet, canary-seed and buckwheat) subject to a re-examination after two years;

(ii) the introduction of a per hectare premium for small arable farmers (i.e. 10 hectares maximum). This premium could replace the current regime for small cereals producers;

(iii) the extension of the suckler cow premium to holdings with a milk quota of less than 60 000 kg and for a maximum of 10 cows;

(iv) the possibility for Member States to purchase milk quotas for redistribution to small farmers in less-favoured areas;

(v) the introduction of an aid of ECU 250 per hectare for the three marketing years from 1989/90 to 1991/92 for small cotton producers;

(vi) the introduction of a special additional premium for sheep and goats in mountainous and less-favoured areas.

12. Related measures adopted as part of the 1990 price-fixing exercise included those mentioned above designed to assist small producers and those designed to improve the efficiency of market measures in some sectors.

In September, the Commission proposed a two-year extension of the current market arrangements in the sugar sector.

The Commission also made proposals to adapt the olive-oil regime including an increase in consumption aid and a cut in the intervention price to take account of the effects of Spanish and Portuguese accession.

Agri-monetary measures

13. The entry of the Italian lire into the group of currencies which are maintained within a margin of 2.25% in relation to each other led, on 11 January 1990, to the application, for the first time, of the arrangements for the automatic dismantling of gaps created by monetary realignments.

The new negative monetary gaps created, however, were only for those currencies not complying with the 2.25% differential. They were immediately reduced and a second dismantling was carried out at the beginning of the 1990/91 marketing year.

For Spain, a change in the value of the ecu [1] reduced the existing positive MCAs.

Overall, the arrangements enabled the elimination of 1.4 points for the United Kingdom, 3.6 to 4.1 points for Italy, 6.7 points for Portugal and 9.6 to 18.9 points for Greece. At the time of the second dismantling, the prices fixed in ecus by the Council for the 1990/91 marketing year were decreased by the Commission by 0.17% to partly offset the effect of converting positive monetary gaps into negative gaps.

14. The agri-monetary adjustments have had appreciable effects on prices expressed in national currencies. They gave rise to increases in Greece (16% on average) and in Portugal (6%), reduction in Germany and the Netherlands (both about 2%) but in the case of the other Member States they have had a limited effect.

Council Decisions, adopted when the prices for the 1990/91 marketing year were fixed, permitted the elimination of all monetary gaps for those Member States generally

(1) See paragraph 15.

Price decisions in ecus for 1990/91

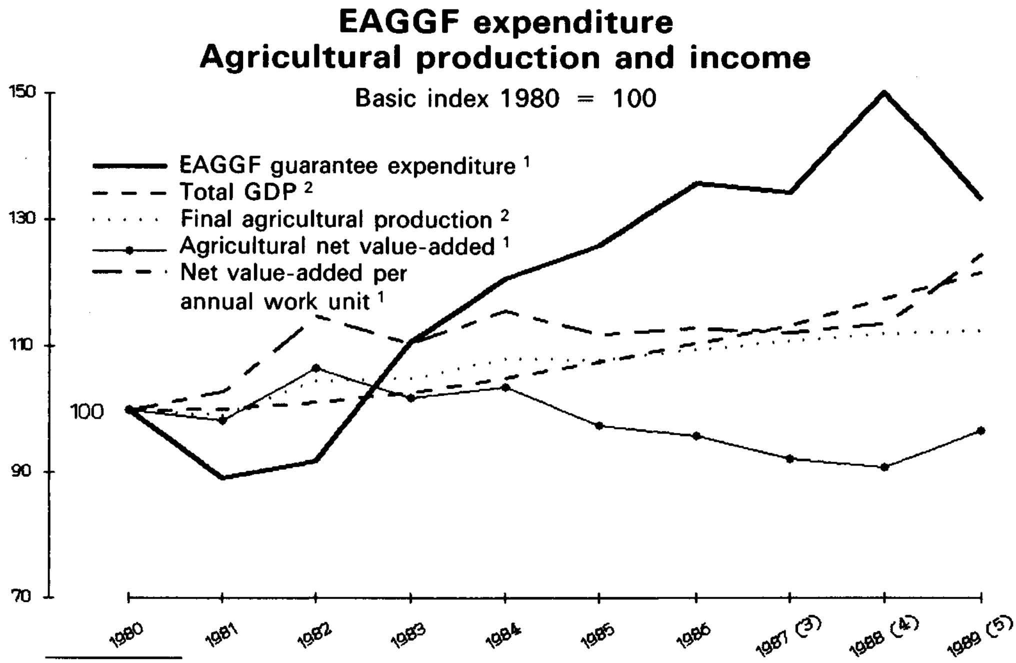
	Product	Change in % (1)	Amount in ecu/t (2)
Cereals	Intervention price:		
	Common wheat of breadmaking quality	− 3.2	168.55
	Maize	− 3.2	168.55
	Common wheat for fodder	− 3.2	168.55
	Barley, sorghum, rye	− 3.2	160.13
	Durum wheat	− 6.8	235.96
	Production aid for durum wheat (ecu/ha)	+ 7.64	171.14
	Production aid for flint maize (ecu/ha)	−19.49	124.79
Rice	Intervention price for paddy rice	− 0.2	313.65
	Aid for Indica (ecu/ha)	−16.67	250.00
Sugar	Basic price for sugarbeet	—	40.00
	Intervention price for white sugar	—	53.01
Olive oil	Target price	—	3 220.10
	Intervention price:	—	2 158.70
	Production aid	—	708.30
Oilseeds	Intervention price:		
	Rape	−15.3	406.90
	Sunflower	−18.7	533.80
Protein products	Minimum price:		
	Peas	−14.9	257.30
	Field beans	−15.9	238.30
	Sweet lupins	—	289.00
	Soya	—	488.60
	Guide price:		
	Dried fodder	—	178.92
Textiles fibres	Guide price:		
	Flax seed	—	553.20
	Cotton	—	958.60
	Fixed-rate aid (per ha):		
	Flax	—	374.36
	Hemp	—	339.42
	Aid:		
	Hemp seed	—	249.60
	Aid (per box):		
	Silkworms	—	111.81
Wine	Guide price	from −1.5 to +1.6	—
Tobacco	Target prices for six varieties	—	—
	Quality premium	—	—
Fresh fruit and vegetables	Basic price:		
	(excluding oranges, mandarins,	—	—
	clementines and satsumas)	—	—
	Oranges, mandarins	− 7.7	—
	Clementines, satsumas, lemons	− 3.0	—
Milk	Target price	− 3.6	268.10
	Intervention price:		
	Butter	—	2 927.80
	Skimmed-milk powder	—	1 724.30
Meat	Intervention price:		
	Beef cattle	− 0.3	3 430.00
	Basic price:		
	Sheepmeat	(3)	4 323.20
	Pigmeat	− 6.6	1 897.00

(1) Taking into account the stabilizers which, depending on the sector, have an effect either on the intervention price or the production aid.
(2) Taking into account the automatic monetary dismantling of 0.17%.
(3) The stabilizer effect has not yet been calculated.

Agri-monetary decisions
Agricultural marketing year 1990/91

Member State and product categories	Central green rate (1)	Green rate decided 1990/1991	Dismantling	Green rate at 11.10.1990 (2)	Dismantling
Belgique/België/Luxembourg					
All products	48.2869	48.2869	0	48.5563	−0.56
Danmark	8.93007				
All products		8.93007	0	8.97989	−0.56
Deutschland	2.34113				
Cereals		2.37360	0	2.37360	0
Other products		2.34113	from 0.40 to 0.85	2.35418	−0.56
Ellada	229.922				
Sheepmeat		224.589	− 3.74	231.754	−3.25
Pigmeat		226.524	− 1.86	234.167	0
Cereals, sugar, wine, tobacco		224.722	− 3.74	230.472	−2.51
Olive oil		224.722	− 3.74	232.153	−3.36
Eggs and poultrymeat		207.201	− 4.01	212.503	−2.85
Other crop products		217.343	− 3.91	222.905	−2.71
Fishery		199.603	− 4.08	206.395	−3.89
Structures		224.589	− 3.74	230.337	−2.63
Other products		199.603	− 4.08	204.710	−2.95
España	144.690				
Pigmeat		146.893	− 0.11	146.105	0
Wine, olive oil		151.927	0.63	151.927	0
Fruit & vegetables, oilseeds, rice		152.896	0	152.896	0
Flax, hemp, silk		151.927	0.63	151.927	0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat		152.756	0.36	152.756	0
Beaf/veal		155.786	0	155.786	0
Other animal products		154.794	0.62	154.794	0
Cereals, cotton		154.213	0	154.213	0
Other crop products		153.498	0.45	153.498	0
France	7.85183				
All products		7.85183	from 0 to −2.00	7.89563	−0.56
Ireland	0.873900				
All products		0.873900	from 0 to −2.00	0.878776	−0.56
Italia	1 751.67				
All products		1 751.67	from 0 to −0.90	1 761.45	−0.56
Nederland	2.63785				
Cereals		2.66089	0	2.66089	0
All products		2.63785	0	2.65256	−0.56
Portugal	206.285				
All products		206.902	− 0.95	208.676	−0.86
United Kingdom	0.810587				
Beef/veal		0.795232	− 8.23	0.795232	0
Pigmeat		0.833205	−10.31	0.794820	0
Sheepmeat		0.779553	−11.11	0.779553	0
Other animal products		0.779553	−10.75	0.779553	0
Other products		0.758185	− 6.76	0.758185	0

(1) 'Green' market rate at 1 July 1990. The MCAs are based on green market rates of the respective currencies.
(2) Dismantling for pigmeat and olive oil applied as from 1.11.1990; for sheepmeat and fishery as from the start of the 1990/91 marketing year.



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 budget: from 16 October 1988 to 15 October 1989.

Figure 4

complying with the EMS discipline except for the cereal sector in Germany and in the Netherlands.

The gaps were considerably reduced for the other Member States (United Kingdom, Spain, Greece and Portugal) but remain subject to exchange-rate fluctuations (see table above).

15. Finally, as regards agricultural structures, as a result of the application of the common rules for the structural Funds, amounts financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section will henceforth be paid in ecus.

On 6 October 1990 the entry of the pound sterling into the exchange-rate mechanism (ERM) of the European Monetary System with a fluctuation margin of 6% was effected.

The result of this decision was a 0.56% revaluation of the ecu, creating a negative monetary gap for old narrow-band currencies, which triggered the application of the automatic dismantlement system.

For the floating currencies, new monetary gaps have to be calculated based on the evolution of their market rates following the realignment of 5 January 1990. On that basis new negative gaps were created for Greece and Portugal, whereas for Spain the existing positive monetary gaps were reduced. Due to an appreciation in sterling's market rate after entry, negative monetary gaps for the United Kingdom were reduced.

The new monetary gaps created were dismantled completely for the narrow-band currencies as from 11 October 1990, whereas for the drachma and the escudo these gaps are dismantled in three steps.

Rural development

16. 1990 saw the Council examining Commission proposals seeking to adjust, as part of the reform of the structural Funds, the so-called Objective 5a measures (relating to the adjustment of agricultural structures) which continue to be subject to Council Decisions.

In December 1989 the Council adopted an initial series of provisions amending aid measures designed to improve the efficiency of agricultural structures by encouraging the following:

(i) diversification towards non-agricultural activities on holdings;

(ii) more emphasis on protection of the environment and animals;

(iii) increased start-up aid to young farmers;

(iv) concentration of Community aid on small and medium-sized businesses in less-favoured zones;

(v) strengthening of Community co-financing for zones whose development is lagging behind and which are covered by Objective 1 of the reform of the structural Funds.

17. In March 1990, the Council adopted a new Community aid scheme for investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products. This new scheme replaced, from 1 January 1990, that introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 355/77. It now applies to agricultural products (Regulation (EEC) No 866/90) and forestry products (Regulation (EEC) No 867/90). It provides for strengthened cooperation and partnership between Member States and the Commission whereby the former submit sectoral plans to the latter so that, after discussion, a Community support frameworks can be designed which reflects both the priorities for intervention and available financial assistance.

18. As regards the application of regional measures, the Commission approved in October 1989 the Community support frameworks (1989-93) for the regions where development is lagging behind as referred to in Objective 1 of the reform of the structural Funds. These CSFs are the Community's response to the needs expressed by the regions involved in seven Member States.

19. With regard to the rural zones referred to in Objective 5b of the reform of the structural Funds, the Commission, in June 1989, asked the nine Member States concerned to submit their plans for rural development in these zones by the end of 1989.

20. In June 1990, the Commission was able to formally adopt 44 Community support frameworks in response to the various requests which had been lodged. After this first stage, the Member States drew up their operational programmes and submitted them to the Commission for approval. This preparatory period is almost complete and implementation of the regional development plans has now begun.

21. Reform of the structural Funds has led to a closer coordination of the activities of the three Funds and, in certain cases, to an integration of their respective activities in favour of rural development, diversification of agricultural production, development of non-agricultural activities, training, promotion of small and medium-sized holdings and the introduction of information technologies and new technologies in general.

22. In addition, in 1990 the Commission announced the adoption of a number of Community initiatives which should have a significant impact on agriculture and the rural economy in the various regions and zones. These are initiatives in favour of certain peripheral zones or initiatives relating to more specific problems such as the environment or the transfer of technology in the agri-food sector. Special initiatives have also been taken to inform the rural population, to stage events and activities and to provide support to local management and development groups.

Agricultural income aid

23. Commission Regulations (EEC) Nos 3813/89 [1] and 1279/90 [2] laying down the detailed rules for the application of the agricultural income aid system were adopted in December 1989 and May 1990, respectively. It was, however, necessary to introduce transitional measures upon the basis of which the Commission authorized certain income aid measures for pig farmers in Belgium as well as for farmers in two German regions (Baden Württemberg and Rheinland Pfalz).

(1) OJ L 371, 20.12.1989, p. 17.
(2) OJ L 126, 16.5.1990, p. 20.

The first draft income aid programme to be notified, and subsequently approved by the Commission under the provisions of the aid policy, was for arable farmers in The Netherlands. Under this programme farmers dependent for their incomes on the main arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, rapeseed, field peas and starch potatoes) are eligible for payments which offset at least part of the earnings lost due to CAP reform. The overall cost of the programme is estimated to be some ECU 30 million (HFL 75 million) of which the Community contribution will be ECU 4 million. Some 3 200 holdings are expected to benefit.

The second such programme to be approved concerned farmers in general in France. The programme covers the whole of France and aid may be granted to farmers irrespective of their production specialities.

The Commission welcomes these developments in Community policy. They enable support to be focused on producers with the lowest incomes. Under the income aid policy none of the resources granted are diverted outside the agricultural sector nor are they passed to farmers on higher income levels. For years the Commission has sought to channel a greater proportion of support towards lower income farmers: the Netherlands and French programmes of direct income aid boost progress in this direction. In the autumn of 1990 the Commission was notified of two further draft income aid programmes; one concerns olive-oil producers in southern Italy, the other farmers in general in Baden Württemberg.

Consumer interests

24. Having enjoyed for a considerable number of years the twin benefits of price stability and assured food supply, the European consumer has more recently seen a fall in the percentage of his income spent on food (see Table 3.7.1. of the statistical annex). Furthermore, where there have been increases in food prices, these have been at a rate considerably below that of inflation.

Whilst the percentage of household expenditure devoted to foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco is still relatively high in some Member States, the average over the Community as a whole is 21.6 % with Belgium, Germany, France, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom all being below this figure. Denmark, Italy and Luxembourg join those below the average when expenditure on foodstuffs only is compared.

25. The substantial and gradual progress achieved in the field of harmonization of legislation since the entry into force of the Treaty of Rome has been greatly intensified recently as realization of the single market approaches. Recent developments have paid particular attention to improving the information available to the consumer regarding the identification and quality of products. In fact, particular emphasis is being placed currently on a quality programme, details of which are described below.

26. Consumers' broader interests are also increasingly reflected in decisions touching on the environment, on forests, preserving the countryside and on rural development generally.

27. The progress achieved in recent years in returning to a healthier balance on agricultural markets coupled with a reduction in intervention stocks has meant that special sales measures to targeted recipients have declined. Nevertheless, the Commission has maintained its food aid programme for the most needy and during 1990 food continued to be distributed through designated associations, as illustrated in the table below.

Country	Amount in million ECU	Quantities in tonnes				
		Common-wheat	Durum wheat	Butter	Beef	Olive oil
Belgique/België	2.22	1 000			750	
Danmark	1.18			40	318	
BR Deutschland	12.08			3 875		
Ellada	11.53				2 795	
España	31.67	17 250	4 600	2 875	3 450	4 025
France	25.52	4 500	8 000	2 700	3 800	
Ireland	3.83			50	1 450	
Italia	22.45		9 000	1 000	6 200	1 000
Luxembourg	0.11	18		20	17	
Nederland	2.70			269	538	
Portugal	8.80	750	550	375	1 725	725
United Kingdom	22.90			4 075	2 975	
Total	145.00	23 518	22 150	15 279	24 018	5 750

Source: Commission Decision 90/17/EEC of 22 December 1989.

Promotion and safeguarding of quality

28. The immense and growing diversity of food products available in the European Community, their often incomplete description and the wide differences in national legislation frequently give rise to considerable confusion and perplexity in the mind of the consumer. It is sometimes difficult for the shopper to exercise an informed choice as to the quality and ingredients of products, to have reassurances as to their safety and wholesomeness or even to be enlightened as to their geographical origin.

29. With the threefold aim of improving the information available to the consumer, of facilitating the free circulation of goods throughout a single market and of stimulating growth in the value added to agricultural products, the Commission has for some years favoured initiatives aimed at the quality of farm products. Amongst them, three types of initiative merit particular attention:

(i) the establishment of rules governing claims made for various properties, such as organic, natural, etc.;

(ii) the introduction of minimum standards guaranteeing the composition, grading and description of food mixtures;

(iii) the respect of descriptions as to origin and certification of the identity of food products.

30. During 1990 wide-ranging work and a number of studies were undertaken to find the most suitable alternatives for implementing a policy of quality improvement. In addition, legislation defining organic production methods for agricultural products and foodstuffs and their presentation on the market was examined by both the Parliament and Council. For its part, the Commission tabled proposals seeking to establish Community-wide recognition of the geographic descriptions of products, in addition to proposals regarding the description given to mixtures of oils and fats and for the composition and description of meat-based products.

Action aimed at the improvement and recognition of quality in food and agricultural products not only benefits the consumer but can often help maintain economic activity—sometimes of a traditional nature—in many regions of the Community. Indeed, in helping to maintain and stimulate economic activity in the countryside, quality initiatives have a very positive role to play in the overall policy of rural development.

Completion of the single market

31. The gradual process of harmonizing national legislation which was started some 30 years ago has seen a pronounced intensification and acceleration over the past few years with the successful realization of a single market as its goal.

As far as the agricultural sector is concerned, every one of the proposals outlined in the Commission's White Paper of 1985 has now been submitted to the Council and many have been adopted. A list showing proposals made and decisions taken is to be found in the Annex to this chapter. This covers the fields of veterinary, animal health, animal feedingstuffs, zootechnical, plant protection products and plant health legislation and measures for the quality improvement of seeds and other propagating materials of plants as well as measures for the control of seed plants. The overriding objective behind all these measures remains the greater freedom of movement of products within a single market, but without risk to the consumer, largely achieved through the substitution of frontier controls by those made at the place of origin.

32. In the sensitive area of animal health policy and particularly that relating to the movement of live animals and meat, the Community has enlarged the list of regions recognized as free of swine fever (1) and of particular importance to the realization of the single market, has adopted a directive on veterinary controls on intra-Community trade in live animals. Action had to be taken against some outbreaks of classical swine fever in Belgium (2) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy in the United Kingdom. (3)

With regard to animal feedingstuffs the Commission's services continued the management of those elements necessary to maintain or enhance animal productivity and the quality of edible products. (4)

In the field of public health, standards for administering somatotrophin were established. (5)

33. In addition, the Council adopted in October a resolution on measures to be taken in the veterinary field with a view to the completion of the single market. This resolution details the orientations which have emerged following the examination of a memorandum presented to the Council in 1989 by the Italian Government concerning the measures to be taken. It underlines the necessity to strengthen, by 1993, the structures and staffing of the veterinary services of the Community and the Member States. It proposes the setting up of a Community veterinary structure aimed at grouping together all the inspection tasks of the Commission and also the establishment of 'crisis centres' at both Community and Member States level.

34. The Commission's veterinary inspection service continued to carry out inspections of establishments both inside and outside the Community. Those inside the Community were based on a sample, which it is recommended should be extended in the near future.

(1) OJ L 43, 17.2.1990, p. 32.
(2) OJ L 39, 13.2.1990, p. 25.
OJ L 90, 5.4.1990, p. 26.
OJ L 101, 21.4.1990, p. 33.
OJ L 128, 18.5.1990, p. 17.
OJ L 143, 6.6.1990, p. 10.
OJ L 160, 26.6.1990, p. 49.
OJ L 173, 6.7.1990, p. 50.
OJ L 215, 10.8.1990, p. 9.
OJ L 220, 15.8.1990, p. 43.
OJ L 244, 7.9.1990, p. 32.
(3) OJ L 41, 15.2.1990, p. 23.
OJ L 76, 22.3.1990, p. 23.
OJ L 105, 25.4.1990, p. 24.
OJ L 146, 9.6.1990, p. 29.
(4) OJ L 67, 15.3.1990, p. 44.
OJ L 106, 26.4.1990, p. 30.
OJ L 113, 4.5.1990, p. 39.
OJ L 209, 8.8.1990, p. 25.
OJ L 227, 21.8.1990, p. 23.
(5) OJ L 116, 8.5.1990, p. 27.

During 1990, the Commission's veterinary inspection services continued to closely monitor the animal health situation in third countries. (1)

35. The Commission also continued to monitor observation of rules regarding residues and of the ban on the use of hormones for fattening purposes both in third countries (2) and Member States. An exhaustive enquiry has been mounted by the Commission in all Member States. This inquiry should be completed by December 1991.

36. Further steps towards the completion of the single market in the areas of plant health, seeds and propagating material, plant breeders' rights and animal feedingstuffs were taken by both the Commission and the Council during 1990. As can be seen from the Annex, the Commission sent to the Council three proposals for Regulations on the marketing of various seeds and plants, two proposals for Directives on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and a further proposal for a Regulation on a Community system of plant variety rights. The Council itself adopted amendments to Directive 77/93/EEC concerning harmful organisms through which it approved the principle of the complete phasing out of plant health import checks and to Directive 79/117/EEC concerning the prohibition of plant protection products, as well as a Directive on pesticide residues and another amending Directive 79/373/EEC concerning the marketing of compound feedingstuffs for animals.

37. Of no less importance to the realization of a single market than the harmonization of rules is the problem of national State aids. (3) This is as true for agriculture as it is for other sectors of economic activity.

The point made in last year's report regarding the double challenge facing the Commission in this crucial area needs to be re-emphasized this year. The Commission must aim to be both dynamic and rigorous in its implementation of Community competition policy as regards aid schemes for agriculture. More specifically it must:

(i) ensure that the reform of the common agricultural policy, which has now been under way for a number of years and which is an integral element in achieving the single market, should be pursued to completion but with attention always being paid to market conditions. As a result, the Commission cannot permit national aids to impact negatively on this development;

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(1) Decision 90/90/EEC, OJ L 61, 10.3.1990, p. 21.
Decision 90/58/EEC, OJ L 40, 14.2.1990, p. 15.
Decision 90/156/EEC, OJ L 89, 4.4.1990, p. 13.
Decision 90/171/EEC, OJ L 93, 10.4.1990, p. 40.
Decision 90/445/EEC, OJ L 228, 22.8.1990, p. 28.

(2) Decision 90/152/EEC, OJ L 81, 28.3.1990, p. 40.
Decision 90/338/EEC, OJ L 162, 28.6.1990, p. 42.
Decision 90/135/EEC, OJ L 76, 22.3.1990, p. 24.
Decision 90/164/EEC, OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 32.
Decision 90/262/EEC, OJ L 149, 13.6.1990, p. 22.

(3) See the chapter on agriculture in the Commission's annual report on competition policy.

(ii) not slacken its efforts to protect farm incomes whilst at the same time ensuring that agricultural production both satisfies market demand, as far as possible, and yet is maintained in sympathy with its rural and natural environment.

38. It is clear that as this process of closer integration advances, competition between Member States will intensify. This brings with it the very real risk that under the increasing pressure of events some may find themselves unable to resist the temptation to boost the volume of aid granted to certain types of farming where performance is often satisfactory. It is the Commission's duty therefore to remain extremely vigilant and to closely scrutinize activity in this area.

In the fields of markets, structure and the income of certain types of producers, the Council has already achieved an impressive level of harmonization, and competition policy is applied in these areas in conformity with adopted guidelines.

39. However, the Commission must also concentrate on two other important areas not covered by Council regulations:

(i) first, an active competition policy in the agricultural processing and marketing sectors; and

(ii) second, the progressive elimination of all national aid schemes which have an effect equivalent to customs barriers or any other form of protectionism.

In following this policy, the Commission has approved aid schemes designed to protect the environment but which are ineligible for Community funding, in addition to plant health measures, research and compensation for natural disasters.

40. On the other hand the Commission commenced proceedings under Article 93(2) of the Treaty in respect of 13 national aids in six Member States (one each in Belgium, Germany and The Netherlands, three in Spain and France and four in Italy). [1]

It also took a final negative decision in respect of the sugar industry in Belgium.

ANNEX TO CHAPTER II

Proposals transmitted to the Council in 1990

1. *Animal health*

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 74/63/EEC on the fixing of maximum permitted levels for undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs
OJ C 210, 23.8.1990, p. 5

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[1] See also the 10th report of the Commission on competition policy.

Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of animals and aquaculture products
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 42

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down animal health requirements for the placing on the market in the Community of animals and products of animal origin not covered in this respect by specific Community rules
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 102

2. *Public health*

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down health rules for the production and placing on the market of fresh meat
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 8

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of meat products
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 89

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of minced meat, meat preparations and comminuted meat for industrial use
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 120

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down health rules for the production and placing on the market of fresh poultrymeat
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 71

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of live bivalve molluscs
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 29

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 58

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of raw milk, of milk for the manufacture of milk-based products and of milk-based products
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 112

Proposal for a Council Regulation adopting health rules for the production and placing on the market of heat-treated drinking milk
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 130

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conditions for granting temporary and limited derogations from specific Community health rules on the production and marketing of products of animal origin
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 100

3. *Plant health and seeds*

Proposal for a Council Regulation on the marketing of young plants and propagating material other than seeds, of vegetables
OJ C 46, 27.2.1990, p. 4

Proposal for a Council Regulation on the marketing of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants
OJ C 52, 3.3.1990, p. 16

Proposal for a 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

Proposal for a 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 29, 8.2.1990, p. 10

Proposal for a 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 31, 9.2.1990, p. 8

Proposal for a Council Regulation on Community plant variety rights
OJ C 244, 28.9.1990, p. 1

Measures taken by the Council in 1990

1. *Veterinary field*

Decision 90/217/EEC of 25 April 1990 on financial aid from the Community for the eradication of African swine fever in Sardinia
OJ L 116, 8.5.1990, p. 24

Decision 90/242/EEC of 21 May 1990 introducing a Community financial measure for the eradication of brucellosis in sheep and goats
OJ L 140, 1.6.1990, p. 123

Decision 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field
OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 19

Decision 90/63/EEC of 12 February 1990 amending, for the fourth time, Decision 88/303/EEC recognizing certain parts of the territory of the Community as being either officially swine-fever free or swine-fever free
OJ L 43, 17.2.1990, p. 32

Directive 90/423/EEC of 26 June 1990 amending Directive 85/511/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, Directive 64/432/EEC

on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine and Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat or meat products from third countries
OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 13

Directive 90/422/EEC of 26 June 1990 amending Directive 64/432/EEC as regards enzootic bovine leukosis
OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 9

Directive 90/426/EEC of 26 June 1990 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of *equidae*
OJ L 224, 18.8.90, p. 42

Directive 90/429/EEC of 26 June 1990 laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species
OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 62

2. *Zootechnical field*

Directive 90/118/EEC of 5 March 1990 on the acceptance of pure-bred breeding pigs for breeding
OJ L 71, 17.3.1990, p. 34

Directive 90/119/EEC of 5 March 1990 on the acceptance of hybrid breeding pigs for breeding
OJ L 71, 17.3.1990, p. 36

Directive 90/427/EEC of 26 June 1990 on the zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing intra-Community trade in *equidae*
OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 55

Directive 90/428/EEC of 26 June 1990 on trade in *equidae* intended for competitions and laying down the conditions for participation therein
OJ L 224, 18.8.90, p. 60

3. *Veterinary and zootechnical controls* (completing the internal market)

Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market
OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29

4. *Public health*

Decision 90/218/EEC of 25 April 1990 concerning the administration of Bovine Somatotrophin (BST)
OJ L 116, 8.5.1990, p. 27

5. *Plant health and seeds*

Directive 90/168/EEC of 26 March 1990 amending Directive 77/93/EEC concerning protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to vegetables or vegetable products
OJ L 92, 7.4.1990, p. 49

Directive 90/533/EEC of 15 October 1990 amending the Annex to Directive 79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances
OJ L 296, 27.10.1990, p. 63

Council Directive 90/642/EEC of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables
OJ L 350, 14.12.1990, p. 71

6. *Animal feedingstuffs*

Directive 90/44/EEC of 22 January 1990 amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs for animals
OJ L 27, 31.1.1990, p. 35

III — Economic situation and farm incomes

The situation in 1990

41. Whilst climatic conditions in 1990, 1989 and 1988 possessed strong similarities in that all were marked by a lack of rainfall, they also showed some differences, particularly as regards rainfall distribution.

The effect on yields per hectare varied considerably depending on the crop involved. For example, the average sugar yield from those areas producing beets was the highest ever known in the Community, and vines recorded normal yields after two years of being lower than normal. Maize yields on the other hand, whether harvested as grain or for forage, were much lower than those experienced in previous years.

42. The general trend in the reduction of cultivated acreage and substitutions between crops, evident in recent years, continued. Particularly noticeable was an increase in the areas under sugar beet and oilseeds, especially sunflower and a matching decrease in total cereals acreage which included a small drop for wheat. However, in 1990, after two years of the set-aside programme, arable land withdrawn from production represented only 2% of acreage under cereals.

43. In the animal sector there was a marked slowing in the rate of reduction of the dairy herd and an increase in the number of all animals raised for meat production.

Health concerns caused serious worries in the animal sector. Salmonella was the cause in the poultry sector and an outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy—or 'mad cow' disease—in the United Kingdom created serious problems on the beef market. The threat was met by slaughtering and by the destruction of animals on a wide scale and by the strict application of Community rules to trade. Swine fever in Belgium caused similar measures to be taken in the pig sector.

44. 1990 was also a year which witnessed a deterioration in the situation on world markets. Large harvests were recorded in most of the world's temperate zones with total wheat production increasing by an estimated 8.5%. This tended to depress world markets; a development that was amplified by a fall in the value of the US dollar and which was further aggravated by the Gulf crisis. The value of the dollar, expressed in ecus fell by 20% between the summer of 1989, when USD 100 traded at ECU 95 to around ECU 75 during the last quarter of 1990. It thus became more difficult and, because of larger refunds, more expensive to export Community farm products.

Production and institutional prices

45. Chapter IV gives detailed information on the various markets. This section of the report attempts to describe the major production trends in 1990 as far as was possible at the time at which it was completed.

With the exception of cereals, crop production in 1990 showed an increase in volume terms over 1989. A drop in maize production brought about by a reduction in both acreage and yields was the major cause for the cereals decline. Harvested quantities for other grains were close to those for the preceding marketing year with some small increases. For wheat there was a higher yield on a smaller acreage. Estimates of total production are very close to the MGQ of 160 million tonnes.

Oilseed production expanded substantially due almost entirely to an increase in acreage. Rapeseed production in particular rose and is expected to reach 5.9 million tonnes. Sunflower and soya production also expanded to around 4 and 1.9 million tonnes respectively. This means that once again MGQs have been breached.

Sugar production is expected to reach its highest level since 1981/82 at around 14.8 million tonnes whilst wine production in 1990 returned to a figure closer to the average.

46. On the animal product side, production was also up. Milk deliveries exceeded quotas by about 500 000 tonnes which, bearing in mind the increase in quotas of 1 million tonnes decided in December 1989, demonstrates that production is on the increase once again. In the beef sector, production increased by 3% in 1990 to reach about 7.7 million tonnes which led to sales into intervention and to a worrying rise in stocks. Sheepmeat production continued its upward trend to exceed 1.1 million tonnes and that of pigmeat also rose to reach 13.2 million tonnes.

47. Institutional prices in 1990 were the result of both the Council's decision taken in April and, equally important, the automatic application of stabilizers. Compared with 1989/90, the prices fixed by the Council represented a freeze in ecus for most products but an increase of 1.56% in national currency terms. However, the automatic application of the stabilizer mechanism led to a 3% cut in the cereals intervention price following the overshooting of the maximum guaranteed quantity in 1989/90. It also led to substantial reductions in the oilseed sector.

Farmgate prices

48. In general, prices received by producers in 1990 tended to reflect market conditions. The two previous years had seen an improvement in the general level of prices received, of 2% in 1988 and 7.3% in 1989. The livestock sector was largely responsible for these improvements, and in particular pigmeat, which registered +21.8% in 1989. A substantial increase of 18.5% was also noted in the wine sector.

In 1990, however, the forecast trend for producer prices appears to be below that for the consumer price index. Prices have weakened particularly in the second half of the year due to the effect of several phenomena.

For cereals, the marketing year started on 1 July with the buying-in price automatically cut by 3% following the previous year's overshoot of the MGQ and a heavy carry-over stock (26 million tonnes) hanging over the market.

Oilseed protein prices weakened as a result of increased supplies and of the automatic reduction in institutional prices following the MGQ overrun. Compared with 1989 the intervention purchase price and/or minimum price fell by 14 to 18% for rapeseed, peas and field beans, sunflower seed and soya. The price of C sugar, in other words the world market price, fell substantially after holding up well in 1989, resulting in a reduction in the value of production beyond quota.

49. As for animal production, prices to farmers were, in general, lower than those obtaining in 1989. In the milk sector production rose following the allocation of supplementary quotas which in its turn led to increases in butter output (+4%) and of milk powder (+20%). The milk price was lower than in 1989 but with some variations as between Member States. In the meat sector sheepmeat prices fell as did those for beef, with stocks rising rapidly and depressing the market.

The differences in farmgate prices are shown by Member State in the table below. 1990 figures are estimates.

Changes in (nominal) farmgate prices of agricultural products in 1989 and 1990

	% change 1989/88			% change 1990/89 (1)		
	Crop products	Livestock products	All agricultural products	Crop products	Livestock products	All agricultural products
Belgique/België	8.3	14.1	12.1	0.5	−10.0	− 6.7
Danmark	2.1	10.4	7.7	−1.3	3.1	1.8
BR Deutschland	1.6	11.7	8.8	−1.5	− 4.8	− 3.8
Ellada	17.7	17.7	17.7	20.9	20.6	20.8
España	4.6	10.9	7.3	5.3	− 6.0	0.3
France	8.3	7.3	7.9	3.6	− 3.1	0.2
Ireland	7.1	4.8	5.1	−7.3	−11.9	−11.2
Italia	5.7	8.9	7.1	4.2	1.2	2.9
Luxembourg	−2.7	12.3	9.7	−1.1	− 2.4	−2.3
Nederland	4.1	11.4	8.9	−0.5	− 8.3	− 5.9
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	6.7	8.2	7.7	6.4	0.3	2.5
EUR 11 (2)	7.2	9.9	8.6	5.8	− 2.2	1.6

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Forecast.
(2) Excluding Portugal.

Deflated (1) index of farmgate prices for agricultural products (all products)

(Base 1985 = 100)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 (2)
Belgique/België	100	93.3	89.5	88.1	95.8	86.1
Danmark	100	93.0	86.4	83.7	86.0	85.2
BR Deutschland	100	94.4	92.3	90.4	95.8	89.6
Ellada	100	92.1	88.2	87.2	90.3	90.5
España	100	99.8	92.5	90.6	91.0	85.4
France	100	97.8	92.2	90.1	93.7	90.7
Ireland	100	95.8	96.7	104.5	105.5	90.7
Italia	100	98.2	93.2	90.6	91.3	88.5
Luxembourg	100	100.6	101.6	102.8	109.0	102.9
Nederland	100	93.3	92.0	92.6	99.7	91.6
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	100	98.9	96.8	91.9	91.8	88.0
EUR 11 (3)	100	96.9	92.6	90.6	93.2	88.9

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Deflator: consumer price index.
(2) Forecasts.
(3) Excluding Portugal.

Input prices

50. Production costs tended downwards following a fall in real terms in the price index for inputs. This was particularly so in the case of feedingstuffs with favourable producer price/feed price ratios resulting, particularly for pigmeat. However, the general decline in costs was reversed in the second half of the year firstly by the much greater need for irrigation and other measures taken to counter drought and secondly by the effects of the rise in oil prices which had an immediate and inflationary effect on energy costs and a delayed one on fertilizers.

The following tables show the changes in input prices.

Changes in (nominal) prices of inputs in 1988 and 1989
Total intermediate consumption

	1989/88			1990/89 (1)		
	Total consumption	Feed	Energy	Total consumption	Feed	Energy
Belgique/België	3.3	2.3	11.4	−2.7	−6.0	1.5
Danmark	3.9	4.6	13.5	1.7	−2.9	20.5
BR Deutschland	5.7	3.0	12.4	0.6	−7.1	15.0
Ellada	11.5	18.6	1.5	17.8	11.9	32.9
España	1.0	−0.6	2.3	1.7	−1.7	7.6
France	4.3	4.8	9.4	0.2	−6.4	4.5
Ireland	5.4	6.8	6.3	0.5	−1.0	3.6
Italia	4.9	4.3	6.7	1.4	−0.5	30.2
Luxembourg	3.2	2.8	2.7	1.9	−1.0	2.2
Nederland	3.7	5.3	2.3	−4.8	−6.6	18.0
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	5.5	5.4	6.0	3.4	1.6	10.6
EUR 11 (2)	4.6	4.2	6.8	1.6	−2.3	14.6

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Forecasts.
(2) Excluding Portugal.

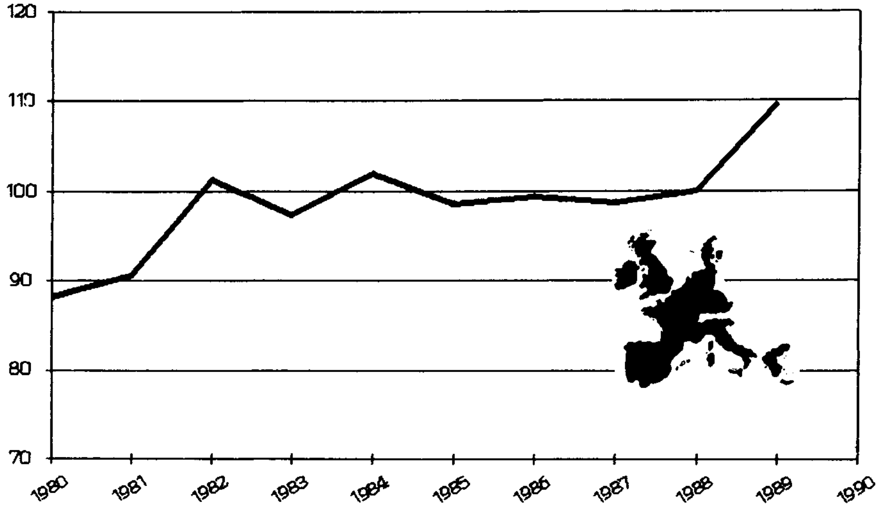
Deflated index (1) of input prices
Total intermediate consumption

(Base 1985 = 100)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 (2)
Belgique/België	100	93.1	86.7	87.8	88.0	82.4
Danmark	100	91.2	84.4	84.7	84.0	83.1
BR Deutschland	100	92.3	87.1	86.9	89.4	87.5
Ellada	100	95.5	89.2	84.6	82.3	81.1
España	100	96.1	92.0	88.7	84.1	79.9
France	100	93.7	89.2	88.5	89.0	86.2
Ireland	100	92.7	85.7	86.1	87.2	85.0
Italia	100	94.0	90.1	88.6	87.5	83.6
Luxembourg	100	96.0	91.3	90.6	90.6	89.2
Nederland	100	91.0	84.1	85.5	87.8	81.5
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	100	95.1	91.7	91.4	89.5	86.4
EUR 11 (3)	100	93.7	88.9	88.1	87.7	84.4

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Deflator: consumer price index.
(2) Forecasts.
(3) Excluding Portugal.

Net value added [1] per person employed in agriculture [2]
»1985« [3] = 100

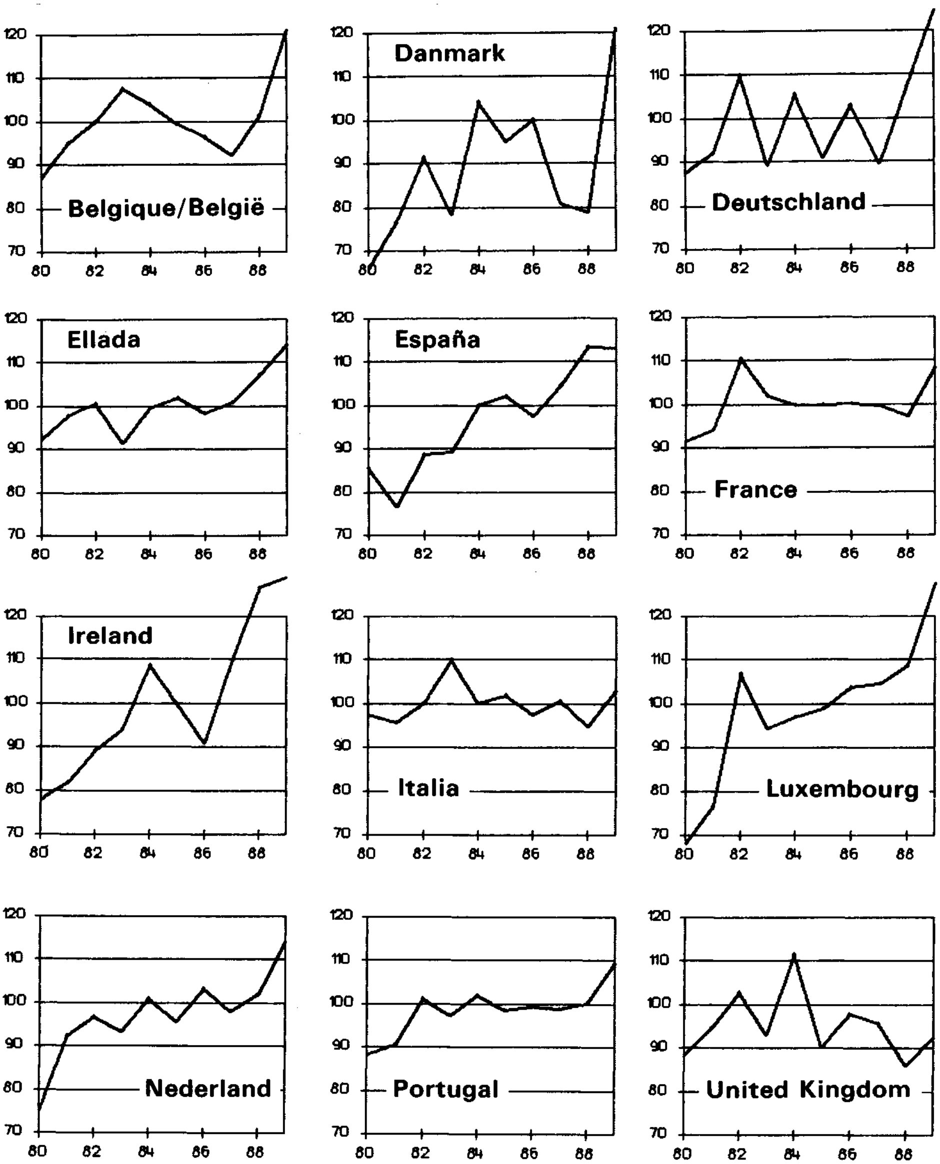


Source: Eurostat — Sectoral income index analysis.
[1] At factor cost in real terms (deflated using the GDP implicit price index).
[2] Measured in work units.
[3] »1985« = average for 1984, 1985, 1986.

Figure 5

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 6

Trends in farm incomes

Short-term trends in farm incomes

51. Relative changes in farmgate prices and intermediate producer prices largely determine movements in gross margins. The improvement noted in 1989 was not maintained in 1990. The unitary return defined as the net value added per hectare or per head of livestock worsened in almost all sectors in real terms. First estimates based on SPEL model (1) suggest that the unitary return for sugar beet dropped in real terms by about 5 % as compared with 1989. Elsewhere the decline for cereals continued (−11 %), and oilseeds experienced a substantial fall of about 20 % after the increase recorded in 1989.

As for animal products, substantial falls were recorded in all sectors. Particularly marked were beef (−23 %), sheepmeat (−11 %) and milk production (−12 %).

Consequently, although precise details are not yet available, earned income from farming tended to decrease in 1990, compared to 1989. As mentioned above, the level of farmgate prices is the main cause of this decline. Nevertheless, this situation must be seen in the light of the marked increase in 1989 (+9.5 % as against 1988). A multiannual analysis is therefore a better basis for the appreciation of income trends. On such a basis, the three-year average for 1988 to 1990 shows estimated incomes to be well above the preceding period, 1985 to 1987, by 7 % in real terms.

52. When considering farmers' incomes it is perhaps useful to emphasize the limitations of the factors taken into consideration. They cover income from agriculture only and exclude all other sources of revenue such as return on capital, salaries, etc. despite the fact that these can considerably increase the purchasing power of farm households. In this regard, it should be borne in mind that almost a third of farmers have off-farm employment. Moreover, the indicator normally used—that of net value added at factor cost per work unit—is more by way of being a measurement of productivity rather than of income. It differs from the concept of income available from farming in a number of ways in that it takes account of various costs (e.g. depreciation) some of which are difficult to evaluate (e.g. taxation).

Farm incomes over the past 10 years

53. Bearing in mind the observations made above, it is possible to draw some conclusions on the changes in farm incomes during the 1980s by using what remains—in statistical terms—the most reliable macro-economic indicator—that of net value added at factor cost per annual work unit. Ignoring both annual variations and those between

(1) Sectoral production and income model for the European agriculture sector.

Member States (see figure on p. 37) the general trend over the decade started with a pronounced improvement (+15% in real terms between 1980 and 1982) followed by a standstill for several years to finish with an improvement.

Overall, the indicator rose by 11% in real terms over 10 years. For this exercise comparisons are based on three-year averages (centred on 1978 and 1988 for EUR 11). It is broadly equivalent to +1.1% per year. This result should be seen in the context of major events during the period.

Internationally, there were wide variations both in the value of the dollar and on world markets for farm products. Any repercussion of these movements on farm incomes was minimal. Inside the Community, the imbalance on agricultural markets worsened and substantial reforms of the CAP were put in place. Furthermore, the Community was expanded by the accession of three new Mediterranean Member States.

Finally, the pace of decline in the numbers employed in agriculture (as measured in annual labour units) slowed down.

54. These general observations, however, should not be allowed to hide the fact that the Community's agricultural sector is made up of a very large number of individual farms—about 8 million in 1990—nor of the very wide variations between them. Over the Community as a whole, the 20% most efficient farms produce a value added per annual work unit which is twice the average GDP per head, but for the least efficient 20% the same measure shows output less than the average GDP. This wide variation can be explained by a number of factors, amongst which size and location of farm and type of crops grown are generally considered to be amongst the most important.

Regional differences

55. The accompanying maps clearly illustrate the wide variations across the Community as regards two different measures of productivity—that derived from the net value added per annual work unit and that derived from the net value added per hectare of utilized agricultural area. In both cases, calculations are based on three-year averages centred on 1987.

The striking differences observed on both maps are not entirely due to geographical differences but also to such factors as size of holdings, type of production and the degree of intensity. This latter conception is a measure of the degree to which the land, capital, family and paid labour are utilized. At the same time, the description 'intensive holding' is generally taken to mean those holdings which use little land but make much use of other factors such as fertilizers, etc. Consequently, it is those regions where such crops as vegetables or flowers are grown and where there is the possibility of more than one crop per year, or where intensive husbandry is practised that appear on the map as having a higher net value added per hectare. On the other hand, southern regions and

Ireland use less by way of inputs but tend to be labour intensive. As a result, they show up on the map with rather low net value added utilized agricultural area ratios.

Overall, it is the central areas of the Community—particularly Belgium and the Netherlands which tend to have a combination of relatively high productivity rates under both measures and the periphery which has few regions with high rates in one or other category and none in both.

Incomes by type of farming

56. Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome refers to the objectives of 'ensuring a fair standard of living' and 'increasing the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture'. To monitor farm incomes, the Commission 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.

The FADN field of observation consists of commercial farms, which are defined as agricultural holdings exceeding a certain size threshold measured in European size units (ESU). This threshold differs among Member States in order to reflect their different economic situations.

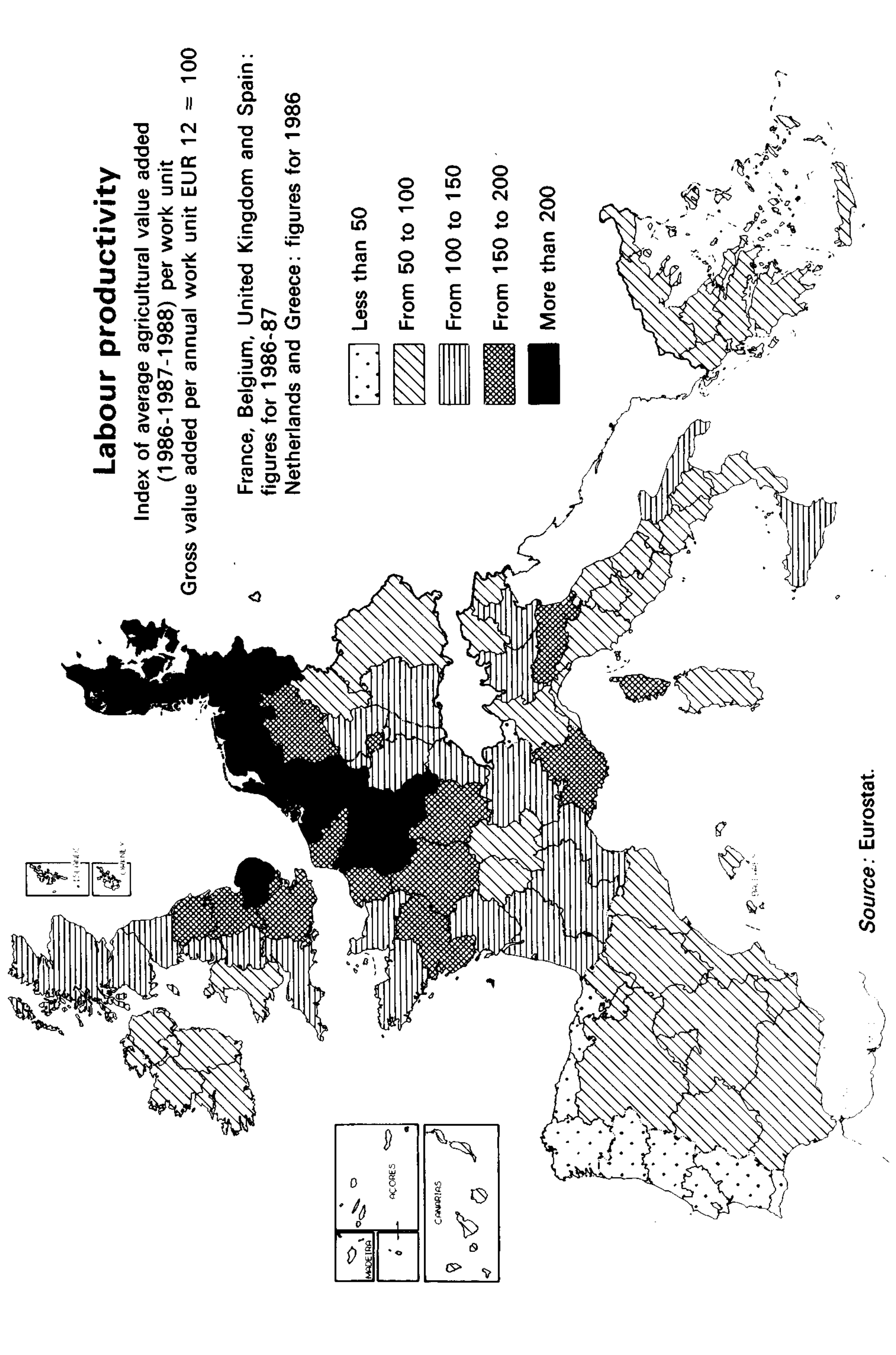
Commercial agricultural holdings are not, however, a homogeneous group of farms. There are large differences among them, in particular regarding type of farming. Each type has its own technical characteristics which are reflected in the FADN data.

Figure 9 gives data for 1988/89 for total output and costs for all farms in the Community and for the nine main types of farming. The types of farming have been ranked according to farm net value added per annual work unit (FNVA/AWU), which is an indicator of agricultural income. It remunerates family and hired labour, own and borrowed capital and the management of the holding.

In terms of total output/AWU, pig and poultry farms rank highest. Total output/AWU of this type of farming is more than three times that of all types of farming. It is more than twice that of dairy farms which rank second.

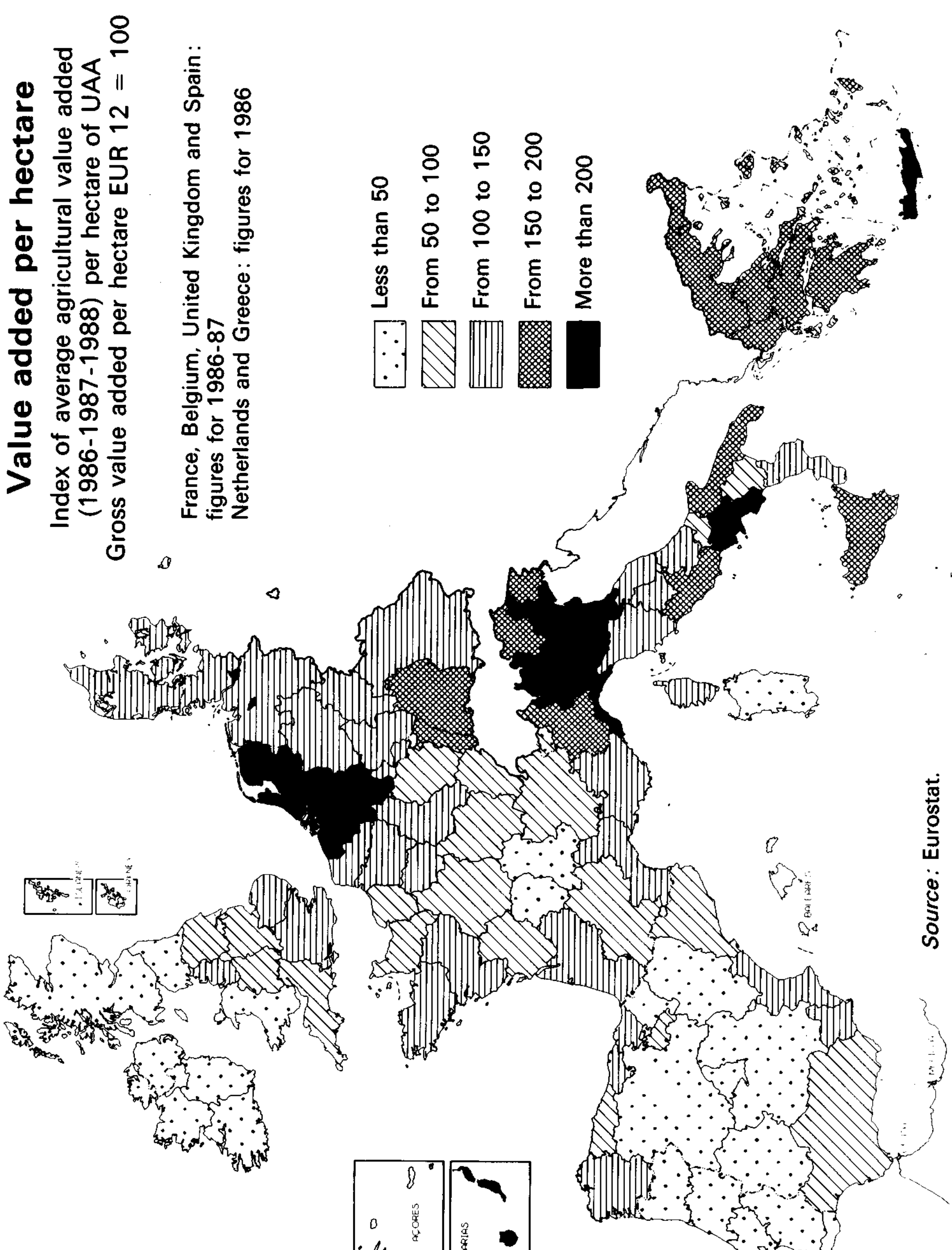
Compared to the relatively high variation in total output/AWU among farm types, the variation in FNVA/AWU is less. The range is from ECU 7 000 for farms growing permanent crops to about ECU 18 000 for pig and poultry farms. The average FNVA/AWU for all types of farming is about ECU 10 500. Thus, the types of farming 'Pigs and poultry', 'Dairying', 'Horticulture', 'Vineyards', and 'Mixed' have a level of FNVA/AWU higher than the average, whereas the types 'Cereals', 'Grazing livestock', 'General cropping', and 'Other permanent crops' have a level below the average.

Income differences, however, are only partly explained by the technical characteristics of the different types of farming. Figure 9 shows that specific costs depend on the volume



Source: Eurostat.

Figure 7



Source: Eurostat.

Figure 8

of output (almost 70% of the total output of pig and poultry farms comprises specific costs, compared to only 15% for 'permanent crops'). Correspondingly, FNVA/AWU as a proportion of total output/AWU ranges from 18% for pig and poultry farmers to 59% for farms growing permanent crops.

Incomes, therefore, are not affected to the same extent by variations in input and/or output prices. Those types of farming that rely heavily on purchased inputs are much more sensitive to price variations than those types in which the proportion of costs is lower. *Ceteris paribus*, a 1% increase in output prices will result in an increase of 5.5% in the incomes of pig and poultry producers. The same percentage increase in the price of permanent crops will result in an increase of 1.7% in the incomes of farmers growing these products.

The bottom two rows of Figure 9 show, for each type of farming, firstly, the share of total FNVA (i.e. that of all farms in the Community) that is generated by the various farm types, and secondly the share of the total labour force that is employed. It can be seen that the first three farm types, in which farm incomes are highest (i.e. pigs and poultry, dairying and horticulture) generate 33% of FNVA, but employ only 22% of the labour force. In contrast, the last three farm types (grazing livestock, general cropping and other permanent crops) generate 42% of the FNVA but employ more than half (54%) of the labour force.

Agricultural income distribution by Member State

57. Figure 10 analyses the range of income in each Member State. For this analysis, the total annual labour force has been divided, by FNVA/AWU, into five income groups, each of which is the same size. Thus one income group, or quintile, represents 20% of the annual labour force of a Member State.

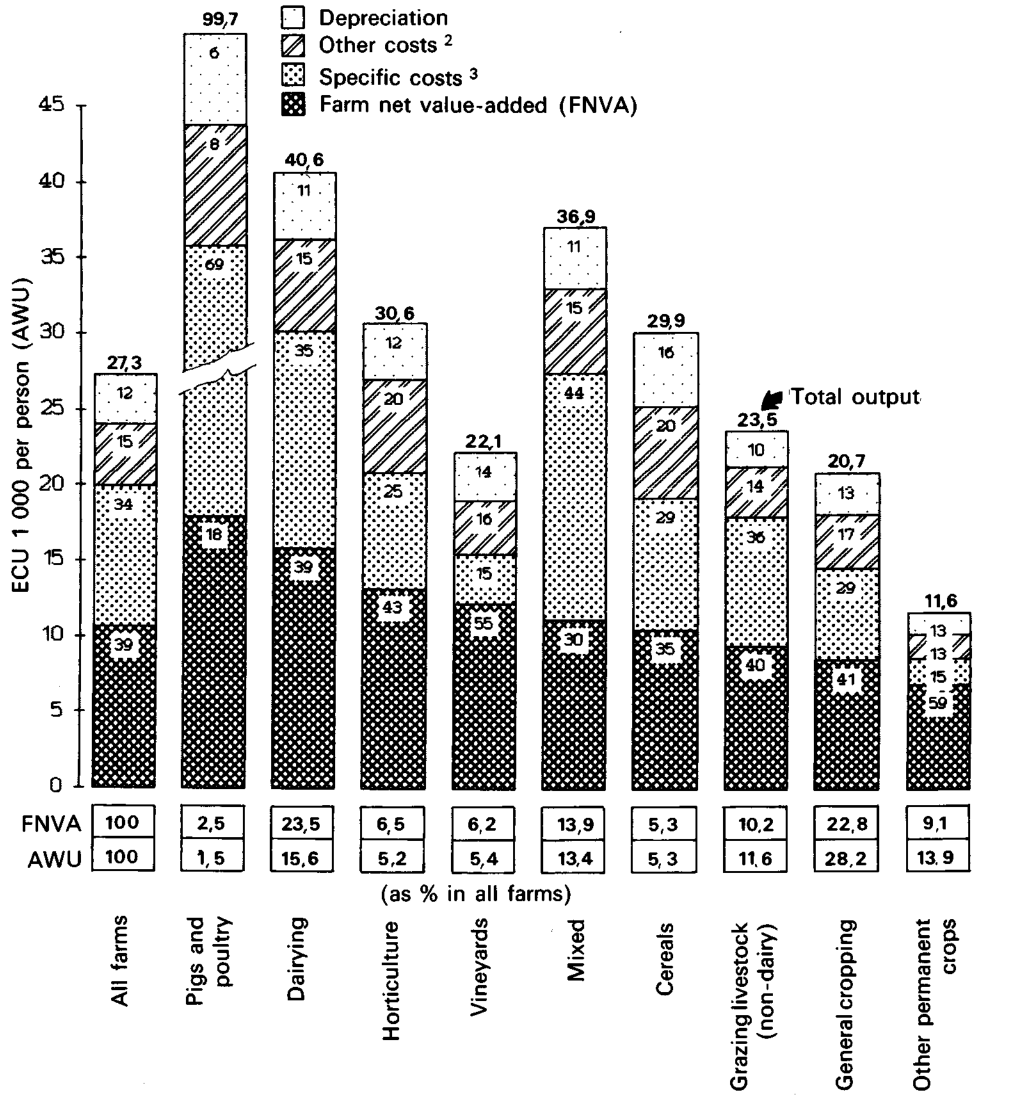
It is clear from Figure 10 that the income of the highest quintile, relative to the Member States' median income, is very high in Spain, Ireland, Italy and Portugal. In these countries, the top 20% achieve about three to four times the median income. In the other Member States this ratio is between two and three.

In three Member States (Denmark, Spain and Portugal), the lowest income group receives a negative income. In the other Member States, the incomes of this group are positive but normally do not exceed 30% of the national median.

Despite the differences in income distribution among Member States, one can generally state that, as a rule of thumb, the bottom 20% of the labour force usually has an income less than one/third of the national average whereas the top 20% usually earns twice the national average, or more.

Figure 11 shows the agricultural income distribution in each Member State and in the Community as a whole. The income indicator used in this case is family farm income

Structure of farm costs [1] according to the type of farming



	All farms	Pigs and poultry	Dairying	Horticulture	Vineyards	Mixed	Cereals	Grazing livestock (non-dairy)	General cropping	Other permanent crops
Depreciation	12	6	11	12	14	11	16	10	13	13
Other costs	15	8	15	20	16	15	20	14	17	13
Specific costs	34	69	35	25	15	44	29	36	29	15
FNVA	39	18	39	43	55	30	35	40	41	59
FNVA	100	2,5	23,5	6,5	6,2	13,9	5,3	10,2	22,8	9,1
AWU	100	1,5	15,6	5,2	5,4	13,4	5,3	11,6	28,2	13.9

Source: FADN, 1988/89 results.

1 For brief descriptions of the terms used in the farm accountancy data network results, see Table 3.2.1 of the statistical annex to this report.

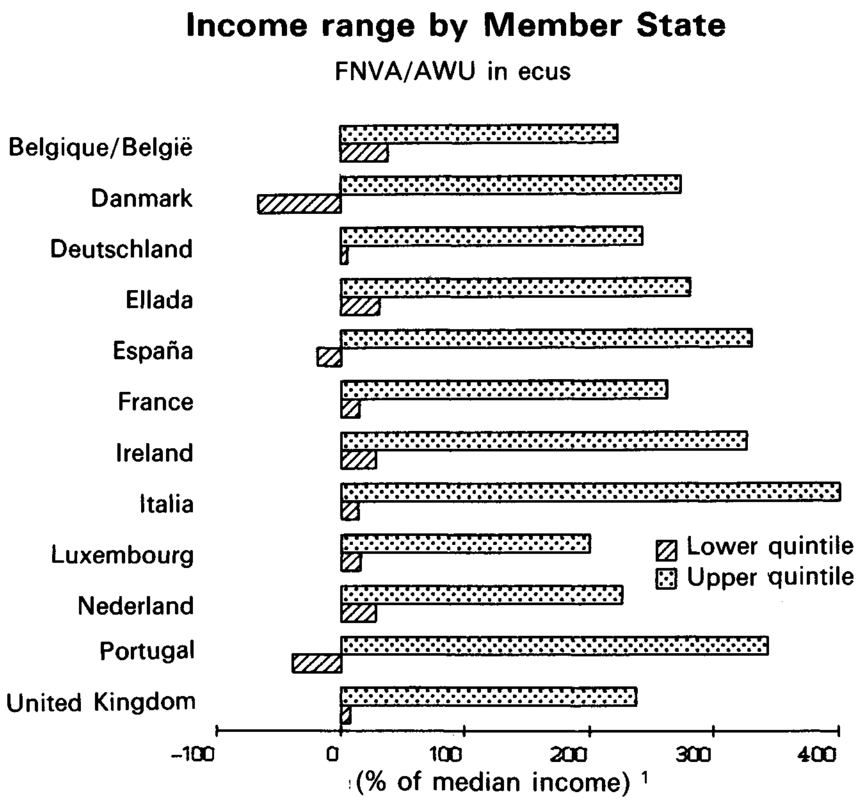
2 Mainly maintenance of buildings and machinery, energy and contract work costs.

3 Costs directly related to production: seeds, fertilizers, sprays, animal feed and energy.

Figure 9

per unit of unpaid (i.e. family) labour. This represents the return to the labour of the farmers and his/her family, to own capital and to the management of the holding.

It is clear from this figure that income from agricultural activity is distributed unequally among farm families. The distribution is most skewed to the left in those Member States where agricultural incomes are generally low. Incomes are fairly evenly distributed among all income classes in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. (In Figure 11, the distribution for these three Member States appears skewed to the right, but this effect arises because the last size class has no upper limit.)

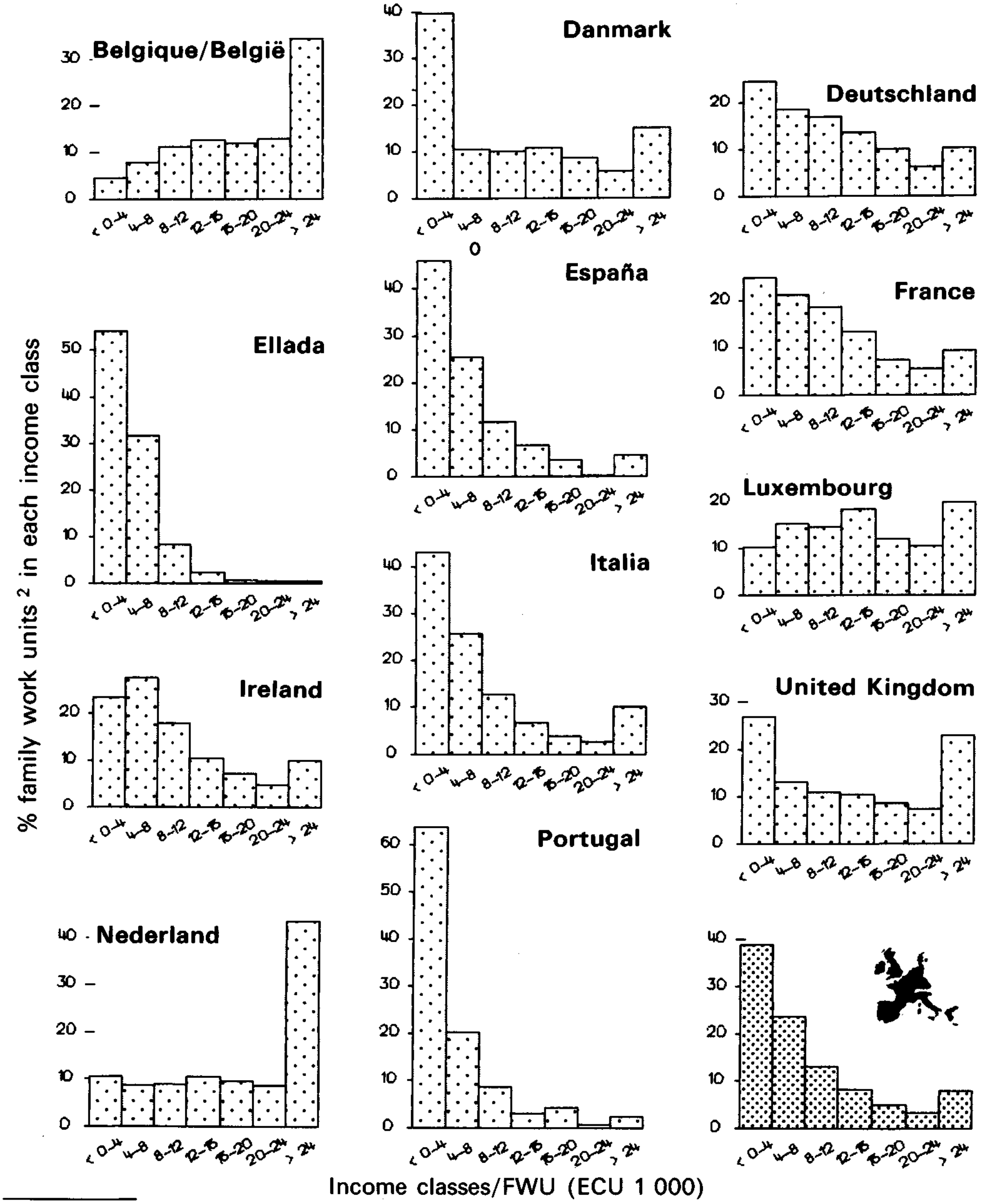


Source: FADN, 1988/89 results.

[1] The median income is defined as the level of income which results in half the labour force having an income above this level and the other half having an income below it.

Figure 10

Distribution of farm incomes per person [1]



Source: FADN, 1988/89 results.

[1] The measure is family-farm income per unit unpaid labour on commercial holdings. See explanatory note to Table 3.2.1.

[2] Unpaid annual work units.

Figure 11

IV — Agricultural markets

58. 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 formerly 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 sections which follow conclude with a brief mid-term forecast. The forecasts refer to the 1996/97 marketing year for crop product consumption, to calendar year 1997 for livestock product consumption and production and to calendar year 1996 for crop product output. They are based on the assumption—a rather large one—that current policies will continue and ignore the possible impacts of such factors as the Uruguay Round, developments in Central and Eastern Europe, including German unification and the Gulf crisis. Consequently, they should be used with caution.

Cereals

59. The 1989/90 marketing year saw a continuation of the situation prevailing in the preceding year, characterized by drought in the United States of America, which affected production of common wheat more than maize. This situation kept world prices at levels close to those recorded during 1988/89. World production totalled 1 342 million tonnes, compared with 1 228 million in 1988/89.

Over the last three years, world consumption of cereals has exceeded production. Community exports reached about 32 million tonnes in 1989/90, including 18.8 million tonnes of common wheat, 9.9 million tonnes of barley and 1.7 million tonnes of durum wheat. In 1989/90 maize exports totalled 1.6 million tonnes, which was less than the previous year.

In 1989/90 Community imports of cereals were of the order of 5 million tonnes, including those into Spain provided for in the agreement with the USA. Imports have been relatively stable in recent years and mainly involve, apart from those into Spain, specific qualities not available in the Community and Portuguese imports under the current national market organization. For 1990/91 the quantity of common wheat available for export remains large, given the increase in production. Exports of other cereals, on the other hand, are likely to be split differently compared with the previous year: less barley and more durum wheat. There will be no need for maize exports since less is available following the drought in summer 1990 (maize production down by 3.0 to 3.5 million tonnes). Rye remains a problem because of intervention stocks.

In 1990/91, for the first time in three years, total world grain production will exceed consumption. The area under cereals has increased substantially over the last two marketing years in the main exporting countries, not least due to the relaxation of US set-aside requirements. Given increased cereals output in the USSR and China, stocks are expected to build up again in the main producer/exporter countries, particularly in the Community.

60. On the Community market 1989/90 production, at a drought-affected 162 million tonnes, was regarded as being below the long-term trend. The crop area (34.9 million ha) remained relatively high, only 2.1 million ha less than the maximum for the decade (1980). The decrease in output was due in particular to the decline of barley, oats and rye. Durum wheat and maize yields were affected by drought.

Current estimates put 1990/91 production at around 160 million tonnes. This figure is the result of two contradictory trends: a significant decline in area of 1.5 million ha offset by an increase in yields, mainly as a result of the preference on the part of farmers for winter crops with higher yields. The sowing of spring cereals has been replaced by oilseed crops, particularly sunflowers. Maize production will, as mentioned above, be affected by the persistence of drought since spring 1990.

Consumption has been declining steadily over the last five years, due to decreased use in animal feed, which fell from its peak level of 90.7 million tonnes in 1984/85 to 79.1 million tonnes in 1989/90. It is expected to be about 78 million tonnes in 1990/91 (subject to revision of requirements resulting from the fodder deficit). In the longer term, if the present downward trend in usage continues, this is likely to be the result of increasing production of oilseeds and protein plants in the Community and international commitments regarding cereal substitutes and proteins.

During the early months of the 1989/90 marketing year producer prices were around the intervention buying-in price in the main surplus regions and well above this level in deficit regions, particularly that of wheat in Italy. From January 1990 cereals prices fell sharply, leading to substantial quantities entering intervention.

Intervention stocks (at the end of the marketing year) had risen from 9.2 million tonnes to 11.8 million tonnes.

61. As regards Community rules, a substantial change has been made to the additional co-responsibility levy system. Until 1989/90, this was reimbursed in whole or in part depending on the amount by which production exceeded the maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) during the marketing year in question. This arrangement led to numerous administrative difficulties. As a result, the Council decided to amend the rules as follows:

(i) the additional co-responsibility levy is fixed provisionally at 1.5% of the intervention price for common wheat; it is collected throughout the marketing year;

(ii) Community cereals production is fixed during February of the relevant marketing year;

(iii) the additional co-responsibility levy for the following marketing year is adjusted in the light of the amount by which cereal production during the previous year exceeded the MGQ; it is equal to the exact percentage of the overrun recorded, up to a maximum of 3%.

62. In 1989/90 the Council held institutional prices at their 1988/89 level, except for durum wheat, whose intervention price moved closer toward that of common wheat, with a 5.8% reduction. The consequent loss of income for durum wheat producers was partially offset by a 16% increase in production aid. Production in 1988/89 having exceeded the MGQ by 1.6%, the Commission cut the prices fixed by the Council for 1989/90 by 3%.

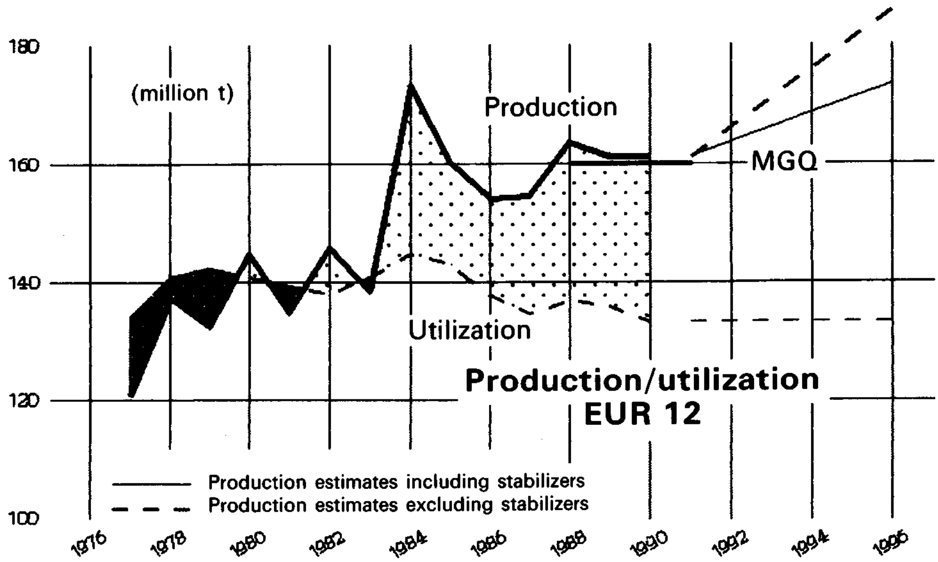
The 1989/90 production figure was fixed by the Commission in October 1989 at 160.5 million tonnes, slightly more than the MGQ. The overrun having been judged as minimal, and given the income situation of cereal growers affected by the drought over a large area of the Community, it was decided not to collect the additional co-responsibility levy and to reimburse it in full. On the other hand, the overrun of the MGQ involved a cut of 3% in intervention prices for the 1990/91 marketing year, except for durum wheat where the intervention price was cut by 6.8% so as to move it closer to that for common wheat. Under the 1990/91 prices package, the Council also adopted a new aid scheme for small cereal producers, in addition to aid for the production of canary seed, millet and buckwheat.

Yield increases are expected to offset the effects of a decline in land use and of stabilizers, so that total cereal production is forecast to reach 173 million tonnes by 1996. Wheat is expected to expand its market share from a current 46 to 51% largely at the expense of barley. If the present trend continues, any growth in human and industrial consumption will be offset by the continuing decline in animal feed use. Domestic supply will exceed demand by about 40 million tonnes or 23% of total production.

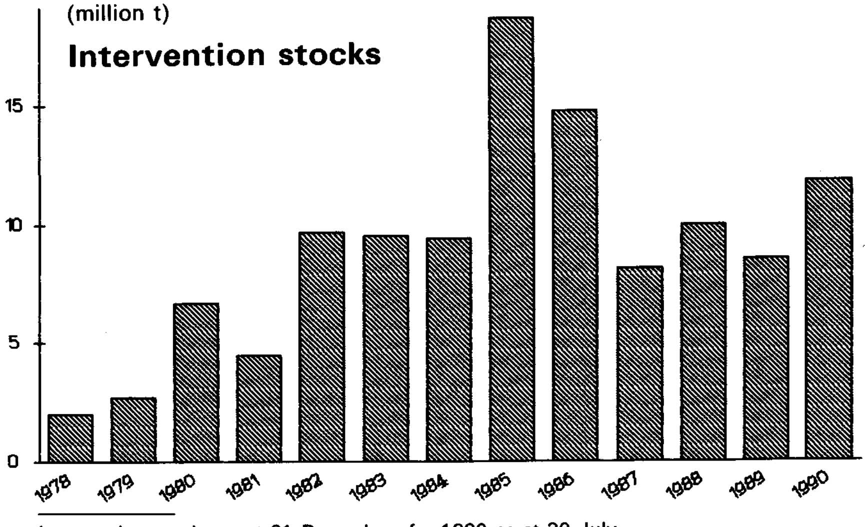
Rice

63. World production of rice totalled 503.6 million tonnes in 1989, an increase of 3% on 1988 (480.5 million tonnes). World prices rose sharply between April and July as a result of heavy purchases by the large importing countries (China and India). But from

Cereals [1]



[1] Not including rice.



Intervention stocks as at 31 December: for 1990 as at 30 July.

Figure 12

August onwards the emergence of Vietnam as a major exporter of mediocre quality rice at very low prices led to a general decline in price levels of around 30%.

Community rice production in 1989 is estimated at about 1.84 million tonnes of paddy, i.e. about the same as in 1988, from a crop area of 298 000 ha (some 5% less than in 1988). The reduction in area occurred mainly in Spain (drought in Andalusia), while there was actually an increase in France (+21%) and in Italy (+3.4%).

During 1989 varietal conversion promoted by the production aid for Indica rice was hampered by drought in Andalusia (the main region converting to Indica rice); this year water shortage again led to a marked reduction in the crop area, from around 22 500 ha in 1988 to 13 000 ha in 1989.

Community trade with third countries remains active: this year the Community exported 375 000 tonnes to non-member countries and imported 600 000 tonnes. Intra-Community movements total around 530 000 tonnes (all figures in milled equivalent).

During the first few months of the 1989/90 marketing year, intra-Community trade was very brisk with, in particular, deliveries from Italy to Spain making up for the poor harvest in that country. This trade activity helped maintain the price level during the last months of 1989, but during the early months of 1990 the loss of certain export markets, the abundance of the Italian harvest and difficulties faced by exporters created a situation in which producers began to offer rice for intervention.

The main features of the 1990/91 marketing year are as follows:

(i) production is estimated at 2.3 million tonnes (15% up on the 1989 harvest);

(ii) the year began with intervention stocks of 94 854 tonnes;

(iii) the area under Indica rice will increase to around 40 000 ha (11% of the total);

(iv) Spanish prices will be aligned with those in the rest of the Community.

Stable consumption combined with a small increase in production due to slightly higher yields should raise self-sufficiency to about 100%.

Sugar

64. The world sugar market in 1989/90 was marked by a halt in the widening deficit between production and consumption which had considerably reduced world stocks over the previous four years.

During 1989/90 world production reached 109.2 million tonnes (raw sugar equivalent), about one milion tonnes in excess of consumption, which is provisionally put at 108.4 million tonnes. A similar situation of surplus is forecast for 1990/91.

The steady fall in the amount of sugar available as a result of low stocks, particularly in the main exporting countries up to 1988/89 was fully reflected in sugar prices on the free market. The latter rose considerably and had a substantial impact on 1989/90.

World market situation
(in millions of tonnes of 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	108.4	+0.8	27.1
(forecast) 1990/1991	111.9	110.4	+1.5	27.9

Source: F. O. Licht.

By mid-March 1990 prices had reached their highest level since August 1981 (16.25 cents/pound). The market then noted that world consumption was at best increasing only slightly and prices began to fall slowly; a trend which continues at the time of writing.

Furthermore, the large purchases of sugar, principally by China, the USSR and India, expected at the beginning of 1990 did not materialize. This pushed world prices still lower.

Average spot price:	
Paris Stock Exchange (*white sugar*):	ECU 28.03/100 kg in 1988/89
	ECU 37.68/100 kg in 1989/90 (+34.4%)
New York Stock Exchange (*raw sugar*):	ECU 22.70/100 kg in 1988/89
	ECU 27.72/100 kg in 1989/90 (+22.1%)

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 from 2.05 million short tons (1) in 1980 to 6.13 million short tons in 1990—a spectacular increase of 230% in nine years. It now accounts for 36% of the sweetener market.

65. As regards the Community market, manufacturers have, since the beginning of the COM in 1968/69, been allocated production quotas with different levels of guarantee

(1) American unit of measurement corresponding to a little less than one tonne.

according to the type of sugar—A or B. The quotas are accompanied by a self-financing surplus disposal system, the cost of which is borne entirely by producers (growers and processors). These arrangements are due to end at the close of the 1990/91 marketing year and the Commission has proposed that the quota system together with the self-financing mechanism should be continued for marketing years 1991/92 and 1992/93.

Although the area under sugarbeet in 1989 was relatively stable at 1 855 000 ha, 1.5 % more than in 1988, sugar production increased substantially thanks to favourable climatic conditions. However, the area accounted for only about 1.4 % of the Community's total utilized agricultural area (UAA). After falling steadily since 1970, the number of beet farms has steadied at around 367 000.

The average sugar yield in the Community in 1989/90 reached an all-time record of 7.57 tonnes per hectare. This was higher than the figure of 7.41 tonnes per hectare recorded the previous year, itself regarded as highly satisfactory, and well above the average for the last five years of 6.96 tonnes/hectare.

Community production was 14 272 000 tonnes (357 000 tonnes higher than in 1988/89) broken down as follows:

(i) beet sugar : 14 041 000 tonnes

(ii) cane sugar : 211 000 tonnes

(iii) molasses sugar : 20 000 tonnes

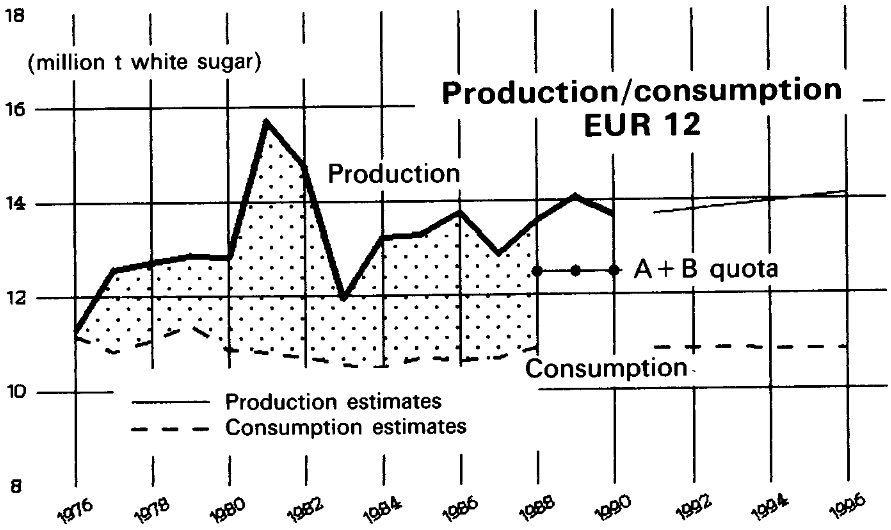
Estimated overall consumption of sugar in the Community in 1989/90 was 11 085 000 tonnes, including an increase in human consumption (particularly in processed products). The Community's self-sufficiency rate was 128.8 % in 1989/90 as against 127.8 % in 1988/89.

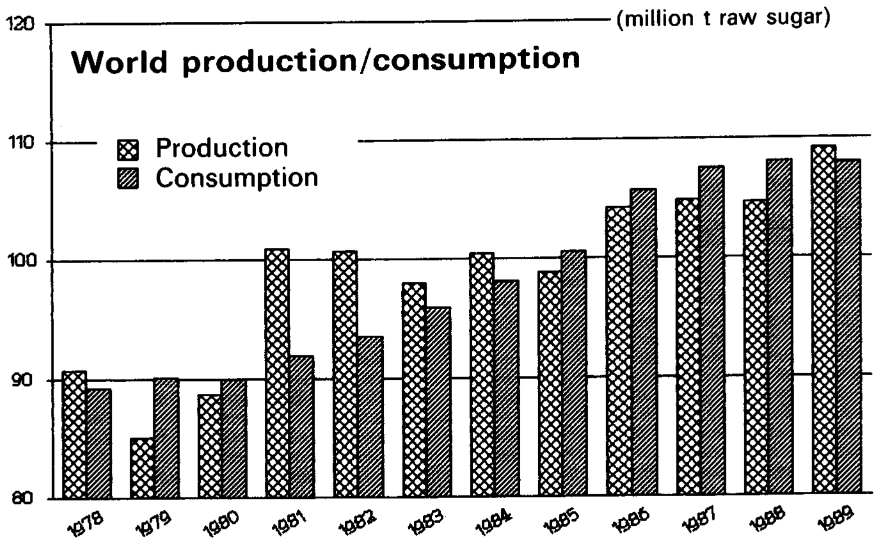
In 1988/89 Community sugar prices in ecus fell by 2 % after a long period of stability.

Imports, principally of preferential sugar and sugar for Portuguese refineries, remained within normal limits at 1 590 000 tonnes. Exports amounted to around 4.98 million tonnes overall, of which 2.27 million tonnes was C sugar, most of it awarded by tender for export under Community guarantee. Exports of sugar in the form of processed products (580 000 tonnes in all) rose sharply in 1989/90 as compared with previous years.

Moderate increases in yields offset by a decrease in acreage should, combined with the effects of the quota system, maintain production at current levels. Total consumption is expected to remain stable with self sufficiency settling between 120 and 130 %.

Sugar





Estimates for the 1989/90 marketing year.

Figure 13

Olive oil

66. 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.

Estimated Community production in 1989/90 was 1.55 million tonnes as against 1.14 million tonnes in 1988/89 from a virtually unchanged area. Figures currently available suggest an area of 4.4 million ha (1.9 million ha in Spain, 1.17 million ha in Italy, 700 000 ha in Greece and 500 000 ha 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 1988/89 Community consumption was 1 420 000 tonnes (75% of world consumption) and estimates at the end of September 1990 suggest that it should have remained at about this level in 1989/90. 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 1989/90 marketing year, intervention stocks stood at 84 000 tonnes and are expected to fall to about 65 000 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. However, this year about 24 000 tonnes were also imported from Morocco. Exports, which have been increasing since 1981, reached about 150 000 tonnes in 1989/90 as against 120 000 tonnes in 1988/89. Some very small quantities were supplied by the Community as food aid to certain traditional consumer countries.

67. Developments in Community policy: A stabilizer was introduced from the 1987/88 marketing year with an 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%, [1] the MGQ was not reached in 1988/89 and the latest figures suggest that this will also be the case in 1989/90. 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 Commission to propose to

[1] Small producers receive a 15% increase in production aid and are not subject to the impact of stabilizers.

Olive-oil production in the Community

(1 000 t)

Member State	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90 forecast
Italia	842	347.8	656	383	742.5	437.1	583
France	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.5	3	1.4	1.9
Ellada	258.6	248	345.6	246.4	321.7	334.9	345.2
España	287.8	758.9	428.8	529	770	406.5	576.8
Portugal	11.5	53	34	44.8	38	28.1	39.4
Total EC	1 402.4	1 409.8	1 466	1 204.7	1 875.2	1 143.2	1 546.3

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

the Council measures to maintain the balance on the olive-oil market, which is threatened both by the serious risk of fall in consumption in Spain and Portugal with the expiry of 'standstill' and a rise in Community production. Special measures are also proposed for small producers.

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.

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 will continue to be primarily influenced by changes in consumers' incomes and by price competition from other vegetable oils.

Oilseeds

68. 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

Average supply balance for the Community in million tonnes oil equivalent (1986-88)

	Production	Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency %
Rapeseed	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.6	125
Sunflower	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	107
Soya	0.3	1.9	2.3	0.7	16
Vegetable oils (1)	5.1	8.0	5.6	2.7	64

(World production: about 40 million tonnes.)
(1) Rapeseed, sunflower, soya, olive oil, cotton, linseed, groundnut, sesame, palm, palmkernel and coconut.

Average supply balance for the Community in million tonnes cake equivalent (1986-88)

	Production	Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency %
Rapeseed	2.8	3.4	0.8	0.1	80
Sunflower	1.9	3.1	1.2	0.0	61
Soya	1.4	21.0	20.7	1.1	7
Cake (1)	6.1	30.8	26.0	1.3	20

(World production: about 110 million tonnes.)
(1) Rapeseed, sunflower, soya, cotton, linseed, groundnut, sesame, palmkernel.

and fats such as margarine. They may be used as animal feed, for human consumption or for technical purposes.

The European Community is a substantial 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.

During the 1989/90 marketing year, the crushing of oilseeds in the Community returned to its highest level, of 24.5 million tonnes, previously reached in 1987/88. This figure was made up of 14 million tonnes of soya beans, 3.9 million tonnes of sunflower seed and 5.5 million tonnes of rapeseed. However, unlike 1987/88, this increase in crushing was made possible by a sharp increase in soya bean imports estimated at 13 million tonnes (up 2 million tonnes). 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 United States.

The following table shows that this trend is still more significant in the case of soya cake.

Community imports

(1 000 t)

	1979	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Soya beans						
USA	11.044	7.705	9.882	10.484	7.891	6.092
South America ([1])	3.103	5.436	3.334	4.077	4.423	5.054
Soya cake						
USA	3.007	2.207	2.856	3.199	1.517	0.620
South America ([1])	3.640	9.226	7.961	6.892	7.630	8.370

Source: Oilworld.
([1]) Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Community demand for cake in 1989/90 is estimated at 27 million tonnes and that for vegetable oils other than olive oil at 6.3 million tonnes. This is explained by the larger quantities of soya available from the USA, the maintenance of production in South America and increased production of sunflower seed in Argentina and of rapeseed in Poland. These increases have resulted in oilseed products becoming more competitive again.

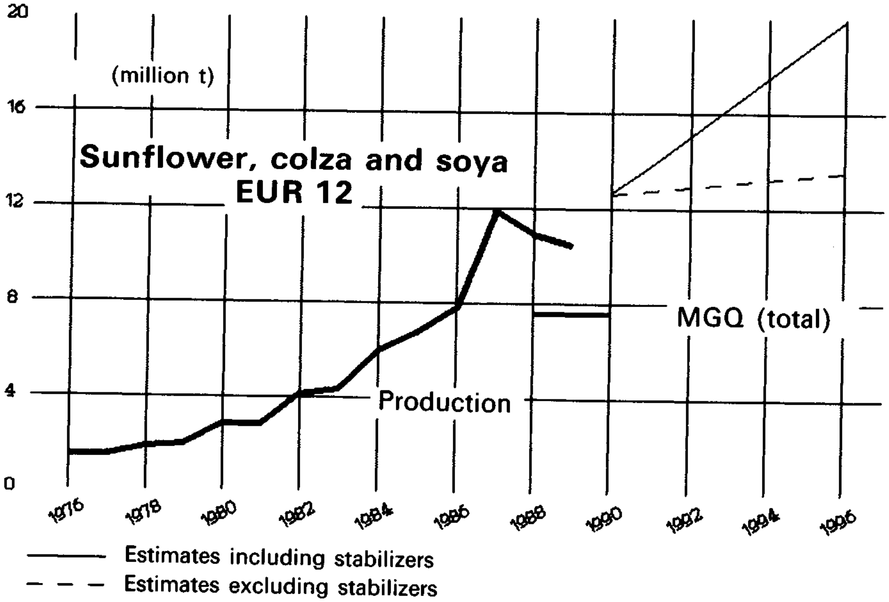
69. The improved quality of rapeseed, which means that cake meets the needs of the compound feedingstuffs industry better, has made a significant contribution towards consolidating demand in the Community for this type of seed and cake. The Commission is retaining until the end of the 1991/92 marketing year the maximum glucosinolate ([1]) 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 is expected to reach 99 % in 1990/91.

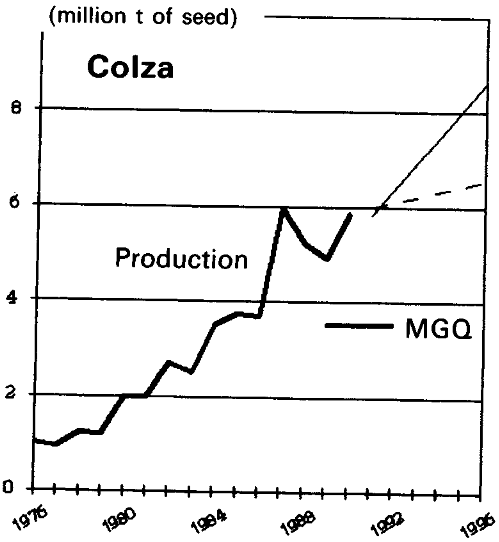
70. The reduction in Community production of oilseeds noted in 1988/89 continued in 1989/90, with output falling from 10.9 million tonnes in 1988/89 to 10.5 million tonnes in 1989/90, an amount disposed of to industry without difficulty.

Production of oilseeds in 1990/91 is estimated to have risen again to 11.7 million tonnes, although it is clear that the stabilizer mechanism, which was strengthened following the European Council in 1988, has checked the steady upward trend in production.

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

Oilseeds





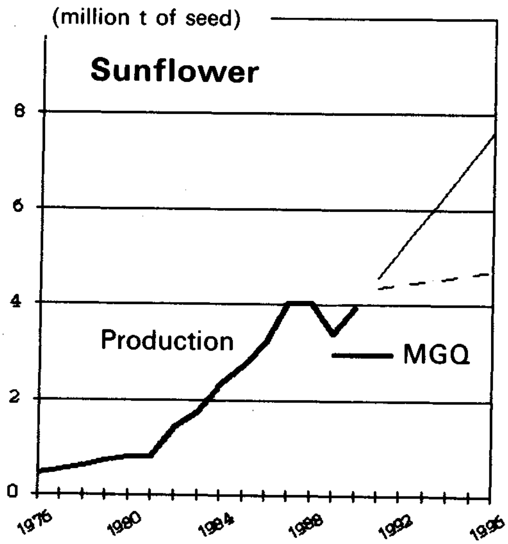


Figure 14

This mechanism has led to the following automatic and substantial cuts in institutional prices for 1990/91, compared with 1989/90:

(i) 14% of the intervention price for rapeseed;

(ii) 17.5% of the intervention price for sunflower seed;

(iii) 16% of the minimum price for soya.

The effect of yield improvements will be diminished somewhat by stabilizers and should result in an increase in the overall production of rapeseed, sunflower seed and soya beans from less than 12 million tonnes in 1990 to 14 million tonnes in 1996. Whilst the acreage devoted to rapeseed is expected to remain fairly constant, yield improvements will raise production to about 6.8 million tonnes by 1996. Sunflower production will also be boosted by yield increases to 5 million tonnes well above the 1987 record crop.

Dried fodder, peas, field beans and sweet lupins

71. These products, whose principal market is the animal feed industry, are in competition with a wide range of other raw materials. However, despite the fall in the price of such competing products throughout the 1989/90 marketing year, demand for dried fodder, peas, broad beans, field beans and sweet lupins remained firm.

Peas, field beans and sweet lupins

(1 000 t)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Total production	4 833	4 745	5 364
Aid-eligible production	4 276	4 137	4 833

The bulk of 1989/90 production was sold without difficulty, at a price very slightly above the minimum price.

For the 1990/91 marketing year, the Council decision to change the definition of standard quality from 14% humidity +3% impurities to 14% humidity +2% impurities, should improve marketing possibilities.

The implementation, for the 1990/91 marketing year, of the stabilizers system (guaranteed maximum quantity of 3.5 million tonnes) was responsible for a sharp fall in operative institutional prices:

	1989/90	1990/91	Relative difference
Adjustment of the guide price	– 8.9%	–20 %	–12.4%
Adjustment of the minimum price (peas)	–10.2%	–22.9%	–14.3%

Dried fodder

(1 000 t)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 (Forecast)
Dehydrated	2 503	2 811	2 850
Sun-dried	420	394	400
Total	2 923	3 205	3 250

The increase in the cultivation of green fodder intended for dehydration or the production of sun-dried fodder is primarily the result of the increasing impact of environmental concerns in agriculture:

(i) permanent crops, providing soil cover in winter and protection against leaching and erosion;

(ii) saving on nitrogen fertilizers;

(iii) importance as first crop in the rotation.

To date, marketing has proceeded without difficulty.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

72. In the 1988/89 marketing year, world production of citrus fruit, which had shown constant increases over recent years, reached a record level of 64.4 million tonnes. The chief producers are Brazil (22.2%), the USA (17.3%) and the Community (13.5%). About 35% of all production was used for processing and trade on the world market is mainly in processed products. The earliest figures for the 1989/90 marketing year show a drop in world production, mainly because of a poor harvest in the USA caused by frost damage in Florida.

World apple production is about 41 million tonnes, of which 10% are traded internationally. The Community accounts for about 20% of world production.

73. The increase in Community production of fresh vegetables harvested for sale noted in 1988/89 continued in 1989/90. The most recent figures, although incomplete, indicate that production is likely to reach 44 million tonnes for the Community of Twelve, which represents an increase of 4.5% in relation to 1988/89 and 5.2% in relation to the average for 1983-1987. This increase involves all the Member States except for France (−2.8%) and the United Kingdom (−8.6%). No overall figures are yet available for 1990/91.

The share attributable to tomatoes in the total production of fresh vegetables fell from 33% in 1984 to 27% in 1988, but rose again in 1989 to 30%, or 13.4 million tonnes (+19% in relation to 1988 and +7.3% in relation to the average for 1983-88). The most recent estimate for 1990 is 14 million tonnes (+4.5% in relation to 1989). Withdrawals during 1989 amounted to 47 500 tonnes, or 0.4% of production. More than half of the tomatoes produced are intended for the processing industry.

Production of cauliflowers reached 2.3 million tonnes in 1989/90 (+4.7% in relation to 1988/89). Withdrawals, which have been dropping steadily since 1986/87, totalled 95 800 tonnes (4.3% of production).

74. The production of fresh fruit harvested for sale in the Community of Twelve, which is stable at around 30.5 million tonnes in the medium term, is expected to reach about 31 million tonnes in the 1989/90 marketing year, (1) slightly less than in 1988/89 (31.7 million tonnes).

Apple production reached 7.9 million tonnes for the 1989/90 marketing year (−9.2% in relation to the very large harvest of 1988/89), but which is the average for 1982-88. Withdrawals were very low, at no more than 300 000 tonnes (4.4% of production). The earliest estimates for 1990/91 forecast a poor harvest of some 7.2 million tonnes.

Citrus fruit production in 1989/90 (28% of fruit production for EUR 12) is up 2.4% on 1988/89 and exceeded 8.9 million tonnes for the first time. The increase is particularly large in the case of oranges (+3.5% in relation to 1988/89) and clementines (+5.4%). Production of mandarins was stable whilst that of satsumas and lemons fell (−3.3 and −2.2% respectively).

The area under peach (and nectarine) trees has been increasing steadily for a number of years (+48 000 hectares between 1981 and 1989). It reached 241 100 hectares in 1989 and is expected to continue to grow in coming years. The growing number of trees has resulted in a large increase in the overall production of these two products, which rose from 3.2 million tonnes in 1983 to 3.6 million tonnes in 1989 (+12.5%). However, this overall trend conceals an underlying reduction in peach production (−8% between

(1) No figures are available for Portugal.

1983 and 1988) and a massive increase in nectarine production (+93% between 1983 and 1988). Between 1983 and 1988, the share of nectarines in overall production has risen from 10 to 19%. Peach production recovered in 1989 (2.9 million tonnes, or +13% in relation to 1988), and remained high in 1990 (2.8 million tonnes). Nectarine production continues to climb: 692 600 tonnes in 1989 (+14% compared with 1988) and 764 000 tonnes in 1990. Withdrawals of these two products continue to be considerable. In 1989 they amounted to 17.8% of total production (EUR 11, i.e. excluding Portugal). In the context of the intervention threshold mechanism, this worrying state of affairs has led to a 20% drop in the basic and buying-in prices for nectarines for 1990.

Pear production continues to fall. The poor harvest in 1989 (2.4 million tonnes) was 7.9% down on that of 1988 and 12% lower than the average for 1983-88. The area under pear trees producing pears for direct consumption is shrinking steadily (−13% between 1978 and 1987). The slight increases in 1987 (+0.6%) and 1988 (+0.1%) do not appear to herald any reversal in this trend.

75. Community imports of fresh fruit remained high in 1989, at 3.05 million tonnes, slightly less (−0.8%) than in 1988 but more than 18% higher than the average for 1985-87. However, imports of oranges were down by 4.5%.

The fall in exports, already considerable in 1988, continued in 1989 (−14.7%) for all products: −20.9% for citrus fruit, −7.3% for other fruit and −15.8% for apples.

76. The volume of trade in vegetables is low in comparison to trade in fruit. However, the negative balance improved slightly, from 208 000 tonnes in 1988 to 146 000 tonnes in 1989. Tomatoes alone account for 35% of imports.

The Council kept the basic and buying-in prices for most products at their previous levels for the 1989/90 marketing year. However, it decided to reduce the price of lemons, satsumas and clementines by 3% and the price of oranges and mandarins by 7.5%.

The prices adopted by the Council were subsequently reduced by 4% for cauliflowers, 6% for peaches, 20% for nectarines, 3% for lemons, 10% for oranges and 20% for satsumas when the intervention thresholds for 1989/90 were exceeded.

The marketing premiums for mandarins and certain varieties of oranges were reduced by 25% as required by legislation. These premiums will be reduced further over future marketing years, since they are due to be abolished in 1993/94.

The method for calculating the withdrawal price for lemons is now the same as that used for other citrus fruit. There is now a single withdrawal price for all sizes and types of packaging.

From the 1990/91 marketing year, Portugal has been included in the intervention threshold system.

As part of the next step in the reform of the aid scheme for the processing of citrus fruit, the Council has decided to link the minimum price which processors must pay to producers for lemons intended for processing directly to the new, single withdrawal price for lemons. For 1990/91, this minimum price is fixed at 120% of the average withdrawal price. It will be reduced to 105% from 1991/92. A three-year transitional period has been introduced for Spain: 155% for 1990/91, 130% for 1991/92 and 105% from 1992/93. The intervention threshold mechanism for lemons has been adapted accordingly.

77. The Commission's report on the Community market in citrus fruit (1) brought to light the structural differences and weaknesses in producer Member States, the gaps and distortions discovered in the application of current rules and the outlook as regards market imbalances. On the basis of this document, the Council has adopted a package of measures:

(i) to improve knowledge of the sector by introducing a register of citrus growers;

(ii) to return the activities of producers' organizations to their main role of concentrating the supply and marketing of their produce, by making the conditions for recognition more stringent;

(iii) to restore the market regulatory function of withdrawals, by limiting the volume of withdrawals attracting financial compensation which can be made by each producer organization;

(iv) to promote the distribution by charitable organizations of withdrawn products;

(v) to find a structural solution to the difficulties in the mandarin sector by introducing a grubbing-up measure over three marketing years.

To facilitate the disposal of apples and citrus fruit on the market for fresh produce, Community financial support at the rate of 60% has been introduced for measures to promote the consumption and improve the quality of these products.

Special aid will also be granted to producers' organizations in the apple sector to enable them to find ways of diversifying their outlets through processing. This aid, which will cover 50% of costs, may be increased to 60% for measures which involve the conclusion of contracts between producers' organizations and processors.

A programme to grub up entire orchards of less than 20 years old has been introduced for three marketing years. In addition a special aid will be granted to encourage the distribution by charitable organizations of apples withdrawn from the market.

(1) SEC(89) 1925 final, 27.11.1989.

Apple production and consumption exhibit relative stability but pears show a falling trend. In contrast, peaches, nectarines and citrus fruit all demonstrate strong growth.

Processed fruit and vegetables

78. The sector covers an extremely wide range of products which are of increasing importance in developing economies.

In 1977, the Community, as a major producer of such products, introduced a production aid scheme for some of these products with a view to developing 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	20 945	7 050
Peaches in syrup	± 1 000	480
Pears in syrup	± 300	89
Dried grapes (sultanas)	720	80
Prunes	232	24
Pineapple	—	13
Dried figs	—	17

The Community is the world's second largest producer of processed tomato products, after the USA (8 603). Estimates for the new marketing year show an increase in world production of about 6 %, except in the Community, where production is expected to fall slightly (2 %).

Production of processed tomato products in the Community increased by 28 % during the current marketing year with the shares of Italy and France being slightly smaller than they were for the previous year. All the producer Member States exceeded the quota fixed by the Council for payment of the aid and as a result processed some tomatoes without this assistance.

Greece is still the largest Community producer of peaches in syrup, accounting for 52 % of production as compared to 55 % during the previous marketing year. Italian production was up by about 59 % on the previous year, when there was a substantial drop in production.

Williams' pears in syrup are produced mainly in France and Italy. Production increased slightly over the previous year (+2%).

Production of dried grapes, almost exclusively Greek, fell slightly compared with the previous marketing year. Estimates for the new marketing year have been sharply reduced to take account of the serious drought.

Greece is still the Community's largest producer of dried figs, but Spanish production accounted for approximately one third of Community production.

Consumption of products processed from fruit and vegetables is increasing. No precise figures on Community consumption are available.

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 because of an exceptionally good harvest of those products intended for processing.

In the case of dried grapes, stocks vary greatly from one marketing year to the next. This year stocks of sultanas amount to about 24 000 tonnes and there are no stocks of currants (in 1989 there were 599 tonnes of currants and 24 687 tonnes of sultanas).

79. As in previous years, Community trade is on the increase.

This is particularly evident in the case of intra-Community trade, which increased by 8% between 1988 and 1989 for all categories of products. Imports from non-member countries are increasing at a slightly higher rate (+11%), but are much smaller in volume terms than the quantities traded within the Community.

Imports from non-member countries of dried grapes other than currants dropped by 3%, except in the case of Turkey, from which imports into the Community increased by 5%.

The minimum prices paid to producers remained the same as for previous marketing years, except in the case of peaches and pears. The minimum price for peaches was reduced by 5% to take account of prices on the market for fresh products. The minimum price for pears was increased by 5% to reduce the pressure on the market, since there is a shortage of raw materials in the Community.

Rates of aid have risen for almost all products except for processed tomato products and peaches in syrup which were reduced slightly.

A market stabilizer mechanism was introduced for all products eligible for production aid, with the exception of dried figs, prunes and pineapple 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 (for processed tomato products).

80. In addition, the following major amendments have been made to Community rules for the 1990/91 marketing year:

(i) the system for calculating production aid has been changed fundamentally to ensure that the rate of aid does not exceed the difference between the cost of the raw material for Community processors and processors in competing non-member countries. As a result the processing process itself is not subsidized in any way;

(ii) a new support system has been introduced for dried grapes: production aid will gradually be replaced, over a transitional period of four years, by an aid per hectare payable to producers; intervention arrangements will continue to exist for limited quantities.

The new situation in Eastern Europe will have a considerable impact on this sector within the Community. Since the countries in question are large producers and exporters of processed fruit and vegetables, larger quantities of these products will find their way onto the Community market, which will be more accessible to them. A considerable effort will have to be made by Community producers to adapt to the new situation.

Wine

81. Despite the existence of international trade in wine, there is no world market as such since consumer countries tend to be producers as well and more than 100% self-sufficient. Moreover, since there is no one standard product, wine quotations are not recorded at world level and there is consequently no international exchange.

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

		Average for 1981-85	1987	*1000 hl* 1988
Production:	Total world	330 596	316 139	274 417
	Europe	261 956	254 628	208 737
	EUR 11 (Portugal not included)	188 552	199 526	155 327 [1]
Consumption:	Total world	281 876	239 618	241 227
	Europe	218 325	177 530	180 545
	EUR 11 (Portugal not included)	141 924	127 247	131 133

[1] The IWO figures for EUR 11 are not the same as those of Eurostat but are used as a means of comparison with those of other countries.

The provisions relating to the organization of the table wine market will not apply to Portugal until 1991, although the wine legislation has been applied in Spain since 1 March 1986. The figures given here are therefore for the integrated market of EUR 11. They relate to the 1989/90 wine year (1 September 1989 to 31 August 1990) and include estimated figures for that year.

82. The latest production data (1) in respect of the 1989 harvest suggest output will be 167 million hl, i.e. an increase of 10.8 million hl on the previous year. Due to climatic conditions, the 1989/90 harvest was rather low compared with the last 10 years, particularly in Spain.

The 1990 harvest, on the other hand, should be up on that of the previous year and for EUR 11 is estimated at about 180 million hl, an increase of around 7% on 1989.

Total internal consumption, including distillation, should be 157.5 million hl:

(i) Human consumption: direct human consumption should be about the same as the previous year, 128.8 million hl or thereabouts;

(ii) Processing: quantities processed should amount to around 31.7 million hl as against 36.7 million hl in the previous year.

Quantities distilled in the course of the year under Community intervention measures were very low (18 million hl as against 25.7 million hl in 1988/89).

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

Imports totalled 2.6 million hl and exports 10.7 (provisional figure).

At the beginning of the 1989/90 marketing year, stocks with producers and the trade amounted to 107 million hl, as against 127 million hl at the beginning of the 1988/89 marketing year. Under the conditions described above, stocks at the end of the wine year are expected to be virtually unchanged from the previous year at 106 million hl.

Table wine prices in the Community of Ten maintained their gradual improvement. The movement of average prices during the wine year was as follows in relation to guide prices:

(i) for RI table wines, between 84 and 104%;

(ii) for RII table wines, between 77 and 118%;

(iii) for AI table wines, between 83 and 115%.

(1) Forward estimate established in December 1989.

In Spain there was an even more marked improvement: especially for RI and RII red wines (between 80 and 104% and between 95 and 122% respectively) and for white wines (between 71 and 87%), albeit to a lesser degree. [1]

83. The Commission, in accordance with its declaration of intent made in the context of the application of agricultural stabilizers, pursued its policy for the progressive reduction of distillation with the special guarantee for long-term storage contract holders and the non-application of the re-storage of table wines.

The volume to be compulsorily distilled to restore balance on the wine market was small as a result of production having been reduced. As a result, the compulsory distillation price was fixed at the highest level (50% of the guide price) which meant that producers with high table wine yields escaped fairly lightly.

The intensification of grubbing arrangements in 1988 produced encouraging initial results in France, Italy and Greece where about 27 000 ha, 15 000 ha and 1 000 ha respectively were abandoned against Community premiums. In Spain, grubbing (1 000 ha) did not cause a sharp drop in production potential as yields per hectare are low.

In 1989, the Commission implemented a programme for the disposal of stocks of alcohol distilled from wine obtained from compulsory distillations. Under this programme, the stocks in question are sold by tender both outside the Community and on the internal market for uses which do not disturb the market in alcohol and spirits.

84. During 1989/90, all forms of intervention were applied:

(a) a total of 4.62 million 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 holders: around 2 million hl;

   (ii) support distillation: 3 million hl, a limit imposed because of the expected effects of compulsory distillation;

   (iii) distillation of wine made from dual-purpose grapes: less than 0.4 million hl of alcohol at 100% vol.;

   (iv) distillation of the by-products of wine making: 1.85 million hl of alcohol at 100% vol.

(1) The prices in Spain were multiplied by the coefficient 1.24 for the 1989/90 marketing year because of the alignment of the price level in Spain to the common price to be applied in accordance with the Spanish Act of Accession.

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.

85. In the 1989/90 marketing year the gap was closed between the institutional prices for AI white table wines and those for RI and RII red table wines. The Council is applying a single price for wines for the 1990/91 wine year. In Spain, these prices were brought closer to the level applying in the Community of Ten; in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Accession.

During the second half of 1990, the Commission will submit a set of proposals on enrichment, the demarcation of wine zones, the functioning of compulsory distillation and the setting of the maximum content of sulphurous anhydride (sulphur dioxide) in wines. The purpose of these proposals is to improve the present system and to introduce new measures to guarantee market equilibrium.

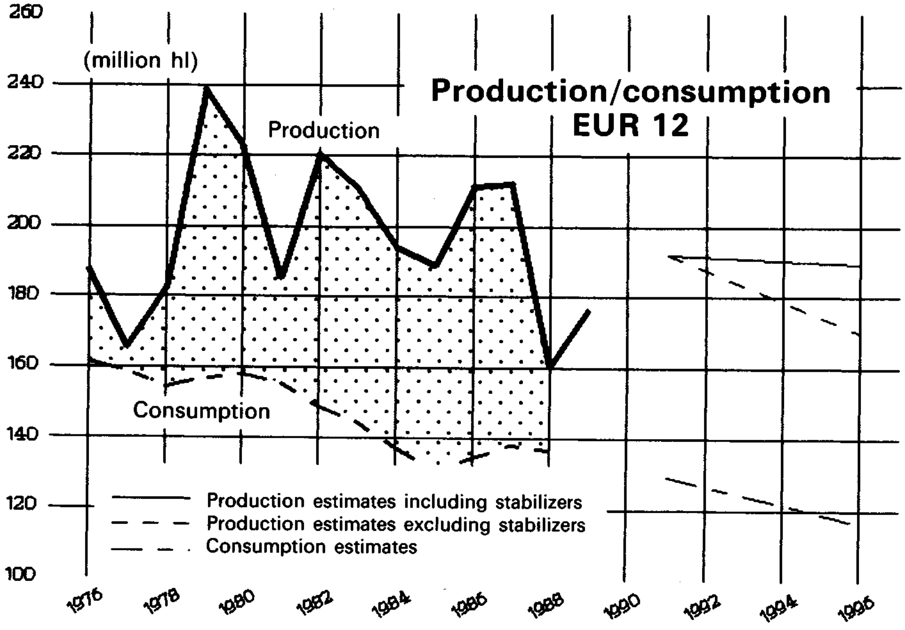
Because of measures taken to control production, output is expected to decline slightly to about 170 million hl compared with average production for EUR 12 between 1983 and 1987 of about 200 million hl. Consumption should range between 116 and 130 million hl. It is essential, however, to draw a distinction between table wine and quality wine (VQPRD). Price and production of VQPRD have followed demand and consumption will be increasingly oriented towards these quality wines thus creating the danger of over-production of table wine.

Cotton

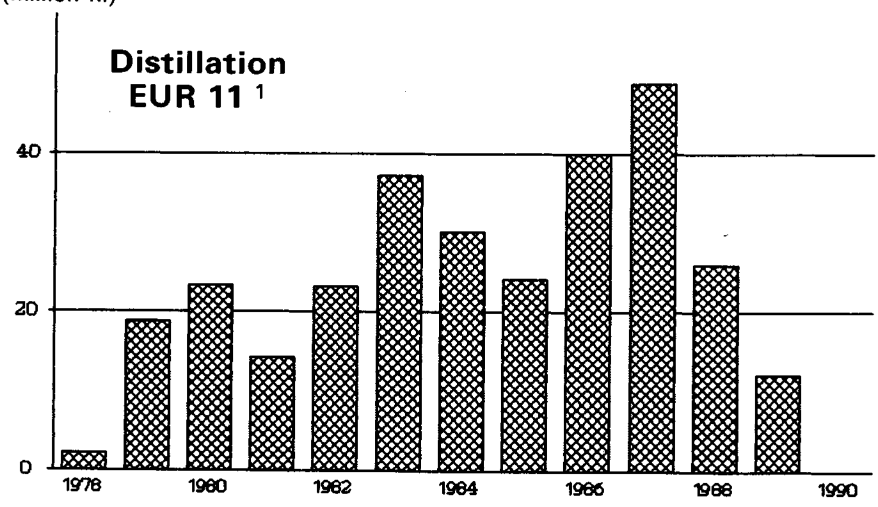
86. The area sown to cotton worldwide is around 33 million hectares, with production amounting to around 17 million tonnes (80 million bales [1] in 1989/90. This figure is expected to increase by around 1.5 million tonnes (6 million bales) in the new marketing year; consumption will also increase. Prices, which reached the relatively high level of 82.75 cents/pound at the beginning of the 1989/90 marketing year, fell between November and March, but rose again to 82.125 cents/pound at the end of the 1989/90 marketing year. Unginned cotton is not traded internationally. Since the Community's spinning capacity is much greater than its fibre production, large quantities are imported (1 027 000 tonnes in 1989). The USA (166 000 tonnes), the USSR (158 000 tonnes), Pakistan (88 000 tonnes), Turkey (82 000 tonnes), Argentina (50 000 tonnes) and China, in certain periods, are its main suppliers. Intra-Community trade, however, remains limited but is increasing.

[1] One bale = approximately 217.7 kg.

Wine



1989/90 marketing year, estimated level of production and consumption.



[1] Compulsory and optional distillation.

Figure 15

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 1989 the Community had 348 000 ha under cotton (280 000 ha in Greece and 68 000 ha in Spain), producing 1 100 000 tonnes of unginned cotton, about 352 000 tonnes of ginned cotton (fibre) and 594 000 tonnes of seed. In 1990, plantings covered 352 000 ha, 268 000 ha of which were in Greece, 84 000 ha in Spain and a few dozen hectares in Italy, for an estimated total production of 1 035 000 tonnes of unginned cotton (750 000 tonnes in Greece and 285 000 tonnes in Spain). The Community produced 30% of its cotton fibre requirements in 1989 with consumption amounting to 1 300 000 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. However, for the period 1987/88 to 1990/91, an upper limit was placed on such reduction. There is no such restriction for subsequent years. Production has exceeded the maximum guaranteed quantity each year since 1986/87 resulting in reductions in the guide price and aid. These reductions ranged from ECU 57.61/tonnes for 1987/88 to ECU 239.65/tonnes for 1990/91. These measures have checked the steady increase in the total areas sown to cotton, with Spain registering a sharp fall and Greece a smaller reduction.

Fibre flax and hemp

87. 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 18 500 tonnes in 1989. 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.

In the Community, cultivation of fibre flax has increased steadily over recent years. The area sown in 1990 has increased to 79 300 ha (79 000 ha in 1989 and 59 200 ha in 1986), with France accounting for 59 500 ha, Belgium 11 600 ha, The Netherlands 5 700 ha and Germany 1 700 ha. The quality is markedly superior than that of fibre produced elsewhere. 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 1989/90 were in general below average, as also are the estimated yields for 1990/91. The Community harvest normally yields about 110 000 tonnes of flax fibre.

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 1989, the area harvested was 4 000 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 marketing year than in previous years. Furthermore, the poor situation for low-quality flax fibres over the previous few years saw a further deterioration. In 1990/91, despite lower yields for the last two years, the market for flax fibre bundles is expected to be difficult. Although stocks of short flax fibres and hemp fibres are not likely to fall sharply, a decline in stocks of long flax fibres can be expected in the 1990/91 marketing year.

Both of these crops receive aid on a per hectare basis. Although the area under fibre flax and fibre 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 1990/91 has remained at ECU 375/ha, and the deduction at 10 % of the aid (to finance measures to promote the use of flax). In 1990/91, as in 1989/90, aid for hemp was fixed at ECU 340/ha.

Silkworms

88. Silkworms are reared in Greece, Italy and, to a limited extent, in France, for research purposes. The activity accounts for only a minute portion of the Community's agricultural production and of world silk production. In some areas, however, it does have a certain importance (e.g. Thrace, Veneto and Marche). According to the FAO, world production of raw silk (including waste) amounted to 72 000 tonnes in 1989 (68 000 tonnes on average from 1979 to 1981). The main producers (accounting for 66 000 tonnes) are all in Asia: China (42 000 tonnes), Japan (7 000 tonnes), India (11 000 tonnes) and Korea (4 000 tonnes) being together responsible for more than 89 % of world production.

Production in the Community has stabilized somewhat following a marked fall over several years, with market prices moving to offset the increase in production costs; some 4 800 boxes were used in 1989 (3 200 in Italy and 1 500 in Greece). In 1989/90 cocoon production fell sharply because of an epidemic. Aid for 1990/91 was fixed at ECU 112 per box (the same as for 1989/90).

Tobacco

89. World production of tobacco reached 7.1 million tonnes in 1989, 6 % more than in the previous year, with the Community continuing to account for 5.8 % of the total.

Production is expected to reach 7.2 million tonnes in 1990 as a result of an excellent harvest in China, the world's largest producer.

The trend towards flue-cured and light air-cured for use in American blends is continuing.

World production by type of tobacco

	1988	1989	% change	1990 (forecast)
Flue-cured	3.93	4.22	+7.4	4.32
Light air-cured (Burley)	0.65	0.71	+9.2	0.72
Oriental	0.79	0.80	+1.2	0.81
Dark air/sun/fire-cured	1.26	1.28	+1.6	1.26
Light-air cured (other)	0.09	0.09	0	0.09

Sources: DG VI; *Tobacco Quarterly.*

Consumption, estimated as being slightly lower than production, is rising sharply as a result of the increase in population and incomes particularly in Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe. This trend is confirmed by the 2% increase in world production of cigarettes in 1989 to 5 400 billion units. However, cigarette sales are continuing to fall in the USA (by 4%) and in Europe as a result of anti-smoking campaigns and price increases.

The recent liberalization of some south-east Asian markets enabled world exports to grow by 4% to 1.44 million tonnes in 1989. Auction prices in the main producer countries resulted in increases of 1 to 4% for flue-cured and light air-cured tobacco.

In 1989 the Community produced 411 001 tonnes of leaf tobacco, 4% more than in 1988 and 6.7% more than the maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) of 385 000 tonnes.

90. There are some 200 000 holdings producing tobacco in the Community, mainly in the less-favoured areas of Italy and Greece and dependent principally on the income from this crop. The shift in taste among smokers towards light tobaccos, a move encouraged by Community policy, has led growers to adjust their production accordingly. Over the last six to seven years, considerable efforts have been made to move towards varieties which require new techniques of cultivation and drying. In Greece, for example, production of Virginia (light tobacco) increased from 1 000 tonnes in 1986 to 9 500 tonnes in 1989. This trend continued in 1989, when Community production of flue-cured tobacco was 16% higher than in 1988.

The popularity of the Badischer Geudertheimer variety in Italy has caused serious problems in the sector. Production increased spectacularly from 3 600 tonnes in 1986 to 67 000 tonnes in 1988 and 85 000 tonnes in 1989 as a result of the high level of premium. Furthermore, it is not a variety the Community tobacco industry requires.

Production of Tsebelia and Mavra varieties in Greece, for which there are no sizeable outlets either, remained at 43 236 tonnes in 1989, which demonstrated the substantial amount of conversion work remaining to be done.

Sales of tobacco into intervention increased in 1989 and Community stocks stand at 76 000 tonnes. Sales of the 1988 crop into intervention totalled 14% of production, double the normal level, mainly because almost 60% of the Tsebelia and Mavra harvest was disposed of in this way.

Community tobacco exports reached 186 000 tonnes in 1989, consisting mainly of the oriental varieties prized for their aromatic characteristics and the dark air-cured varieties which find a market in certain low-income countries. The Community cigarette industry produced 624.5 billion units in 1989, an increase of 0.02%, and used about 700 000 tonnes of baled tobacco, including 435 000 tonnes of imported tobacco required because of the overall shortfall of Community production (which meets only 50% of needs) and the need to use certain qualities which cannot be produced in the Community because of soil and climatic conditions. There is, however, scope for supply in the Community to match the needs of industry more closely and market management measures are helping to achieve this objective.

91. During 1989 Community policy to encourage conversion towards more sought after varieties relied principally on the application of MGQs imposing a penalty of up to 15% of the intervention price and the premium. As regards the 1989 harvest, 10 varieties were affected by this measure. In order to influence production, MGQs for the varieties required by the market were increased for 1990 and 1991 (Group I: 6% and 7.5%) while those for the varieties causing problems were reduced (Groups IV and V: −0.3% and −6%). In view of the unacceptable spread of the Badischer Geudertheimer variety, the Council decided to reclassify it in Group V in 1990 and reduce both the price level and the premium. To encourage producers to switch to the light air-cured varieties more sought after by the market, the premium for Burley was increased by 22% and that for Kentucky by 8%. Prices and premiums for Tsebelia and Mavra fell by 15% and remained unchanged for all other varieties.

In order to strengthen the role of the European cultivation contract introduced in 1989 to help improve quality and control production, the Council decided that, from the 1991 harvest, it would be an essential condition for obtaining the premium.

The main reason why spending exceeded budget estimates was the development of the Badischer Geudertheimer variety, which raises the question of whether the existing rules enable production to be guided effectively. Following the undertakings given in the latest prices package, all aspects of the common organization of the market are under consideration and appropriate proposals will be made.

92. As part of the Europe against cancer programme, in May 1990 the Council adopted a Directive under which the maximum tar content of cigarettes will be limited to 15 mg at the end of 1992 and 12 mg at the end of 1997, although Greece will have an extra nine years in which to reach the 12 mg target. This measure puts additional pressure on producers, to switch to those varieties capable of reaching these objectives.

Hops

93. Hops are grown only in a limited number of countries across the world, of which the Community, the United States, the USSR and Czechoslovakia are the dominant producers. In 1989 the world area under hops totalled about 90 500 hectares of which some 29 % were within the Community. The upturn in the area under hops in the Community which began in 1987 was maintained in 1989. The level now reached could, given favourable natural conditions, lead to a considerable surplus within a short period of time. Although there was only a modest harvest in 1989, prices remained under pressure.

The world harvest in 1989 totalled 118 260 tonnes, which was slightly down on 1988. Given that the 1988 harvest was already comparatively low, the 1989 crop was a disappointment. However, the relatively low quantity harvested permitted a further run down of stocks which had been too high in recent years.

Within the Community hops are grown in seven Member States (Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, France, Belgium, Portugal and Ireland), Germany accounts for 75 % of the Community's area under hops, which totals 26 218 ha. At 40 600 tonnes, the total for the 1989 harvest was significantly up on the low 1988 harvest (+ 7.7 %), but still fell short of the average for the past decade. Although there was a decrease in prices for hops both on the contract and the spot markets, growers' returns improved slightly due to the larger harvest.

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

Firstly aid is granted to hop producers to enable them to attain a reasonable level of income. For the 1989 harvest the Council adopted the Commission's proposal which provides for aid of ECU 340 per hectare for aromatic varieties, ECU 390 for bitter varieties and ECU 400 for other varieties. The Council has until 30 June 1991 to fix the aid for the 1990 harvest.

Secondly, a special aid is payable under Regulation (EEC) No 2997/87 to encourage hop growers to convert part of their bitter varieties to those more suited to market requirements. So far, the Commission has approved conversion plans covering 1 400 hectares. This varietal conversion programme is a temporary measure which will end in 1992.

As a result of unfavourable growing conditions during the summer, estimates for the 1990 crop indicate a lower Community harvest than for the previous year.

Seeds

94. The area devoted to seed production and the harvest in 1989 for each group of species, compared with the corresponding figures for the 1988 harvest was as follows:

(i) Fodder grass seed:

Area: 142 313 ha = +7.5%
Estimated production: 1 529 422 Qx. = +15%

(ii) Fodder legume seed:
Area: 131 857 ha = −14.6%
Estimated production: 2 171 890 Qx = −21%

(iii) Hybrid maize seed:
Area: 52 795 ha = +27%
Estimated production: 1 352 845 Qx = +1.2%

(iv) Rice seed:
Area: 17 650 ha = −11.8%
Estimated production: 796 600 Qx = +11.7%

The figures for the 1989 harvest indicate a contradictory trend for fodder species. Production of grass seed increased whereas that of legumes fell sharply compared to 1988.

The production of maize seed in 1989 remained at the same level as the previous year in spite of the large increase in the area sown.

Animal feedingstuffs

95. 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—nearly three quarters of the UAA is devoted primarily to this purpose. Since 1985, aggregate demand (1) has been stagnant or declining: the fall in the cattle sector (milk and meat) has not been offset by increases in the pig and poultry sectors. Aggregate supply (2) is chiefly composed (55%) of non-marketed feedingstuffs (grass, hay, silage). The remainder (45%) consists of feedstuffs which are marketed (cereals, substitutes, oilcakes, etc.) where competition (price, fodder value) is more intense. In recent years, the share of cereals compared to that of substitutes and oilcakes used in animal feed has shown a steady decline.

(1) This includes all marketable and non-marketable animal feed.
(2) According to the EUR 10 feed balance sheet. *Source:* Eurostat.

Animal consumption of the key marketable products [1] in the Community of Twelve was estimated at 163 million tonnes in 1989/90 (much the same as in 1988/89), with home-produced products accounting for around 114 million tonnes (−1.0 million tonnes—mainly cereals and oilcakes) and with imports estimated at 51 million tonnes (+1.2 million tonnes—mainly soya).

As regards substitutes (those products referred to in Annex D to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75) and 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 1989, as in 1988, but those from other countries (mainly China), declined;

(ii) the agreement with Thailand concerning manioc expires in December 1990 and has been 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.

Industrial production of compound feedstuffs [2] in the Community in 1989 reached 100.3 million tonnes, an increase of 0.6% over 1988. The output of pig feed fell a little but was offset by a slight increase for cattle and poultry feed and a large increase (+12%) for other compound feedstuffs (rabbit, sheep, goats, etc.). The highest growth rates were recorded in Ireland, Belgium and France whilst in The Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany cut-backs were observed.

The factors determining the composition of feed are the prices of raw materials and relative movements between them. The price of soya cakes [3] CIF Rotterdam fell below ECU 200/tonne at the end of 1989 after having climbed to ECU 273/tonne in September 1988 due to a drought in the USA. Raw material price differences tended to benefit oilcakes and proteins and discourage consumption of cereals.

The average price of animal feed [4] remained practically the same, in real terms, in 1989 (+0.2% on 1988) whilst in 1988 it had increased by 1.0% on 1987.

In 1990/91, animal consumption of cereals in the Community is expected to decline still further following the continued recovery of oilcake imports caused by the relatively low level of world prices and by the rise forecast in imports of cereal substitutes (Annex D to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75).

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(1) Covering most of the feedingstuffs used by the animal feed industry and by farmers (auto-consumption and raw material purchases) and estimated in the table 'Balance sheet of animal consumption of key marketable products: EUR 12' (see p. 79). *Source:* DG VI estimate.
(2) Not including Greece and Luxembourg, Table 4.13.7.3, Part 2. *Source:* European Feed Manufacturers' Association - Fefac.
(3) See Table 4.13.7.12, Part 2. *Source:* Eurostat.
(4) Variation in EEC feed purchase price indices (deflated) — EUR 10. *Source:* Eurostat.

Balance sheet of animal consumption of key marketable products: EUR 12 (estimates)

(million t)

Products	Rate of import duties (1)	1984/85				1985/86				1986/87				1987/88				1988/89 (p)				1989/90 (e)			
		Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption			
		Origin EC	IMP	EXP	Total	Origin EC	IMP	EXP	Total	Origin EC	IMP	EXP	Total	Origin EC	IMP	EXP	Total	Origin EC	IMP	EXP	Total	Origin EC	IMP	EXP	Total
Cereals																									
Common wheat	L	22.9	—	—	22.9	22.4	—	—	22.4	23.4	—	—	23.4	20.8	—	—	20.8	21.1	—	—	21.1	20.7	—	—	20.7
Barley	L	34.1	—	—	34.1	32.6	—	—	32.6	31.7	—	—	31.7	31.1	—	—	31.1	30.2	—	—	3.2	29.6	—	—	29.6
Maize	L	19.8	4.3	—	24.1	19.8	3.5	—	23.3	19.6	1.6	—	21.2	18.8	1.6	—	20.4	20.0	1.6	—	21.6	20.3	1.4		21.7
Other	L	8.5	0.7	—	9.2	9.3	0.2	—	9.5	8.0	0.5	—	8.5	8.1	0.8	—	8.9	6.4	1.0	—	7.4	6.6	0.5		7.1
Total cereals		85.3	5.0	—	90.3	84.1	3.7	—	87.8	82.7	2.1	—	84.8	78.8	2.4	—	81.2	77.7	2.6	—	80.3	77.2	1.9	—	79.1
Cereal substitutes (Annex D):		17.3	13.8	0.1	31.0	17.1	14.7	0	31.8	17.3	16.3	0	33.6	17.2	19.3	0	36.5	17.7	17.3	0	35.0	17.8	17.0	0	34.8
manioc	6% G/L	0	6.2	0	6.2	0	5.8	0	5.8	0	6.5	0	6.5	0	7.6	0	7.6	0	6.2	0	6.2	0	6.0	0	6.0
sweet potatoes	0% G/L	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.7	0	0.7	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.3	0	0.3
corn gluten feed	0% G	1.0	3.5	0.1	4.4	1.0	3.8	0	4.8	0.9	4.4	0	4.3	0.9	4.8	0	5.7	1.0	5.0	0	6.0	1.1	5.3	0	6.4
bran	L	9.8	0.9	0	10.7	9.9	0.9	0	10.8	9.7	0.4	0	10.1	9.6	0.1	0	9.7	10.0	0.2	0	10.2	10.0	0.1	0	10.1
maize germ cake	0% G	0.2	1.0	0	1.2	0.2	1.1	0	1.3	0.2	1.8	0	2.0	0.2	2.7	0	2.9	0.2	2.2	0	2.4	0.2	1.8	0	2.0
citrus pellet	0% G	—	1.4	0	1.4	—	1.6	0	1.6	—	1.3	0	1.2	—	1.6	0	1.6	—	1.6	0	1.6	—	1.9	0	1.9
dried beet pulp	0% G	4.3	0.2	0	4.5	4.0	0.2	0	4.2	4.5	0.4	0	4.8	4.5	0.8	0	5.3	4.5	0.5	0	5.0	4.5	0.5	0	5.0
Other (brewing residues and fruit refuse)	0% G	2.0	0.5	0	2.5	2.0	0.6	0	2.6	2.0	1.0	0	2.8	2.0	1.2	0	3.2	2.0	1.1	0	3.1	2.0	1.1	0	3.1
Molasses	L	0.9	3.0	0.2	3.7	0.8	3.4	0.2	4.0	0.7	3.6	0.1	4.2	1.1	3.2	0.1	4.2	1.4	3.0	0.2	4.2	1.4	3.0	0.2	4.2
Animal & vegetable fats (added to feed)	4-17% G	0.5	0.4	0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0	1.4
Total energy-rich feed		18.7	17.2	0.3	35.6	18.5	18.5	0.2	36.8	18.7	20.4	0.1	39.0	19.1	23.1	0.1	42.1	19.9	20.9	0.2	40.6	20.0	20.6	0.2	40.4
Oilseed cake and seeds (cake equivalent)		3.1	25.1	1.5	26.7	3.5	28.2	1.7	30.0	4.2	29.0	1.6	31.6	6.1	26.1	1.0	31.2	6.1	24.2	1.0	29.3	5.6	26.7	1.0	31.3
soya	0% G	0.1	20.3	1.4	19.0	0.3	21.6	1.6	20.2	0.7	21.9	1.5	21.1	1.5	19.9	0.9	20.5	1.3	17.5	0.8	18.0	1.4	20.0	0.8	20.6
rape	0% G	1.8	0.6	0	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.1	2.7	1.8	1.4	0.1	3.1	2.8	0.7	0.1	3.4	2.7	0.9	0.2	3.4	2.5	1.0	0.2	3.3
sunflower	0% G	1.2	1.4	0	2.6	1.4	1.6	0	3.0	1.6	1.4	0	3.0	1.9	1.1	0	3.0	2.1	1.1	0	3.2	1.7	1.2	0	2.9
other	0% G	0	2.8	0	2.8	0	4.1	0	4.1	0	4.3	0	4.3	0	4.4	0	4.4	0	4.7	0	4.7	0	4.5	0	4.5
Protein crops	2-5% G	1.3	0.2	0	1.5	1.9	0.3	0	2.2	2.2	0.4	0	2.6	3.2	0.8	0	4.0	4.1	0.8	0	4.9	3.9	0.8	0	4.7
Dried fodder & similiar products	0-9% G	1.7	0.1	0	1.8	1.9	0.1	0	2.0	2.2	0.3	0	2.5	2.0	0.2	0	2.2	2.9	0.2	0	3.1	3.0	0.1	0	3.1
Fish and meat meals	0-2% G	2.7	0.8	0.5	3.0	2.7	0.9	0.4	3.2	2.9	1.0	0.5	3.4	3.0	0.9	0.4	3.5	3.0	0.9	0.5	3.4	2.8	0.9	0.5	3.2
SMP	L	1.9	—	—	1.9	1.4	—	—	1.4	1.4	—	—	1.4	1.1	—	—	1.1	1.0	—	—	1.0	0.7	—	—	0.7
Total protein-rich feed		10.7	26.2	2.0	34.9	11.4	29.5	2.1	38.8	12.9	30.7	2.1	41.5	15.4	28.0	1.4	42.0	17.1	26.1	1.5	41.7	16.0	28.5	1.5	43.0
Total animal consumption of key products		114.7	48.4	2.3	160.8	114.0	51.7	2.3	163.4	114.3	53.2	2.2	165.3	113.3	53.5	1.5	165.3	114.7	49.6	1.7	162.6	113.2	51.0	1.7	162.5

(1) L = import levy; G = duties bound in GATT.
(2) Based on the trend of applications for import licences and on private sources for the products not subject to import licences.
(p) = Provisional.
(e) = Estimate.

Due to an expected reduction of the bovine herd, and to overcompensating increases in pig and poultry sectors, it is estimated that the need for concentrated feed will rise by 3.5% between 1990/91 and 1996/97. Cereals are expected to lose ground (as they have done since 1984), which will benefit competitive energy rich ingredients, such as grain substitutes. However, protein-rich ingredients are also expected to expand.

Milk and milk products

96. Deliveries of cow's milk in OECD countries, after dropping significantly for two years in 1987 and 1988 (−7 million tonnes from the 1986 record level), owing to reduced Community deliveries, recovered in 1989 (+0.5 million tonnes) and to an even greater extent in 1990 (up around 2.6 million tonnes). A further rise is expected in 1991 thanks to the continuing increase in production in the USA (+1.0 million tonnes per year), Canada (+150 000 tonnes per year), New Zealand (+100 000 tonnes per year) and Australia (+50 000 tonnes per year).

(million t)

Milk deliveries	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
OECD (24 countries)	218.7	215.8	218.5	220.3	214.1	213.4	213.9	216.5
of which EUR 12	109.4	107.1	105.8	107.1	101.8	99.1	98.6	98.7
Eastern Europe	137.4	140.3	140.8	143.4	144.5	147.5	149.9	151.9
of which USSR	96.5	97.9	98.6	102.2	103.4	106.4	108.1	110.0

Eastern European production has been growing at between 1.5% and 2% per year, a trend which should continue if political developments allow and if supplies of fodder and feed are maintained. The restructuring of agriculture in those countries could lead to certain shortages in the short term, an overall drop in consumption, a fall in imports and a rise in the quantities available for export.

Elsewhere in the world, demand far exceeds local production, although production is generally on the increase.

The disposal of Community stocks in 1988, combined with the Community's policy of curbing supply, had a positive effect on the world market. Trade reached record levels (in milk equivalent, 30.5 million tonnes in 1988) with the Community again playing a dominant role.

The improvement in the world market was not maintained in 1989. World trade dropped by 10% to a level below that of 1987 but the EEC, without a stock disposal programme and in a market where prices were high, consolidated its dominant world market position with 51% of trade.

World market in milk equivalent (1)

Main exporters	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%	(1 000 t)	%
EEC (2)	10 070	44	12 774	48	12 239	45	11 186	43	13 834	50	16 529	54	14 060	51
New Zealand	3 292	14	3 628	14	4 002	14	4 222	16	4 165	15	4 121	14	3 831	14
USA	2 833	12	3 142	12	3 970	14	4 158	16	3 449	12	2 688	9	2 249	8
Australia	1 350	6	1 478	6	1 883	7	1 978	7	1 683	6	1 618	5	1 638	6
Eastern Europe	1 437	6	1 101	4	1 375	5	1 129	4	1 199	4	1 774	6	1 980	7
Canada	1 244	6	1 209	4	1 048	4	967	4	788	3	808	3	504	2
Nordic countries	1 220	5	1 180	4	1 164	4	958	4	1 048	4	797	3	704	3
Others	1 686	7	2 216	8	1 890	7	1 677	6	1 833	6	2 222	7	2 657	9
Total	23 128	100	26 728	100	27 571	100	26 275	100	27 999	100	30 557	100	27 623	100

(1) Except for casein and fresh products on the basis of Community coefficients.
(2) EUR 10 until 1986; EUR 12 from 1987.

In 1990 the world market situation deteriorated under the combined effect of a downturn in world demand in Eastern Europe and the Middle East especially and falling consumption in almost all the OECD countries.

The improvement in the world market in 1988 was accompanied by a sharp rise in world market prices followed by the repeated rise of the minimum prices fixed by GATT in 1988 and 1989. These levels were maintained during 1990.

International prices and GATT minimum prices

(USD/t)

	Butter	GATT	Butteroil	GATT	Cheese	GATT	SMP	GATT
1983	1 800-1 850 1 500-1 700	1 200	1 900-2 100 1 800-1 950	1 440	1 600-1 700 1 000-1 450	1 000	780-850 650-730	600
1984	1 300-1 400 1 200-1 400	1 200	1 400-1 700 1 500-1 700	1 440	1 000-1 450 1 050-1 250	1 000	640-740 600-700	600
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	680 765
1988	1 150-1 350 1 350-1 500	1 100 1 250	1 200-1 400 1 300-1 500	1 325 1 500	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 1 350	2 000-2 300 1 800-2 150	1 500 1 625	1 900-2 100 1 900-2 200	1 350 1 500	1 800-2 100 1 350-1 650	1 050 1 200
1990	1 450-1 550	1 350	1 500-1 600	1 625	1 700-2 000	1 500	1 000-1 300	1 200

World prices have fallen sharply since the beginning of the year and remain low. Some business is now being transacted at prices far below the minimum prices, particularly by those countries which are not members of the International Dairy Arrangement.

These sales at below minimum prices have a serious effect on the world market, which is being aggravated by the renewed build-up of stocks in the main producer countries. Given the early prospect of further surpluses, owing to the increase in production in the OECD countries and the sometimes considerable fall in consumption (of milk fats) and in the absence of an international agreement curbing production, the world market is expected to remain very fragile.

The fall in Community prices, which is in keeping with the general pattern of international markets, and the accumulation of butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks reflect the deterioration of the sector in 1990.

97. Dairy cattle numbers continued to fall in 1990 and by the end of the year the total herd is likely to consist of 22.9 million head, as against 23.2 million at the end of 1989 (−1.2%). Milk production for 1990 is estimated at 109.1 million tonnes, the same level as 1989. Average yield per cow was 4 720 kg/year, an increase of 1.4%. Deliveries to dairies, estimated at 98.7 million tonnes compared to 98.6 million tonnes in 1989 (+0.1%), mirrored the rise in production. The collection rate remained at 90.5%.

More fresh products were manufactured, despite the milk production quotas. Increases of 2.4% in 1988, 1.5% in 1989 and 0.8% in 1990 show output is continuing to expand. It is estimated that more than 30% of the milk collected is now marketed in this form. This recent development clearly reflects the underlying trend in consumption, and illustrates the need for the processing industry to adapt to market changes.

Butter production which reached 2.2 million tonnes in 1986, before falling back to 1.9 million tonnes in 1987 (−14.5%) has remained stable at 1.7 million tonnes since 1988 (−11%).

This has had a direct influence on market prices which were stable or almost stable in 1987, but rose throughout the EEC, until October 1989, by 10 to 15% on the main markets, accelerating the drop in butter consumption (−1.1% in 1988 and −7.8% in 1989). The collapse of prices in November 1989 quickly brought the price of butter to 92% of the intervention price, where it has remained because of buying-in by the intervention agencies. The market therefore remains heavily dependent on intervention and on the customary disposal measures.

Production of skimmed-milk powder was more than 2.2 million tonnes in 1986 but fell by nearly 25% in 1987 and by more than 20% in 1988 to 1.3 million tonnes. The recovery of production in 1989 (+8% to reach 1.4 million tonnes) continued into 1990 (+10%, to reach an estimated 1.55 million tonnes).

98. This contraction, accompanied by the running down of public stocks, had a considerable impact on the market with prices rising in consequence. Prices stabilized in

1989 at an average of around 110% of the intervention price, having first caught up with it and then exceeded it (sometimes by as much as 30%). The aid programmes for utilization in feedingstuffs were of course modified as and when market conditions changed.

The recovery of production, together with a fall in prices in 1989, continued into 1990, bringing the price below the intervention price, in spite of renewed buying-in by the intervention agencies starting on 1 March 1990.

While the price-cut encouraged the increased use of skimmed-milk powder in feedingstuffs, the fall in the number of calves and the adjustments made to fattening techniques restricted its use for that purpose. Since annual demand at the market price (human consumption) is running at less than 300 000 tonnes, unless world demand picks up very considerably the Community market will continue to be dependent on buying in by the intervention agencies, with the inevitable accelerated build-up of stocks.

99. Community cheese production has been rising in the long term by 1.6% a year, in keeping with underlying consumption trends. After increasing in 1987 by 2.3%, in 1988 by 1.4% and in 1989 by 1.4%, the rise in 1990 was 2.9% (reaching 4.9 million tonnes) to which should be added imports of 100 000 tonnes.

Consumption, sensitive to price trends, rose by similar amounts: +2.9% in 1987, +1.5% in 1988, +3.1% in 1989 and +1.4% in 1990.

Community production of whole-milk powder is directly linked to developments on the international market. After a spectacular recovery in 1987 (+24%), which continued in 1988 (+6%), production fell back slightly (−2.3%) in 1989 and again in 1990 (−5%).

100. Condensed milk production, like that of whole-milk powder, is guided by the international market which itself depends on a few large fragile markets. Community production has been dropping, mirroring the decline in international outlets, since 1985. Despite a slight recovery in 1988 (1.33 million tonnes, +3.6%), production dropped to 1.3 million tonnes in 1989 and to 1.25 million tonnes in 1990 confirming the downturn.

Community casein production is only possible thanks to aid. Encouraged by world prices, it rose steadily between 1984 and 1988 from 130 000 to 174 000 tonnes. However, following a drop in the amount of aid and greater end-use control, it fell back by 17% in 1989 to 146 000 tonnes and by 16% in 1990 to 123 000 tonnes.

The long-term trend is for overall Community consumption of dairy products to grow by 0.5% per year. However, the short-term trend is much less regular and recent signs are that consumption has stabilized, or dropped back, rather than maintained its steady rise.

101. The general trend of butter consumption in the Community is a fall approaching 1 % per year, which would probably increase to 2.5 % if special disposal measures were not taken. The fall was considerably greater, however, in 1989 (−7.7 %) and 1990 (−4.9 %).

Over the long term the consumption trend for all other milk products is +1.8 % per year, representing approximately another 800 000 tonnes of milk a year.

If this figure is compared with the 'natural' drop in butter consumption which corresponds to around 750 000 tonnes of milk a year, the importance of supporting butter consumption to balance the market can be seen.

The renewed build-up of public stocks clearly illustrates the reversal of the situation in the sector and points to the role played by intervention in regularizing the market in 1990.

The substantial rise in prices which followed the market improvements in 1988 did not continue after 1989. From spring 1990 the prices paid to producers tended to consolidate.

102. Following the Commission's report on the operation of the quota system in the milk sector, [1] the Council decided to increase the Community reserve by 1 % of the global quantity guaranteed to Member States, [2] in order to allocate additional quotas to certain producers whose situation continued to give cause for concern because it had not been adequately addressed in all Member States. Confirming the general aim of curbing production and in order to keep milk deliveries at their present level, the Council also decided to transform 1 % of the 5.5 % suspended quantities into a definitive reduction of the guaranteed total quantity, [3] to raise the level of the additional levy from 100 to 115 % of the target price [4] and to lower the intervention price for butter by 2.5 % and for skimmed-milk powder by 0.75 %, with effect from 1 March 1990. [5]

When fixing the agricultural prices, the Council passed on the drop in the intervention prices that had already occurred to the target price for milk, reducing it by 3.5 % in 1990/91, and to the intervention price for Italian cheese. [6] The threshold prices were reduced accordingly. [7] The Council also decided, in connection with the policy for rural society, to alter the quota arrangements by providing for Community financing, in respect of up to 500 000 tonnes, for a programme to buy back quotas for redistribution to small producers. [8]

(1) COM (89) 352 final, 3.8.1989.
(2) Regulation 3881/89 published in OJ L 378, 27.12.1989, p. 5.
(3) Regulation 3879/89 published in OJ L 378, 27.12.1989, p. 1.
(4) Regulation 3880/89 published in OJ L 378, 27.12.1989, p. 3.
(5) Regulation 3883/89 published in OJ L 378, 27.12.1989, p. 8.
(6) Regulation 1180/90 published in OJ L 119, 11. 5.1990, p. 23.
(7) Regulation 1182/90 published in OJ L 119, 11. 5.1990, p. 26.
(8) Regulation 1183/90 published in OJ L 119, 11. 5.1990, p. 27.

Lastly, the Council, taking as a basis the findings of the Commission report to the Council, (1) decided to regulate comprehensively the use of casein and caseinates in the manufacture of cheese which is regarded as the most vulnerable product in this respect. (2)

103. Milk deliveries in the European Community in 1990 are expected to be the same as in 1989, 98.7 million tonnes. As foreseen, the decision to increase the Community reserve to accommodate SLOM (3) producers and the decision to further increase the Community reserve by 1 % in order to allocate additional quotas to certain producers whose individual situations had not been adequately dealt with did not lead to any increase in deliveries.

The Community and world milk markets were relatively buoyant during 1988 and during most of 1989 following the decrease in Community production of over 8 million tonnes in the period 1986 to 1989. Total OECD milk production in that period fell by 9.5 million tonnes of which 1.5 million tonnes by countries other than the European Community.

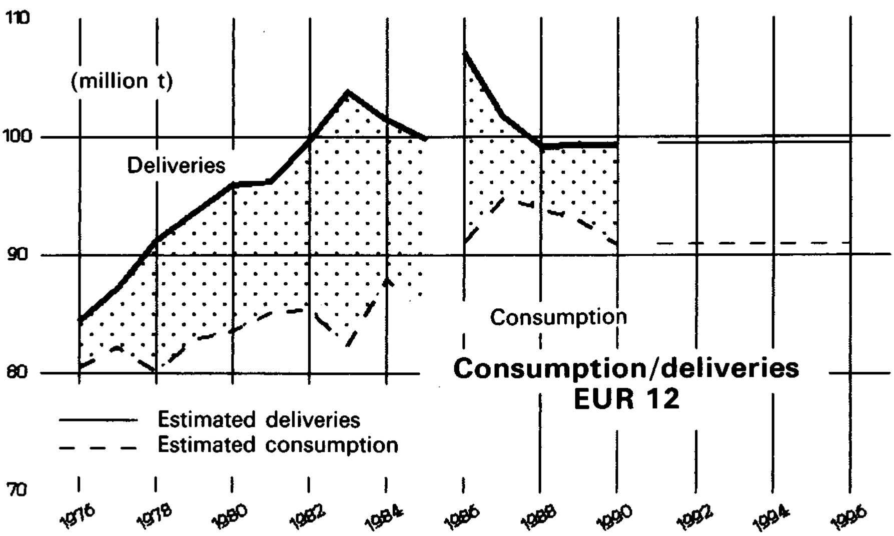
Milk production in a number of OECD countries is expected to increase in 1990 notably in the USA and in New Zealand.

The substantial decline in the prices received by producers for their milk in 1990 in the Member States as well as in other countries is due to an increase in milk deliveries in countries without production controls, a decrease in demand particularly for butter, the developments in Eastern Europe and the Gulf and the decline in the value of the US dollar.

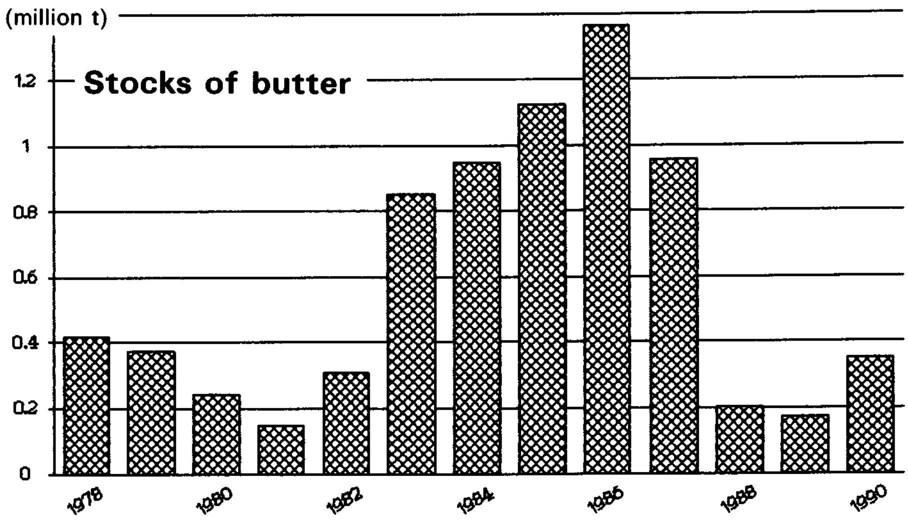
In the Community production will continue to be bound by the milk quota. Milk yield per cow is expected to increase by 1.5 % p.a. to about 5 300 kg in 1997. As a result, the dairy cow herd will need to decrease by 2 milllion by 1996 to about 20.8 million dairy cows in order to compensate for yield increases, resulting in milk production of 110 million tonnes. Consumption of drinking milk and fresh products is expected to increase to more than 96 kg per head in 1997, and that of cheese to about 15 kg per head. Butter consumption, however, seems to decrease to a level around 4.4 kg per head. The human consumption of margarine, which may be considered as a substitute for butter, seems to be very stable at a level of about 4.7 kg per head, whereas consumption of spreads appears to increase.

(1) COM (90) 110 final, 26.3.1990.
(2) Regulation 2204/90 published in OJ L 201, 31.7.1990, p. 7.
(3) Following a judgment of the European Court in the matter, producers who had temporarily given up milk production received a special reference quantity on the basis of an increase of 600 000 tonnes in the Community reserve (see Regulations (EEC) Nos 764/89 and 766/89, OJ L 84, 29.3.1989).

Milk



Consumption was calculated on the basis of an overall milk balance in milk equivalent (fat content).
1976-85 EUR 10; thereafter EUR 12.
Consumption for 1988 includes 3 245 million tonnes for animal feed.



Public and private stocks as at 1 January; for 1990, as at 1 October.

Figure 16

Beef and veal

104. After a year (1988) of rising prices in the Community, followed by a period during which average prices remained at their high 1988 levels, prices began in the second half of 1989 to fall and by mid-1990 had reached a fairly low level comparable to those which obtained in 1986 and 1987.

This was despite the fact that world market conditions remained relatively favourable, with confirmation in 1989/90 of the general trend towards improved international trade in beef and veal. This favourable market outlook has been sustained by buoyant producer prices in certain exporting countries and, in particular, by the substantial import requirements of certain major importers such as Japan.

However, owing to the weakness of the dollar, animal health considerations and competition from other types of meat, export conditions on certain markets, including the Middle East, have become more difficult.

Beef and veal production

(1 000 t)

	1988	1989	% change	1990	% change
USA	10 880	10 577	−2.8	10 793	+2.0
USSR	8 013	8 156	+1.8	8 000	−1.9
Argentina	2 635	2 636	±0.0	2 570	−2.5
Brazil	2 581	2 550	−1.2	2 550	±0.0
Australia	1 551	1 561	+0.6	1 535	−2.7
Japan	569	548	−3.7	555	+1.3
EUR 12	7 683	7 461	−2.9	7 685	+3.0
World	50 400	50 300	−0.2	56 000	+0.6

105. Total world production of beef and veal, which had grown over the past decade, dropped back slightly in 1989. The peaking of production is due to reduced slaughterings of breeding cows with a view to the re-stocking of herds. Buoyant market prices in many producer countries have encouraged a return to a cyclical rise in production potential, particularly in Australia.

Demand for beef and veal has peaked in a large number of countries, including certain producer countries, as a result of strong export demand and the sometimes spectacular growth in the consumption of other types of meat, in particular poultrymeat.

1989 also saw an increase in the volume of world trade in beef and veal and an even greater increase in the value of the quantities traded as a result of the rise in international trade prices.

The buoyancy of the international market in beef and veal may well result sooner or later in a large build-up of products available for export and thus, in the longer run, to a downward pressure on international prices. Recent international problems (Gulf crisis) are likely to accelerate this process.

106. Cattle rearing accounts for about a third of total farm production in the Community (beef/veal: 15%; milk: 17%) and involves one out of every two farm holdings.

The Community accounts for some 15% of world production of beef and veal and, together with the USSR, is the world's second largest producer, a long way, however, behind the USA.

1989 was the bottom of the cyclical trough as far as the Community was concerned, with production some 8% lower than in the mid-1980s and intervention stocks down to around 136 000 tonnes at the end of the year. 1990 saw Community production of beef and veal pick up again (+3%) to its 1988 level. On the other hand, consumption is suffering from the effects of a lack of confidence on the part of consumers in the quality of beef and veal (illicit use of hormones and other growth promoters, 'mad cow' disease). The net result is seen in the current downward trend of prices in the Community, which has been further accentuated by the exclusion from certain third countries of meat from particular regions of the Community where there have been occurrences of 'mad cow' disease and by the halting of exports to Iraq.

107. Intervention purchases of beef (about 178 000 tonnes) during the 1989/90 marketing year, which saw the new price support arrangements come into effect with buying-in prices being set by tender, were more than 50% down on the previous marketing year. On the other hand, the decline in prices in spring 1990, which was followed by a sharp drop as from August, not only meant that large quantities (225 000 tonnes) had to be bought in under the normal 'tender' arrangements, but that beef also had to be bought in under the 'safety net' arrangements (347 000).

Moreover, the premium arrangements have been harmonized across the Community and now place greater emphasis on encouraging the production of high-quality beef/veal in the Community.

On the basis, on the one hand, of the demographic progression in cattle numbers and, on the other, of general, long-term market trends, it would look as if a cyclical upturn of production has already begun. What happens as regards consumption will determine whether supply and demand can be brought into balance as was the case in 1988 and 1989.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

108. In recent years, the Community has consolidated its position as the world's leading producer and consumer of sheepmeat. Community production now stands at 1.1 million tonnes, about 16 % of the world total from a flock of 100 million head, just 8 % of the total. World trade accounts for about 16 % of production, a figure substantially higher than that for other meats and on the export side 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 (175 million) and the USSR (142 million). However, difficulties on the world wool market this year and rising stocks notably in Australia and New Zealand, may result in a decrease in sheep numbers in coming years. In 1990 imports into the Community should be slightly above the levels of 1989 reaching approximately 260 000 tonnes. Imports from New Zealand and Australia should reach 200 000 tonnes and 17 000 tonnes respectively but imports from Eastern Europe may rise to over 30 000 tonnes as a result of increased Community access for Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria this year. Community exports will reach approximately 5 000 tonnes.

109. On the Community market, production is forecast to rise by 3.6 % in 1990 to 1 132 000 tonnes due mainly to increases of 17 000, 9 000 tonnes and 5 000 tonnes in Irish, Spanish and UK production respectively. Sheep numbers are set to rise to 102 million head (+ 1.4 %) the major increases coming in Ireland (12 %), The Netherlands (5 %) and Germany. Danish sheep numbers are likely to increase by 17 % but total numbers there are, in any event, very low. Consumption is set to rise by 2.4 % to 1 358 000 tonnes with Irish, French and Spanish consumption increasing by 10, 6 and 4.5 % respectively. UK consumption is expected to decrease by 2 %. Against this background self-sufficiency is expected to rise to 83 % confirming the recent trend.

Intra-Community trade has more than doubled since 1981, the first full year of the common organization of the market. In 1990, it is expected to exceed 200 000 tonnes for the first time as a result of further strong growth in UK and Irish exports to France. Market prices to date, in 1990, have been generally weak, particularly in the northern part of the Community, against a background of increased production and poor wool and offal prices. The Community average price for 1990 is forecast at 306 ECU/100 kg to be 10 % less than in 1989.

110. Although the sheepmeat regime was reformed in September 1989, it did not take effect until the beginning of 1990 so that throughout 1989 the old arrangements were in place. The main support mechanisms in 1989, the ewe premium throughout the Community and the variable slaughter premium in Great Britain alone, were both in use, although public intervention purchasing and private storage aid schemes were not used. The total amount paid under the variable premium scheme was ECU 215 million which, at a rate of ECU 69.15 per 100 kg, represented 25.2% of the market price in Great Britain. Ewe premiums were set for all regions for 1989 and the total budgetary cost of the sector in 1989 was ECU 1 453 million, up almost ECU 160 million on 1988.

The level of the basic price was subject to a 5% reduction under the stabilizer mechanism.

The main aim of the reform of the sector (Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89) is to achieve a unified regime by the end of 1992 with a premium common throughout the Community and differentiated only with respect to ewes and for lambs for milk production. To this end, the variable slaughter premium in Great Britain is being phased out 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. Market support in the form of public intervention purchasing has been eliminated and replaced by a tendering system for private storage aid since the beginning of 1990. Although in almost constant use, this mechanism has, to date, attracted less than 1 500 tonnes of lamb, mainly in Spain and France. The new regime has provision for the fixing of two advances on the ewe premium throughout the Community and the first of these, 30% of the estimated premium, was fixed in July with a second advance in September.

111. In addition to internal reform the Community has agreed to certain adaptations of its external trade arrangements under a series of voluntary restraint agreements with 13 supplier countries. These adaptations came into force from the beginning of 1989 for meat and the beginning of 1990 for live animals for a fixed period up to the end of 1992. The major elements in the adaptations are a reduction in the total imports of approximately 45 000 tonnes and a reduction of the duty on imports from 10% to zero together with the introduction of a price surveillance system. The total import possibility under the various adapted agreements is 278.660 tonnes.

The outlook for the sector in 1991 is for a further increase in production of approximately 2.8%, somewhat down on growth levels in recent years. Consumption is also expected to rise, but by only 1.6%, while sheep numbers are forecast to grow by 1.2%. In the longer term, production is forecast to increase by 1.5% annually in the period 1990-94 with consumption growth slowing to 0.8% annually. Growth in sheep numbers may fall to 1% or less annually as the effects of lower prices and the stabilizer mechanism continue to be felt throughout the sector.

Pigmeat

112. The EC remains the world's second largest producer of pigmeat after China. Community production in 1990 is forecast to be slightly up on that for 1989.

On the Community market, the incidence of classical swine fever in Belgium significantly reduced supplies during the first half of the year. This, coupled with slightly reduced pig numbers since 1989, resulted in exceptionally high pigmeat prices until the end of July, climbing towards ECU 160/100 kg. The joint effect of this price level and falling feedstuff prices led to very high profitability with the pigmeat feedingstuff index reaching around 122.

World pigmeat production

(1 000 t)

Producer	1988	1989	% change	1990	% change
China	18 200	18 400	1.1	19 530	6.1
Eastern Europe	6 675	6 740	1.0	6 555	−2.7
Japan	1 615	1 647	2.0	1 606	−2.5
USA	7 120	7 185	0.9	7 285	1.4
USSR	6 500	6 600	1.5	6 650	0.8
EUR 12	13 299	13 044	−1.9	13 220	1.3

Sources: OECD; DG VI.

Due to the reappearance on the Community market of Belgian produce at the end of August, and the increase in imports of pigmeat from East Germany following the abolition of levies between that country and the Community on 1 August, Community prices declined to more typical levels of around ECU 140/100 kg from September and fell further to around ECU 120/100 kg in November.

Market conditions did not justify the granting of private storage aid other than for limited periods (15 March to 11 April and 6 to 17 August) when action was taken to help counter the economic effects of classical swine fever in Belgium. There was no need to levy additional amounts on imports. In response to lower than normal market prices and profit margins following a period of significant reductions in export refunds during the 1989 calendar year, refund rates for fresh and frozen pigmeat were generally increased from what were very low levels to more typical levels at the beginning of the year.

The first half of 1990 saw a substantial increase in Japanese pigmeat imports, the bulk of this increase taking place during the first four months of the year. However, the main beneficiary was Taiwan, which has now displaced Denmark as the main Japanese supplier.

Since 1 January 1990, levies on imports of some pigmeat products from developing countries, as well as from Hungary and Poland have been reduced by 50 % under the generalized system of preferences. These imports are subject to quota.

Poultrymeat

113. During the last five 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 has been even higher (7%). Poultrymeat is the meat Americans now prefer and in the last three years per capita consumption has exceeded that of beef and veal. In the other main producer regions, production is increasing more slowly, with the exception of Brazil.

Poultrymeat production

(1 000 t)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
USA	8 262	9 105	9 428	10 032	10 713
Brazil	1 680	1 865	1 997	2 130	2 303
Japan	1 421	1 465	1 471	1 475	1 475
USSR	2 988	3 126	3 184	3 216	3 290
Eastern Europe	2 060	2 078	2 058	2 072	2 084
EUR 12	5 443	5 783	5 995	6 123	6 205

Sources: OECD; DG VI.

The world market expanded slightly in 1990 in particular as a result of growing demand from the Far East and the Soviet Union. These two regions now account for 55% of world imports (1985: 38%), whilst the importance of the Near and Middle East declined from 40 to 21% over the same period. This trend, which has been accentuated since August 1990 by the crisis in the Gulf, has enabled the USA to further extend its lead over the Community, Brazil and Hungary in export markets.

On the Community market, overall production of poultrymeat increased in 1990 by 1.3%. The chicken market (which accounts for 70% of total production) has returned to a position of healthy balance, whilst the turkey (17%) and duck (3%) sectors underwent difficult periods in the spring/summer of 1990, particularly as a result of excessive growth in Community supplies at end 1989/beginning 1990. Whilst the turkey market seems to be finding its feet again as year end approaches, the situation in the duck industry could well deteriorate further in some Member States, as a result of low-price imports and the drop in feather prices.

114. There is no internal market support for poultrymeat. The regulations governing trade with non-member countries have been adapted to the world market situation and export refunds have declined, although destinations are still differentiated. Since 1 January 1990 major concessions have been granted by the Community under the generalized system of preferences to developing countries, as well as certain Eastern

European countries such as Hungary and Poland. These concessions consist of a 50% reduction in the import levies on certain quantities of geese and duck, as is the case for ACP countries.

In June 1990 the Council adopted a regulation on marketing standards for poultry with the twin aims of helping to improve product quality and facilitating Community trade. This regulation will apply with effect from 1 July 1991.

* * *

115. Total per capita meat consumption has increased substantially in the last 20 years. Although there was a slowdown recently, per capita meat consumption may still increase to a level of about 96 kg of gross consumption by 1997. At the present level of income, the sensitivity of meat consumption to price changes is rather low. However, other factors have emerged as important determinants of meat consumption: taste, health, overall quality, ease of preparation. These aspects will determine the quantity of meat consumed, in view of the competition from cheese and fish.

The four major meats (beef, pigmeat, poultry, sheepmeat) account for about 90% of the total meat consumption in the EC. Beef per capita consumption has varied a great deal in the past, hovering around 23 kg per year. In 1997 per capita consumption of around 23 kg for a total of 7.6 million tonnes is expected. It is possible, however, that, when the effects of recent depressing factors have dissipated (BSE, Gulf crisis), the demand for beef will recover and, perhaps, increase again. Beef production in 1997 is estimated at 8.0 million tonnes, as a result of progressively falling cow numbers, due to milk quotas, increasing milk yields, and the overcompensating increase of beef yield. In the very near future, milk quotas and an expected milk yield increase in the former German Democratic Republic may cause heavy slaughterings of cows, resulting in increased beef production.

Market shares have moved, so far, in favour of pigmeat and poultry, under the influence of factors such as price differentials among meats, health concerns, and ease of preparation. Per capita consumption of pigmeat will reach 42.5 kg in 1997, for a total consumption level of 14.1 million tonnes, while production will reach 14.4 million tonnes. Sheepmeat has a small share of the market; its consumption is linked to tradition, and has exhibited slower rates of increase up to now. It is estimated that per capita consumption will be above 4 kg in 1997, resulting in a global consumption figure of 1.4 million tonnes, while production is expected to reach 1.2 million tonnes. Finally, poultry consumption will reach 6.4 million tonnes (or 19.5 kg per head) in 1997, with production at around 6.7 million tonnes.

* * *

Meat

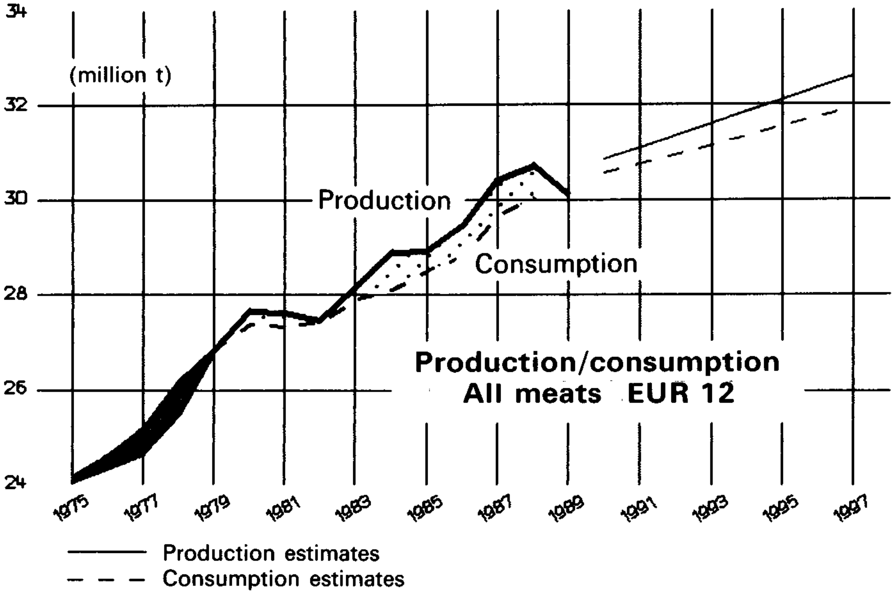


Figure 17

Eggs

116. After declining in 1989, world production of eggs again increased in 1990 (by 0.5%). In some of the large producer countries/regions, especially the USA and the Community, production has slowed down or even declined.

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 1990 failed to keep up with deliveries last year.

Egg production

(billion units)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
USA	68	70	69	67	68
USSR	80	82	85	85	87
Eastern Europe	39	39	40	39	39
Japan	37	40	40	40	40
EUR 12	81	81	83	80	81

Sources: USDA; DG VI.

On the Community market, following the fall in production in 1989 (−4%), 1990 saw an upturn in layer numbers. Given the limited possibilities on the world market, Community supplies have been slightly in excess of demand since the spring. As feed prices continue to fall, the situation does not, however, give rise for concern and production looks set to rise somewhat in 1991.

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. The Council adopted at the same time as the regulation on poultry standards a new Regulation on marketing standards for eggs to bring them more in line with current market requirements and consumer expectations. This Regulation came into force on 1 October 1990, but the previous standards remain applicable until the Commission has implemented the detailed rules of application.

Potatoes

117. The total potato harvest in 1989 (39 040 000 tonnes) was 700 000 tonnes less than the 1988 harvest.

The total area under potato production was 1 388 000 ha. This represents a drop of 3.3% compared to the area sown in 1988. Production fell sharply in The Netherlands and Belgium.

The total production of potatoes in the EEC in 1989 was as follows:

New potatoes: 2 892 000 tonnes;
Seed potatoes: 1 845 000 tonnes;
Starch potatoes: 5 927 000 tonnes;
Ware potatoes: 27 600 000 tonnes;
Other: 776 000 tonnes.

As regards ware potatoes price trends during this marketing year were as follows:

(i) An unprecedented gap opened up between the prices paid for large potatoes (more than 50 mm) and those paid for small tubers (40-50 mm). This was due to the fact that the proportion of large tubers in the 1989 harvest was much lower than in previous years.

(ii) Large tuber prices were frequently twice as high as small tuber prices.

(iii) The level of large potato prices in 1989/90 fluctuated between 150% and 250% of the level during the preceding marketing year.

(iv) Small tuber prices (between 40 and 50 mm) remained much higher than those in the preceding marketing year, except during February when prices were at a somewhat lower level.

Community production of new potatoes in 1989 (2 892 000 tonnes) was slightly down on the previous year. Spain, Germany and Italy are the major producing countries. At 335 734 tonnes, Community imports of new potatoes from Mediterranean third countries were considerably higher than in previous years. Cyprus was the largest supplier (117 000 tonnes) followed by Egypt (70 000 tonnes) and Morocco (59 000 tonnes).

Honey

118. There is no common market organization for this product, in which the Community as a whole is only about 40% self-sufficient. Production in the 1989-90 season according to latest estimates was about 95 000 tonnes, and consumption about 235 000 tonnes (0.7 kg/head).

Imports (140 000 tonnes) come mainly from Latin America, China, 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 States and LDCs.

As regards bee health, the ECU 0.5 million per year earmarked from the 1986 and 1987 budgets for the fight against the bee disease Varroasis was doubled to ECU 1 million in the 1989 budget, for expenditure in 1990-91 largely to help beekeepers' organizations to improve their diagnostic and information activities. This was justified by the seriousness of the situation and by the recognition that the Varroa mite was in fact responsible for spreading and aggravating the effects of other bee diseases. Since 1988 a small group of scientists and veterinary experts has assisted the Commission in ensuring that this aid is applied as effectively as possible, and has also been active in furthering international cooperation in this field, as well as coordinating the application of research findings to work in the beekeeping community. The decision as to whether to continue support measures in the bee health field has been postponed for a year to allow more complete conclusions to be drawn up.

V — Rural development

119. The addition of the three words 'and rural development' to the description of the responsibilities of the Commissioner for Agriculture did not occur by chance or as the result of some whim. It was largely the formal recognition of something that had been accepted for some time—that rural development was not only inseparably linked to agriculture but also that it was impossible without a thriving agriculture. To have any chance of success, rural development has to draw on the resources of local communities and on the skills and enterprise of those involved in agriculture.

It has long been recognized that rural development also depends on a multi-sectoral approach in which agriculture is not the sole component.

In its communication on the future of rural society, the Commission, in making rural development one of its priorities, reaffirmed this belief and set out guidelines for the development of a vibrant rural society.

Recent events have only served to confirm the need for such an approach.

120. The rapidly changing world in which farming finds itself—changes that are likely to be accelerated by the Uruguay Round negotiations—call for increased flexibility. Changes will affect not only the Community's 10 million farmers but will also impinge on the wider rural economy. This makes imperative a broader approach to the issue.

It is now widely accepted that an approach based solely on price and quantity will no longer provide a fair standard of living for farmers. This is particularly the case with small farms and especially those in less favoured areas.

There is equally a well-developed awareness of the damage caused by intensive farming and by the abandonment of land. This calls for a more effective and more sympathetic management of the Community's precious natural resources. Environmental concern is one aspect of this broader approach but encouragement of improved quality can also produce considerable benefits for rural society.

Greater cohesion in rural areas will also be increasingly essential as completion of the single market draws nearer.

121. Against this wider background encompassing the whole of rural society, the Community, in its long march along the road of rural development, has taken some significant steps. These include:

(i) the reform of the structural Funds, with comprehensive plans for the development of many rural regions. These are being put into place over the period 1989-93;

(ii) a far-reaching adaptation of the basic agricultural structure regulations;

(iii) decisions to modulate market mechanisms in favour of less favoured producers.

The paragraphs which follow also describe in more detail some of the steps recently taken and which demonstrate the Commission's firm determination to press ahead with this far reaching, but human scaled, programme.

Data for the period up to 1988 clearly demonstrate that the preponderant trend observed in rural areas for well over a decade has continued unabated. There was no slackening in the rate of decline either in the number of holdings, in the size of the work force or in the depopulation of isolated areas.

Between 1979 and 1988, the work force measured in annual labour units fell by 23% from almost 12 million to just over 9 million and the results of the agricultural censuses for 1980 and 1987 show that the number of agricultural holdings larger than 1 hectare declined in seven years by just over 8%.

122. The table below which gives, in percentage terms, the rates of change in the agricultural work force for the period 1973/88, shows that in those countries where the percentage of those employed in agriculture is still high, such as Spain and Ireland, the rate of decline in the number of those so employed is relatively steep. This is not the case in Greece, however, where the rate is amongst the lowest and below the Community average of −2%. In the United Kingdom where the situation as regards agricultural structures is reasonably healthy compared with other Member States, the work force fell fairly substantially (−1.6%) whereas in the Netherlands the rate of decline (−1.2%) was less marked although this apparent improvement needs to be verified in the forthcoming censuses.

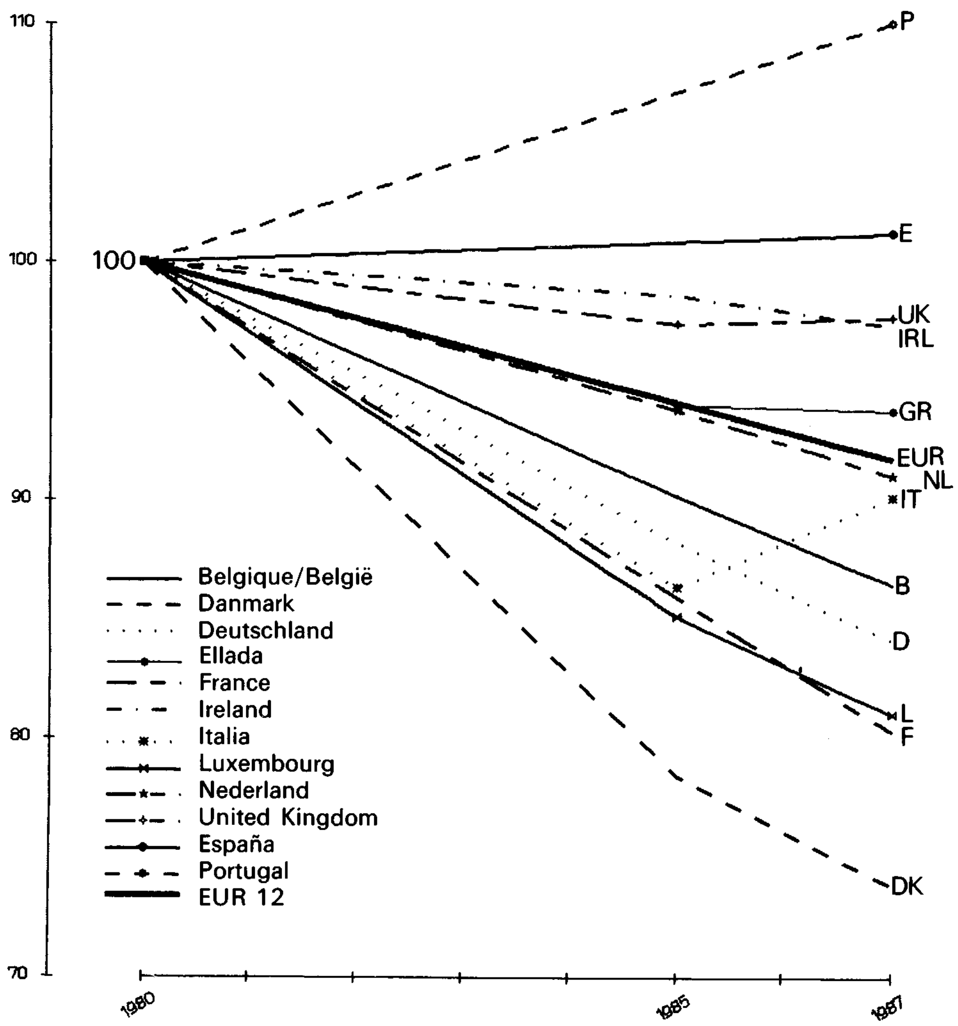
Reduction in the agricultural work force
(Annual rate of change in %)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
1973-76	−4.3	−4.9	−3.0	2.2	−6.1	−2.9	−3.2	−2.0	−5.3	−1.5	−1.9	−3.5
1976-79	−2.7	−3.9	−4.0	−2.2	−5.5	−1.7	−1.6	−1.7	−3.5	−2.1	−1.1	−2.9
1979-82	−2.9	−4.3	−1.9	−1.9	−6.9	−1.9	−4.5	−4.1	−5.0	−1.1	−1.9	−3.7
1982-85	−1.2	−3.3	−1.7	+0.3	−4.3	−2.3	−4.1	−1.1	−4.2	−0.3	−1.1	−2.1
1985-88	−2.5	−3.2	−3.2	−3.8	−4.1	−2.8	−1.8	−2.1	−4.3	−1.1	−2.1	−2.9
1973-88	−2.7	−3.9	−2.8	−2.0	−5.4	−2.3	−3.0	−2.2	−4.5	−1.2	−1.6	−3.0

Data on the number of holdings show a steady decline in most Member States, but contrary to what might be expected, the rate of fall would not appear to be connected with the number or the size of farms. On the contrary, Figure 18 would seem to

Changes in the numbers of agricultural holdings [1]

Basic index 1980 = 100

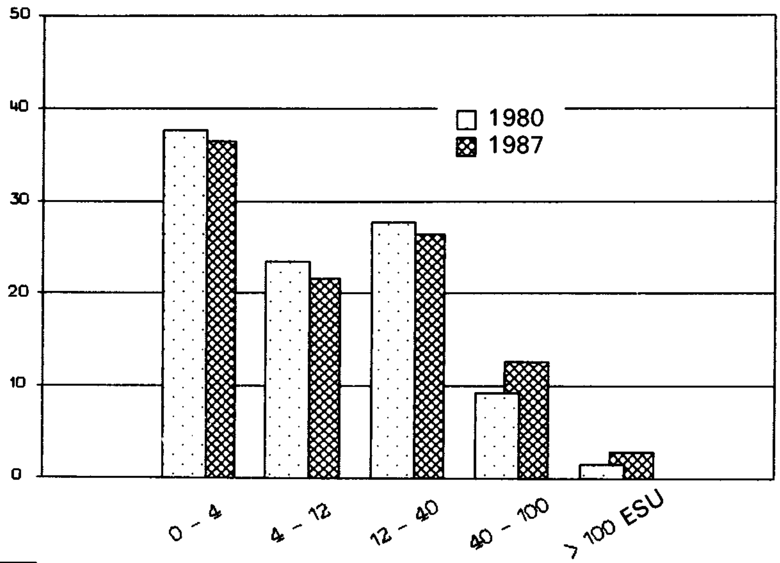


Source: Eurostat — Harmonized national data and Community surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings.

[1] Holdings of 1 hectare UAA and more.

Figure 18

Breakdown of holdings by ESU classes [1]
EUR 11 [2]
(in % of total number of holdings of more than 1 ha)



[1] ESU (European size unit) = Community unit used to determine the economic size of holdings, corresponding to ECU 1 000 of standard gross margin.
[2] 1980 figures are not available for Portugal.

Figure 19

that it is more pronounced in those Member States where the size of farms is above average and where structures are well developed. The steep fall in the number of holdings in Denmark is particularly noticeable in this regard, whereas in those Member States with a relatively large number of holdings of only average size (e.g. Greece, Spain, Ireland, Portugal), the gradient is much flatter.

Spain and Portugal even show an increase — a phenomenon which could perhaps be explained by the inclusion in 1987 of holdings which previously were less than 1 hectare.

Denmark, Belgium, Germany, France and Luxembourg all experienced relatively steep declines. Numbers remained fairly stable in The Netherlands and particularly so in the United Kingdom.

In an attempt to identify which categories of holdings benefited most from the effects of restructuring caused by these developments, holdings were graded based on their economic results.

123. A quick review of the results of the 1980 and 1987 censuses reveals that the relative weight of each category did not change substantially. However, in most Member States, the higher categories, by and large, increased in importance at the expense of the average or below-average categories. This general observation should perhaps be qualified in that in the United Kingdom, for example, only the two categories at the extremes (holdings from 0 to 4 ESU and of more than 200 ESU) increased in importance. In The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg, the higher categories (from 40 ESU) increased substantially whereas in France and Germany, lower categories benefited.

Because little change was recorded in structural development it is difficult to draw many conclusions as regards Italy, Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal.

Generally speaking, at first sight, it would appear that the effect of restructuring caused by reductions in both the number of holdings and in the size of the work force has not been particularly felt in one category rather than another. This goes along with the results of other studies which show that changes in agricultural structures, influenced by factors other than economic, can lead to the maintenance and in some cases the reconstruction of even the most modest holdings. The increasing importance of 'part-time' employment on smaller holdings makes an influential contribution in this regard.

These brief, general remarks about the changes in agricultural structures together with those already made in Chapter III on the disparities between agricultural incomes emphasize the need to continue to follow a policy at Community level which encourages both the adaptation of agricultural structures and rural development.

Horizontal measures

124. In the vital field of rural development, measures include those which through investment aids aim to encourage both the modernization and adaptation of agricultural holdings together with the entry of young persons into farming. The field covered by these initiatives has been included to take in those farmers half of whose income comes from such activities as tourism, handicrafts, forestry or environmental protection. Through this new emphasis the Community should be able, by investment aids targeted at individuals, to further its rural development policy carried out by means of regional programmes and by specific initiatives aimed at non-agricultural activity.

By implementing the provisions of Regulation No 797/85 it was possible in 1988 and 1989 to approve annually 70 000 plans for improvement. At the same time, each year saw 25 000 young farmers benefiting from the aids specifically created for them.

Whilst still relatively modest, particularly when compared with the farm structures situation in the entire Community of twelve, these achievements have got the policy of adapting farm holdings off to a promising start.

125. Parallel with the measures first described, those zones defined as less favoured have benefited from compensatory payments. These have been made to about 1 200 000 holdings at an average payment (based on provisional calculations) of ECU 834.

Still within the broad field of rural development policy were the off-setting measures taken in the April price package decisions and described more fully in Chapter II of this report. Briefly, these took the form either of special premiums payable to small producers, for those prepared to diversify into alternative crops such as millet, canary seed and buckwheat or of exemption from co-responsibility levies or additional financial aid.

126. With the aim of improving the conditions in which the marketing and processing of agricultural products takes place, Regulation No 866/90 was adopted replacing Regulation No 355/77 with effect from 1 January 1990. This development was extended to forestry products by Regulation No 867/90. As a result, Member States are now in a position to submit to the Commission their sectoral plans which after approval must include projects for the adaptation and modernization of marketing channels and of the processing of agricultural products. Furthermore, it has been made clear that Community support for these measures will give priority to those which encourage new uses for agricultural products, and which encourage quality products, including those described as 'organic'. With the added intention of according some preference to those less developed zones of the Community the rate of contribution financed by the EAGGF will be differentiated as follows:

(i) 50% of eligible costs in those zones falling within Objective 1, and

(ii) 30% in all other zones.

In 1990, Member States submitted most of their programmes.

Information initiatives

127. The Commission has also in 1990 taken action in two specific areas related to improving information flows in rural areas. The first is the introduction in those areas eligible under Objectives 1 and 5b of an initiative known as Leader (links between actions for the development of the rural economy) which is designed to serve as a model for all rural areas and has as its aims the improvement of development potential by encouraging local initiative to promote the acquisition of know-how on local rural development and to disseminate this know-how.

The second, Miriam (model scheme for information on rural development initiatives and agricultural markets), is the subject of a proposal for a Council Decision and is primarily aimed at spreading information on such areas as Community measures which encourage adaptation and rural development, market information and information on quality standards.

Specific measures

128. The basket of measures known as structural stabilizers to which the Commission attaches great importance was put in place only recently. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that their overall application so far in Member States has been generally disappointing. Measures have tended to be applied thinly and unevenly as between Member States or in some cases not at all.

The measures accompany market policy and have a stabilizing effect. Those so far introduced are:

(i) set aside,

(ii) extensification,

(iii) conversion,

(iv) early retirement,

(v) income aids.

These measures generally act upon agricultural markets by making an impact on supply whilst at the same time attenuating the negative effects of market reform on income via premiums paid in the framework of the scheme.

Whilst it is the case that overall application has been disappointing, it is on the other hand difficult to quantify whatever success there has been, as precise objectives for the measures have never been clearly defined. Furthermore, the major targets of the measures do vary fairly widely whilst at the same time being complementary amongst themselves and with the Community's general market policy.

Nevertheless, it is difficult to find much encouragement from the data available. For example, in the case of set-aside having been applied for two full marketing years, the following table shows that 800 000 hectares have been withdrawn from production. This represents only 2.4% of the Community's total cereals area and an even smaller percentage (1.2%) of production — or 2 million tonnes out of a total of around 160 million tonnes.

129. The Commission has recently proposed to the Council measures designed to stimulate the use of set-aside acreage for ecological purposes and for forestry. Additionally, and in the context of set-aside, the Council adopted Regulation (EEC)

No 2176/90 in July. This allows Member States to provide aid for the use of cereals for non-food purposes. Eligibility is subject to a number of conditions which seek both to encourage set-aside of arable land and to avoid an increase in cereals production.

The effectiveness of extensification is even more difficult to evaluate with any degree of objectivity, as Member States have only very recently started to show any interest in its

Set-aside of arable land 1989/90

Member State	Premiums 1989-90 (Ecu/ha)	Premiums 1990-91 agreed with MS (Ecu/ha)	Land set-aside (ha)		Total
			1988/89	1989/90	
Belgique/België	166 } LFA 228 } 290 sandy 414 sandy/silty	207 269 362 518	339	151	490
BR Deutschland	300 - 600 based on land quality	300 - 700	165 125	57 259	222 384
Ellada	LFA 100 n.i. (1) 200 irrigated other 120 n.i. 250 irrigated	 150 250 180 300	—	250	250
España	103 LFA 122 other 173 } 225 } irrigated 302 }	121 143 197 257 344	34 229	12 074	46 303
France	I 195 - 312 } groups II 234 - 363 } of III 286 - 416 } regions IV 338 - 481 }	195 - 312 234 - 363 286 - 416 325 - 455 338 - 481	15 707	39 702	55 409
Ireland	210 LFA 210 other	210 242	1 141	1 627	2 768
Italia	380 LFA 400 other hill farms 440 plains 550 Po plain	380 400 440 (600) (2)	91 617	265 192 (3)	356 809
Luxembourg	217	— (4)	6	31	37
Nederland	700	700	2 582	6 155	8 737
UK	254 LFA 283 other	285 314	51 567	50 321	101 888
Total			362 313	432 762	795 075

(1) n.i. = non-irrigated.
(2) To be confirmed formally.
(3) Provisional: on the basis of 1988/89 outturn, this could be reduced to approximately 160 000 ha, which would give a 1989/90 total for the EC of approximately 328 000 ha and a two-year total of approximately 690 000 ha.
(4) To be agreed.

application. However, with the intention of making the extensification scheme simpler and more flexible, the Commission has recently proposed to the Council the linking of two closely related measures, namely the 'production methods' or 'qualitative' option, and the measure in favour of more environmentally friendly agriculture under Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85.

Early retirement schemes for farmers are optional and so far only one Member State (Germany) has taken up the option. It is being applied without assistance from Community funds and only a small number of farmers have so far benefited from the scheme.

The income aids scheme only came into effect very recently—at the end of 1989—and as a result has, so far, been extremely limited in its application. It is only applied at present in The Netherlands and France.

From this brief description it is not difficult to conclude that a great deal needs to be done to improve the implementation of structural stabilizers, to avoid discrepancies between Member States and thus encourage farmers to adapt to rapidly changing conditions.

Regional measures

130. The policy followed for the farm sector as a result of the reform of the structural Funds has been described in Chapter II. As 1990 was the year in which regional programmes only started to be implemented it is not possible at this date to give any firm indication as to the results. However, it is possible to show the distribution of credits to the different structural Funds for the period 1989 to 1992. The table below gives this distribution.

Yearly allocation by fund and objective

(million ECU)

	Total	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Objective 1 (1989-93)						
Total	36 200	5 853	6 560	7 217	7 868	8 702
ERDF	20 960	3 392	3 685	4 196	4 623	5 064
ESF	9 813	1 662	1 776	1 916	2 071	2 388
EAGGF	5 427	799	1 099	1 105	1 174	1 250
Objective 5b (1989-93)						
Total	2 607	214	343	541	721	788
ERDF	1 103	108	231	237	254	273
ESF	436	80	39	82	112	124
EAGGF	1 068	25	74	222	355	392

Agricultural research

131. In February 1990, the Council decided to adopt the programme for research and technical development in the areas of agricultural competition and the management of agricultural resources. This programme will run for five years from 26 February 1990 and covers an estimated cost of ECU 55 million.

This programme, carried out under contract, is divided into four main sections:

(i) reconversion, diversification (including extensification), cost reduction and protection of the countryside;

(ii) product quality, new uses for agricultural products, animal and plant health aspects;

(iii) socio-economic aspects and specific invitations aimed at all regions where development has lagged behind;

(iv) methods of diffusing information on agricultural research.

Furthermore, the current agricultural research programme is to be both intensified and included as part of the third programme (1990-94). In this respect a specific programme in the agricultural and agro-industrial research area has been provided for at an estimated cost of ECU 333 million.

Environment

132. A programme designed to assist those farmers who introduce or maintain practices sympathetic to the environment was introduced in June 1987. Since that date the Commission has recognized the eligibility of over 30 schemes, in the UK, Germany, The Netherlands and Denmark. A number of other schemes are under consideration.

The aid granted to those areas judged suitable as regards the environment was increased to ECU 150 per hectare.

Forestry

133. Application of the Community's forestry action programme was reinforced in 1990. Horizontal measures covered by Articles 20 and 20(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 were taken in the UK and Ireland. Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands and Portugal also presented proposals in this area.

Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90 proved attractive in a number of Member States as regards the processing and marketing of cork (Regulation (EEC) No 866/90) and of forestry products (Regulation (EEC) No 867/90).

The Permanent Committee on Forestry met a number of times during the year and through its subgroups supervised the regulations on forestry protection.

As regards regional forestry measures the Commission adopted in July the first operational forestry programme in Ireland. In a number of other cases, operational programmes for zones covered by Objectives 1 and 5b have been submitted to the Commission.

VI — Financing of the CAP in 1990

134. In 1988, the first year of application of budgetary discipline for the EAGGF Guarantee Section, the guideline was fixed at ECU 27 500 million. For subsequent years, the annual rate of increase of the guideline and, consequently, the annual rate of increasing EAGGF Guarantee expenditure, has been limited to 74% of the annual gross domestic product growth rate in the Community for the period concerned. This means that the guideline has been fixed as follows:

1989: ECU 28 624 million,

1990: ECU 30 630 million,

1991: ECU 32 511 million.

The guideline covers all agricultural market expenditure (Titles 1 and 2 of the budget) and the share of the expenditure resulting from the set-aside of arable land (Article 390 of the budget) falling under the EAGGF Guarantee Section. Although they are part of the expenditure financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section, the expenditure covered by the Fisheries Guarantee Fund (Chapter 40) and the repayment to the Member States of expenditure for the depreciation of stocks of agricultural products and the special disposal of butter from public stocks (Chapter 81), are not included in the guideline.

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

(a) The systematic depreciation of the book value of stocks.

In the case of new stocks, this depreciation is financed under Titles 1 and 2 of the budget and, in the case of stocks built up in the past, under Chapter 81 of the budget. The appropriations allocated to the latter remain outside the scope of the agricultural guideline and amounted to ECU 1 200 million in 1988 and ECU 1 400 million for the 1989 and 1990 financial years. Part of these amounts also covers the repayment to the Member States of expenditure resulting from the special disposal of butter in 1987 and 1988, for which they had made advance payments.

This policy of stock depreciation, combined with the effects of stabilizers and the relatively favourable situation on world markets, has led to the burden of the past being lightened more quickly. This has made it possible for the Commission, in its preliminary draft budget for 1991, to propose an appropriation of only ECU 810 million earmarked solely for the repayment of expenditure for the specific disposal of butter from public stocks.

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

The substantial effect of changes in the value of the US dollar on EAGGF Guarantee expenditure cannot be overlooked. Most production aid and 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 significant and unexpected 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 (Chapter 102) in the form of a provisional appropriation. At the end of the financial year, depending on whether these exchange-rate changes have led to additional budget costs or savings, the budgetary authority makes transfers from the reserve to the corresponding EAGGF Guarantee headings, or in the other direction, up to a limit of ECU 1 000 million, but only where further costs or savings exceed a threshold set at ECU 400 million.

Thus the savings made during the 1989 financial year as a result of the increase in the value of the US dollar against the rate used for the 1989 budget were estimated at ECU 1 219 million. Consequently, the part of the savings exceeding the threshold of ECU 400 million, i.e. ECU 819 million, was transferred to the monetary reserve.

Parallel with these measures, in order to monitor correct implementation of the agricultural budget and underpin compliance with the guideline, an early-warning system has been set up. By monitoring expenditure chapter by chapter every month, the guideline should not be threatened. The Commission draws up a monthly report on these budgetary control measures and presents it to Parliament and the Council, which can then take the necessary action to ensure compliance with the guideline.

The EAGGF and its financial resources

136. The EAGGF has two sections: the Guarantee Section, which finances the common organization of agricultural markets, and the Guidance Section, which covers Community expenditure on agricultural structures. The Guarantee Section also contributes to the financing of the Fisheries Guarantee Fund (Chapter 40), as well as to certain measures taken within the context of the reform of the CAP: set-aside of agricultural land (Article 390), depreciation of agricultural stocks, costs incurred by Member States on the specific disposal of butter from public stocks (Chapter 81).

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.

Community market policy also generates revenue, namely:

(a) levies: these are variable charges on imports from third countries of agricultural products covered by a common organization of the markets and are designed to compensate for the difference between world market prices and agreed price levels within the Community;

(b) payments collected under the common organization of the market in sugar and isoglucose: the production levy, the elimination levy, the additional elimination levy and (for sugar only) the storage levy. These levies ensure that support measures for the sugar market are financed by growers and manufacturers.

Such revenue forms part of the Community's own resources.

137. 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.

The receipts are paid into the budget chapter under which the expenditure is incurred. They are used to cover surplus disposal costs and, in the milk products sector, to finance specific measures. In the 1989 financial year this financial contribution by producers came to ECU 890 million for milk (as compared with ECU 536 million the previous year) and ECU 799 million for cereals (as compared with ECU 678 million the previous year). At 31 August 1990 the corresponding figures were ECU 414 million (milk) and ECU 642 million (cereals).

Initial budget for 1990

	million ECU
EAGGF Guarantee Section (Titles 1 and 2)	26 452 (1) (2)
Set-aside of arable land (Article 390)—part-financed by the Guarantee Section	70
Fisheries Guarantee Fund (Chapter 40)	32
Repayment to the Member States of expenditure incurred for the depreciation of stocks of agricultural products and the specific disposal of butter from public stocks (Chapter 81)	1 470
Total for the Guarantee Section	28 024

(1) Including an appropriation of ECU 21 million entered in Chapter 100 which is of a purely provisional nature and is intended to finance measures for the fight against fraud in the field covered by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.
(2) This figure may be increased by up to ECU 1 000 million from the monetary reserve in Chapter 102 (see above).

The initial Community budget was amended during the year by supplementary and amending budgets Nos 1/90 and 2/90 which did not directly affect agriculture.

The breakdown of 1990 budget appropriations by sector and economic nature of the measures is given in Tables 3.4.3 and 3.4.4 (statistical annex).

Receipts for the Community's own resources under the common agricultural policy

(million ECU)

Type of receipt	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 (2)	1991 (3)
Levies	1 175.5	1 626.1	1 504.6	1 282.7	1 152.4	1 218.0
Sugar levies of which:	1 111.5	1 471.7	1 390.7	1 381.6	1 384.6	1 212.7
Production (1)	612.3	924.6	845.9	912.4	887.6	766.8
Storage costs	499.2	547.1	544.8	469.2	497.0	445.9
Total	2 287.0	3 097.8	2 895.3	2 664.3	2 537.0	2 430.7

(1) Including the elimination levy amounting to ECU 68.3 million in 1986, ECU 87 million in 1987, ECU 94.1 million in 1988, ECU 89.3 million in 1989, ECU 89.0 million in 1990 and 92.0 million in 1991, 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 183.5 million in 1990 and ECU 19.2 million in 1991.
(2) 1990 budget.
(3) 1991 preliminary draft budget.

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

138. Essentially the EAGGF Guarantee Section finances expenditure on the common organization of the agricultural markets: refunds on exports to third countries and the cost of measures to stabilize agricultural markets. Depending on the product, such measures 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 with 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 and information on rural development, not to mention the set-aside of arable land and the granting of grubbing-up premiums for the abandonment of certain areas under vines.

Until 1986 the financial year coincided with the calendar year. Under the arrangements introduced in 1987, however, a new date was set for the closure of the EAGGF

Guarantee Section accounts for the 1987, (1) 1988 (2) and subsequent financial years, (3) producing a time-lag between the financial year and the calendar year and making it difficult to compare 1987 and 1988 with other financial years.

Changes to the rules governing the EAGGF Guarantee Section

139. In the first half of 1990, the rules governing the EAGGF Guarantee Section were changed or amended, (4) most notably by Regulation (EEC) No 618/90 of 14 March 1990 laying down rules for drawing up the annual inventory of agricultural products in public storage. (5) As a result of the European Court of Auditors' special report on public storage, (6) it was necessary to tighten up the financial rules in this regard. For this reason Council Regulation (EEC) No 3757/89 (7) lays down the obligation to establish during each financial year an inventory for each product which is the subject of Community intervention in the form of public storage. Regulation (EEC) No 618/90 lays down the rules for this annual inventory, taking into account the special requirements of each product involved.

A further example is Regulation (EEC) No 775/90 of 29 March 1990 (8) amending Regulation (EEC) No 2776/88 on data to be sent by the Member States with a view to the booking of expenditure financed under the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). (9)

This Regulation alters the time by which accounting data, and any information explaining payment trends which clearly diverge from the forecasts, have to be sent.

Finally, since trends in the rice sector indicated that the intervention agencies were likely to buy in certain amounts of this product, a depreciation coefficient for buying-in had to be fixed, and this was done in Regulation (EEC) No 890/90 of 6 April 1990. (10)

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(1) 1987 financial year: expenditure is for a 10-month period from 1 January 1987 to the end of October/beginning of November 1987.
(2) 1988 financial year: expenditure is for an 11 ½-month period from the beginning of November 1987 to 15 October 1988.
(3) 1989 and subsequent financial years: expenditure is for a 12-month period from 16 October to 15 October of the following year.
(4) See also 'Enquiries and irregularities — stepping up the fight against fraud' below.
(5) OJ L 67, 15.3.1990.
(6) OJ C 274, 24.10.1988.
(7) OJ L 365, 15.12.1989.
(8) OJ L 83, 30.3.1990.
(9) OJ L 249, 8.9.1988.
(10) OJ L 92, 7.4.1990.

Public stocks

140. As shown in Table 3.4.5 (statistical annex), the book value of public stocks decreased very considerably during the 1989 financial year, confirming the trend observed last year. It fell from ECU 3 303 million on 31 December 1988 to ECU 1 032 million on 31 December 1989 — a fall of ECU 2 271 million (69 %). These figures must be compared with the book value of stocks on 31 December 1987, which reached ECU 9 368 million.

This positive development resulted from a more dynamic disposal policy and from the depreciation measures taken in 1988 and 1989. For the latter financial year, depreciation measures were applied in the following sectors: cereals, milk products, tobacco, beef/veal, oils and fats, and alcohol.

As regards the quantities in stock, between 1988 and 1989 there was:

(i) a fall, to a lesser or greater extent depending on the sector involved, for cereals in general (with the exception of rye and especially maize), oils and fats, milk products and beef;

(ii) an increase for alcohol and tobacco.

However, as is shown by the analysis of the agricultural markets in Chapter IV, the favourable trend up to the end of last year was not maintained in 1990. In some sectors there was in fact an increase in the quantities in stock, in particular of:

(i) milk products as a result of the fall in consumption and international market trends;

(ii) beef as a result of an increase in buying-in due to a fall in consumption, largely due to the cattle epidemic in the United Kingdom, and a small increase in production;

(iii) cereals (more than any other sector), in particular bread-making common wheat, massive amounts being bought in during the second half of the 1989/90 marketing year. Rice stocks also made their appearance.

Clearance of accounts

141. The clearance of the EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts represents the definitive recognition of expenditure incurred by 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.

In 1990 the Commission cleared the 1988 accounts covering ECU 27 700 million. At the same time checks began at the disbursing agencies on expenditure claimed for the 1989 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

142. In 1990 the Commission continued and intensified its activities in the fight against fraud, in particular in the agricultural sector. The set of measures adopted by the Council and the Commission to combat fraud and irregularities committed to the detriment of the EAGGF more effectively follow three complementary approaches:

(i) An increase in the technical and personnel resources of the national control authorities by means of a Community financial contribution provided for in various Regulations (Council Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89 of 21 December 1989, [1] and Regulation (EEC) No 1863/90 laying down detailed rules for its application, [2] a proposal for a Regulation dated 25 April 1990 [3] on monitoring by the national control authorities, computerization of expenditure control in Portugal, and the participation of the Member States' customs and investigation services in the Scent system).

(ii) An increase in the quantitative and qualitative level of controls by the implementation from 1 July 1990 of Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89 providing for an increase of approximately 40%, in three stages, of the retrospective checks made on the commercial documents of those receiving or making payments to or from the EAGGF, with a stepping up of checks on those areas and products representing a high fraud risk.

Furthermore, Council Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 [4] of 12 February 1990 provides for a minimum number of physical checks, harmonized in all Member States, to be carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds. In addition, numerous regulations governing the various aid schemes have been adapted in order to more closely define the checks to be carried out, case by case, by the Member States, and the administrative penalties incurred in the event of non-compliance with the rules by beneficiaries.

[1] OJ L 388, 30.12.1989.
[2] OJ L 170, 3.7.1990.
[3] OJ C 126, 22.5.1990.
[4] OJ L 42, 16.2.1990.

Finally, on 11 May 1990 the Commission adopted and proposed to the Council a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 283/72, (1) providing for more detailed information to be provided on cases of fraud or irregularity detected by the Member States' authorities.

(iii) Revision, simplification and coordination of agricultural legislation. In order to prevent fraud being provoked by rules which are too complicated or difficult to apply, the Commission undertook to review agricultural legislation and for this purpose on 28 March 1990 commissioned a high-level group of experts (Lachaux group) to review this legislation and propose any simplifications necessary.

Parallel to this on 30 April 1990 it adopted new internal rules of procedure applicable to all new agricultural regulations affecting the EAGGF, placing the emphasis on the a priori examination of planned measures from the point of view of the control methods to be implemented and the measures' practical applicability.

At the same time the 'Annex II' document which served as proof of release for consumption in third countries for agricultural products receiving export refunds, and which proved to be easily susceptible to fraud, was abolished by Regulation (EEC) No 354/90 of 9 February 1990. (2)

The Commission also introduced a measure aimed at reducing the number of subheadings in the nomenclature used for the payment of refunds, which produced its first results in the beef sector (reduction of one third) and in the fruit and vegetable sector.

It also began using remote sensing to monitor area-related aid. In 1990 a census of the areas given over to durum wheat was carried out in selected parts of Italy and Greece in order to verify the corresponding national data. In 1991 direct control down to farmer level will be tested in defined locations for all crops receiving area-related aid. These checks will be based on remote sensing.

Expenditure on agricultural markets in 1990

143. The provisional outturn of the 1990 budget shows a surplus of appropriations of the order of ECU 1 403 million. On the basis of the information supplied by the Member States, aggregate expenditure is estimated to be ECU 25 049 million as against the budget estimate of ECU 26 452 million.

In spite of the unfavourable trend in the ecu/US dollar exchange rate which has proved to be lower than that used to draw up the budget, this situation results from a major

(1) OJ C 138, 7.7.1990.
(2) OJ L 38, 10.2.1990.

underconsumption of appropriations in some sectors such as sugar, oils and fats, vine products, fruit and vegetables, sheepmeat and goatmeat. By contrast, in other sectors such as milk products, tobacco and protein crops, there is an overconsumption of appropriations. In order to prevent the trends in the various sectors leading to insufficient appropriations, in spite of the efforts at restraint and the various economy measures, the budgetary authority made transfers within the financial framework of the EAGGF Guarantee Section in order to increase the appropriations of those chapters whose financial needs were greater than forecast.

Finally, in accordance with Article 10 of the Regulation of 21 April 1970, (1) on 5 September 1990 the Commission adopted, for transmission to the Council and the European Parliament, the 19th Financial Report on the administration of the EAGGF Guarantee Section (1989 financial year).

The EAGGF Guidance Section

144. Financing by the EAGGF Guidance Section has been changed considerably by the reform of the structural Funds which entered into force on 1 January 1989. In the past it acted on the basis of regulations or directives in respect of each of the measures financed and, from the point of view of management, two types of scheme were distinguished:

(i) 'direct measures', for which the Commission granted Guidance Section aid directly to the applicant in respect of a specific investment project. The decision to grant aid thus forged a direct link between the Community and the beneficiary, the aid being paid to the beneficiary and not the Member State;

(ii) 'indirect measures', for which the Section reimbursed to the Member States part of the eligible expenditure effected in accordance with Community rules and, where appropriate, with national implementing provisions.

With the reform of the structural Funds, direct measures were replaced by operational programmes subject to the common detailed rules laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88. (2) 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 applications more flexible.

145. Of course, the reform will not only improve structural intervention methods. It also redefines the objectives, which are now grouped as follows:

(1) OJ L 94, 28.4.1970.
(2) OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 1.

Objective 1: to promote the development of regions lagging behind: the EAGGF Guidance Section supports this regional objective by means of general activities (see Objective 5a below) and specific programmes. Community financing rates in these regions are higher than normal;

Objective 5a: general measures on agricultural structures applied in all regions;

Objective 5b: specific programmes to promote the development of certain rural areas not covered by Objective 1.

The EAGGF Guidance Section is not involved with Objectives 2 (regions affected by industrial decline), 3 or 4 (objectives linked to employment).The necessary adjustments to the rules (including amendments to Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 [1] and the replacement of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 [2] have been made by Regulation (EEC) No 3808/89 [3] and Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 [4] and 867/90, [5] to ensure that the measures covered by Objective 5a are brought into effect as from 1990. For the indirect measures provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 the financing procedures will remain broadly the same.

Financing

146. EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure broken down by Member State for 1985-89 and by Objective for 1987-89 was as follows:

EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure (commitment appropriations)

(million ECU)

Member State	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	20.134	15.949	21.131	18.339	31.579
Danmark	25.811	23.398	11.602	12.752	17.294
Deutschland	90.883	103.589	121.924	124.607	127.155
Ellada	137.886	139.549	105.141	148.610	235.297
España	—	86.490	79.359	133.604	203.890
France	161.141	209.083	243.756	270.956	179.766
Ireland	82.105	79.007	96.556	81.198	121.737
Italia	235.563	154.166	95.878	178.380	263.610
Luxembourg	0.933	1.833	3.889	2.140	3.577
Nederland	20.103	22.124	13.796	5.260	20.663
Portugal	—	32 818	62.165	121.945	179.395
United Kingdom	123.734	104.528	83.741	82.209	78.028
Total (3)	898.293	972.534	938.938	1 180.000	1 461.991

(1) 1985 = EUR/10.
(2) 1986-89 = EUR/12.
(3) Not including commitments for Regulation No 1852/78 (fisheries).

(1) OJ L 93, 30.3.1985. p. 1.
(2) OJ L 51, 23.2.1977, p. 1.
(3) OJ L 371, 20.12.1989, p. 1.
(4) OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 1.
(5) OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 7.

(million ECU)

Objective	1987	1988	1989
Objective 1 (regions lagging behind)	402.153 ([1])	555.222 ([1])	862.129
Objective 5a (agricultural structures)			574.121
Objective 5b (development of rural areas)	536.785	624.778	23.328
Transitional measures ([2])			2.413
Total	938.938	1 180.000	1 461.991

([1]) Estimates based on regional statistics of actual expenditure.
([2]) Expenditure under previous measures which cannot be allocated to any of the objectives defined by the new rules.

The 1989 budget outturn for the EAGGF Guidance Section was very high, at 99.8 % in commitment appropriations and 98.5% in payment appropriations, the available appropriations in 1989 being ECU 1 465.3 million for commitment and ECU 1 369.4 million for payment.

The appropriations in the 1990 budget amount to ECU 1 700 million for commitment (including ECU 33.9 million for investment projects for marketing and processing fishery products entered in the budget with the other fisheries appropriations), equivalent to 15.2% of the structural Funds, and ECU 1 651.5 million for payment. However, these amounts were reviewed in the light of the Community support frameworks for Objectives 1 and 5b. As a result of a transfer of appropriations within the total amount allocated to the structural Funds, the EAGGF Guidance budget has been increased to ECU 1 821 million (of which ECU 48.9 million is for projects in the fisheries sector).

The draft budget for 1991 totals ECU 2 424 million (including ECU 46 million for projects in the fisheries sector) for commitment and ECU 2 022 million for payment. The commitment appropriations represent 18% of the total figure for the structural Funds.

The budgetary situation for the set-aside scheme (half of which is financed by the Guidance Section and half by the Guarantee Section) is as follows: the overall budget will increase from ECU 140 million in 1990 to ECU 200 million in 1991. The budget for agricultural income aid will also increase, from ECU 155 million in 1990 to ECU 200 million in 1991.

VII — External relations

147. The relentless internationalization of agriculture together with the European Community's unique role as the world's largest importer and second largest exporter of agricultural products mean that developments in the external relations field have an ever-increasing effect on the European farm sector. Two major events dominated the external relations field in so far as Community agriculture was concerned in 1990. However, since their full effects were not apparent by the end of the year and, in any event, are likely to be felt for some considerable time to come, they both contributed, together with other factors, towards an atmosphere of uncertainty and anxiety amongst those involved in agriculture.

They were, first, the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and, second, the historic developments in Eastern and Central Europe, particularly the unification of Germany. In the latter case, of course, following unification on 3 October, this is no longer an external relations matter.

Activities within GATT

148. The Uruguay Round launched in Punta del Este in September 1986 was due to end in Brussels in December 1990. The year's activities in GATT have as a result been primarily taken up with the final phase of these negotiations.

(a) Fulfilling the commitments entered into by all contracting parties first at Punta del Este in 1986 to achieve greater market orientation in agriculture, and later at the mid-term review in 1989 to make substantial reductions in support and protection, the European Community, at the beginning of November, made its negotiating offer. Its proposal includes the following major elements:

  (i) to reduce internal support for all the major products, as measured by the aggregate measure of support, by 30% over the period 1986-96;

  (ii) to convert variable levies and other non-tariff measures into tariffs composed of a fixed element and a corrective factor and to reduce this external protection in line with that of internal support;

  (iii) to rebalance support and protection so as to correct the disturbances caused by current imbalances.

The Community, in its proposal, also emphasized that the proposed reductions in support would automatically result in lower export refunds and reaffirmed the great importance it attaches to its relations with, and commitments to, developing countries.

In a separate initiative the Commission undertook to present proposals before the end of the year to help cushion the effects of the cuts in support arising from the Uruguay Round and from other changes to the CAP.

(b) Two special groups—one set up in 1988 and the other in 1989—both published their reports in 1990.

The first, created at the request of the United States to examine the Community's arrangements for oilseeds, made two important points:

(i) that the Community's oilseeds regime was not in conformity with the requirements of the GATT in that the subsidies paid could be partially retained by processors and that the aid was only available on Community products;

(ii) second, that the subsidy completely protected Community products and operators from international price movements and as a result negated the tariff concession.

Consequently, the panel recommended that the Community be asked to bring its legislation on the matter into conformity with the GATT within a reasonable period. The Community, whilst indicating its reserve over some of the legal aspects of the case, nevertheless announced its intention to conform with the recommendations and to make any necessary changes to its legislation when implementing the results of the Uruguay Round.

The second, a panel set up at the request of the Community to examine the legality of the measures taken by the United States in the sugar sector, particularly those stemming from the temporary waiver granted by the GATT in 1955, published its report on 22 January 1990.

The Community, whilst not wishing to block the adoption of the report, made clear its reservations over some of its conclusions. In effect, the panel's conclusions appeared to accept that concessions could be rendered ineffective by means of internal legislation—an interpretation which throws considerable doubt on the value of undertakings on tariffs. On the other hand, the way in which the US applied the derogation granted in 1955 was held to be incompatible with the general rules of the GATT.

Relations with industrialized countries

149. Led by President Delors for the Commission and Secretary of State Baker for the US, a full EC (Commission)/US ministerial meeting took place on 23 April 1990 in

Washington. Such occasions put EC/US relations concerning agricultural affairs into a wider context, and provide an opportunity for the Commission to maintain its dialogue with the US Administration on agricultural matters at the highest level. During his visit to the US, the Commissioner responsible for agriculture and rural development also met his counterpart, the US Secretary of Agriculture, and Congressional leaders in order to exchange views on issues relating to agricultural and trade policies.

The failure to resolve the so-called hormones dispute continues to give rise for concern. Since January 1989, the US has applied unilateral measures against some USD 100 million worth of imports from the Community as retaliation against the Community's introduction of a ban on the use of hormones for fattening purposes in meat production. The special task force set up following ministerial-level discussions in February 1989 to explore ways of scaling down the trade damage caused by this dispute has met with only limited results to date.

150. EC agricultural trade with the US has also been disrupted since February 1990 when US officials found traces of a fungicide, procymidone, in certain samples of wine imported from the Community. The particular fungicide is widely used both in the Community and around the world on a number of crops and poses no threat to human health in the concentrations found. Nevertheless, as it is not registered in the US and as there is no maximum residue level or tolerance fixed in US legislation, imported products found to contain any trace of the chemical are blocked from entry. The manufacturer of the chemical requested the fixing of a tolerance, and submitted the necessary supporting documentation in May. Subsequently, the US agreed to expedite its scientific review and explore ways to help mitigate the trade impacts. To this end, EC toxicology experts replied to questions posed by US official scientists. However, by October 1990, a decision had still not been taken to alleviate this trade problem.

The beef dispute with Canada remains unresolved. Canada neither accepts the findings of a GATT panel in September 1987 which condemned its imposition of a countervailing duty on imports of Community beef nor has it been willing to reach a bilateral settlement. Consultations on this and other agricultural concerns, including agricultural policy, the implementation of the so-called Liquor Boards Agreement, wine and spirit appellations and other issues of mutual concern, continue within the framework of EC/Canada ministerial meetings.

151. Agricultural relations with Japan remain difficult. In 1990 no progress was made on the Community's long-standing requests concerning the elimination of quantitative restrictions on its starch and preserved cream exports, the implementation of November 1987 commitments based on Article XXIV.6 of the GATT following the accession of Spain and Portugal to the EC, the reduction of import duties on some processed agricultural products as well as the adoption of plant health laws in line with international practices.

In 1990, meetings took place with Korea aimed at obtaining improved access for some EC products. These meetings were concerned primarily with alcoholic beverages, pork meat, counterfeiting practices, phytosanitary and veterinary legislation, as well as the elimination of quantitative restrictions on some agricultural and food products.

Bilateral relations between the Community and New Zealand were dominated by talks about the Community's import regime for sheepmeat and the world market for dairy products.

Lines of communication with Australia were kept open with visits by Australian ministers to the Commission and meetings between high-level officials. Views and perspectives on the Uruguay Round, developments in Central and Eastern Europe and the world market for beef and dairy products were reviewed on these occasions.

Relations with Central and Eastern Europe

152. The Community continued its assistance launched in 1989 to Central and Eastern European countries in order to support their efforts towards economic restructuring. The Generalized Scheme of Preferences was extended to Poland and Hungary and tariff quotas were introduced for certain agricultural products of particular interest to these countries. The non-levy quotas for sheepmeat within the framework of voluntary restraint agreements were increased for Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic. Community assistance to Poland in the framework of the Phare operations included a plant protection programme which provided 6 500 tonnes of plant protection products together with technical assistance in this field for a total amount of ECU 50 million, a programme for the delivery of animal feed for a total value of ECU 20 million, and a programme providing a foreign exchange credit line of ECU 30 million to assist private farmers requiring imported inputs and equipment. In addition, the Commission, in close cooperation with the World Bank and the Polish Government, carried out an in-depth study of Polish agriculture to help define an agricultural strategy for Poland, which could serve as a frame of reference for further support. For Hungary an assistance programme totalling ECU 20 million for the development of private agriculture is planned. It is intended that the assistance within the framework of Phare be offered also to other Eastern and Central European countries.

Deliveries of food aid continued during the first months of 1990. An additional amount of 300 000 tonnes of breadmaking wheat was delivered to Poland. However, due to lower consumption than initially expected and a good harvest this year, no further food aid has been necessary.

The food aid supplied to Poland is sold on the Polish market at prevailing market prices and the return from the sales is collected (counterpart funds) and reallocated mainly as loans for private investments in farming and the agro-processing industry.

The Community also provided 250 000 tonnes of feed grain, 20 000 tonnes of beef, 5 000 tonnes of butter and 5 000 tonnes of olive oil as food aid to Romania. The entire cost of this operation (ECU 41 million) has been paid out of EAGGF funds. For the time being, however, further support is halted in the light of political events in Romania which have not created conditions suitable for coordinated assistance.

Relations with EFTA countries

153. Following Austria's application for accession made on 14 July 1989, the Commission services have undertaken the work necessary for drawing up a report to the Council—as required by the Treaties—on the possible effects of such accession.

The agricultural content of this report will consist mainly of a comparison between the various instruments relating to the common agricultural policy and to that of Austrian agricultural policy and to determine whether the extension of Community provisions to Austria might present problems.

It is the Community's view that agriculture is a key factor in the overall balance of any agreement relating to a European economic area. However, given the sector's specialized character it is considered advisable to deal with it separately in any negotiations. Indeed, the free circulation of agricultural products within the Community is only made possible through the application of the CAP. It would thus appear unrealistic to extend the same degree of liberty to a number of countries which have different policies in this area. Nevertheless, this should not prevent trading conditions being eased and improved as far as possible. In this particular regard, the Commission has made proposals in the veterinary and plant health areas on price compensation systems (levies/refunds), customs duties, quantitative restrictions and licences.

Relations with developing countries

154. During 1990, the Council approved the protocol renewing for a further period of four years (1991-94) the cooperation agreement between Thailand and the Community regarding the production of and trade in manioc. Apart from a provision regarding flexibility, the agreement keeps quantities at current levels (21 million tonnes) for the extended period.

FAO and food aid

155. Exploratory discussions between the Commission and the FAO on improving the legal status of the Community in that body continued in 1990. This matter was also discussed in various Community and FAO forums with a view to according the Community a status corresponding to its competences.

The Community continued to operate its own food aid programme during 1990. On 19 March 1990, the Commission took a decision fixing the total quantities of food aid for 1990 and established a list of products. It included 1 360 000 tonnes of cereals (this includes the Community's contribution to the 1986 Food Aid Convention), 94 100 tonnes of milk powder, 18 000 tonnes of butteroil, 50 000 tonnes of vegetable oil and 15 000 tonnes of sugar and other products (beans, pulses, dried fish, in addition to produce purchased locally). This represents a total value of ECU 40 million—or a 33 % increase over the 1989 figure.

VIII — Agriculture in East Germany

156. On 3 October 1990 the territory of the former German Democratic Republic was integrated into a unified Germany and became part of the European Economic Community.

The aim of this special section added to the Report on the agricultural situation in the Community is to give some key figures on agriculture in East Germany (the former German Democratic Republic).

In future reports, as a result of the unification of Germany, this information will be gradually incorporated into the data on the European Community as a whole.

* * *

157. The utilized agricultural area of the territory of the former German Democratic Republic is 6 171 000 hectares, 4 576 000 of which, or 74 %, are arable land. Soil quality is very variable but some of the best German land is to be found in East Germany; about 20 % of the soil is extremely poor (sandy and light) and is in principle scarcely suitable for agricultural production.

The agricultural work force is quite large, more than 10 % of the total work force, but the major agricultural units also carry out a great deal of work which is not directly connected with production, such as building, repair, welfare and cultural services. Only about 60 % of the agricultural labour force is directly engaged in production. This low percentage represents an average of 8.2 persons per 100 hectares of land.

Investment amounts to 7 to 8 % of national investment, and agriculture's contribution to the gross national product is about 10 %. These latter two indicators are, however, distorted by the authorities' arbitrary fixing of price levels.

158. The main feature of agriculture in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic is its organization. 5.85 million hectares, or 95 % of the total agricultural area, are managed by only 4 751 holdings (465 of these holdings are the direct property of the State and 3 855 are cooperatives). (1) Also, most of the holdings specialize either in livestock or in crop production. These two features are the direct result of a philosophy

(1) Information valid for 1988.

moving towards the introduction of 'industrial production methods'. The consequence of this is that the average size of crop farms is about 4 500 hectares whilst that of dairy farms is of the order of 740 cows.

In many cases, farm machinery is not suitable for large units, particularly in livestock production. The separation of crop and livestock production is not very efficient because of both logistical and environmental problems.

The performance of the processing industry for agricultural products is on the whole very poor. This sector, which employs about 240 000 persons, basically revolves around the central 'Kombinate', whose facilities are, however, quite scattered. Since 1981 investment has shown a negative rate of growth and machinery is, as a result, totally obsolete. This also has an adverse effect on the quality of products. In technical and economic terms, the processing industry is generally regarded as far less competitive than primary agricultural production. The inadequacy of processing capacity is regarded as the main stumbling block for the development of agricultural production in the five new *Länder*. One negative consequence of this situation can be seen in the very serious marketing problems which agriculture in the former German Democratic Republic has been faced with since 1 July 1990.

159. The German unification process resulted in the *de facto* creation of a customs union as from 1 July 1990.

From 1 August, through specific legislation, the free circulation of agricultural products was established between the two parts of Germany but was accompanied by safeguard clauses designed to avoid serious economic difficulties for Member States.

With unification on 3 October an interim period was introduced during which all CAP measures will be progressively applied across the whole of Germany.

In the case of market regulations, internal support and the major measures such as intervention and production aids are being generally applied. The external aspects of the CAP with its refund and levy systems have been applied in their entirety.

160. However, the application of Community legislation has required some adaptation:

(i) adaptation of the measures for stabilizing expenditure to take account of East German production;

(ii) the discounting of this production against the MGQ but the full application of penalties triggered by overshooting;

(iii) changes to the sugar and milk quotas;

(iv) measures to assist the restructuring of these sectors and to compensate for other specific effects.

An additional ECU 3 billion for the period 1991-97 was granted for structural policies, and various regional measures, particularly through investment aid, are yet to be taken to help farmers adapt to the new situation.

In the field of harmonization of legislation, derogations have been provided for which should end wherever possible by the end of 1992.

Finally, without calling into question the principle of Community preference a number of obligations entered into by the former German Democratic Republic with Eastern bloc countries were taken into consideration.

Former GDR at a glance

(1989 figures)

Total area	108 333 km^2
Utilized agricultural area	6 171 000 ha
Population:	
total population	16 434 000
working population	8 547 000
density:	152 inhabitants/km^2
Employment	
in agriculture and forestry	923 000 (10.8% of the working population)

Source: DDR in Zahlen 1990, Statistisches Bundesamt.

Structures

Number and acreage of agricultural holdings (1988)

	Number	Acreage (ha)	Percentage of total acreage
Cooperatives (LPG)	3 855 (1)	5 343 715 (2)	86.4
Plant production	1 159	5 259 908	85.1
Animal production	2 696	83 807	1.3
State farms	465	448 898	7.3
Plant production	79	396 044	6.4
Animal production	311	—	—
Other	75	—	—
Other socialist farms	630	34 695	0.5
Total socialist farms	4 751	5 848 696	94.6
Non-socialist holdings in agriculture	—	333 182	5.4
Total	—	6 181 878	100

Source: Statistical yearbook of the GDR, 1989; *DDR 1990 — Zahlen und Fakten*, Statistisches Bundesamt.
(1) 3 844 in 1989 (details unavailable).
(2) 5 346 00 ha in 1989 (details unavailable).

Livestock (1981-89)

(1 000)

	1981-85	1988	1989
Cattle	5 776	5 710	5 724
of which cows	2 097	2 009	2 000
Pigs	12 834	12 464	12 013
of which sows	1 201	1 089	—
Sheep	2 368	2 634	2 603
Poultry (million)	52 153	49 430	49 300
of which laying hens	25 605	24 665	—

Source: Working document 'Agricultural Information GDR' No 1/2 of 1.2.1990; *DDR 1990 — Zahlen und Fakten*, Statistisches Bundesamt.

Animal production

(1 000 tonnes)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989
Milk	6 205	—	7 281	7 913	8 053	8 298
Beef	582	716	650	692	732	—
Veal	18	14	10	14	10	—
Sheepmeat & goatmeat	21	28	32	35	40	—
Pigmeat	1 040	1 446	1 558	1 708	1 743	—
Poutrymeat and rabbit meat	139	207	228	265	277	—
Eggs (million units)	4 442	5 047	5 514	5 596	5 720	5 899

Source: DDR 1990 — Zahlen und Fakten, Statistisches Bundesamt.

Crop production

(1 000 tonnes)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989
Wheat	2 132	2 736	3 098	3 936	3 699	3 477
Barley	1 926	3 681	3 979	4 366	3 798	4 683
Rye	1 483	1 563	1 917	2 505	1 785	2 103
Oats	558	780	582	746	507	476
Potatoes	13 054	7 673	9 214	12 350	11 546	9 167
Beet	13 213	8 919	8 274	10 002	6 581	—
of which sugar beet	—	—	—	—	4 625	—
Vegetables	827	786	1 014	1 347	1 142	1 201
Fruit	545	644	787	1 204	1 094	1 041

Source: DDR 1990 — Zahlen und Fakten, Statistisches Bundesamt.

Trade

Imports of agricultural products 1984-88

		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Fish, fresh and chilled	t	9 182	13 970	7 806	17 146	14 200
Preserved fish	t	377	811	1 043	813	551
Vegetable oils and fats	1 000 t	83.3	86.2	70.6	69.9	71.5
Oil meal and oilcake	1 000 t	974.6	838.0	837.9	829.4	817.8
Preserved vegetables	1 000 t	105.8	80.4	74.1	76.5	74.5
Preserved fruit	1 000 t	43.4	60.9	51.2	51.5	56.4
Fruit juice	1 000 t	11.6	12.5	11.8	8.5	12.5
Spirits	1 000 hl	60.9	45.8	63.4	72.4	54.8
Wine and sparkling wine	1 000 hl	1 961.7	1 865.1	1 980.3	1 963.5	2 007.6
Beer	1 000 hl	25.2	25.0	21.0	26.0	24.6
Tobacco	1 000 t	21.6	20.1	19.1	18.0	18.7
Cigarettes	Mill. units	7 256.6	6 290.2	5 606.0	4 473.9	4 079.7
Tea	t	2 965	2 876	2 050	2 883	2 132
Wheat	1 000 t	1 657	1 219	227	546	675
Barley	1 000 t	1 444	796	1 230	512	1 283
Maize	1 000 t	338	493	608	431	1 323
Pulses	t	7 964	7 139	7 950	8 333	6 255
Rice	1 000 t	43.1	28.7	36.7	27.3	26.3
Oilseeds	1 000 t	165.2	74.7	72.7	55.3	86.6
Coffee	t	66 018	53 104	71 830	74 635	74 872
Cocoa beans	t	21 264	24 283	22 409	25 254	23 144
Potatoes	1 000 t	22.2	15.1	15.1	13.8	9.8
Fresh vegetables	1 000 t	56.9	55.1	55.5	61.7	59.9
Fruit (incl. dried fruit)	1 000 t	74.7	42.3	39.9	44.1	57.4
Tropical and sub-tropical fruit (incl. dried fruit)	1 000 t	180.9	233.6	270.1	247.5	282.1
Nuts (incl. almonds)	1 000 t	13.1	14.5	14.5	14.5	15.8
Salted hides and skins	1 000 t	11.0	9.5	9.0	10.9	12.9

Source: DDR 1990 — Zahlen und Fakten, Statistisches Bundesamt.

Exports of agricultural products in 1988

1. *Principal exports to socialist countries*

	Quantity
Seed potatoes	35 700 t
Potatoes	210 t
Spring barley	12 480 t
Sugar beet seed	920 t
Heifers for breeding	4 650 head
Sheep for breeding	1 620 head
Meat (live animal equivalent)	200 000 t
Sugar	20 450 t
Pork	14 040 t
Butter	6 900 t
Milk powder	21 980 t

2. *Principal exports to non-socialist countries*

	Quantity
Grass seed	4 070 t
Other seeds	64 300 t
Rape	19 935 t
Heifers for breeding	7 850 head
Sheep for breeding	26 830 head
Horses	3 520 head
Sugar	125 640 t
Butter	37 700 t
Eggs	255 440 000 pieces
Potato starch	4 050 t
Milk	12 490 t

Source: Institut für Agrarökonomie der Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften der DDR.

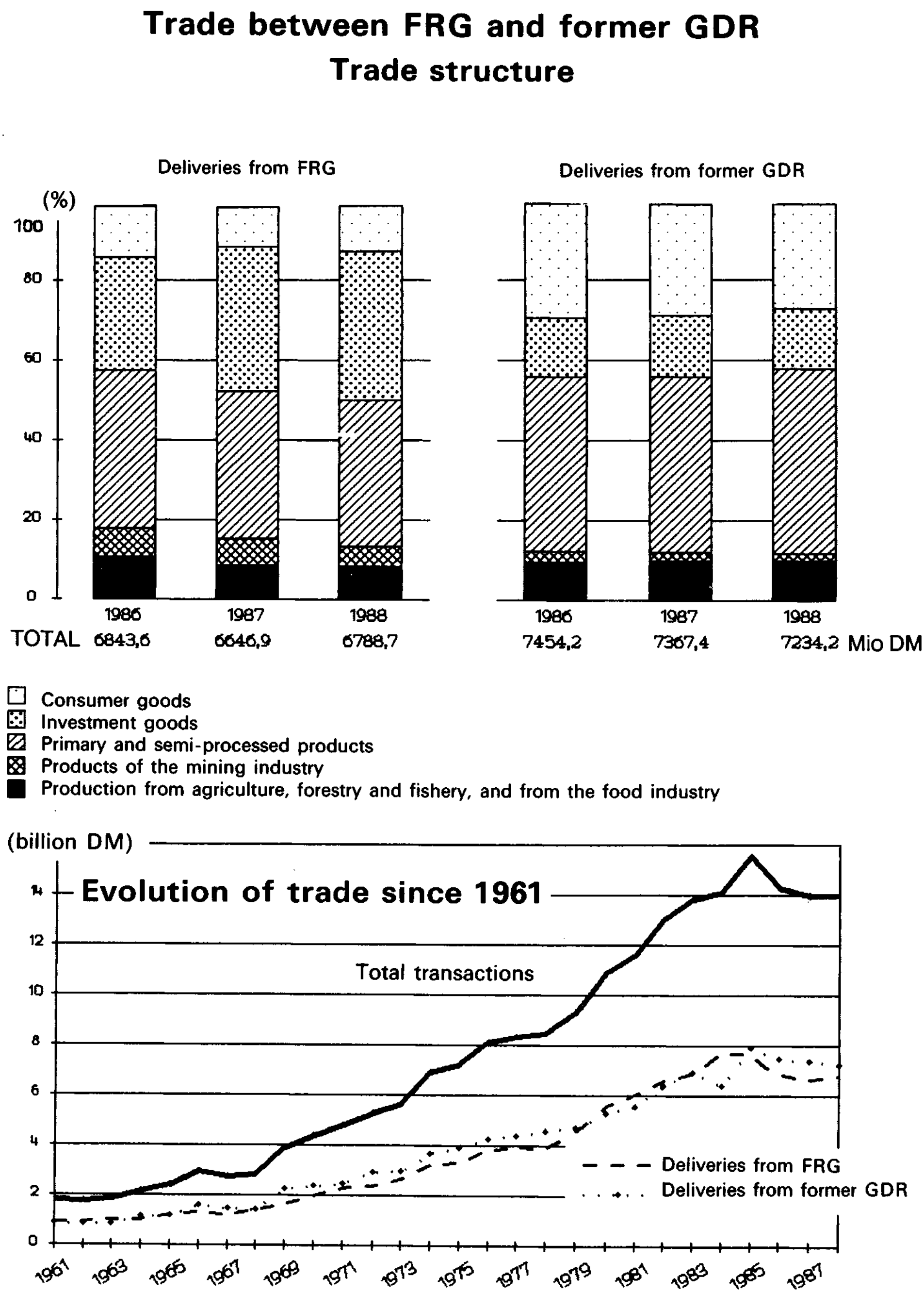
Trade between FRG and former GDR
Trade structure
Deliveries from FRG
Deliveries from former GDR
(%)
100
80
60
40
20
0
1986
1987
1988
TOTAL 6843,6
6646,9
6788,7
1986
1987
1988
7454,2
7367,4
7234,2 Mio DM
Consumer goods
Investment goods
Primary and semi-processed products
Products of the mining industry
Production from agriculture, forestry and fishery, and from the food industry
(billion DM)
Evolution of trade since 1961
Total transactions
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Deliveries from FRG
Deliveries from former GDR
1961
1963
1965
1967
1969
1971
1973
1975
1977
1979
1981
1983
1985
1987

Figure 20

Self-sufficiency

Development of the degree of self-sufficiency of food

Year	Self-sufficiency in %
1971/75	86.8
1976/80	85.7
1981/85	85.6
1986	95.6
1987	94.3
1988	92.9

Source: Institut für Agrarökonomie der Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften der DDR.

Degree of self-sufficiency of some food products (1988)

Product	Self-sufficiency in %
Meat and meat products	109.0
Butter (100% fat)	120.9
Milk (2.5% fat)	101.1
Eggs and egg products	106.6
Animal fats	109.2
Potato starch and potato products	106.2
Pulses for human consumption	68.3
Vegetable oils and fats	58.8
Fruit	72.0
Vegetables	87.0
Honey	65.7
Cereal products	78.2
Sugar and sugar products	87.5
Fat cheese	96.4

Source: Institut für Agrarökonomie der Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften der DDR.

IX — 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.

Remark

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.

Contents
Statistical data and tables

□ = New table

Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1989 Report* have not been repeated: 3.4.6, 3.4.7, 3.5.6.3, 3.5.6.4, 3.5.6.5, 3.5.6.10, 4.13.7.10

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
∅	Average
»1980«	∅ (1979, 1980, 1981)
»1985«	∅ (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

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 u.a. × 3,40 = DM 340 becomes ECU 121 × 2,81 = 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:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-log}\left[\log\left(\frac{\text{statistic for year T + N}}{\text{statistic for year T}}\right) \div \text{N}\right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

Where the annual rate of change is calculated over only two successive years, N = 1 and the formula becomes:

$$100 \times \left[\frac{\text{statistic for year T + 1}}{\text{statistic for year T}}\right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

3. The following series illustrates the use of this formula:

	1970	1971	....	1975	1976
Series =	100 000	112 000		161 051	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

1.0.1 **Indicative currency parities** (1)

	1989 Central rates ECU 1 = ... NC		1988 ECU 1 = ... NC Green central rates (2)		1988 USD 1 = ... NC (3) Average market rate	
1	2		3		4	
	Beginning	End	Beginning	End	Beginning	End
BFR/LFR	42,4582	42,4582	48,2869	48,2869	34,5473	36,7779
DKR	7,85212	7,85212	8,93007	8,93007	6,34459	6,77440
DM	2,05853	2,05853	2,34113	2,34113	1,65242	1,75450
DR	169,610	186,569	193,165	212,182	131,686	146,038
PTA	169,216	178,599	192,446	203,117	135,036	145,224
FF	6,90403	6,90403	7,85183	7,85183	5,57673	5,99410
IRL	2,31943	2,31943	2,63785	2,63785	1,85539	1,98016
LIT	0,768411	0,768411	0,873900	0,873900	0,621808	0,656011
HFL	1 505,20	1 516,59	1 711,84	1 724,79	1 215,07	1 294,11
ESC	131,552	131,367	149,612	149,401	112,185	113,633
UKL	0,638867	0,728932	0,726575	0,829001	0,554950	0,547422
USD	1,14962	1,17485	1,30745	1,33614	—	—

(1) Simple arithmetic means (rounded). NC = national currency.
(2) Offer prices on the world market are calculated by means of market rates approximately corresponding to these figures.
(3) Figures calculated from ecu values.

1.0.2 **Conversion rates** (1)

		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% TAV 1988/1985	% TAV 1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	BFR 1 000 = ECU ...	22,265	22,832	23,234	23,026	23,052	1,1	0,1
Danmark	DKR 1 000 = ECU ...	124,707	126,014	126,828	125,762	124,235	0,3	− 1,2
BR Deutschland	DM 1 000 = ECU ...	449,172	469,883	482,735	482,067	483,057	2,4	0,2
Ellada	DR 1 000 = ECU ...	9,457	7,277	6,399	5,967	5,592	− 14,2	− 6,3
España	PTA 1 000 = ECU ...	7,742	7,275	7,034	7,267	7,668	− 2,1	5,5
France	FF 1 000 = ECU ...	147,166	147,064	144,319	142,117	142,372	− 1,2	0,2
Ireland	IRL 1 000 = ECU ...	1 398,270	1 363,280	1 289,580	1 289,205	1 287,303	− 2,7	− 0,1
Italia	LIT 1 000 = ECU ...	0,691	0,684	0,669	0,650	0,662	− 2,0	1,8
Luxembourg	LFR 1 000 = ECU ...	22,265	22,832	23,234	23,026	23,052	1,1	0,1
Nederland	HFL 1 000 = ECU ...	398,246	416,510	428,416	428,304	428,218	2,5	− 0,2
Portugal	ESC 1 000 = ECU ...	7,677	6,799	6,149	5,880	5,767	− 8,5	− 1,9
United Kingdom	UKL 1 000 = ECU ...	1 697,860	1 489,110	1 419,300	1 505,040	1 485,218	− 3,9	− 1,3
USA	USD 1 000 = ECU ...	1 310,460	1 016,090	866,221	845,680	907,647	− 13,6	7,3

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 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	DKR	DM	DR	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	UKL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Milk	48,2869	8,93007	2,34113	199,603	154,794	7,85183	0,873900	1 751,67	2,63785	—	0,758185
Beef and veal	48,2869	8,93007	2,34113	199,603	155,786	7,85183	0,873900	1 751,67	2,63785	—	0,795232
Sheepmeat	48,2869	8,93007	2,35053	211,490	153,315	7,69787	0,856765	1 709,00	2,63785	199,761	0,702276
Pigmeat	48,2869	8,93007	2,34113	224,261	149,192	7,85183	0,873900	1 751,67	2,63785	—	0,838723
Eggs and poultrymeat	48,2869	8,93007	2,34113	207,201	154,794	7,85183	0,873900	1 751,67	2,63785	—	0,758185
Cereals	48,2869	8,93007	2,37360	224,722	154,213	7,85183	0,873900	1 751,67	2,63785	—	0,779553
Sugar	48,2869	8,93007	2,34113	224,722	154,213	7,85183	0,873900	1 751,67	2,63785	206,902	0,779553
Oilseeds	48,2869	8,93007	2,34113	217,343	152,896	7,85183	0,873900	1 751,67	2,63785	206,902	0,779553
Olive oil	48,2869	8,93007	2,36110	204,401	152,896	7,69787	0,856765	1 703,00	2,63785	199,761	0,704335
Wine	48,2869	8,93007	2,34113	204,401	152,896	7,85183	0,873900	1 709,00	2,63785	—	0,704335
Fruit and vegetables	48,2869	8,93007	2,34113	217,343	152,896	7,85183	0,873900	1 751,67	2,63785	206,902	0,779553

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

[1] Value of ECU 1 in national currency on 1.7.1990 or at the beginning of the 1990/91 marketing year if later than 1.7.1990.

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 (km²)	1989	2 258 271	30 518	43 092
Population (1 000 inhabitants)	1989	326 058	9 938	5 133
GDP/inhabitants (purchasing power standard - PPS)	1989	17 106	17 508	18 224
Inflation (1)	1989	4,9	3,4	4,5
Unemployment rate (% of civilian working population)	1989	10,2*	10,4	9,1
Trade balance (Mio ECU)	1989	715	892 (2)	2 195
Utilized agricultural area (1 000 ha)	1989	127 320*	1 363	2 809 (3)
Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector				
– number (1 000 persons)	1989	9 254	100	160
– share in employed civilian working population (%)	1989	7,0*	2,8	6,0
Number of holdings (1 000 holdings)	1987	8 644	93	87
UAA per holding (ha)	1987	13,3	14,8	32,2
Final production of agriculture (Mio ECU)	1988	186 024	5 563	6 347
Share of agriculture in the GDP (GVA/GDP) (%)	1988	3,0	2,2	3,8
Share of agriculture in total gross fixed capital formation (%)	1988	3,4*	1,9	3,5
Share of imports of food and agricultural products in import of all products (%)	1989	12,9	11,0 (2)	18,1
Share of exports of food and agricultural products in exports of all products (%)	1989	8,7	4,7 (2)	25,0
External trade balance in food and agricultural products (Mio ECU)	1989	– 21 527	– 2 071 (2)	1 067
Share of household consumption expenditure devoted to food, beverages and tobacco as proportion of total consumer expenditure of households (%)	1987	20,4*	20,6	22,2

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) GDP price deflator.
(2) BLEU/UEBL.
(3) 1988.

BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
248 693	131 957	504 765	549 086	70 283	301 281	2 586	39 800	92 071	244 139
62 100	10 033	38 888	56 161	3 513	57 541	377	14 848	10 320	57 205
19 286	9 303	12 969	18 567	11 467	17 761	20 767	17 615	9 438	18 182
2,5	14,2	6,9	3,0	5,0	6,3	3,0	1,1	12,5	6,9
7,0	3,0*	17,2*	10,7	17,9	16,6	1,4	6,0	6,7*	6,4
68 396	− 6 696	− 22 300	− 9 737	2 888	− 1 730	892 (2)	7 177	− 4 678	− 35 691
11 885	5 741 (3)	27 110 (3)	30 710	5 697 (3)	17 297 (3)	126	2 019 (3)	4 532 (3)	18 031 (3)
1 063	972 (3)	1 598	1 381	163	1 946	181	286	829	575
3,9	26,6 (3)	13,0	6,4	15,1	9,3	3,4	4,7	18,9	2,2
705	953	1 792	982	217	2 784	4	132	636	260
16,8	4,0	13,8	28,6	22,7	5,6	30,2	15,3	5,2	64,4
26 976	7 463	23 380	42 546	4 071	34 051	171	14 265	3 082	18 110
1,6	16,4	5,1	3,2	10,9	4,1	2,3	4,2	5,2	1,4
2,2	6,6	3,9*	2,4	11,1	7,5	3,1	5,4	3,5	1,2
10,6	16,2	18,8	12,0	9,7	15,2	11,0 (2)	15,1	28,6	11,1
3,9	26,0	16,2	12,7	26,4	5,6	4,7 (2)	23,9	12,9	6,5
− 6 641	− 285	− 2 441	549	781	− 5 933	− 2 071 (2)	− 189	− 1 161	− 5 200
16,5	38,5	26,1	20,0	40,6	23,5	21,9	18,7	35,1	17,9

3.1.1 **Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1989)**

	EUR 12*	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5
Products subject to EEC market organizations				
Wheat	6,6	3,6	6,8	4,4
Rye	0,2	0,0	1,1	0,9
Oats	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
Barley	2,2	1,5	6,6	2,7
Maize	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
Rice	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	2,4	3,9	2,1	3,7
Tobacco	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,1
Olive oil	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	2,1	0,1	0,0	2,0
Fresh fruit (1)	4,2	3,8	0,4	4,7
Fresh vegtables	7,8	10,5	1,6	2,3
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	1,6	0,1	1,5	0,2
Wine and must	6,0	0,0	0,0	4,0
Quality wine	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
Seeds	0,7	0,1	1,1	0,3
Textile fibres	0,5	0,1	0,0	—
Hops	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4
Milk	18,5	16,7	23,8	26,7
Beef/veal	13,5	19,1	9,4	16,1
Pigmeat	10,7	23,2	28,9	16,7
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1,7	0,2	0,1	0,3
Eggs	3,1	2,5	1,0	2,9
Poultry	4,3	3,4	1,8	1,9
Silkworms	—	—	0,0	0,0
Subtotal	90,4	89,6	86,3	90,6
Products not subject to EEC market organizations				
Potatoes	2,1	3,2	1,1	1,8
Other	7,5	7,2	12,6	7,6
Subtotal	9,6	10,4	13,7	9,4
Grand total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Value in Mio ECU	175 710	6 119	6 851	28 894

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) These are products listed in Annex II of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.
(2) Dried pulses, citrus fruit.
(3) 1986.
(4) 1988.

(%)

Ellada	España (3)	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5,4	3,8	10,6	1,4	4,7	2,1	1,1	5,0	11,0
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	0,4	0,0	0,5	0,3
0,4	3,1	2,3	3,3	0,5	2,1	0,3	0,5	5,1
3,1	2,5	4,5	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,0
0,4	0,6	0,1	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	1,6	0,0
1,8	2,0	2,5	1,6	1,9	—	2,5	0,0	1,8
5,4	0,5	0,2	0,0	1,4	—	—	0,4	0,0
9,3	5,0 (4)	0,0	0,0	3,8	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0
0,3	2,1	4,0	0,0	2,4	0,8	0,1	0,7	2,1
8,0	6,2 (4)	3,3	0,3	7,9	0,7	1,5	2,9	2,1
11,5	12,5 (4)	5,7	2,3	14,2	0,9	10,5	10,1	7,4
2,7	4,0 (4)	1,6	0,0	3,5	0,0	0,2	3,0	0,9
2,2	2,5 (4)	13,0	0,0	7,5	10,1	0,0	9,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	9,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,3	0,1	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,4
9,0	1,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	0,0	0,1
9,4	7,9 (4)	15,5	35,4	11,5	46,7	24,1	12,1	21,8
3,6	6,8	14,6	36,0	9,8	25,2	11,0	10,3	15,1
3,5	11,9	6,4	5,2	5,9	8,1	17,9	13,2	8,2
9,0	5,2	1,3	4,9	0,7	—	0,4	3,7	4,7
2,3	3,3 (4)	1,7	0,8	2,5	0,8	3,2	3,7	3,7
2,3	4,6	5,2	2,7	5,4	0,0	3,4	6,5	6,3
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
89,5	86,4	94,2	94,1	87,8	98,0	77,7	88,3	91,0
2,0	3,2	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,2	3,7	4,8	3,5
8,5	10,4	4,3	4,5	10,7	0,8	18,6	6,9	5,5
10,5	13,6	5,8	5,9	12,2	2,0	22,3	11,7	9,0
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
7 993	23 380 (4)	46 263	4 321	36 708	188	15 676	3 513	19 184

3.1.2 **Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1989)**

	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5
Products subject to EEC market organizations				
Wheat	1,9	4,0	11,1	3,8
Rye	0,4	19,2	65,2	1,0
Oats	2,6	4,7	6,6	1,2
Barley	2,4	11,8	20,7	0,9
Maize	0,0	0,0	2,2	7,1
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,7
Sugarbeet	5,6	3,4	25,4	3,3
Tobacco	0,4	0,0	2,4	39,4
Olive oil (4)	0,0	0,0	0,0	34,0
Oilseeds	0,1	0,0	15,4	0,6
Fresh fruit (1)	3,1	0,4	18,2	8,6
Fresh vegetables	4,7	0,8	4,8	6,7
Wine and must	0,0	0,0	12,1	1,6
Quality wine	—	—	—	—
Seeds	0,7	6,1	8,4	1,8
Textile fibres	1,1	0,0	0,0	89,2
Hops	1,4	0,0	82,4	0,0
Milk	3,1	5,0	23,7	2,3
Beef/veal	4,9	2,7	19,7	1,2
Pigmeat	7,6	10,6	25,8	1,5
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,4	0,2	3,2	24,0
Silkworms	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	3,6	3,9	17,4	4,3
Eggs	2,8	1,2	15,1	3,4
Poultry	2,7	1,6	7,4	2,4
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	0,1	3,8	1,9	7,8
Subtotal	2,3	1,9	9,1	3,7
Products not subject to EEC market organizations				
Potatoes	5,4	2,0	14,1	4,4
Other	3,7	3,7	14,7	5,0
Subtotal	4,1	3,7	14,5	5,0
Grand total	3,5	3,9	16,4	4,5

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) These are products listed in Annex II of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.
(2) Dried pulses, citrus fruit.
(3) 1986.
(4) 1988.

EUR 12* = 100

(%)

España (3)	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6,3	42,6	0,5	14,9	0,0	1,4	1,5	18,2
3,7	5,9	0,0	0,6	0,1	1,2	5,8	0,6
11,5	30,2	3,9	18,0	0,3	2,1	7,4	22,9
13,4	28,3	3,8	5,0	0,1	1,1	0,5	25,6
12,5	59,4	0,0	28,5	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,0
19,7	6,4	0,0	78,9	0,0	0,0	9,1	0,0
9,2	27,1	1,6	16,3	0,0	9,2	0,0	8,1
8,6	9,8	0,0	46,5	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0
39,2 (4)	0,0	0,0	63,2	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0
11,6	49,0	0,0	23,1	0,0	0,3	0,7	10,8
16,8 (4)	20,4	0,2	39,0	0,0	3,1	1,4	5,5
18,2 (4)	19,3	0,7	38,0	0,0	12,0	2,6	10,3
6,8 (4)	56,9	0,0	26,2	0,2	0,0	3,0	0,0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,6	56,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,3	0,0	6,3
28,2	9,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0
8,3	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,7
5,6	22,1	4,7	13,0	0,3	11,6	1,3	12,8
6,0	28,5	6,6	15,2	0,2	7,3	1,5	12,2
12,4	15,9	1,2	11,6	0,1	15,0	2,5	8,4
28,1	19,5	7,1	8,9	0,0	2,3	4,3	30,1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,7 (4)	27,8	2,7	19,6	0,1	7,8	1,8	10,7
15,6 (4)	14,6	0,6	16,9	0,0	9,2	23,2	12,8
11,8 (4)	31,9	1,5	26,1	0,0	7,2	3,0	16,1
25,9 (4)	26,8	0,0	47,8	0,0	1,2	3,8	6,6
10,9 (4)	25,0	1,0	26,6	0,0	6,8	10,2	13,3
17,0	19,0	1,6	14,7	0,1	16,0	4,6	18,2
7,1 (4)	15,7	1,4	26,4	0,0	19,4	1,9	9,0
13,0	16,4	1,5	24,0	0,0	18,4	2,5	9,0
12,6	26,4	2,5	20,9	0,1	8,9	2,0	10,9

3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1989)

(%)

	Consumption of inputs Mrd ECU	Seeds and reproductive material	Animal feed	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Pharmaceuticals	Energy and lubricants	Cattle	Farm implements, upkeep. repairs	Services	Other	VAT under-compensation	Share of inputs in production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 12	75 146 (²)	5,6*	41,3*	10,9*	6,7*	0,7*	9,0*	1,1*	11,2*	10,2*	2,3*	0,2*	42,8*
Belgique/België	3 363	5,7	46,9	6,9	4,2	1,6	7,4	3,7	7,4	6,7	9,6	0,0	55,0
Danmark	3 364	3,2	46,1	8,7	5,4	0,0	7,6	0,0	15,2	13,7	0,0	0,0	49,1
BR Deutschland	14 549	4,8	33,4	10,5	4,6	0,0	14,0	1,1	16,7	13,6	1,3	0,0	50,4
Ellada	1 708	4,4	27,9	9,9	5,7	2,3	20,1 (¹)	2,9	18,7	3,1	6,6	0,0 (¹)	21,4
España (¹)	10 237	2,9	47,9	10,7	3,9	2,0	8,7	0,5**	13,4	3,6**	6,4**	0,0**	43,8
France	20 959	8,8	32,3	14,7	10,3	1,0	7,4	0,5	10,5	11,3	1,5	0,7	45,3
Ireland	1 728	2,9	40,3	18,6	2,5	3,6	10,7	0,6	7,3	6,2	7,4	0,0	40,0
Italia	10 383	5,1	54,4	11,0	6,4	0,2	11,0	0,0	0,0	8,0	3,8	0,0	28,3
Luxembourg	70	3,1	32,5	18,0	2,6	1,3	10,4	1,5	10,3	0,0	20,3	0,0	37,2
Nederland	6 923	4,2	60,6	4,8	2,0	0,0*	7,1	2,1	10,9	8,1	0,2	0,0	44,2
Portugal	1 817	0,0	49,3	0,0	17,3	0,0	9,7	9,9	3,8	5,4	4,8	0,0	51,7
United Kingdom	10 283	4,2	42,1	10,6	6,3	1,4	6,7	0,4	17,1	9,7	1,3	0,0	53,6

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) 1988.
(²) EUR 11.

3.1.4 Situation of prices at current rates of exchange and development at 1985 prices of the (1):
(a) final agricultural production (c) gross value-added of agriculture
(b) consumption of inputs (d) net value-added at factor cost

1989

		NC	PPS	ECU			% TAV on the basis of data in national currencies at 1985 prices	
		Mio	Mio	Mio	As % of aggregate (EUR 12 = 100)	As % of final production by MS	1989/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Final production	EUR 12 (5)	—	225 993	175 710*	100,0 (5)	100,0	0,8 (4)	1,0 (4)
	Belgique/België	265 455	7 702	6 119	3,5	100,0	2,2	1,1
	Danmark	55 147	6 747	6 851	3,9	100,0	1,2	2,1
	BR Deutschland	59 810	31 882	28 894	16,4	100,0	0,8	0,2
	Ellada	1 429 429	15 187	7 993	4,5	100,0	1,5 (4)	5,7 (4)
	España (4)	3 217 062	37 433	23 380	—	100,0	2,3	4,5
	France	324 957	55 988	46 264	26,3	100,0	1,5	2,4
	Ireland	3 358	5 739	4 321	2,5	100,0	0,9	2,0
	Italia	55 446 (2)	47 849	36 708	20,9	100,0	1,3 (4)	− 2,4 (4)
	Luxembourg	8 147	244	188	0,1	100,0	0,1	1,5
	Nederland	36 603	20 189	15 676	8,9	100,0	2,0	2,7
	Portugal	609 185	7 899	3 513	2,0	100,0	2,4	13,5
	United Kingdom	12 911	26 565	19 184	10,9	100,0	− 0,2	0,0
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12 (5)	—	95 370	75 146	100,0 (5)	42,8	1,2 (4)	0,9 (4)
	Belgique/België	145 885	4 233	3 363	4,5	55,0	2,7	1,1
	Danmark	27 079	3 313	3 364	4,5	49,1	− 0,3	− 0,8
	BR Deutschland	30 116	16 053	14 549	19,4	50,4	− 0,2	1,3
	Ellada	305 543	3 246	1 708	2,3	21,4	2,1 (4)	4,3 (4)
	España (4)	1 408 686	16 391	10 237	—	43,8	2,6	4,0
	France	147 214	25 364	20 959	27,9	45,3	2,1	1,4
	Ireland	1 342	2 295	1 728	2,3	40,0	2,2	5,6
	Italia	15 683 (2)	13 534	10 383	13,8	28,3	2,0 (4)	0,6 (4)
	Luxembourg	3 027	91	70	0,1	37,2	0,4	1,2
	Nederland	16 165	8 916	6 923	9,2	44,2	− 0,2	− 0,8
	Portugal	315 060	4 085	1 817	2,4	51,7	3,7	9,5
	United Kingdom	6 920	14 239	10 283	13,7	53,6	0,1	− 1,3

Gross value-added at market prices	EUR 12 (5)	—	130 623	100 564	100,0 (5)	50,9	0,6 (4)	1,1 (4)
	Belgique/België	119 570	3 469	2 756	2,7	45,0	1,4	1,1
	Danmark	28 068	3 434	3 487	3,5	50,9	2,7	5,1
	BR Deutschland	29 694	15 828	14 345	14,3	49,6	2,1	− 1,2
	Ellada	1 123 886	11 941	6 284	6,2	78,6	1,3 (4)	6,1 (4)
	España (4)	1 808 377	21 042	13 142	—	56,2	2,0	5,0
	France	177 743	30 624	25 305	25,2	54,7	1,0	3,3
	Ireland	2 015	3 445	2 594	2,6	60,0	− 0,2	− 1,1
	Italia	39 763 (2)	34 315	26 325	26,2	71,7	1,0 (4)	− 3,6 (4)
	Luxembourg	5 120	153	118	0,1	62,8	− 0,2	1,6
	Nederland	20 438	11 273	8 753	8,7	55,8	4,3	6,2
	Portugal	294 123	3 814	1 696	1,7	48,3	1,2	18,3
	United Kingdom	5 991	12 326	8 901	8,9	46,4	− 0,6	1,6
Net value-added at factor cost (3)	EUR 12 (6)	—	82 639	62 690	100,0 (6)	35,7	0,3 (4)	2,8 (4)
	Belgique/België	107 653	3 124	2 482	4,0	40,6	4,3	19,0
	Danmark	19 661	2 406	2 443	3, 9	35,7	0,6	20,0
	BR Deutschland	23 844	12 710	11 519	18,4	39,9	7,7	17,3
	Ellada	1 196 971	12 717	6 693	10,7	83,7	16,2	19,8
	España (4)	1 593 156	18 537	11 578	—	49,5	6,6	11,0
	France	148 288	25 549	21 112	33,7	45,6	3,0	15,6
	Ireland	1 868	3 194	2 405	3,8	55,6	8,7	4,3
	Italia (4)	28 455 (2)	24 883	18 509	—	49,5	2,9	− 3,6 (4)
	Luxembourg	4 443	133	102	0,2	54,5	4,1	17,4
	Nederland	16 888	9 315	7 232	11,5	46,1	5,7	18,3
	Portugal	289 158	3 749	1 667	2,7	47,5	9,8	23,4
	United Kingdom	4 735	9 742	7 035	11,2	36,7	3,9	12,0

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) 1988 or 1988/1985 or 1988/1987.
(5) EUR 11.
(6) EUR 10.

3.1.5 **Final agricultural production, crop production and livestock production** (3)

		1989		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1989/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EUR 12 (4)	—	175 710	0,8 (6)	1,0 (7)
	Belgique/België	265 455	6 119	2,2	1,1
	Danmark	55 147	6 851	1,2	2,1
	BR Deutschland	59 810	28 894	0,8	0,2
	Ellada	1 429 429	7 993	1,5 (6)	5,7 (7)
	España (5)	3 217 062	22 380	1,6	– 4,7
	France	324 957	46 264	1,5	2,4
	Ireland	3 358	4 321	0,9	2,0
	Italia	55 446 (2)	36 708	1,3 (6)	– 2,4 (7)
	Luxembourg	8 147	188	0,1	1,5
	Nederland	36 603	15 676	2,0	2,7
	Portugal	609 185	3 513	2,4	13,5
	United Kingdom	12 911	19 184	– 0,2	0,0
Crop production	EUR 12 (4)	—	82 704	1,7 (6)	1,8 (7)
	Belgique/België	90 257	2 081	2,2	1,9
	Danmark	18 321	2 276	3,9	9,5
	BR Deutschland	20 617	9 960	3,7	1,0
	Ellada	986 264	5 515	2,2 (6)	7,9 (7)
	España (5)	1 857 946	13 502	3,1	– 10,8
	France	175 660	25 009	3,1	3,1
	Ireland	409	526	2,5	3,9
	Italia	33 674 (2)	22 293	2,0 (6)	– 4,4 (7)
	Luxembourg	1 541	36	6,1	8,1
	Nederland	14 244	6 100	5,6	7,5
	Portugal	281 643	1 624	– 0,8	– 22,2
	United Kingdom	4 902	7 284	0,3	0,4
Livestock production	EUR 12 (4)	—	92 598	0,1 (6)	0,6 (7)
	Belgique/België	175 199	4 039	2,1	0,7
	Danmark	36 826	4 575	– 0,1	– 1,4
	BR Deutschland	39 168	18 922	– 0,7	– 0,3
	Ellada	443 166	2 478	– 0,1 (6)	0,7 (7)
	España (5)	1 335 039	9 702	0,1	3,0
	France	150 666	21 450	– 0,3	1,1
	Ireland	2 949	3 795	0,7	1,7
	Italia	21 260 (2)	14 075	0,2 (6)	1,0 (7)
	Luxembourg	6 606	152	– 1,3	– 0,1
	Nederland	22 359	9 576	0,0	– 0,1
	Portugal	315 175	1 817	5,1	8,3
	United Kingdom	7 887	11 719	– 0,5	– 0,3

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

		1989		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1989/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Cereals (excl. rice)	EUR 12 (4)	—	19 563	– 1,0 (6)	7,5 (7)
	Belgique/België	13 925	321	3,4	4,2
	Danmark	8 043	999	4,5	8,3
	BR Deutschland	5 017	2 424	0,1	– 10,9
	Ellada	128 701	720	– 2,1 (6)	– 5,2 (7)
	España (5)	406 114	2 951	9,5	– 32,3
	France	57 662	8 209	1,8	3,1
	Ireland	165	212	1,6	1,1
	Italia	4 504 (2)	2 982	– 1,1 (6)	– 5,0 (7)
	Luxembourg	401	9	0,0	– 9,9
	Nederland	507	217	1,8	0,8
	Portugal	58 620	338	8,8	36,8
	United Kingdom	2 107	3 131	– 0,9	4,3
B — Beef/veal, total	EUR 12 (4)	—	23 690	– 2,9 (6)	– 1,6 (7)
	Belgique/België	50 692	1 169	– 0,2	– 2,0
	Danmark	5 166	642	– 3,2	3,4
	BR Deutschland	9 643	4 658	– 0,2	0,5
	Ellada	51 611	289	– 0,5 (6)	– 3,7 (7)
	España (5)	193 658	1 409	– 2,0	18,2
	France	47 435	6 753	2,0	2,1
	Ireland	1 208	1 555	0,8	– 1,1
	Italia	5 443 (2)	3 603	1,6 (6)	– 2,7 (7)
	Luxembourg	2 050	47	– 0,5	1,9
	Nederland	4 024	1 723	0,6	– 0,3
	Portugal	62 616	361	0,6	1,4
	United Kingdom	1 945	2 890	– 2,3	4,7
C — Milk	EUR 12 (4)	—	32 533	– 1,7 (6)	– 1,8 (7)
	Belgique/België	44 253	1 020	– 0,9	1,0
	Danmark	13 106	1 628	– 1,8	0,1
	BR Deutschland	15 982	7 721	– 1,9	0,8
	Ellada	134 413	752	1,4 (6)	3,9 (7)
	España (5)	252 644	1 836	0,5	– 2,3
	France	50 486	7 188	– 1,7	– 1,5
	Ireland	1 189	1 531	– 2,0	1,2
	Italia	6 393 (2)	4 232	0,3 (6)	0,5 (7)
	Luxembourg	3 804	88	– 2,4	– 0,8
	Nederland	8 805	3 771	– 2,9	– 0,8
	Portugal	73 737	425	5,8	2,6
	United Kingdom	2 812	4 178	– 1,9	– 1,3

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

		1989		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1989/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
D — Pigmeat	EUR 12 (4)	—	18 748	− 1,0 (6)	2,4 (7)
	Belgique/België	61 516	1 418	6,0	2,0
	Danmark	15 961	1 983	1,7	0,0
	BR Deutschland	10 010	4 836	− 0.8	− 4,0
	Ellada	49 653	278	− 2,5 (6)	− 2,6 (7)
	España (5)	336 714	2 450	2,4	3,3
	France	20 953	2 983	3,2	1,0
	Ireland	175	225	2,9	4,6
	Italia	3 286 (2)	2 175	0,4 (6)	3,7 (7)
	Luxembourg	659	15	1,7	− 2,5
	Nederland	6 550	2 805	2,2	− 0,6
	Portugal	80 520	464	10,0	32,9
	United Kingdom	1 054	1 566	− 0,5	− 4,2
E — Eggs and poultrymeat	EUR 12 (4)	—	11 916**	0,4 (6)	2,8 (7)
	Belgique/België	15 503	361	2,3	1,2
	Danmark	1 542	192	2,6	8,5
	BR Deutschland	2 882	1 393	1,8	2,6
	Ellada	65 861	369	− 0.3 (6)	1,6 (7)
	España (5)	235 752	1 715	− 1,8	− 1,6
	France	22 573	3 214	4,2	5,6
	Ireland	118	151	4,2	− 3,9
	Italia	4 389 (2)	2 905	1,7 (6)	4,0 (7)
	Luxembourg	71	2	− 1,6	− 0,3
	Nederland	2 447	1 047	1,9	2,2
	Portugal	61 850**	357**	5,5	1,9
	United Kingdom	1 295	1 925	1,8	− 5,5

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The changes are calculated on the basis of series at constant 1985 prices for the 1980 to 1988 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.
(2) In thousand million lire.
(3) At current prices.
(4) EUR 11.
(5) 1986 – 1986/1982 or 1986/1985.
(6) 1988/1984.
(7) 1988/1987.

3.1.6 **Final agricultural production, consumption of inputs and gross value-added** (at market prices): **changes by volume**

(1985 = 100)

		1984	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Final production	EUR 12	100,1	101,9	102,5	103,5	:
	Belgique/België	99,3	105,4	103,6	107,7	108,9
	Danmark	99,2	101,1	98,1	102,7	104,8
	BR Deutschland	104,3	105,2	100,0	103,0	103,1
	Ellada	96,4	101,3	96,9	102,4	:
	España	97,6	95,3	102,3	106,9	:
	France	99,7	100,8	103,3	103,6	106,1
	Ireland	101,1	104,1	100,0	99,2	99,1
	Italia	99,0	102,3	106,7	104,2	:
	Luxembourg	101,3	102,4	99,4	98,8	100,3
	Nederland	99,0	104,9	102,8	105,5	108,4
	Portugal	96,9	102,0	108,2	97,0	110,1
	United Kingdom	102,8	104,1	100,0	99,2	99,1
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	99,4	101,1	103,3	104,2	:
	Belgique/België	97,4	105,3	106,4	106,4	:
	Danmark	98,9	98,0	101,6	99,6	98,8
	BR Deutschland	100,4	98,5	98,7	97,8	99,1
	Ellada	97,0	97,8	101,0	105,4	:
	España	99,9	103,3	106,6	110,8	:
	France	99,8	101,7	104,5	107,2	108,7
	Ireland	99,0	106,3	102,4	103,3	109,0
	Italia	99,4	102,5	106,9	107,5	:
	Luxembourg	96,8	101,1	103,1	100,4	101,6
	Nederland	95,7	100,6	101,6	100,1	99,3
	Portugal	99,0	100,9	107,3	105,5	115,5
	United Kingdom	100,6	100,7	101,6	101,6	100,3
Gross value-added	EUR 12	100,7	102,5	101,8	103,0	:
	Belgique/België	102,0	105,7	97,0	104,6	105,8
	Danmark	99,5	104,4	94,2	106,0	111,3
	BR Deutschland	109,9	114,6	101,8	110,2	108,9
	Ellada	96,2	102,4	95,6	101,5	:
	España	95,8	88,8	98,8	103,8	:
	France	99,6	100,0	102,2	100,6	103,9
	Ireland	103,0	92,5	98,0	100,3	99,1
	Italia	98,9	102,2	106,6	102,8	:
	Luxembourg	104,3	103,3	96,8	97,7	99,3
	Nederland	102,7	109,7	104,1	111,5	118,4
	Portugal	94,7	103,0	109,1	88,6	104,7
	United Kingdom	105,6	108,5	97,9	96,2	97,7

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.7 Final production index prices:
— **value/volume** (nominal)
— **value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator** (real)

(1985 = 100)

		1984	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nominal	EUR 12	99,7	97,7	95,3	97,0	:
	Belgique/België	100,1	95,3	92,9	92,7	100,8
	Danmark	104,0	98,5	93,6	92,6	99,1
	BR Deutschland	102,0	93,5	89,3	91,0	97,1
	Ellada	84,3	111,0	122,2	141,4	:
	España	95,9	110,2	108,6	111,6	:
	France	98,0	99,7	97,5	98,8	104,7
	Ireland	102,6	100,5	104,9	113,5	118,2
	Italia	95,4	101,7	100,7	102,2	:
	Luxembourg	96,3	99,1	99,0	101,8	110,2
	Nederland	101,2	94,1	91,9	91,4	97,7
	Portugal	87,7	112,0	119,5	131,4	134,5
	United Kingdom	102,7	98,3	104,7	105,7	113,1
Real	EUR 12	105,7	92,6	86,7	84,5	:
	Belgique/België	106,2	92,1	87,9	85,9	90,3
	Danmark	108,6	94,0	85,7	80,2	82,2
	BR Deutschland	104,3	90,7	84,8	85,3	92,1
	Ellada	99,1	94,2	90,8	91,8	:
	España	104,1	99,4	92,5	89,9	:
	France	103,7	94,7	89,9	88,2	90,8
	Ireland	107,8	94,7	96,9	101,9	101,1
	Italia	103,9	94,6	88,2	84,5	:
	Luxembourg	99,1	97,5	96,5	97,0	101,9
	Nederland	103,0	93,6	91,9	89,7	94,9
	Portugal	106,8	92,9	89,2	87,9	79,9
	United Kingdom	108,5	95,0	96,5	91,3	91,4

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.8 **Consumption of index inputs:**
— **value/volume** (nominal)
— **value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator** (real)

(1985 = 100)

		1984	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nominal	EUR 12	99,7	95,0	91,7	93,8	:
	Belgique/België	101,2	94,8	89,2	90,2	93,0
	Danmark	102,6	94,7	90,4	95,1	99,6
	BR Deutschland	102,8	92,0	87,0	86,4	87,3
	Ellada	84,2	112,0	124,5	132,9	:
	España	94,0	104,6	104,8	105,4	:
	France	98,3	96,8	95,5	98,7	101,8
	Ireland	97,6	96,0	91,0	93,9	97,6
	Italia	98,1	97,6	96,1	97,3	:
	Luxembourg	103,1	97,0	92,3	96,5	99,7
	Nederland	103,6	90,5	85,3	87,5	90,4
	Portugal	85,9	112,8	116,7	127,9	133,8
	United Kingdom	99,2	97,5	98,5	102,4	107,8
Real	EUR 12	105,6	90,0	83,4	81,7	:
	Belgique/België	107,3	91,6	84,4	83,6	83,3
	Danmark	107,1	90,4	82,2	82,4	82,6
	BR Deutschland	105,1	89,3	82,7	81,3	82,8
	Ellada	99,0	95,1	92,6	86,3	:
	España	102,0	94,3	89,2	84,9	:
	France	104,0	92,1	88,1	88,1	88,2
	Ireland	102,5	90,5	84,1	84,3	83,4
	Italia	106,9	90,8	84,2	80,5	:
	Luxembourg	106,2	95,4	90,0	92,0	92,3
	Nederland	105,5	90,0	85,3	85,8	87,8
	Portugal	104,6	93,6	87,1	85,6	79,5
	United Kingdom	104,7	94,2	90,8	88,5	87,1

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.9 The 'cost-price squeeze' (1): the ratio of producer prices to input prices

(1985 = 100)

	1984	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	100,0	102,9	104,0	103,4	:
Belgique/België	98,9	100,5	104,1	102,8	108,4
Danmark	101,4	104,0	103,6	97,3	99,5
BR Deutschland	99,2	101,6	102,6	104,9	111,2
Ellada	100,1	99,1	98,1	106,4	:
España	102,0	105,3	103,6	105,9	:
France	99,7	102,9	102,1	100,2	102,9
Ireland	105,2	104,7	115,3	120,9	121,2
Italia	97,2	104,2	104,8	105,0	:
Luxembourg	93,4	102,2	107,2	105,5	110,5
Nederland	97,7	104,0	107,7	104,5	108,1
Portugal	102,1	99,3	102,4	102,7	100,5
United Kingdom	103,6	100,8	106,2	103,2	104,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 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.

3.1.10 Gross fixed capital formation and gross value-added in agriculture at factor cost ([1])

(1985 = 100)

		1984	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	99,4	103,6	113,0	105,9	115,8
	Danmark	72,5	104,5	93,6	77,8	:
	BR Deutschland	97,3	97,0	90,4	99,3	110,1
	Ellada	73,9	80,8	73,4	89,7	112,1
	España	97,9	104,3	:	:	:
	France	96,0	92,9	94,5	108,3	125,8
	Ireland	102,8	82,0	91,7	148,3	190,2
	Italia	94,6	107,3	111,7	127,6	:
	Luxembourg	120,3	90,5	117,4	136,5	138,7
	Nederland	90,3	128,8	107,2	139,4	152,8
	Portugal	82,4	139,0	175,2	193,0	226,1
	United Kingdom	108,7	85,7	73,6	84,1	83,1
Gross value-added (GVA)	Belgique/België	100,3	100,4	95,5	101,5	118,5
	Danmark	105,2	106,0	89,7	91,8	106,0
	BR Deutschland	105,4	109,7	95,1	109,2	122,2
	Ellada	81,7	112,5	123,4	152,3	123,0
	España	93,5	102,2	111,3	123,0	:
	France	97,4	102,5	102,8	99,4	112,9
	Ireland	107,1	96,1	112,3	129,3	135,3
	Italia	93,9	103,7	110,1	109,6	118,7
	Luxembourg	97,3	103,0	99,6	103,6	119,5
	Nederland	102,7	106,9	103,2	107,3	125,1
	Portugal	80,9	115,4	134,0	123,1	154,5
	United Kingdom	112,0	107,6	108,8	105,6	115,9
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	15,7	16,4	18,8	17,2	15,5
	Danmark	15,7	22,5	23,8	19,4	:
	BR Deutschland	30,6	29,3	31,5	30,2	29,9
	Ellada	12,4	9,8	8,2	8,1	8,4
	España	22,8	22,3	:	:	:
	France	15,6	14,3	14,7	17,2	17,8
	Ireland	16,4	14,4	13,8	19,3	23,7
	Italia	35,7	35,7	32,9	38,1	:
	Luxembourg	35,0	24,8	33,3	37,2	32,8
	Nederland	20,8	28,4	25,4	30,7	28,8
	Portugal	13,6	16,1	17,5	21,0	19,6
	United Kingdom	23,3	19,3	16,2	19,3	17,3

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) At current prices: the series is based on figures exclusive of VAT.

3.1.11 Changes (% TAV) in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity »1988« as compared with 1985 (1)

	Final production at 1985 prices	Gross value-added at 1985 prices	Total employment 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fisheries'	Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	Increase in labour productivity calculated on the basis of ha:		Increase in productivity per ha of UAA calculated on the basis of:	
					final production	gross value-added	final production	gross value-added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	0,8 (2)	0,6 (2)	− 3,0	− 0,3 (2)	3,9 (2)	3,7 (2)	1,1 (2)	0,9 (2)
Belgique/België	2,2	0,8	− 2,1	− 0,7	4,4	3,0	2,9	1,5
Danmark	0,6	1,3	− 3,1	− 0,3	3,8	4,5	0,9	1,6
BR Deutschland	0,7	2,3	− 3,6	− 0,3	4,5	6,1	1,0	2,6
Ellada	1,3 (2)	1,2 (2)	− 1,8 (2)	0,0 (2)	3,2 (2)	3,1 (2)	1,3 (2)	1,2 (2)
España	1,3 (2)	0,5 (2)	− 4,8 (2)	− 0,1 (2)	6,4 (2)	5,6 (2)	1,4 (2)	0,6 (2)
France	1,4	0,7	− 3,3	− 0,5	4,9	4,1	1,9	1,2
Ireland	0,6	− 0,3	− 1,3	− 0,1	1,9	1,0	0,7	− 0,2
Italia	1,8 (2)	1,7 (2)	− 3,9 (2)	− 0,5 (2)	5,9 (2)	5,8 (2)	2,3 (2)	2,2 (2)
Luxembourg	− 0,2	− 0,7	− 1,9	− 0,3	1,7	1,2	0,1	− 0,4
Nederland	1,8	3,6	4,6	− 0,2	− 2,7	− 1,0	1,9	3,7
Portugal	1,7	0,3	− 3,1	0,0	5,0	3,5	1,7	0,3
United Kingdom	− 0,2	− 0,9	− 1,6	− 0,9	1,4	0,7	0,7	0,0

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts;
— Social statistics;
— Agricultural statistics.

(1) The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.
(2) »1987«/1984.

3.1.12 Net value-added at factor cost per manpower employment unit, in real terms: index numbers [1]

(»1985« = 100)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	% TAV 1987/1986	% TAV 1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EUR 12	105,1	95,3	103,0	96,7	100,5	96,7	98,0	− 3,8	1,3
Belgique/België	102,5	109,6	105,0	98,8	97,6	90,9	98,4	− 6,9	8,3
Danmark	126,0	95,3	108,1	90,9	104,5	87,0	81,7	− 22,5	0,9
BR Deutschland	114,0	89,9	105,6	91,4	113,5	91,9	119,3	− 19,0	29,8
Ellada	104,3	89,7	99,1	103,8	96,0	97,4	105,5	1,5	8,3
España	93,4	92,1	100,2	99,9	100,6	106,1	113,1	5,5	6,6
France	108,2	101,1	100,0	99,9	97,1	97,3	93,5	0,2	− 3,9
Ireland	89,5	94,6	109,1	100,3	90,9	109,8	123,8	20,8	12,8
Italia	94,7	106,5	98,6	102,1	97,3	101,2	97,1	4,0	− 4,1
Luxembourg	106,3	102,2	100,2	99,1	103,8	96,5	101,5	− 7,0	5,2
Nederland	97,7	95,1	102,1	95,9	106,5	90,1	90,5	− 15,4	0,4
Portugal	101,3	95,3	99,0	88,2	104,2	102,3	86,1	− 1,8	− 15,8
United Kingdom	103,9	94,5	112,3	90,1	108,5	104,6	93,9	− 3,6	− 10,2

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 (1987)

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 inputs/final production %	Share of other production costs (1)/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 (*)	2,7	106 576	100	43,9	31,5	12,0	8,8	14,4	5,2	17,6	11,6	8,6	6,8
Belgique/België	1,9	2 100	180	58,7	17,2	5,0	6,8	16,1	—	17,3	19,1	19,5	6,6
— Vlaams gewest + Région bruxelloise/Brussels gewest	2,2	1 446	—	61,2	15,7	2,3	4,3	20,3	—	14,1	14,0	25,4	8,0
— Région wallonne	2,2	654	—	52,1	21,6	11,9	13,3	4,5	—	25,6	32,2	4,1	2,9
Danmark													
— Danmark	3,5	3 012	225,9	51,0	38,6	13,5	8,5	2,2	—	23,9	8,8	26,8	2,8
BR Deutschland	1,2	13 399	134,1	55,2	33,7	9,3	7,9	6,1	3,2	26,6	17,1	16,6	5,3
— Schleswig-Holstein	2,5	1 014	197,1	60,3	33,2	15,7	6,7	4,2	—	31,8	17,3	12,4	2,9
— Hamburg	0,1	64	—	45,8	38,1	8,4	1,0	34,9	—	3,4	4,2	1,0	1,3
— Niedersachsen	3,2	3 572	223,4	51,8	26,2	9,8	9,3	4,1	—	25,7	15,1	21,6	8,2
— Bremen	0,1	17	—	46,2	66,2	0,2	0,7	22,8	—	21,4	17,7	2,3	1,5
— Nordrhein-Westfalen	0,7	2 039	157,4	58,9	31,6	8,9	7,6	7,8	—	20,1	12,6	26,0	7,1
— Hessen	0,6	656	96,0	60,0	38,3	10,2	8,2	8,3	1,6	24,9	16,7	15,2	5,1
— Rheinland-Pfalz	1,4	824	99,3	81,3	38,4	12,0	10,3	10,6	22,1	17,9	12,4	7,5	3,4
— Baden-Württemberg	1,2	2 067	129,8	48,2	36,1	6,8	5,3	10,8	11,8	21,0	16,9	12,2	3,8
— Bayern	1,5	3 055	91,0	58,2	39,6	7,5	8,3	2,5	1,3	36,4	23,8	11,8	3,3
— Saarland	0,4	67	141,8	51,0	40,6	6,8	5,4	18,9	0,6	26,3	18,1	6,0	6,5
— Berlin (West)	0,1	23	32,7	44,8	8,3	0,3	0,1	48,6	0,0	1,1	1,2	2,0	3,4

Ellada (2)	13,6	5 639	56,7	23,6	16,7	10,4	18,6	25,4	2,0	9,6	3,4	4,6	4,4
— Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	18,0	429	—	27,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Kentriki Makedonia	14,3	955	—	30,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Dytiki Makedonia	17,6	193	—	28,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Thessalia	26,4	700	67,3	23,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Ipeiros	19,8	207	36,2	41,7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Ionia nisia	18,9	129	47,1	15,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Dytiki Ellada	29,7	719	—	18,4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Sterea Ellada	18,3	519	—	24,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Peloponnisos	30,9	763	—	16,4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Attiki	1,0	149	—	38,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Voreio Aigaio	20,9	128	—	16,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Notio Aigaio	12,4	125	—	13,7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Kriti	32,3	621	63,1	15,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	4,8	12 619	66,1	44,6	26,0	13,6	8,8	23,5	4,1	7,6	7,0	10,3	7,3
— Galicia	6,1	999	26,5	39,8	61,9	1,5	8,6	7,5	3,6	24,2	16,8	10,1	11,9
— Principado de Asturias	3,0	240	28,1	41,1	60,5	0,1	8,4	5,8	0,1	38,8	24,9	1,0	6,6
— Cantabria	4,3	150	39,5	36,6	65,8	0,1	2,8	3,1	0,1	41,3	36,9	2,6	3,7
— País Vasco	1,1	198	45,2	48,3	52,7	5,6	7,6	17,3	6,8	19,8	9,2	3,2	7,3
— Navarra	6,2	269	87,7	47,2	57,3	28,3	2,3	17,8	2,9	7,1	6,3	11,9	8,0
— La Rioja	9,5	199	82,8	35,3	66,6	11,3	11,7	30,5	16,6	1,6	3,5	6,1	7,5
— Aragón	6,3	604	64,0	62,1	42,2	26,3	2,5	12,6	1,6	1,8	4,6	18,7	10,3
— Cataluña	2,0	943	72,5	64,6	36,6	8,4	1,9	21,0	2,1	8,6	7,7	25,5	15,1
— Baleares	2,0	131	68,7	43,7	57,1	2,5	7,2	42,8	0,8	10,0	8,2	6,3	4,5
— Castilla-León	10,6	1 842	74,8	43,9	59,9	27,3	14,2	4,2	1,0	10,1	12,1	12,1	5,5
— Madrid	0,2	97	60,7	63,2	41,1	14,3	3,3	16,0	3,5	9,5	2,1	2,7	36,7
— Castilla-La Mancha	12,3	1 159	88,3	46,5	55,8	21,0	8,3	12,6	16,1	5,0	3,7	5,2	6,0
— Comunidad Valenciana	4,6	1 156	88,1	40,1	60,7	2,5	3,2	64,9	2,7	1,2	0,6	6,4	6,9
— Región de Murcia	9,6	586	101,3	44,2	58,4	2,5	6,2	57,5	2,2	1,4	1,4	16,9	1,5
— Extremadura	12,6	628	69,2	39,6	64,2	18,1	11,8	16,8	4,3	4,6	8,4	10,4	1,7
— Andalucía	8,5	3 093	90,7	31,7	73,1	13,4	15,3	28,4	3,2	3,9	3,1	3,5	3,0
— Canarias	3,5	325	64,1	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 (¹)/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
France	3,1	23 276	135,9	44,8	24,9	17,8	10,2	9,7	10,6	17,2	14,0	5,6	7,3
— Ile de France	0,3	594	251,9	39,9	31,6	40,0	20,9	13,3	—	1,3	1,3	0,4	4,0
— Champagne-Ardennes	9,8	1 620	262,9	34,6	23,4	24,0	20,8	1,6	26,9	7,7	4,8	0,9	0,9
— Picardie	6,1	1 176	236,7	42,4	24,5	28,1	27,8	6,4	2,0	12,1	6,7	1,7	2,7
— Haute-Normandie	2,7	616	165,4	42,8	26,5	23,0	14,0	4,8	—	21,2	17,3	2,7	2,9
— Centre	5,6	1 577	167,4	43,5	23,6	43,4	17,6	9,2	5,5	6,3	6,1	1,7	5,6
— Basse-Normandie	6,9	993	117,7	42,9	25,6	7,6	5,0	6,5	—	41,4	24,9	3,9	3,4
— Bourgogne	6,2	1 215	174,8	38,3	25,0	22,8	12,1	5,4	19,7	7,2	21,7	1,6	3,1
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais	2,2	908	160,6	46,9	22,9	16,2	16,3	10,2	—	21,2	10,0	8,2	4,6
— Lorraine	2,3	597	143,2	42,0	23,3	17,3	8,7	4,2	0,2	32,2	19,6	2,1	3,2
— Alsace	2,1	451	135,0	34,6	24,6	18,4	8,9	7,7	23,7	13,0	7,6	2,9	5,9
— Franche-Comté	2,6	344	109,6	48,0	21,1	7,3	4,8	3,5	2,8	48,2	20,5	3,1	2,4
— Pays de la Loire	6,0	2 144	141,1	46,2	21,9	10,1	3,7	8,2	5,3	25,4	24,1	5,3	13,3
— Bretagne	6,5	1 945	124,0	61,1	16,5	3,7	2,6	5,1	—	28,6	15,9	23,0	18,0
— Poitou-Charentes	5,6	990	114,2	50,1	27,8	25,9	17,0	2,9	12,3	14,8	15,5	2,7	6,4
— Aquitaine	5,3	1 835	124,3	39,6	26,3	21,1	5,0	12,8	22,7	7,8	10,0	3,1	9,8
— Midi-Pyrénées	5,2	1 449	97,1	47,1	23,4	24,5	13,2	10,7	4,9	14,1	15,3	5,3	7,6
— Limousin	3,2	333	73,6	57,7	27,2	2,7	2,8	6,6	0,2	10,9	51,1	6,7	2,6
— Rhône-Alpes	1,9	1 400	104,9	43,5	22,2	11,0	5,4	13,9	13,9	20,3	13,5	4,2	10,0
— Auvergne	3,7	626	87,8	49,8	28,4	13,0	5,4	4,6	0,7	31,2	33,1	5,3	5,5
— Languedoc-Roussillon	5,2	1 217	122,3	31,7	45,8	6,6	3,1	25,4	58,0	2,7	2,3	0,8	3,1
— Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	2,2	1 196	149,3	36,0	33,1	5,9	3,0	40,3	24,3	1,0	0,6	1,5	2,2
— Corse	0,0	42	59,5	50,7	56,2	2,4	3,0	41,4	23,7	9,5	7,5	7,9	3,6

Ireland													
— Ireland	8,5	2 340	78,4	41,0	20,9	5,0	3,9	2,4	—	34,1	36,8	4,9	3,9
Italia	3,9	27 619	110,3	28,2	50,7	11,0	7,2	25,3	7,9	11,4	9,5	5,3	7,6
— Piemonte	3,0	1 842	90,5	35,4	—	20,2	4,5	15,8	6,8	11,7	19,6	4,9	7,8
— Valle d'Aosta	1,5	33	50,0	34,5	—	0,3	4,2	9,4	3,3	41,5	25,3	0,4	4,7
— Liguria	2,0	485	88,7	16,9	—	0,4	1,5	17,0	2,0	3,6	1,7	0,2	3,2
— Lombardia	1,8	2 556	149,4	43,1	—	12,8	6,2	4,7	1,8	26,8	17,5	13,7	10,7
— Trentino-Alto Adige	4,9	609	108,5	24,9	—	0,1	0,7	53,4	8,6	19,1	9,5	0,9	4,1
— Veneto	4,2	2 613	124,4	33,1	—	11,2	13,2	16,7	10,9	11,6	11,9	3,7	15,2
— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	3,1	515	106,4	32,3	—	16,5	20,8	6,9	7,2	14,6	10,6	4,5	8,7
— Emilia-Romagna	5,7	3 374	171,9	32,3	—	10,6	9,1	25,3	6,7	14,1	9,0	9,9	11,0
— Toscana	2,5	1 296	91,4	26,7	—	19,0	6,1	12,6	10,8	5,3	5,1	5,3	6,6
— Umbria	4,8	—	96,9	31,8	—	23,0	16,6	7,1	7,9	4,4	8,6	11,2	11,6
— Marche	4,1	762	97,7	31,0	—	22,7	10,2	16,4	8,9	3,5	8,5	6,5	10,8
— Lazio	2,1	1 507	94,9	25,8	—	9,0	3,7	33,5	9,5	12,5	7,3	2,3	4,7
— Campania	5,2	2 422	88,0	18,9	—	4,8	11,8	44,7	3,1	6,5	5,7	1,7	4,8
— Abruzzi	5,8	758	88,4	24,4	—	7,6	8,1	28,9	15,9	6,5	6,3	2,3	8,5
— Molise	6,9	224	73,5	28,4	—	29,5	7,4	12,4	6,4	10,1	8,2	4,8	8,6
— Puglia	7,8	2 798	123,4	16,5	—	6,6	5,7	37,8	13,8	3,7	2,7	0,4	1,9
— Basilicata	7,6	405	69,8	28,2	—	20,5	3,6	35,1	3,2	6,7	6,9	7,0	2,5
— Calabria	8,4	1 292	94,9	17,5	—	4,2	3,6	23,8	2,5	6,3	7,0	3,1	3,0
— Sicilia	6,8	2 865	128,2	16,3	—	7,6	1,6	50,1	13,5	3,9	4,4	0,4	3,3
— Sardegna	4,8	746	83,5	32,7	—	4,0	2,8	21,8	7,5	21,3	13,5	6,5	3,4
Luxembourg													
— Luxembourg	2,0	107	136,9	41,7	24,8	6,4	1,7	2,5	8,5	51,7	25,5	8,2	1,1
Nederland (2)	4,1	7 059	257,0	48,1	22,6	1,5	6,2	10,4	—	27,0	10,3	18,0	7,4
— Noord-Nederland	5,1	1 116	278,7	43,7	17,3	3,2	15,7	2,2	—	49,5	11,9	4,6	5,8
— Oost-Nederland	5,7	1 623	208,8	55,9	12,6	1,0	4,9	4,2	—	33,4	17,1	24,1	8,4
— West-Nederland	3,2	2 736	303,7	34,2	20,9	2,0	5,7	19,7	—	16,8	4,2	4,1	1,5
— Zuid-Nederland	4,6	1 584	237,3	57,7	11,9	0,9	3,0	10,9	—	19,7	9,4	34,4	13,8

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-puts/ final production %	Share of other production costs (1)/ 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
Portugal													
— Portugal	5,3	1 778	16,2	48,0	20,5	11,2	7,6	14,1	10,5	10,9	12,4	10,9	10,2
United Kingdom	1,3	8 339	136,4	54,8	29,9	16,8	9,6	9,5	—	20,3	15,1	7,5	10,8
— North	1,2	379	126,7	61,9	26,6	13,4	4,6	2,5	—	33,3	20,6	3,3	7,1
— Yorkshire-Humberside	1,6	756	164,2	54,3	27,9	22,0	13,3	7,6	—	9,7	10,4	17,6	11,2
— East Midlands	2,5	989	192,1	49,3	27,3	25,3	15,9	11,7	—	9,6	10,9	5,7	12,5
— East Anglia	4,8	972	235,7	47,0	27,8	22,7	19,8	15,2	—	3,0	5,3	12,0	15,4
— South-East	0,6	1 333	155,9	48,2	35,4	23,2	8,8	20,5	—	11,2	8,7	6,6	10,8
— South-West	1,9	887	98,3	62,5	30,7	14,1	3,1	4,9	—	38,1	15,7	6,6	9,0
— West Midlands	1,3	674	142,1	57,2	30,0	15,0	10,1	7,9	—	23,4	15,5	5,2	12,8
— North-West	0,7	426	134,7	54,0	25,1	4,3	5,3	15,5	—	35,0	12,5	7,3	11,3
— Wales	1,6	507	84,7	63,4	28,5	2,0	2,3	1,6	—	37,0	26,5	2,4	7,0
— Scotland	1,6	962	131,2	54,6	36,8	17,9	10,0	2,8	—	18,2	24,0	3,9	8,0
— Northern Ireland	3,1	456	83,5	62,7	22,2	1,5	3,0	2,8	—	28,9	33,3	10,1	11,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.
(2) 1986.

3.2.1 **The farm accountancy data network — Explanatory note**

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).

3.2.1 *(continued)*

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 renumerates 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.

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												
		Cereals	Other field crops	Vegetables and flowers	Fruits	Wine and grapes	Olives and olive oil	Dairying	Beef and veal	Sheep and goats (1)	Pigmeat	Poultry and eggs	Other	Total
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» standad gross margins).

(1) Including milk.

3.2.3 Results by type of farming 1987/88 and 1988/89

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 87/88	88/89	In the sample (1) 87/88	88/89	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 87/88	88/89	Labour input (AWU) 87/88	88/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types of farming EUR 12	4 103 185	4 175 241	54 743	57 033	22,3	23,0	1,59	1,60
Belgique/België	52 437	52 113	1 059	1 184	24,2	24,8	1,70	1,66
Danmark	81 362	80 993	2 224	2 263	33,8	34,0	1,10	1,08
BR Deutschland	356 657	358 181	5 104	5 125	29,1	29,4	1,71	1,66
Ellada	498 374	497 285	6 783	6 575	6,3	6,4	1,66	1,80
España	602 697	590 793	6 738	7 139	22,3	27,8	1,21	1,30
France	572 113	550 673	6 438	7 210	41,3	43,4	1,63	1,66
Ireland	139 155	139 460	1 294	1 292	37,1	37,2	1,28	1,28
Italia	1 127 350	1 219 044	18 038	18 929	10,5	10,5	1,55	1,49
Luxembourg	2 438	2 331	335	304	48,9	47,9	1,69	1,68
Nederland	94 366	92 323	1 507	1 422	21,2	21,9	1,97	1,97
Portugal	443 877	457 243	2 168	2 375	11,1	11,8	1,78	1,81
United Kingdom	132 359	134 802	3 055	3 215	95,6	93,9	2,58	2,53
A. *Cereals* EUR 12	291 514	307 862	3 690	4 123	39,1	40,5	1,16	1,13
Belgique/België	:	179	:	1	:	:	:	:
Danmark	12 316	12 332	172	249	26,7	26,1	0,43	0,44
BR Deutschland	8 183	10 304	97	140	33,2	34,3	1,19	1,22
Ellada	31 361	31 386	474	478	12,7	13,8	1,22	1,40
España	97 060	96 579	1 125	1 195	45,2	52,2	0,89	0,93
France	35 703	36 247	416	528	63,1	63,2	1,29	1,28
Ireland	2 183	3 269	36	31	57,1	37,7	1,42	0,89
Italia	76 746	91 794	919	1 073	17,5	16,0	1,23	1,07
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	19	67	1	2	:	:	:	:
Portugal	12 953	10 597	118	121	29,3	48,9	1,76	1,58
United Kingdom	14 990	15 108	332	305	127,8	127,0	2,26	2,13
B. *General cropping* EUR 12	1 178 275	1 203 436	14 508	15 049	21,0	21,6	1,60	1,63
Belgique/België	8 625	7 845	152	164	36,1	38,7	1,55	1,51
Danmark	24 670	24 613	531	499	37,5	38,0	0,78	0,80
BR Deutschland	54 044	52 255	903	943	39,7	40,4	1,70	1,66
Ellada	210 394	211 500	2 898	2 764	6,6	6,7	1,75	1,88
España	145 695	141 550	2 037	2 002	28,6	37,2	1,26	1.39
France	116 249	115 157	1 302	1 571	51,4	53,7	1,59	1,58
Ireland	3 990	2 991	59	51	42,5	56,1	1,42	1,70
Italia	413 768	434 368	5 378	5 726	9,9	9,6	1,50	1,47
Luxembourg	53	35	2	1	:	:	:	:
Nederland	14 027	13 977	280	295	41,1	41,0	1,42	1,44
Portugal	165 139	177 855	475	512	10,2	9,7	1,78	1,83
United Kingdom	21 621	21 290	491	521	148,4	147,9	3,69	3,54
C. *Horticulture* EUR 12	114 085	111 050	2 861	2 698	3,6	3,9	2,78	2,75
Belgique/België	5 560	5 577	114	122	2,9	2,4	2,56	2,47
Danmark	1 840	1 864	204	209	6,3	5,8	3,73	3,15
BR Deutschland	9 055	8 925	243	226	2,1	2,0	3,99	3,83
Ellada	9 509	9 365	84	91	2,5	2,7	1,89	1,89
España	25 187	12 191	448	192	2,5	5,5	1,84	2,27
France	11 671	11 582	190	203	6,3	7,4	2,70	2,88
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	24 382	32 616	1 039	1 127	2,0	1,9	2,41	2,02
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	15 598	14 334	353	321	4,0	4,1	3,99	4,10
Portugal	7 283	9 577	136	146	3,1	2,6	2,29	1,88
United Kingdom	4 000	5 019	50	61	18,5	14,1	6,60	6,04

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	
87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
38,6	40,5	19,8	20,4	4,5	4,9	14,8	17,1	9,3	9,9	7,5	8,2
83,6	93,6	45,1	47,4	7,0	7,3	33,8	40,5	19,4	24,3	17,1	22,3
80,6	86,5	50,1	52,3	8,6	8,9	21,5	24,9	19,5	23,1	2,1	5,9
73,0	77,9	44,7	45,5	11,6	11,7	18,4	23,0	10,7	13,8	7,5	11,0
11,4	12,8	3,6	3,9	1,3	1,4	7,3	8,8	4,4	4,9	4,1	4,6
20,4	22,2	10,3	10,5	1,3	2,6	8,7	9,0	7,2	6,9	7,2	6,9
62,5	68,6	31,6	34,7	7,9	8,8	23,0	24,6	14,1	14,8	10,3	10,9
28,2	33,0	14,4	15,7	2,5	2,8	12,6	16,0	9,8	12,6	8,4	11,4
25,8	24,9	10,5	10,2	2,6	2,7	13,0	12,5	8,4	8,4	7,8	7,9
80,4	81,7	43,0	40,9	12,6	12,7	25,8	28,4	15,2	16,9	12,9	15,1
151,2	160,4	84,0	85,4	17,2	17,8	49,4	57,5	25,0	29,2	19,9	25,2
8,8	8,8	4,3	4,6	0,9	0,9	3,9	3,7	2,2	2,1	2,2	2,1
124,3	134,7	69,2	75,7	14,8	16,3	42,5	45,8	16,5	18,1	13,6	14,7
33,4	33,4	16,5	16,2	4,4	5,1	12,2	11,7	10,5	10,3	7,9	7,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25,3	27,6	15,5	16,8	4,6	5,2	4,6	5,1	10,6	11,4	− 12,0	− 15,0
41,1	46,8	27,7	30,3	9,7	9,4	4,2	7,7	3,5	6,3	− 0,8	0,8
11,6	15,0	4,6	5,6	1,6	1,8	6,0	8,5	4,9	6,1	3,8	4,8
19,7	23,0	10,3	10,5	1,5	3,3	7,7	8,7	8,7	9,4	8,1	8,6
77,6	77,2	36,6	35,9	11,3	11,9	25,8	24,9	20,0	19,5	13,7	13,3
60,4	38,9	29,5	18,8	6,6	4,8	24,6	15,7	17,4	17,6	13,7	15,1
24,1	18,7	10,5	8,2	2,9	2,8	11,5	8,5	9,4	7,9	8,4	7,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
22,2	21,1	10,3	10,8	1,1	2,0	10,9	8,5	6,2	5,4	8,2	6,6
118,5	124,4	62,8	69,2	20,3	20,4	34,9	34,7	15,4	16,3	7,8	5,7
29,9	30,4	13,8	13,9	3,8	4,1	12,2	12,6	7,7	7,7	6,0	6,1
77,3	92,1	40,1	43,1	6,5	7,0	31,2	42,8	20,2	28,4	16,2	24,9
49,0	54,8	29,0	30,8	7,5	7,6	11,9	15,8	15,2	19,7	− 7,8	− 2,8
81,5	85,5	48,9	49,5	13,4	13,3	19,9	24,1	11,7	14,5	7,1	10,3
11,2	12,3	3,3	3,5	1,3	1,4	7,0	8,5	4,0	4,5	3,6	4,2
22,1	23,6	9,2	9,4	1,6	3,0	11,4	11,2	9,1	8,1	10,0	9,2
70,0	75,1	34,0	35,9	9,6	10,6	24,3	26,0	15,3	16,5	10,6	11,8
46,7	67,7	25,0	34,9	4,5	6,9	18,3	27,6	12,9	16,3	9,9	14,3
19,9	18,7	6,9	6,6	2,3	2,4	10,9	10,1	7,3	6,9	6,7	6,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
98,8	110,4	59,6	56,1	14,6	14,9	23,2	38,8	16,3	26,9	3,4	15,7
6,9	6,5	2,9	3,1	0,6	0,8	3,6	2,9	2,0	1,6	2,0	1,6
198,0	208,1	107,8	117,9	28,3	29,4	61,2	60,2	16,6	17,0	9,0	6,5
88,0	89,7	38,1	40,3	10,1	10,5	39,8	38,6	14,3	14,0	14,3	13,1
101,5	96,5	37,7	36,7	11,5	11,7	52,0	48,1	20,3	19,4	22,6	21,5
214,3	190,6	117,4	110,4	16,6	15,8	80,9	64,5	21,7	20,5	11,7	5,9
154,9	156,7	84,7	84,3	16,6	17,0	52,5	54,5	13,2	14,2	13,4	14,7
19,1	19,6	5,1	5,5	2,3	2,5	12,4	12,2	6,6	6,4	7,0	6,3
24,4	29,6	8,1	10,9	2,7	2,1	13,7	16,2	7,4	7,1	8,2	7,2
83,2	92,9	35,5	40,2	10,3	12,9	37,1	39,5	13,7	13,7	12,8	11,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41,0	37,0	14,3	13,2	3,7	3,2	22,9	20,6	9,5	10,2	9,2	9,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
236,8	253,2	104,4	119,0	32,5	35,8	99,8	97,2	25,0	23,7	30,6	27,3
14,1	13,5	4,4	4,4	1,7	1,7	8,1	7,4	3,5	3,9	4,9	4,6
280,6	215,8	119,5	96,6	21,3	17,5	140,2	101,9	21,2	16,9	46,4	27,5

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)	
	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. *Vineyards* EUR 12	201 828	222 006	2 240	2 573	8,4	8,4	1,65	1,56
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	15 710	16 238	159	179	7,6	8,0	1,98	1,97
Ellada	20 715	20 956	263	254	4,2	4,2	1,67	1,82
España	9 126	8 658	157	85	13,7	14,5	1,02	1,38
France	56 475	54 626	574	687	15,1	16,6	1,91	1,97
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	89 745	111 344	942	1 196	5,1	4,9	1,45	1,26
Luxembourg	172	241	18	22	11,0	8,6	1,98	1,78
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	9 885	9 943	127	150	5,2	6,6	1,96	1,57
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E. *Fruit (and other permanent crops)* EUR 12	560 530	580 044	6 207	6 595	7,3	7,7	1,39	1,48
Belgique/België	1 508	1 508	47	55	7,3	8,2	2,66	2,52
Danmark	841	839	75	78	12,6	11,8	2,63	2,42
BR Deutschland	4 495	3 901	91	83	9,6	10,7	3,35	3,68
Ellada	136 080	133 228	1 376	1 442	5,1	5,3	1,58	1,75
España	129 026	128 639	879	1 029	11,7	13,7	1,03	1,22
France	13 888	13 683	221	234	15,7	16,4	2,58	2,64
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	233 611	256 608	3 025	3 222	5,0	5,0	1,29	1,29
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	3 777	3 751	98	62	6,9	7,8	2,60	2,50
Portugal	35 875	36 468	349	351	10,0	10,6	1,59	1,78
United Kingdom	1 429	1 419	46	39	24,8	25,9	5,19	4,43
F. *Dairy* EUR 12	579 983	571 586	9 084	9 212	28,0	28,7	1,67	1,66
Belgique/België	13 435	13 465	187	221	25,7	27,4	1,55	1,57
Danmark	15 243	15 373	452	451	35,3	34,5	1,44	1,39
BR Deutschland	128 975	128 685	1 477	1 465	28,8	29,1	1,62	1,59
Ellada	2 674	2 201	29	20	7,7	4,9	1,68	1,77
España	63 067	62 335	1 069	1 267	7,2	8,3	1,56	1,52
France	132 374	125 301	1 355	1 402	36,0	37,5	1,57	1,58
Ireland	55 136	55 160	481	465	34,1	35,1	1,46	1,44
Italia	80 175	75 281	2 388	2 222	14,6	15,3	1,98	1,96
Luxembourg	1 422	1 295	242	194	53,3	52,3	1,76	1,75
Nederland	37 954	37 866	476	474	28,0	28,5	1,59	1,61
Portugal	15 072	20 093	203	282	10,7	9,9	1,85	1,83
United Kingdom	34 456	34 531	725	749	59,7	60,4	2,22	2,21
G. *Drystock (excl. milk)* EUR 12	471 726	484 466	6 093	6 698	33,9	35,7	1,51	1,55
Belgique/België	5 331	5 790	92	103	35,8	32,8	1,61	1,57
Danmark	559	572	6	14	:	32,3	:	0,97
BR Deutschland	18 343	18 297	233	239	29,1	28,8	1,59	1,53
Ellada	47 827	48 257	875	776	4,1	4,0	1,73	1,84
España	74 010	82 698	627	888	16,8	22,1	1,34	1,37
France	99 440	90 046	1 033	1 039	50,1	53,4	1,49	1,56
Ireland	71 431	71 430	607	637	38,0	37,7	1,11	1,12
Italia	71 170	77 489	1 405	1 647	22,7	27,6	1,88	1,80
Luxembourg	336	361	36	36	62,4	55,9	1,71	1,63
Nederland	4 689	4 277	26	24	13,0	16,3	1,38	1,40
Portugal	41 188	46 657	250	306	15,0	20,7	1,52	1,73
United Kingdom	37 402	38 592	903	989	101,6	99,2	1,67	1,69

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	
87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
34,6	33,7	10,6	10,4	4,6	4,7	19,1	18,4	11,6	11,8	10,1	10,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52,9	52,2	22,0	22,3	9,3	8,6	21,4	21,4	10,8	10,9	7,8	8,3
8,9	12,0	1,7	1,9	1,6	1,7	6,1	9,3	3,7	5,1	3,5	5,2
12,4	17,1	3,1	4,4	1,1	2,7	7,9	9,7	7,7	7,1	9,4	8,0
71,4	77,6	23,1	25,6	8,3	9,2	38,9	41,7	20,4	21,2	18,7	19,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
19,2	17,3	4,5	4,0	3,0	3,0	11,8	10,3	8,2	8,2	7,8	7,9
67,8	61,1	24,5	28,4	10,4	10,9	31,7	21,9	16,0	12,3	13,8	8,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
7,7	6,0	1,6	1,6	0,8	0,9	5,4	3,7	2,8	2,4	3,3	2,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15,8	16,7	4,7	4,7	2,0	2,2	9,4	10,2	6,8	6,9	6,4	6,7
84,4	91,0	24,6	24,6	7,3	7,6	52,8	58,9	19,8	23,4	26,4	32,1
97,6	99,8	36,9	40,2	7,3	6,6	50,2	52,3	19,1	21,6	8,8	13,3
115,6	120,6	54,4	55,2	11,8	12,2	49,8	53,9	14,9	14,7	14,8	14,5
8,9	10,3	1,9	2,0	1,2	1,3	6,7	8,0	4,2	4,6	4,2	4,6
11,9	13,8	3,6	3,9	1,0	2,3	6,8	7,3	6,6	6,0	7,2	6,6
72,6	73,7	29,4	28,9	9,7	9,6	33,0	34,4	12,8	13,0	10,7	11,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15,0	15,4	3,7	3,7	1,9	2,0	9,9	10,4	7,7	8,1	7,2	7,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
119,1	109,7	40,6	41,4	14,6	16,2	63,6	50,9	24,5	20,3	30,5	23,3
7,1	8,9	2,4	3,1	3,1	1,3	1,8	4,7	1,1	2,6	1,6	3,5
113,3	116,3	54,5	55,9	13,2	14,6	45,1	45,5	8,7	10,3	2,3	5,9
60,7	67,0	32,2	33,9	6,9	7,5	22,3	26,7	13,4	16,1	10,8	13,6
65,8	76,3	31,2	32,3	5,8	6,3	31,0	40,4	20,0	25,7	17,2	23,0
101,9	110,0	59,6	61,0	9,6	9,7	32,7	39,5	22,7	28,4	10,8	17,2
64,5	70,7	36,8	37,8	11,1	11,5	19,6	24,8	12,1	15,6	9,5	13,3
20,0	23,5	12,8	12,8	1,6	1,5	6,4	10,1	3,8	5,7	2,6	5,2
19,0	19,0	10,6	9,8	1,1	1,8	7,4	7,2	4,7	4,8	4,6	4,6
53,6	60,7	28,4	31,7	6,3	7,1	18,7	21,6	11,9	13,6	8,8	10,4
40,6	47,6	19,9	21,2	3,1	3,7	18,2	23,6	12,5	16,3	11,1	15,4
54,4	58,5	27,2	28,7	3,9	4,3	23,4	25,7	11,9	13,1	11,1	12,4
86,7	87,4	44,9	41,8	14,1	13,4	28,2	32,4	16,1	18,5	13,7	17,1
135,5	144,5	67,8	68,2	13,9	14,4	53,1	63,8	33,4	39,7	26,0	32,5
17,2	17,2	9,4	9,7	1,0	1,2	7,2	6,6	3,9	3,6	3,7	3,3
115,0	135,7	61,1	68,9	11,4	13,6	44,1	55,7	19,8	25,2	18,7	24,9
30,4	32,7	16,5	17,4	3,4	3,7	12,7	14,0	8,4	9,0	7,1	7,7
72,0	76,6	36,2	37,6	6,8	6,8	32,4	35,0	20,2	22,3	17,1	19,4
:	66,6	:	45,0	:	7,9	:	13,8	:	14,3	:	− 6,0
63,7	67,8	40,3	40,9	11,4	11,6	14,6	18,0	9,2	11,8	6,1	9,0
13,8	14,9	5,9	6,3	0,7	0,8	9,2	10,6	5,3	5,8	5,1	5,6
18,6	19,1	10,9	10,1	0,7	1,2	7,3	8,6	5,4	6,3	5,2	6,0
40,8	46,0	21,8	24,6	6,0	6,7	17,4	18,4	11,7	11,9	8,7	8,6
13,9	17,2	7,1	8,1	1,5	1,7	7,1	9,5	6,4	8,4	5,5	7,5
41,9	43,4	21,2	22,5	3,1	3,2	18,0	18,4	9,5	10,2	9,0	9,5
82,1	78,4	45,2	40,9	13,1	12,5	25,5	25,0	14,9	15,3	12,8	12,3
95,4	97,6	61,1	55,6	10,3	10,6	22,8	31,2	16,5	22,3	8,5	16,4
8,2	8,7	4,5	5,1	0,6	0,9	3,6	3,5	2,3	2,1	2,1	1,8
49,3	58,0	28,6	32,4	6,8	8,9	20,4	24,5	12,2	14,5	9,8	11,9

3.2.3 *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 87/88	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 88/89	Number of holdings: In the sample (1) 87/88	Number of holdings: In the sample (1) 88/89	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 87/88	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 88/89	Size of holdings: Labour input (AWU) 87/88	Size of holdings: Labour input (AWU) 88/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H. *Granivores* EUR 12	59 392	59 125	969	1 112	11,1	10,4	1,67	1,70
Belgique/België	3 435	3 575	104	111	4,7	4,7	1,35	1,26
Danmark	4 560	4 707	148	165	31,3	30,9	1,72	1,62
BR Deutschland	4 490	3 103	46	32	20,7	18,8	1,60	1,64
Ellada	1 382	1 150	32	27	1,5	1,6	2,40	2,04
España	13 739	13 103	178	218	8,3	4,8	1,27	1,29
France	8 439	8 960	106	189	16,3	18,2	1,52	1,70
Ireland	105	178	3	5	:	:	:	:
Italia	5 035	5 710	46	50	7,2	9,7	1,94	2,18
Luxembourg	:	3	:	1	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 788	9 736	138	137	4,8	5,1	1,43	1,44
Portugal	4 375	4 665	95	87	3,3	4,2	1,77	1,64
United Kingdom	4 044	4 235	73	90	13,0	9,5	3,48	3,24
I. *Mixed (crops + livestock)* EUR 12	645 852	635 666	9 091	8 973	25,0	26,3	1,71	1,69
Belgique/België	14 543	14 174	363	407	26,1	27,1	1,60	1,58
Danmark	21 333	20 693	636	598	36,6	37,6	1,18	1,19
BR Deutschland	113 362	116 473	1 855	1 818	30,4	30,5	1,58	1,54
Ellada	38 432	39 242	752	723	8,4	8,3	1,67	1,80
España	45 787	45 040	218	263	29,5	38,7	1,25	1,33
France	97 874	95 071	1 241	1 357	44,6	47,5	1,64	1,64
Ireland	6 310	6 432	108	103	44,4	41,1	1,48	1,48
Italia	132 718	133 834	2 896	2 666	14,1	14,5	1,84	1,78
Luxembourg	455	396	37	50	41,4	50,4	1,43	1,39
Nederland	8 514	8 315	135	107	19,2	19,1	1,55	1,53
Portugal	152 107	141 388	415	420	10,7	10,6	1,86	1,85
United Kingdom	14 417	14 608	435	461	104,9	104,4	2,88	2,82

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	
87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
151,2	163,6	117,1	124,9	8,9	9,9	25,1	28,8	15,0	17,0	11,1	12,8
161,7	180,4	127,2	132,4	8,8	8,3	26,3	40,1	19,5	31,8	17,1	28,9
212,8	214,0	145,3	144,5	17,1	16,7	49,8	51,4	28,9	31,8	9,9	13,6
102,1	124,9	80,6	88,4	9,7	10,4	12,6	27,4	7,9	16,7	4,2	12,7
93,4	83,1	62,8	58,5	3,8	3,6	27,4	20,6	11,4	10,1	10,7	9,2
82,3	81,3	65,9	68,9	2,1	3,1	14,3	9,2	11,3	7,1	11,5	6,2
153,2	165,7	119,8	130,7	10,6	13,2	23,0	22,0	15,2	12,9	10,3	6,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
208,2	227,4	152,2	160,7	4,7	7,2	51,2	59,6	26,4	27,3	26,5	27,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
197,7	214,7	161,9	164,6	17,1	16,5	18,4	33,1	12,9	22,9	2,6	14,0
71,0	62,5	58,8	49,7	1,5	1,3	10,8	11,6	6,1	7,1	7,1	7,7
261,4	287,4	201,9	233,1	14,1	15,6	44,9	38,0	12,9	11,7	12,3	2,6
45,3	49,3	27,6	29,4	5,1	5,7	13,1	15,0	7,7	8,9	5,7	6,8
82,8	96,1	49,8	53,7	6,3	6,5	27,8	37,3	17,3	23,6	14,1	20,0
93,2	103,6	61,8	67,2	9,2	9,7	21,8	26,2	18,4	22,1	2,1	5,8
75,7	81,7	51,9	53,1	11,5	11,4	13,7	19,4	8,6	12,6	5,2	9,5
14,4	15,6	6,2	6,7	1,2	1,3	8,2	9,6	4,9	5,3	4,4	5,0
26,3	31,5	17,2	19,0	1,2	3,8	7,1	8,9	5,6	6,7	5,3	6,0
65,5	71,5	38,5	42,7	7,8	8,8	19,7	19,8	12,0	12,1	8,3	8,1
45,1	49,9	26,9	30,3	4,2	4,7	15,8	16,9	10,6	11,4	8,1	9,9
33,0	32,7	15,8	15,9	2,9	3,2	14,5	14,1	7,9	7,9	7,3	7,5
67,5	75,4	44,1	43,2	9,2	11,8	15,8	21,3	11,1	15,3	8,7	14,0
142,3	148,6	101,3	97,8	13,3	13,2	27,2	37,4	17,5	24,5	9,6	16,9
7,6	7,6	3,9	4,2	0,5	0,6	3,4	3,3	1,8	1,8	1,9	1,8
155,4	168,5	92,6	100,3	16,4	18,6	48,1	52,2	16,7	18,5	12,4	13,5

3.2.4 Results by income class, 1987/88 and 1988/89

Class of income ([1]) in 1 000 ECU (FNVA/AWU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU: Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour	
		87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89	87/88	88/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EUR 12 (p.)	<0-4	1 542 931	1 550 281	11,5	11,3	12,3	11,3	7,8	7,0	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,3	1,6	1,5	0,9	0,9
	4-8	954 119	941 830	16,2	17,3	22,6	22,4	11,4	10,8	2,8	3,0	8,8	9,2	5,8	5,8	5,0	5,1
	8-12	566 988	541 435	25,8	25,0	41,4	39,0	21,5	19,7	4,9	4,8	15,8	15,3	9,9	9,8	8,4	8,6
	12-24	739 269	768 908	38,0	37,1	71,5	72,5	36,3	36,7	7,7	8,1	28,4	28,5	16,8	17,0	14,6	15,0
	>24	299 878	372 787	51,6	54,6	138,8	144,1	64,8	67,5	12,7	13,8	61,5	64,0	34,8	36,2	34,7	35,4
	All holdings	4 103 185	4 175 241	22,3	23,0	38,6	40,5	19,8	20,4	4,5	4,9	14,8	15,9	9,3	9,9	7,5	8,2
Belgique/België	<0-4	2 256	1 031	13,2	13,7	39,8	59,3	33,0	52,2	5,7	6,1	1,2	0,2	0,8	0,2	– 1,7	– 2,6
	4-8	5 780	3 832	15,0	11,8	42,9	33,4	29,4	20,5	4,2	3,9	10,0	9,2	6,4	6,3	4,3	4,4
	8-12	7 136	4 684	16,6	15,5	51,9	49,6	30,8	26,8	4,9	5,5	16,8	17,8	10,0	10,0	8,0	8,1
	12-24	22 807	20 778	23,0	19,7	74,2	70,5	38,8	35,5	6,3	5,8	30,4	30,4	17,6	18,1	15,6	16,6
	>24	14 458	21 788	35,3	34,4	137,3	137,4	70,4	67,6	10,4	9,7	58,6	62,4	33,8	37,0	32,3	34,5
	All holdings	52 437	52 113	24,2	24,8	83,6	93,6	45,1	47,4	7,0	7,3	32,8	40,5	19,4	24,3	17,1	22,3
Danmark	<0-4	24 079	22 677	17,6	16,6	18,2	17,5	17,1	16,3	3,6	3,5	– 2,7	– 2,6	– 5,8	– 5,9	– 21,8	– 22,3
	4-8	7 401	5 461	23,6	24,4	36,9	39,2	26,9	29,0	4,5	4,9	5,0	5,2	6,2	6,1	– 5,0	– 5,9
	8-12	8 213	7 013	29,2	24,5	54,0	49,8	36,5	34,4	6,6	5,4	10,5	9,7	10,1	10,1	– 2,2	– 0,9
	12-24	22 771	20 332	36,4	32,5	93,6	85,1	58,7	53,3	9,6	8,7	24,9	22,6	18,1	18,5	3,7	5,2
	>24	18 898	25 510	57,4	55,2	173,0	169,3	96,8	93,4	16,3	15,6	59,3	59,4	34,5	37,0	16,4	19,7
	All holdings	81 362	80 993	33,8	34,0	80,6	86,5	50,1	52,3	8,6	8,9	21,5	24,9	19,5	23,1	2,1	5,9
BR Deutschland	<0-4	94 810	61 373	21,4	20,7	39,9	35,5	31,4	27,8	9,5	8,5	– 0,4	– 0,1	– 0,3	– 0,0	– 3,2	– 3,0
	4-8	63 937	55 196	24,4	20,8	54,7	49,3	36,0	31,5	9,9	9,5	10,2	10,0	6,0	6,1	3,6	4,0
	8-12	66 454	62 829	27,2	25,2	70,9	65,6	43,0	40,1	11,4	10,1	18,5	17,3	10,0	10,0	7,5	7,7
	12-24	103 317	128 014	35,4	32,4	98,8	93,0	56,5	52,5	13,3	13,0	31,5	30,3	16,7	17,1	14,0	14,8
	>24	28 139	50 769	47,3	47,0	135,7	137,6	70,4	71,2	17,1	16,6	51,6	53,8	31,4	32,1	28,8	30,2
	All holdings	356 657	358 181	29,1	29,4	73,0	77,9	44,7	45,5	11,6	11,7	18,4	23,0	10,7	13,8	7,5	11,0
Ellada	<0-4	284 248	254 442	5,1	4,9	7,0	7,6	2,6	2,7	1,1	1,1	3,8	4,3	2,3	2,4	2,1	2,2
	4-8	159 536	173 312	6,8	6,6	13,9	14,7	4,2	4,3	1,4	1,4	9,4	10,3	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,4
	8-12	38 833	46 260	9,7	9,4	22,1	23,1	5,9	6,1	1,8	2,0	15,9	17,0	9,5	9,6	9,4	9,6
	12-24	14 177	20 471	14,4	14,5	34,5	33,1	10,7	9,1	2,6	2,4	23,4	24,3	14,9	15,3	14,4	15,1
	>24	1 580	2 800	27,1	22,2	79,6	51,6	19,6	15,2	3,6	3,4	62,3	80,3	44,0	67,0	40,8	67,3
	All holdings	498 374	497 285	6,3	6,4	11,4	12,8	3,6	3,9	1,3	1,4	7,3	8,8	4,4	4,9	4,1	4,6
España	<0-4	199 246	211 160	18,2	19,2	11,8	12,1	8,4	7,9	1,3	2,7	1,7	1,1	1,3	0,9	0,7	– 0,0
	4-8	171 117	170 267	19,2	26,9	17,4	20,2	8,3	8,6	1,2	2,4	7,9	9,3	5,8	6,0	5,8	6,2
	8-12	101 767	89 356	25,3	32,1	27,1	27,2	13,1	11,7	1,5	2,6	12,7	13,3	9,7	9,7	10,8	12,0
	12-24	96 639	92 927	31,6	36,9	31,4	35,1	13,8	16,0	1,4	2,5	16,2	16,7	15,9	15,9	20,2	19,2
	>24	33 928	27 083	26,5	54,1	34,7	52,1	13,2	20,4	1,3	3,0	20,7	28,6	36,2	35,7	45,4	46,0
	All holdings	602 697	590 793	22,3	27,8	20,4	22,2	10,3	10,5	1,3	2,6	8,7	9,0	7,2	6,9	7,2	6,9

France	<0-4	73 796	75 416	27,5	31,1	28,2	29,3	21,3	22,3	6,4	6,8	1,3	0,6	0,8	0,4	− 1,8	− 1,9
	4-8	100 482	91 865	31,1	32,5	36,3	39,5	21,2	23,8	5,8	6,3	9,9	10,1	6,1	6,1	3,8	3,7
	8-12	111 562	95 720	36,7	37,8	53,1	54,2	29,3	29,9	7,1	7,6	17,1	16,9	10,0	9,9	7,0	6,8
	12-24	200 746	196 005	45,8	46,5	72,0	78,8	35,6	39,2	8,5	9,2	28,0	29,8	16,9	17,0	12,9	13,3
	>24	85 527	91 667	60,7	63,5	112,9	123,6	46,3	51,4	11,6	13,7	53,1	55,8	34,1	35,2	30,2	30,9
	All holdings	572 113	550 673	41,3	43,4	62,5	68,6	31,6	34,7	7,9	8,8	23,0	24,6	14,1	14,8	10,3	10,9
Ireland	<0-4	39 994	25 247	24,5	23,9	8,9	10,3	6,1	7,0	1,4	1,6	2,1	2,5	1,8	2,2	1,0	1,7
	4-8	42 687	41 236	30,3	29,6	14,4	13,8	7,4	6,9	1,3	1,3	6,9	6,8	5,8	5,8	5,2	5,3
	8-12	24 130	25 598	41,2	37,4	28,1	23,0	14,8	10,7	2,4	2,3	12,7	11,9	9,8	9,6	8,6	9,0
	12-24	24 680	33 762	51,6	43,3	49,7	47,9	23,8	22,7	4,1	3,9	23,4	23,4	16,8	17,1	15,6	16,1
	>24	7 664	13 617	81,8	69,2	136,6	114,7	64,8	50,6	9,1	8,1	64,4	58,5	33,3	34,5	37,1	38,3
	All holdings	139 155	139 460	37,1	37,2	28,2	33,0	14,4	15,7	2,5	2,8	12,6	16,0	9,8	12,6	8,4	11,4
Italia	<0-4	419 624	474 292	6,5	6,2	9,3	8,7	4,3	4,2	1,9	2,0	3,2	2,7	2,1	1,9	1,9	1,7
	4-8	321 136	336 555	7,9	8,5	17,0	16,6	6,5	6,5	2,1	2,2	8,6	8,2	5,8	5,8	5,5	5,4
	8-12	171 029	177 011	11,9	12,1	27,2	26,5	10,2	10,3	2,8	2,9	14,6	13,8	9,8	9,8	9,4	9,4
	12-24	170 629	174 626	17,9	18,7	52,3	50,5	21,0	19,6	4,0	4,2	27,9	27,4	16,5	16,7	16,4	16,9
	>24	44 932	56 560	32,3	27,6	136,0	126,0	56,7	51,9	6,8	6,6	73,5	69,7	35,8	36,5	40,4	40,7
	All holdings	1 127 350	1 219 044	10,5	10,5	25,8	24,9	10,5	10,2	2,6	2,7	13,0	12,5	8,4	8,4	7,8	7,9
Luxembourg	<0-4	168	192	38,3	25,4	41,5	33,1	35,3	28,3	10,4	10,6	− 1,7	− 7,1	− 1,2	− 5,5	− 5,0	− 14,5
	4-8	282	199	42,3	38,1	61,8	50,5	39,5	30,4	10,2	9,2	11,2	10,0	6,3	5,9	4,0	5,2
	8-12	421	272	40,1	50,5	64,5	74,8	35,9	43,0	10,5	12,0	18,4	18,9	10,1	10,0	8,4	8,0
	12-24	1 102	1 085	54,3	50,0	90,1	84,9	46,6	42,2	14,0	12,6	30,3	30,6	17,1	17,1	14,8	15,4
	>24	465	583	52,2	53,8	97,2	105,5	45,8	45,4	13,6	14,9	40,5	46,6	28,5	31,3	25,3	30,7
	All holdings	2 438	2 331	48,9	47,9	80,4	81,7	43,0	40,9	12,6	12,7	25,8	28,4	15,2	16,9	12,9	15,1
Nederland	<0-4	10 494	4 022	13,7	10,4	82,9	67,4	71,7	59,6	13,4	10,1	− 3,3	− 3,6	− 2,2	− 2,5	− 12,9	− 11,5
	4-8	6 263	4 165	16,5	11,7	82,5	76,6	59,3	56,6	10,9	9,5	10,9	9,7	6,2	6,0	0,1	− 0,7
	8-12	7 066	6 698	17,2	11,3	91,9	85,6	62,1	54,9	11,9	11,4	16,8	18,5	10,1	9,7	3,2	6,0
	12-24	28 011	27 794	18,7	15,5	122,7	129,9	71,8	75,9	14,7	15,0	35,4	38,6	17,6	18,1	12,2	13,8
	>24	42 532	49 644	26,1	28,8	206,8	202,1	102,4	99,4	21,6	21,6	82,6	82,3	38,5	41,8	36,9	38,5
	All holdings	94 366	92 323	21,2	21,9	151,2	160,4	84,0	85,4	17,2	17,8	49,4	57,5	25,0	29,2	19,9	25,2
Portugal (p.)	<0-4	377 845	401 155	8,8	9,1	6,4	6,4	3,2	3,7	0,8	0,8	2,6	2,3	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,2
	4-8	53 636	41 435	19,8	24,9	16,9	19,2	7,9	8,3	1,1	1,5	8,4	10,5	5,3	5,5	7,6	7,3
	8-12	8 672	8 304	48,8	41,0	36,2	32,1	18,0	16,1	1,6	1,9	17,1	14,9	9,5	9,6	15,6	14,1
	12-24	3 166	5 326	42,2	60,7	58,1	47,4	26,4	20,7	2,3	4,0	30,9	24,4	15,8	15,6	29,1	21,5
	>24	538	1 026	73,5	50,2	154,0	139,9	70,2	55,8	3,6	2,9	80,5	81,5	41,9	48,9	91,3	98,0
	All holdings	443 877	457 243	11,1	11,8	8,8	8,8	4,3	4,6	0,9	0,9	3,9	3,7	2,2	2,1	2,2	2,1
United Kingdom	<0-4	16 371	19 274	56,1	51,3	44,3	50,2	35,7	41,8	11,0	10,5	− 1,5	− 1,1	− 0,9	− 0,6	− 10,2	− 9,2
	4-8	21 842	18 307	54,9	56,2	51,6	62,9	34,4	40,8	7,4	9,7	11,4	14,0	6,1	6,4	1,0	− 0,8
	8-12	21 705	17 690	83,6	70,4	96,4	90,3	58,7	56,0	12,0	11,7	27,7	24,9	10,0	10,0	4,9	5,2
	12-24	51 224	47 791	108,5	103,6	136,7	143,3	74,9	81,8	16,2	17,5	48,4	47,7	17,4	17,6	15,3	14,1
	>24	21 217	31 740	149,3	139,8	259,2	239,2	127,6	118,2	24,9	24,2	109,5	101,4	32,7	33,9	47,2	42,1
	All holdings	132 359	134 802	95,6	93,9	124,3	134,7	69,2	75,7	14,8	16,3	42,5	45,8	16,5	18,1	13,6	14,7

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).

3.3.1 **Agricultural prices and amounts of Community aid** (beginning of marketing year)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	% TAV 1988/89 / 1st year	% TAV 1989/90 / 1988/89	% TAV 1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Durum wheat	Target price	357,70	334,91	315,39	287,38	3,9	− 5,8	− 8,9
	Single/basic intervention price	291,59/219,78	276,34/221,90	253,26/215,83	235,96/212,71	3,2/2,1	− 8,4/ − 2,7	− 6,8/ − 1,4
	Threshold price	352,99	330,29	308,32	283,01	3,9	− 6,7	− 8,2
	Production aid	121,80/33,85 ha	137,05/54,49 ha	158,98/80,61	171,14/110,79	5,8/1,2	16,0/47,9	7,6/37,4
2. Common wheat	Target price	256,10	250,30	247,78	234,22	3,2	− 1,0	− 5,5
	Single/basic intervention price	179,44/173,72	179,44/179,44	174,06/174,06	168,55/168,55	2,0/2,0	− 3,0/ − 3,0	− 3,2/ − 3,2
	Threshold price	251,39	245,68	236,74	229,85	3,2	− 3,6	− 2,9
3. Barley	Target price	233,80	228	225,48	213,29	3,5	− 1,1	− 5,4
	Single/basic intervention price	170,47/158,85	170,41/161,17	165,36/165,36	160,13/160,13	2,4/2,2	− 3,0/2,6	− 3,2/ − 3,2
	Threshold price	229,09	223,38	215,12	208,92	3,5	− 3,7	− 2,9
4. Rye	Target price	233,80	228	225,48	213,29	3,4	− 1,1	− 5,4
	Single/basic intervention price	170,47/160,95	170,47/161,17	165,36/165,36	160,13/160,13	2,3/2,0	− 3,0/2,6	− 3,2/ − 3,2
	Threshold price	229,09	223,38	215,12	208,92	3,6	− 3,7	− 2,9
5. Maize	Target price	233,80	228	225,48	213,29	3,6	− 1,1	− 5,4
	Single/basic intervention price	179,44/173,72	179,44/179,44	174,06/174,06	168,55/168,55	3,2/3,2	− 3,0/ − 3,0	− 3,2/ − 3,2
	Threshold price	248,11	245,09	215,12	208,92	4,0	− 12,2	− 2,9
Rice								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	314,19/259,76	314,19/270,64	314,19/281,52	314,19/314,19	3,6/2,9	0/4,0	0/11,6
2. Husked rice	Target price	548,37	549,85	546,88	546,88	4,5	− 0,5	0,0
Round-grain	Threshold price	542,64	543,15	541,24	540,05	4,5	− 0,4	− 0,2
Long-grain	Threshold price	542,64	543,15	541,24	540,05	4,5	− 0,4	− 0,2
3. Wholly milled								
Round-grain	Threshold price	721,99	722,65	720,18	718,65	4,8	− 0,3	− 0,2
Long-grain	Threshold price	793,28	794,02	791,25	789,52	5,3	− 0,3	− 0,2
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	320,73	312,73	301,17	292,49	4,0	− 3,7	− 2,9

Sugar and isoglucose								
Marketing year: July-June								
Beginning of single market: 1968/69: sugar 1977/78: isoglucose	España	47,98	—	47,16	47,09	×	×	− 0,1
	Portugal	43,72	—	42,90	42,83	×	×	− 0,2
1. Beet	— From 1981/82 (except Spain and Portugal 1986/87):							
	Basic price							
	Community	40,89	40,89	40,07	40,00	1,9	− 2,0	− 0,2
	Italia	40,89	40,89	40,07	40,00	0,9	− 2,0	− 0,2
	Ireland	40,89	40,89	40,07	40,00	1,3	− 2,0	− 0,2
	United Kingdom	40,89	40,89	40,07	40,00	1,3	− 2,0	− 0,2
	— From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet							
	Community	40,07	40,07	39,27	39,20	1,9	− 2,0	− 0,2
	Italia	40,07	40,07	39,27	39,20	0,9	− 2,0	− 0,2
	Ireland	40,07	40,07	39,27	39,20	1,2	− 2,0	− 0,2
	United Kingdom	40,07	40,07	39,27	39,20	1,2	− 2,0	− 0,2
	España/Portugal	47,16/42,90	47,16/42,90	46,36/42,10	46,29/42,03	×	− 1,7/ − 1,9	− 0,2/ − 0,2
	— From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'B' sugarbeet							
	Community	24,74	27,81	27,25	27,20	1,9	− 2,0	− 0,2
	Italia	24,74	27,81	27,25	27,20	0,5	− 2,0	− 0,2
	Ireland	24,74	27,81	27,25	27,20	1,0	− 2,0	− 0,2
	United Kingdom	24,74	27,81	27,25	27,20	1,0	− 2,0	− 0,2
	España/Portugal	31,83/27,57	34,90/30,64	34,34/30,08	34,29/30,03	×	− 1,6/ − 1,8	− 0,1/ − 0,2
2. Raw sugar	Threshold price	574,00	567,50	556,10	550,60	3,8	− 2,0	− 1,0
3. White sugar	Target price	570,30	570,30	558,90	557,90	3,8	− 2,0	− 0,2
	Intervention price							
	Community	541,80	541,80	531,00	530,10	3,8	− 2,0	− 0,2
	Italia	561,20	561,20	550,40	549,50	3,7	− 1,9	− 0,2
	French OD	541,80	541,80	531,00	530,10	3,9	− 2,0	− 0,2
	Ireland	553,90	553,90	543,10	542,20	4,0	− 1,9	− 0,2
	United Kingdom	553,90	553,90	543,10	542,20	4,0	− 1,9	− 0,2
	España/Portugal	627,80/510,00	627,80/518,80	617,00/516,80	616,10/524,70	0/1,7	− 1,7/ − 0,4	− 0,1/1,5
	Threshold price	670,30	663,30	650,00	644,00	4,0	− 2,0	− 0,9
4. Molasses Isoglucose	Threshold price	69,00	69,00	69,00	68,90	2,9	0,0	− 0,1
Olive oil								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1966/67								
	Target production price	3 225,60	3 225,60	3 225,60	3 225,60	2,5	0,0	0
	Intervention price	2 162,40	2 162,40	2 162,40	2 162,40	4,2	0,0	0
	Production aid	709,50	709,50	709,50	709,50	2,4	0,0	0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	% TAV 1988/89 / 1st year	% TAV 1989/90 / 1988/89	% TAV 1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Oilseeds								
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								
Castor beans: 1978/79								
1. Rape	Target price	450,20	450,20	450,20	449,40	3,9	0,0	− 0,2
	Basic intervention price	407,60	407,60	407,60	406,90	3,4	0,0	− 0,2
2. Sunflower	Target price	583,50	583,50	583,50	582,50	5,6	0,0	− 0,2
	Basic intervention price	534,70	534,70	534,70	533,80	5,2	0,0	− 0,2
3. Soya	Target price	558,5	558,50	558,50	557,50	5,0	0,0	− 0,2
	Minimum price	489,4	489,40	489,40	488,60	1,7	0,0	− 0,2
4. Flax seeds	Target price	554,1	554,10	554,10	553,20	2,9	0,0	− 0,2
Dried fodder								
Marketing year:								
Dehydrated lucerne: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1974/75								
1. Dehydrated lucerne	Production aid	0	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Target price	178,92	178,92	178,92	178,61	2,6	0,0	− 0,2
Cotton (natural)								
Marketing year: August-July	Target price	960,20	960,20	960,20	960,20	3,4	0,0	0,0
Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Minimum price	912,30	912,30	912,30	912,30	3,4	0,0	0,0
Flax and hemp — ECU/ha								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1970/71								
1. Flax	Community aid	355,09	355,09	375,00	375,00	5,6	5,6	0,0
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	322,48	322,48	340,00	340,00	6,9	5,4	0,0

Seeds (1)								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1972/73 (Fibre flax: 1973/74, Monoecious hemp: 1975/76 and Seed flax: 1977/78)								
1. Monoecious hemp (1)	Aid	156,00	156,00	172,00	172,00	4,8	10,3	0,0
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	216,00	216,00	238,00	238,00	5,5	10,2	0,0
3. Seed flax (1)	Aid	171,00	171,00	188,00	188,00	3,1	9,9	0,0
4. Grasses (1)	Aid	146,00 to 669,00	146,00 to 669,00	146,00 to 669,00	146,00 to 669,00	2,6 to 3,9	0 to 0	0 to 0
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	541,00	541,00	541,00	541,00	5,2	0,0	0,0
Wine — ECU/degree-hl or hl (according to type)								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1969/70								
A — 1. Type R I	Guide price	3,35/2,28	3,35/2,49	3,27/2,64	3,21/2,81	3,9/9,2	− 2,4/6,0	− 1,8/6,4
	Activating price	3,08/2,10	3,08/2,31	—	—	3,7/10,0	× / ×	×
2. Type R II	Guide price	3,35/2,28	3,35/2,49	3,27/2,64	3,21/2,81	4,3/9,2	− 2,4/6,0	− 1,8/6,4
	Activating price	3,08/2,10	3,08/2,31	—	—	4,1/10,0	× / ×	×
3. Type R III	Guide price	52,23/35,55	52,23/38,89	52,23/42,23	52,14/45,48	3,8/9,4	0/8,6	− 0,2/7,7
	Activating price	48,05/32,71	48,05/33,05	—	—	3,6/1,0	× / ×	×
4. Type A I	Guide price	3,11/2,11	3,11/2,31	3,17/2,56	3,21/2,81	3,7/9,5	1,9/10,8	1,3/9,8
	Activating price	2,86/1,94	2,86/2,14	—	—	3,5/10,3	× / ×	×
5. Type A II	Guide price	69,60/47,32	69,60/51,78	69,60/56,24	69,48/60,59	3,9/9,4	0/8,6	− 0,2/7,7
	Activating price	64,03/43,53	64,03/43,88	—	—	3,7/0,8	× / ×	×
6. Type A III	Guide price	79,49/54,05	79,49/54,05	79,49/54,05	79,35/69,20	3,9/0,0	0/0	− 0,2/28,0
	Activating price	73,13/49,73	73,13/49,73	—	—	3,7/0,0	× / ×	×
B — 1. Red wine	Reference price	4,48	4,48	4,48	4,37	4,3	0,0	− 2,5
2. White wine	Reference price	4,23	4,23	4,23	4,37	4,2	0,0	3,3
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	69,00 to 75,20	69,00 to 75,80	69,00 to 75,80	69,00 to 75,20	1,5 to 2,0	0 to 0	0 to − 0,8
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,60	4,3 to 6,3	0 to 0	0 to − 0,1
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	2,61	2,61	2,61	2,59	3,6	0,0	− 0,8
6. Grape must	Reference price	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,78	1,6	0,0	− 0,7
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	89,63	89,63	89,63	88,76	4,3	0,0	− 1,0
C — Grape juice								
1. White	Reference price	3,84	3,84	3,84	3,98	2,3	0,0	3,6
2. Other	Reference price	4,07	4,07	4,07	3,98	2,4	0,0	− 2,2

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	% TAV 1988/89 / 1st year	% TAV 1989/90 / 1988/89	% TAV 1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Leaf tobacco — ECU/kg								
Harvest: January-December								
Beginning of single market: 1970								
No 1	Norm price	3,643	3,643	2,898	3,643	2,8	− 20,5	25,7
	Intervention price	3,097	3,097	2,608	3,097	2,5	− 15,8	18,8
	Derived intervention price	4,644	4,644	3,944	4,644	2,1	− 15,1	17,7
	Premium	2,534	2,534	1,984	2,534	2,9	− 21,7	27,7
No 2	Norm price	4,512	4,512	3,464	4,512	3,0	− 23,2	30,3
	Intervention price	3,835	3,835	3,118	3,835	2,6	− 18,7	23,0
	Derived intervention price	5,426	5,426	4,439	5,426	2,3	− 18,2	22,2
	Premium	2,932	2,961	2,065	2,961	4,0	− 33,0	43,4
No 3	Norm price	4,626	4,626	3,363	4,626	3,6	− 27,3	37,6
	Intervention price	3,932	3,932	3,027	3,932	3,2	− 23,0	29,9
	Derived intervention price	5,179	5,179	4,040	5,179	3,1	− 22,0	28,0
	Premium	2,870	2,352	2,001	2,927	3,9	− 14,9	46,3
No 4a + b	Norm price	3,400	3,400	2,579	3,400	4,0	− 24,1	31,8
	Intervention price	2,890	2,890	2,321	2,890	3,6	− 17,6	21,4
	Premium	2,352	2,352	1,621	2,352	4,0	− 31,1	45,1
No 5	Norm price	3,357	3,357	2,521	3,357	3,6	− 24,9	33,2
	Intervention price	2,853	2,853	2,261	2,853	3,2	− 20,8	26,2
	Premium	2,132	2,132	1,559	2,132	3,3	− 26,9	36,8
No 6a + b	Norm price	3,128	3,128	2,330	3,128	4,0	− 25,5	34,2
	Intervention price	2,659	2,659	2,096	2,659	3,7	− 21,2	26,9
	Premium	2,159	2,159	1,608	2,159	3,9	− 25,5	34,3
No 17	Norm price	6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090	9,2	0,0	0,0
	Intervention price	5,177	5,177	5,177	5,177	8,9	0,0	0,0
	Derived intervention price	6,914	6,914	6,914	6,914	1,6	0,0	0,0
	Premium	3,012	3,012	3,072	3,012	8,2	2,0	− 2,0
No 18	Norm price	5,073	5,073	5,073	5,073	7,1	0,0	0,0
	Intervention price	4,312	4,312	4,312	4,312	6,8	0,0	0,0
	Derived intervention price	6,196	6,196	6,196	6,196	1,3	0,0	0,0
	Premium	2,680	2,734	2,734	2,734	6,4	0,0	0,0
No 7	Norm price	4,070	4,070	2,825	4,070	4,0	− 30,6	44,1
	Intervention price	3,459	3,459	2,542	3,459	3,7	− 26,5	36,1
	Derived intervention price	4,764	4,764	3,580	4,764	3,6	− 24,9	33,1
	Premium	2,413	2,461	1,628	2,461	5,8	− 33,8	51,2

No 8	Norm price	2,848	2,484	2,066	2,848	2,8	− 27,5	37,9
	Intervention price	2,421	2,421	1,859	2,421	2,5	− 23,2	30,2
	Derived intervention price	3,565	3,565	2,780	3,565	2,4	− 22,0	28,2
	Premium	1,637	1,653	1,058	2,013	4,0	− 36,0	90,3
No 9	Norm price	3,313	3,313	2,423	3,313	3,7	− 26,9	36,7
	Intervention price	2,816	2,816	2,181	2,816	3,4	− 22,5	29,1
	Derived intervention price	4,014	4,014	3,150	4,014	3,0	− 21,5	27,4
	Premium	1,856	1,875	1,316	1,875	4,8	− 29,8	42,5
No 10a + b + c	Norm price	2,796	2,796	2,152	2,796	2,9	− 23,0	29,9
	Intervention price	3,376	2,376	1,937	2,376	2,6	− 18,5	22,7
	Derived intervention price	3,347	3,347	2,751	3,347	2,7	− 17,8	21,7
	Premium	1,765	1,765	1,055	1,905	7,7	− 40,2	80,6
No 11a + b + c + d	Norm price	2,942	2,707	2,056	2,707	2,8	− 24,0	31,7
	Intervention price	2,501	2,301	1,851	2,030	2,4	− 19,6	9,7
	Derived intervention price	3,858	3,614	2,764	3,284	2,6	− 23,5	18,8
	Premium	2,075	1,909	1,514	1,909	2,6	− 20,7	26,1
No 12a + b	Norm price	1,589	1,468	1,588	1,462	0,6	8,6	− 7,9
	Intervention price	1,350	1,243	1,271	1,243	0,3	2,3	− 2,2
	Derived intervention price	2,134	2,012	1,934	2,012	0,9	− 3,9	4,0
	Premium	1,171	1,077	1,110	1,077	1,5	3,1	− 3,0
No 13	Norm price	3,465	3,257	2,987	3,257	1,3	− 8,3	9,0
	Intervention price	2,945	2,768	2,689	2,768	1,0	− 2,9	2,9
	Derived intervention price	4,725	4,521	4,250	4,521	1,1	− 6,0	6,4
	Premium	2,552	2,399	1,867	2,399	2,9	− 22,2	28,5
No 14a + b	Norm price	3,280	3,083	2,829	3,083	1,5	− 8,2	9,0
	Intervention price	2,788	2,621	2,263	2,621	1,2	− 13,7	15,8
	Derived intervention price	4,116/4,140	3,925/3,949	3,690/3,402	3,925/3,949	1,2/1,2	− 6,0/ − 13,9	6,4/16,1
	Premium	2,429/2,364	2,283/2,222	1,776/1,776	2,283/2,222	2,9/2,7	− 22,2/ − 20,1	28,5/25,1
No 15	Norm price	2,947	2,770	2,540	2,770	1,5	− 8,3	9,1
	Intervention price	2,505	2,355	2,031	2,355	1,2	− 13,8	16,0
	Derived intervention price	3,712	3,540	3,065	3,540	1,2	− 13,4	15,5
	Premium	2,188	2,057	1,576	2,057	2,6	− 23,4	30,5
No 16a + b + c	Norm price	15,596	15,908	13,321	15,908	2,2	− 16,3	19,4
	Intervention price	13,257	13,522	11,990	13,522	1,9	− 11,3	12,8
	Derived intervention price	20,478	20,782	18,091	20,782	1,9	− 12,9	14,9
	Premium	9,420	9,608	6,891	9,608	2,6	− 28,3	39,4
No 20a + b	Norm price	3,223	3,030	3,030	3,030	1,9	0,0	0,0
	Intervention price	2,740	2,576	2,576	2,576	1,1	0,0	0,0
	Derived intervention price	4,163	3,979	3,979	3,979	1,5	0,0	0,0
	Premium	1,514	1,423	1,423	1,423	0,6	0,0	0,0
No 19a + b	Norm price	4,279	4,022	4,022	4,022	6,1	0,0	0,0
	Intervention price	3,637	3,419	3,419	3,419	5,3	0,0	0,0
	Derived intervention price	5,170	4,925	4,925	4,925	4,6	0,0	0,0
	Premium	2,211	2,078	2,078	2,078	6,2	0,0	0,0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	% TAV 1988/89 / 1st year	% TAV 1989/90 / 1988/89	% TAV 1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No 21 (81/82)	Norm price	4,253	3,998	3,998	3,998	2,2	0,0	0,0
	Intervention price	3,615	3,398	3,398	3,398	1,4	0,0	0,0
	Derived intervention price	5,080	4,840	4,840	4,840	1,7	0,0	0,0
	Premium	2,233	2,099	2,099	2,099	1,6	0,0	0,0
No 22 (81/82)	Norm price	4,419	4,154	4,154	4,154	2,8	0,0	0,0
	Intervention price	3,756	3,531	3,531	3,531	1,9	0,0	0,0
	Derived intervention price	5,303	5,051	5,051	5,051	2,1	0,0	0,0
	Premium	2,355	2,214	2,214	2,214	2,1	0,0	0,0
Fruit and vegetables — ECU/100 kg (2)								
Marketing year: differs according to product Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67								
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	26,94	26,94	27,11	24,26	4,1	0,6	− 10,5
	Buying-in price	11,60	11,60	11,70	11,23	4,4	0,9	− 4,0
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	80,73	81,38	70,75	70,10	3,4	13,1	− 0,9
	Basic price	23,68	23,68	24,69	24,04	3,4	4,3	− 2,6
	Buying-in price	8,95	8,95	9,38	9,10	2,0	4,8	− 3,0
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	22,66	:	:	:	—	—	—
	Basic price	38,74	38,74	35,62	33,15	3,9	− 8,1	− 6,9
	Buying-in price	24,42	24,42	22,55	20,89	3,5	− 7,7	− 7,4
4. Mandarins	Reference price	27,51	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Basic price	42,04	42,04	38,98	35,96	4,2	− 7,3	− 7,7
	Buying-in price	26,53	26,53	24,64	22,68	3,9	− 7,1	− 8,0
5. Lemons	Reference price	50,74	47,02	51,13	51,15	3,8	8,7	0,0
	Basic price	38,98	38,98	39,35	36,96	5,4	0,9	− 6,1
	Buying-in price	23,22	23,22	23,41	21,98	5,0	0,8	− 6,1
6. Table grapes	Reference price	48,63	48,28	49,13	49,20	1,4	1,8	0,1
	Basic price	33,79	33,79	34,41	33,60	1,3	1,8	− 2,4
	Buying-in price	21,08	21,08	21,64	20,83	1,4	2,7	− 3,7
7. Apples (Group 1)	Reference price	48,39	48,62	48,69	48,74	4,8	0,1	0,1
	Basic price	29,63	29,63	28,06	28,01	2,2	− 5,3	− 0,2
	Buying-in price	15,12	15,12	17,35	14,33	2,1	14,7	− 17,4
8. Pears	Reference price	46,03	46,03	46,68	47,00	3,2	1,4	0,7
	Basic price	27,27	27,27	27,11	27,22	1,1	− 0,6	0,4
	Buying-in price	14,34	14,34	14,37	14,32	1,2	0,2	− 17,6

9. Peaches	Reference price	63,73 /50,34	63,89	79,32	68,70	3,9	24,2	− 13,4
	Basic price	42,99	42,99	44,19	40,90	3,3	2,8	− 7,4
	Buying-in price	24,08	24,08	24,65	28,86	3,0	2,4	17,4
10. Cherries	Reference price	116,44	117,28	113,04	117,62	4,2	− 3,6	4,1
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	66,83	65,95	67,07	66,10	5,1	1,7	− 1,4
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	76,51	76,64	86,38	65,38	1,7	12,7	− 24,3
Products processed from fruit and vegetables — 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	89,884	—	—	104,888	×	×	×
	Minimum price	31,64	—	—	31,586	×	×	×
2. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	14,363/11,242	—	—	12,365/11,054	×	×	×
	Minimum producer price	28,781/25,286	—	—	27,008/25,697	×	×	×
3. Prunes	Production aid	57,501/33,753	—	—	62,240/52,206	×	×	×
	Minimum producer price	158,673/133,222	—	—	158,403/147,840	×	×	×
Milk products Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Milk (3,7% FC)	Target price	278,40	278,40	278,40	268,10	4,1	0,0	− 3,7
2. Butter	Intervention price	3 132,00	3 132,00	3 008,00	2 927,80	2,0	− 4,0	− 2,7
3. Cheese — Grana Padano (30-60 days)	Intervention price	3 889,3	3 889,3	3 889,3	3 796,70	4,8	0,0	− 2,4
(6 months)		4 803,3	4 803,3	4 803,3	4 704,30	5,0	0,0	− 2,0
— Parmigiano Reggiano (6 months)	Intervention price	5 291,9	5 291,9	5 291,9	5 192,10	5,1	0,0	− 1,9
4. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	1 740,4	1 740,4	1 740,4	1 724,30	6,4	0,0	− 0,9

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	% TAV 1988/89 / 1st year	% TAV 1989/90 / 1988/89	% TAV 1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Pilot products	Serum powder — Threshold price	570,8	570,8	574,6	572,10	4,0	0,7	− 0,4
	Milk powder (15 %) — Threshold price	1 955,7	1 955,7	1 989,3	1 937,60	5,6	1,7	− 2,6
	Milk powder (26 %) — Threshold price	2 772,7	2 772,7	2 776,5	2 687,20	4,1	0,1	− 3,2
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) — Threshold price	1 026,3	1 026,3	1 026,5	1 002,20	3,1	0,0	− 2,4
	Condensed milk (sweetened) — Threshold price	1 360,2	1 360,2	1 351,3	1 316,60	3,0	− 0,7	− 2,6
	Butter — Threshold price	3 510,1	3 510,1	3 435,7	3 284,30	2,1	− 2,1	− 4,4
	Emmental — Threshold price	3 961,3	3 961,3	3 961,3	3 817,60	4,0	0,0	− 3,6
	Blue-veined cheese — Threshold price	3 274,4	3 274,4	3 281,1	3 181,40	3,6	0,2	− 3,0
	Parmigiano Reggiano — Threshold price	6 081,7	6 081,7	6 102,7	5 961,70	4,6	0,3	− 2,3
	Cheddar — Threshold price	3 554,1	3 554,1	3 556,3	3 441,10	3,8	0,1	− 3,2
	Gouda and other — Threshold price	3 267,4	3 267,4	3 274,3	3 170,01	4,0	0,2	− 3,2
	Lactose — Threshold price	945,6	945,6	951,0	947,20	3,0	0,6	− 0,4
Beef/veal								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price	2 050,20	2 050,20	2 050,20	2 000,00	4,7	0,0	− 2,4
	Intervention price	3 440,00	3 440,00	3 440,00	3 430,00	8,4	0,0	− 0,3
Pigmeat								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Pig carcasses	Basic price	2 033,30	2 033,30	2 033,3	1 900,00	4,0	0,0	− 6,6
	Sluice-gate price	849,20	1 122,20	—	—	2,3	×	×
Eggs								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	800,80	908,30	914,45	885,60	1,9	0,7	− 3,2
Poultrymeat								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. 70 % chickens	Sluice-gate price	1 080,40	1 081,30	1 153,80	1 144,30	1,1	6,7	− 0,8
2. 70 % ducks	Sluice-gate price	1 208,60	1 210,20	1 357,30	1 326,10	1,6	12,2	− 2,3
3. 75 % geese	Sluice-gate price	1 484,00	1 485,70	1 640,80	1 608,00	3,8	10,4	− 2,0
4. 80 % turkeys	Sluice-gate price	1 440,90	1 440,90	1 542,40	1 521,10	1,7	7,0	− 1,4
5. 70 % guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1 661,70	1 580,01	1 802,90	1 773,30	0,3	14,1	− 1,6

Silkworms — ECU/box of seed								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	112,00	112,00	112,00	112,00	6,6	0,0	0,0
Peas, beans and field beans								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	457,2	447,6	447,6	446,80	2,6	0,0	– 0,2
	Minimum purchase price (peas)	257,7	257,7	257,7	257,30	2,0	0,0	– 0,2
	Minimum purchase price (beans)	248,6	248,6	248,6	238,70	1,6	0,0	– 4,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat — ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	432,32	432,32	432,32	432,32	2,9	0,0	0,0
	Intervention price	367,47	367,47	367,47	367,47	2,9	0,0	0,0
	Derived intervention price (Ireland)	347,66	355,47	312,20	347,66	3,2	– 12,2	11,4
	Reference price	432,32	432,32	432,32	432,32	4,0	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; Oleaginae: Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax) — 19,6; Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax) — 15,5; Cannabis sativa L. (monoica) — 14,2; Graminae: Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex. J. et K. Presl. — 46,6; Dactylis 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; Leguminosea; 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 10**

	Nominal index 1985 = 100			% TAV		Real index 1985 = 100			% TAV	
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	100,3	102,2	111,3	1,9	8,9	92,6	90,6	93,6	− 2,2	3,3
Crop products	104,2	104,9	113,0	0,7	7,7	94,4	90,5	91,8	− 4,1	1,4
Cereals and rice	99,2	95,6	97,1	− 3,6	1,6	91,5	84,6	81,1	− 7,5	− 4,1
Common wheat	100,0	96,0	96,9	− 4,0	0,9	93,3	86,2	82,6	− 7,6	− 4,2
Durum wheat	100,9	96,9	109,6	− 4,0	13,1	87,7	79,0	83,3	− 10,0	5,4
Fodder barley	94,2	91,2	92,7	− 3,2	1,6	88,5	82,5	79,5	− 6,8	− 3,6
Barley for brewing	105,3	106,5	103,5	1,1	− 2,8	99,8	97,6	89,7	− 2,2	− 8,1
Oats	110,4	104,5	96,3	− 5,3	− 7,8	103,0	94,1	82,4	− 8,6	− 12,4
Grain maize	97,6	93,7	93,5	− 4,0	− 0,2	87,3	79,2	73,8	− 9,3	− 6,8
Paddy rice	102,0	102,9	101,0	0,9	− 1,8	89,9	85,7	78,1	− 4,7	− 8,9
Other	93,3	87,2	86,2	− 6,5	− 1,1	90,9	83,1	79,4	− 8,6	− 4,5
Roots and grassicas	116,8	114,8	132,5	− 1,7	15,4	108,6	102,6	113,2	− 5,5	10,3
Ware potatoes	140,7	134,8	179,9	− 4,2	33,5	128,9	117,8	151,5	− 8,6	28,6
Sugarbeet	104,5	104,7	107,5	0,2	2,7	98,0	94,6	92,5	− 3,5	− 2,2
Other	93,7	92,6	95,1	− 1,2	2,7	91,7	89,1	88,9	− 2,8	− 0,2
Fresh vegetables	108,4	109,8	115,4	1,3	5,1	97,6	93,6	92,2	− 4,1	− 1,5
Fruits	108,6	115,5	122,6	6,4	6,1	94,3	94,5	93,0	0,2	− 1,6
Fresh fruits	106,2	114,1	121,5	7,4	6,5	93,6	95,1	94,2	1,6	− 0,9
Dried fruits	129,0	128,0	132,4	− 0,8	3,4	101,0	89,4	82,0	− 11,5	− 8,3
Wine/must	100,7	103,8	123,0	3,1	18,5	92,5	91,4	103,1	− 1,2	12,8
Olives and olive oil	110,6	112,0	127,9	1,3	14,2	90,0	83,5	86,7	− 7,2	3,8
Seeds	107,0	111,2	121,8	3,9	9,5	99,9	100,5	105,3	0,6	4,8
Flowers and plants	100,1	102,5	100,9	2,4	− 1,6	96,4	95,9	91,6	− 0,5	− 4,5
Other crop products	98,1	99,1	114,8	1,0	15,8	83,2	78,1	83,2	− 6,1	6,5
Animals and livestock products	97,2	100,0	109,8	2,9	9,8	91,1	90,7	95,1	− 0,4	4,9
Animals (for slaughter and export)	93,0	95,4	106,3	2,6	11,4	87,1	86,2	91,8	− 1,0	6,5
Beef animals	96,7	101,9	108,8	5,4	6,8	91,4	93,4	95,2	2,2	1,9
Calves	104,6	113,3	129,2	8,3	14,0	97,7	102,4	112,0	4,8	9,4
Pigs	82,2	80,4	99,5	− 2,2	23,8	78,0	74,0	88,2	− 5,1	19,2
Sheep and goats	105,8	106,0	109,5	0,2	3,3	93,8	88,4	84,5	− 5,8	− 4,4
Poultry	95,2	96,7	98,9	1,6	2,3	87,8	85,5	82,7	− 2,6	− 3,3
Other animals	103,3	106,4	113,7	3,0	6,9	90,0	87,2	86,9	− 3,1	− 0,3
Milk	104,0	110,1	117,7	5,9	6,9	98,0	101,2	103,1	3,3	1,9
Eggs	100,8	88,0	99,2	− 12,7	12,7	93,5	78,1	84,0	− 16,5	7,6
Other livestock production	107,4	114,7	119,4	6,8	4,1	93,4	93,8	90,7	0,4	− 3,3

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.3 **Producer price indices** (excl. VAT)

(1985 = 100)

	Nominal indices			% TAV		Indices in real terms (deflated)			% TAV	
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Crop products:										
EUR 12	106,0	107,8	116,4	1,7	8,0	95,1	92,0	93,1	− 3,3	1,2
Belgique/België	99,0	96,3	104,3	− 2,7	8,3	96,3	92,5	97,2	− 3,9	5,1
Danmark	98,8	93,8	95,8	− 5,1	2,1	91,6	83,2	81,1	− 9,2	− 2,5
BR Deutschland	97,9	95,1	96,6	− 2,9	1,6	97,8	93,8	92,7	− 4,1	− 1,2
Ellada	127,2	144,1	169,6	13,3	17,7	88,8	88,7	91,7	− 0,1	3,4
España	112,0	116,3	121,6	3,8	4,6	97,8	96,9	94,9	− 0,9	− 2,1
France	97,2	95,0	102,9	− 2,3	8,3	91,8	87,4	91,3	− 4,8	4,5
Ireland	103,7	102,9	110,2	− 0,8	7,1	96,8	94,1	96,7	− 2,8	2,8
Italia	105,1	107,3	113,5	2,1	5,8	94,8	92,1	91,7	− 2,9	− 0,4
Luxembourg	106,9	109,0	106,1	2,0	− 2,7	106,6	107,2	100,9	− 0,6	− 5,9
Nederland	98,0	97,5	101,5	− 0,5	4,1	98,2	96,9	99,8	− 1,3	3,0
Portugal	124,0	142,9	183,0	15,2	28,1	101,5	106,8	121,4	5,2	13,7
United Kingdom	107,7	101,0	107,8	− 6,2	6,7	100,0	89,4	88,5	− 10,6	− 1,0
Livestock products:										
EUR 12	97,7	100,4	110,3	2,8	9,9	90,5	89,6	93,6	− 1,0	4,5
Belgique/België	88,7	89,4	102,0	0,8	14,1	86,2	85,9	95,1	− 0,3	10,7
Danmark	90,5	94,6	104,4	4,5	10,4	83,9	83,9	88,4	0,0	5,4
BR Deutschland	90,2	90,4	101,0	0,2	11,7	90,2	89,2	97,0	− 1,1	8,7
Ellada	124,0	136,4	160,6	10,0	17,7	86,6	83,9	86,9	− 3,1	3,6
España	99,0	100,0	110,9	1,0	10,9	86,4	83,3	86,5	− 3,6	3,8
France	98,2	100,9	108,3	2,8	7,3	92,7	92,8	96,1	0,1	3,6
Ireland	103,5	115,9	121,5	12,0	4,8	96,7	105,9	106,7	9,5	0,8
Italia	100,9	103,1	112,3	2,2	8,9	91,0	88,5	90,8	− 2,7	2,6
Luxembourg	100,9	103,6	116,3	2,7	12,3	100,6	101,9	110,6	1,3	8,5
Nederland	88,6	91,0	101,4	2,7	11,4	88,8	90,4	99,7	1,8	10,3
Portugal	107,1	112,6	122,6	5,1	8,9	87,7	84,1	81,3	− 4,1	− 3,3
United Kingdom	102,2	105,5	114,2	3,2	8,2	94,9	93,4	93,8	− 1,6	0,4

Total:										
EUR 12	101,5	103,8	113,1	2,3	9,0	92,6	90,7	93,4	− 2,1	3,0
Belgique/België	92,1	91,7	102,8	− 0,4	12,1	89,5	88,1	95,8	− 1,6	8,7
Danmark	93,2	94,3	101,6	1,2	7,7	86,4	83,7	86,0	− 3,1	2,7
BR Deutschland	92,4	91,7	99,8	− 0,8	8,8	92,3	90,4	95,8	− 2,1	6,0
Ellada	126,2	141,8	166,9	12,4	17,7	88,2	87,3	90,3	− 1,0	3,4
España	105,9	108,7	116,6	2,6	7,3	92,5	90,6	91,0	− 2,1	0,4
France	97,7	97,9	105,6	0,2	7,9	92,2	90,1	93,7	− 2,3	4,0
Ireland	103,5	114,3	120,1	10,4	5,1	96,7	104,5	105,5	8,1	1,0
Italia	103,4	105,5	113,0	2,0	7,1	93,2	90,6	91,3	− 2,8	0,8
Luxembourg	101,9	104,5	114,6	2,6	9,7	101,6	102,8	109,0	1,2	6,0
Nederland	91,8	93,2	101,5	1,5	8,9	92,0	92,6	99,7	0,7	7,7
Portugal	114,5	125,9	149,1	10,0	18,4	93,7	94,1	98,9	0,4	5,1
United Kingdom	104,2	103,8	111,8	− 0,4	7,7	96,8	91,9	91,8	− 5,1	− 0,1

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		
	1988/1985	1989/1985	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	III 1990	VI 1990	IX 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages EUR 12	3,3	3,8	6,0	4,4	2,8	2,6	5,6	6,6	6,2	5,6
Belgique/België	0,4	1,0	3,2	1,8	− 0,4	− 0,2	3,0	4,6	3,7	2,9
Danmark	2,2	2,7	4,2	2,0	0,9	3,6	4,2	1,9	1,2	− 1,8
BR Deutschland	0,4	0,3	0,2	− 0,5	− 0,6	− 0,1	2,4	4,4	3,5	3,4
Ellada	14,6	15,5	19,5	20,3	12,6	11,1	18,2	21,0	24,3	19,4
España	6,1	6,5	9,6	10,4	4,7	3,6	7,5	7,7	5,5	4,9
France	2,2	2,9	4,9	3,3	1,7	1,7	4,6	4,6	4,2	3,3
Ireland	3,2	3,6	3,1	4,3	2,7	2,5	4,8	3,8	3,6	− 0,1
Italia	4,2	4,7	8,8	5,4	3,6	3,4	6,2	5,8	5,8	5,9
Luxembourg	0,5	1,1	3,5	2,2	− 1,8	1,0	3,2	4,4	4,5	3,6
Nederland	− 1,0	− 0,5	0,5	− 1,2	− 2,1	0,2	1,1	3,2	1,8	1,9
Portugal	7,3	8,1	17,4	8,2	8,3	4,7	10,8	14,0	19,2	17,2
United Kingdom	3,3	3,8	3,2	3,2	3,1	3,4	5,7	8,7	8,4	8,0

Producer prices for agricultural products										
EUR 12	1,3	3,1	1,6	1,8	− 0,3	2,3	9,0	4,3 (1)	3,0 (1)	:
Belgique/België	− 2,9	0,5	− 2,6	− 5,5	− 2,6	− 0,4	12,1	− 0,5	− 2,2	:
Danmark	− 1,9	0,4	− 2,0	− 3,6	− 3,4	1,2	7,7	0,7	− 2,5	:
BR Deutschland	− 2,9	0,0	− 4,4	− 5,8	− 2,0	− 0,8	8,9	− 0,6	− 2,1	− 12,7
Ellada	12,4	13,7	18,0	13,3	11,4	12,4	17,7	15,2	26,3	15,6
España	2,8	3,9	3,1	8,6	− 2,4	2,6	7,3	0,9	3,7	:
France	− 0,7	1,4	1,2	0,4	− 2,7	0,3	7,8	3,4	1,7	− 2,1
Ireland	4,6	4,7	− 2,5	− 0,6	4,1	10,5	5,0	− 5,4	− 13,6	:
Italia	1,8	3,1	6,4	4,0	− 0,6	2,1	7,1	6,7	6,3	:
Luxembourg	1,5	− 3,6	3,9	0,9	1,0	2,6	9,6	1,2	− 1,9	:
Nederland	− 2,3	0,4	− 2,1	− 6,5	− 1,8	1,5	8,9	− 3,1	− 3,2	:
Portugal	8,0	10,5	15,3	7,6	6,4	10,0	18,4	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1,3	2,8	− 5,2	2,3	1,9	− 0,4	7,8	10,6	− 2,1	− 3,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Portugal not included.

3.3.5 **Input prices** (excl. VAT)

		Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutsch-land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
A — *Animal feed*													
Barley													
ECU/100 kg	1987	22,81	19,85	19,88	18,84	17,95	20,78		21,21	21,51	20,39		19,75
	1988	21,55	18,75	18,31	18,53	19,04	20,59		19,87	21,17	18,89		20,51
	1989	:	18,61	17,97	18,72	:	21,04		20,72	21,29	18,54		20,94
Oats													
ECU/100 kg	1987	24,74		19,07	27,63	19,58	19,09		29,42	22,89	:		20,18
	1988	23,97		17,92	28,11	19,48	18,80		28,95	23,31	:		21,36
	1989	:		16,28	29,33	:	18,13		27,74	20,70	:		19,64
Maize													
ECU/100 kg	1987	28,80		23,43	19,97	21,08	24,65		23,15	24,99	24,20		26,15
	1988	26,81		22,12	19,61	21,31	24,67		20,73	23,73	21,50		27,42
	1989	:		21,58	19,77	21,80	24,05		19,10	22,59	19,83		27,91
Toasted extracted soya bean meal													
ECU/100 kg	1987	24,05	20,91	24,51		24,25	24,90		22,75		18,94		25,43
	1988	26,86	24,36	29,46		27,99	29,62		27,59		23,86		30,94
	1989	:	26,21	30,13		30,45	30,58		29,41		23,38		31,40
Fish meal													
ECU/100 kg	1987	40,87	50,80	41,72		42,65	40,73		46,66		36,76		44,87
	1988	53,12	64,60	53,81		45,95	52,51		61,61		50,37		58,13
	1989	51,95	61,97	48,88		50,24	45,18		61,16		41,75		47,85
Dried sugarbeet pulp													
ECU/100 kg	1987	16,88		16,14	10,93	18,57	12,64	16,12	20,46		17,48		20,83
	1988	18,16		16,06	10,59	19,13	14,01	16,28	19,80		17,69		19,94
	1989	:		15,89	10,84	20,28	14,55	16,76	20,91		18,11		20,82
B — *Compound feedingstuffs*													
Supplementary feed for breeding calves													
ECU/100 kg	1987	27,07	21,19	24,60	21,46	26,93	25,76	25,73	28,60	23,30	21,63		21,56
	1988	27,15	21,82	24,42	21,27	27,91	25,37	26,21	28,33	23,26	21,63		23,98
	1989	:	22,28	24,95	23,32	30,42	27,29	27,12	29,67	24,01	22,01		24,28
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed)													
ECU/100 kg	1987	22,31		17,44	20,86	26,07	23,48		28,09	20,08	18,16		20,24
	1988	22,67		17,43	20,39	27,00	23,74		27,51	19,80	18,59		22,37
	1989	:		:	21,58	28,88	25,23		28,45	20,70	19,87		23,48
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (grass-fed)													
ECU/100 kg	1987	22,25		17,08			22,80	21,74	26,77		16,19		18,32
	1988	21,71		16,92			22,71	21,50	28,06		17,13		20,36
	1989	:		:			23,57	:	29,19		18,24		19,32
Complete feed for breeding piglets													
ECU/100 kg	1987	32,51	22,35	29,51		34,52	29,49	25,46	29,27	28,39	29,95		31,48
	1988	32,80	22,66	29,71		35,46	29,24	26,71	28,04	27,75	30,67		36,14
	1989	:	22,94	:		:	30,59	:	29,60	28,58	31,86		38,38
Complete feed for fattening pigs													
ECU/100 kg	1987	25,47	21,96	:	23,55	27,04	:	24,37	27,70	23,91	21,68		23,97
	1988	25,44	22,55	:	24,30	27,81	:	24,80	26,52	23,18	22,44		27,39
	1989	:	22,87	:	25,18	:	:	:	27,18	24,10	21,63		28,93

Complete feed for broilers													
ECU/100 kg	1987	32,45		:	25,23	30,83	30,05		31,59	30,28	27,38		28,08
	1988	33,11		:	24,74	32,25	30,19		31,84	30,11	27,37		32,68
	1989	:		:	27,28	34,49	30,98		33,00	31,74	28,39		34,32
Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens													
ECU/100 kg	1987	27,24		23,96	24,67	27,78	24,50	27,07	30,99	27,25	24,33		23,87
	1988	27,74		23,34	25,65	28,72	24,50	27,58	30,67	27,29	24,41		27,72
	1989	:		:	26,71	31,19	25,29	:	31,76	28,38	24,92		29,41
C — *Fertilizers* (1):													
Nitrate of ammonia													
ECU/100 kg	1987	51,50	63,07	57,43	25,71	70,86	54,77	45,69	51,00	46,49	52,74		42,57
	1988	53,33	55,62	59,35	27,93	62,50	55,26	50,41	49,58	48,36	50,97		50,72
	1989	:	51,86	57,34	26,17	64,41	54,53	53,53	50,47	46,84	49,50		37,87
Superphosphate													
ECU/100 kg	1987	61,51	70,58	72,09	28,42	69,01	68,73	74,13	70,95		70,13		40,57
	1988	61,38	70,25	:	30,88	69,23	67,79	88,23	68,81		70,29		44,38
	1989	:	70,75	:	28,94	72,80	71,06	:	70,35		72,37		47,02
Potassium chloride													
ECU/100 kg	1987	35,58	33,10	32,36		18,00	27,15	27,58	27,42	:	34,74		23,06
	1988	32,18	30,40	31,47		18,91	26,09	29,52	26,78	:	30,92		24,80
	1989	:	28,78	:		:	27,54	:	:	:	32,33		26,82
D — *Compound fertilizers* (1):													
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K	20-10-10												
ECU/100 kg	1987	17,46		14,75		28,51			18,76		18,29		15,97
	1988	17,60		:		29,24			18,24		18,63		15,88
	1989	:		:		:			18,56		18,46		16,86
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K	17-17-17												
ECU/100 kg	1987	19,95		23,81	12,83	29,10	20,24	18,43	23,97	23,47	20,52		18,83
	1988	21,45		23,70	12,45	26,28	20,69	19,92	23,31	20,86	20,56		19,96
	1989	:		23,81	12,50	:	21,55	21,49	23,72	21,21	20,81		20,81
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K	9-9-18												
ECU/100 kg	1987	14,59		16,25		16,16	:		15,75		13,69		12,06
	1988	14,84		15,48		14,33	:		15,31		13,82		16,90
	1989	:		:		:	:		15,58		13,95		11,51
E — *Motor fuels and other fuels*:													
Diesel fuel for tractors:													
ECU/100 kg	1987	15,61	18,54	18,78	24,01	25,43	48,01	:	19,15	17,36	23,28		21,16
	1988	13,84	17,76	17,26	22,38	24,65	46,47	:	17,28	17,66	21,42		20,53
	1989	16,28	20,65	19,86	20,97	:	49,07	:	19,61	18,33	24,43		23,07
Heating fuel													
ECU/100 kg	1987	15,61	18,12	15,93	24,01	9,88	28,15	26,48	40,37		17,39		26,65
	1988	13,84	17,31	13,71	22,38	9,57	25,24	25,41	42,87		18,41		29,50
	1989	16,28	19,97	18,45	20,97	:	28,45	28,28	49,68		21,38		34,44

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient content, except for fertilizers containing nutrient N-P_2O_5-K_2O (17-17-17): price per 100 kg of product.

3.3.6 **Agricultural wages, input prices** ([1]) **and producer prices** (excl. VAT)

(1985 = 100)

	1984	1986	1987	1988	1989	% TAV 1989/1985	% TAV 1988/1987	% TAV 1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Farm wages								
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	96,6	103,2	105,4	109,3	113,0*	3,1	3,7	3,4
Danmark	97,4	101,6	110,1	117,8	123,1	5,3	6,9	4,5
BR Deutschland	97,2	102,4	104,9	107,7	109,6	2,3	2,7	1,8
Ellada	79,4	113,4	132,5	149,5	173,4	14,6	12,8	16,0
España	91,5	109,1	116,2	122,1	133,2	7,4	5,1	9,1
France	92,4	104,1	108,2	112,6	117,0	4,0	4,1	3,9
Ireland	94,1	105,3	110,6	113,7	117,7	4,2	2,8	3,5
Italia	89,6	105,2	111,0	117,0	127,2	6,2	5,5	8,7
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Nederland	99,7	103,1	105,6	105,7	109,4	2,3	0,1	3,5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	91,4	104,9	110,3	115,7	124,9	5,7	4,9	8,0
Inputs ([2])								
EUR 12 ([4])	99,5	96,4	94,3	97,1	102,1	0,5	3,0	5,1
Belgique/België	102,1	94,3	89,2	91,4	94,4	− 1,4	2,5	3,3
Danmark	102,2	94,5	91,0	95,5	99,2	− 0,2	5,0	3,9
BR Deutschland	101,8	92,1	87,2	88,1	93,1	− 1,8	1,0	5,7
Ellada	84,8	117,5	127,7	137,5	153,3	11,3	7,7	11,5
España	94,3	105,3	106,6	107,4	108,3	2,0	0,8	0,9
France	97,7	96,2	94,5	96,2	100,3	0,0	1,8	4,3
Ireland	98,9	96,2	91,7	94,2	99,3	− 0,2	2,7	5,4
Italia	98,4	99,5	99,9	103,2	108,3	2,0	3,3	4,9
Luxembourg	100,7	96,2	91,5	92,1	94,8	− 1,3	0,7	2,9
Nederland	104,8	91,1	83,9	86,1	89,3	− 2,8	3,7	3,7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	99,4	98,3	98,8	103,3	109,0	2,2	4,6	5,5
Producer prices ([3])								
EUR 12	98,4	101,8	101,5	103,8	113,1	3,1	2,3	9,0
Belgique/België	102,6	94,5	92,1	91,7	102,8	0,7	− 0,4	12,1
Danmark	102,0	96,4	93,2	94,3	101,6	0,4	1,2	7,7
BR Deutschland	104,6	94,2	92,4	91,7	99,8	− 0,1	− 0,8	8,8
Ellada	84,8	113,3	126,2	141,8	166,9	13,7	12,4	17,7
España	97,0	108,6	105,9	108,7	116,6	3,9	2,6	7,3
France	98,9	100,4	97,7	97,9	105,6	1,4	0,2	7,9
Ireland	102,6	99,5	103,5	114,3	120,1	4,7	10,4	5,1
Italia	94,0	104,0	103,4	105,5	113,0	3,1	2,0	7,1
Luxembourg	96,3	100,9	101,9	104,5	114,6	3,5	2,6	9,7
Nederland	102,1	93,5	91,8	93,2	101,5	0,4	1,5	8,9
Portugal	86,7	107,6	114,5	125,9	149,1	10,5	10,0	18,4
United Kingdom	105,5	102,3	104,2	103,8	111,8	2,8	− 0,4	7,7

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]) Spain and 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)

	1984	1986	1987	1988	1989	% TAV 1989/1985	% TAV 1988/1987	% TAV 1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Feedingstuffs								
EUR 12 ([1])	105,1	97,5	94,2	98,4	103,5	0,9	4,5	5,2
Belgique/België	105,8	95,8	89,2	92,4	94,5	− 1,4	3,6	2,3
Danmark	109,8	94,8	89,1	93,1	97,4	− 0,7	4,5	4,6
BR Deutschland	109,8	93,2	85,0	87,2	89,8	− 2,7	2,6	3,0
Ellada	84,5	116,2	126,7	135,6	160,8	12,6	7,0	18,6
España	98,7	105,0	105,5	105,9	105,6	1,4	0,4	− 0,3
France	104,0	97,2	94,1	99,8	104,6	1,1	6,1	4,8
Ireland	106,4	98,1	96,1	98,5	105,2	1,3	2,5	6,8
Italia	101,8	100,2	100,9	105,1	109,6	2,3	4,2	4,3
Luxembourg	110,3	96,7	90,7	90,0	92,5	1,9	− 0,8	2,8
Nederland	110,3	91,1	81,5	84,4	88,9	− 2,9	3,6	5,3
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	104,2	101,1	101,3	106,9	112,7	3,0	5,5	5,4
Fertilizers and soil improvement								
EUR 12 ([1])	93,9	94,2	85,2	86,9	89,1	− 2,8	2,0	2,5
Belgique/België	94,2	95,7	80,7	84,1	83,6	− 4,4	4,2	− 0,6
Danmark	94,2	88,6	74,2	71,5	72,1	− 7,9	− 3,6	0,8
BR Deutschland	94,8	95,4	82,1	81,9	81,7	− 4,9	− 0,2	− 0,2
Ellada	92,8	118,3	141,4	166,4	166,7	13,6	17,7	0,2
España	94,2	106,4	104,6	90,9	90,1	− 2,6	− 10,5	− 0,9
France	92,6	92,5	82,6	84,1	86,3	− 3,6	1,8	2,6
Ireland	91,3	91,5	73,6	78,9	84,3	− 4,2	7,2	6,8
Italia	97,8	99,9	99,1	99,4	99,7	− 0,0	0,3	0,3
Luxembourg	92,9	96,0	83,5	83,6	83,2	− 4,5	0,1	− 0,5
Nederland	90,8	91,0	76,8	74,6	76,1	− 6,6	− 2,9	2,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	94,3	90,4	82,9	85,4	92,4	− 2,0	3,0	8,2

Fuels and lubricants								
EUR 12 (1)	93,9	78,5	74,3	71,9	77,4	− 6,2	− 3,2	7,7
Belgique/België	99,2	64,6	60,1	54,5	60,7	− 11,7	− 9,3	11,4
Danmark	96,6	75,4	69,7	71,6	81,3	− 5,0	2,7	13,5
BR Deutschland	96,7	72,9	67,6	64,5	72,5	− 7,7	− 4,6	12,4
Ellada	82,8	115,3	115,0	116,4	118,1	4,3	1,2	1,5
España	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
France	92,4	77,1	73,5	67,3	73,6	− 7,4	− 8,4	9,4
Ireland	95,6	83,4	82,5	80,2	85,3	− 3,9	− 2,8	6,4
Italia	87,2	75,8	70,2	70,4	75,1	− 6,9	0,3	6,7
Luxembourg	95,4	80,6	74,6	76,4	78,5	− 5,9	2,4	2,7
Nederland	99,8	71,0	63,4	66,3	67,8	− 9,3	4,6	2,3
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	95,7	79,4	77,7	73,7	78,1	− 6,0	− 5,2	6,0
Investment in machinery								
EUR 12 (1)	94,7	106,2	110,2	115,7	121,7	5,0	5,0	5,2
Belgique/België	92,2	106,2	108,4	111,7	116,8	4,0	3,0	4,6
Danmark	96,5	104,1	107,0	112,1	117,3	4,1	4,8	4,6
BR Deutschland	97,9	102,6	104,6	106,8	109,3	2,2	2,1	2,3
Ellada	83,2	135,2	151,2	167,3	188,4	17,2	10,6	12,6
España	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
France	95,0	105,4	110,5	115,6	120,9	4,9	4,6	4,6
Ireland	101,1	104,7	109,9	114,9	121,1	4,9	4,5	5,4
Italia	92,4	106,8	110,4	117,5	125,2	5,8	6,4	6,6
Luxembourg	92,8	105,7	108,5	111,5	117,1	4,0	2,8	5,0
Nederland	96,3	103,5	106,5	109,3	112,6	3,0	2,6	3,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	97,3	105,3	110,1	116,1	121,9	3,1	5,5	5,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Spain and Portugal not included.

3.3.8 **Market value of agricultural land** (parcels)

		ECU/ha (1)			% TAV (real) (2)		
		1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988	1989/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België (3)	Arable land	10 632	10 418	10 779	− 3,1	− 0,1	− 5,4
	Meadow	8 277	8 339	8 642	− 0,3	0,1	− 6,0
Danmark (4)	Agricultural land	6 699	6 062	6 025	− 13,0	− 3,7	− 5,7
BR Deutschland	Agricultural land	15 785	15 190	14 890	− 5,0	− 4,6	− 2,8
Ellada	Irrigated land	14 390	14 047	:	− 8,5	×	×
	Non-irrigated land	5 873	5 782	:	− 7,8	×	×
España	Irrigated land	13 306	14 331	15 797	− 1,4	− 2,2	− 1,2
	Non-irrigated land	2 694	3 234	3 658	9,9	0,3	1,6
France	Arable land	3 132	3 077	3 111	− 3,4	− 2,0	− 6,3
	Natural meadow	2 374	2 277	2 285	− 5,7	− 2,8	− 8,2
Nederland (5)	Arable land	15 679	14 648	:	− 8,3	×	− 2,8 (8)
	Meadow	19 321	19 402	:	− 1,4	×	− 0,2 (8)
United Kingdom							
— England (6)	Agricultural land	4 989	6 351	7 055*	12,6	5,3	− 3,3
— Wales (6)	Agricultural land	2 713 (9)	5 558	5 570*	81,1	− 5,0	− 3,1
— Scotland (7)	Agricultural land	2 066	2 229	:	− 4,6	×	− 10,4 (8)
— Northern Ireland (6)	Agricultural land	4 547	4 297	4 989*	− 16,4	10,0	− 6,9

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) Sales 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) 1988/1979.
(9) Large sales of low quality land affected figures for this period.

3.3.9 **Rents for agricultural land**

	ECU/ha (1)			% TAV (real) (2)			Ratio rent/ market value %
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988	1989/1979	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
— Arable land	130,97	131,18	134,55	− 0,9	− 1,0	− 0,9	1,2
— Meadow	128,19	128,58	129,30	− 0,8	− 2,9	− 1,2	1,5
BR Deutschland (3)	190,90	196,13	201,35	1,2	1,2	0,5	1,4
Ellada							
— Arable land (4)	380,23	390,27	400,93	− 3,8	− 4,0	− 1,5	2,8 (5)
France							
— Arable land (6)	73,61	72,48	72,61	− 3,2	− 2,9	− 3,3	2,3
Nederland							
— Arable land	239,90	244,13	244,08	0,0	− 1,0	0,7 (7)	1,7 (5)
— Meadow	199,20	199,16	192,70	− 1,8	− 4,0	0,3 (7)	1,0 (5)
United Kingdom (8)							
England	136,03	145,72	143,84	− 5,3	− 6,5	1,1	2,0
Wales	67,31	74,76	77,95	− 1,8	− 2,5	1,4	1,4
Scotland	88,95	96,80	99,41	− 3,8	− 2,7	2,2	4,3 (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) Most of this land is irrigated.
(5) 1988.
(6) 1964 survey, updating using a national accounts indicator (Insee).
(7) 1989/1980.
(8) Prices for all kinds of land.

3.3.11 **Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices** (1)
at 1 January 1990

(%)

		Scheme	
		Normal	Flat-rate (2)
1	2	3	4
Belgique/België	Most products (excl. flowers)	6,0	6,0
	Flowers	19,0	19,0 (6)
Danmark	All products	22,0	—
BR Deutschland	Most products	7,0 (3)	11,0
	Wine must, beverages, services	14,0 (3)	14,0 (4)
Ellada	All products	6,0	—
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
	— Processed on the holding	12,0	—
France	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
	— pigs, eggs and poultry	—	4,85
Ireland	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	2,0	2,0
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	25,0	2,0
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	2,0
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 (5)
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.

(1) The figures are for agriculture in the strict sense, excluding forestry. The most important products are given only as examples.
(2) 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.
(3) With effect from 1.7.1984, agricultural producers subject to the ordinary VAT system have been entitled, by way of income loss compensation, to deduct 5% from VAT payable (in addition to the deductible VAT).
(4) 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.
(5) Rate applies to the VAT-inclusive price.
(6) 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 1990

(%)

Belgique/België	Purchase and tenancy of land	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural services, coal (solid fuel)	6,0
	Construction and maintenance of farm buildings	17,0
	Electricity, 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	17,0
Danmark	Purchase of land and buildings	(1)
	All products	22,0
BR Deutschland	Purchase and tenancy of farmland	(1)
	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	(1)
	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	Inputs of agricultural origin: medicines	6,0
	Inputs of industrial origin	12,0
	Most services	12,0
	Purchase and tenancy of agricultural land	(1)
France (2)	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	(1)
	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)	(1)
	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	(1)
	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	(1)
	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

(1) Exempt.
(2) Reimbursement at a subsequent stage.

3.3.13 Producer prices in the Member States in 1989

ECU/100 kg

Products	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. *Crop products :*											
Common wheat	16,66	16,93	16,88	18,07	19,87	15,09	15,60	21,37	16,51	28,66	16,16
Durum wheat	—	—	—	26,55	23,47	22,02	—	30,11	—	36,85	—
Rye	15,64	14,72	16,79	—	18,12	12,77	—	20,15	16,08	26,35	—
Barley	15,34	16,03	15,27	16,99	17,20	13,45	14,95	20,93	16,83	26,35	16,58
Oats	15,52	13,50	15,23	22,45	17,93	12,67	14,55	27,82	14,95	19,61	15,40
Maize	—	—	17,52	17,43	19,82	13,49	—	22,23	—	23,36	—
Potatoes	8,93	11,27	11,63	17,28	16,59	10,48	—	22,46	10,41	13,86	13,04
Sugarbeet	38,04 (6)	39,98	51,98	42,55	57,97	34,47 (6)	49,24	49,11 (6)	43,88 (6)	32,87	41,46 (6)
Dessert apples (1)	31,07	34,92	40,69	29,47	27,76	36,45	—	42,03	31,69	34,88	56,87
Dessert pears (1)	61,50	60,03	40,50	51,03	36,32	52,25	—	55,05	56,53	34,56	59,65
Table grapes (1)	—	—	—	52,67	52,75	74,60	—	54,56	—	53,78	—
Oranges (1)	—	—	—	26,51	18,62	—	—	35,75	—	30,41	—
Cauliflowers (2)	28,70	—	30,43	42,04	30,27	—	—	46,32	50,10	25,18	38,11
Lettuces (2)	27,13	—	56,18	19,34	24,90	—	—	41,50	48,82	53,20	72,09
Asparagus (2)	450,29	666,92 (6)	374,21	—	240,99	—	—	247,30	300,61	—	426,87
Tomatoes (2)	34,13 (4)	—	37,11	25,57	27,51	—	—	53,28	—	21,99	—
Carrots (2)	—	—	20,42	27,91	14,39	—	—	37,03	20,55	21,55	20,57
Onions (2)	12,82	20,67	19,11	24,62	16,40	27,76	—	32,97	—	31,66	20,85
Dry peas	—	—	27,19	—	29,33 (6)	—	—	—	26,25	—	34,16
Dry beans	—	—	—	115,69	125,03	89,69	—	87,22	81,55 (5)	95,94	—
2. *Livestock products :*											
Calves (3)	510,34	324,38	—	—	478,63 (6)	467,26	—	504,36	401,75 (6)	414,42	—
Pigs (3)	158,30	146,47	144,92	173,52	150,84 (6)	—	—	187,60	142,45 (5)	196,75	145,63
Lambs and sheep (3)	413,57	317,14	365,67	—	417,03 (6)	331,87	—	—	—	—	261,80
Poultry carcasses (class A)	159,63	217,41	146,85	—	129,93 (6)	114,75	—	169,20	131,46	—	133,43
Whole drinking milk	42,67 (6)	61,50	47,88	60,57	44,42 (6)	—	71,61	73,85	53,14	34,68 (6)	33,43
Cream	—	229,09	—	206,22	203,49 (6)	—	—	—	250,54	170,99	525,53
Butter	354,79	347,86	359,88	359,28	369,18 (6)	402,84	—	391,08	350,28	386,83	349,96

Source: Eurostat.
(1) All varieties.
(2) All qualities.
(3) Carcass weight.
(4) 1986.
(5) 1987.
(6) 1988.

3.3.14 Institutional prices in national currency, expressed as indices in real terms for all agricultural products

(1985/86 = 100)

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België	104,7	100,0	97,1	96,8	94,6	91,3	86,0
Danmark	104,6	100,0	96,5	94,0	89,6	87,0	82,3
BR Deutschland	101,9	100,0	95,7	93,9	91,4	88,0	83,1
Ellada	99,7	100,0	99,1	98,1	96,0	101,9	101,3
España	—	100,0	81,4	82,5	78,7	73,2	66,8
France	103,2	100,0	97,3	98,9	96,0	94,6	91,7
Ireland	103,5	100,0	102,8	108,4	104,8	103,3	100,8
Italia	104,9	100,0	95,8	93,3	87,8	84,8	81,6
Luxembourg	105,4	100,0	99,7	101,7	99,3	96,6	92,4
Nederland	101,6	100,0	97,1	96,7	93,9	91,9	87,7
Portugal	—	100,0	85,9	88,8	86,3	83,5	80,5
United Kingdom	105,1	100,0	99,0	99,5	94,2	92,1	93,9
EUR 12	102,5	100,0	96,3	96,1	92,4	89,9	86,5

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.1 EAGGF expenditure

	Unit	1987	1988	1989	1990 (3)	1991 (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EC budget	Mio ECU	35 469,2 (1)	41 120,9 (1)	40 917,8 (1)	46 716,8	52 969,9
EAGGF	Mio ECU	23 875,1	28 829,8	27 225,2	29 742,0	33 306,0
— Guarantee	Mio ECU	22 967,7 (7)	27 687,3 (8)	25 872,9	28 024,0	31 195,0 (2)
- Titles 1 and 2 (5)	Mio ECU	22 967,7	26 447,3	24 427,0	26 484,0	30 285,0
- Set-aside of arable land (Article 390)	Mio ECU	—	—	3,0	70,0	100,0
- Depreciation of stocks and disposal of butter (Chapter 81)	Mio ECU	—	1 240,0	1 442,9	1 470,0	810,0
— Guidance (6)	Mio ECU	907,4	1 142,5	1 352,3	1 718,0	2 111,0
Charges under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	3 097,8	2 895,3	2 664,3	2 537,0	2 430,7
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	1 626,1	1 504,6	1 282,7	1 152,4	1 218,0
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	1 471,7	1 390,7	1 381,6	1 384,6	1 212,7
Net cost of the CAP	Mio ECU	20 777,3	25 934,5	24 560,9	27 205,0	30 875,3
— as % of GDP	%	0,56	0,64	0,56	0,58	0,61
— per head in the EEC	ECU	64,2	79,9	75,4	83,1	93,8

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) 1990 budget.
(4) 1991 preliminary draft budget.
(5) Including the common organization of the market in fishery products (Chapter 40).
(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 1987 budget (1 January 1987/end of October/beginning of November 1987).
(8) Expenditure charged against the 1988 budget (beginning of November 1987/15 October 1988).

3.4.2 EAGGF guarantee and guidance expenditure, by Member State

(Mio ECU)

	EAGGF guarantee expenditure [1]					EAGGF guidance expenditure				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	19 744,2	22 137,4	22 967,7 [3]	27 687,3 [4]	25 872,9	898,3	971,7 [2]	938,0	1 180,0	1 468,0
Belgique/België	916,8	978,9	821,5	721,5	585,8	20,1	15,9	21,0	18,3	31,6
Danmark	829,3	1 065,7	1 058,8	1 212,4	1 015,1	25,8	23,4	11,6	12,8	17,2
BR Deutschland	3 626,0	4 400,8	3 993,0	4 904,4	4 188,7	90,9	103,6	121,8	124,6	133,0
Ellada	1 192,9	1 387,3	1 341,2	1 318,8	1 650,9	137,9	139,5	105,1	148,6	235,3
España	—	271,4	604,1	1 887,2	1 903,2	—	86,5	79,4	133,6	203,9
France	4 637,9	5 447,1	5 662,1	6 209,7	4 810,5	161,2	209,1	243,4	271,0	179,8
Ireland	1 168,5	1 214,4	956,3	1 081,3	1 241,2	82,1	79,0	96,4	81,2	121,9
Italia	3 412,7	3 068,9	3 903,5	4 349,7	4 621,8	235,6	154,2	95,5	178,4	263,6
Luxembourg	4,8	2,0	1,5	3,0	1,8	0,9	1,8	3,9	2,1	3,6
Nederland	2 048,4	2 277,4	2 727,8	3 831,5	3 749,9	20,1	22,1	13,8	5,3	20,7
Portugal	—	30,8	147,2	157,2	174,4	—	32,8	62,2	121,9	179,4
United Kingdom	1 900,5	1 986,7	1 748,7	1 992,8	1 917,0	123,7	103,8	83,9	82,2	78,0
Community	6,4	6,0	2,0	17,8	12,6	—	—	—	—	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Adjusted for the financial consequences of the clearance of accounts (− ECU 99,2 million in 1985, − ECU 55,3 million in 1986, − ECU 208,2 million in 1987, + ECU 29,2 million in 1988 and − ECU 202,7 million in 1989).

(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	1985	1988 (1) (7)		1989 (1)		1990 (2)		1991 (3)	
	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cereals	2 310,2	4 422,8	16,0	3 213,5	12,4	4 505	16,1	5 148	16,5
Refunds (food aid included)	1 076,7	3 083,0		2 660,6		2 961		3 294	
Intervention, of which:	1 233,5	1 339,8		552,9		1 544		1 854	
— production refund	180,8	393,3		301,2		369		444	
— aid for durum wheat	242,5	275,1		365,0		437		495	
— storage	810,1	1 274,7		576,4		1 808		1 762	
— co-responsibility levy	—	− 677,5		− 799,3		− 1 280		− 934	
— small producer aid	—	40,8		31,2		103		80	
Rice	50,1	88,7	0,3	126,7	0,5	106	0,4	113	0,4
Refunds (food aid included)	36,6	76,9		60,5		86		92	
Intervention	13,5	11,8		66,2		20		21	
Sugar	1 804,5	2 081,8	7,5	1 979,8	7,7	2 127	7,6	1 885	6,1
Refunds (food aid included)	1 352,8	1 566,2		1 451,3		1 483		1 211	
Intervention, of which:	451,7	515,6		528,5		644		674	
— refund of storage — costs	440,1	428,9		421,6		506		533	
Olive oil	692,2	945,0	3,4	1 464,7	5,7	1 592	5,7	2 107	6,8
Refunds (food aid included)	19,2	64,2		93,3		138		107	
Intervention	673,0	880,8		1 371,4		1 454		2 000	
Oils and fats	1 110,6	2 971,8	10,7	2 673,6	10,3	3 422	12,2	3 781	12,1
Refunds	3,4	24,9		5,8		29		29	
Intervention, of which:	1 107,2	2 946,9		2 667,8		3 393		3 752	
— rapeseed, sunflower	982,8	2 341,0		2 176,6		2 786		3 142	
— soya beans	115,5	570,2		460,4		553		553	
— flax seed	9,4	33,3		30,0		53		56	
Protein products	372,5	689,3	2,4	642,9	2,5	703	2,5	849	2,7
Refunds	—	—		—		—		—	
Intervention, of which	372,5	689,3		642,9		703		849	
— peas, field beans	255,5	471,1		423,5		439		524	
— dried fodder	116,9	217,5		218,9		263		324	
Textile plants and silkworms, of which	240,6	454,2	1,6	600,7	2,3	660	2,3	682	2,2
— flax and hemp	27,2	25,5		29,1		40		41	
— cotton	212,7	428,2		570,9		619		640	
Fruit and vegetables	1 230,7	708,2	2,6	1 018,6	3,9	1 296	4,6	1 439	4,6
Refunds	74,5	64,6		78,7		105		131	
— fresh	63,0	48,5		63,4		85		110	
— processed	11,5	16,1		15,3		20		21	
Intervention	1 156,2	643,6		939,9		1 191		1 308	
— fresh	338,9	234,0		433,1		526		623	
— processed	817,3	409,6		506,8		665		685	
Wine	921,4	1 545,6	5,6	1 147,7	4,4	1 389	4,9	1 589	5,1
Refunds	18,9	43,5		45,3		62		67	
Intervention, of which:	902,5	1 502,1		1 102,4		1 327		1 522	
— aid for private storage	87,6	85,5		67,4		67		31	
— distillation	599,0	627,5		422,5		487		442	
— compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	65,3	96,9		78,5		109		106	
Tobacco	862,9	966,1	3.5	1 138,8	4,4	1 055	3,8	1 342	4,3
Refunds	32,0	43,1		61,9		52		70	
Intervention	830,9	923,0		1 076,9		1 003		1 272	

Other sectors, of which:	54,6	59,8	0,2	83,8	0,3	81	0,3	98	0,3
— seeds	46,4	50,4		62,2		67		73	
— hops	8,2	8,5		21,0		13		14	
Milk products	5 933,2	5 983,6	21,6	5 040,7	19,5	4 489	16,0	5 063	16,2
Refunds (food aid included)	2 028,2	3 082,4		2 922,3		2 401		2 477	
Intervention, of which:	3 905,0	2 901,2		2 118,4		2 088		2 586	
— aids for skimmed milk	1 827,1	1 623,3		1 080,5		857		1 127	
— skimmed milk storage	580,0	− 10,5		2,2		19		− 22	
— butter storage	1 325,8	708,1		456,4		286		290	
— butter disposal	403,0	241,5		354,9		463		502	
— contribution milk producers	− 637,3	− 535,6		− 890,3		− 571		− 313	
— extension of the markets	210,0	187,6		225,8		236		245	
Beef/veal	2 745,8	2 475,8	8,9	2 428,5	9,4	2 187	7,8	2 178	7,0
Refunds	1 338,6	768,7		1 343,1		977		1 082	
Intervention, of which:	1 407,2	1 707,1		1 085,4		1 210		1 096	
— public and private storage	1 094,1	1 245,6		663,0		472		362	
— calf premiums	116,6	42,4		40,6		22		p.m.	
— premiums for suckler cows	113,3	156,3		182,3		313		328	
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	502,4	1 293,7	4,7	1 452,8	5,6	1 358	4,8	1 696	5,4
Refunds	—	—		—		—		—	
Intervention	502,4	1 293,7		1 452,8		1 358		1 696	
Pigmeat	165,4	215,6	0,8	261,0	1,1	185	0,7	253	0,8
Refunds	102,9	172,3		199,0		151		208	
Intervention	62,5	43,3		62,0		34		45	
Eggs and poultrymeat	63,2	194,1	0,7	234,1	0,9	213	0,8	262	0,8
Refunds	63,2	194,1		234,1		213		262	
— eggs	18,2	33,3		48,4		46		47	
— poultrymeat	45,0	160,8		185,7		167		215	
Other measures for livestock products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	p.m.
Non-Annex II products	440,8	602,4	2,2	552,1	2,1	693	2,5	715	2,3
Refunds	440,8	602,4		552,1		693		715	
Fishery products	16,1	46,9	0,2	24,0	0,1	32	0,1	29	0,1
Refunds	− 0,1	− 0,1		0,1		p.m.		p.m.	
Intervention	16,2	47,0		23,9		32		29	
Total market organizations	19 517,2	25 745,3	92,9	24 084,0	93,1	26 093	93,1	29 233	93,7
Accession compensatory amounts (ACAs) in intra-Community trade	0,2	64,3	0,2	41,5	0,2	35	0,1	35	0,1
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs)	189,6	505,2	1,9	322,8	1,2	136	0,5	210	0,7
— intra-Community trade	61,2	362,5		265,7		111		147	
— extra-Community trade (6)	128,4	142,7		57,1		25		63	
Total market organizations ACAs + MCAs	19 707,0	26 314,8	95,0	24 448,3	94,5	26 264	93,7	29 478	94,5
Other (including clearance of accounts)	37,2	132,5	0,5	− 21,3	− 0,1	220	0,8	231	0,8
Rural development schemes linked to market operation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	576	1,8
Depreciation and disposal of stocks	—	1 240,0	4,5	1 442,9	5,6	1 470	5,2	810	2,6
Set-aside of arable land (8)	—	—	—	3,0	p.m.	70	0,3	100	0,3
Grand total	19 744,2	27 687,3 (4)	100	25 872,9 (5)	100	28 024	100	31 195	100

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 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 97 of the Financial Regulation.
(2) Budget adopted on 13.12.1989 (OJ L 24, 29.1.1990).
(3) 1991 preliminary draft budget.
(4) Including ECU + 29,2 million outstanding from the clearance of the 1985 and earlier accounts.
(5) Including ECU − 202,7 million from clearance of the 1986 accounts.
(6) Including MCAs granted on imports.
(7) 1988 expenditure includes payments to beneficiaries between 1.11.1987 and 15.10.1988.
(8) Amounts credited to the Guarantee Section, i.e. 50% of the amount entered in the specific chapter of the budget.

3.4.4 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures — financial year 1989 (1) — financial year 1990 (2)

	1989 — Mio ECU (1) (7)						
			Breakdown by economic nature of the measures				
			Interventions				
	Appropriations	Export refunds	Storage	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums
1	2 = 3 + 8	3	4	5	6	7
A – Cereals (4) (5)	3 213,5	2 660,6	572,4 (6)	—	– 23,5	—
Rice (5)	126,7	60,5	—	—	66,2	—
Sugar	1 979,8	1 451,3	421,6	—	106,9	—
Olive oil	1 464,7	93,3	54,6	—	1 316,8	—
Oils and fats, of which:	2 673,6	5,8	– 4,4 (6)	—	2 672,2	—
– rapeseed, sunflower	(2 181,8)	(5,8)	(– 4,4) (6)	—	(2 181,0)	—
Protein products, of which:	642,9	—	—	—	642,9	—
– peas, broad beans and field beans	(423,5)	—	—	—	(423,5)	—
– dried fodder	(218,9)	—	—	—	(218,9)	—
Textile plants, of which:	600,7	—	1,4	—	599,3	—
– flax and hemp	(29,1)	—	(1,4)	—	(27,7)	—
– cotton	(570,9)	—	—	—	(570,9)	—
Fruit and vegetables	1 018,6	78,7	0,5	285,0	654,4	—
Wine	1 147,7	45,3	352,2 (6)	501,0	91,3	157,9
Tobacco	1 138,8	61,9	104,6 (6)	—	972,3	—
Other sectors of agricultural products, of which:	83,8	—	—	—	83,8	—
– seeds	(62,2)	—	—	—	(62,2)	—
– hops	(21,0)	—	—	—	(21,0)	—
Milk and milk products, (4) (5)	5 040,7	2 922,3	571,6 (6)	—	771,1	775,7
of which: – skimmed milk (5)	(1 512,2)	(429,5)	(2,2) (6)	—	(1 080,5)	—
– butter (5)	(1 737,4)	(926,1)	(456,4) (6)	—	(354,9)	—
Beef/veal	2 428,5	1 343,1	663,0 (6)	—	381,8	40,6
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 452,8	—	p.m.	—	1 452,8	—
Pigmeat	261,0	199,0	62,0	—	—	—
Eggs and poultrymeat	234,1	234,1	—	—	—	—
Non-Annex II products	552,1	552,1	—	—	—	—
Fishery products	24,0	0,1	0,1	9,5	14,3	—
Total A	24 084,0	9 708,1	2 803,6	795,5	9 802,6	974,2
B – Accession compensatory amounts in trade	41,5	—	—	—	41,5	—
C – Monetary compensatory amounts						
– in intra-Community trade	265,7	—	—	—	265,7	—
– in extra-Community trade	5,9	5,9	—	—	—	—
D – Depreciation of intervention stocks	1 442,9	—	1 442,9	—	—	—
Total A + B + C + D	25 840,0	9 714,0	4 246,5	795,5	10 109,8	974,2
%	100	37,6	16,4	3,1	39,1	3,8
E – Other (3)	32,9					
Total A + B + C + D + E	25 872,9					

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 97 of the Financial Regulation.

(2) Budget adopted on 13.12.1989 (OJ L 24, 29.1.1990).

(3) Clearance of accounts + interest following reform of financing arrangements + free distribution of intervention products + set-aside of arable land (50 of Item 3900) + MCAs granted on imports.

(4) Including the financial contribution from cereal and milk producers.

(5) Including food aid refunds.

(6) Not including depreciation covered by Chapter 81.

(7) Expenditure charged against the 1989 budget.

	1990 — Mio ECU (2)						
			Breakdown of economic nature of the measures				
			Interventions				
Total	Appropriations	Export refunds	Storage	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums	Total
8 = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7	9 = 10 + 15	10	11	12	13	14	15 = 11 + 12 + 13 + 14
552,9	4 505	2 961	1 808	—	− 264	—	1 544
66,2	106	86	—	—	20	—	20
528,5	2 127	1 483	507	—	137	—	644
1 371,4	1 592	138	96	—	1 358	—	1 454
2 667,8	3 422	29	—	—	3 393	—	3 393
(2 176,0)	(2 815)	(29)	—	—	(2 786)	—	(2 786)
642,9	703	—	—	—	703	—	703
(423,5)	(493)	—	—	—	(493)	—	(493)
(218,9)	(263)	—	—	—	(263)	—	(263)
600,7	660	—	3	—	657	—	660
(29,1)	(40)	—	(3)	—	(37)	—	(40)
(570,9)	(619)	—	—	—	(619)	—	(619)
939,9	1 296	105	—	325	839	27	1 191
1 102,4	1 389	62	438	596	180	113	1 327
1 076,9	1 055	52	67	—	936	—	1 003
83,8	81	—	—	—	81	—	81
(62,2)	(67)	—	—	—	(67)	—	(67)
(21,0)	(13)	—	—	—	(13)	—	(13)
2 118,4	4 489	2 401	421	—	985	682	2 088
(1 082,7)	(1 241)	(365)	(19)	—	(857)	—	(876)
(811,3)	(1 362)	(613)	(286)	—	(463)	—	(749)
1 085,4	2 187	977	472	—	716	22	1 210
1 452,8	1 358	—	1	—	1 357	—	1 358
62,0	185	151	34	—	—	—	34
—	213	213	—	—	—	—	—
—	693	693	—	—	—	—	—
23,9	32	—	—	—	32	—	32
14 375,9	26 093	9 351	3 847 (6)	921	11 130	844	16 742
41,5	35	—	—	—	35	—	35
265,7	111	—	—	—	111	—	111
—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
1 442,9	1 470	—	1 470	—	—	—	1 470
16 126,0	27 716	9 358	5 317	921	11 276	844	18 358
62,4	100	33,8	19,2	3,3	40,7	3,0	66,2
	308	—	—	—	—	—	—
	28 024	—	—	—	—	—	—

3.4.5 Quantity and value of products in public storage

EUR 12

	Situation at 31.12.1987		Situation at 31.12.1988		Situation at 31.12.1989	
	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	2 392,5	526,3	2 669,4	306,9	2 264,1	166,2
Non-breadmaking common wheat	1 722,0	332,4	1 105,5	115,2	229,7	12,8
Barley	3 585,8	706,4	3 066,9	300,1	2 989,9	176,9
Rye	754,9	165,3	905,5	90,2	1 239,1	76,7
Durum wheat	2 027,5	577,8	2 165,3	344,1	1 017,4	88,7
Maize	22,3	4,1	18,4	1,2	865,9	39,8
Sorghum	8,2	1,6	7,9	0,7	2,7	0,2
Total cereals	10 513,2	2 313,9	9 938,9	1 158,4	8 608,8	561,3
Olive oil	311,1	485,1	349,2	565,9	130,8	165,1
Rape	0	—	9,9	3,4	0,1	—
Sunflower	17,2	8,5	146,1	60,1	7,9	1,6
Leaf tobacco	2,2	1,4	0,0	p.m.	0,2	—
Processed tobacco	19,0	14,2	6,6	2,9	10,1	3,0
Baled tobacco	20,7	25,1	44,9	51,6	67,4	20,5
Total tobacco	41,9	40,7	51,5	54,5	77,7	23,5
Skimmed-milk powder	593,6	1 136,7	9,6	17,0	21,9	23,0
Butter	888,4	2 941,7	101,2	233,3	4,8	4,7
Total milk products	1 482,0	4 078,4	110,8	250,3	26,7	27,7
Beef carcasses	537,2	1 475,5	445,9	752,9	107,2	110,3
Boned beef	216,6	805,4	136,7	329,1	51,0	108,8
Total beef	753,8	2 280,9	582,6	1 082,0	158,2	219,1
Alcohol	1 688,0 (2)	160,4	3 307,7 (2)	128,7	3 568,1	33,4
General total	×	9 367,9	×	3 303,3	×	1 031,7

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 (1989)

(Mio ECU)

Type of financing	Total	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I — Commitments													
Direct (1)	398,937	15,291	6,925	23,696	56,383	48,090	49,591	32,958	93,944	0,167	6,935	44,931	20,026
— regional	37,322	9,745	—	—	—	—	5,637	—	21,940	—	—	—	—
— general	361,615	5,546	6,925	23,696	56,383	48,090	43,954	32,958	72,004	0,167	6,935	44,931	20,026
Indirect (2)	1 047,616	16,245	10,369	102,709	173,757	155,800	130,175	81,079	169,166	3,410	13,728	134,296	56,882
— regional	364,362	—	—	—	110,742	84,366	37,192	25,412	28,260	—	—	77,578	0,812
— general	683,254	16,245	10,369	102,709	63,015	71,434	92,983	55,667	140,906	3,410	13,728	56,718	56,070
Operational programmes (3)	12,857	—	—	—	5,157	—	—	7,700	—	—	—	—	—
— regional	12,857	—	—	—	5,157	—	—	7,700	—	—	—	—	—
— marketing/processing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Community initiatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot projects, etc. (Art. 22/R. 797 - Art. 8/R. 4256)	2,581	0,043	—	0,750	—	—	—	—	0,500	—	—	0,168	1,120
Global grant	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total (4)	1 461,991	31,579	17,294	127,155	235,297	203,890	179,766	121,737	263,610	3,577	20,663	179,395	78,028
II — Payments													
Direct (1)	287,538	9,159	3,569	17,042	21,994	23,004	53,148	14,978	109,611	0,265	4,238	16,030	14,500
— regional	74,553	0,410	—	4,336	—	—	17,853	—	50,435	—	—	—	1,519
— genenal	212,985	8,749	3,569	12,706	21,994	23,004	35,295	14,978	59,176	0,265	4,238	16,030	12,981
Indirect (2)	1 053,443	16,245	10,369	103,254	173,757	155,750	134,020	81,079	170,653	3,410	13,728	134,296	56,882
— regional	359,117	—	—	—	110,742	79,121	37,192	25,412	28,260	—	—	77,758	0,812
— general	694,326	16,245	10,369	103,254	63,015	76,629	96,828	55,667	142,393	3,410	13,728	56,718	56,070
Operational programmes (3)	6,429	—	—	—	2,579	—	—	3,850	—	—	—	—	—
— regional	6,429	—	—	—	2,579	—	—	3,850	—	—	—	—	—
— marketing/processing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Community initiatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilot projects, etc. (Art. 22/R. 797 - Art. 8/R. 4256)	1,940	0,120	—	0,300	—	0,185	0,300	—	—	—	—	0,200	0,835
Global grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total (4)	1 349,350	25,524	13,938	120,597	198,330	178,939	187,468	99,907	280,264	3,675	17,966	150,526	72,217

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) An amount of ECU 5,985 million was paid for set-aside, 5,818 of which to Germany and 0,167 to Ireland. The portion covered by the Guidance Section was 50 % of 5,985 = ECU 2,992 million, the other 50 % being financed by the Guarantee Section.

3.4.9 Implementation of budget by objective (1989)

(Mio ECU)

	Commitments					Payments					
	Total	Objective 1 (1)	Objective 5a (2)	Objective 5b (3)	Transitional (4)	Total	Objective 1 (1)	Objective 5a (2)	Objective 5b (3)	Transitional (4)	Pre-1989 commitments not classifiable (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Belgique/België	31,579	—	27,791	1,000	2,788	25,524	—	17,459	0,041	0,022	8,002
Danmark	17,294	—	17,294	—	—	13,938	—	11,661	—	—	2,277
BR Deutschland	127,155	—	126,405	—	0,750	120,596	—	104,336	—	0,300	15,960
Ellada	235,297	235,297	—	—	—	198,330	177,495	—	—	—	20,835
España	203,890	149,390	33,961	4,915	15,624	178,939	111,456	18,560	4,915	15,624	28,384
France	179,766	44,342	123,985	10,134	1,305	187,468	36,647	87,894	6,236	0,215	56,476
Ireland	121,737	121,737	—	—	—	99,907	86,243	—	—	—	13,664
Italia	263,610	118,714	99,686	9,995	35,215	280,264	88,002	54,445	7,280	29,403	101,134
Luxembourg	3,577	—	3,577	—	—	3,675	—	3,410	—	—	0,265
Nederland	20,663	—	20,663	—	—	17,966	—	14,569	—	—	3,397
Portugal	179,395	179,395	—	—	—	150,526	134,662	—	—	—	15,864
United Kingdom	78,028	13,254	62,842	0,812	1,120	72,217	9,123	47,241	0,812	0,510	14,531
Total (6)	1 461,991	862,129	516,204	26,856	56,802	1 349,350	643,628	359,575	19,284	46,074	280,789

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) An amount of ECU 5,985 million was paid for set-aside, 5,818 of which to Germany and 0,167 to Ireland. The portion covered by the Guidance Section was 50% of 5,985 = ECU 2,992 million, the other 50% being financed by the Guarantee Section.

3.5.1.1 Employment in agriculture
Statistical sources and applications

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).

3.5.1.2 'Persons employed' (1) in 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' 1960-89

	× 1 000				% VAT			
	1960	1970	1980	1989	1970/1960	1980/1960	1980/1970	1989/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	:	16 968**	11 981	9 019	− 4,5	− 3,9	− 3,4	− 3,1
Belgique/België	300	174	112	100	− 5,3	− 4,8	− 4,3	− 1,3
Danmark	362	266	200	160	− 3,0	− 2,9	− 2,8	− 2,4
BR Deutschland	3 581	2 262	1 437	1 010	− 4,5	− 4,5	− 4,4	− 3,8
Ellada	2 019*	1 279*	1 016	965*	− 4,5	− 3,4	− 2,3	− 0,6*
España	:	3 662	2 205	1 598	×	×	− 4,9	− 3,6
France	4 180	2 751	1 854	1 381	− 4,1	− 4,0	− 3,9	− 3,2
Ireland	390	283	209	163	− 3,2	− 3,1	− 3,0	− 2,7
Italia	6 611	3 878	2 899	1 946	− 5,2	− 4,0	− 2,9	− 4,3
Luxembourg	21,9	13,1	8,5	6,1	− 5,0	− 4,6	− 4,2	− 3,6
Nederland	408*	289*	244	286	− 3,4	− 2,5	− 1,7	1,8
Portugal	:	:	1 120	829	×	×	×	− 3,3
United Kingdom	1 134	792	654	575	− 3,5	− 2,8	− 1,8	− 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 Deutschland	Ellada	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total civilian employment (1 000 persons)	1960	117 276	3 447	1 985	25 957	3 386	11 353	18 595
	1970	120 708	3 603	2 315	26 169	3 134	12 433	20 328
	1980	124 292	3 610	2 460	26 528	3 356	11 495	21 333
	1985	122 327	3 472	2 556	26 067	3 589	10 567	20 921
	1987	125 429	3 509	2 681	26 626	3 597	11 383	21 023
	1988	127 718	3 561	2 701	26 840	3 657	11 780	21 178
	1989	129 835*	3 621	2 669	27 208	:	12 260	21 438
Agriculture (% of total civilian employment)	1960	21,1	8,7	18,2	13,8	57,1	42,3	22,5
	1970	13,8	4,8	11,5	8,6	40,8	29,5	13,5
	1980	9,6	3,2	8,1	5,3	30,3	19,2	8,7
	1985	8,5	3,1	7,1	4,6	28,9	18,5	7,6
	1987	7,7	3,0	6,4	4,2	27,0	15,1	7,0
	1988	7,4	2,9	6,3	4,0	26,6	14,4	6,7
	1989	7,0	2,8	6,0	3,7	:	13,0	6,4
Industry (% of total civilian employment)	1960	40,1	46,8	36,9	48,2	17,4	32,0	37,6
	1970	41,8	42,7	37,8	49,3	25,0	37,2	39,2
	1980	37,8	35,2	28,9	43,7	30,2	36,2	35,9
	1985	33,6	30,6	26,8	40,9	27,4	32,0	32,0
	1987	32,8	29,3	27,3	40,3	28,0	32,4	30,8
	1988	32,5	28,7	26,3	39,9	27,2	32,5	30,3
	1989	32,4	28,5	26,8	39,8	:	32,9	30,1
Services (% of total civilian employment)	1960	38,8	44,5	44,8	38,0	25,5	25,7	39,9
	1970	44,4	52,5	50,7	42,1	34,2	33,3	47,2
	1980	52,2	61,6	63,0	49,0	39,5	44,7	55,4
	1985	57,3	66,3	66,1	51,4	43,7	50,0	60,4
	1987	59,4	67,8	66,3	55,5	45,0	52,5	62,2
	1988	60,1	68,4	67,4	56,1	46,2	53,1	62,9
	1989	60,6*	68,7	67,3	56,4	:	54,0	63,5
Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)	1960	:	7,7	37,6	13,7	:	40,1	22,1
	1970	:	7,5	23,3	13,0	:	28,5	20,5
	1980	25,8	9,8	25,0	17,0	5,0	28,1	17,6
	1985	25,5	11,4	30,7	18,5	4,1	29,8	17,6
	1987	26,3	12,0	32,5	22,4	3,9	31,3	18,2
	1988	27,1	14,0	36,7	24,1	3,8	32,0	18,6
	1989	27,8*	17,0	33,8	22,4	3,8*	30,5	19,2

Source: Eurostat and OECD.

Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	USA	Japan
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 046	20 269	132,0	4 162	3 290	23 654	65 778	44 360
1 045	19 218	139,5	4 679	3 345	24 381	78 678	50 940
1 141	20 313	157,5	4 970	3 924	25 004	99 303	55 360
1 062	20 508	160,2	5 076	4 057	24 292	107 150	58 070
1 067	20 684	168,9	5 773	4 170	24 747	112 440	59 110
1 078	20 938	174,1	5 934	4 280	25 597	114 968	60 110
1 076	20 832	181,1	6 065	4 377	26 451	117 342	61 280
37,3	32,6	16,6	9,8	43,9	4,8	8,5	30,2
27,1	20,2	9,4	6,3	30,0	3,2	4,5	17,4
18,3	14,3	5,4	4,9	28,6	2,6	3,6	10,4
16,1	11,2	4,2	4,9	23,9	2,5	3,1	8,8
15,4	10,5	3,7	4,9	22,2	2,4	3,0	8,3
15,4	9,9	3,4	4,8	20,7	2,2	2,9	7,9
15,1	9,3	3,4	4,7	18,9	2,2	2,9	7,6
23,7	33,9	44,9	40,5	31,3	47,6	35,3	28,5
29,9	39,5	44,3	39,1	32,9	44,8	34,4	35,7
32,5	37,9	38,0	31,4	36,1	37,7	30,5	35,3
28,8	33,6	33,8	27,1	33,9	31,6	28,0	34,9
28,1	32,6	32,6	26,8	34,9	29,8	27,1	33,8
27,8	32,6	31,6	26,5	35,1	29,4	26,9	34,1
28,4	32,4	31,2	26,5	35,3	29,5	26,7	34,3
39,0	33,5	38,4	49,7	24,8	47,6	56,2	41,3
43,1	40,3	46,3	54,6	37,1	52,0	61,1	46,9
49,2	47,8	56,6	63,6	35,4	59,7	65,9	54,2
55,1	55,2	62,0	68,0	42,2	65,9	68,8	56,4
56,5	56,8	63,8	67,9	42,9	67,8	69,9	57,9
56,8	57,8	65,0	68,7	44,2	68,3	70,2	58,0
56,5	58,2	65,4	68,8	45,7	68,4	70,5	58,2
15,6	26,4	8,2	25,8	60,8	65,6	:	9,3
13,1	31,9	8,4	22,1	51,1	60,1	34,5	5,3
12,9	37,5	11,8	22,5	21,7	57,0	43,8	7,8
13,5	37,3	13,4	25,8	18,1	55,4	49,5	8,4
13,4	36,7	14,5	34,7	16,4	54,5	51,8	9,0
13,3	37,9	15,0	33,3	17,2	57,3	:	9,5
14,1	40,5	21,3	36,0	16,8	53,6	:	:

3.5.1.4 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1988)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	numbers	1 000	9 737	110	154	1 202
	— men	%	65,0	74,0	75,9	54,4
	— women	%	35,0	26,0	24,1	45,6
Industry	numbers	1 000	42 541	1 092	723	10 941
	— men	%	76,9	80,5	73,5	75,5
	— women	%	23,1	19,5	26,5	24,5
Services	numbers	1 000	75 843	2 280	1 790	14 855
	— men	%	52,5	54,8	45,0	50,8
	— women	%	47,5	45,2	55,0	49,2
Agriculture	paid workers	%	26,0	9,4	33,4	23,6
	self-employed	%	74,0	90,6	66,6	76,4
Industry	paid workers	%	89,0	90,9	92,3	94,9
	self-employed	%	11,0	9,1	7,7	5,1
Services	paid workers	%	83,3	81,3	92,5	89,0
	self-employed	%	16,7	18,7	7,5	11,0
Agriculture	full-time	%	86,1	95,2	81,4	80,0
	part-time	%	13,9	4,8	18,6	20,0
Industry	full-time	%	94,4	96,7	88,8	93,6
	part-time	%	5,6	3,3	11,2	6,4
Services	full-time	%	82,6	86,8	70,8	82,3
	part-time	%	17,4	13,2	29,2	17,7
Agriculture	less than 25 years	%	11,7	8,7	16,8	12,1
	25 to 34	%	15,5	19,7	13,6	15,4
	35 to 44	%	17,8	18,4	17,7	16,1
	45 to 54	%	24,3	28,3	23,6	26,4
	55 to 64	%	24,2	22,1	18,5	23,2
	65 and over	%	6,3	2,8	9,9	6,8
Industry	less than 25 years	%	18,5	14,5	23,0	18,8
	25 to 34	%	25,9	32,2	23,7	24,3
	35 to 44	%	24,7	29,2	25,8	20,9
	45 to 54	%	21,5	18,5	17,5	26,0
	55 to 64	%	8,8	5,4	8,6	9,7
	65 and over	%	0,5	0,2	1,4	0,4
Services	less than 25 years	%	16,5	12,2	19,5	18,7
	25 to 34	%	27,3	35,3	24,0	25,8
	35 to 44	%	26,1	28,1	27,0	22,4
	45 to 54	%	19,3	16,6	18,2	22,8
	55 to 64	%	9,6	7,1	9,5	9,3
	65 and over	%	1,3	0,6	1,8	0,9

Source: Sample survey of manpower, 1988.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
972	1 671	1 547	171	2 071	5	286	944	602
55,2	73,6	65,5	91,1	66,5	68,3	75,8	50,5	78,2
44,8	26,4	34,5	8,9	33,5	31,7	24,2	49,5	21,8
928	3 813	6 426	311	6 796	44	1 563	1 540	8 361
77,0	83,5	75,6	78,7	76,1	89,8	84,7	70,1	76,7
23,0	16,5	24,4	21,3	23,9	10,2	15,3	29,9	23,3
1 756	6 224	13 436	604	12 234	102	4 041	1 962	16 558
64,2	59,4	48,2	55,7	61,2	54,8	54,0	53,5	46,9
35,8	40,6	51,8	44,3	38,8	45,2	46,0	46,5	53,1
3,7	31,8	16,8	13,4	37,9	11,2	33,2	16,7	49,4
96,3	68,2	83,2	86,6	62,1	88,8	66,8	83,3	50,6
72,4	84,6	90,5	89,6	82,6	94,9	94,7	87,2	87,8
27,6	15,4	9,5	10,4	17,4	5,1	5,3	12,8	12,2
64,7	73,1	88,5	84,3	69,4	90,7	89,2	79,7	88,5
35,3	26,9	11,5	15,7	30,6	9,3	10,8	20,3	11,5
90,4	94,5	84,9	92,9	83,3	87,1	71,8	87,8	82,6
9,6	5,5	15,1	7,1	16,7	12,9	28,2	12,2	17,4
96,9	97,8	95,7	96,5	96,5	96,9	85,8	97,4	92,2
3,1	2,2	4,3	3,5	3,5	3,1	14,2	2,6	7,8
95,5	92,6	84,6	89,5	95,1	92,5	63,2	93,2	70,7
4,5	7,4	15,4	10,5	4,9	7,5	36,8	6,8	29,3
8,1	14,0	8,0	12,6	9,1	9,4	17,7	15,8	18,7
11,6	15,0	18,0	16,0	16,0	19,4	19,6	11,7	19,4
16,7	17,4	19,9	18,9	18,3	26,7	19,8	15,8	19,4
26,2	23,3	25,1	19,1	25,7	21,9	22,3	22,3	18,5
28,5	26,6	25,8	20,1	24,8	19,6	16,8	22,1	16,8
9,0	3,7	3,2	13,3	6,1	3,1	3,8	12,3	7,1
13,7	17,6	13,4	24,4	18,2	16,0	19,5	27,9	21,1
26,8	25,5	29,4	30,8	25,6	26,9	28,5	25,5	24,5
28,4	25,8	29,9	23,4	25,7	26,3	26,5	22,6	23,5
21,1	20,6	20,8	14,1	22,3	24,1	18,5	14,9	19,0
9,4	10,2	6,3	6,7	7,5	6,6	6,6	7,9	11,0
0,6	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,4	1,1	0,8
10,3	16,2	13,1	22,6	11,5	19,6	20,0	14,7	21,0
29,7	28,2	30,8	31,7	27,2	33,2	30,1	24,8	23,8
28,8	23,5	29,5	21,5	28,4	24,4	27,2	26,2	25,0
19,6	17,9	17,9	14,3	20,8	15,6	15,7	20,5	18,1
10,1	13,0	7,9	8,1	10,6	6,5	6,0	11,3	10,5
1,5	1,3	0,8	1,9	1,5	0,7	1,0	2,5	1,7

3.5.1.5 Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings (1)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of persons working on agricultural holdings (1)	1980	× 1 000	:	186	234	1 983
	1985		:	158	158	1 740
	1987		17 708	147	148	1 624
Total number of AWU (equivalent full-time workers)	1980	× 1 000	:	124	172	1 051
	1985		:	107	122	918
	1987		6 968	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
Breakdown by type of labour:						
• Numbers:						
– farm heads	1980	%	:	61,2	51,2	41,8
	1985		:	61,9	58,3	42,4
	1987		46,7	62,6	57,5	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 (2)	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	7 487,4 (3)	108,7	109,8	881,0
	1985	AWU	6 651,6 (3)	97,2	84,7	780,0
	1987		5 607,3	94,1	86,2	763,8
– non-family members	1980	× 1 000	1 639,6 (3)	6,9	27,8	106,0
	1985	AWU	1 349,4 (3)	7,7	27,1	110,0
	1987		1 360,8	5,2	27,3	86,9
– Total	1980	× 1 000	9 127,0 (3)	115,6	137,6	987,0
	1985	AWU	8 001,0 (3)	104,8	111,8	890,0
	1987		6 968,2	99,3	113,6	850,7

Source: Eurostat – Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data.

(1) Without irregularly employed non-family members.
(2) Including spouses.
(3) Not including Portugal.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 841	:	2 659	469	5 301	12	302	:	724
:	:	2 246	428	5 134	10	295	:	713
2 082	3 436	2 034	400	5 155	10	293	1 666	714
797	:	1 848	310	2 158	9	242	:	583
:	:	1 565	276	2 126	7	234	:	543
847	1 625	1 482	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	1 229,4	1 552,0	274,9	1 950,5	8,6	203,7	:	310,8
798,0	879,0	1 368,0	240,3	1 904,8	6,4	189,4	:	303,8
727,3	1 281,1	1 110,0	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	1 579,8	1 834,0	310,3	2 414,0	9,2	254,3	:	529,2
931,0	1 150,4	1 603,0	275,0	2 198,5	7,0	242,7	:	486,8
847,3	1 624,7	1 481,9	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 Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	114	120	828
	1985		:	97	91	723
	1987		8 272	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
Working hours = 100 % [2]						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	72	75	365
	1985		:	61	57	324
	1987		2 256	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
Working hours from 50 to 100 % [2]						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	9	16	64
	1985		:	8	15	58
	1987		1 349	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
Working hours of < 50 % [2]						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	33	29	400
	1985		:	28	19	341
	1987		4 582	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	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
997	:	1 210	214	2 760	5	145	:	237
951	:	998	213	2 754	4	132	:	219
953	1 601	921	210	2 750	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	1 997	1	17	:	56
612	:	283	61	1 916	1	14	:	53
659	975	256	68	1 907	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

3.5.2.1 **Land use in 1989**

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total area	225 827	3 052	4 309	24 869	13 197
Inland waters	3 582 (¹)	27	70	444	312
Land (total)	222 245 (¹)	3 025	4 239	24 425	12 883
Area under timber	53 950	617	493	7 360	5 755
Other areas	40 899 (¹)	1 045	937 (¹)	5 180	1 388 (¹)
Utilized agricultural area (UAA):					
— area	127 485 (¹)	1 395	2 809 (¹)	11 885	5 741
— share of total area	56,5 (¹)	44,7	65,2 (¹)	47,8	43,5
Arable land:					
— area	67 381 (¹)	711	2 577 (¹)	7 265	2 925
— share of total UAA	52,9	52,2	91,7 (¹)	61,1	50,9
Permanent meadows and grasslands:					
— area	—	614	—	4 407	—
— share of total UAA	—	45,1	—	37,1	—
Permanent crops:					
— area	11 743 (²)	16	11 (¹)	184	1 039 (²)
— share of total UAA	9,1 (²)	1,2	0,4 (¹)	1,5	18,1 (²)
Gardens:					
— area	395 (¹)	22	0 (¹)	30	:
— share of total UAA	0,3 (¹)	1,6	0,0 (¹)	0,2	:

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) 1988.
(²) 1987.
(³) 1985.

(areas in 1 000 ha)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
50 476	54 909	7 028	30 128	259	3 980	9 207	24 414
534 (1)	627	139	720	1	337	44	328
49 943 (1)	54 482	6 889	29 408	258	3 643	9 163	24 086
12 511	14 782	327	6 420	89	330	2 968	2 297
10 321 (1)	8 789	865 (1)	5 775 (1)	43	1 294 (1)	1 663 (1)	3 759 (1)
27 110 53,7 (1)	30 710 55,9	5 697 (1) 81,1 (1)	17 297 (1) 57,4 (1)	126 48,9	2 019 (1) 50,7 (1)	4 532 (1) 49,2 (1)	18 031 (1) 73,9 (1)
15 660 (1) 57,4 (1)	17 659 57,5	1 029 (1) 18,1 (1)	9 010 (1) 52,1	56 44,3	897 (1) 44,4 (1)	2 906 (1) 64,1 (1)	6 867 (1) 38,1
6 650 (1) 24,6 (2)	11 598 37,8	4 666 81,9	4 877 28,1	69 54,5	— —	761 16,8 (1)	11 197 63,4 (3)
4 900 (1) 18,1 (1)	1 220 4,0	2 (1) 0,0 (1)	3 340 (1) 19,3 (1)	1 1,1	37 1,8	865 (1) 19,1 (1)	59 (1) 0,3 (1)
: :	223 0,8	0 (1) 0,0 (1)	89 (1) 0,5 (1)	0,1 0,1	5 (1) 0,2 (1)	: :	16 (1) 0,1 (1)

3.5.2.2 **Main crops in 1988**

	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)	34 726	27,3	349	25,0	1 599	56,9	4 732	39,7	1 363	23,7	7 807	28,8
of which: common wheat	12 673	10,0	194	13,9	309	11,0	1 731	14,5	380	6,6	2 229	8,2
durum wheat	2 682	2,1	—	—	0	0,1	11	0,1	500	8,7	109	0,4
grain maize	4 076	3,2	7	0,5	—	—	199	1,7	210	3,7	556	2,1
barley	12 199	9,6	120	8,6	1 165	41,5	1 836	15,4	220	3,8	4 257	15,7
rye	918	0,7	3	0,2	81	4,9	378	3,2	16	0,3	221	0,8
Rice	343	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	0,4	80	0,3
Sugarbeet	1 837	1,4	109	7,8	68	2,4	379	3,2	35	0,6	191	0,7
Oilseeds (total)	4 792	3,8	4	0,3	234	7,2	401	3,4	301	5,2	1 097	4,0
of which: rape	1 804	1,4	3	0,2	199	7,1	385	3,2	—	—	7	0,0
sunflower	2 142	1,7	—	—	—	—	14	0,1	42	0,7	940 (4)	3,5 (4)
Olive trees	4 239	3,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	655 (4)	11,4 (4)	2 087 (4)	7,7 (4)
Cotton	393	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	4,4	137	
Tobacco	219	0,2	0	0,0	—	—	3	0,0	88	1,5	21	0,1
Hops	26	0,0	0	0,0	—	—	20	0,2	0	0,0	2	0,0
Potatoes	1 377	1,1	46	3,3	33	1,2	199	1,7	46	0,8	282	1,0
Dry pulses	1 903	1,5	3	0,2	147	5,2	95	0,8	44	0,8	371	1,5
Fresh vegetables (total)	1 673	1,3	32	2,3	16	0,6	47	0,4	133	2,3	493	1,8
of which: tomatoes	249	0,2	1	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	37	0,6	60	0,2
onions (1)	94	0,1	1	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,0	9	0,2	31	0,1
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	11 513 (2)	8,9 (2)	12	0,9	8	0,3	156	1,3	1 023 (2)	17,8 (2)	4 748 (4)	17,5 (1)
of which: apples	335	0,3	7	0,5	3	0,1	27	0,2	17 (4)	0,3 (4)	60 (4)	0,2 (4)
pears	129	0,1	3	0,2	0	0,0	2	0,0	7 (4)	0,1 (4)	32 (4)	0,1 (4)
peaches	210	0,2	0	0,0	—	—	0	0,0	33 (4)	0,6 (4)	62 (4)	0,2 (4)
apricots	63	0,0	—	—	—	—	0	0,0	6 (4)	0,1 (4)	23 (4)	0,1 (4)
melons	118	0,1	0	0,0	0	0	—	—	9 (3)	0,2 (3)	73	0,3
Citrus fruit (total)	527 (2)	0,4 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 (2)	0,9 (2)	262 (4)	1,0 (4)
of which: oranges and mandarins	329	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 (4)	0,7 (4)	137 (4)	0,5 (4)
lemons	110	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 (4)	0,2 (4)	53 (4)	0,2 (4)
Almonds	785	0,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 (4)	0,5 (4)	585 (4)	2,2 (4)
Vines	4 090	3,2	0	0,0	—	—	101	0,9	170 (4)	3,0 (4)	1 484 (4)	5,5 (4)
Flowers and ornamental plants	60 (2)	0,0 (2)	1	0,1	0	0,0	9	0,1	1	0,0	5	0,0
Green fodder	4 625 (3)	3,6 (3)	132	10,0	72	2,6	943	7,9	66 (3)	1,1 (3)	528	1,9 (4)
Fallow land and green fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Harvested area.

(2) 1987.

(3) 1986.

(4) Main area.

(1 000 ha)

France		Ireland		Italia		Luxembourg		Nederland		Portugal ([1])		United Kingdom	
Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9 207	29,9	346	6,1	4 263	24,6	34	26,9	198	9,8	933	20,4	3 896	21,6
4 433	15,3	60	1,1	1 062	6,1	8	6,0	114	5,7	272	6,0	1 880	10,4
288	0,9	—	—	1 743	10,1	—	—	—	—	24	0,5	6	0,0
2 020	6,6	—	—	829	4,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	225	5,5	0	0,0
1 836	6,0	266	4,7	440	2,5	17	13,9	63	3,1	74	1,6	1 878	10,4
76	0,2	0	0,0	7	0,0	0	0,4	7	0,3	121	2,7	7	0,0
14	0,0	—	—	195	1,1	—	—	—	—	33	0,7	—	—
433	1,4	33	0,6	264	1,5	0	0,0	123	6,1	1	0,0	201	1,1
1 881	6,1	4	0,1	462	2,7	1	0,7	8	0,4	70	1,5	362	2,0
830	2,7	4	0,1	21	0,1	1	0,7	7	0,4	—	—	347	1,9
955	3,1	—	—	121	0,7	—	—	—	—	69 ([4])	1,5 ([4])	—	—
16	0,1	—	—	1 165	6,7	—	—	—	—	317 ([4])	7,0 ([4])	—	—
—	—	—	—	0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	0,0	—	—	91	0,5	—	—	—	—	2	0,0	—	—
1	0,0	0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0,0
159	0,5	28	0,5	115	0,7	1	0,6	161	8,0	127	2,8	180	1,0
569	1,8	4	0,1	166	1,0	0	0,3	44	2,2	209	4,6	260	1,4
251	0,8	5	0,1	402	2,3	0	0,0	65	3,2	84	1,9	144	0,8
12	0,0	0	0,0	116	0,7	0	0,0	2	0,1	20	0,5	1	0,0
8	0,0	0	0,0	19	0,1	0	0,0	13	0,6	2	0,0	10	0,1
1 222	4,0	2	0,0	3 296	19,1	1	1,2	24	1,2	864 ([4])	19,1 ([4])	52	0,3
72	0,2	1	0,0	88	0,5	0	0,1	15	0,8	19 ([4])	0,4 ([4])	26	0,1
16	0,1	0	0,0	49	0,3	0	0,0	5	0,3	11 ([4])	0,2 ([4])	4	0,0
26	0,1	—	—	79	0,5	—	—	0	0,0	11 ([4])	0,2 ([4])	—	—
16	0,1	—	—	15	0,1	—	—	—	—	3 ([4])	0,1 ([4])	—	—
16	0,1	—	—	17	0,1	—	—	0	0,0	3	0,1	—	—
2	0,0	—	—	183	1,1	—	—	—	—	33 ([4])	0,7 ([4])	—	—
0	0,0	—	—	122	0,7	—	—	—	—	28 ([4])	0,7 ([4])	—	—
0	0,0	—	—	39	0,2	—	—	—	—	5 ([4])	0,1 ([4])	—	—
2	0,0	—	—	127	0,7	—	—	—	—	42 ([4])	0,9 ([4])	—	—
989	3,2	—	—	1 073	6,2	1	1,0	0	0,0	270 ([4])	6,0 ([4])	1	0,0
7	0,0	0	0,0	8	0,0	0	0,0	23	1,1	0 ([2])	0,0 ([2])	7	0,0
1 599	5,8	1	0,0	845	4,9	10	8,2	195	9,7	—	—	38	0,2
—	—	—	—	—	—	:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	1989	67 381 (1)	52,9	48 021 (1)	37,7 (1)
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,1 (1)	—	− 0,8 (1)	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 0,6 (2)	—	− 1,5 (2)	—
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1989	711	52,2	615	45,1
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 1,1	—	− 1,0	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 3,7	—	− 1,0	—
Danmark	1 000 ha	1989	2 557 (1)	91,7 (1)	219	7,9 (1)
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,5 (1)	—	− 0,2	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 0,7 (2)	—	− 0,9	—
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1989	7 265	61,1	4 407	37,1
	% TAV	1989/1985	0,1	—	− 0,9	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	0,2	—	− 1,0	—
Ellada	1 000 ha	1989	2 925	50,9 (1)	1 789	31,2 (1)
	% TAV	1989/1985	0,1	—	0,0	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	0,0	—	0,0	—
España	1 000 ha	1989	15 560 (1)	57,4 (1)	6 650 (1)	24,5 (1)
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,1 (1)	—	0,0 (1)	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	0,0 (2)	—	− 0,5 (2)	—
France	1 000 ha	1989	17 659	57,5	11 598	37,8
	% TAV	1989/1985	0,0	—	− 1,3	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	0,5	—	− 1,4	—
Ireland	1 000 ha	1989	1 029 (1)	18,1 (1)	4 666 (1)	81,9 (1)
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 1,8 (1)	—	0,4 (1)	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 1,5 (2)	—	0,3 (2)	—
Italia	1 000 ha	1989	9 010 (1)	52,1	4 877	28,1 (1)
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,4 (1)	—	− 0,4	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 0,1 (2)	—	0,4	—
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1989	56	44,3	69	54,5 (1)
	% TAV	1989/1985	0,3	—	− 0,1	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	1,0	—	0,1	—
Nederland	1 000 ha	1989	897 (1)	44,4 (1)	1 067	53,5 (1)
	% TAV	1989/1985	1,6 (1)	—	− 1,3	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	0,5 (2)	—	− 0,7	—
Portugal	1 000 ha	1989	2 906	64,1 (1)	761	16,8 (1)
	% TAV	1989/1985	0,0	—	0,0	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	0,0	—	0,0	—
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1989	6 867 (1)	38,1 (1)	11 197	62,5 (3)
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,2 (1)	—	− 0,8	—
	% TAV	1989/1988	0,1 (2)	—	1,0	—

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1988 or 1988/1984.
(2) 1988/1987.
(3) 1987 or 1987/1983.
(4) 1987/1986.

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)	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
8	9	10	11	12	13
11 744 (3)	9,1 (3)	127 485 (1)	100,0	53 862	23,9
− 0,7 (3)	—	− 0,4 (1)	—	0,3	—
− 0,6 (4)	—	− 0,9 (2)	—	0,2	—
16	1,2	1 363	1,1	617	20,2
2,7	—	− 0,5	—	0,0	—
4,8	—	− 2,3	—	0,0	—
11 (1)	0,4 (1)	2 809 (1)	2,2	497	11,4
×	—	− 0,5 (1)	—	0,0	—
− 2,4 (2)	—	− 0,3 (2)	—	0,0	—
184	1,5	11 885	9,3	7 360	29,6
0,4	—	− 0,3	—	0,0	—
1,2	—	− 0,3	—	0,0	—
1 039 (3)	18,1 (3)	5 741 (1)	4,5	5 755	43,6
0,3 (3)		0,0 (1)	—	0,0	—
− 0,4 (4)		0,0 (2)	—	0,0	—
4 900 (1)	18,1 (1)	27 110 (1)	21,3	12 511	24,8
− 0,2 (1)	—	− 0,1 (1)	—	0,0	—
0,5 (2)	—	0,0 (2)	—	0,0	—
1 220	4,0	30 710	24,2	14 782	26,9
− 2,0	—	− 0,6	—	0,3	—
− 2,0	—	− 0,3	—	0,6	—
2 (1)	0,0 (1)	5 697 (1)	4,5	327	4,7
1,6 (1)	—	0,0 (1)	—	0,0	—
4,3 (2)	—	− 0,1 (2)	—	0,0	—
3 340 (1)	19,3 (1)	17 297 (1)	13,6	6 420	21,3
− 0,7 (1)	—	− 0,5 (1)	—	1,3	—
− 0,4 (2)	—	− 0,6 (2)	—	1,3	—
1	1,1	126	0,1	89	34,3
− 2,2	—	− 0,2	—	0,0	—
− 0,2	—	0,3	—	0,0	—
37	1,8 (1)	2 019 (1)	1,6	330	8,3
0,8	—	− 0,1 (1)	—	3,0	—
2,5	—	− 0,2 (2)	—	0,0	—
865 (1)	19,1	4 532 (1)	3,6	2 968	32,2
0,0 (1)	—	0,0 (1)	—	0,0	—
0,0 (2)	—	0,0 (2)	—	0,0	—
59 (1)	0,3 (1)	18 031 (1)	14,1	2 297	9,4
− 1,8 (1)	—	− 0,9 (1)	—	0,3	—
− 3,3 (2)	—	− 2,6 (2)	—	0,0	—

3.5.2.4 Area used for the principal agricultural products

			Cereals including rice	Fresh vegetables	Roots and brassicas	
					Potatoes	Sugarbeet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	1 000 ha	1989	35 266	1 673 (2)	1 374	1 849
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,5	− 0,3 (2)	− 2,9	− 0,6
	% TAV	1989/1988	0,4	1,8 (3)	− 0,8	0,6
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1989	350	32	47	106
	% TAV	1989/1985	0,4	1,3	− 0,6	− 2,7
	% TAV	1989/1988	0,2	− 0,5	2,7	3,2
Danmark	1 000 ha	1989	1 576	16 (2)	34	67
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,6	− 2,6 (2)	2,5	− 0,6
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 2,0	− 17,4 (3)	1,0	− 1,1
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1989	4 639	49	201	383
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 1,3	1,9	− 2,3	− 1,2
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 1,4	3,4	0,7	1,2
Ellada (1)	1 000 ha	1989	1 384	135	48	49
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 1,5	− 3,3	− 4,1	3,8
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 4,2	1,3	− 12,7	36,6
España (1)	1 000 ha	1989	7 807	497	274	173
	% TAV	1989/1985	0,7	1,3	− 4,6	− 1,1
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 1,0	0,7	− 2,9	− 9,8
France	1 000 ha	1989	9 401	243	157	431
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,8	− 0,7	− 7,1	− 3,2
	% TAV	1989/1988	2,0	− 3,2	− 0,9	0,6
Ireland	1 000 ha	1989	345	5	26	32
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 3,6	− 0,5	− 5,9	− 1,4
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 0,4	− 1,9	− 7,8	− 3,6
Italia	1 000 ha	1989	4 561	396	113	286
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 1,1	− 1,2	− 1,7	5,4
	% TAV	1989/1988	2,3	− 1,4	− 1,3	8,6
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1989	34	0	1	0
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,3	− 17,7	− 4,1	− 6,1
	% TAV	1989/1988	1,1	− 50,0	− 3,9	− 12,5
Nederland	1 000 ha	1989	205	65	165	124
	% TAV	1989/1985	2,8	− 1,4	− 0,6	− 1,3
	% TAV	1989/1988	3,6	− 0,5	2,7	0,3
Portugal (1)	1 000 ha	1989	1 090	84 (2)	133	1
	% TAV	1989/1985	2,8	− 2,8 (2)	0,2	12,6
	% TAV	1989/1988	11,9	− 3,4 (3)	4,7	0,0
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1989	3 874	144	176	197
	% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,9	− 0,2	− 2,1	− 1,0
	% TAV	1989/1988	− 0,6	− 0,4	− 2,2	− 1,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Harvested area.
(2) 1988 or 1988/1984.
(3) 1988/1987.
(4) 1986 or 1986/1982.
(5) 1986/1985.
(6) 1987 or 1987/1983.
(7) 1987/1986.
(8) Main area.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
4 635	13 852 (4)	1 916	2 432 (2)	4 090 (2)
7,4	− 0,3 (4)	7,1	0,1 (2)	− 1,7 (2)
3,3	− 0,2 (5)	0,7	− 0,5 (3)	− 2,0 (3)
4	164	3	12	0
12,8	0,6	21,6	2,7	− 12,6
18,3	2,1	− 6,8	5,6	− 5,5
234	331	123	5 (2)	—
1,7	− 1,8	− 0,8	− 5,5 (2)	—
16,1	− 1,5	− 16,3	− 3,2 (3)	—
448	1 202	72	46	102
14,0	− 0,4	20,7	− 0,8	0,2
11,9	− 1,1	24,0	1,9	1,0
308	220 (4)	39	141 (8) (2)	170 (8) (2)
1,2	− 10,1 (4)	− 2,2	− 0,2 (8) (2)	− 0,7 (8) (2)
2,3	− 9,0 (5)	10,3	− 0,1 (8) (3)	− 0,6 (8) (3)
1 066	1 129 (2)	344	893 (8) (2)	1 460 (8) (2)
− 0,5	− 0,4 (2)	− 4,4	1,0 (8) (2)	− 2,2 (8) (2)
− 2,8	2,8 (3)	− 7,2	0,5 (8) (3)	− 1,6 (8) (3)
1 688	4 588	671	199	964
10,3	− 2,3	27,5	− 0,9	− 2,4
− 10,3	1,8	17,9	0,2	− 2,5
3	561 (2)	2	1	—
− 10,2	− 1,4 (2)	3,4	− 0,7	—
− 23,7	− 0,8 (3)	42,3	0,9	—
478	2 483 (2)	160	831	1 073
39,3	− 1,0 (2)	− 2,4	− 0,3	− 0,7
3,5	− 0,9 (3)	− 3,9	− 0,5	0,0
1	18	1	0	1
23,5	0,2	44,9	− 0,2	− 0,4
39,4	− 1,8	36,2	− 2,9	− 0,8
7	240	26	22	0
− 10,8	2,5	0,4	− 0,6	− 4,0
− 13,6	− 3,0	− 41,3	1,7	− 5,6
56	470 (6)	261	241 (8) (2)	270 (8) (2)
7,9	—	1,4	0,2 (8) (2)	0,0 (8) (2)
− 20,0	0,0 (7)	24,9	0,6 (8) (3)	0,0 (8) (3)
342	1 634 (2)	215	36	1
3,7	− 2,6 (2)	11,8	− 1,6	3,8
− 5,7	− 4,6 (3)	− 17,3	− 1,2	0,0

3.5.3.3 Cattle numbers and number of holders (1989)

(%)

		EUR 12 (¹)	Belgique/ België (¹)	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France (¹)	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg (¹)	Nederland (¹)	Portugal (¹)	United Kingdom
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average size of stocks		31,6	48,2	59,8	37,5	9,6	13,7	42,3	35,3	23,7	71,1	69,6	6,3	82,8
Total	– 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	– Animals	0,7	0,2	0,1	0,2	5,7	2,9	0,2	0,1	1,0	0,1	0,1	11,0	0,1
	– Holders	13,2	5,4	5,1	4,5	33,7	18,1	4,1	1,9	13,8	3,0	2,7	45,1	2,5
3- 4	– Animals	1,3	0,4	0,3	0,6	7,5	5,6	0,4	0,5	2,3	0,2	0,2	13,7	0,2
	– Holders	11,5	5,6	4,9	6,1	20,5	18,2	4,8	5,0	15,3	3,1	3,1	25,1	3,5
5- 9	– Animals	3,6	1,4	1,1	2,4	15,8	16,4	1,7	2,9	6,9	0,6	0,7	18,0	0,6
	– Holders	16,6	9,6	9,3	13,2	23,0	28,7	10,4	14,1	23,8	5,8	7,0	17,8	7,5
10- 14	– Animals	4,0	1,8	1,4	3,2	10,2	14,7	2,7	5,2	8,0	0,9	1,0	8,2	1,1
	– Holders	10,5	7,5	7,2	10,2	8,5	14,7	9,6	15,5	15,4	5,4	5,9	4,4	7,4
15- 19	– Animals	3,6	2,1	1,5	3,7	7,0	9,5	3,2	4,5	4,0	1,0	1,1	6,4	1,1
	– Holders	6,6	6,1	5,5	8,1	3,9	6,7	8,0	9,3	5,6	4,1	4,7	2,4	5,5
20- 29	– Animals	7,4	5,5	3,7	8,4	9,2	12,9	7,2	10,3	8,5	2,6	2,9	8,2	2,7
	– Holders	9,7	10,8	9,0	13,0	3,7	6,6	12,5	15,4	8,4	7,5	8,3	2,2	9,3
30- 39	– Animals	7,2	6,6	4,1	9,1	7,2	7,9	8,3	10,6	6,9	2,9	3,8	4,6	3,0
	– Holders	6,7	9,3	7,2	10,0	2,0	2,8	10,2	11,0	4,7	6,0	7,7	0,8	7,3
40- 49	– Animals	7,3	7,6	4,6	9,6	6,8	4,4	8,8	7,7	5,5	3,6	4,9	3,7	3,3
	– Holders	5,2	8,3	6,2	8,1	1,5	1,2	8,4	6,1	2,9	5,9	7,7	0,5	6,2
50- 59	– Animals	6,6	8,0	5,2	9,2	4,4	3,0	8,4	8,2	4,7	4,7	5,9	3,1	3,6
	– Holders	3,9	7,1	5,7	6,4	0,8	0,7	6,5	5,4	2,0	6,2	7,6	0,4	5,5
60- 99	– Animals	22,6	29,5	24,7	27,7	11,3	7,5	30,6	21,5	13,0	27,9	27,7	6,5	15,4
	– Holders	9,4	18,6	18,9	13,7	1,5	1,2	17,1	9,9	4,0	25,2	24,8	0,6	16,3
100-199	– Animals	22,4	27,1	40,3	21,0	10,1	9,2	23,3	19,9	16,0	46,6	31,7	8,1	32,2
	– Holders	5,3	10,1	18,1	6,1	0,7	0,7	7,6	5,3	2,7	25,2	16,9	0,4	19,1
200-299	– Animals	6,5	4,8	9,4	3,4	2,4	2,9	3,6	5,0	7,2	7,5	6,7	2,9	18,1
	– Holders	0,9	1,0	2,4	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,7	0,8	0,7	2,3	2,0	0,1	6,3
≥300	– Animals	7,0	4,9	3,5	1,6	2,4	3,1	1,6	3,7	16,1	1,5	13,3	5,5	18,7
	– Holders	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,3	1,8	0,1	3,6

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) 1987.

3.5.3.4 Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Holdings (× 1 000)													
1985	2 150 (1)	69	46	465	99	:	567	175	491	3	77	:	160
1987	2 536	64	41	431	85	370	498	169	446	3	70	211	147
1989	:	:	37	391	72	:	:	167	372	:	:	:	144
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	− 5,3	− 4,2	− 7,5	×	×	− 1,1	− 6,7	×	×	×	− 2,3
% TAV 1989/1987	×	×	− 5,0	− 4,8	− 8,0	×	×	− 0,6	− 8,7	×	×	×	− 1,0
Animals (× Mio)													
1985	77 810 (1)	3 092	2 618	15 673	776	:	22 802	5 779	8 908	220	5 248	:	12 695
1987	80 248	3 079	2 351	15 291	741	5 076	21 052	5 580	8 794	208	4 895	1 332	11 849
1989	:	:	2 221	14 650	690	:	:	5 899	8 747	:	:	:	11 933
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	− 4,0	− 1,7	− 2,9	×	×	0,5	− 0,5	×	×	×	− 1,5
% TAV 1989/1987	×	×	− 2,8	− 2,1	− 3,5	×	×	2,8	− 0,3	×	×	×	0,4
Average number of animals per holding													
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	:	:	59,8	37,5	9,6	:	:	35,3	23,7	:	:	:	82,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

3.5.3.5 Changing structure of cattle farms, by herd size class

EUR 12

	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Holdings (× 1 000)														
1981 (¹)	287	284	415	294	196	268	197	151	112	230	115	17	10	2 577
1985 (¹)	195	191	317	227	163	236	174	135	103	240	136	21	11	2 150
1987	336	291	422	267	168	247	169	131	98	239	135	22	12	2 536
% TAV 1987/1981	− 8,3	− 8,1	− 6,6	− 5,5	− 5,7	− 3,3	− 3,6	− 3,1	− 2,9	− 0,2	2,2	3,6	1,6	− 4,5
% TAV 1987/1985	− 6,4	− 5,4	− 6,9	− 4,0	− 8,0	− 3,7	− 4,7	− 3,8	− 4,5	− 1,5	− 1,9	0,0	0,0	− 4,7
Animals (× 1 000)														
1981 (¹)	476	1 000	2 812	3 462	3 313	6 464	6 732	6 678	6 073	17 430	15 105	4 066	4 626	78 238
1985 (¹)	328	672	2 156	2 694	2 736	5 702	5 919	5 953	5 589	18 225	17 849	4 959	5 027	77 810
1987	554	1 026	2 876	3 183	2 851	5 972	5 769	5 821	5 294	18 147	17 943	5 208	5 604	80 248
% TAV 1987/1981	− 8,1	− 8,3	− 6,6	− 5,5	− 5,7	− 3,3	− 3,6	− 3,1	− 2,9	0,3	2,3	3,3	1,5	− 1,0
% TAV 1987/1985	− 6,5	− 5,8	− 7,1	− 4,2	− 7,7	− 3,8	− 4,5	− 3,7	− 4,4	− 1,5	− 1,6	− 0,3	0,3	− 2,6

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) EUR 10.

3.5.3.6 Dairy cow numbers and number of holders (1989)

(%)

	EUR 12 (1)	Belgique/België (1)	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France (1)	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg (1)	Nederland (1)	Portugal (1)	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average size of herds	15,7	24,2	33,0	16,3	4,2	7,9	20,0	24,5	12,1	31,8	37,6	3,6	65,0
Total – 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 – Animals	2,2	0,3	0,2	0,8	19,2	6,2	0,7	0,6	3,1	0,1	0,3	26,8	0,1
– Holders	23,4	5,8	4,9	8,4	56,6	27,0	10,0	10,5	24,6	2,7	7,7	67,0	4,1
3- 4 – Animals	2,8	0,5	0,2	1,9	15,8	10,3	1,0	0,5	5,3	0,1	0,3	15,8	0,1
– Holders	12,7	3,6	2,2	8,6	19,7	21,2	5,6	3,7	18,5	1,3	3,5	16,8	1,0
5- 9 – Animals	7,4	3,2	1,3	8,9	22,3	26,3	4,5	3,0	11,9	1,2	1,0	15,5	0,3
– Holders	17,1	11,0	5,8	21,1	14,8	29,1	13,0	10,0	22,6	5,4	5,4	8,7	2,6
10- 14 – Animals	8,6	7,1	3,2	12,2	11,6	18,3	8,6	7,5	10,8	3,0	1,9	12,2	0,6
– Holders	11,4	14,5	8,7	16,9	4,3	11,8	14,5	15,7	11,5	7,8	5,9	3,7	3,5
15- 19 – Animals	8,8	8,8	4,8	13,7	5,4	10,6	10,6	7,7	9,3	4,5	2,9	7,1	1,2
– Holders	8,2	12,6	9,3	13,2	1,4	4,8	12,6	11,4	6,9	8,3	6,5	1,6	4,5
20- 29 – Animals	17,2	20,8	14,1	25,4	9,1	11,3	25,1	17,6	12,2	16,9	9,7	7,8	3,3
– Holders	11,3	21,2	19,2	17,5	1,7	3,7	21,0	18,4	6,1	21,8	14,9	1,2	8,7
30- 39 – Animals	13,5	18,7	17,8	15,9	5,8	5,0	20,3	15,1	3,7	24,1	13,1	4,8	5,6
– Holders	6,3	13,5	17,2	7,7	0,8	1,2	12,0	11,2	3,5	22,4	14,3	0,5	10,7
40- 49 – Animals	10,3	14,8	17,5	9,6	2,6	2,6	13,8	12,9	7,3	21,4	15,1	2,0	7,8
– Holders	3,7	8,3	13,2	3,6	0,3	0,5	6,3	7,3	2,0	15,4	12,8	0,2	11,5
50- 59 – Animals	7,3	9,5	13,3	5,6	2,5	1,8	7,1	8,8	6,0	14,2	14,6	1,9	7,8
– Holders	2,1	4,4	8,2	1,7	0,2	0,3	2,7	4,0	1,3	8,5	10,1	0,1	9,4
60- 99 – Animals	13,0	13,5	20,8	5,3	3,6	3,1	7,1	18,5	12,0	13,1	30,6	2,8	28,7
– Holders	2,8	4,6	9,5	1,2	0,2	0,3	2,0	6,3	2,0	5,9	15,7	0,1	24,4
≥100 – Animals	9,0	2,8	6,8	0,8	2,1	4,4	1,1	7,7	12,4	1,4	10,6	3,3	44,6
– Holders	1,0	0,6	1,7	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	1,4	0,9	0,4	3,1	0,1	19,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1987.

3.5.3.7 Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Holdings (× 1 000)													
1985	1 379 (1)	45	32	369	73	:	329	77	338	2	61	:	53
1987	1 600	38	27	337	61	251	291	69	311	2	58	108	48
1989	:	:	23	308	55	232	:	57	242	:	:	:	45
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	− 7,9	− 4,4	− 6,8	×	×	− 7,2	− 8,0	×	×	×	− 4,1
% TAV 1989/1987	×	×	− 7,7	− 4,4	− 5,0	− 3,9	×	− 9,1	− 11,6	×	×	×	− 3,2
Animals (× 1 000)													
1985	24 518 (1)	973	896	5 581	219	:	6 506	1 528	3 075	70	2 412	:	3 257
1987	25 116	922	811	5 390	232	1 783	5 841	1 444	3 024	64	2 166	388	3 052
1989	:	:	759	5 023	233	1 822	:	1 400	2 930	:	:	:	2 932
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	− 4,1	− 2,6	1,6	×	×	− 2,2	− 1,2	×	×	×	− 2,6
% TAV 1989/1987	×	×	− 3,3	− 3,5	2,2	1,1	×	− 1,5	− 1,6	×	×	×	− 2,0
Average number of animals per holding													
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	:	:	33,0	16,3	4,2	7,9	:	24,5	12,1	:	:	:	65,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

3.5.3.8 Changing structure of dairy farms, by herd size class

EUR 12

	Number of animals											
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-99	≥ 100	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Holdings (× 1 000)												
1981 (1)	421	244	317	219	153	185	91	51	28	40	15	1 763
1985 (1)	262	146	235	170	127	180	100	59	35	49	16	1 379
1987	375	203	274	182	132	182	100	59	34	45	15	1 600
% TAV $\frac{1987}{1981}$	– 9,8	– 10,1	– 7,8	– 6,1	– 3,8	– 1,0	1,1	2,2	3,3	1,6	0,0	– 5,6
% TAV $\frac{1987}{1985}$	– 6,9	– 6,0	– 8,9	– 6,1	– 2,4	– 1,7	– 1,5	– 0,9	– 1,4	– 5,2	– 3,2	– 5,0
Animals (× 1 000)												
1981 (1)	632	850	2 188	2 583	2 556	4 368	3 057	2 201	1 511	2 913	2 143	25 003
1985 (1)	372	506	1 580	2 007	2 128	4 271	3 384	2 548	1 856	3 534	2 331	24 518
1987	548	712	1 868	2 149	2 214	4 315	3 386	2 582	1 823	3 265	2 264	25 116
% TAV $\frac{1987}{1981}$	– 10,8	– 10,3	– 8,1	– 6,2	– 3,8	– 1,0	1,2	2,4	2,8	1,6	0,1	– 1,4
% TAV $\frac{1987}{1985}$	– 7,6	– 6,3	– 8,7	– 6,5	– 2,5	– 1,8	– 1,5	– 0,3	– 1,9	– 4,7	– 3,9	– 3,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

3.5.3.9 Pig numbers and number of holders (1989)

(%)

	EUR 12 (1)	Belgique/ België (1)	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France (1)	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg (1)	Nederland (1)	Portugal (1)	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average size of stocks	56,1	221,1	294,5	68,4	19,5	34,8	63,7	397,8	19,7	53,8	405,9	9,3	410,5
Total – 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 – Animals	1,4	0,1	0,0	0,5	5,0	2,8	1,8	0,1	5,9	0,8	0,0	10,6	0,1
– Holders	49,8	10,8	2,6	22,1	74,2	63,4	65,8	32,0	76,3	22,4	2,1	68,3	14,9
3- 9 – Animals	1,7	0,3	0,1	1,9	2,7	3,2	0,9	0,2	3,6	2,7	0,0	10,3	0,2
– Holders	20,5	11,6	6,3	27,4	12,2	19,4	11,5	20,0	16,1	31,6	3,3	22,3	13,1
10- 19 – Animals	2,1	0,5	0,4	2,2	4,2	3,4	0,8	0,4	2,5	2,3	0,1	7,0	0,3
– Holders	8,4	7,4	7,9	10,9	5,8	8,0	3,7	12,0	3,7	8,8	3,2	5,1	10,4
20- 49 – Animals	3,9	2,0	1,8	6,3	6,8	2,8	2,2	0,7	2,9	8,7	0,6	7,2	1,0
– Holders	6,8	13,4	15,6	13,6	4,4	3,1	4,3	8,0	1,9	14,4	7,7	2,2	12,0
50- 99 – Animals	5,4	4,2	3,6	9,4	4,9	3,9	3,2	0,6	2,2	12,4	2,3	5,9	1,7
– Holders	4,2	12,9	14,7	9,1	1,4	2,0	2,8	4,0	0,6	9,7	12,9	0,8	9,6
100-199 – Animals	9,0	9,2	7,2	14,8	5,5	5,3	7,0	1,4	2,3	16,0	6,8	10,0	2,4
– Holders	3,5	14,3	14,8	7,2	0,7	1,3	3,0	4,0	0,3	6,3	19,0	0,7	6,8
200-399 – Animals	14,9	17,3	14,8	22,7	6,9	10,0	16,2	2,0	5,5	19,7	13,7	7,9	6,0
– Holders	2,9	13,5	15,1	5,5	0,5	1,3	3,5	4,0	0,4	4,0	19,5	0,3	8,7
400-999 – Animals	29,8	34,0	35,2	35,2	16,4	18,9	37,6	11,1	14,8	25,1	34,9	12,0	19,4
– Holders	2,7	12,2	16,5	4,0	0,5	1,0	3,9	8,0	0,4	2,2	22,2	0,2	12,6
≥1 000 – Animals	31,9	32,5	37,0	6,9	47,7	49,8	30,4	83,4	60,4	12,3	41,5	29,1	69,0
– Holders	0,9	3,9	6,5	0,3	0,3	0,5	1,2	8,0	0,3	0,6	10,1	0,1	11,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1987.

3.5.3.10 Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Holdings (× 1 000)													
1985	1 456 (1)	30	44	432	57	:	226	7	598	2	36	:	24
1987	1 873	27	38	392	56	362	187	5	487	1	35	263	21
1989	:	:	31	330	59	484	:	3	469	:	:	:	18
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	− 8,3	− 6,5	1,2	×	×	− 23,0	− 5,9	×	×	×	− 7,3
% TAV 1989/1987	×	×	− 9,7	− 8,2	2,6	15,6	×	− 22,5	− 1,9	×	×	×	− 10,0
Animals (× 1 000)													
1985	80 616 (1)	5 365	9 089	23 563	1 095	:	10 956	994	9 169	72	12 383	:	7 930
1987	105 017	5 861	9 266	24 470	1 138	17 228	11 914	960	9 383	77	14 349	2 456	7 915
1989	:	:	9 190	22 556	1 160	16 850	:	995	9 254	:	:	:	7 383
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	0,3	− 1,1	1,5	×	×	0,0	0,2	×	×	×	− 1,8
% TAV 1989/1987	×	×	− 0,4	− 4,0	9,6	− 1,1	×	1,8	− 0,7	×	×	×	− 3,4
Average number of animals per holding													
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	:	:	294,5	68,4	19,5	34,8	:	397,8	19,7	:	:	:	410,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

3.5.3.11 Changing structure of pig farms, by herd size class

EUR 12

	Number of animals									
	1-2	3-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-999	≥1 000	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Holdings (× 1 000)										
1981 (1)	1 065	402	143	159	93	71	51	35	9	2 077
1985 (1)	734	281	102	112	71	59	47	39	12	1 456
1987	933	384	158	128	80	66	55	51	17	1 873
% TAV 1987/1981	− 9,4	− 7,4	− 7,9	− 8,2	− 5,8	− 4,5	− 1,4	3,1	7,6	− 8,9
% TAV 1987/1985	− 10,4	− 5,1	− 7,6	− 7,9	− 4,3	− 4,3	0,0	3,8	12,8	− 7,4
Animals (× 1 000)										
1981 (1)	1 486	1 888	1 946	4 942	6 521	10 020	14 483	21 003	16 242	78 537
1985 (1)	1 123	1 331	1 376	3 534	5 058	8 363	13 256	24 083	22 595	80 616
1987	1 474	1 776	2 164	4 073	5 627	9 400	15 699	31 313	33 490	105 017
% TAV 1987/1981	− 7,7	− 7,3	− 7,9	− 7,9	− 5,6	− 4,3	− 1,3	3,7	9,0	1,4
% TAV 1987/1985	− 9,4	− 5,0	− 7,2	− 7,5	− 4,6	− 4,0	0,5	4,2	9,6	2,8

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 10.

3.5.4.1 **Number and area of holdings** ([1])

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1985	1987	1980	1987	1987/1980	1987/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	1- 5	:	:	3 411	×	49,2	×	×
	5-10	:	:	1 163	×	16,8	×	×
	10-20	:	:	936	×	13,5	×	×
	20-50	:	:	946	×	13,7	×	×
	≥50	:	:	473	×	6,8	×	×
	Total	:	:	6 929	×	100	×	×
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	100	− 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	100	− 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	100	− 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	100	− 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	1 524,0 ([2])	:	1 539,9	100	100	0,2 ([2])	×
France	1- 5	234,0	180,8	166,0	20,6	18,2	− 4,8	− 4,2
	5-10	165,0	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	1 135,0	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
×	×	:	:	8 080	×	7,1	×	×
×	×	:	:	8 116	×	7,1	×	×
×	×	:	:	13 237	×	11,5	×	×
×	×	:	:	29 505	×	25,7	×	×
×	×	:	:	55 624	×	48,6	×	×
×	×	:	:	114 562	×	100	×	×
×	×	66,7	59,3	57	4,7	4,2	− 2,2	− 2,0
×	×	132,6	111,1	103	9,4	7,6	− 4,1	− 3,7
×	×	349,7	302,8	281	24,9	20,6	− 3,1	− 3,7
×	×	566,0	570,6	570	40,2	41,8	0,1	− 0,1
×	×	292,0	329,3	352	20,8	25,8	2,7	3,4
15,4	17,3	1 407,0	1 373,7	1 363	100	100	− 0,5	− 0,4
×	×	37,1	5,7	5	1,2	0,2	− 24,9	− 6,3
×	×	150,0	113,1	102	4,8	3,6	− 5,4	− 5,0
×	×	447,5	349,6	317	14,5	11,3	− 4,8	− 4,8
×	×	1 248,7	1 133,3	1 082	40,5	38,7	− 2,0	− 2,3
×	×	1 202,7	1 232,6	1 292	40,0	46,2	1,0	2,4
26,5	32,5	3 086,0	2 834,9	2 798	1000	100	− 1,4	− 0,7
×	×	659,5	543,3	507	5,4	4,3	− 3,7	− 3,4
×	×	1 086,0	932,3	864	8,9	7,3	− 3,2	− 3,7
×	×	2 635,2	2 291,6	2 163	21,6	18,3	− 2,8	− 2,9
×	×	5 342,9	5 190,7	5 117	43,9	43,3	− 0,6	− 0,7
×	×	2 448,8	2 907,4	3 175	20,1	26,8	3,8	4,5
15,3	17,6	12 172,4	11 865,3	11 826	100	100	− 0,4	− 0,2
×	×	1 342,0	1 213,9	1 196	39,1	32,1	− 1,6	− 0,7
×	×	1 004,2	931,7	949	29,3	25,5	− 0,8	0,9
×	×	609,0	702,0	712	17,8	19,1	2,3	0,7
×	×	340,8	507,8	493	9,9	13,2	5,4	− 1,5
×	×	133,4	642,7	372	3,9	10,0	15,8	− 23,9
4,6	5,3	3 429,3	3 998,1	3 722	100	100	1,0	− 3,5
×	×	2 007,0 (2)	:	1 947	8,6 (2)	7,9	− 0,6 (2)	×
×	×	1 894,7 (2)	:	2 010	8,1 (2)	8,1	1,2 (2)	×
×	×	2 522,9 (2)	:	2 607	10,8 (2)	10,6	0,7 (2)	×
×	×	4 070,2 (2)	:	4 441	17,4 (2)	18,0	1,8 (2)	×
×	×	12 881,4 (2)	:	13 676	55,1 (2)	55,4	1,2 (2)	×
15,3 (2)	16,0	23 376,2 (2)	:	24 681	100	100	1,1 (2)	×
×	×	620,0	471,2	432	2,1	1,5	− 5,0	− 4,3
×	×	1 215,0	895,2	785	4,3	2,8	− 6,1	− 6,4
×	×	3 550,0	2 836,9	2 562	12,3	9,1	− 4,6	− 5,0
×	×	10 960,0	10 139,1	9 632	38,0	34,4	− 1,8	− 2,5
×	×	12 500,0	14 103,7	14 613	43,3	52,1	2,3	1,8
25,4	30,7	28 845,0	28 446,2	28 024	100	100	− 0,4	− 0,8

3.5.4.1 *(cont.)*

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1985	1987	1980	1987	1987/1980	1987/1985
1	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	1 501,1 (3)	1 272,8	1 340,1	68,5 (3)	67,9	− 1,1 (5)	2,6
	5-10	377,4 (3)	318,1	333,0	17,2 (3)	16,9	− 1,2 (5)	2,3
	10-20	183,8 (3)	168,1	171,3	8,4 (3)	8,7	− 0,7 (5)	1,0
	20-50	91,4 (3)	92,7	91,6	4,2 (3)	4,6	0,0 (5)	− 0,6
	≥ 50	38,2 (3)	40,0	38,0	1,7 (3)	1,9	− 0,1 (5)	− 2,5
	Total	2 192,0 (3)	1 891,8	1 974,0	100	100	− 1,0 (5)	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 (4)	:	278,4	77,9 (4)	72,5	0,3	×
	5-10	43,9 (4)	:	57,8	12,6 (4)	15,0	4,0	×
	10-20	18,3 (4)	:	27,5	5,2 (4)	7,2	6,0	
	20-50	8,7 (4)	:	12,9	2,5 (4)	3,4	5,8	×
	≥ 50	6,2 (4)	:	7,4	1,8 (4)	1,9	2,6	×
	Total	349,5 (4)	:	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.
(3) 1977 instead of 1980 (not yet available).
(4) 1979/80 survey.
(5) $\frac{1987}{1977}$

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
×	×	98,0	99,6	99	1,9	2,0	0,1	− 0,3
×	×	264,9	260,5	248	5,2	5,0	− 0,9	− 2,4
×	×	977,7	923,9	916	19,4	18,6	− 0,9	− 0,4
×	×	2 037,6	2 037,3	2 027	40,4	41,2	− 0,1	− 0,3
×	×	1 670,2	1 674,2	1 626	33,1	33,1	− 0,4	− 1,5
22,6	22,7	5 048,4	4 995,6	4 916	100	100	− 0,4	− 0,8
×	×	3 512,8 (3)	2 970,2	3 045	21,6 (3)	20,1	− 1,4 (5)	1,3
×	×	2 572,6 (3)	2 187,5	2 277	15,8 (3)	15,0	− 1,2 (5)	2,0
×	×	2 485,3 (3)	2 287,3	2 339	15,3 (3)	15,4	− 0,6 (5)	1,1
×	×	2 738,9 (3)	2 784,5	2 715	16,8 (3)	17,9	− 0,1 (5)	1,3
×	×	4 961,3 (3)	4 982,0	4 765	30,5 (3)	31,5	− 0,4 (5)	− 2,2
7,4 (3)	7,7	16 270,9 (3)	15 148,5	15 141	100	100	− 0,7 (5)	0,0
×	×	2,4	2,1	2	1,8	1,6	− 2,6	− 2,4
×	×	3,8	2,9	3	2,9	2,1	− 3,3	1,7
×	×	10,1	7,7	7	7,8	5,5	− 5,1	− 4,7
×	×	61,8	46,7	44	47,6	35,2	− 4,7	− 2,9
×	×	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
×	×	82,1	76,5	76	4,1	3,8	− 1,1	− 0,3
×	×	191,7	167,8	157	9,5	7,8	− 2,8	− 3,3
×	×	536,6	465,6	425	26,7	21,1	− 3,3	− 4,5
×	×	902,6	951,9	963	44,8	47,7	0,9	0,6
×	×	300,2	357,8	396	14,9	19,6	4,0	5,2
15,6	17,2	2 013,2	2 019,5	2 017	100	100	0,0	− 0,1
×	×	581,6 (4)	:	626	18,7 (4)	19,6	1,1	×
×	×	300,7 (4)	:	397	9,7 (4)	12,4	4,1	×
×	×	247,6 (4)	:	372	7,9 (4)	11,6	6,0	×
×	×	261,5 (4)	:	383	8,4 (4)	11,9	5,6	×
×	×	1 723,6 (4)	:	1 424	55,3 (4)	44,5	− 2,7	×
8,9 (5)	8,3	3 115,0 (4)	:	3 202	100	100	0,4	×
×	×	82,9	80,7	88	0,5	0,5	0,9	4,4
×	×	230,0	222,1	221	1,3	1,3	− 0,6	− 0,3
×	×	581,4	545,8	536	3,4	3,2	− 1,2	− 0,9
×	×	2 228,9	2 094,3	2 038	13,0	12,2	− 1,3	− 1,4
×	×	13 999,2	13 883,6	13 863	81,8	82,8	− 0,1	− 0,1
68,7	68,9	17 123,2	16 826,5	16 746	100	100	− 0,3	− 0,2

3.5.5.1 Production structures (1987)

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Irrigated areas:													
— areas (1 000 ha)	:	11,7	418,9	:	1 116,2	2 652,0	1 025,5	:	2 926,0	:	353,3 ([1])	762,8	111,2
— share in utilized agricultural area (%)	:	0,8	15,0	:	29,0	10,7	3,6	:	18,8	:	13,2 ([1])	22,9	0,7
Crops under glass:													
— areas (1 000 ha)	62,6	1,7	0,5	3,3	3,2	17,1	6,5	0,1	17,8	0,0	9,2	1,3	1,9
— share in utilized agricultural areas (%)	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0
Consumption of chemical ([1]) *fertilizers* (kg/ha UAA):													
— N	:	:	136	126	43	30	77	57	57	133	247	33	84
— P 205	:	:	38	61	22	16	47	24	35	47	40	27	24
— K 20	:	:	52	78	5	11	58	31	19	62	59	14	28
Tractors: ([1])													
— number (1 000)	6 272	109	169	1 479	181	650	1 485	160	1 269	9	175	76	510
— per 100 ha of UAA	4,9	7,7	6,0	12,3	3,2	2,4	4,7	2,8	7,3	7,0	8,7	1,6	2,7
Combine harvesters: ([1])													
— number (1 000)	501	7	34	150	6	47	145	5	42	2	4	5	54
— per 100 ha of cereals	1,4	2,1	2,1	3,2	0,4	0,6	1,5	1,4	0,9	4,7	2,3	0,5	1,4

Sources: Eurostat, FAO and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) 1986.

3.5.6.1 **Agricultural products sold through cooperatives (1988)**

%

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Ellada	España (1)	France	Ireland (1)	Italia (2)	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	15	98	:	2	2	78 (5)	29	15	± 25	25	:	19,6
Beef/veal	—	44	:	5	5	30 (5)	3	6	± 25	16	:	5,0
Poultrymeat	—	0	:	20	4	40	11	—	—	24	:	0,4
Eggs	—	60	:	2	18	25	2,5	5	—	17	:	15,9
Milk	65	91	65	26 (4)	10	50	97	32	85	86	:	—
Sugarbeet	—	17	:	—	14	16 (6)	—	—	—	63	:	—
Cereals	15-20	47	52	47	10	75	28	35 (8)	79	60	:	18,3
All fruit	60-65	90	30-40 (3)	45	26	45	—	31 (9)	10	78	:	25,8
All vegetables	65-70	90	55-65 (3)	14	12	35 (7)	2	10	—	82	:	23,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1987.
(2) 1985.
(3) 1989.
(4) Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.
(5) Finished animals; young cattle not included 68 %; store animals not included 42 %.
(6) Processed into sugar.
(7) Excl. potatoes (seed potatoes, 65 %; early potatoes and ware potatoes, 25 %).
(8) 15 % maize not included in the percentage.
(9) 43 % citrus fruits not included in the percentage.

3.5.6.2 **Products sold under contracts concluded in advance (1988)**

%

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land (1) (2)	Ellada	España	France (3)	Ireland (4)	Italia (5)	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	:	65
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 (6)	2 (7)	:	1 (8)	10	:	—	90	:	98
Sugarbeet	100	100 (4)	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100	:	100
Potatoes	15	40 (4)	50 (6)	2	:	8-10	8-10	:	—	50	:	13
Peas	98	100 (4)	95	80	:	90	100	:	—	85	:	95
Canned tomatoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	:	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including producers' group.
(2) 1979.
(3) 1981.
(4) 1987.
(5) 1985.
(6) 1989.
(7) Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.
(8) 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 1988			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1986	1987	1988	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1988 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1987	1988		1982	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	8 928	8 641	8 309	8 199 572	998	987	193,6	32,0	42,4
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	216 006	220 018	235 392	297 189 028	1 205	1 263	3 134,8	44,5	70,6
Ellada	202 979	203 979	269 193	106 918 157	334	397	1 525,9	53,5	47,8
España (p.)	52 850	109 054	116 315	36 901 239	597	317	980,9	—	29,3
France	130 970	130 322	162 405	215 015 978	1 163	1 324	3 920,6	49,4	54,8
Ireland	87 764	100 254	95 839	63 004 154	714	657	1 357,8 (1)	49,3	52,7 (1)
Italia	93 790	130 275	92 569	44 120 509	224	477	778,9	63,4	52,6
Luxembourg	3 138	3 036	3 126	7 256 624	2 077	2 321	93,5	55,8	77,6
Nederland	528	716	964	290 216	650	301	4,4	55,9	65,5
Portugal	—	93 544	133 844	38 876 241	436	290	576,9	—	67,4
United Kingdom	53 673	56 066	55 843	161 580 012	2 984	2 893	2 564,5	65,6	63,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) 1987.

3.5.6.7 Results of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on improving the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed

(Mio ECU)

Investments under the programmes adopted, by Member State and by product (situation at 31 December 1987)

Product / Member State	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cereals	2 249	83	—	272	316	—	466	102	786	4	—	106	114
Potatoes	816	47	49	174	—	—	112	84	—	—	—	—	350
Oilseeds and oleaginous plants	829	—	10	—	277	—	104	—	438	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	351	—	—	2	104	—	74	—	171	—	—	—	—
Seeds	828	26	63	117	81	—	396	—	88	—	47	—	10
Fruit and vegetables	4 483	195	276	499	1 563	—	792	22	880	—	137	119	—
Wine	2 490	—	—	373	174	626	928	—	323	11	—	55	—
Ornamental plants and nurseries	652	6	—	67	60	—	182	36	40	—	113	—	148
Meat	3 096	265	331	61	—	—	1 471	473	162	—	136	—	197
Milk	2 113	96	265	704	9	—	209	396	122	—	94	—	218
Eggs and poultrymeat	362	45	18	12	—	—	137	39	19	—	59	—	33
Livestock production, mixed programmes	1 252	—	50	190	379	—	191	8	434	—	—	—	—
Fisheries	1 619	24	244	64	50	475	162	129	267	—	11	129	64
Others, including programmes involving more than one product group	1 121	28	—	10	—	—	446	—	—	—	—	—	637
Marketing and processing of agricultural products	324	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	289	—	—	—	—
Total	22 585	815	1 306	2 580	3 013	1 101	5 670	1 289	4 019	15	597	409	1 771

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) (1978-89)**

Member State	
Belgique/België	
Several regions	841
Flandre orientale/ Oost-Vlaanderen	11 671
Flandre occidentale/ West-Vlaanderen	22 611
Anvers/Antwerpen	9 568
Limbourg/Limburg	6 360
Brabant	8 975
Hainaut/Henegouwen	7 180
Namur/Namen	6 240
Liège/Luik	7 297
Luxembourg/Luxemburg	2 571
Total	83 314
Danmark	
Several regions	102
Storkøbenhavn	1 798
Øst for Storebælt ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	8 038
Vest for Storebælt	53 755
Grønland	—
Total	63 693
BR Deutschland	
Several regions	—
Schleswig-Holstein	19 684
Hamburg	3 623
Niedersachsen	44 242
Bremen	2 814
Nordrhein-Westfalen	26 366
Hessen	25 735
Rheinland-Pfalz	28 885
Baden-Württemberg	57 804
Bayern	49 118
Saarland	2 312
Berlin (West)	—
Total	260 583

Member State	
Ellada	
Several regions	48 927
Nissi	8 917
Anatoliki Sterea	46 569
Ditiki Sterea	24 060
Peloponnisos	62 908
Thraki	12 332
Anatoliki Makedonia	20 513
Kentriki Makedonia	82 957
Ditiki Makedonia	3 998
Ipiros	21 391
Kentriki Sterea	8 943
Thessalia	35 509
Kriti	22 881
Total	399 905
España	
Several regions	—
Galicia	25 743
Principado de Asturias	2 795
Cantabria	1 639
País Vasco	5 486
Navarra	6 311
Castilla-León	19 882
La Rioja	3 728
Madrid	8 252
Cataluña	26 828
Aragón	11 306
Extremadura	8 477
Castilla-La Mancha	14 145
Comunidad Valenciana	22 111
Murcia	8 546
Andalucía	39 849
Baleares	1 051
Canarias	3 017
Total	209 166

Member State	
France	
Several regions	9 284
Ile-de-France	2 520
Champagne-Ardennes	14 411
Picardie	5 419
Haute-Normandie	9 839
Centre	8 645
Basse-Normandie	14 143
Bourgogne	7 955
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	15 734
Lorraine	4 134
Alsace	7 152
Franche-Comté	2 297
Pays de la Loire	25 196
Bretagne	38 220
Poitou-Charentes	5 584
Aquitaine	34 104
Midi-Pyrénées	17 741
Limousin	7 770
Rhône-Alpes	26 456
Auvergne	6 095
Languedoc-Roussillon	111 293
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	35 112
Corse	1 458
DOM	19 722
Total	430 284

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(in 1 000 ECU)

Member State	
Ireland	
Several regions	2 401
Donegal	20 815
North-West	6 461
North-East	37 806
West	25 911
Midlands	22 293
East	29 742
Midwest	13 731
South-East	35 623
South-West	29 317
Total	224 110
Italia	
Several regions	19 252
Piemonte	26 002
Valle d'Aosta	1 842
Liguria	6 431
Lombardia	46 565
Trentino-Alto Adige	39 662
Veneto	44 181
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	9 871
Emilia-Romagna	86 849
Toscana	22 380
Umbria	20 179
Marche	46 323
Lazio	70 675
Campania	60 655
Abruzzi	37 012
Molise	11 477
Puglia	56 401
Basilicata	39 737
Calabria	56 118
Sicilia	61 026
Sardegna	43 310
Total	805 948

Member State	
Luxembourg	
Several regions	3 187
Total	3 187
Nederland	
Several regions	230
Groningen	1 368
Friesland	3 932
Drenthe	231
Overijssel	3 690
Gelderland	10 163
Utrecht	2 318
Noord-Holland	10 927
Zuid-Holland	26 080
Zeeland	5 180
Noord-Brabant	12 183
Limburg	4 795
Z.-O.-Polders	788
Total	81 885
Portugal	
Several regions	—
Entre Douro e Minho	20 326
Trás-os-Montes	9 485
Beira Litoral	22 523
Beira Interior	9 176
Ribatejo	50 602
Alentejo	12 406
Algarve	5 888
Açores	6 971
Madeira	1 878
Total	139 255

Member State	
United Kingdom	
Several regions	391
North	8 262
Yorkshire-Humberside	12 943
East Midlands	18 194
East Anglia	21 376
South-East	18 940
South-West	12 514
West Midlands	10 025
North-West	8 216
Wales	8 800
Scotland	42 695
Northern Ireland	36 256
Total	198 612

3.5.6.9 Marketing structures projects financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section, by main class of

	Milk products	Meat	Wine	Fruit and vegetables	Flowers and plants	Fishery products	Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EUR 12	221 244	603 330	345 709	712 973	41 615	224 437	264 956
Belgique/België	5 586	37 357	—	18 556	732	4 200	6 527
Danmark	5 280	24 778	—	3 624	2 971	14 312	378
BR Deutschland	31 182	35 853	46 884	49 041	10 539	9 106	34 374
Ellada	42 562	57 057	33 692	104 157	5 258	12 726	55 326
España	15 574	47 007	17 662	59 382	2 119	22 841	16 011
France	10 299	98 745	111 000	110 149	3 346	19 290	17 486
Ireland	19 227	123 872	—	8 478	356	26 380	8 503
Italia	47 059	66 269	118 130	276 775	3 083	66 152	86 203
Luxembourg	—	—	2 402	—	—	—	441
Nederland	12 665	20 295	—	23 448	12 049	5 168	82
Portugal	15 150	29 096	15 939	39 778	150	19 827	9 354
United Kingdom	16 660	63 001	—	19 585	1 012	24 435	30 271

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

operations (Reg. 355/77) 1978-89

(1 000 EUA/ECU)

Animal feed	Seeds and nurseries	Eggs and poultrymeat	Olive oil	Tobacco	Miscellaneous	Total aid granted	Total investments
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
43 112	61 918	72 758	72 838	93 790	141 247	2 899 927	11 299 954
961	1 729	2 997	—	—	4 668	83 313	442 197
4 254	2 281	1 466	—	—	4 349	63 693	502 761
—	14 852	2 743	—	169	25 841	260 584	1 350 635
6 328	8 737	13 376	30 389	28 604	1 694	399 906	933 235
1 257	1 297	10 707	6 415	—	8 894	209 166	1 043 307
780	25 837	2 734	1 632	256	28 728	430 282	1 838 372
11 598	70	12 948	—	—	12 666	224 098	708 176
13 286	2 175	2 913	30 948	62 778	30 175	805 946	2 499 804
23	211	—	—	—	111	3 188	14 158
—	2 689	4 880	—	—	606	81 882	674 781
—	—	1 403	3 454	1 983	3 121	139 255	320 463
4 625	2 040	16 591	—	—	20 394	198 614	972 065

3.5.6.11 Investment aid for agricultural holdings (1988) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

	Title I of Regulation 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)				
				Farm buildings	Livestock	Equipment	Land improvement	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	2 686	106 549 093	42 724 957	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	3 637	371 481 000	273 031 000	63,3	7,5	13,2	0,1	15,9
BR Deutschland	1 850	134 453 000	8 574 000	81,0	—	18,0	—	—
Ellada	16 660	—	—	33,0	8,0	30,0	18,0	11,0
España (2)	26 038	330 863 417	46 813 896	22,9	25,9	13,0	28,2	10,0
France	12 503	988 997 000	163 376 000	35,5	8,5	39,5	9,0	7,5
Ireland (2)	2 801	105 300 230	34 818 154	84,0	—	51,0	31,0	83,0
Italia	1 609	53 386 224	10 303 311	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	194	25 995 952	10 586 682	82,3	2,9	13,9	—	0,9
Nederland	175	19 958 744	1 073 511	82,8	—	3,8	1,5	11,9
Portugal (2)	5 645	197 612 350	86 730 919	20,2	8,4	49,7	7,5	14,2
United Kingdom (2)	927	36 772 753	10 997 842	57,5	—	0,8	18,7	23,0

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In terms of subsidy equivalent including the national contribution.
(2) 1989.

3.5.6.12 Special aid for young farmers (1988) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

	Title I of Regulation No 797/85					
	Number of beneficiaries	Area UAA	Eligible amount of the start-up premium (ECU)	Volume of eligible investments provided for in the plans (ECU)	Total investment aid eligible under the Community regulation (ECU) (1)	Of which additional investment aid (ECU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	1 216	45 858	32 453 000	315 296 000	7 208 000	2 949 000
BR Deutschland	3 531	105 930	5 040 000	18 800 000	6 171 440	1 542 860
Ellada	383	—	890 859	—	—	—
España (2) (3)	3 388	97 424	422 438	85 100 941	11 403 763	2 573 137
France	12 675	354 900	116 100 000	1 436 000 000	238 290 190	153 538 550
Ireland (2) (3)	957	18 960	3 560 565	9 984 785	2 596 044	649 011
Italia (2)	1 463	—	—	—	10 753 038	—
Luxembourg	85	4 575	807 717	17 915 423	7 727 898	1 541 385
Nederland	180	3 982	1 256 616	1 701 377	87 291	22 035
Portugal (3)	2 027	—	13 237 507	87 942 964	43 975 144	—
United Kingdom (3)	104	—	—	—	—	223 720

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In terms of subsidy equivalent including the national contribution.
(2) Includes beneficiaries of additional aid.
(3) 1989.

3.5.6.13 Aid in environmentally sensitive areas (1989) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

	Title V of Regulation 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	1 731 000	189 000	28 175	6,7	163
Nederland	47 000	12 000	2 075	6,0	302
United Kingdom	544 000	222 000	3 504	63,5	57
Total	2 322 000	424 000	33 754	12,6	111

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.14 Forestry measures on farms (1988) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

	Title VI of Regulation No 797/85					
	Afforestation		Improvement		Total	
	Area (ha)	Eligible amount of aid (ECU)	Improvement of woodland (ha)	Eligible amount of aid (ECU)	Area (ha)	Eligible amount of aid (ECU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	3 792 000
BR Deutschland	147	324 370	1 465	945 378	1 612	1 269 748
Ellada	—	—	—	—	—	9 571
España (1)	3 741	910 772	50 066	2 219 929	53 807	3 130 701
France	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland (1)	330,3	164 012	4,5	187	334,8	164 199
Italia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	12	12 773	—	—	12	12 773
Portugal (1)	29	3 425	—	—	29	3 425
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1989.

3.5.6.15 Vocational training to meet the requirements of modern farming (1988) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

	Title VII of Regulation 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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	177	7 821	—	—	18	4 906
BR Deutschland	332	6 641	—	—	—	—
Ellada	134	3 749	3	68	13	262
España (2)	187	2 723	69	1 751	94	1 900
France	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland* (2)	415	6 412	—	—	130	2 138
Italia	260	1 144	22	331	10	5 831
Luxembourg	12	555	29	34	2	121
Nederland	486	—	—	—	972	—
Portugal (2) (3)	383	—	2	—	261	—
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) A person who has followed two courses counts as two participants.
(2) 1989.
(3) Portugal: total number of participants for the three measures: 12 524.

3.6.1 World exports and EC external trade in all products, agricultural products ([1]) and other products

EUR 12

(Mrd USD)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports ([2]):								
– All products	1 513,2	1 481,9	1 574,8	1 580,0	1 712,1	1 966,0	2 237,7	2 405,6
of which: agricultural products	220,8	217,7	229,6	216,7	229,2	256,9	298,9	315,4
other products	1 292,4	1 264,2	1 345,2	1 363,3	1 482,9	1 709,1	1 938,8	2 090,2
External EC trade ([2]):								
Exports:								
– all products	278,8	269,7	278,5	289,0	339,1	391,7	429,0	455,0
of which: agricultural products	26,4	24,9	26,2	26,1	28,9	32,8	36,0	39,7
Imports:								
– all products	327,6	304,8	311,3	310,1	331,3	392,6	458,2	492,2
of which: agricultural products	50,3	48,0	48,6	46,7	52,8	58,7	64,6	63,5
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	14,6	14,7	14,6	13,7	13,4	13,1	13,4	13,1
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,5	9,2	9,4	9,0	8,5	8,4	8,4	8,7
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	15,4	15,7	15,6	15,1	15,9	15,0	14,1	12,9
Index changes (1985 = 100)								
World exports:								
– all products	95,8	93,8	99,7	100,0	108,4	124,4	141,6	152,3
– agricultural products	101,9	100,5	106,0	100,0	105,8	118,6	137,9	145,5
– other products	94,8	92,7	98,7	100,0	108,8	125,4	142,2	153,3
External EC trade								
Exports:								
– all products	96,5	93,3	96,4	100,0	117,3	135,5	148,4	157,4
– agricultural products	101,1	95,4	100,4	100,0	110,7	125,7	137,9	152,0
Imports:								
– all products	105,6	98,3	100,4	100,0	106,8	126,6	147,8	158,7
– agricultural products	107,7	102,8	104,1	100,0	113,1	125,7	138,3	136,0

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		
		1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	Food products	30 348	32 205	33 334	18 220	19 583	23 765	– 12 128	– 12 622	– 9 569
04	of which: – cereals	1 208	1 363	1 459	3 101	3 663	5 465	1 893	2 299	4 006
05	– fruit and vegetables	8 266	8 957	8 905	2 779	2 786	3 181	– 5 487	– 6 170	– 5 724
011.1 (¹)	– beef and veal	726	695	750	941	923	1 217	215	228	467
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 383	2 152	2 358	5 891	6 199	7 180	3 508	4 048	4 822
21	Skins and furs	1 705	1 689	1 475	790	722	655	– 1 615	– 967	– 820
22	Oilseeds	3 256	3 478	3 530	67	48	41	– 3 189	– 3 430	– 3 489
232 (¹)	Natural rubber	776	965	909	8	21	16	– 768	– 945	– 893
24	Timber and cork	6 194	6 737	7 788	580	603	688	– 5 614	– 6 134	– 7 100
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	3 498	4 283	4 687	435	663	739	– 3 063	– 3 619	– 3 949
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 495	1 623	1 792	1 345	1 379	1 505	– 150	– 244	– 287
4	Oils and fats	1 193	1 499	1 724	1 081	1 158	1 424	– 112	– 341	– 300
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	5	5	5	67	54	65	62	49	59
	Total	50 854	54 636	57 603	28 484	30 430	36 078	– 22 370	– 24 206	– 21 526

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) From 1988: 011 and 231.

3.6.3 Exports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	391 746	428 990	245 421	309 600	94 402	113 145	25 361	31 866	6 964	8 547
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	32 827	35 982	35 738	46 608	14 279	16 234	9 844	11 031	4 761	5 700
0	Food products and live animals	20 999	23 156	19 021	26 193	7 487	9 086	5 593	5 477	3 217	3 708
	of which:										
00	Live animals	462	370	405	606	255	493	207	249	92	118
01	Meat	3 012	3 170	1 768	2 430	815	793	1 665	1 892	1 253	1 366
02	Milk and eggs	3 485	4 183	360	476	128	173	324	406	810	1 046
03	Fish	1 398	1 381	1 586	2 175	2 099	2 210	450	529	402	470
04	Cereals	3 575	4 331	8 036	12 234	3 136	4 261	1 817	1 576	36	28
05	Fruit and vegetables	3 184	3 295	2 949	3 473	454	494	400	472	615	570
06	Sugar and honey	1 713	1 730	230	249	152	142	483	49	19	21
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1 635	1 666	226	268	145	119	43	51	18	26
08	Animal feed	1 133	1 232	2 694	3 431	232	304	164	206	43	43
09	Other food products	1 403	1 798	767	852	72	96	40	48	29	20
1	Beverages and tobacco	6 790	7 331	3 667	4 546	538	514	135	140	26	30
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	5 567	6 041	227	309	423	418	95	90	22	27
21	Hides	910	854	1 731	1 827	321	338	443	476	347	352
22	Oilseeds	76	56	4 688	5 237	557	739	23	49	2	2
232 (1)	Natural rubber	9	24	35	49	0	2	1		0	0
24	Timber and cork	670	713	3 202	4 382	4 973	5 071	265	16	93	187
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	495	785	1 728	2 079	23	28	3 186	4 721	919	1 195
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 552	1 631	598	731	213	199	73	95	114	155
4	Oils and fats	1 247	1 369	1 037	1 520	154	251	93	70	43	70

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.

(1) 231 from 1988 on.

3.6.4 Imports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	392 576	458 234	424 037	460 280	87 578	106 778	26 915	33 239	7 255	7 305
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	58 682	64 605	33 644	33 808	6 405	7 311	1 865	1 924	556	630
0	Food products and live animals	33 023	38 082	22 215	21 765	4 638	5 340	1 161	1 296	385	435
	of which:										
00	Live animals	674	768	546	758	107	82	89	120	51	34
01	Meat	2 701	2 859	3 042	3 004	426	519	9	19	9	9
02	Milk and eggs	772	829	483	440	121	132	59	69	5	4
03	Fish	5 519	6 337	5 872	5 606	542	588	315	318	30	30
04	Cereals	1 392	1 612	646	781	251	334	50	64	31	61
05	Fruit and vegetables	9 543	10 591	5 102	5 292	1 904	2 149	191	239	119	129
06	Sugar and honey	1 415	1 492	920	937	247	314	21	28	42	49
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	7 783	7 572	4 944	4 204	636	674	271	257	59	66
08	Animal feed	4 854	5 732	221	282	230	370	38	46	10	15
09	Other food products	370	289	439	462	173	178	118	136	27	39
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 751	2 544	4 461	4 481	401	441	225	287	72	90
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	435	469	3 554	3 686	358	386	143	202	47	60
21	Hides	1 969	1 998	305	260	228	188	4	10	8	10
22	Oilseeds	3 757	4 112	60	96	110	91	9	33	7	6
232 (1)	Natural rubber	895	1 142	842	1 113	96	110	38	54	7	7
24	Timber and cork	7 144	7 966	3 528	3 366	496	680	228	379	23	19
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	4 034	5 064	326	409	85	84	55	76	6	6
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 726	1 919	1 194	1 303	232	265	72	79	19	20
4	Oils and fats	1 377	1 772	638	926	102	100	71	86	24	31

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.

(1) 231 from 1988 on.

3.6.5 »1987« world production and trade in the principal agricultural products
The EC share of the world market

EUR 12

	World production 1 000 t	World trade [1] 1 000 t	(3/2) × 100 Proportion of production traded	% of world trade: Imported by EC	% of world trade: Exported by EC	% of world trade: (6-5) Net EC share of world trade [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice) [3]	1 329 676	182 356	13,7	3,5	12,7	9,2
of which: total wheat	521 271	96 838	18,6	2,5	16,0	13,5
Feed grain (except rice) [3]	808 405	85 518	10,6	4,7	9,0	4,3
of which: maize	449 518	56 024	12,5	5,9	1,4	− 4,5
Oil seeds (by weight produced)	228 325	33 747	14,8	44,6	0,4	− 44,2
of which: soya	95 618	27 437	28,7	48,1	0,0	− 48,1
Wine	30 272	1 675	5,5	10,0	80,4	70,4
Sugar	114 434	27 056	23,6	6,8	18,4	11,6
Total milk	465 105	639	0,1	0,9	30,5	29,6
Butter	7 633	906	11,9	8,8	55,2	46,4
Cheese	13 791	831	6,0	13,4	47,7	34,3
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	6 346	2 095	33,0	0,9	46,4	45,5
Total meat (except offal)	159 956 [4]	6 200 [5]	3,9	11,1	21,6	10,5
of which: – beef and veal	49 613 [4]	2 685 [5]	5,4	7,8	27,9	20,1
– pigmeat	62 644 [4]	1 019 [5]	1,6	5,2	21,2	16,0
– poultrymeat	35 380 [4]	1 449 [5]	4,1	4,6	24,6	20,0
Eggs	34 410	356	1,0	5,9	25,3	19,4

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		
		1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	4 742	4 480	4 828	7 523	7 600	7 404	– 2 781	– 3 120	– 2 576
2	Switzerland	2 413	2 566	2 740	844	842	912	1 569	1 724	1 829
3	Japan	1 677	2 048	2 448	217	272	252	1 460	1 776	2 196
4	Sweden	1 358	1 361	1 511	1 460	1 510	1 742	– 103	– 149	– 231
5	Austria	1 225	1 336	1 450	988	1 089	1 267	237	248	184
6	Soviet Union	934	879	1 426	1 101	1 195	1 332	– 167	– 316	94
7	Saudi Arabia	1 038	1 061	1 165	39	66	65	999	994	1 100
8	Algeria	659	774	1 047	24	23	18	635	751	1 029
9	Canada	765	760	898	1 515	1 709	1 696	– 750	– 949	– 799
10	Poland	275	346	784	785	801	1 003	– 509	– 454	– 219
11	Iran	498	412	739	261	253	306	236	160	433
12	Egypt	728	763	713	189	176	141	539	587	573
13	Norway	577	607	633	931	1 055	1 143	– 355	– 448	– 510
14	Hong Kong	472	534	603	30	40	46	441	494	557
15	Libya	343	380	507	1	2	3	342	378	504
16	Finland	397	438	481	926	1 023	1 010	– 529	– 585	– 529
17	China	136	158	445	1 259	1 418	1 525	– 1 123	– 1 259	– 1 080
18	Mexico	96	173	422	233	241	243	– 138	– 68	179
19	Australia	301	335	407	1 507	1 911	2 019	– 1 206	– 1 576	– 1 612
20	Turkey	298	211	399	888	844	978	– 590	– 632	– 579
21	United Arab Emirates	301	293	386	7	7	10	294	286	376
22	Yugoslavia	223	275	378	707	767	858	– 484	– 492	– 480
23	Brazil	229	109	359	3 762	4 553	4 947	– 3 533	– 4 444	– 4 589
24	Iraq	172	357	343	11	16	18	161	341	325
25	German Dem. Rep.	141	215	324	85	76	99	56	140	225
	Total of 25 countries (A)	19 998	20 872	25 437	25 295	27 488	29 038	– 5 298	– 6 616	– 3 601
	Total of third countries (B)	28 435	30 430	36 078	50 832	54 636	57 603	– 22 397	– 24 206	– 21 526
	% A/B	70,3	68,6	70,5						

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232 (231 from 1988), 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		
		1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	7 523	7 600	7 404	4 742	4 480	4 828	− 2 781	− 3 120	− 2 576
2	Brazil	3 764	4 553	4 947	229	109	359	− 3 533	− 4 444	− 4 586
3	Argentina	1 551	2 170	2 145	25	19	20	− 1 525	− 2 151	− 2 125
4	Australia	1 507	1 911	2 019	301	335	407	− 1 206	− 1 576	− 1 612
5	Sweden	1 460	1 510	1 742	1 358	1 361	1 511	− 103	− 149	− 231
6	Canada	1 515	1 709	1 696	765	760	898	− 750	− 949	− 799
7	Malaysia	1 227	1 355	1 610	83	112	143	− 1 144	− 1 243	− 1 467
8	China	1 259	1 418	1 525	136	158	445	− 1 123	− 1 259	− 1 080
9	Indonesia	1 080	1 232	1 383	39	64	65	− 1 041	− 1 168	− 1 319
10	Ivory Coast	1 608	1 430	1 381	194	226	252	− 1 414	− 1 205	− 1 129
11	New Zealand	1 330	1 353	1 375	46	56	61	− 1 284	− 1 297	− 1 314
12	Soviet Union	1 101	1 195	1 332	934	879	1 426	− 167	− 316	94
13	Austria	988	1 089	1 267	1 225	1 336	1 450	237	248	184
14	Thailand	1 320	1 337	1 216	124	171	211	− 1 196	− 1 166	− 1 005
15	Norway	931	1 055	1 143	577	607	633	− 355	− 448	− 510
16	South Africa	855	1 023	1 124	233	277	228	− 623	− 746	− 897
17	Colombia	1 186	1 000	1 015	27	33	36	− 1 159	− 967	− 979
18	Finland	926	1 023	1 010	397	438	481	− 529	− 585	− 529
19	Poland	785	801	1 003	276	346	784	− 509	− 454	− 219
20	Turkey	888	844	978	298	211	399	− 590	− 632	− 579
21	Switzerland	844	842	912	2 413	2 566	2 740	1 569	1 724	1 829
22	Yugoslavia	707	767	858	223	275	378	− 484	− 492	− 480
23	Hungary	619	666	811	126	124	138	− 492	− 542	− 674
24	Chile	521	680	756	42	52	56	− 478	− 628	− 700
25	Israel	742	707	744	255	249	290	− 487	− 458	− 453
	Total of 25 countries (A)	36 236	39 270	41 397	15 068	15 244	18 241	− 21 169	− 24 026	− 23 157
	Total of third countries (B)	50 832	54 636	57 603	28 435	30 430	36 078	− 22 397	− 24 206	− 21 526
	% A/B	71,3	71,9	71,9						

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) In SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232 (231 from 1988), 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

3.6.8 Community imports, by product

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89**	1987/88 / 1986/87	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	7 163	7 838	7 332	9,4	− 6,5
— Common wheat	2 226	1 775	2 103	− 20,3	18,5
— Durum wheat	627	809	431	29,0	− 46,7
— Rye	56	73	44	30,4	− 39,7
— Barley	428	452	734	5,6	62,4
— Oats	105	150	137	42,9	− 8,7
— Maize	3 262	3 601	3 257	10,4	− 9,6
— Other (including sorghum)	458	978	626	113,5	− 36,0
Husked rice	537	554	525	3,2	− 5,2
Sugar (2)	1 918	1 692	:	− 14,8	×
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	2 622	2 235	:	− 14,8	×
Fresh fruit	4 996	5 239	:	4,9	×
Fresh vegetables	2 065	2 063	:	− 0,1	×
Rapeseed	565	373	:	− 34,0	×
Sunflower seed	229	209	:	− 8,7	×
	1987	1988	1989	1988 / 1987	1989 / 1988
Olive oil	26,1	52,3	45,8	100,4	− 12,4
Soya:					
— seed	14 439,2	12 200,2	11 067,8	− 15,5	− 9,3
— oil	2,5	30,9	50,5	1 136,0	63,4
— cake	10 341,5	9 359,8	8 912,7	− 9,5	− 4,8
Lucerne meal	129,2	74,1	70,3	− 42,6	− 5,1
Fibres :					
— flax	25,0	21,9	21,5	− 12,4	− 1,8
— hemp	3,2	4,0	2,5	25,0	− 37,5
Raw tobacco	456,5	427,4	453,4	− 6,4	6,1
Apples (fresh)	584,6	621,8	649,4	6,4	4,4
Pears (fresh)	154,8	200,3	205,1	29,4	2,4
Peaches	4,3	7,6	10,0	76,7	31,6
Oranges	891,8	971,7	926,5	9,0	− 4,7
Lemons	56,7	65,1	72,7	14,8	11,7
Tomatoes	273,8	268,1	256,0	− 2,1	− 4,5
Potatoes	343,6	318,2	399,8	− 7,4	25,6
Live plants (4)	376,6	410,8	444,0	9,1	8,1
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,7	10,4	10,4	19,5	0,0
— saps and extracts	0,3	0,6	0,8	100,0	33,3
Butter and butteroil	78,8	76,0	71,2	− 3,6	− 6,3
Cheese	109,2	114,9	118,8	5,2	3,4
Skimmed-milk powder	1,6	4,6	53,3	187,5	1 058,7
Whole-milk powder	2,5	1,2	1,8	− 52,0	50,0
Condensed milk	2,0	2,6	2,5	30,0	− 3,8
Casein	26,0	28,7	35,6	10,4	24,0
Beef/veal (5)	306,0	289,9	295,5	− 5,3	1,9
Pigmeat (5)	52,6	44,5	67,8	− 15,4	52,4
Poultrymeat (5)	62,8	78,7	91,2	25,3	15,9
Sheepmeat (5)	226,9	221,5	226,5	− 2,4	2,3
Eggs (6)	23,7	19,1	30,2	− 19,4	58,1

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) 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	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89**	1987/88 / 1986/87	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	27 102	26 963	34 868	– 0,5	29,3
— Common wheat	15 107	14 400	18 040	– 4,7	25,3
— Durum wheat	1 506	1 850	3 212	22,8	73,6
— Rye	370	449	147	21,4	– 67,3
— Barley	8 467	8 307	11 393	– 1,9	37,1
— Oats	51	42	118	– 17,6	181,0
— Maize	1 571	1 864	1 957	18,7	5,0
— Other (including sorghum)	30	50	0	66,7	×
Husked rice	0	30	0	×	×
Sugar (2)	4 701	5 281	:	12,3	×
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	12 575	9 211	:	– 26,8	×
Fresh fruit	1 408	1 680	:	19,3	×
Fresh vegetables	4 730	5 026	:	6,3	×
Rapeseed	159	167	:	5,0	×
Sunflower seed	49	38	:	– 22,4	×
	1987	1988	1989	1988 / 1987	1989 / 1988
Olive oil	151,2	178,4	157,1	18,0	– 11,9
Soya:					
— seed	9,2	20,6	10,5	123,9	– 49,0
— oil	878,2	577,7	656,2	– 34,2	13,6
— cake	1 518,5	892,8	784,6	– 41,2	– 12,1
Lucerne meal	57,8	80,9	58,9	40,0	– 27,2
Fibres :					
— flax	42,9	33,4	47,2	– 22,1	41,3
— hemp	0,7	0,4	0,1	– 42,9	– 75,0
Raw tobacco	170,1	149,9	186,1	– 11,9	24,1
Apples (fresh)	186,7	191,5	161,8	2,6	– 15,5
Pears (fresh)	150,1	60,3	55,0	– 59,8	– 8,8
Peaches	102,4	79,6	93,4	– 22,3	17,3
Oranges	414,0	390,7	388,9	– 5,6	– 0,5
Lemons	223,5	218,1	208,6	– 2,4	– 4,4
Tomatoes	88,6	86,2	94,3	– 2,7	9,4
Potatoes	827,9	676,8	565,2	– 18,3	– 16,5
Live plants (4)	740,0	786,2	866,2	6,2	10,2
Hops:					
— cones and powders	11,8	13,0	14,3	10,2	10,0
— saps and extracts	1,5	1,6	1,5	6,7	– 6,3
Butter and butteroil	588,0	607,7	373,1	3,4	– 38,6
Cheese	406,5	403,3	444,7	– 0,8	10,3
Skimmed-milk powder	389,8	615,9	409,4	58,0	– 33,5
Whole-milk powder	572,5	596,3	568,5	4,2	– 4,7
Condensed milk	386,9	383,0	448,9	– 1,0	17,2
Casein	77,1	62,2	65,1	– 19,3	4,7
Beef/veal (5)	735,5	645,7	882,6	– 12,2	36,7
Pigmeat (5)	201,3	287,7	232,1	42,9	– 19,3
Poultrymeat (5)	368,6	394,6	440,5	7,1	11,6
Sheepmeat (5)	6,1	6,0	7,2	– 1,6	20,0
Eggs (6)	77,8	90,3	99,8	16,1	10,5

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).

3.6.10 EC imports of agricultural products (1) from various groups of countries

EUR 12

	Mio ECU			% TAV		% of total EUR 12		
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. World total (2)	123 995	133 673	144 375	7,8	8,0	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	72 877	78 787	86 611	8,1	9,9	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	50 854	54 636	57 603	7,4	5,4	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	20 505	21 816	22 675	6,4	3,9	40,3	39,9	39,4
of which: USA	7 524	7 600	7 404	1,0	− 2,6	14,8	13,9	12,9
Canada	1 516	1 709	1 696	12,7	− 0,8	3,0	3,1	2,9
Japan	217	272	252	25,3	− 7,4	0,4	0,5	0,4
5. Developing countries (class II)	25 720	27 884	29 247	8,4	4,9	50,6	51,0	50,8
of which: Argentina	1 551	2 170	2 145	39,9	− 1,2	3,0	4,0	3,7
Brazil	3 764	4 553	4 947	21,0	8,7	7,4	8,3	8,6
Morocco	557	615	727	10,4	18,2	1,1	1,1	1,3
6. State-trading countries (class III)	4 629	4 935	5 681	6,6	15,1	9,1	9,0	9,9
of which: Poland	785	801	1 003	2,0	25,2	1,5	1,5	1,7
Hungary	619	666	811	7,6	21,8	1,2	1,2	1,4
Romania	153	135	128	− 11,8	− 5,2	0,3	0,3	0,2
7. Western Europe (3)	6 437	6 867	7 542	6,7	9,8	12,7	12,6	13,1
of which: Yugoslavia	711	767	858	7,9	11,9	1,4	1,4	1,5
8. Industrialized commonwealth (4)	5 209	5 996	6 214	15,1	3,6	10,2	11,0	10,8
9. Mediterranean basin (5)	2 806	2 798	3 081	− 0,3	10,1	5,5	5,1	5,4
10. Latin America, Central and South	9 142	10 944	11 599	19,7	6,0	18,0	20,0	20,1
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	7 354	7 245	7 288	− 1,5	0,6	14,5	13,3	12,7

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232 (231 from 1988), 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.

3.6.11 EC exports of agricultural products [1] to various groups of countries

EUR 12

	Mio ECU			% TAV		% of total EUR 12		
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. World total [2]	101 233	108 285	122 816	7,0	13,4	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	72 067	77 007	85 849	6,9	11,5	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	28 484	30 430	36 078	6,8	18,6	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	14 623	15 130	16 911	3,5	11,8	51,3	49,7	46,9
of which: USA	4 746	4 480	4 828	− 5,6	7,8	16,7	14,7	13,4
Canada	767	760	898	− 0,9	18,2	2,7	2,5	2,5
Japan	1 679	2 048	2 448	22,0	19,5	5,9	6,7	6,8
5. Developing countries (class II)	11 846	13 024	15 350	9,9	17,9	41,6	42,8	42,6
of which: Argentina	25	19	20	− 24,0	5,3	0,1	0,1	0,1
Brazil	229	109	359	− 52,4	229,4	0,8	0,4	1,0
Morocco	165	196	273	18,8	39,3	0,6	0,7	0,8
6. State-trading countries (class III)	2 016	2 275	3 816	12,8	67,7	7,1	7,5	10,6
of which: Poland	276	346	784	25,4	126,6	1,0	1,1	2,2
Hungary	126	124	138	− 1,6	11,3	0,4	0,4	0,4
Romania	56	54	108	− 3,6	100,0	0,2	0,2	0,3
7. Western Europe [3]	6 255	6 640	7 259	6,2	9,3	22,0	21,8	20,1
of which: Yugoslavia	225	275	378	22,2	37,5	0,8	0,9	1,1
8. Industrialized commonwealth [4]	1 349	1 428	1 593	5,9	11,6	4,7	4,7	4,4
9. Mediterranean basin [5]	3 222	3 457	4 334	7,3	25,4	11,3	11,4	12,0
10. Latin America, Central and South	937	988	1 377	5,4	39,4	3,3	3,3	3,8
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	1 995	2 197	2 451	10,1	11,6	7,0	7,2	6,8

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232 (231 from 1988), 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.

3.6.12 EC trade with ACP countries and Member States' overseas territories

EUR 12

(Mio ECU)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	16 878	18 068	20 250	15 384	16 644	17 987	− 1 494	− 1 424	− 2 264
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	7 646	7 555	7 617	2 256	2 434	2 717	− 5 390	− 5 121	− 4 900
00	Live animals	0	7	7	10	9	10	10	2	4
01	Meat	83	61	52	252	217	249	169	156	196
02	Milk and eggs	0	0	1	418	420	487	418	420	486
03	Fish	729	916	894	97	122	135	− 631	− 794	− 760
04	Cereals	101	77	76	373	489	508	272	413	432
05	Fruit and vegetables	604	640	641	140	147	161	− 463	− 493	− 481
06	Sugar and honey	665	656	716	195	196	239	− 470	− 460	− 476
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	3 270	2 932	2 735	37	33	37	− 3 233	− 2 899	− 2 698
08	Animal feed	76	121	116	25	26	37	− 50	− 95	− 80
09	Food products	1	1	1	190	231	265	189	230	263
11	Beverages	80	68	90	303	297	348	223	229	258
12	Tobacco	291	217	244	98	99	91	− 193	− 117	− 153
21	Hides	95	111	124	1	1	1	− 94	− 110	− 123
22	Oilseeds	56	75	79	1	1	1	− 55	− 74	− 78
232 (1)	Natural rubber	122	153	146	0	0	1	− 122	− 153	− 146
24	Timber and cork	807	832	909	12	10	9	− 794	− 822	− 901
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	336	361	397	3	4	6	− 333	− 357	− 391
29	Agricultural raw materials	147	118	142	19	22	20	− 128	− 96	− 122
4	Oils and fats	182	210	247	74	105	112	− 108	− 105	− 135
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	1	0	0	6	2	3	5	2	3

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 232 (231 from 1988), 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11-12.

3.6.13 EC trade with Mediterranean countries [1]

EUR 12

(Mio ECU)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	24 121	24 201	30 050	28 273	29 079	32 870	4 152	4 878	2 820
	Agricultural products (total) [2]	2 806	2 798	3 081	3 222	3 457	4 334	426	659	1 253
00	Live animals	2	3	4	134	92	88	132	89	84
01	Meat	29	42	41	311	227	245	282	185	204
02	Milk and eggs	8	7	12	550	566	673	543	559	662
03	Fish	306	313	350	33	44	59	− 273	− 270	− 291
04	Cereals	14	20	19	580	805	1 391	566	785	1 372
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 662	1 697	1 816	180	179	249	− 1 482	− 1 518	− 1 567
06	Sugar and honey	24	22	23	393	444	468	369	422	445
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	21	19	25	59	59	73	38	40	48
08	Animal feed	16	17	23	160	181	191	144	164	168
09	Food products	44	22	24	124	154	157	80	132	133
11	Beverages	32	30	33	81	91	98	48	61	64
12	Tobacco	74	49	58	57	57	59	− 17	8	1
21	Hides	28	31	34	44	27	35	16	− 4	1
22	Oilseeds	16	14	16	3	7	3	− 12	− 7	− 13
232 [1]	Natural rubber	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
24	Timber and cork	3	3	7	72	62	69	70	59	62
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	274	226	287	48	49	59	− 226	− 177	− 228
29	Agricultural raw materials	212	205	223	73	76	72	− 139	− 128	− 151
4	Oils and fats	42	78	86	315	333	339	274	255	253
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	3	3

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Malta, Turkey, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Jordan.
(2) 0, 1, 21, 22, 232 (231 from 1988), 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	
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra-Community										
EUR 12	72 876	78 787	86 611	8,1	9,9	72 067	77 007	85 849	6,9	11,5
BLEU/UEBL	6 893	7 460	7 908	8,2	6,0	7 205	7 550	8 701	4,8	15,2
Danmark	1 535	1 578	1 654	2,8	4,8	4 166	4 238	4 653	1,7	9,8
BR Deutschland	16 961	17 807	19 069	5,0	7,1	9 891	10 745	11 627	8,6	8,2
Ellada	1 791	1 514	1 873	− 15,5	23,7	1 434	870	1 687	− 39,3	93,9
España	2 075	2 456	3 295	18,4	34,2	3 689	4 164	4 338	12,9	4,2
France	10 881	11 916	13 404	9,5	12,5	15 432	18 015	19 681	16,7	9,2
Ireland	1 297	1 422	1 523	9,6	7,1	2 989	3 300	3 546	10,4	7,5
Italia	12 511	13 056	14 891	4,4	14,1	4 662	5 042	5 572	8,2	10,5
Nederland	8 022	9 303	9 555	16,0	2,7	16 497	17 112	19 245	3,7	12,5
Portugal	720	888	1 104	23,3	24,3	541	630	698	16,5	10,8
United Kingdom	10 190	11 388	12 334	11,8	8,3	5 561	5 341	6 101	− 4,0	14,2
With non-EEC countries										
EUR 12	50 854	54 636	57 602	7,4	5,4	28 484	30 430	36 075	6,8	18,6
BLEU/UEBL	2 657	2 839	3 159	6,8	11,3	944	804	1 088	− 14,8	35,3
Danmark	1 872	1 978	2 129	5,7	7,6	3 073	3 019	3 196	− 1,8	5,9
BR Deutschland	11 011	11 263	12 047	2,3	7,0	4 120	4 578	5 406	11,1	18,1
Ellada	688	689	895	0,1	29,9	569	367	611	− 35,5	66,5
España	3 845	4 575	4 985	19,0	9,0	2 103	2 376	2 544	13,0	7,1
France	6 999	7 345	7 636	4,9	4,0	6 077	6 732	8 185	10,8	21,6
Ireland	352	386	448	9,7	16,1	986	1 016	1 229	3,0	21,0
Italia	7 546	8 264	9 042	9,5	9,4	2 357	2 631	3 109	11,6	18,2
Nederland	5 908	6 359	6 109	7,6	3,9	4 312	4 928	5 920	14,3	20,1
Portugal	1 296	1 585	1 571	22,3	− 0,9	292	307	410	5,1	33,6
United Kingdom	8 680	9 351	9 580	7,7	2,4	3 651	3 671	4 379	0,5	19,3

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

[1] SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232 (231 from 1988), 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

3.6.15 Intra-Community trade, by product, incoming merchandise — EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89**	1987/88 / 1986/87	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	28 722	30 249	28 365	5,3	− 6,2
— Common wheat	11 843	12 588	11 328	6,3	− 10,0
— Durum wheat	1 295	1 822	2 111	40,7	15,9
— Rye	233	325	200	39,5	− 38,5
— Barley	6 234	5 913	5 088	− 5,1	− 14,0
— Oats	260	214	315	− 17,7	47,2
— Maize	8 677	9 175	9 088	5,7	− 0,9
— Other (including sorghum)	178	211	232	18,5	10,0
Husked rice	217	176	152	− 18,9	− 13,6
Sugar (2)	1 361	1 518	:	11,5	×
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	22 629	23 951	:	5,8	×
Fresh fruit	5 008	5 647	:	12,8	×
Fresh vegetables	7 473	8 178	:	9,4	×
Rapeseed	1 621	2 070	:	27,7	×
Sunflower seed	1 179	1 499	:	27,1	×
	1987	1988	1989	1988 / 1987	1989 / 1988
Olive oil	450,6	269,9	287,5	− 40,1	6,5
Soya:					
— seed	187,8	340,7	307,8	81,4	− 9,7
— oil	527,1	482,7	456,3	− 8,4	− 5,5
— cake	2 943,0	2 841,8	2 776,7	− 3,4	− 2,3
Lucerne meal	433,1	672,3	540,7	− 14,0	− 19,6
Fibres:					
— flax	167,4	183,0	179,4	9,5	− 2,0
— hemp	3,9	4,0	4,4	2,6	10,0
Raw tobacco	136,6	128,1	144,7	− 6,2	13,0
Apples (fresh)	1 358,0	1 323,6	1 290,3	− 2,5	− 2,5
Pears (fresh)	306,9	306,9	339,1	0,0	10,5
Peaches	507,5	447,4	491,2	− 11,8	9,8
Oranges	1 245,0	1 317,5	1 218,0	5,8	− 7,6
Lemons	330,6	321,8	329,0	− 2,7	2,2
Tomatoes	812,9	860,1	901,9	5,8	4,9
Potatoes	3 796,9	3 778,3	3 716,9	− 0,5	− 1,6
Live plants (4)	2 559,5	2 749,8	2 971,9	7,4	8,1
Hops:					
— cones and powders	6,8	7,7	8,3	13,2	7,8
— saps and extracts	1,1	1,1	1,2	0,0	9,1
Butter and butteroil	731,7	856,6	617,9	17,1	− 27,9
Cheese	987,6	1 050,0	1 089,7	6,3	3,8
Skimmed-milk powder	756,3	756,2	559,1	0,0	− 26,1
Whole-milk powder	174,7	204,1	206,5	16,8	1,2
Condensed milk	324,2	372,0	381,3	14,7	2,5
Casein	68,3	77,5	56,1	13,4	− 27,6
Beef and veal (5)	1 598,6	1 548,5	1 662,0	− 3,1	7,3
Pigmeat (5)	1 820,8	1 856,3	1 899,0	1,9	2,3
Poultrymeat (5)	498,5	558,3	601,9	12,0	7,8
Sheepmeat (5)	141,9	158,9	186,5	12,0	17,4
Eggs (6)	525,6	517,5	553,1	− 1,5	6,9

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	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89**	1987/88 / 1986/87	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	28 322	29 835	27 544	5,3	− 7,7
— Common wheat	11 530	12 687	11 284	10,0	− 11,1
— Durum wheat	1 500	1 696	2 082	13,1	22,8
— Rye	234	339	163	44,9	− 51,9
— Barley	6 132	5 877	5 269	− 4,2	− 10,3
— Oats	274	221	300	− 19,3	35,7
— Maize	8 448	8 758	8 224	3,6	− 6,1
— Other (including sorghum)	203	256	221	26,1	− 13,7
Husked rice	189	156	111	− 17,5	− 28,8
Sugar (2)	1 546	2 234	3 300	44,5	47,7
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	23 800	23 175	25 560	− 2,6	10,3
Fresh fruit	5 158	6 290	5 856	22,7	− 6,9
Fresh vegetables	9 005	10 052	9 960	11,6	− 0,9
Rapeseed	1 618	2 109	:	30,3	×
Sunflower seed	1 226	1 534	:	25,1	×
	1987	1988	1989	1988 / 1987	1989 / 1988
Olive oil	400,1	271,9	261,9	− 32,0	− 3,7
Soya:					
— seed	277,0	283,1	233,1	2,2	− 17,7
— oil	544,0	498,7	481,1	− 8,3	− 3,5
— cake	3 064,5	2 793,7	2 758,8	− 8,8	− 1,2
Lucerne meal	430,0	635,3	471,4	47,7	− 25,8
Fibres:					
— flax	167,6	187,7	184,6	12,0	− 1,7
— hemp	3,9	4,3	0,7	10,3	− 83,7
Raw tobacco	133,7	110,1	122,9	− 17,7	11,6
Apples (fresh)	1 372,5	1 305,3	1 289,6	− 4,9	− 1,2
Pears (fresh)	305,9	293,2	329,9	− 4,2	12,5
Peaches	497,1	416,3	501,4	− 16,3	20,4
Oranges	1 291,5	1 245,8	1 165,7	− 3,5	− 6,4
Lemons	344,2	303,5	329,5	− 11,8	8,6
Tomatoes	844,3	855,5	910,6	1,3	6,4
Potatoes	3 856,5	3 814,5	3 744,1	− 1,1	− 1,8
Live plants (4)	2 525,7	2 736,7	2 973,5	8,4	8,7
Hops:					
— cones and powders	7,6	8,4	9,1	10,5	8,3
— saps and extracts	1,1	1,1	1,2	0,0	9,1
Butter and butteroil	733,2	806,8	627,5	10,0	− 22,2
Cheese	999,5	1 058,2	1 090,6	5,9	3,1
Skimmed-milk powder	751,3	746,8	571,0	− 0,6	− 23,5
Whole-milk powder	166,5	211,6	222,2	27,1	5,0
Condensed milk	311,7	379,9	375,2	21,9	− 1,2
Casein	57,5	64,3	44,3	11,8	− 31,1
Beef and veal (5)	1 587,3	1 601,7	1 675,6	0,9	4,6
Pigmeat (5)	1 813,8	1 892,4	1 912,3	4,3	1,1
Poultrymeat (5)	498,5	563,9	611,6	13,1	8,5
Sheepmeat (5)	144,7	160,9	187,6	11,2	16,6
Eggs (6)	527,7	521,7	569,7	− 1,1	9,2

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) 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

	% of total expenditure on final consumption by households (1) in 1988					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1988/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12 (2)	21,6 (4)	17,6 (5)	0,5 (5)	2,0 (5)	1,9 (5)	4,9 (4)
Belgique/België	19,8	16,3	0,5	1,4	1,6	1,0
Danmark	22,3	15,2	0,6	3,5	2,9	2,6
BR Deutschland	16,4	12,2	0,5	2,1	1,6	2,0
Ellada	38,2	31,1	0,9	2,6	3,5	17,9
España	26,1 (3)	24,8 (5)	0,4 (5)	1,1 (5)	1,2 (5)	9,7 (3)
France	19,6	16,0	0,5	2,0	1,2	4,3
Ireland (3)	40,6	22,7	1,4	11,5	4,9	4,6
Italia	22,7	19,6	0,4	1,2	1,6	5,8
Luxembourg	21,1	13,4	0,7	1,4	5,6	0,8
Nederland	18,7	14,6	0,6	1,8	1,7	1,2
Portugal (4)	37,1	32,7	0,2	1,9	2,3	21,6
United Kingdom	17,1	12,1	0,9	1,7	2,4	5,8

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) 1987 or 1987/1984.
(4) 1986 and 1986/1983.
(5) 1985.

3.7.2 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

(Kg/head)

		EUR 12	BLEU/UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cereals (1)													
— Total cereals	»1985/86«	83	73	71	73	107	74	80	102	114	60	86	76
(without rice)	1988/89	84 (8)	72	69	75	106	72	79	101	115	55 (8)	90	81
— Wheat (1)	»1985/86«	72	69	46	51	106	72	70	87	107	54	70	63
	1988/89	73 (8)	69	47	53	105	70	69	87	108	49 (8)	74	67
— Rye (1)	»1985/86«	3	1	18	13	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	0
	1988/89	3 (8)	1	17	13	0	2	0	0	0	3 (8)	6	0
— Grain/maize (1)	»1985/86«	7	2	2	7	1	1	9	13	8	2	9	12
	1988/89	7 (8)	1	2	6	0	1	9	12	7	2 (8)	9	11
— Total milled rice (2)	»1985/86«	4	3	2	2	5	6	4	2	5	2	14	3
	1988/89	4	3	2	2	5	6	4	2	5	2	14	3
Potatoes	»1985/86«	80	97	66	73	82	106	75	140	37	85	98	107
	1988/89	79	94	65	72	87	97	73	142	39	86	94	109
Sugar (3)	»1985/86«	33	36	41	35	28	25	36	39	27	37	26	37
	1988/89	32 (8)	39	38	33	33	24	34	37	26	37 (8)	27	40
Vegetables													
— Total vegetables	»1985/86«	116	85	163	72	194	150	118	86	174	91	115	85
(incl. preserved veg.),	1988/89	117 (8)	90	80 (8)	83	205 (8)	182	120 (8)	95	167	97 (8)	125 (8)	69
of which: Cauliflowers (4)	»1985/86«	5	5	3	3	3	5	5	4	5	6	2	6
	1988/89	5 (8)	6	3 (8)	3	4 (8)	5 (8)	5 (8)	3 (8)	4	6 (8)	2 (8)	7 (8)
Tomatoes (4)	»1985/86«	27	21	14	14	92	27	21	11	51	16	29	14
	1988/89	27 (8)	25	17 (8)	15	76 (8)	40 (8)	21 (8)	12 (8)	43 (8)	20 (8)	32 (8)	15 (8)
Fruit (5)													
— Total fresh fruit	»1985/86«	60	50	38	79	76	67	55	30	69	64	37	38
(including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	1988/89	61 (8)	55	49 (8)	103	49 (8)	40	56 (8)	34 (8)	86	63 (8)	36 (8)	38 (8)
of which: Apples (4)	»1985/86«	19	20	19	22	22	21	16	18	20	33	9	12
	1988/89	19 (8)	26	24 (8)	28	20 (8)	20 (8)	15 (8)	18 (9)	23	33 (8)	8 (8)	13 (8)
Pears (4)	»1985/86«	7	6	3	4	9	11	6	2	14	5	6	2
	1988/89	6 (8)	4	4 (8)	5	9 (8)	8 (8)	6 (8)	2 (8)	14	4 (8)	4 (8)	2 (8)
Peaches (4)	»1985/86«	7	4	3	5	9	10	7	1	16	3	3	2
	1988/89	7 (8)	4	4 (8)	4	4 (8)	11 (8)	6 (8)	2 (8)	13	3 (8)	3 (8)	3 (8)
Citrus fruit													
Total citrus fruit	»1985/86«	28	21	11	28	44	25	20	15	39	82	13	14
	1988/89	33 (8)	18	15 (8)	34	44 (8)	42	23 (8)	16 (8)	44	79 (8)	14 (8)	26 (8)
of which: Oranges (4)	»1985/86«	16	16	6	8	27	17	11	12	23	73	9	10
	1988/89	19	16	10 (8)	8	33 (8)	26 (8)	13 (8)	13 (8)	29	101 (8)	10 (8)	9 (8)
Wine (6)	»1985/86«	44	21	19	25	31	49	81	3	71	14	72	9
	1988/89	42 (8)	20	21	26	33	46	73	4	71	13	53	12

Milk products													
Fresh products (without cream)	»1985«	:	83	154	88	63	:	96	195	79	134	:	131
	1988	:	86	147	92	54	110	101	186	75	131	86	128
— Cheese	»1985«	:	12	12	14	22	:	20	4	15	13	:	6
	1988	:	13	13	16	23	4	22	4	15	14	5	7
— Butter (fats)	»1985«	:	7	6	6	1	:	8	8	2	3	:	4
	1988	:	8	7	8	2	0	9	7	3	4	1	5
— Margarine (fat)	»1985«	5	11	12	7	2	1	3	5	1	11	5	7
	1988	:	11	12	6	2	2	3	5	1	10	5	7
Eggs	»1985«	:	14	15	17	12	:	15	13	11	12	:	13
	1988	:	14	14	16	13	16	16	11	11	11	7	13
Meat (7)													
Total meat (without offal),	»1985«	82	94	85	95	72	78	96	80	79	75	51	70
	1988	87	92	95	95	71	87	100	87	8	85	60	73
of which: Total beef/veal	»1985«	23	26	15	23	22	11	32	23	27	18	12	22
	1988	23	22	17	24	19	12	30	19	27	19	13	22
Beef	»1985«	23	22	14	21	18	8	25	23	23	16	11	22
	1988	20	19	17	22	16	11	25	19	23	18	12	21
Veal	»1985«	3	3	1	2	4	3	7	0	4	2	1	0
	1988	2	3	0	2	3	0	6	0	4	1	1	0
Pigmeat	»1985«	37	47	58	60	21	37	37	34	28	42	21	24
	1988	40	47	66	62	22	45	38	35	30	47	24	25
Poultrymeat	»1985«	16	15	11	10	16	21	18	17	18	14	14	16
	1988	18	17	12	11	16	22	19	21	19	17	17	19
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1985«	4	2	1	1	14	5	4	7	2	1	3	7
	1988	4	2	1	1	14	6	5	7	2	1	3	7
Oils and fats													
Total fats and oils	»1985«	14	5	17	6	24	22	13	12	23	7	14	11
	1988	15	6	24	7	27	22	14	14	24	8	15	11
of which: vegetable	»1985«	19	20	24	15	28	21	15	15	24	29	17	15
	1988	21 (8)	23 (8)	29	15	30	24	18	21	25	30 (8)	28	19
of marine animals	»1985«	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
of land animals	»1985«	6	8	2	6	3	3	4	1	4	13	2	9
	1988	6	10	4	6	3	3	5	1	4	15	1	9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Flour equivalent.
(2) Expressed in product weight.
(3) White-sugar equivalent.
(4) Human consumption based on marketed produce and including processed products.
(5) Not including citrus fruits.
(6) Litres/head.
(7) Including cutting-room fat.
(8) 1987/88.

3.7.3 Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products

(%)

		EUR 12	BLEU/UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cereals													
— Total cereals	»1985/86«	110	54	117	94	104	83	201	90	80	28	33	120
(excl. rice)	1988/89	113 (3)	56	136	106	108	113	221	95	78	27 (3)	46	107
— Total wheat	»1985/86«	124	69	117	101	123	94	233	61	81	55	38	107
	1988/89	123 (3)	74	132	116	120	119	249	59	74	41 (3)	35	102
— Rye	»1985/86«	111	76	201	108	101	101	103	0	81	34	98	79
	1988/89	106 (3)	55	140	109	87	126	106	0	69	35 (3)	80	145
— Barley	»1985/86«	119	75	116	102	53	104	191	124	58	23	49	155
	1988/89	118 (3)	90	141	112	86	128	213	125	62	31 (3)	28	145
— Grain/maize	»1985/86«	77	5	0	45	96	44	176	0	87	0	24	0
	1988/89	95 (3)	5	0	58	106	81	212	0	90	0 (3)	51	0
— Total milled rice	»1985/86«	75	0	0	0	125	97	11	0	215	0	72	0
	1988/89	76	0	0	0	152	115	17	0	209	0	64	0
Potatoes	»1985/86«	101	108	98	99	108	100	101	87	96	146	94	92
	1988/89	101	151	99	94	93	93	101	81	87	150	81	90
Sugar	»1985/86«	123	227	220	130	97	109	203	145	81	153	2	56
	1988/89	124 (3)	225	261	132	64	120	217	150	97	176 (3)	1	57
Fresh vegetables	»1985/86«	107	116	70	37	157	131	91	81	125	204	144	63
	1988/89	106 (3)	122	55 (3)	37	151 (3)	119	87 (3)	79 (3)	122	207 (3)	121 (3)	78 (3)
Fresh fruit													
(excl. citrus fruit)	»1985/86«	87	61	38	53	125	116	89	15	128	57	95	22
	1988/89	84 (3)	68	20 (3)	55	144 (3)	122	96 (3)	13 (3)	116	55 (3)	90 (3)	19 (3)
Citrus fruit	»1985/86«	75	0	0	0	163	299	3	0	113	0	100	0
	1988/89	67 (3)	0	0 (3)	0	130 (3)	236	3 (3)	0 (3)	107	0 (3)	96 (3)	0 (3)
Wine	»1985/86«	104	68 (5)	0	57	119	118	108	0	121	0	113	0
	1988/89	91	61 (5)	0	54	111	108	105	0	104	0	71	0
Milk products													
— Fats	»1985«	—	106 (4)	218	119	57 (6)	—	121	286	69	291	—	88
	1988	:	98	264	98	—	97	116	175	70	152	100	78
— Proteins	»1985«	—	98 (5)	428	132	58 (6)	—	137	:	61	:	—	86
	1988	:	104	473	102	—	96	131	:	58	159	99	67
— Fresh milk products	»1985«	—	124	105	104	98	—	111	100	97	93	—	100
(excl. cream)	1988	:	129	104	104	98	99	103	100	97	91	101	99
— Whole-milk powder	»1985«	—	239	2 517	140	0	—	721	2 767	13	573	—	234
	1988	:	131 (3)	103	105	97 (3)	100 (3)	102	100 (3)	97 (3)	99	101 (3)	100

— Skimmed-milk powder	»1985«	—	172	106	271	0	—	135	1 024	0	42	—	161
	1988	:	183	44	326	0	85	122	909	0	38	90	102
— Concentrated milk	»1985«	—	66	767	145	0	—	232	0	58	375	—	112
	1988	:	211	:	139	0	115	238	0	13	300	100	112
— Cheese	»1985«	—	36	436	96	88	—	114	467	77	250	—	71
	1988	:	41	400	95	90	88	113	500	77	253	94	72
— Butter	»1985«	—	120	183	121	56	—	118	484	57	444	—	74
	1988	:	86	168	77	69	154	107	479	57	101	100	49
— Margarine	»1985«	102	134	120	101	95	98	74	94	84	146	106	90
	1988	101	140	117	104	92	100	74	106	74	128	102	93
Eggs	»1985«	—	116	100	73	97	—	99	78	91	327	—	96
	1988	102	117	98	71	99	99	96	93	95	326	101	97
Meat (1)													
— Total (2)	»1985«	102 (4)	122	324	91	70	97	100	270	74	240	97	81
	1988	102	137	295	87	74	98	101	280	73	236	91	81
— Total beef/veal	»1985«	107 (4)	130	324	118	35	95	119	655	62	200	87	87
	1988	104	149	249	112	39	96	118	776	59	169	82	76
— Beef	»1985«	106 (4)	130	334	121	40	88	121	657	60	143	87	87
	1988	103	148	253	114	41	96	121	765	54	118	85	75
— Veal	»1985«	113 (4)	130	100	80	17	99	110	:	76	735	86	147
	1988	117	157	100	81	23	102	108	:	89	965	50	382
— Pigmeat	»1985«	102 (4)	145	370	87	71	97	81	116	71	270	97	71
	1988	103	167	346	85	74	98	84	114	67	278	90	72
— Poultrymeat	»1985«	105 (4)	88	206	61	98	98	130	92	98	217	100	96
	1988	105	90	195	60	96	96	133	103	98	200	100	98
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1985«	80 (4)	22	33	45	87	100	70	190	58	261	100	76
	1988	83	22	25	47	90	104	58	217	55	200	88	89
Oils and fats													
— Total	»1985«	63	31	93	49	129	98	63	62	52	32	36	28
	1988	75	29	87	56	112	114	81	91	59	35	33	37
— Vegetable	»1985«	56	3	20	20	144	105	52	0	47	1	25	20
	1988	70	2	45	32	118	129	79	0	57	0	22	34
— Cutting-room fat	»1985«	84	70	157	116	65	80	99	186	80	59	73	53
	1988	109	152	116	108	94	100	69	92	78	156	102	94
— Of marine animals	»1985«	20	0	165	7	0	89	9	43	1	0	92	3
	1988	27	0	118	8	0	40	31	400	1	0	300	4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. offal.
(2) Incl. cutting-room fat.
(3) 1987/88.
(4) »1987«.
(5) Only Luxembourg.
(6) »1982«.

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	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EUR 12	12 803	12 818	13 453	0,0	5,0	51,0	53,4	54,0	1,5	1,2	65 342	68 430	72 664	1,6	6,2
Belgique/België	188	194	210	1,1	8,2	63,1	66,4	73,1	1,7	10,1	1 187	1 289	1 536	2,8	19,2
Danmark	340	309	446	− 3,1	44,3	58,0	67,3	72,2	5,1	7,3	1 972	2 080	3 221	1,8	54,9
BR Deutschland	1 609	1 731	1 769	2,5	2,2	60,8	68,5	62,1	4,1	− 9,3	9 779	11 856	10 993	6,6	− 7,3
Ellada	457	384	375	− 5,6	− 2,3	21,4	26,6	23,3	7,5	− 12,4	980	1 023	875	1,4	− 14,5
España	1 911	2 222	2 166	5,2	− 2,5	25,9	27,8	23,7	2,3	− 14,9	4 958	6 173	5 122	7,6	− 17,0
France	4 632	4 551	4 725	− 0,6	3,8	60,7	62,8	64,8	1,1	3,2	28 091	28 557	30 612	0,5	7,2
Ireland	78	60	63	− 8,4	5,0	63,5	79,2	79,1	7,6	− 0,2	495	475	498	− 1,4	4,8
Italia	1 295	1 093	1 146	− 5,5	4,8	35,6	36,9	38,0	1,2	3,0	4 610	4 028	4 351	− 4,4	8,0
Luxembourg	7	8	8	4,6	0,0	40,0	38,8	41,3	− 1,1	6,5	28	31	33	3,5	6,5
Nederland	128	114	138	− 3,8	21,1	66,5	72,5	75,9	3,0	4,6	851	827	1 047	− 0,9	26,6
Portugal	262	272	309	1,3	13,6	13,9	13,4	18,0	− 1,2	34,3	365	365	557	0,0	52,6
United Kingdom	1 896	1 880	2 098	− 0,3	11,6	63,4	62,4	65,9	− 0,6	5,6	12 026	11 726	13 819	− 0,8	17,8
Durum wheat															
EUR 12	2 509	2 707	2 802	2,6	3,5	23,4	24,6	21,5	1,8	− 12,9	5 862	6 667	6 013	4,4	− 9,8
Danmark															
BR Deutschland	15	12	14	− 7,2	16,7	58,0	55,0	50,7	− 1,8	− 7,8	87	66	71	− 8,8	7,6
Ellada	426	500	515	5,5	3,0	19,4	23,2	21,9	6,1	− 5,4	827	1 160	1 130	11,9	− 2,6
España	133	110	129	− 6,1	17,3	27,9	31,0	26,6	3,6	− 14,2	371	341	343	− 2,8	0,6
France	165	273	305	18,3	11,7	44,4	41,0	44,0	− 2,6	7,2	732	1 120	1 341	15,2	19,7
Italia	1 741	1 782	1 806	0,8	1,3	21,8	22,0	16,9	0,4	− 23,2	3 789	3 924	3 056	1,2	− 22,1
Portugal	23	24	27	1,4	12,5	13,9	13,3	17,8	− 1,4	33,3	32	32	48	0,0	50,0
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	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EUR 12	1 014	922	948	- 3,1	2,8	31,3	30,2	32,9	- 1,2	8,9	3 178	2 784	3 118	- 4,3	12,0
Belgique/België	5	3	3	- 15,7	0,0	46,0	46,7	33,3	0,5	- 28,6	23	14	10	- 15,3	- 28,6
Danmark	127	81	101	- 13,9	24,7	44,5	45,2	48,0	0,5	6,3	565	366	485	- 13,5	32,5
BR Deutschland	426	378	384	- 3,9	1,6	42,8	41,8	47,0	- 0,8	12,5	1 821	1 579	1 805	- 4,6	14,3
Ellada	12	16	15	10,1	- 6,3	19,2	21,3	22,0	3,5	3,5	23	34	33	13,9	- 2,9
España	211	222	227	1,7	2,3	12,9	16,1	14,9	7,5	- 7,7	273	357	337	9,4	- 5,6
France	87	79	74	- 3,2	- 6,3	34,1	34,9	35,7	0,8	2,1	297	276	264	- 2,4	- 4,3
Italia	9	8	8	- 3,9	0,0	24,4	22,5	26,3	- 2,7	16,7	22	18	21	- 6,5	16,7
Luxembourg	1	0	0	- 100,0	0,0	30,0	×	×	×	×	3	2	2	- 12,6	0,0
Nederland	5	7	7	11,9	0,0	38,0	40,0	47,1	1,7	17,9	19	28	33	13,8	17,9
Portugal	123	121	122	- 0,5	0,8	7,9	6,4	8,0	- 6,9	24,9	97	77	97	- 7,4	26,0
United Kingdom	8	7	7	- 4,4	0,0	43,8	47,1	44,3	2,5	- 6,1	35	33	31	- 1,9	- 6,1
Barley															
EUR 12	12 852	12 180	11 717	- 1,8	- 3,8	40,1	41,7	39,7	1,4	- 4,7	51 472	50 801	46 554	- 0,4	- 8,4
Belgique/België	118	120	105	0,6	- 12,5	58,1	61,5	63,3	1,9	3,0	685	738	665	2,5	- 9,9
Danmark	1 104	1 165	1 001	1,8	- 14,1	47,6	46,5	49,8	- 0,7	7,0	5 251	5 419	4 982	1,1	- 8,1
BR Deutschland	1 949	1 836	1 753	- 2,0	- 4,5	49,7	52,2	55,7	1,6	6,6	9 690	9 587	9 758	- 0,4	1,8
Ellada	312	220	225	- 11,0	2,3	18,7	25,0	22,0	10,2	- 11,8	583	550	496	- 1,9	- 9,8
España	4 246	4 175	4 257	- 0,6	2,0	25,2	28,9	21,9	4,7	- 24,4	10 698	12 070	9 308	4,1	- 22,9
France	2 256	1 916	1 832	- 5,3	- 4,4	50,7	52,6	53,6	1,2	1,8	11 442	10 086	9 816	- 4,1	- 2,7
Ireland	298	266	258	- 3,7	- 3,0	50,1	60,4	57,0	6,4	- 5,6	1 494	1 606	1 470	2,4	- 8,5
Italia	461	450	477	- 0,8	6,0	34,0	34,7	35,7	0,7	2,8	1 566	1 562	1 702	- 0,1	9,0
Luxembourg	17	17	17	0,0	0,0	35,9	38,2	34,7	2,1	- 9,2	61	65	59	2,1	- 9,2
Nederland	39	63	50	17,3	- 20,6	50,5	47,9	50,2	- 1,7	4,7	197	302	251	15,3	- 16,9
Portugal	86	74	85	- 4,9	14,9	7,6	6,9	10,2	- 3,0	48,5	65	51	87	- 7,8	70,6
United Kingdom	1 966	1 878	1 657	- 1,5	- 11,8	49,5	46,7	48,0	- 2,0	2,9	9 740	8 765	7 960	- 3,5	- 9,2

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	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EUR 12	2 360	1 832	1 767	– 8,1	– 3,5	33,2	31,0	27,4	– 2,3	– 11,6	7 834	5 850	4 991	– 9,3	– 14,7
Belgique/België	24	18	14	– 9,1	– 22,2	45,0	44,3	40,0	0,5	– 9,7	108	80	56	– 9,6	– 29,8
Danmark	41	44	28	2,4	– 36,4	41,0	46,1	42,4	4,0	– 8,0	168	203	119	6,5	– 41,5
BR Deutschland	692	546	489	– 7,6	– 10,4	47,4	43,0	36,6	– 3,2	– 14,9	3 278	2 348	1 790	– 10,5	– 23,8
Ellada	43	36	36	– 5,8	0,0	15,1	18,9	15,8	7,7	– 16,4	65	68	57	1,5	– 16,4
España	459	335	345	– 10,0	3,0	14,8	16,0	14,3	2,6	– 10,6	680	536	493	– 7,6	– 8,0
France	547	349	341	– 13,9	– 2,3	40,3	39,4	38,5	– 0,7	– 2,3	2 203	1 375	1 313	– 14,5	– 4,5
Ireland	23	20	19	– 4,6	– 5,0	46,1	57,7	59,9	7,8	3,8	106	115	114	2,9	– 1,4
Italia	178	171	168	– 1,3	– 1,8	20,4	22,4	17,4	3,2	– 22,3	363	383	292	1,8	– 23,7
Luxembourg	10	7	7	– 11,2	0,0	39,0	40,0	32,8	0,8	– 18,0	39	28	23	– 10,5	– 18,0
Nederland	12	14	8	5,3	– 42,9	49,2	45,5	41,2	– 2,6	– 9,5	59	64	33	2,6	– 48,3
Portugal	190	167	188	– 4,2	12,6	6,3	4,9	6,9	– 7,9	40,8	119	82	130	– 11,7	58,5
United Kingdom	141	125	124	– 3,9	– 0,8	45,8	45,5	46,1	– 0,2	1,3	646	569	572	– 4,2	0,5
Maize															
EUR 12	3 984	4 039	3 889	0,5	– 3,7	64,9	69,3	67,4	2,2	– 2,8	25 847	27 993	26 204	2,7	– 6,4
Belgique/België	7	7	7	0,0	0,0	71,4	77,1	78,6	2,6	1,9	50	54	55	2,6	1,9
BR Deutschland	181	199	207	3,2	4,0	66,5	77,1	71,8	5,1	– 6,9	1 204	1 535	1 486	8,4	– 3,2
Ellada	222	210	200	– 1,8	– 4,8	86,0	83,3	85,0	– 1,0	2,0	1 908	1 750	1 700	– 2,8	– 2,9
España	526	556	516	1,9	– 7,2	64,9	64,3	62,5	– 0,3	– 2,9	3 414	3 577	3 224	1,6	– 9,9
France	1 891	1 970	1 883	1,4	– 4,4	65,8	71,7	67,0	2,9	– 6,6	12 448	14 120	12 606	4,3	– 10,7
Italia	911	842	805	– 2,6	– 4,4	68,8	74,7	79,3	2,8	6,1	6 271	6 289	6 382	0,1	1,5
Nederland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	2	1	1	– 20,6	0,0
Portugal	246	255	271	1,2	6,3	22,4	26,2	27,7	5,4	5,8	550	667	750	6,6	12,4

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	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals (1)															
EUR 12	143	287	378	26,1	31,7	44,9	39,9	39,7	− 3,9	− 0,5	642	1 144	1 499	21,2	31,0
España	21	69	88	48,7	27,5	46,7	45,1	29,2	− 1,1	− 35,2	98	311	257	46,9	− 17,4
France	101	146	192	13,1	31,5	45,6	44,3	42,0	− 1,0	− 5,2	461	646	806	11,9	24,8
Italia	19	25	28	9,6	12,0	37,9	41,2	46,1	2,8	11,8	72	103	129	12,7	25,2
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
EUR 12	35 712	34 839	35 000	− 0,8	0,5	44,9	44,4	46,8	− 0,4	5,5	160 322	154 610	163 800	− 1,2	5,9
Belgique/België	345	349	345	0,4	− 1,1	59,9	55,1	64,0	− 2,7	16,2	2 065	1 922	2 208	− 2,4	14,9
Danmark	1 612	1 599	1 576	− 0,3	− 1,4	49,4	44,9	51,2	− 3,1	13,9	7 956	7 184	8 067	− 3,3	12,3
BR Deutschland	4 884	4 734	4 657	− 1,0	− 1,6	53,1	50,2	58,2	− 1,8	15,9	25 914	23 770	27 112	− 2,8	14,1
Ellada	1 472	1 366	1 366	− 2,5	0,0	29,8	36,9	33,6	7,4	− 9,1	4 385	5 045	4 586	4,8	− 9,1
España	7 517	7 709	7 741	0,8	0,4	27,3	26,2	30,1	− 1,3	14,9	20 510	20 215	23 317	− 0,5	15,3
France	9 701	9 304	9 375	− 1,4	0,8	57,5	56,5	60,0	− 0,5	6,1	55 750	52 609	56 219	− 1,9	6,9
Ireland	400	346	340	− 4,7	− 1,7	52,4	60,9	64,5	5,2	6,0	2 095	2 107	2 194	0,2	4,1
Italia	4 616	4 372	4 437	− 1,8	1,5	36,2	39,6	36,8	3,1	− 7,2	16 687	17 323	16 307	1,3	− 5,9
Luxembourg	35	34	34	− 1,0	0,0	37,7	35,6	38,5	− 1,9	8,3	132	121	131	− 2,9	8,3
Nederland	183	197	202	2,5	2,5	61,7	56,1	60,4	− 3,1	7,6	1 129	1 106	1 220	− 0,7	10,3
Portugal	930	933	1 027	0,1	10,1	13,2	16,4	12,8	7,5	− 21,8	1 228	1 532	1 318	7,7	− 14,0
United Kingdom	4 017	3 896	3 900	− 1,0	0,1	55,9	55,6	54,2	− 0,2	− 2,7	22 471	21 676	21 121	− 1,2	− 2,6

(1) Including 'triticale'.

4.1.2.1 World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I — *Wheat* (¹)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	505,7	510,1	538,3	0,3	5,5
of which:								
- EUR 12	14,1	14,7	14,6	71,2	75,1	78,7	1,8	4,8
- USA	13,0	9,7	10,3	66,0	49,3	55,4	- 9,3	12,4
- Canada	4,8	3,1	4,5	24,2	15,7	24,4	- 13,4	55,4
- Argentina	1,7	1,5	1,9	8,7	7,8	10,0	- 3,6	28,2
- Australia	3,2	2,8	2,6	16,2	14,1	14,2	- 4,5	0,7
- Others	63,2	68,2	66,1	319,4	348,0	355,6	2,9	2,2
II — *Other cereals* (²)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	831,5	749,4	820,3	- 3,4	9,5
of which:								
- EUR 12	10,7	11,8	10,1	89,1	88,7	82,5	- 0,2	- 7,0
- USA	33,1	20,0	27,0	275,3	150,0	221,8	- 18,3	47,9
- Canada	2,9	2,6	2,9	23,9	19,6	23,6	- 6,4	20,4
- Argentina	2,3	1,8	0,8	19,0	13,4	6,8	- 11,0	- 49,3
- Australia	1,0	1,0	0,8	8,1	7,3	6,8	- 3,4	- 6,8
- Others	50,0	62,8	58,4	416,0	470,4	478,8	4,2	1,8

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

		Mio t						% TAV	
		1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. *Imports* (¹)									
Wheat and flour	World	83,9	100,0	96,9	100,0	105,5	100,0	15,5	8,9
(wheat equivalent)	EUR 12	2,7	3,2	2,3	2,4	2,2	2,1	- 14,8	- 4,3
Other cereals (²)	World	80,7	100,0	84,6	100,0	84,6	100,0	4,8	0,0
	EUR 12	3,8	4,7	3,9	4,6	4,3	5,1	2,6	10,3
All cereals (²)	World	164,6	100,0	181,4	100,0	190,1	100,0	10,2	4,8
	EUR 12	6,5	3,9	6,2	3,4	6,4	3,4	- 4,6	3,2
2. *Exports* (¹)									
Wheat and flour	World	82,3	100,0	98,1	100,0	106,5	100,0	19,2	8,6
(wheat equivalent)	EUR 12	12,6	15,3	15,7	16,0	16,0	15,0	24,6	1,9
Other cereals (²)	World	83,7	100,0	86,7	100,0	87,1	100,0	3,6	0,5
	EUR 12	9,3	11,1	9,0	10,4	9,2	10,6	- 3,2	2,2
All cereals (²)	World	166,1	100,0	184,8	100,0	193,5	100,0	11,3	4,7
	EUR 12	21,9	13,2	24,7	13,4	25,2	13,0	12,8	2,0

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 / common wheat (1 July-30 June)

4.1.4.1 Supply balances — **durum wheat**
(1 July-30 June) — **common wheat**

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	5 755	7 494	6 708	14,1	− 10,5
Change in stocks	− 302	1 116	9	×	− 99,2
Imports (1)	568	809	87	19,3	− 89,3
Exports (1)	1 875	1 848	1 952	− 0,7	5,6
of which intra-EC trade (1)	1 391	1 824	1 416	14,5	− 22,4
Internal use	4 750	5 339	4 834	6,0	− 9,5
of which:					
— animal feed	206	536	110	61,3	− 79,5
— seed	529	513	625	− 1,5	21,8
— industrial use	2	3	5	22,5	66,7
— losses (market)	4	27	25	159,8	− 7,4
— human consumption (grain)	4 009	4 261	4 070	3,1	− 4,5
Human consumption (after processing)	2 832	3 008	2 873	3,1	− 4,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	8,8	9,3	8,8	2,8	− 5,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	121,2	140,4	138,8	7,6	− 1,1
Common wheat					
Usable production	65 528	64 085	68 128	− 1,1	6,3
Change in stocks	− 608	1 598	3 251	×	×
Imports (1)	2 634	1 763	1 880	− 18,2	6,6
Exports (1)	14 237	14 373	12 955	0,5	− 9,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	12 400	12 646	10 187	1,0	− 19,4
Internal use	54 533	53 073	53 802	− 1,4	1,4
of which:					
— animal feed	22 391	20 764	21 069	− 3,7	1,5
— seed	2 471	2 385	2 246	− 1,8	− 5,8
— industrial use	1 133	1 478	2 184	14,2	47,8
— losses (market)	846	819	769	− 1,6	− 6,1
— human consumption (grain)	27 692	27 627	27 535	− 0,1	− 0,3
Human consumption (after processing)	20 676	20 592	20 523	− 0,2	− 0,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	64,1	63,5	63,1	− 0,5	− 0,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	120,2	120,7	126,6	0,2	4,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.

4.1.4.2 Supply balances — barley — rye
(1 July-30 June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	51 571	47 285	50 195	− 4,3	6,2
Change in stocks	940	− 813	1 860	×	×
Imports (1)	169	407	248	55,2	− 39,1
Exports (1)	9 522	8 272	10 070	− 6,8	21,7
of which intra-EC trade (1)	5 540	5 991	4 019	4,0	− 32,9
Internal use	41 278	40 233	38 513	− 1,3	− 4,3
of which:					
— animal feed	32 616	31 104	30 210	− 2,4	− 2,9
— seed	2 034	1 976	1 869	− 1,4	− 5,4
— industrial use	5 666	6 237	5 809	4,9	− 6,9
— losses (market)	843	756	531	− 5,3	− 29,8
— human consumption (grain)	120	160	95	15,5	− 40,6
Human consumption (after processing)	67	98	58	20,9	− 40,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,2	0,3	0,2	22,5	− 33,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	124,9	117,5	130,3	− 3,0	10,9
Rye					
Usable production	3 261	3 038	2 815	− 3,5	− 7,3
Change in stocks	272	− 265	53	×	×
Imports (1)	58	63	29	4,2	− 54,0
Exports (1)	127	440	172	86,1	− 60,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	154	330	219	46,4	− 33,6
Internal use	2 920	2 926	2 619	0,1	− 10,5
of which:					
— animal feed	1 351	1 410	1 211	2,2	− 14,1
— seed	150	134	153	− 5,5	14,2
— industrial use	35	34	30	− 1,4	− 11,8
— losses (market)	74	67	64	− 4,9	− 4,5
— human consumption (grain)	1 310	1 281	1 175	− 1,1	− 8,3
Human consumption (after processing)	1 110	1 079	990	− 1,4	− 8,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,4	3,3	3,0	− 1,5	− 9,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	111,7	103,8	107,5	− 3,6	3,6

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	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	25 796	25 855	28 428	0,1	9,9
Change in stocks	934	627	2 610	− 18,0	315,6
Imports (1)	6 919	3 411	3 058	− 29,8	− 10,4
Exports (1)	1 704	1 868	1 366	4,7	− 26,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	8 161	9 171	6 823	6,0	− 25,6
Internal use	30 077	26 770	27 510	− 5,7	2,8
of which:					
— animal feed	23 283	20 427	21 598	− 6,3	5,7
— seed	224	219	232	− 1,1	5,9
— industrial use	3 240	2 930	2 927	− 4,9	− 0,1
— losses (market)	148	134	335	− 4,9	150,0
— human consumption (grain)	3 182	3 060	2 418	− 1,9	− 21,0
Human consumption (after processing)	2 340	2 253	1 780	− 1,9	− 21,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	7,3	6,9	5,5	− 2,8	− 20,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	85,8	96,6	103,3	6,1	6,9
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	7 851	5 763	5 382	− 14,3	− 6,6
Change in stocks	− 46	− 5	125	×	×
Imports (1)	76	141	173	36,2	22,7
Exports (1)	23	34	42	21,6	23,5
of which intra-EC trade (1)	409	225	283	− 25,8	25,8
Internal use	7 950	5 874	5 388	− 14,0	− 8,3
of which:					
— animal feed	7 072	5 082	4 567	− 15,2	− 10,1
— seed	331	301	275	− 4,6	− 8,6
— industrial use	50	2	17	− 80,0	750,0
— losses (market)	117	84	78	− 15,3	− 7,1
— human consumption (grain)	379	405	451	3,4	11,4
Human consumption (after processing)	239	249	277	2,1	11,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,7	0,8	0,9	6,9	12,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	98,8	98,1	99,9	− 0,4	1,8

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	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals (1)					
Usable production	671	1 209	1 094	34,2	− 9,5
Change in stocks	− 15	268	81	×	− 69,8
Imports (2)	234	979	581	104,5	− 40,7
Exports (2)	12	51	5	106,2	− 90,2
of which intra-EC trade (2)	153	212	169	17,7	− 20,4
Internal use	908	1 869	1 589	43,5	− 15,0
of which:					
— animal feed	878	1 819	1 528	43,9	− 16,0
— seed	23	37	39	26,8	5,4
— industrial use	4	2	4	− 29,3	100,0
— losses (market)	1	3	3	73,2	0,0
— human consumption (grain)	3	7	13	52,8	85,7
Human consumption (after processing)	2	4	8	41,4	100,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	73,9	64,7	68,9	− 6,4	6,4
Total cereals (excl. rice)					
Usable production	160 433	154 729	162 750	− 1,8	5,2
Change in stocks	1 175	− 668	7 989	×	×
Imports (2)	10 658	7 573	6 056	− 15,7	− 20,0
Exports (2)	27 500	26 886	26 562	− 1,1	− 1,2
of which intra-EC trade (2)	28 208	30 399	23 116	3,8	− 24,0
Internal use	142 416	136 084	134 255	− 2,3	− 1,3
of which:					
— animal feed	87 797	81 142	80 293	− 3,9	− 1,1
— seed	5 762	5 565	5 439	− 1,7	− 2,3
— industrial use	10 130	10 686	10 976	2,7	2,7
— losses (market)	2 033	1 890	1 791	− 3,6	− 5,2
— human consumption (grain)	36 695	36 801	35 757	0,1	− 2,8
Human consumption (after processing)	27 266	27 283	26 509	0,0	− 2,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	84,6	84,2	81,6	− 0,2	− 3,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	112,7	113,7	121,2	0,4	6,6

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)

		Belgique/ België (BFR)	Danmark (DKR)	BR Deutschland (DM)	Ellada (DR)	España (PTA)	France (FF)	Ireland (IRL)	Italia (LIT)	Luxembourg (LFR)	Nederland (HFL)	*Portugal (ESC)	United Kingdom (UKL)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Common wheat	1985	791,3	152,46	42,05	1 947	2 595	110,83	9,11	31 301	770	45,65	4 050	11,18
	1987	801,6	140,07	39,61	2 236	2 786	111,39	12,02	32 510	746	40,85	4 710	11,12
	1988	756,0	132,49	36,34	2 712	2 706	103,67	12,46	32 368	710	39,50	4 970	10,69
% TAV	1987/1985	0,7	− 4,2	− 2,9	7,2	3,6	0,3	14,9	1,9	− 1,6	− 5,4	7,8	− 0,3
% TAV	1988/1987	− 5,7	− 5,4	− 8,3	21,3	− 2,9	− 6,9	3,7	− 0,4	− 4,8	− 3,3	5,5	− 3,9
Rye	1985	775,3	138,59	41,91	—	2 339	95,64	—	30 594	780	43,60	3 730	—
	1987	762,1	124,87	38,52	—	2 449	106,24	—	32 779	697	39,10	4 330	—
	1988	713,4	109,72	35,95	—	2 377	89,42	—	30 557	700	37,45	4 570	—
% TAV	1987/1985	− 0,9	− 5,1	− 4,1	×	2,3	5,4	×	3,5	− 5,5	− 5,3	7,7	×
% TAV	1988/1987	− 6,3	− 12,1	− 6,7	×	− 2,9	− 15,8	×	− 6,8	0,4	− 4,2	5,5	×
Barley	1985	759,9	143,24	39,85	1 919	2 174	104,09	9,25	30 380	740	45,90	3 650	10,66
	1987	748,0	136,20	35,99	2 248	2 230	95,74	10,52	31 384	677	42,35	4 330	10,87
	1988	706,7	127,19	33,39	2 536	2 242	91,96	11,28	30 383	660	39,15	4 570	10,69
% TAV	1987/1985	− 0,8	− 2,5	− 5,0	8,2	1,3	− 4,1	6,6	1,6	− 4,4	− 3,9	8,9	1,0
% TAV	1988/1987	− 5,5	− 6,6	− 7,2	12,8	0,5	− 4,0	7,2	− 3,2	− 2,5	− 7,6	5,5	− 1,7
Oats	1985	694,6	133,38	38,62	2 597	2 025	88,18	7,77	38 289	700	42,50	3 040	10,03
	1987	820,7	146,20	38,47	2 632	2 226	106,04	11,32	31 979	707	43,40	3 400	11,51
	1988	754,6	125,57	35,01	3 030	2 283	102,22	11,68	36 831	645	40,25	3 400	10,57
% TAV	1987/1985	8,7	4,7	− 0,2	0,7	4,9	9,7	20,7	− 8,6	0,5	1,1	5,8	7,1
% TAV	1988/1987	− 8,1	− 14,1	− 9,0	15,1	2,6	− 3,6	3,2	15,2	− 8,8	− 7,3	0,0	− 8,2
Maize	1985	—	—	47,59	1 818	2 619	120,52	—	33 957	—	—	3 850	—
	1987	—	—	42,56	2 214	2 760	109,05	—	36 314	—	—	4 050	—
	1988	—	—	37,78	2 605	2 654	98,28	—	34 427	—	—	4 050	—
% TAV	1987/1985	×	×	− 5,4	10,4	2,7	− 4,9	×	3,4	×	×	2,6	×
% TAV	1988/1987	×	×	− 11,2	17,7	− 3,8	− 9,9	×	− 5,2	×	×	0,0	×

Source: Eurostat.

4.1.5.4 **Consumer price indices — bread and cereals**
(in nominal and real terms)

	1985 = 100			% TAV	
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal terms					
Belgique/België	105,8	106,8	111,8	0,9	4,7
Danmark	109,9	118,2	123,6	7,6	4,6
BR Deutschland	102,2	103,5	105,4	1,3	1,8
Ellada	140,2	155,1	178,4	10,6	15,0
España	108,3	117,6	:	8,6	×
France	107,2	111,0	114,7	3,5	3,3
Ireland	114,2	116,8	:	2,3	×
Italia	111,5	116,2	:	4,2	×
Luxembourg	106,3	112,3	:	5,6	×
Nederland	101,9	102,4	:	0,5	×
Portugal	124,9	127,6	:	2,2	×
United Kingdom	109,0	116,2	:	6,6	×
Real terms					
Belgique/België	99,9	99,0	100,2	− 0,9	1,2
Danmark	100,1	102,7	102,5	2,6	2,4
BR Deutschland	97,1	97,0	96,3	− 0,1	− 0,7
Ellada	104,2	100,7	101,4	− 3,4	0,7
España	92,2	94,7	:	2,7	×
France	98,9	99,1	99,4	0,2	0,3
Ireland	105,5	104,8	:	− 0,7	×
Italia	97,7	96,1	:	− 1,7	×
Luxembourg	103,6	107,1	:	3,4	×
Nederland	101,9	100,5	:	− 1,4	×
Portugal	93,2	85,4	:	− 8,4	×
United Kingdom	100,5	100,4	:	− 0,1	×

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.5.5 Cif Rotterdam prices for cereals

(ECU/t)

	Year	Months												Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat	1987	68,16	72,24	74,78	74,29	73,44	74,57	71,50	73,19	73,98	73,92	68,70	66,96	72,14	– 24,43
	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	38,79
	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	34,19
Rye	1987	72,32	67,10	66,50	66,87	73,75	78,07	75,37	76,28	77,43	79,77	75,75	72,57	73,52	– 19,69
	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	37,61
	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	112,81	11,51
Barley	1987	58,56	56,15	57,89	57,56	56,73	56,43	56,20	55,34	53,05	54,30	53,86	55,25	55,95	– 28,09
	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	64,99
	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	22,21
Maize	1987	65,16	62,71	66,74	66,36	70,90	73,59	69,27	66,87	66,14	70,29	68,65	68,54	67,97	– 24,25
	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	34,31
	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	13,76

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.6.2 Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

		1989				
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	73,60	67,07	68,08	68,92	68,72
	Danmark	74,23	65,14	64,60	65,07	64,73
	BR Deutschland	68,72	65,94	66,28	66,73	66,59
	Ellada	73,86	75,49	77,15	76,41	—
	España	69,82	66,53	65,98	67,52	68,06
	France	67,25	66,98	67,43	68,24	68,10
	Italia	76,10	75,82	72,75	72,61	73,32
	Nederland	66,39	65,83	66,32	66,81	66,23
	United Kingdom	74,12	63,49	66,32	67,20	67,45
Common feed wheat (2)	Belgique/België	109,69	99,92	100,18	102,69	101,73
	BR Deutschland	105,98	100,01	99,30	99,77	99,88
	Ireland	118,10	110,52	110,41	110,71	110,39
	Nederland	103,17	102,29	103,06	103,79	102,81
	United Kingdom	103,12	—	99,50	101,26	98,87
Durum wheat	Ellada	98,86	101,59	103,34	105,57	—
	France	110,09	110,54	107,70	109,60	101,52
	Italia	110,63	111,21	112,47	111,29	110,84
Barley (3)	Belgique/België	94,59	95,82	96,70	98,04	97,89
	Danmark	108,81	99,06	98,30	100,65	101,86
	BR Deutschland	92,67	91,38	92,42	93,93	94,41
	Ellada	101,73	101,43	103,10	104,42	—
	España	90,56	93,72	96,49	98,85	100,22
	France	96,62	96,30	98,72	101,26	101,86
	Ireland	106,65	101,21	103,78	104,75	104,77
	Italia	105,32	103,79	104,17	104,29	107,35
	Nederland	97,46	98,71	100,36	101,18	100,49
	United Kingdom	95,40	96,23	97,09	100,44	102,16
Rye (3)	Belgique/België	—	98,59	98,79	100,26	100,41
	BR Deutschland (4)	102,67	102,82	103,07	103,59	102,68
	Italia	110,56	111,71	112,18	112,48	112,07
Maize (3)	Belgique/België	147,98	147,93	146,45	140,25	137,54
	BR Deutschland	109,17	110,43	110,72	99,70	98,42
	Ellada	—	115,20	112,75	110,55	111,11
	España	108,17	105,42	102,08	100,33	99,51
	France	99,22	101,45	97,94	98,10	99,14
	Ireland	120,05	121,43	117,45	114,98	114,27
	Italia	111,07	116,08	113,88	105,05	106,28

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.

(%)

	1990					
XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
68,02	67,38	66,43	64,91	64,87	65,95	66,39
65,07	64,83	63,83	62,96	63,23	64,46	63,60
66,43	66,66	66,36	66,27	66,14	66,75	67,26
107,45	107,45	—	—	—	—	68,86
67,48	67,43	66,69	65,87	65,43	68,59	67,95
67,35	66,35	64,66	64,03	65,47	65,86	63,91
72,89	71,55	69,24	68,09	69,40	71,03	66,93
66,10	65,77	64,75	64,16	65,70	66,07	62,84
68,98	69,93	68,84	67,29	67,89	70,46	72,25
100,89	99,66	97,42	95,24	95,49	98,11	98,91
101,46	102,00	100,90	99,50	100,83	101,13	100,60
111,83	113,93	112,49	110,75	109,33	109,53	113,81
102,50	101,88	100,20	99,20	101,47	101,64	96,38
104,48	105,81	104,26	102,08	96,27	106,51	107,96
108,95	106,03	103,86	—	—	—	92,76
330,44	101,21	99,66	99,38	101,19	—	—
108,19	105,66	103,21	100,57	98,78	99,06	96,27
96,96	97,38	95,92	92,69	92,03	92,18	89,48
102,01	101,30	97,73	95,46	94,54	93,92	92,69
95,10	94,99	94,29	93,83	93,71	93,37	92,50
106,11	106,77	—	—	—	—	—
99,63	95,96	98,07	97,01	95,89	97,20	90,89
101,71	100,17	96,46	94,24	93,97	92,46	88,52
105,28	106,45	104,89	103,16	102,18	101,18	99,82
109,37	109,35	106,46	104,50	105,37	102,07	92,24
100,10	99,07	96,61	95,35	95,20	95,27	92,26
104,14	103,94	101,25	125,85	94,99	95,41	95,63
—	98,29	96,21	94,61	95,14	97,39	96,87
—	102,69	101,57	100,96	101,18	101,82	102,32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137,31	137,23	136,70	136,49	136,12	135,73	147,15
98,48	98,82	98,38	97,93	98,19	100,34	102,00
111,62	107,80	—	—	—	—	—
99,60	99,06	98,80	98,30	98,49	103,75	104,72
99,19	98,12	97,22	98,56	102,71	104,01	107,38
114,42	113,91	113,13	112,94	115,71	118,44	119,71
106,35	106,06	103,31	102,28	107,74	114,18	119,62

4.1.6.3 Intervention stocks in the EC at the end of the marketing year

(1 000 t)

Products	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Common wheat	10 312	7 319	4 567	2 906	5 521
— common wheat of breadmaking quality	2 917	4 232	2 576	2 639	5 370
— common feed wheat	7 395	3 087	1 991	267	151
Rye	1 161	1 151	911	1 095	1 555
Barley	5 296	4 235	3 916	3 242	3 320
Durum wheat	887	1 537	2 325	1 122	616
Maize	392	22	19	778	759
Total	18 502	14 271	11 748	9 146	11 795

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	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	:	346	331	×	− 4,3	:	56,2	59,9	×	6,6	:	1 946	1 987	×	2,1
Ellada	16	21	16	9,5	− 23,8	64,6	54,3	61,8	− 5,6	13,8	106	114	100	2,5	− 12,2
España	75	80	59	2,2	− 26,2	61,7	62,4	54,1	0,4	− 13,3	459	499	319	2,8	− 36,0
France	11	14	17	8,4	21,4	55,2	56,4	61,5	0,7	9,0	62	79	105	8,4	32,9
Italia	187	199	206	2,1	3,5	63,7	55,9	63,7	− 4,3	13,9	1 192	1 113	1 315	− 2,3	18,0
Portugal	:	33	33	×	0,0	:	42,4	45,0	×	6,1	:	140	148	×	5,7

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	1987/88	1988/89**	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	1 115	1 339	1 312	9,6	– 2,0
Changes in stock	16	– 52	22	×	×
Imports	1 031	672	759	– 19,3	12,9
Exports	489	371	309	– 12,9	– 16,7
Intra-Community trade (2)	689	780	717	6,4	– 8,0
Internal use	1 641	1 690	1 743	1,5	3,1
of which:					
— animal feed	116	130	141	5,9	8,4
— seed	47	47	47	0,0	0,0
— industrial use	35	48	41	17,1	– 14,6
— losses (market)	10	10	12	0,0	20,0
— gross human consumption	1 433	1 459	1 504	0,9	3,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	67,9	79,2	75,3	8,0	– 4,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Broken rice included.
(2) Calculated on intra-import basis.

4.2.5.1 Cif Rotterdam prices (1) for husked rice

(ECU/t)

	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
Round-grain rice (2)														
1981/82	436,8	374,5	333,7	321,0	298,1	306,1	307,2	314,4	306,1	315,3	325,9	325,7	330,4	− 20,5
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	183,5	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
Long-grain rice (3)														
1981/82	405,6	378,0	347,6	339,7	318,3	315,9	313,8	313,7	295,0	293,0	275,1	291,6	323,8	− 17,1
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

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	
	Balilla round-grain rice Community origin		Ribe long-grain rice		Lido medium-grain rice		'Bahia' rice	
	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	PTA/100 kg	% of intervention price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IX. 1988	52 500	103,60	54 690	107,90	51 500	101,60	4 391	103,00
X.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.	55 730	110,00	56 870	112,20	54 430	107,40	4 611	105,00
XII.	55 500	109,50	57 000	112,50	54 000	106,50	4 725	107,90
I. 1989	55 980	107,10	56 900	108,80	53 500	102,30	4 808	110,00
II.	58 460	111,00	55 010	104,40	52 000	98,70	4 915	113,00
III.	61 230	115,40	54 050	101,80	52 560	99,00	5 046	116,10
IV.	60 000	112,23	53 100	99,30	51 470	96,30	5 065	115,80
V.	60 260	111,90	52 400	97,30	51 610	95,80	5 025	113,00
VI.	62 000	114,30	53 067	97,80	53 200	98,10	5 060	113,60
VII.	—	—	54 200	99,20	53 820	98,20	5 040	113,40
VIII.	—	—	54 200	99,20	53 300	97,20	5 040	113,40
IX.	48 000	91,00	51 450	97,35	48 500	91,77	5 040	117,04
X.	49 452	93,57	52 113	98,61	49 048	92,81	4 946	114,92
XI.	51 960	98,32	52 433	99,21	50 250	95,08	4 859	112,89
XII.	52 282	98,93	52 016	98,42	49 080	92,87	4 859	112,89
I. 1990	52 120	97,00	50 981	94,88	48 500	90,26	4 859	112,07
II.	50 590	93,00	49 840	91,62	47 920	88,08	4 859	111,26
III.	49 072	89,62	48 323	88,25	47 500	86,75	4 885	111,05
IV.	46 750	84,83	47 000	85,52	45 500	82,56	4 668	105,35
V.	46 750	84,29	46 387	83,63	45 048	81,22	4 589	102,84
VI.	46 750	83,75	49 150	88,05	46 783	83,81	4 529	100,10
VII.	46 750	83,22	51 500	91,68	47 250	83,81	4 520	99,87
VIII.	46 750	83,22	51 500	91,68	47 250	83,81	4 475	98,87

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 (2) of sugar

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		t/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91 p	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90 p	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91 p	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90 p	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91 p	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1 886	1 855	1 890	− 0,4	1,9	7,05	7,57	7,60	1,8	0,4	13 626	14 272	14 681	1,2	2,9
Belgique/België	125	112	113	− 2,7	0,9	7,55	8,54	8,85	3,1	3,6	944	956	1 000	0,3	4,6
Danmark	73	67	66	− 2,1	− 1,5	7,26	7,27	8,33	0,1	14,6	530	487	550	− 2,1	12,9
BR Deutschland (3)	415	392	419	− 1,4	6,9	7,56	7,78	7,71	0,7	− 0,9	3 155	3 071	3 249	− 0,7	5,8
Ellada	43	49	44	3,3	− 10,3	7,37	7,90	6,59	1,7	− 16,6	317	387	290	5,1	− 25,1
España (5)	178	175	170	− 0,4	− 2,9	4,99	5,38	5,50	1,9	2,2	900	954	950	1,5	− 0,4
France (4)	464	417	459	− 2,6	10,1	8,52	9,28	9,08	2,2	− 2,2	4 249	4 066	4 445	− 1,1	9,3
Ireland	34	31	33	− 2,3	6,5	5,12	6,90	6,82	7,7	− 1,2	174	214	225	5,3	5,1
Italia	221	290	265	− 7,0	− 8,6	5,63	5,96	5,66	1,4	− 5,0	1 244	1 729	1 500	8,6	− 13,3
Nederland	130	124	123	− 1,2	− 0,8	7,08	9,21	9,76	6,8	6,0	897	1 142	1 200	6,2	5,1
Portugal (5)	1	0	0	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	6	2	2	− 24,0	0,0
United Kingdom	202	198	198	− 0,5	0,0	6,00	6,38	6,41	1,6	4,7	1 210	1 264	1 270	1,1	0,5

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.
(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	1988	1989	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	98 155	104 703	107 864	2,2	3,0
of which :								
Europe								
EUR 12	15,0	14,7	15,4	14 680	15 377	16 609	1,6	8,0
USSR	8,4	8,5	8,9	8 261	8 950	9 600	2,7	7,3
America								
USA	5,5	6,1	5,7	5 415	6 415	6 193	5,8	– 3,5
Cuba	8,0	7,8	7,0	7 889	8 119	7 579	1,0	– 6,7
Dominican Rep.	0,9	0,7	0,6	921	777	693	– 5,5	– 10,8
Mexico	3,6	3,7	3,3	3 492	3 909	3 570	3,8	– 8,7
Argentina	1,2	1,2	0,9	1 188	1 283	1 017	2,6	– 20,7
Brazil	8,6	7,5	6,8	8 455	7 874	7 326	– 2,4	– 7,0
Asia								
India	7,1	9,7	9,2	7 016	10 207	9 912	13,3	– 2,9
Peop. Rep. China	4,9	4,7	5,0	4 800	4 875	5 400	0,5	10,8
Pakistan	1,4	1,9	1,9	1 410	1 943	2 052	11,3	5,6
Philippines	1,7	1,4	1,7	1 665	1 495	1 878	– 3,5	25,6
Thailand	2,4	2,5	4,0	2 393	2 638	4 338	3,3	64,4
Africa								
South Africa	2,6	2,4	2,2	2 540	2 470	2 293	– 0,9	– 7,2
Oceania								
Australia	3,5	3,6	3,6	3 439	3 759	3 844	3,0	2,3

Source : Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organization (ISO).

4.3.3.1 World supply balance and international trade in sugar

	1 000 t raw sugar			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90 p	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) *Supply balance (marketing year Sept./August)*					
Initial stock	41 572	32 610	28 470	– 7,8	– 12,7
Production	98 771	104 626	109 072	1,9	4,2
Imports	28 363	29 341	28 147	1,1	– 4,1
Availability	168 706	166 577	165 689	– 0,4	– 0,5
Exports	29 255	29 974	28 663	0,8	– 4,4
Consumption	100 497	108 133	108 018	2,5	– 0,1
Final stock	38 954	28 470	29 008	– 9,9	1,9
of which : as % of consumption	38,8	26,3	26,9	×	×
	1985	1988	1989	1988 / 1985	1989 / 1988
(II) *International trade*					
Imports/world	26 565	26 764	27 518	0,2	2,8
of which : EUR 12	1 946	1 678	1 766	– 4,8	5,2
%	7,3	6,3	6,4	×	×
Exports/world	27 750	27 142	27 905	– 0,7	2,8
of which : EUR 12	4 280	4 918	5 008	4,8	1,8
%	15,4	18,1	17,9	×	×

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	1988/89	1989/90 p	1988/89 / 1986/87	1989/90 / 1988/89 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	14 096	13 915	14 272	– 0,6	2,6
of which: C sugar production for export	1 312	1 591	2 273	10,1	42,9
Usable production (1)	12 784	12 324	11 999	– 1,8	– 2,6
Change in stocks	89	– 374	– 448	×	×
Imports (2)	1 769	1 904	1 928	3,7	1,3
Exports (1) (2)	3 557	3 716	3 290	2,2	– 11,5
Intra-Community trade	(818)	(2 299)	(1 700)	140,0	– 26,1
Internal use of which:	10 907	10 885	11 085	– 0,1	1,8
— animal feed	11	12	12	4,4	0,0
— industrial use	170	186	155	4,6	– 16,7
— human consumption	10 726	10 687	10 918	– 0,2	2,1
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	33,2	32,8	33,5	– 0,6	2,1
Self-sufficiency (%) (4)	129,2	127,8	128,8	– 0,5	0,8

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.

4.3.5.1 Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg			% TAV (5)	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (2)	19,88	28,03	37,68	9,0	34,3
London Exchange (3)	16,40	26,17	30,57	18,5	21,7
New York Exchange (4)	14,03	22,70	27,62	18,9	26,6

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 (1)

	NC/ weight	1985	1987	1988	% TAV 1987/1985	% TAV 1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	41,90	39,53	39,88	− 2,9	0,8
Danmark	DKR/kg	13,89	13,96	14,37	0,3	2,9
BR Deutschland	DM/kg	1,94	1,92	1,91	− 0,5	− 0,5
Ellada	DR/kg	63,17	98,50	120,00	24,8	21,8
España	PTA/kg	:	:	:	×	×
France	FF/kg	5,82	6,04	6,17	1,9	2,1
Ireland	Pence/2 lbs	61,20	68,30	71,60	5,6	4,8
Italia	LIT/kg	1 299,00	1 334,00	1 374,00	1,3	3,0
Nederland	HFL/kg	2,33	2,34	2,33	0,2	− 0,4
Portugal	ESC/kg	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	Pence/2 lbs	47,60	49,10	53,40	3,1	8,8

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)		
												of which :	
	A Sugar	B Sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1988/89	1989/90 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 1990/91	Iso-glucose A	Iso-glucose B	Total	A+B	Isoglu-cose C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 12	10 540	2 288	1 096	14 272	10 240	2 234	2 273	621	241	50	278	276	2
Belgique/België	680	146	52	956	680	146	157	25	57	15	72	72	—
Danmark	328	97	—	487	328	97	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	1 990	612	115	3 071	1 990	611	545	40	29	7	36	36	—
Ellada	290	29	—	387	290	29	28	40	11	2	7	7	—
España	960	40	168	954	960	40	6	116	75	8	84	83	1
France (1)	2 996	806	371	4 066	2 758	759	866	54	16	4	20	20	—
Ireland	182	18	29	214	182	18	27	16	—	—	—	—	—
Italia	1 320	248	169	1 729	1 320	248	72	258	16	4	21	20	1
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	690	182	90	1 142	690	182	360	—	7	2	9	9	—
Portugal	64	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	8	2	1	1	—
United Kingdom	1 040	104	102	1 264	1 040	104	150	72	22	6	28	28	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Incl. French overseas departments.

4.4.1.1 **Area, yield and production of: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed and (c) soya beans**

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	EUR 12	1 287	1 845	1 652	12,8	− 10,5	29,0	28,3	29,8	− 0,8	5,3	3 737	5 213	4 915	11,7	− 5,7
Rapeseed	Belgique/België	2	4	5	26,0	25,0	25,4	32,5	30,0	8,6	− 7,7	6	10	12	18,6	20,0
	Danmark	218	200	236	− 2,8	18,0	25,0	25,2	27,7	0,3	9,9	544	504	653	− 2,5	29,6
	BR Deutschland	265	385	429	13,3	11,4	30,2	31,6	33,8	1,5	7,0	803	1 216	1 450	14,8	19,2
	España	10	8	10	− 7,2	25,0	12,2	16,3	14,0	10,1	− 14,1	12	13	14	2,7	7,7
	France	474	865	625	22,2	− 27,7	29,9	27,1	28,2	− 3,2	4,1	1 418	2 340	1 763	18,2	− 24,6
	Ireland	5	4	4	− 7,2	0,0	31,1	30,0	29,0	− 1,2	− 3,3	14	12	10	− 5,0	− 16,7
	Italia	6	23	16	12,9	− 30,4	21,4	22,2	25,0	1,2	12,6	13	51	35	57,7	− 31,4
	Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	20,0	32,5	30,0	17,6	− 7,7	1	3	3	44,2	0,0
	Nederland	10	7	6	− 11,2	− 14,3	30,3	34,3	38,3	4,2	11,7	31	24	23	− 8,2	− 4,2
	United Kingdom	296	348	321	5,0	− 7,7	30,2	29,9	29,5	− 0,3	− 1,3	895	1 040	947	5,1	− 8,9
	EUR 12	1 810	2 146	2 049	5,8	− 4,5	14,9	18,7	17,5	7,9	− 6,4	2 700	4 005	3 585	14,0	− 10,5
Sunflower seed	BR Deutschland	0	14	14	×	0,0	:	34,3	32,1	×	− 6,4	:	48	45	×	− 6,2
	Ellada	50	42	26	− 5,6	− 38,1	17,0	18,1	20,4	2,1	12,7	85	76	53	− 3,7	− 30,3
	España	989	921	962	− 2,3	4,5	9,3	12,2	10,4	9,5	− 14,7	915	1 123	1 000	7,1	− 11,0
	France	638	950	845	14,2	− 11,0	23,7	24,6	25,0	1,3	1,6	1 513	2 335	2 112	15,6	− 9,5
	Italia	95	165	135	20,2	− 18,2	17,2	22,1	25,2	8,7	14,0	162	365	330	31,1	− 9,6
	Portugal	38	54	67	12,4	24,1	6,3	10,7	6,7	19,3	− 37,4	24	58	45	34,2	− 22,4
	EUR 12	124	534	621	62,7	16,3	28,1	31,0	31,5	3,3	1,6	348	1 654	1 959	68,1	18,4
Soya beans	BR Deutschland	0	1	2	×	100,0	:	20,0	25,0	×	25,0	:	2	5	×	150,0
	Ellada	0	3	8	×	167,7	:	16,7	32,5	×	94,6	:	5	26	×	420,0
	España	2	5	13	35,7	160,0	22,5	20,0	20,8	− 3,9	4,0	5	10	27	26,0	170,0
	France	28	93	137	49,2	47,3	20,5	26,3	21,9	8,7	− 16,7	56	229	300	59,9	31,0
	Italia	94	432	460	66,3	6,5	30,5	32,6	34,8	2,2	6,7	287	1 408	1 600	69,9	13,6

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)

			EUR 12	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Intra-EC trade (1)	Rapeseed	1987	1 863	427	1	987	0	0	15	3	0	279	0	151
		1988	2 050	489	1	1 199	0	0	10	2	9	272	0	66
		1989	1 706	511	23	841	0	0	34	1	8	218	0	71
	Sunflower seed	1987	1 448	257	1	470	4	0	14	0	11	406	180	105
		1988	1 327	229	1	370	—	1	2	0	47	382	212	83
		1989	1 421	256	2	344	0	83	11	0	82	350	200	93
	Soya beans	1987	188	62	3	53	0	2	46	2	1	6	3	9
		1988	341	69	5	91	0	10	44	2	1	5	1	113
		1989	308	49	4	128	4	4	31	2	7	10	0	68
	Flax seed	1987	42	16	2	12	0	0	7	0	1	5	0	0
		1988	58	13	1	15	0	0	9	0	0	14	0	4
		1989	55	17	1	20	0	0	9	0	2	5	0	0
Imports	Rapeseed	1987	496	100	0	188	0	3	0	0	4	160	0	41
		1988	343	31	0	124	0	2	5	4	7	154	0	14
		1989	591	70	0	277	0	3	12	10	11	176	0	32
	Sunflower seed	1987	131	2	3	51	0	10	16	0	7	7	28	6
		1988	180	49	3	71	0	16	1	0	13	22	0	6
		1989	108	3	3	49	1	17	3	0	16	9	0	6
	Soya beans	1987	14 439	1 450	58	3 246	176	2 771	595	0	1 054	3 633	905	552
		1988	12 200	1 265	60	2 749	190	2 000	371	10	642	3 512	831	575
		1989	11 068	1 081	66	2 411	208	2 125	225	8	720	2 949	723	552
	Flax seed	1987	492	82	2	346	2	1	3	0	6	17	0	33
		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
Exports	Rapeseed	1987	228	7	0	6	0	0	196	0	0	16	0	1
		1988	66	0	1	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
		1989	23	0	1	0	—	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
	Sunflower seed	1987	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1988	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1989	5	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Soya beans	1987	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0
		1988	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
		1989	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	Flax seed	1987	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		1988	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1989	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	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	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	3 737	5 955	5 213	26,2	− 6,4
Imports	404	276	351	− 17,3	27,2
Exports	6	73	39	249,0	− 46,6
Availabilities	4 135	6 158	5 603	22,0	− 9,0
Oil					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	1 455	2 322	2 033	26,3	− 12,4
— from imported seed	158	108	137	− 17,3	26,9
Total production of rapeseed oil	1 613	2 430	2 170	22,7	− 10,7
Oil imports	25	38	44	23,3	15,8
Oil exports	393	580	685	21,5	18,1
Availabilities	1 245	1 888	1 529	23,1	− 19,0
Cake					
EC production	2 316	3 335	3 138	20,0	− 5,9
Imports	502	446	373	− 5,7	− 16,4
Exports	47	47	105	0,0	123,4
Availabilities	2 771	3 734	3 406	16,1	− 8,8

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.4.2 **Supplies of sunflower** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) [1]

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	2 700	3 906	4 005	20,3	2,5
Imports	358	67	45	− 56,7	− 32,8
Exports	4	3	5	− 13,4	66,7
Availabilities	3 054	3 970	4 045	14,0	1,9
Oil					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	1 132	1 640	1 682	20,4	2,6
— from imported seed	150	28	19	− 56,8	− 32,1
Total sunflower-oil production	1 282	1 668	1 701	14,1	2,0
Oil imports	161	51	65	− 62,9	27,5
Oil exports	86	372	249	− 43,7	− 33,0
Availabilities	1 357	1 347	1 517	− 0,4	12,6
Cake					
EC production	1 191	1 523	1 557	13,1	2,2
Imports	1 228	941	1 034	− 12,5	9,9
Exports	16	15	15	− 3,2	0,0
Availabilities	2 403	2 449	2 576	1,0	5,2

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
[1] The marketing year runs from August to July.

4.4.4.3 **Supplies of soya** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	348	1 808	1 654	127,9	− 8,5
Imports	13 076	14 439	12 200	5,1	− 15,5
Exports	8	6	20	− 13,4	233,3
Availabilities	13 416	16 241	13 874	10,0	− 14,6
Oil					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	60	316	289	129,5	− 8,5
— from imported seed	2 288	2 526	2 135	5,1	− 15,5
Total soya-oil production	2 348	2 842	2 424	10,0	− 14,7
Oil imports	7	6	31	− 7,4	417,0
Oil exports	803	878	578	4,6	− 34,2
Availabilities	1 552	1 970	1 877	12,7	− 4,7
Cake					
EC production	10 733	13 404	11 446	11,8	− 14,6
Imports	11 249	10 341	9 360	− 4,1	− 9,5
Exports	1 583	1 515	893	− 2,2	− 41,1
Availabilities	20 399	22 230	19 913	4,4	− 10,4

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.4.4 Supplies of olive oil

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
EC production	1 466	1 794	1 143	1,2	0,8
Oil imports	54	55	41	1,0	0,8
Intra-EC trade	240	234	247		
Oil exports	152	156	133	1,0	0,9
Intra-EC trade	189	242	223	1,3	1,2
Change in stocks	− 34	214	− 262	×	×
Internal use	1 448	1 472	1 419	1,0	1,0
of which:					
— industrial use	25	26	22	1,0	0,9
— human consumption	1 423	1 446	1 397	1,0	1,0
Human consumption (kg/head) (1)	4,4	4,5	4,4	1,0	1,0
Self-sufficiency (%) (2)	101,2	121,9	80,5	1,2	0,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.

(2) Ratio of total production to domestic use.

4.4.5.1 **Prices fixed ([1]) 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	1988/89	250,98	245,13	233,76	236,40
	Intervention price	1988/89	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29
	Market price	1989/90	248,43	249,56	257,59	257,88
	Intervention price	1989/90	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Market price ([2])	1985/86	198,70	202,76	210,50	215,15
	Intervention price ([2])	1985/86	206,68	206,68	208,47	210,26
	Market price	1988/89	209,05	215,13	209,04	218,03
	Intervention price	1988/89	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30
	Market price	1989/90	226,61	227,26	232,06	227,97
	Intervention price	1989/90	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Bari Chamber of Commerce.

([1]) Calculated prices allow for monthly increments.
([2]) 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 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
	1988/89	243,82	241,78	234,24	242,26
	1989/90	248,82	246,19	244,09	242,08
Milan — refined olive oil	1985/86	234,29	235,33	248,10	255,63
	1988/89	251,60	248,22	242,95	247,92
	1989/90	259,91	256,83	254,53	254,53
Milan — edible seed oils	1985/86	67,83	67,75	64,88	55,45
	1988/89	43,19	43,89	43,29	42,76
	1989/90	43,36	41,81	39,99	40,16
Ratio: olive-oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1985/86	3,41	3,45	3,75	4,47
	1988/89	5,65	5,51	5,41	5,67
	1989/90	5,74	5,89	6,10	6,03

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.

(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
237,59	236,53	236,08	234,16	233,05	235,47	248,54	252,52	240,02
222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29
256,00	256,00	256,00	256,00	256,00	266,24	269,16	—	257,17
222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29	222,29
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
223,97	223,12	220,65	217,92	215,14	216,10	227,40	232,08	218,97
195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30
222,50	222,35	222,35	218,45	217,21	221,18	223,82	—	223,80
195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30

(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
243,24	243,94	241,83	238,23	236,30	242,01	249,31	255,02	242,66
239,37	240,06	242,05	238,17	235,60	244,44	247,71	—	242,60
259,47	260,68	261,06	258,96	255,07	256,82	259,22	261,40	253,84
252,72	250,32	247,43	243,96	244,43	252,72	258,07	261,80	250,12
250,14	250,14	250,14	248,83	246,24	246,05	253,36	—	251,88
49,29	50,60	47,15	45,25	43,13	39,23	36,34	38,31	50,43
44,49	44,39	46,06	46,81	44,71	43,28	43,56	43,28	44,97
41,17	41,52	41,25	40,08	39,49	39,20	39,49	—	40,68
5,13	5,05	5,41	5,58	5,79	6,40	6,95	6,60	5,17
5,47	5,50	5,25	5,09	5,28	5,59	5,72	5,89	5,50
5,81	5,78	5,87	5,94	5,97	6,24	6,27	—	5,97

4.4.9.1 Apparent human consumption of fats subdivided by: — base materials (pure fat) — processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1988)

		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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 000 t	EUR 12	5 993	2 065	255	8 313	1 381	9 694	1 422	496	1 871	3	4 521	8 313	1 381
	BLEU/UEBL	177	115	12	304	71	375	106	46	93	—	59	304	71
	Danmark	148	28	20	196	29	225	57	3	20	—	116	196	29
	BR Deutschland	849	347	37	1 233	420	1 653	363	113	343	—	414	1 233	420
	Ellada	284	32	—	316	13*	329	23	11	32	—	250	316	13*
	España	855	185	—	1 040	13	1 053	59	71	122	—	788	1 040	13
	France*	918	257	9	1 184	407	1 591	175	20	250	—	739	1 184	407
	Ireland*	65	8	—	73	19	92	15	7	4	—	47	73	19
	Italia	1 347	244	3	1 594	120	1 714	45	26	244	3	1 276	1 594	120
	Nederland	287	227	40	554	43	597	140	86	219	—	109	554	43
	Portugal*	174	42	1	217	8	225	48	9	14	—	146	217	8
	United Kingdom*	889	580	133	1 602	238	1 840	391	104	530	—	577	1 602	238
%	EUR 12	62	21	3	86	14	100	15	5	19	0	47	86	14
	BLEU/UEBL	47	31	3	81	19	100	28	12	25		16	81	19
	Danmark	66	12	9	87	13	100	25	1	9	—	52	87	13
	BR Deutschland	51	21	2	75	25	100	22	7	21	—	25	75	25
	Ellada	86	10	—	96	4	100	7	3	10	—	76	96	4
	España	81	18	—	99	1	100	6	7	12	—	75	99	1
	France	58	16	1	74	26	100	11	1	16	—	46	74	26
	Ireland	71	9	—	79	21	100	16	8	4	—	51	79	21
	Italia	79	14	0	93	7	100	3	2	14	0	74	93	7
	Nederland	48	38	7	93	7	100	23	14	37	—	18	93	7
	Portugal	77	19	0	96	4	100	21	4	6	—	65	96	4
	United Kingdom	48	32	7	87	13	100	21	6	29	—	31	87	13
kg/head	EUR 12	18	6	1	26	4	30	4	2	6	0	14	26	4
	BLEU/UEBL	17	11	1	30	7	37	10	4	9	—	6	30	7
	Danmark	29	5	4	38	6	44	11	1	4	—	23	38	6
	BR Deutschland	14	6	1	20	7	27	6	2	6	—	7	20	7
	Ellada	28	3	—	32	1	33	2	1	3	—	25	32	1
	España	22	5	—	27	0	27	2	2	3	—	20	27	0
	France	16	5	0	21	7	28	3	0	4	—	13	21	7
	Ireland	18	2	—	21	5	26	4	2	1	—	13	21	5
	Italia	23	4	0	28	2	30	1	0	4	0	22	28	2
	Nederland	19	15	3	38	3	40	9	6	15	—	7	38	3
	Portugal	17	4	0	21	1	22	5	1	1	—	14	21	1
	United Kingdom	16	10	2	28	4	32	7	2	9	—	10	28	4

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 h			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Fruit (excl. citrus)															
All fruit															
EUR 12	3 011	3 062	3 097	0,6	1,1	72	75	72	1,4	– 4,1	21 688	23 016	22 333	2,0	– 3,0
Belgique/België	11	12	13	2,9	8,3	315	338	342	2,5	0,9	346	406	444	5,5	9,4
Danmark	9	8	8	– 3,9	0,0	81	90	83	3,5	– 8,3	73	72	66	– 0,5	– 8,3
BR Deutschland	54	52	52	– 1,3	0,0	499	737	553	13,9	– 24,9	2 694	3 830	2 875	12,4	– 24,9
Ellada	288	283	293	– 0,6	3,5	87	86	78	– 0,3	– 9,8	2 500	2 433	2 272	– 0,9	– 6,6
España	1 116	1 188	1 211	2,1	1,9	39	34	36	– 4,9	6,8	4 349	3 983	4 335	– 2,9	8,8
France	250	233	233	– 2,3	0,0	137	147	145	2,2	– 1,3	3 434	3 415	3 371	– 0,2	– 1,3
Ireland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	75	75	70	0,0	– 6,7	15	15	14	0,0	– 6,7
Italia	952	954	952	0,1	– 0,2	72	79	78	3,1	– 1,9	6 897	7 580	7 424	3,2	– 2,1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	7	6	8	– 5,0	33,3
Nederland	25	24	25	– 1,4	4,2	176	201	224	4,6	11,3	439	483	560	3,2	15,9
Portugal	254	259	261	0,7	0,8	17	14	14	– 6,5	– 2,1	443	369	364	– 5,9	– 1,4
United Kingdom	50	47	47	– 2,0	0,0	98	90	128	– 2,8	41,5	491	424	600	– 4,8	41,5
Apples															
EUR 12	323	310	306	– 1,4	– 1,3	230	282	260	7,0	– 8,0	7 432	8 749	7 946	5,6	– 9,2
Belgique/België	6	7	7	5,3	0,0	358	380	450	2,0	18,4	215	266	315	7,4	18,4
Danmark	4	3	3	– 9,1	0,0	113	150	133	10,1	– 11,1	45	45	40	0,0	– 11,1
BR Deutschland	24	24	24	0,0	0,0	576	985	705	19,6	– 28,5	1 383	2 365	1 692	19,6	– 28,5
Ellada	18	17	17	– 1,9	0,0	148	158	153	2,2	– 3,3	267	269	260	0,2	– 3,3
España	57	48	46	– 5,6	– 4,2	176	173	165	– 0,7	– 4,6	1 004	828	757	– 6,2	– 8,6
France	66	66	67	0,0	1,5	272	293	271	2,6	– 7,4	1 793	1 935	1 818	2,6	– 6,0
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	90	90	90	0,0	0,0	9	9	9	0,0	0,0
Italia	85	88	84	1,2	– 4,5	237	265	251	3,8	– 5,3	2 014	2 332	2 109	5,0	– 9,6
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	6	5	7	– 5,9	40,0
Nederland	16	15	16	– 2,1	6,7	188	242	261	8,9	7,7	300	363	417	6,6	14,9
Portugal	22	19	19	– 4,8	0,0	43	39	42	– 3,4	8,1	95	74	80	– 8,0	8,1
United Kingdom	24	22	22	– 2,9	0,0	125	117	201	– 2,2	71,3	301	258	442	– 5,0	71,3

Pears															
EUR 12	137	129	130	− 2,0	0,8	×	3 596	3 004	×	− 16,5	2 578	2 580	2 377	0,0	− 7,9
Belgique/België	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	260	277	290	2,1	4,8	78	83	87	2,1	4,8
Danmark	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4	4	4	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	1 620	2 350	1 665	13,2	− 29,1	324	470	333	13,2	− 29,1
Ellada	7	7	7	0,0	0,0	200	130	141	− 13,4	8,8	140	91	99	− 13,4	8,8
España	36	32	32	− 3,9	0,0	165	143	172	− 4,6	19,8	595	459	550	− 8,3	19,8
France	20	16	16	− 7,2	0,0	209	197	205	− 1,9	4,1	417	315	328	− 8,9	4,1
Italia	49	49	49	0,0	0,0	164	203	158	7,4	− 22,2	805	997	776	7,4	− 22,2
Nederland	6	5	5	− 5,9	0,0	178	168	226	− 2,0	34,5	107	84	113	− 7,8	34,5
Portugal	10	11	12	3,2	9,1	57	37	36	− 13,2	− 3,9	57	41	43	− 10,4	4,9
United Kingdom	4	4	4	0,0	0,0	128	90	110	− 11,0	22,2	51	36	44	− 11,0	22,2
Peaches															
EUR 12	210	211	210	0,2	− 0,5	128	123	140	− 1,1	13,4	2 682	2 603	2 937	− 1,0	12,8
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	18	25	24	11,6	− 4,0
Ellada	32	33	33	1,0	0,0	164	168	182	1,0	7,7	524	556	599	2,0	7,7
España	58	62	62	2,2	0,0	92	97	110	2,0	13,3	532	603	683	4,3	13,3
France	29	26	26	− 3,6	0,0	135	128	155	− 1,6	20,7	391	334	403	− 5,1	20,7
Italia	83	79	78	− 1,6	− 1,3	143	134	152	− 2,4	14,1	1 191	1 055	1 188	− 4,0	12,6
Portugal	8	11	11	11,2	0,0	33	27	36	− 5,7	33,3	26	30	40	4,9	33,3
Table grapes															
EUR 12	207	187	183	− 3,3	− 2,1	118	124	130	1,8	4,4	2 433	2 321	2 371	− 1,6	2,2
Belgique/België	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	1	1	− 30,7	0,0
Ellada	19	19	18	0,0	− 5,3	131	195	178	14,1	− 8,7	249	370	320	14,1	− 13,5
España	76	63	60	− 6,1	− 4,8	73	64	72	− 4,6	12,6	558	401	430	− 10,4	7,2
France	26	19	18	− 9,9	− 5,3	60	68	67	4,2	− 1,8	156	129	120	− 6,1	− 7,0
Italia	80	80	81	0,0	1,2	175	175	183	− 0,1	4,5	1 402	1 399	1 480	− 0,1	5,8
Nederland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	0	0,0	×
Portugal	6	6	6	0,0	0,0	107	33	33	− 32,1	0,0	64	20	20	− 32,1	0,0
Apricots															
EUR 12	60	63	64	1,6	1,6	98	95	86	− 0,8	− 9,6	587	601	552	0,8	− 8,2
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	2	2	0,0	0,0
Ellada	7	6	6	− 5,0	0,0	187	257	133	11,1	− 48,1	131	154	80	5,5	− 48,1
España	21	23	23	3,1	0,0	72	67	67	− 2,1	0,0	151	155	155	0,9	0,0
France	14	16	16	4,6	0,0	73	60	79	− 6,3	32,3	102	96	127	− 2,0	32,3
Italia	16	15	16	− 2,1	6,7	123	126	113	0,9	− 10,2	196	189	181	− 1,2	− 4,2
Portugal	2	3	3	14,5	0,0	25	17	23	− 12,6	40,0	5	5	7	0,0	40,0

4.5.1.1 *(cont.)*

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B. Citrus fruit All citrus fruit EUR 12	520	533	537	0,8	0,8	155	164	167	1,7	2,0	8 082	8 721	8 960	2,6	2,7
Ellada	52	53	53	0,6	0,0	175	196	207	3,8	5,9	911	1 038	1 099	4,4	5,9
España	252	262	264	1,3	0,8	139	160	162	4,8	1,2	3 514	4 204	4 288	6,2	2,0
France	2	2	3	0,0	50,0	185	145	110	− 7,8	− 24,1	37	29	33	− 7,8	13,8
Italia	184	183	184	− 0,2	0,5	189	181	185	− 1,5	2,1	3 484	3 314	3 402	− 1,7	2,7
Portugal	30	33	33	3,2	0,0	45	41	42	− 3,1	1,5	136	136	138	0,0	1,5
Oranges EUR 12	295	296	295	0,1	− 0,3	164	179	186	3,0	3,9	4 836	5 295	5 483	3,1	3,6
Ellada	34	35	35	1,0	0,0	185	225	239	6,8	6,1	630	789	837	7,8	6,1
España	132	133	133	0,3	0,0	147	168	183	4,5	8,8	1 945	2 237	2 434	4,8	8,8
France	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	3	3	0,0	0,0
Italia	109	107	106	− 0,6	− 0,9	198	203	200	0,7	− 1,1	2 162	2 170	2 125	0,1	− 2,1
Portugal	20	21	21	1,6	0,0	48	46	40	− 1,6	− 12,5	96	96	84	0,0	− 12,5
Lemons EUR 12	112	110	110	− 0,6	0,0	129	143	140	3,5	− 2,1	1 442	1 568	1 535	2,8	− 2,1
Ellada	13	13	13	0,0	0,0	158	131	138	− 6,0	5,3	205	170	179	− 6,0	5,3
España	55	53	53	− 1,2	0,0	88	127	117	13,2	− 8,0	482	673	619	11,8	− 8,0
France	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	1	1	×	0,0
Italia	40	39	39	− 0,8	0,0	185	182	185	− 0,5	1,7	738	708	720	− 1,4	1,7
Portugal	4	5	5	7,7	0,0	43	32	32	− 9,0	0,0	17	16	16	− 2,0	0,0
Other citrus fruit EUR 12	7	8	10	4,6	25,0	99	46	55	− 22,3	18,9	69	37	55	− 18,8	48,6
Ellada	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	5	4	4	− 7,2	0,0
España	4	5	5	7,7	0,0	60	30	28	− 20,6	− 6,7	24	15	14	− 14,5	− 6,7
Italia	3	3	5	0,0	66,7	133	60	74	− 23,4	23,3	40	18	37	− 23,4	105,6

C. Vegetables All vegetables EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	43 712	42 164	43 973	-1,2	4,3
Belgique/België	30	32	32	2,2	0,0	340	333	352	-0,7	5,6	1 021	1 067	1 127	1,5	5,6
Danmark	18	16	15	-3,9	-6,3	154	10	12	-59,8	×	278	16	18	-61,4	12,5
BR Deutschland	45	47	49	1,5	4,3	339	342	347	0,3	1,5	1 526	1 606	1 700	1,7	5,9
Ellada	:	:	:	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4 305	3 734	4 222	-4,6	13,1
España	:	:	:	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9 500	10 372	10 508	3,0	1,3
France	250	251	243	0,1	-3,2	222	215	216	-1,0	0,4	5 538	5 395	5 246	-0,9	-2,8
Ireland	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	733	800	807	2,9	×	220	240	242	2,9	0,8
Italia	415	402	396	-1,1	-1,5	315	279	318	-3,9	14,1	13 061	11 218	12 610	-4,9	12,4
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	2	3	-12,6	50,0
Nederland	68	65	65	-1,5	0,0	403	454	486	4,1	6,9	2 742	2 953	3 158	2,5	6,9
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1 984	1 800	1 700	-3,2	-5,6
United Kingdom	144	144	143	0,0	-0,7	245	261	240	2,1	-7,9	3 534	3 761	3 439	2,1	-8,6
Cauliflowers EUR 12	123	129	129	1,6	0,0	155	168	176	2,7	4,7	1 903	2 163	2 265	4,4	4,7
Belgique/België	4	4	4	0,0	0,0	155	153	173	-0,5	13,1	62	61	69	-0,5	13,1
Danmark	1	0	0	×	×	110	×	×	×	×	11	0	0	×	×
BR Deutschland	3	4	4	10,1	0,0	263	235	270	-3,7	14,9	79	94	108	6,0	14,9
Ellada	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	177	190	180	2,5	-5,3	53	57	54	2,5	-5,3
España	10	12	13	6,3	8,3	222	225	208	0,4	-7,4	222	270	271	6,7	0,4
France	46	47	45	0,7	-4,3	114	122	123	2,1	1,3	526	572	555	2,8	-3,0
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	140	130	140	-2,4	7,7	14	13	14	-2,4	7,7
Italia	31	35	34	4,1	-2,9	161	181	214	4,0	18,2	500	635	729	8,3	14,8
Nederland	3	2	3	-12,6	50,0	163	250	193	15,2	-22,7	49	50	58	0,7	16,0
Portugal	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	180	180	180	0,0	0,0	18	18	18	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	20	20	21	0,0	5,0	185	197	185	2,1	-5,7	369	393	389	2,1	-1,0
Tomatoes EUR 12	300	249	277	-6,0	11,2	466	451	482	-1,1	6,9	13 985	11 225	13 355	-7,1	19,0
Belgique/België	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1 600	2 050	2 250	8,6	9,8	160	205	225	8,6	9,8
Danmark	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	17	16	18	-2,0	12,5
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	23	19	21	-6,2	10,5
Ellada	49	37	40	-8,9	8,1	462	456	538	-0,4	17,9	2 264	1 687	2 150	-9,3	27,4
España	61	60	65	-0,5	8,3	398	430	442	2,6	2,9	2 429	2 581	2 876	2,0	11,4
France	17	12	13	-11,0	8,3	553	598	582	2,6	-2,7	940	717	756	-8,6	5,4
Ireland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	14	14	11	0,0	-21,4
Italia	143	116	134	-6,7	15,5	459	394	422	-5,0	7,3	6 563	4 568	5 661	-11,4	23,9
Nederland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	2 625	2 835	3 105	2,6	9,5	525	567	621	2,6	9,5
Portugal	26	20	21	-8,4	5,0	357	358	412	0,1	15,2	928	715	865	-8,3	21,0
United Kingdom	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1 220	1 360	1 510	3,7	11,0	122	136	151	3,7	11,0
Aubergines EUR 12	20	20	20	0,0	0,0	267	271	277	0,5	2,2	534	542	554	0,5	2,2
Ellada	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	237	247	253	1,4	2,7	71	74	76	1,4	2,7
España	4	5	5	7,7	0,0	305	276	290	-3,3	5,1	122	138	145	4,2	5,1
France	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	290	230	230	-7,4	0,0	29	23	23	-7,4	0,0
Italia	12	11	11	-2,9	0,0	248	260	259	1,7	-0,3	297	286	285	-1,3	-0,3
Nederland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	15	21	25	11,9	19,0

Source: Eurostat.

4.5.3.1 **Intra-EC trade and external trade in fresh fruit and vegetables**

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% TAV 1988/1985	% TAV 1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Intra-EC trade (1)	Vegetables	Total	3 801	4 084	4 135	4 450	4 532	5,4	1,8
	of which:	Cauliflowers	190	287	237	330	290	20,2	− 12,1
		Tomatoes	733	788	813	860	902	5,5	4,9
		Aubergines	32	35	36	40	40	7,7	0,0
	Fruits (2)	Total	3 168	3 140	3 635	3 582	3 667	4,2	2,4
	of which:	Apples	1 163	1 117	1 293	1 306	1 270	3,9	− 2,8
		Pears	276	234	302	303	335	3,2	10,6
		Peaches	415	433	507	447	504	2,5	12,8
		Apricots	51	61	58	66	62	9,0	− 6,1
	Citrus fruit	Total	1 872	2 226	2 404	2 417	2 417	8,9	0,0
	of which:	Oranges	877	1 198	1 245	1 306	1 206	14,2	− 7,7
		Lemons	272	301	331	321	328	5,7	2,2
Imports	Vegetables	Total	662	650	730	778	735	5,5	− 5,5
	of which:	Cauliflowers	1	0	1	1	0	×	×
		Tomatoes	272	265	274	268	256	− 0,5	− 4,5
		Aubergines	13	8	9	6	6	− 22,7	0,0
	Fruits (2)	Total	1 014	1 081	1 210	1 485	1 509	13,6	1,6
	of which:	Apples	461	491	543	602	596	9,3	− 1,0
		Pears	101	102	151	198	201	25,2	1,5
		Peaches	2	3	4	8	10	58,7	25,0
		Apricots	6	4	3	2	6	− 30,7	200,0
	Citrus fruit	Total	1 419	1 520	1 529	1 593	1 543	3,9	− 3,1
	of which:	Oranges	862	914	892	962	919	3,7	− 4,5
		Lemons	89	70	57	61	66	− 11,8	8,2
Exports	Vegetables	Total	457	499	593	570	589	7,6	3,3
	of which:	Cauliflowers	21	27	25	35	32	18,6	− 8,6
		Tomatoes	72	76	89	86	94	6,1	9,3
		Aubergines	2	3	3	4	3	26,0	− 25,0
	Fruits (2)	Total	622	578	735	603	559	− 1,0	− 7,3
	of which:	Apples	189	173	184	190	160	0,2	− 15,8
		Pears	58	53	149	60	53	1,1	− 11,7
		Peaches	98	78	102	80	79	− 6,5	− 1,2
		Apricots	18	15	18	18	12	0,0	− 33,3
	Citrus fruit	Total	685	894	752	714	565	1,4	− 20,9
	of which:	Oranges	328	448	393	390	257	5,9	− 34,1
		Lemons	251	273	223	218	187	− 4,6	− 14,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on goods entering.
(2) Citrus fruit not included.

4.5.4.1 **Supply balance — fresh fruit** [1] **Market balance — fresh apples**

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89 **	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (excl. citrus)					
Usable production	19 810	19 167	19 250	– 1,6	0,4
Imports	1 081	1 485	1 509	17,2	1,6
Exports	578	603	559	2,1	– 7,3
Intra-EC trade	3 140	3 582	3 667	6,8	2,4
Change in stocks	2	– 20	– 15	×	×
Internal use	22 459	22 765	22 500	0,7	– 1,2
of which:					
— animal feed	215	232	230	3,9	– 0,9
— losses (market)	1 714	2 006	1 950	8,2	– 2,8
— industrial uses	510	443	430	– 6,8	– 2,9
— human consumption (gross)	19 210	19 712	19 750	1,3	0,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	60	61	60	0,8	– 1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	88	84	85	– 2,3	1,2
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	6 487	6 692	6 600	1,6	– 1,4
Imports	491	602	596	10,7	– 1,0
Exports	173	190	160	4,8	– 15,8
Intra-EC trade	1 117	1 306	1 270	8,1	– 2,8
Change in stocks	– 108	– 44	– 50	×	×
Internal use	6 988	7 259	6 950	1,9	– 4,3
of which:					
— animal feed	103	110	100	3,3	– 9,1
— losses (market)	737	707	715	– 2,1	1,1
— industrial uses	413	290	300	– 16,2	3,4
— human consumption [2]	5 735	6 152	5 835	3,6	– 5,2

Source: Eurostat.

[1] Including fruit preserves and juices.

[2] According to the market balance.

4.5.4.2 Market balance — fresh pears — fresh peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	2 241	2 294	2 250	1,2	– 1,9
Imports	102	198	201	39,3	1,5
Exports	53	60	53	6,4	– 11,7
Intra-EC trade	234	303	335	13,8	10,6
Change in stocks	– 6	11	9	×	– 18,2
Internal use	2 229	2 273	2 250	1,0	– 1,0
of which:					
— animal feed	36	35	35	– 1,4	0,0
— losses (market)	137	154	150	6,0	– 2,6
— industrial uses	5	15	15	73,2	0,0
— human consumption (1)	2 051	2 069	2 050	0,4	– 0,9
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	2 870	3 046	3 020	3,0	– 0,9
Imports	3	8	10	63,3	25,0
Exports	78	80	79	1,3	– 1,2
Intra-EC trade	433	447	504	1,6	12,8
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	2 353	2 386	2 358	0,7	– 1,2
of which:					
— animal feed	25	28	27	5,8	– 3,6
— losses (market)	:	:	:	×	×
— industrial uses	90	72	70	– 10,6	– 2,8
— processing	689	639	650	– 3,7	1,7
— human consumption (1)	1 549	1 647	1 611	3,1	– 2,2

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	1987/88	1988/89 **	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Table grapes					
Usable production	:	:	:	×	×
Imports	69	128	130	36,2	1,6
Exports	138	102	101	− 14,0	− 1,0
Intra-EC trade	586	559	505	− 2,3	− 9,7
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	:	:	:	×	×
of which:					
— animal feed	:	:	:	×	×
— losses (market)	:	:	:	×	×
— industrial uses	90	72	70	− 10,6	− 2,8
— human consumption	1 549	1 647	1 600	3,1	− 2,9
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	46 694	45 130	45 000	− 1,7	− 0,3
Imports	650	778	735	9,4	− 5,5
Exports	499	570	589	6,9	3,3
Intra-EC trade	4 084	4 450	4 532	4,4	1,8
Change in stocks	100	− 203	− 150	×	×
Internal use	44 307	42 989	42 520	− 1,5	− 1,1
of which:					
— animal feed	740	487	480	− 18,9	− 1,4
— losses (market)	4 567	4 322	4 305	− 2,7	− 0,4
— seed	11	11	11	0,0	0,0
— human consumption ([1])	38 762	37 946	37 724	− 1,1	− 0,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	120	117	115	− 1,3	− 1,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	107	106	107	− 0,5	0,9

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Including vegetable preserves and juices.

4.5.4.4 **Market balance — cauliflowers — fresh tomatoes**

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89**	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1 648	1 698	1 650	1,5	− 2,8
Imports	0	1	1	×	0,0
Exports	27	35	32	13,9	− 8,6
Intra-EC trade	287	330	290	7,2	− 12,1
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1 618	1 584	1 621	− 1,1	2,3
of which:					
— animal feed	32	13	15	− 36,3	15,4
— losses (market)	94	165	150	32,5	− 9,1
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption (1)	1 495	1 529	1 456	1,1	− 4,8
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	12 665	10 767	11 200	− 7,8	4,0
Imports	246	274	268	5,5	− 2,2
Exports	35	89	86	59,5	− 3,4
Intra-EC trade	588	813	860	17,6	5,8
Internal use	12 729	10 981	10 850	− 7,1	− 1,2
of which:					
— animal feed	96	100	105	2,1	5,0
— losses (market)	1 329	849	800	− 20,1	− 5,8
— processing	7 155	5 278	5 200	− 14,1	− 1,5
— human consumption (1)	4 149	4 754	4 745	7,0	− 0,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to the market balance.

4.5.4.5 Supply balance — citrus fruit (1) Market balance — oranges (1)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit					
Usable production	8 000	7 610	7 700	− 2,5	1,2
Imports	1 520	1 593	1 543	2,4	− 3,1
Exports	894	714	565	− 10,6	− 20,9
Intra-EC trade	2 226	2 417	2 417	4,2	0,0
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	10 517	11 408	11 200	4,1	− 1,8
of which:					
— animal feed	35	86	85	56,8	− 1,2
— losses (market)	1 148	717	700	− 21,0	− 2,4
— industrial uses	20	3	6	− 61,3	100,0
— human consumption	9 314	10 602	10 409	6,7	− 1,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	28,9	33	30	6,9	− 9,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	76	67	68	− 6,1	1,5
Oranges					
Usable production	:	:	:	×	×
Imports	914	962	919	2,6	− 4,5
Exports	448	390	257	− 6,7	− 34,1
Intra-EC trade	1 198	1 306	1 206	4,4	− 7,7
Change in stocks	526	540	535	1,3	− 0,9
Internal use	:	:	:	×	×
of which:					
— animal feed	12	0	5	×	×
— losses (market)	365	360	363	− 0,7	0,8
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption	5 634	6 034	6 000	3,5	− 0,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.

4.5.4.6 **Market balance — processed tomatoes — processed peaches**

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89 **	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Processed tomatoes					
Usable production	7 155	5 278	5 200	− 9,6	− 1,5
Imports	94	193	248	27,1	28,5
Exports	3 065	2 516	2 298	− 6,4	− 8,7
Intra-EC trade	1 441	1 886	1 635	9,4	− 13,3
Change in stocks	100	− 890	:	×	×
Internal use	4 083	3 846	3 150	− 2,0	− 18,1
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
— human consumption (1)	4 083	3 846	3 150	− 2,0	− 18,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	13	12	10	− 2,6	− 16,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	175	137	165	− 7,8	20,4
Processed peaches					
Usable production	602	623	650	1,2	4,3
Imports	27	23	20	− 5,2	− 13,0
Exports	103	102	106	− 0,3	3,9
Intra-EC trade	134	152	146	4,3	− 3,9
Change in stocks	0	− 40	:	×	×
Internal use	526	585	564	3,6	− 3,6
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
— human consumption (1)	526	585	564	3,6	− 3,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	2	2	2	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	114	107	115	− 2,1	12,1

Source: Eurostat.
(1) According to the market balance.

4.5.5.1 **Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables**

		ECU/100 kg			% TAV	
		1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Belgique/België	35,46	25,57	26,78	− 10,3	4,7
	Danmark	35,14	24,26	21,94	− 11,6	− 9,6
	BR Deutschland	31,96	27,42	35,91	− 5,0	31,0
	Ellada	49,64	44,15	42,85	− 3,8	− 2,9
	France	38,37	35,20	39,57	− 2,8	12,4
	Ireland	24,84	:	:	×	×
	Italia	40,54	27,38	39,90	− 12,3	45,7
	Nederland	46,99	31,29	40,80	− 12,7	30,4
Pears	Belgique/België	50,11	45,07	45,84	− 3,5	1,7
	Danmark	:	39,14	:	×	×
	BR Deutschland	31,34	40,14	42,12	8,6	4,9
	Ellada	67,29	77,97	86,47	5,0	10,9
	France	46,57	49,79	51,74	2,3	3,9
	Italia	44,28	46,11	68,37	1,4	48,3
	Nederland	53,66	57,96	67,02	2,6	15,6
	United Kingdom	54,95	58,76	61,23	2,3	4,2
Peaches	Ellada	45,94	52,17	43,97	4,3	− 15,7
	France	53,17	72,45	54,91	10,9	− 24,2
	Italia	50,32	48,83	37,58	− 1,0	− 23,0
Apricots	Ellada	63,19	53,76	49,32	− 5,2	− 8,3
	France	:	79,65	65,80	×	− 17,4
	Italia	61,78	63,90	52,34	1,1	− 18,1
Table grapes	Ellada	:	36,96	37,80	×	2,3
	France	44,15	66,43	73,07	14,6	10,0
	Italia	27,72	39,18	36,90	12,2	− 5,8
Citrus fruit :						
Oranges	Ellada	43,77	36,05	29,27	− 6,3	− 18,8
	Italia	35,72	35,11	34,35	− 0,6	− 2,2
Mandarins	Ellada	43,81	40,20	:	− 2,8	×
	Italia	46,64	45,98	:	− 0,5	×
Lemons	Ellada	46,64	43,16	31,09	− 2,6	− 28,0
	Italia	52,95	43,62	35,73	− 6,3	− 18,1

Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	57,21	45,44	49,42	– 7,4	8,8
	Danmark	:	125,19	65,72	×	– 47,5
	BR Deutschland	29,75	26,52	24,82	– 3,8	– 6,4
	Ellada	30,93	54,52	36,44	20,8	– 33,2
	France	31,32	23,34	25,41	– 9,3	8,9
	Italia	25,56	23,01	31,10	– 3,4	35,2
	Nederland	57,12	55,18	50,51	– 1,1	– 8,5
	United Kingdom	42,68	34,20	37,22	– 7,1	8,8
'Round' tomatoes	Belgique/België (1)	54,01	53,39	49,42	– 0,4	– 7,4
	Danmark (1)	75,73	73,89	65,72	– 0,8	– 11,1
	BR Deutschland (2)	31,45	36,29	24,82	4,9	– 31,6
	France (2)	37,48	42,75	25,41	4,5	– 40,6
	Italia (2)	37,48	21,32	25,56	– 17,1	19,9
	Nederland (1)	46,53	48,86	48,70	1,6	– 0,3
	United Kingdom (1)	58,23	61,72	56,51	2,0	– 8,4
Aubergines	France	27,63	63,16	56,36	31,7	– 10,8
	Italia	99,71	39,66	36,99	– 26,5	– 6,7
	Nederland	55,07	118,38	101,48	29,1	– 14,3

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

		1 000 kg			% of harvested production	
		1987/88	1988/89	1989/90 p	1988/89	1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples	EUR 12	438 373	679 717	306 913	7,8	3,9
	Belgique/België	789	7 548	7 453	2,8	2,4
	BR Deutschland	40	32 499	18 803	1,4	1,1
	Ellada	86 067	78 306	70 464	29,1	27,1
	France	117 077	232 493	89 718	12,0	4,9
	Ireland	186	290	950	3,3	11,2
	Italia	230 083	315 515	78 401	13,5	3,7
	Nederland	601	8 219	8 793	2,3	2,1
	United Kingdom	3 530	4 847	32 331	1,9	7,3
Pears	EUR 12	49 754	44 346	23 186	1,7	1,0
	Belgique/België	5 607	784	603	0,9	0,7
	BR Deutschland	14	37	13	0,0	0,0
	Ellada	2 038	926	2 150	1,0	2,2
	France	10 854	4 292	4 300	1,4	1,3
	Italia	16 677	37 936	15 332	3,8	2,0
	Nederland	11 853	273	335	0,3	0,3
	United Kingdom	2 711	98	453	0,3	1,0
Peaches	EUR 12	531 360	297 978	513 406	11,4	17,5
	Ellada	231 142	182 367	263 695	32,8	44,0
	España	0	496	6 610	0,1	1,0
	France	48 263	33 360	42 373	10,0	10,5
	Italia	251 955	81 755	200 728	7,7	16,9
Table grapes	EUR 12	140	28	14	0,0	0,0
	Italia	140	28	14	0,0	0,0
Apricots	EUR 12	2 300	74 484	13 456	12,4	2,4
	Ellada	2 289	58 166	8 512	37,8	10,6
	España	0	0	4 333	0,0	2,8
	France	0	315	0	0,3	0,0
	Italia	11	16 003	611	8,5	0,3

Oranges	EUR 12	889	217 861	317 020	4,1	5,8
	Ellada	0	162 718	280 000	20,6	33,5
	España	0	27 917	14 263	1,2	0,6
	France	889	700	373	24,8	12,2
	Italia	0	26 526	22 384	1,2	1,1
Mandarins	EUR 12	7 234	55 429	21 067	16,3	6,1
	Ellada	0	5 973	9 254	14,9	22,1
	Italia	7 234	49 456	11 813	20,8	5,0
Lemons	EUR 12	158 817	216 702	106 295	13,8	7,0
	Ellada	0	60 495	8 463	35,6	4,7
	España	88 464	88 441	89 285	13,1	14,4
	Italia	70 353	67 766	8 547	9,6	1,2
Cauliflowers	EUR 12	130 414	123 039	95 852	5,7	5,0
	Belgique/België	201	425	1 403	0,7	2,0
	BR Deutschland	3 318	2 073	6 698	2,2	6,2
	Ellada	0	0	2 895	0,0	5,4
	France	6 853	36 468	30 200	6,4	5,4
	Ireland	0	13	46	0,1	0,4
	Italia	110 006	78 032	41 351	12,3	5,7
	United Kingdom	10 036	6 028	13 259	1,5	3,4
Tomatoes	EUR 12	42 599	22 280	47 493	0,2	0,4
	Belgique/België	4	37	605	0,0	0,3
	BR Deutschland	0	26	15	0,1	0,1
	Ellada	15 300	204	8 374	0,0	0,4
	España	0	0	90	0,0	0,0
	France	10 175	8 971	12 511	1,3	1,7
	Ireland	114	299	648	2,1	6,1
	Italia	5 240	1 101	996	0,0	0,0
	Nederland	11 766	11 634	24 233	2,1	3,9
	United Kingdom	0	8	21	0,0	0,0
Aubergines	EUR 12	345	167	1 938	0,0	0,3
	France	345	138	520	0,6	2,3
	Italia	0	29	1 418	0,0	0,5

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			% TAV		hl/ha			% TAV		1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	4 026	3 908	:	− 1,5	×	46,1	53,5	:	7,7	:	185 735	209 007	160 030	6,1	− 23,4
Belgique/België	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	2	2	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	93	93	93	0,0	0,0	65,6	104,4	107,3	26,2	2,8	6 097	9 708	9 976	26,2	2,8
Ellada	86	85	82	− 0,6	− 3,5	55,6	52,6	57,7	− 2,7	9,7	4 782	4 474	4 730	− 3,3	5,7
España	1 469	1 396	:	− 2,5	×	22,5	28,8	:	13,1	:	33 103	40 222	21 565	10,2	− 46,4
France	1 011	983	912	− 1,4	− 7,2	69,3	69,5	62,0	0,0	− 10,8	70 055	68 285	56 559	− 1,3	− 17,2
Italia	993	978	910	− 0,8	− 7,0	62,1	76,8	69,5	11,2	− 9,5	61 690	75 122	63 250	10,4	− 15,8
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	92,0	118,7	118,4	13,6	− 0,3	107	142	142	15,2	0,0
Portugal	373	372	:	− 0,1	×	26,5	29,7	:	5,9	×	9 893	11 047	3 800	5,7	− 61,6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	×	×	18,3	14,2	:	− 11,9	×	6	5	6	− 8,7	20,0

Source: Eurostat.

4.6.3.1 Trade [1] in wine and share in world trade

(1 000 hl)

	Imports			% TAV		Exports			% TAV		% of world trade (1988)
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EUR 12	27 403	26 257	28 689	– 1,4	9,3	40 548	35 850	38 265	– 4,0	6,7	77,6
BLEU/UEBL	2 012	2 017	2 000	0,1	– 0,8	103	98	115	– 1,6	17,3	0,2
Danmark	1 021	1 085	1 029	2,0	– 5,2	36	33	37	– 2,9	12,1	0,1
BR Deutschland	9 161	8 894	8 576	– 1,0	– 3,6	2 897	2 772	2 891	– 1,5	4,3	6,0
Ellada	7	14	38	26,0	171,4	1 291	552	1 226	– 24,7	122,1	1,2
España	9	34	55	155,7	61,8	6 256	4 929	5 425	– 7,6	10,1	10,7
France	6 859	5 531	5 705	– 6,9	3,1	11 617	12 992	12 996	3,8	0,0	28,1
Ireland	120	75	114	– 14,5	52,0	2	1	1	– 20,6	0,0	0,0
Italia	689	357	930	– 19,7	160,5	16 694	12 803	13 893	– 8,5	8,5	27,7
Nederland	2 148	2 103	2 120	– 0,7	0,8	94	39	40	– 25,4	2,6	0,1
Portugal	1	3	1 829	144,2	509,7	1 479	1 573	1 568	2,1	– 0,3	3,4
United Kingdom	5 376	6 144	6 293	4,6	2,4	79	58	73	– 9,8	25,9	0,1

Source: Eurostat.

[1] Extra.

4.6.4.1 **Supply balance — wine** **EUR 12**

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Total wine :					
Usable production	185 735	209 007	160 030	6,1	− 23,4
Change in stocks	295	− 953	− 22 753	×	×
Imports	4 614	5 475	4 125	8,9	− 24,7
Exports	17 053	13 099	11 298	− 12,4	− 13,7
Intra-EC trade	20 597	20 527	24 238	− 0,2	18,1
Internal uses	173 001	202 336	175 610	8,2	− 13,2
— losses – production	545	731	1 050	15,8	43,6
– marketing	519	672	586	13,8	− 12,8
— processing	40 578	62 800	37 084	24,4	− 40,9
— human consumption	131 359	138 133	136 890	2,5	− 0,9
Human consumption (l/head)	40,8	42,7	42,2	2,3	− 1,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	107,4	103,3	91,1	− 1,9	− 11,8
2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (Total) :					
Usable production	44 665	54 225	52 374	10,2	− 3,4
Internal uses	32 583	44 978	45 149	17,5	0,4
3. Table wines (Total) :					
Usable production	120 904	141 140	99 571	8,0	− 29,5
Internal uses	115 410	138 008	117 996	9,4	− 14,6

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.6.5.1 **Producer prices (1) for table wines**

	ECU				% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl						
Ellada	3,050	:	:	3,151	×	×
Heraklion	:	:	:	3,198	×	×
Patras	3,050	:	:	3,119	×	×
España	2,457	2,309	3,206	3,216	9,3	0,3
Requena	2,257	2,304	:	3,218	×	×
Reus	:	:	3,589	3,143	×	− 12,4
Villafranca del Bierzo	2,713	2,400	2,937	:	2,7	×
France	2,662	2,438	2,704	3,196	0,5	18,2
Bastia	2,450	2,576	2,614	2,901	2,2	11,0
Béziers	2,657	2,430	2,705	3,191	0,6	18,0
Montpellier	2,671	2,413	2,690	3,196	0,2	18,8
Narbonne	2,683	2,468	2,737	3,219	0,7	17,6
Nîmes	2,664	2,428	2,695	3,215	0,4	19,3
Perpignan	2,695	2,483	2,739	3,122	0,5	14,0
Italia	3,037	2,579	3,011	3,426	− 0,3	13,8
Asti	3,347	2,751	3,620	3,038	2,7	− 16,1
Firenze	2,578	2,041	2,159	2,620	− 5,7	21,4
Lecce	:	:	2,407	2,957	×	22,9
Pescara	2,691	:	2,665	2,888	− 0,3	8,4
Reggio Emilia	3,135	2,594	2,856	3,937	− 3,1	37,9
Treviso	2,762	2,371	2,701	3,189	− 0,7	18,1
Verona (local wines)	2,785	2,464	2,803	3,938	0,2	40,5
E.C.	2,699	2,445	2,737	3,211	0,5	17,3
Type R II: Red, 12.5 to 15°, % vol./hl						
Ellada	:	2,980	2,361	:	×	×
Heraklion	:	:	2,361	:	×	×
Patras	:	2,980	:	:	×	×
España	2,843	2,548	3,502	3,560	7,2	1,7
Calatayud	:	:	:	:	×	×
Falset	2,947	2,633	3,674	3,661	7,6	− 0,4
Jumilla	2,861	2,614	3,420	3,557	6,1	4,0
Navalcarnero	2,747	2,312	3,862	3,213	12,0	− 16,8
Requena	:	2,240	4,640	:	×	×
Toro	:	:	:	:	×	×
Villena	2,867	2,599	3,068	4,185	2,3	36,4
France	2,464	2,341	2,513	2,885	0,7	14,8
Bastia	2,464	2,341	2,513	2,885	0,7	14,8
Brignoles	:	:	:	:	×	×

Italia	2,676	1,976	2,365	3,228	− 4,0	36,5
Bari	2,676	2,034	2,368	3,163	− 4,0	33,6
Barletta	:	1,936	2,219	3,096	×	39,5
Cagliari	2,935	2,353	2,752	3,677	− 2,1	33,6
Lecce	2,711	:	2,649	2,617	− 0,8	− 1,2
Taranto	2,627	:	2,377	3,163	− 3,3	33,1
E.C.	2,603	2,327	2,706	3,300	1,3	22,0
Type R III : Red, Portuguese type, hl						
BR Deutschland	115,154	99,398	100,457	79,226	− 4,5	− 21,1
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	115,154	99,398	100,457	79,226	− 4,5	− 21,1
E.C.	115,154	99,398	100,457	79,226	− 4,5	− 21,1
Type A I : White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl						
Ellada	3,005	3,129	:	3,059	×	×
Athens	2,907	3,122	:	:	×	×
Heraklion	:	:	:	2,874	×	×
Patras	3,080	3,226	:	3,236	×	×
España	1,991	1,985	2,789	2,340	11,9	− 16,1
Alcazàr de San Juan	2,084	2,039	2,827	2,393	10,7	− 15,4
Almedralejo	1,947	1,910	2,766	2,272	12,4	− 17,9
Medina del Campo	:	2,602	:	3,545	×	×
Ribadavia	:	:	:	:	×	×
Villafranca del Penedès	2,186	2,327	:	:	×	×
Villar del Arzobispo	:	2,448	:	:	×	×
Villarrobledo	2,041	2,078	2,905	2,562	12,5	− 11,8
France	2,902	2,818	3,365	3,805	5,1	13,1
Bordeaux	2,949	2,857	3,432	3,865	5,2	12,6
Nantes	2,840	2,680	3,046	3,305	2,4	8,5
Italia	2,621	2,176	2,588	3,244	− 0,4	25,3
Bari	2,456	2,074	2,182	2,883	− 3,9	32,1
Cagliari	2,632	2,209	2,530	3,305	− 1,3	30,6
Chieti	2,576	2,046	2,677	2,776	1,3	3,7
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,773	2,369	2,729	3,440	− 0,5	26,1
Trapani (Alcamo)	2,373	1,931	2,376	2,842	0,0	19,6
Treviso	2,991	2,620	3,117	3,455	1,4	10,8
E.C.	2,599	2,203	2,721	3,001	1,5	10,3
Type A II : White, Sylvaner type, hl						
BR Deutschland	83,238	38,284	42,234	44,647	− 20,2	5,7
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	82,681	38,043	42,198	44,341	− 20,1	5,1
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	85,186	39,460	42,319	45,405	− 20,8	7,3
E.C.	83,238	38,284	42,234	44,647	− 20,2	5,7
Type A III : White, Riesling type, hl						
BR Deutschland	69,590	60,130	72,575	80,075	1,4	10,3
Mosel/Rheingau	69,590	60,130	72,575	80,075	1,4	10,3
C.E.	69,590	60,130	72,575	80,075	1,4	10,3

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	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1 545	1 427	1 388	– 2,6	– 2,7	277	278	281	0,1	1,1	42 832	39 726	39 040	– 2,5	– 1,7
Belgique/België	48	49	47	0,7	– 4,1	376	367	330	– 0,8	– 10,1	1 805	1 800	1 549	– 0,1	– 13,9
Danmark	30	33	34	3,2	3,0	358	378	365	1,8	– 3,4	1 073	1 246	1 242	5,1	– 0,3
BR Deutschland	220	199	201	– 3,3	1,0	359	374	372	1,4	– 0,5	7 905	7 434	7 477	– 2,0	0,6
Ellada	49	46	48	– 2,1	4,3	206	207	231	0,2	11,6	1 009	951	1 107	– 2,0	16,4
España	331	288	281	– 4,5	– 2,4	175	149	193	– 5,2	29,5	5 781	4 299	5 413	– 9,4	25,9
France	210	185	159	– 4,1	– 14,1	326	344	303	1,8	– 11,9	6 856	6 359	4 825	– 2,5	– 24,1
Ireland	33	28	27	– 5,3	– 3,6	208	248	223	6,0	– 10,1	686	694	602	0,4	– 13,3
Italia	136	127	113	– 2,3	– 11,0	176	191	228	2,8	19,4	2 397	2 432	2 576	0,5	5,9
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	290	230	240	– 7,4	4,3	29	23	24	– 7,4	4,3
Nederland	169	161	165	– 1,6	2,5	423	419	416	– 0,3	– 0,7	7 150	6 742	6 856	– 1,9	1,7
Portugal	126	130	136	1,0	4,6	99	64	81	– 13,5	26,6	1 249	835	1 100	– 12,6	31,7
United Kingdom	192	180	176	– 2,1	– 2,2	359	384	356	2,3	– 7,3	6 892	6 911	6 269	0,1	– 9,3

Source : Eurostat.

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	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	161	146	141	− 3,2	− 1,2	206	203	205	− 0,6	0,4	3 321	2 962	2 892	− 3,7	− 0,8
Belgique/België	5	5	5	0,0	0,0	212	248	216	5,4	− 4,5	106	124	108	5,4	− 4,5
BR Deutschland	22	20	20	− 3,1	0,0	286	282	293	− 0,5	1,2	630	564	585	− 3,6	1,2
Ellada	16	14	15	− 4,4	2,3	219	210	248	− 1,4	5,7	350	294	372	− 5,6	8,2
España	50	42	39	− 5,6	− 2,4	170	171	181	0,2	1,9	850	719	707	− 5,4	− 0,6
France	24	18	16	− 9,1	− 3,9	202	198	184	− 0,6	− 2,3	484	356	295	− 9,7	− 6,1
Italia	28	29	28	1,2	− 1,2	178	168	163	− 2,0	− 0,9	498	486	456	− 0,8	− 2,1
United Kingdom	16	18	18	4,0	0,0	252	233	205	− 2,6	− 4,1	403	419	369	1,3	− 4,1

Source : Eurostat.

4.7.4.1 Supply balance — potatoes

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1985/86	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	43 908	41 850	40 050	− 2,4	− 4,3
Change in stocks	142	− 9	141	×	×
Imports	430	249	512	− 23,9	105,6
Exports	1 169	954	681	− 9,7	− 28,6
Intra-EC trade	4 960	5 597	6 114	6,2	9,2
Internal use	43 040	40 592	39 466	− 2,9	− 2,8
of which:					
— animal feed	6 117	4 360	3 886	− 15,6	− 10,9
— seed	3 072	2 864	2 635	− 3,4	− 8,0
— industrial use	475	437	406	− 4,1	− 7,1
— alcohol	475	437	406	− 4,1	− 7,1
— processing	5 170	5 238	5 314	0,7	1,5
— losses (market)	2 045	1 665	1 536	− 9,8	− 7,7
— human consumption	26 161	26 028	25 689	− 0,3	− 1,3
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	81,2	80,3	78,9	− 0,6	− 1,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,0	103,1	101,4	0,5	− 1,6

Source: Eurostat.

4.8.1.1 Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco by groups of varieties

		Area				
		ha			% TAV	
		1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	EUR 12	44 036	61 182	58 574	11,6	− 4,3
	Belgique/België	543	426	438	− 7,8	2,8
	BR Deutschland	1 495	1 268	1 319	− 5,3	4,0
	España	15 510	13 676	8 590	− 4,1	− 37,2
	France	10 406	8 639	7 620	− 6,0	− 11,8
	Italia	16 082	37 173	40 607	32,2	9,2
Sun cured	EUR 12	104 839	97 153	99 551	− 2,5	2,5
	Ellada	83 769	82 133	83 751	− 0,7	2,0
	Italia	21 070	15 020	15 800	− 10,7	5,2
Light air cured	EUR 12	34 477	27 351	28 620	− 7,4	4,6
	BR Deutschland	1 069	1 187	1 266	3,6	6,7
	Ellada	9 926	3 304	3 300	− 30,7	− 0,1
	España	3 248	5 314	5 600	17,8	5,4
	France	1 815	1 140	1 190	− 14,4	4,4
	Italia	17 974	15 873	16 800	− 4,1	5,8
	Portugal	445	533	464	6,2	− 12,9
Flue cured	EUR 12	29 489	37 377	41 685	8,2	11,5
	BR Deutschland	424	645	688	15,0	6,7
	Ellada	164	1 574	3 597	112,5	128,5
	España	5 626	9 474	12 100	19,0	27,7
	France	2 647	3 016	2 688	4,4	− 10,9
	Italia	19 274	21 248	21 000	3,3	− 1,2
	Portugal	1 354	1 420	1 612	1,6	13,5
Fire cured	EUR 12	6 577	4 531	4 011	− 11,7	− 11,5
	Italia	6 577	4 527	4 000	− 11,7	− 11,6
	España	:	4	11	×	175,0
Other special tobaccos, etc.	EUR 12	20	115	128	79,2	11,3
	España	20	72	110	53,3	52,8
	Ellada	—	14	18	×	28,6
	Italia	—	29	—	×	×
Raw tobacco	EUR 12	219 458	227 824	232 697	1,3	2,1
	Belgique/België	543	426	438	− 7,8	2,8
	BR Deutschland	3 008	3 100	3 401	2,2	5,8
	Ellada	93 859	87 025	90 666	− 2,5	4,2
	España	24 404	28 540	26 411	5,4	− 7,5
	France	14 868	12 795	11 498	− 4,9	− 10,1
	Italia	80 977	93 870	98 207	5,0	4,6
	Portugal	1 799	1 953	2 076	2,8	6,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22,3	18,8	22,5	− 5,5	19,3	98 243	115 228	131 627	5,5	14,2
21,9	38,7	41,7	20,9	7,9	1 187	1 647	1 828	11,5	3,5
23,5	23,8	22,0	0,5	− 7,6	3 507	3 017	2 901	− 4,9	− 1,3
22,7	10,1	17,2	− 23,7	70,2	35 276	13 826	14 782	− 26,8	2,3
42,6	24,0	27,3	− 17,5	13,8	44 344	20 692	20 767	− 22,4	0,1
8,7	20,5	22,5	33,2	10,0	13 929	76 046	91 349	76,1	6,3
11,8	14,5	13,6	7,0	− 6,3	123 995	140 571	134 942	4,3	− 1,4
11,8	14,7	13,5	7,6	− 8,1	98 875	120 717	113 095	6,9	− 2,2
11,9	13,2	13,8	3,5	4,6	25 120	19 854	21 847	− 7,5	3,2
23,4	23,6	21,2	0,4	− 10,3	80 621	64 677	60 735	− 7,1	− 2,1
27,4	24,9	23,1	− 3,2	− 7,0	2 925	2 950	2 926	0,3	− 0,3
17,9	28,9	12,3	17,4	− 57,4	17 719	9 553	4 062	− 18,6	− 24,8
×	13,4	15,9	×	18,6	:	7 123	8 900		7,7
22,9	22,7	26,0	− 0,4	14,9	4 163	2 584	3 099	− 14,7	6,2
30,8	26,0	24,2	− 5,6	− 7,0	55 436	:	40 574	− 9,4	− 0,5
8,5	23,2	25,3	39,7	9,2	378	1 235	1 174	48,4	− 1,7
8,2	17,9	18,6	29,5	4,1	24 314	66 892	77 636	40,1	5,1
10,5	17,4	17,8	18,2	2,0	447	1 123	1 222	35,9	2,9
4,0	28,8	26,4	93,6	− 8,3	65	4 526	9 480	311,4	27,9
2,8	11,6	17,5	59,9	51,4	1 589	10 948	21 171	90,3	24,6
1,2	18,5	20,4	148,0	10,4	321	5 577	5 489	159,0	− 0,5
10,9	19,8	17,5	22,2	− 11,8	20 954	42 105	36 685	26,2	− 4,5
6,9	18,4	22,3	38,5	21,0	938	2 613	3 589	40,7	11,2
14,9	16,5	14,7	3,6	− 11,3	9 779	7 491	5 883	− 8,5	− 7,7
14,9	16,5	14,7	3,6	− 11,3	9 779	7 485	5 866	− 8,5	− 7,8
×	15,0	15,5	×	3,0	:	6	17	×	41,5
174,5	13,5	28,2	− 57,4	109,2	349	155	361	− 23,7	32,6
12,5	8,8	19,9	− 11,2	127,5	25	63	219	36,1	51,5
×	25,0	28,9	×	15,6	—	35	52	×	14,1
×	19,7	×	×	×	324	57	90	×	×
15,4	17,3	17,7	4,1	2,0	337 650	395 169	411 545	5,4	4,1
21,9	38,7	41,7	20,9	7,9	1 187	1 647	1 828	11,5	11,0
24,0	22,5	21,8	− 2,1	− 3,3	7 228	7 245	7 410	0,1	2,3
12,4	15,5	14,0	7,6	− 9,8	116 659	134 831	126 689	4,9	− 6,0
15,1	11,2	17,1	− 9,5	52,4	36 890	31 966	45 089	− 4,7	41,1
32,8	22,6	25,5	− 11,8	13,2	48 828	28 853	29 355	− 16,1	1,7
15,5	19,9	20,0	8,7	0,5	125 542	186 779	196 411	14,2	5,2
7,3	19,7	22,9	39,1	16,4	1 316	3 848	4 763	43,0	23,8

4.8.2.1 World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100	100	100	7 000,0	6 710,6	7 200,0	1,4	7,3
of which:								
— EUR 10	5,1	5,4	5,0	358,0	360,1	361,3	0,2	0,3
— Spain	0,6	0,5	0,6	42,0	34,3	45,1	− 6,5	31,5
— Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	3,9	4,2	4,8	2,5	14,3
— EUR 12	5,8	5,9	5,7	403,9	398,6	411,2	− 0,4	3,2
— Turkey	2,4	3,1	3,5	170,0	211,1	253,0	7,5	19,8
— USSR	5,4	3,6	4,2	376,0	242,0	300,0	− 13,7	24,0
— Bulgaria	1,7	1,6	1,1	119,0	110,2	82,0	− 2,5	− 25,6
— Zimbabwe	1,6	1,8	1,9	111,0	123,6	135,0	3,6	9,2
— Malawi	1,0	1,1	1,2	67,0	75,1	86,0	3,9	14,5
— India	6,9	5,3	6,2	486,0	358,9	445,0	− 9,6	24,0
— Rep. of Korea	1,1	1,1	1,1	76,0	73,0	78,0	− 1,3	6,8
— USA	9,8	9,3	8,6	686,0	621,8	621,0	− 3,2	− 0,1
— Canada	1,3	1,1	1,1	88,0	71,3	76,0	− 6,8	6,6
— Mexico	0,8	1,1	0,7	54,0	75,1	53,0	11,6	− 29,4
— Brazil	5,9	6,2	6,2	411,0	419,0	445,0	0,6	6,2
— Argentina	0,9	1,1	1,1	61,0	72,2	80,0	5,8	10,8
— Peop. Rep. China	34,3	39,0	39,9	2 400,0	2 620,0	2 870,0	3,0	9,5

Source: European Commission for Agriculture, Tobacco Quarterly.

4.8.3.1 EC share of world trade ([1]) in raw tobacco

	Provenance or destination %	1 000 t			% TAV	
		1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 400,6	1 324,7	1 330,2	− 5,4	0,4
	EUR 12	456,5	422,7	435,4	− 7,4	3,0
	%	32,6	31,9	32,7	×	×
Exports	World	1 367,7	1 349,2	1 454,4	− 1,4	7,8
	EUR 12	157,7	170,6	186,1	8,2	9,1
	%	11,5	12,6	12,8	×	×

Source: Eurostat and World Tobacco Situation (USDA).

([1]) Excl. intra-EC trade.

4.8.3.2 Italy's and Greece's exports of raw tobacco

(t)

	From Italy				From Greece			
	1987	1988	1989	% 1989	1987	1988	1989	% 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World total:	106 348	109 895	126 447	100	110 157	114 367	105 990	100
Intra-EUR 12								
Total	28 126	30 823	31 049	25	59 894	55 874	51 161	48
BLEU/UEBL	3 058	2 585	3 084	2	2 471	2 332	2 726	3
Danmark	226	133	58	0	106	183	145	0
BR Deutschland	8 251	8 117	8 795	7	12 639	13 064	6 868	6
Ellada	625	336	776	1	—	—	—	×
España	55	0	0	0	467	926	996	1
France	1 938	4 144	3 768	3	2 721	3 842	1 479	1
Ireland	228	173	46	0	0	0	137	0
Italia	—	—	—	×	38 464	31 580	33 749	32
Nederland	7 315	5 904	5 995	5	2 054	2 992	3 567	3
Portugal	506	442	137	0	819	642	966	1
United Kingdom	5 924	8 992	8 390	7	153	313	528	0
Extra-EUR 12								
Total	78 228	79 034	95 409	75	50 266	58 493	54 828	52
Morocco	5 918	5 509	3 408	3	390	220	300	0
Egypt	8 787	3 492	10 239	8	4 575	13 594	2 757	3
USA	3 279	4 610	5 308	4	17 054	13 646	13 420	13
Japan	857	1 058	972	1	3 439	5 693	3 512	3
Bulgaria	32 065	16 628	19 843	16	5 293	821	5 135	5
Others	27 322	47 737	55 639	44	19 515	24 519	29 704	28

Source: Eurostat.

4.8.3.3 **Imports and exports of raw tobacco** — **EUR 12**

(1000 t)

	1987			1988			1989		
	Intra	Extra	Total	Intra	Extra	Total	Intra	Extra	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Imports									
Flue cured Virginia	20,4	233,1	253,5	24,1	212,6	236,7	21,9	220,2	242,1
Light air cured Burley	15,1	53,0	68,1	9,9	46,5	56,4	17,4	48,1	65,5
Light air cured Maryland	0,2	1,2	1,4	0,1	0,8	0,9	0,0	0,7	0,7
Fire cured Kentucky	2,6	10,2	12,8	3,8	9,3	13,2	3,1	6,7	9,8
Other fire cured tobacco	1,3	10,3	11,6	1,4	9,2	10,6	1,9	8,4	10,3
Light air cured	0,9	3,0	3,9	3,0	3,9	7,0	3,2	5,0	8,2
Sun cured	54,6	30,9	85,5	40,2	22,6	63,0	38,3	24,2	62,6
Dark air cured	5,6	50,3	55,9	4,7	55,4	60,1	5,6	50,2	55,8
Flue cured	1,7	3,6	5,3	1,5	9,4	10,9	3,3	9,3	12,5
Other tobacco	18,2	6,9	25,1	18,9	6,9	25,8	31,4	7,8	39,3
Tobacco refuse	15,8	54,2	70,5	20,4	50,6	71,1	18,5	54,9	73,4
Total	136,5	456,5	593,5	128,1	427,4	555,7	144,7	435,4	580,1
B. Exports									
Flue cured Virginia	20,5	12,6	33,0	12,8	11,3	24,1	12,8	16,5	29,3
Light air cured Burley	14,1	19,0	32,9	13,5	29,6	43,0	19,7	28,1	47,9
Light air cured Maryland	0,3	0,7	1,2	0,2	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,4	0,7
Fire cured Kentucky	3,3	3,6	6,9	3,1	2,1	5,2	4,1	3,4	7,5
Other fire cured tobacco	4,2	3,0	7,2	1,4	1,4	2,7	2,0	1,2	3,2
Light air cured	0,8	13,7	14,5	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,1
Sun cured	24,6	75,9	100,5	30,4	55,1	85,4	27,4	65,9	93,3
Dark air cured	6,9	7,5	16,8	5,1	33,1	38,2	7,8	54,0	61,8
Flue cured	1,8	0,1	1,9	6,4	8,9	15,4	6,7	9,8	16,6
Other tobacco	42,7	13,4	57,3	21,1	4,8	27,0	27,8	3,7	32,5
Tobacco refuse	11,8	5,9	17,7	16,1	3,1	19,1	14,1	2,9	17,0
Total	131,0	157,7	289,9	110,1	149,9	261,2	122,9	186,1	309,9

Source: Eurostat.

4.8.6.1 Quantities of tobacco bought in

	t			% of commercial production		
	Harvest					
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paraguay	—	—	144	×	×	0,7
Bad. Geudertheimer	543	735	7 796	7,7	3,9	12,9
Bad. Burley	11	395	865	0,1	6,0	10,7
Bright	1 310	1 614	2 391	4,5	4,7	6,7
Burley I	1 701	1 620	2 937	5,1	7,7	10,2
Maryland	—	—	93	×	×	3,3
Kentucky	568	543	131	7,7	7,8	2,1
F. Havanna	3 604	3 876	2 222	14,2	16,6	40,3
Xanti-Yaka	465	820	1 890	6,1	11,8	25,1
Perustitza	297	498	1 557	3,7	6,6	20,8
Erzegovina	263	373	371	6,1	11,3	20,2
Basmas	3 708	759	2 272	17,1	3,3	11,0
Katerini	2 757	581	1 499	14,1	3,2	9,2
Kaba Kulak c.	3 554	840	4 410	14,0	3,4	21,9
Kaba Kulak n.c.	946	—	370	19,1	0,0	12,9
Myrodata	699	—	301	11,7	0,0	6,0
Zichnomyrodata	137	—	436	17,3	0,0	66,3
Tsebelia	2 027	11 784	16 774	9,4	46,8	65,6
Mavra	1 482	3 626	8 719	16,6	34,0	77,3
Burley EL	3 190	98	—	19,9	1,1	0,0
Total	27 262	29 162	55 178	8,4	9,0	15,8

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.9.1.1 Seed production and related aid (1989)

Product	100 kg					
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. *Gramineae*						
Festuca pratensis Huds.	32 094	40	22 060	8 054	0	0
Poa pratensis L.	138 676	825	85 830	431	0	0
Poa trivialis L.	11 570	0	11 570	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	454 649	3 744	196 840	16 744	0	80
Lolium per. L. (new. var. & others)	140 477	768	46 720	15 787	0	0
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	109 578	0	109 560	18	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	225 659	9 982	49 040	54 925	0	23 100
Phleum pratense L.	18 834	24	8 300	5 792	0	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	20	0	20	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	263 923	920	200 530	4 133	0	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	57 289	0	34 080	59	0	45
Agrostis canina L.	690	0	60	0	0	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis tenuis Sibth.	11	0	0	11	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	6 474	1 134	3 780	0	0	0
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	36 506	70	11 290	1 106	0	0
Arrhenatherum elatius L – P	990	0	0	988	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	31 372	176	0	0	0	960
Poa nemoralis L.	610	0	0	0	0	0
2. *Leguminosae*						
Pisum sativum L. partim	1 501 083	0		56 183	0	0
Vicia faba L. partim	319 392	0		72 252	0	0
Vicia sativa L.	142 396	30	0	3 916	30 000	43 750
Vicia villosa roth.	664	0	0	364	0	0
Trifolium pratense L.	18 223	0	2 760	775	0	30
Trifolium repens L.	14 940	0	14 340	0	0	0
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	205	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	1 101	0	0	20	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	118	0	110	3	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	4 008	0	0	13	0	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	567	0	0	16	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	104 386	0	0	0	0	30 000
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	62 189	0	0	2	0	13 500
Medicago lupulina L.	260	0	260	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	2 058	0	0	0	0	358
Hedysarium coronarium L.	300	0	0	0	0	0
3. *Ceres*						
Triticum spelta L.	19 411	11 445	0	7 966	0	0
Oryza sativa L.	796 600	0	0	0	30 000	255 500
4. *Oleagineae*						
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	122 382	88 752	0	330	0	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	19 983	0	2 250	633	0	0
Cannabis sativa L.	1 135	0	0	0	0	35

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

100 kg							ECU/ 100 kg	1 000 ECU EUR 12
France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
100	0	0	0	1 540	0	300	36,0	1 155
0	0	0	0	51 590	0	0	32,7	4 535
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,7	378
13 200	1 769	0	372	131 900	0	90 000	29,4	13 367
6 800	2 236	2	124	37 250	0	30 790	21,8	3 062
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,1	1 764
29 000	102	990	3 180	40 260	0	15 080	17,7	3 994
1 000	0	44	74	200	0	3 400	70,2	1 322
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,9	1
13 200	0	0	0	38 140	0	7 000	31,0	8 182
20 800	0	55	0	250	0	2 000	45,8	2 624
0	0	0	0	630	0	0	63,8	44
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,8	1
600	0	0	0	960	0	0	36,0	233
7 200	0	0	350	1 490	0	15 000	17,7	646
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	56,4	56
20 800	0	16	0	9 420	0	0	49,5	1 553
0	0	0	0	610	0	0	32,7	20
1 220 000	0	0	660	0	0	224 240	0,0	0
56 000	10 000	0	540	0	0	180 600	0,0	0
50 000	0	12 000	0	0	0	2 700	26,2	3 731
300	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,1	13
13 300	0	853	5	0	0	500	42,5	774
0	0	0	0	0	0	600	59,5	889
0	0	205	0	0	0	0	59,5	12
0	0	1 081	0	0	0	0	38,5	42
0	0	5	0	0	0	0	38,6	5
3 400	0	595	0	0	0	0	38,5	154
300	0	251	0	0	0	0	38,5	22
0	0	74 386	0	0	0	0	17,8	1 858
34 000	0	14 687	0	0	0	0	29,4	1 828
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,7	7
1 700	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,8	35
0	0	300	0	0	0	0	30,7	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,1	235
11 100	0	500 000	0	0	0	0	16,1	12 825
33 300	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,8	2 913
7 100	0	0	0	0	0	10 000	18,8	376
1 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,2	20

4.10.1.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	25 748	26 237	26 218	0,6	− 0,1	17,3	14,4	15,5	− 6,1	7,8	44 644	37 694	40 587	− 5,5	7,7
Belgique/België	701	418	402	− 15,8	− 3,8	16,3	14,4	15,5	− 4,0	7,6	1 141	602	623	− 19,2	3,5
BR Deutschland	19 598	19 782	19 938	0,3	0,8	18,2	15,0	16,0	− 6,4	7,1	35 697	29 580	31 939	− 6,1	8,0
España	:	1 499	1 443	×	− 3,7	:	10,8	15,7	×	45,2	:	1 624	2 270	×	39,7
France	655	489	529	− 9,3	8,2	19,2	16,2	14,4	− 5,5	− 10,9	1 257	791	763	− 14,3	− 3,6
Ireland	45	21	21	− 22,4	0,0	11,6	13,3	12,2	4,7	− 8,1	52	28	26	− 18,8	− 8,1
Portugal	:	150	142	×	− 5,3	:	10,3	17,4	×	69,3	:	154	247	×	60,3
United Kingdom	4 749	3 878	3 743	− 6,5	− 0,5	13,7	12,7	12,6	− 2,5	− 0,5	6 497	4 915	4 719	− 8,9	− 4,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.10.4.1 **Market balance — hops**

			EUR 12					World				
		Unit	1985	1988	1989	% TAV 1988/1985	% TAV 1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	% TAV 1988/1985	% TAV 1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	25,75	26,24	26,22	0,2	0,7	85,70	90,04	90,50	0,7	0,5
B	Yield	t/ha	1,73	1,44	1,55	− 2,6	7,6	1,40	1,34	1,30	− 0,6	− 3,0
C = A × B	Production: hops	1 000 t	44,64	37,69	40,59	− 2,4	7,7	120,99	120,35	118,26	− 0,1	− 1,7
D	of which — alpha acid	%	5,69	6,00	6,00	0,8	0,0	5,78	6,10	6,29	0,8	3,1
E = C × D/100	— alpha acid	t	2 540	2 244	2 455	− 1,8	9,4	6 990	7 382	7 436	0,8	0,7
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	255	265	270	0,6	1,9	997	1 050	1 102	0,7	5,0
G	of which — alpha acid	grams/hl	8,0	6,9	6,8	− 2,1	− 1,5	7,10	7,10	7,10	0,0	0,0
H = F × G × 1 000	— alpha acid	t	2 040	1 829	1 836	− 1,6	0,4	7 078	7 455	7 824	0,7	5,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Following year.

4.10.5.1 **Market price for hops**

		Zentner = 50 kg			% TAV	
		1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1987/88	1989/90 / 1988/89
1		2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (no contract)	ECU	123	159	135	29,3	− 15,4
EUR 12 (under contract)	ECU	168	170	164	1,2	− 3,3
	Total ECU	159	168	158	5,7	− 6,0
Belgique/België	BFR	5 444	6 823	5 746	25,3	− 15,8
BR Deutschland	DM	381	394	373	3,5	− 5,4
España	PTA	20 351	22 745	22 122	11,8	− 2,7
France	FF	1 193	1 256	1 301	5,3	3,6
Ireland	IRL	170	196	190	15,4	− 3,1
Portugal	ESC	20 510	22 373	23 808	9,1	6,4
United Kingdom	UKL	112	124	120	10,5	− 2,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.1 Area, production and yield of cotton (unginned and ginned)

	Ellada					España					EUR 12				
	1985	1988	1989	% TAV 1988/1985	% TAV 1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	% TAV 1988/1985	% TAV 1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	% TAV 1988/1985	% TAV 1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	209,0	256,0	280,0	6,9	9,4	60,3	135,5	67,8	4,9	− 50,0	269,3	391,6	347,9	13,3	− 11,2
Production (t):															
unginned cotton	526 145	749 636	829 454	12,5	10,6	194 166	347 934	190 148	21,5	− 45,3	720 211	1 097 667	1 019 629	15,1	− 7,1
ginned cotton	163 277	233 863	267 809	12,7	14,5	62 133	111 358	61 449	21,5	− 44,8	225 410	345 252	329 267	15,3	− 4,6
cotton seed	281 406	400 432	447 561	12,5	11,8	104 850	135 473	100 253	8,9	− 26,0	386 256	535 957	547 830	11,6	2,2
Yield (kg/ha):															
unginned cotton	2 517	2 928	2 962	5,2	1,2	3 220	2 568	2 803	− 7,3	9,2	2 674	2 803	2 931	1,6	4,6
ginned cotton	781	914	956	5,4	4,6	1 030	822	905	− 20,2	10,1	837	882	946	1,8	7,3
cotton seed	1 346	1 564	1 598	5,1	2,2	1 739	1 386	1 478	− 7,3	6,6	1 434	1 368	1 574	− 1,6	15,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.2 Area, yield and production of fibre flax

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
EUR 12	75,7	72,6	79,0	− 1,7	8,8	85	72	61,7	− 5,4	− 14,3	650,0	529,6	487,6	− 6,7	− 8,1
Belgique/België	10,5	10,6	11,6	0,3	9,4	65	60	62,0	− 2,7	3,3	68,3	63,6	71,9	− 2,4	13,1
Danmark	0,3	0,2	0,3	− 12,7	5,0	85	60	62,0	− 29,5	3,3	2,6	1,2	1,9	− 22,8	58,3
BR Deutschland	0,0	1,6	2,1	×	31,3	50	60	48,7	6,3	− 18,8	0,0	9,6	10,2	×	6,3
France	59,5	55,3	59,3	− 2,5	7,2	90	77	62,0	− 5,1	3,3	535,5	425,8	367,7	− 7,4	− 13,6
Nederland	4,7	4,8	5,6	0,7	16,7	80	60	63,0	− 9,2	5,0	37,6	28,8	35,3	− 8,5	22,6
United Kingdom	0,7	0,1	0,1	− 47,8	0,0	85	60	62,0	− 11,0	3,3	6,0	0,0	0,6	−	×
Flax fibre															
EUR 12	75,7	72,6	79,0	1,7	8,8	16,4	16,4	13,2	0,0	− 19,5	123,8	118,9	104,4	− 1,4	− 12,2
Belgique/België	10,5	10,6	11,6	0,3	9,4	14,0	13,5	12,2	− 1,3	− 9,7	14,7	14,3	14,1	− 1,0	− 1,4
Danmark	0,3	0,2	0,3	− 12,7	5,0	16,0	13,5	11,1	− 5,5	− 17,8	0,5	0,3	0,3	− 15,6	0,0
BR Deutschland	0,0	1,6	2,1	×	31,3	15,0	13,5	11,2	− 3,5	− 17,1	0,0	2,1	2,3	3,1	9,5
France	59,5	55,3	59,3	− 2,5	7,2	16,8	17,3	13,8	1,0	− 20,3	100,0	95,7	8,9	− 5,1	14,5
Nederland	4,7	4,8	5,6	0,7	16,7	16,0	13,5	10,3	− 5,5	− 23,7	7,5	6,5	5,7	− 4,7	13,4
United Kingdom	0,7	0,1	0,1	− 47,8	0,0	16,0	13,5	11,2	− 5,5	− 17,1	1,1	0,0	0,1	×	×

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	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EUR 12	160 528	130 343	43 766	– 6,7	– 66,4
	Ellada	50 660	25 110	32 534	– 20,9	29,6
	France	3 699	2 382	1 310	– 13,6	55,0
	Italia	106 229	102 851	9 922	– 1,1	– 90,4
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EUR 12	6 582	4 965	1 870	– 9,0	– 62,3
	Ellada	2 300	1 182	1 487	– 20,0	25,8
	France	177	112	64	– 14,2	– 42,9
	Italia	4 105	3 671	3 162	– 13,6	– 13,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.1 **Imports of flax straw into Belgium**

Exporting Member State	t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	65 605	54 718	56 610	– 5,9	3,5
France	43 990	39 822	40 056	– 13,3	0,6
Nederland	21 615	14 896	14 674	– 11,7	– 1,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.2 **Intra-EC trade and external trade in cotton fibre** (1) **EUR 12**

(1 000 t)

		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% TAV 1988/1985	% TAV 1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intra-EC trade (2)	EUR 12	40	54	85	52	122	9,1	134,6
	BLEU/UEBL	5	5	7	7	11	11,9	57,1
	Danmark	—	0	0	0	0	×	0,0
	BR Deutschland	6	10	13	4	18	− 12,7	350,0
	Ellada	1	3	1	—	0	×	0,0
	España	0	1	2	0	0	0,0	0,0
	France	7	8	7	10	28	58,7	180,0
	Ireland	0	0	1	2	6	×	200,0
	Italia	10	16	32	16	46	16,9	187,5
	Nederland	2	2	3	3	2	14,5	− 50,0
	Portugal	1	4	10	7	10	91,3	42,9
	United Kingdom	7	5	8	2	1	− 47,8	− 56,0
Imports	EUR 12	1 050	1 066	1 210	1 023	1 028	− 0,9	0,5
	BLEU/UEBL	39	47	47	42	37	2,5	− 11,9
	Danmark	2	2	2	3	3	14,5	0,0
	BR Deutschland	234	229	282	191	227	− 6,5	18,8
	Ellada	50	36	36	—	33	×	×
	España	88	91	118	91	106	1,1	16,5
	France	152	154	171	139	127	− 5,9	− 6,6
	Ireland	17	21	22	20	19	5,6	− 5,0
	Italia	247	262	299	299	277	6,6	− 7,4
	Nederland	8	10	8	8	0	0,0	− 100,0
	Portugal	166	167	178	185	158	3,7	− 14,6
	United Kingdom	47	47	47	46	41	− 0,7	− 10,9
Exports	EUR 12	53	24	54	60	91	4,2	51,7
	BLEU/UEBL	0	0	1	3	1	×	− 66,6
	Danmark	—	—	0	0	—	×	×
	BR Deutschland	5	4	6	18	7	53,3	− 61,6
	Ellada	38	12	37	—	67	×	×
	España	8	6	8	27	12	50,0	− 65,6
	France	2	0	2	9	3	65,1	− 66,6
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	0	×	—
	Italia	0	1	1	2	1	×	− 50,0
	Nederland	—	—	0	0	0	×	0,0
	Portugal	—	—	0	0	0	×	0,0
	United Kingdom	0	0	0	1	0	×	− 100,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Cotton, other than rendered absorbent or bleached.
(2) Based on entries.

4.11.5.1 **Producer prices for flax seed**

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	242,5	191,5	168,16	− 7,6	− 12,2
Nederland	296,2	244,8	218,07	− 6,2	− 10,2

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	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Scutched flax:					
— average – low	1 468,6	1 320,4	1 184,2	− 3,5	− 11,3
– normal	1 688,9	1 432,7	1 497,4	− 5,4	4,5
– good	1 903,1	1 627,1	1 754,7	− 5,1	7,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

4.11.5.3 **Ginned cotton, world prices** (1)

(ECU/100 kg)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	211,5	117,3	123,9	120,3	105,2	130,2
II	208,5	126,4	115,2	112,7	113,2	119,1
III	218,6	119,0	114,4	109,9	110,9	124,4
IV	207,4	109,7	110,3	106,9	120,1	127,1
V	189,0	96,7	120,2	105,6	131,3	120,4
VI	185,6	94,4	140,7	114,1	144,1	123,4
VII	181,5	95,6	144,7	122,1	145,6	129,9
VIII	161,9	82,6	150,7	113,1	148,9	127,2
IX	147,0	80,9	154,4	115,3	154,5	117,5
X	137,8	97,5	141,7	100,9	147,7	
XI	120,8	102,5	125,8	100,3	145,3	
XII	117,3	108,9	124,9	97,7	135,6	
Ø	173,9	102,6	130,6	109,9	133,5	
% TAV in relation to preceding year	– 23,0	– 41,0	27,3	– 15,8	21,5	

(1) 'Mid. 1-3/32' in force the first day of each month.

4.13.7.3 Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs, by species and by Member State

(1 000 t)

		EUR 12 (¹)	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cattle	1985	32 072	1 391	1 720	7 110	2 424	3 519	1 186	3 850	5 720	635	4 517
	1988	32 175	1 352	1 797	7 074	2 309	3 994	1 194	4 200	5 204	927	4 124
	1989	32 245	1 469	1 620	6 667	2 100	4 437	1 424	4 500	4 900	938	4 190
	% TAV 1988/1985	0,1	− 1,0	1,5	− 0,2	− 1,6	4,3	− 0,2	2,9	3,1	13,4	− 3,0
	% TAV 1989/1988	0,2	8,7	− 9,8	− 5,7	− 9,1	11,1	19,3	7,1	− 5,8	1,2	1,6
Pigs	1985	31 602	2 550	1 955	5 829	4 188	4 326	443	2 350	6 886	933	2 142
	1988	34 480	2 689	2 425	5 959	4 169	5 127	456	2 600	7 779	1 102	2 174
	1989	34 013	2 883	2 401	5 434	4 350	5 134	462	2 500	7 550	1 179	2 120
	% TAV 1988/1985	3,0	1,8	7,4	0,7	− 0,2	5,8	1,0	3,4	4,2	5,7	0,5
	% TAV 1989/1988	− 1,4	7,2	− 1,0	− 8,8	4,3	0,1	1,3	− 3,8	− 2,9	7,0	− 2,5
Poultry	1985	26 049	937	522	3 228	3 992	5 534	294	4 050	3 353	910	3 229
	1988	27 234	933	502	3 267	3 802	6 157	373	4 200	3 273	1 052	3 675
	1989	27 673	958	521	3 318	3 850	6 468	351	4 300	3 300	1 107	3 500
	% TAV 1988/1985	1,5	− 0,1	− 1,3	0,4	− 1,6	3,6	8,3	1,2	− 0,8	5,0	4,4
	% TAV 1989/1988	1,6	2,7	3,8	1,6	1,3	5,1	− 5,9	2,4	0,8	5,2	− 4,8
Other	1985	4 519	143	129	502	1 086	1 342	77	350	258	100	532
	1988	5 481	90	139	510	1 020	1 433	148	850	405	136	750
	1989	6 338	133	137	965	1 200	1 478	182	900	500	123	720
	% TAV 1988/1985	6,6	− 14,3	2,5	0,5	− 2,1	2,2	24,3	34,5	16,2	10,8	12,1
	% TAV 1989/1988	15,6	47,8	− 1,4	89,2	17,6	3,1	23,0	5,9	23,5	− 9,6	− 4,0
Total	1985	94 240	5 021	4 326	16 669	11 690	14 721	2 000	10 600	16 217	2 578	10 420
	1988	99 370	5 064	4 863	16 810	11 300	16 711	2 171	11 850	16 661	3 217	10 723
	1989	100 269	5 443	4 679	16 384	11 500	17 517	2 419	12 200	16 250	3 347	10 530
	% TAV 1988/1985	1,8	0,3	4,0	0,3	1,1	4,3	2,8	3,8	0,9	7,7	1,0
	% TAV 1989/1988	0,9	7,5	− 3,8	− 2,5	1,8	4,8	11,4	3,0	− 2,5	4,0	− 1,8

Source : Fefac.
(¹) 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	1987	1988**	1985	1987	1988**	1987/1985	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (1)	38,9	32,5	30,3	36 617	31 280	30 055	− 7,6	− 3,9
Belgique/België	28,8	22,4	16,1	1 456	1 114	815	− 12,5	− 26,8
Danmark	39,3	27,5	28,3	1 700**	1 314	1 375	− 12,1	4,6
BR Deutschland	24,6	19,9	18,1	4 102	3 255	3 045	− 10,9	− 6,5
España	66,0	64,0	61,2	7 715	7 100	6 920	− 4,1	− 2,5
France	46,8	33,4	31,2	6 890	5 250	5 215	− 12,7	− 0,7
Ireland	46,8	34,4	23,0	936	720	500	− 12,3	− 30,6
Italia	56,6	47,9	46,9	6 000	5 460	5 555	− 4,6	1,7
Nederland	15,2	12,5	12,4	2 470	2 060	2 070	− 8,7	0,5
Portugal	45,0	27,8	21,6	1 160	832	695	− 15,3	− 16,5
United Kingdom	40,2	40,0	36,0	4 188	4 175	3 865	− 0,2	− 7,4

Source: Fefac.
(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

4.13.7.7 **Production of dehydrated fodder** (excl. potatoes)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	1 372 ([1])	2 503	2 808	22,2	12,2
BLEU/UEBL	1	5	5	71,0	0,0
Danmark	163	252	277	15,6	3,2
BR Deutschland	112	184	220	18,0	19,6
Ellada	9	17	13	23,6	− 23,5
España	:	337	474	×	40,7
France	754	1 176	1 166	16,0	− 0,9
Ireland	2	4	3	26,0	− 25,0
Italia	155	258	353	18,5	36,8
Nederland	113	193	230	19,5	19,2
Portugal	:	0	0	×	×
United Kingdom	63	77	65	6,9	− 15,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([1]) EUR 10.

4.13.7.8 **Community supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 582 ([1])	2 923	3 202	22,7	9,5
Imports	74	64	66	− 7,0	3,1
Exports	28	77	58	65,8	− 24,7
Availabilities	1 628	2 910	3 210	33,7	10,3

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([1]) EUR 10.

4.13.7.9 **Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans**

		Area				
		1 000 ha			% TAV	
		1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EUR 12	826	1 298	1 235	16,3	− 4,8
	Belgique/België	1	4	3	58,7	− 25,0
	Danmark	124	147	121	5,8	− 17,7
	BR Deutschland	28	92	69	48,6	− 17,7
	Ellada	27	5	5	− 43,0	0,0
	España	75	52	55	− 11,5	5,8
	France	242	548	602	31,3	9,9
	Ireland	2	4	2	26,0	− 50,0
	Italia	170	119	120	− 11,2	0,8
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
	Nederland	20	41	23	27,0	− 43,9
	Portugal	:	25	21	×	− 16,0
	United Kingdom	137	261	214	24,0	− 18,0
Feed peas	EUR 12	443	833	828	23,4	− 0,6
	Belgique/België	1	3	2	44,2	− 33,3
	Danmark	123	144	117	5,4	− 18,7
	BR Deutschland	14	29	20	27,4	− 31,0
	Ellada	0	1	1	×	0,0
	España	4	5	6	7,7	20,0
	France	189	509	570	39,1	12,0
	Ireland	2	1	1	− 20,6	0,0
	Italia	2	5	9	35,7	80,0
	Nederland	17	28	16	18,1	− 42,8
	Portugal	0	1	1	×	0,0
	United Kingdom	91	107	85	5,5	− 20,5
Field beans	EUR 12	383	461	398	6,4	− 13,7
	Belgique/België	0	1	1	×	0,0
	Danmark	1	3	4	44,2	33,3
	BR Deutschland	14	60	46	62,4	− 33,3
	Ellada	27	4	4	− 47,0	0,0
	España	71	45	46	− 14,1	0,0
	France	53	39	29	− 9,7	− 25,6
	Ireland	0	3	1	×	− 66,6
	Italia	168	114	111	− 12,1	− 2,6
	Nederland	3	13	7	63,0	− 46,2
	Portugal	:	23	20	×	− 13,0
	United Kingdom	46	154	129	49,6	− 16,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
32,6	37,2	37,9	4,5	1,9	2 706	4 833	4 684	21,3	− 3,1
40,0	32,5	36,7	− 6,7	12,9	4	13	11	48,1	− 15,4
41,0	34,6	38,6	− 5,5	11,6	508	508	467	0,0	− 8,1
36,4	35,5	34,8	− 0,8	− 2,0	102	327	240	47,5	− 26,6
14,4	16,0	16,7	3,6	4,4	39	8	10	− 41,0	25,0
8,5	11,7	11,3	11,2	− 3,4	64	61	62	− 1,6	1,6
45,8	47,6	48,0	1,3	0,8	1 108	2 608	2 891	33,0	10,9
35,0	32,5	35,0	− 2,4	7,7	7	13	7	22,9	− 46,2
13,9	12,6	12,4	− 3,2	− 1,6	237	150	149	− 14,1	− 0,7
:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
35,0	40,2	45,7	4,7	13,7	70	165	105	33,1	− 36,4
:	8,4	10,0	×	19,0	82	21	21	− 36,5	0,0
35,4	36,7	33,7	1,2	− 8,2	485	959	721	25,5	− 24,8
43,1	42,7	44,8	− 0,3	4,9	1 909	3 560	3 708	23,1	4,2
30,3	33,3	42,8	3,2	28,5	3	10	8	49,4	− 20,0
41,1	34,5	38,8	− 5,7	12,5	506	497	454	− 0,6	− 8,7
33,6	35,5	33,0	1,9	− 7,0	47	103	66	29,9	− 36,0
:	10,0	10,0	×	0,0	0	1	1	×	0,0
10,0	10,0	10,0	0,0	0,0	4	5	6	7,7	20,0
50,3	48,3	48,7	− 1,3	0,8	950	2 458	2 775	37,3	12,9
35,0	30,0	20,0	− 5,0	− 33,3	7	3	2	− 24,6	− 33,3
10,0	22,0	32,0	30,0	46,4	2	11	29	76,5	63,6
35,3	38,6	41,9	3,0	8,5	60	108	67	21,6	− 38,0
:	12,4	20,0	×	61,3	0	1	1	×	0,0
36,3	33,9	35,2	− 2,3	3,8	330	363	299	3,2	− 17,6
20,4	27,4	23,7	10,3	− 13,5	783	1 263	942	17,3	− 25,4
:	30,0	35,0	×	16,7	1	3	4	44,2	33,3
20,0	33,3	32,5	18,5	− 2,4	2	10	13	71,0	30,0
39,3	36,2	33,0	− 2,7	− 8,8	55	217	152	58,0	− 30,0
14,4	17,5	17,5	6,7	0,0	39	7	7	− 43,6	0,0
8,5	12,0	12,0	12,2	0,0	60	54	54	− 3,5	0,0
29,8	38,5	34,9	8,9	− 9,6	158	150	116	− 1,7	− 22,6
:	33,3	50,0	×	50,2	0	10	5	×	− 50,0
14,0	12,2	10,8	− 4,5	− 11,5	235	139	120	− 16,0	− 13,7
33,3	43,8	41,4	9,6	− 5,5	10	57	29	78,6	− 49,1
:	8,0	10,0	×	25,0	:	20	20	×	0,0
33,7	38,7	32,7	4,7	− 15,5	155	596	422	56,7	− 29,2

4.13.7.12 Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	23,14	23,74	23,69	30,73	24,60	21,84	17,86	19,82	26,10
II	23,24	24,07	23,54	27,40	23,97	21,44	18,29	19,62	25,08
III	23,46	24,10	23,32	27,94	24,81	21,72	17,62	20,04	26,24
IV	24,91	25,40	24,74	27,09	24,21	21,57	17,83	20,57	25,73
V	25,05	24,30	24,60	26,97	22,53	20,68	17,95	21,80	24,55
VI	24,30	23,06	24,65	24,58	21,22	19,88	19,85	28,18	24,93
VII	24,56	22,24	25,98	23,18	19,78	19,27	19,55	27,30	23,79
VIII	25,18	22,15	32,88	22,33	19,13	19,62	18,54	26,29	20,73
IX	24,58	22,11	33,48	22,32	20,81	19,98	18,93	27,32	21,38
X	23,24	21,56	31,52	24,06	21,18	19,41	19,53	26,05	21,37
XI	21,56	23,95	31,31	24,52	21,47	18,59	20,20	24,64	20,97
XII	22,35	23,71	31,80	25,72	21,13	17,48	20,63	24,60	19,75
Average 12 months	23,82	23,38	27,63	25,56	22,06	20,16	18,94	23,86	23,38
% TAV compared with previous year	21,5	− 1,9	18,2	− 7,5	− 13,7	− 8,6	− 6,1	+ 26,0	− 2,0

Source: Eurostat.

4.14.1.1 Gross internal production and consumption of meat ([1]) — EUR 12

	Relative share %			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gross internal production								
— pigmeat	42,4	43,6	43,2	12 825	13 316	13 022	3,8	− 2,2
— beef/veal	26,6	24,9	24,4	8 066	7 618	7 341	− 5,4	− 3,6
— poultrymeat	19,1	19,6	20,3	5 784	5 997	6 126	3,7	2,2
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,3	3,4	3,6	1 003	1 031	1 070	2,8	3,8
— equine meat	0,2	0,2	0,2	55	52	48	− 5,5	− 7,7
— other	2,2	2,3	2,4	662	705	723	6,5	2,6
Total	93,9	93,9	94,1	28 395	28 719	28 330	1,1	− 1,4
Edible offals	6,1	6,1	5,9	1 857	1 837	1 787	− 1,1	− 2,7
Total	100	100	100	30 252	30576	30 117	1,1	− 1,5
				Kg/head				
Meat consumption								
— pigmeat	42,1	42,9	42,4	38,6	39,7	39,1	2,8	− 1,5
— beef/veal	25,5	24,4	24,6	23,4	22,6	22,7	− 3,4	0,4
— poultrymeat	18,4	19,0	19,3	16,8	17,6	17,8	4,8	1,1
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,1	4,1	4,2	3,8	3,8	3,9	0,0	2,6
— equine meat	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,0	0,0
— other	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,3	2,4	2,4	4,3	0,0
Total	93,3	93,6	93,7	85,5	86,7	86,5	1,4	− 0,2
Edible offals	6,4	6,4	6,3	6,1	5,9	5,8	− 3,3	− 1,7
Total	100	100	100	91,6	92,6	92,3	1,1	− 0,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Carcass weight for meat.

4.14.3.1 Net balance of external trade (1) in meat (2) and self-sufficiency

EUR 12	Net balance (1) 1 000 t			Self-sufficiency (%)		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meat (2)						
— pigmeat	306	405	329	102,5	103,3	102,6
— beef/veal	413	278	516	106,5	104,0	99,5
— poultrymeat	290	299	333	106,3	105,1	105,9
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	− 252	− 241	− 251	81,2	82,9	82,4
— equine meat	− 138	− 141	− 144	28,5	27,1	25,0
— other	− 72	− 67	− 53	90,1	91,3	93,2
Total	547	533	730	102,0	101,7	100,8
Edible offals	− 125	− 90	− 81	93,7	95,4	95,7
Total	422	443	649	101,9	101,0	100,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Exports minus imports.

(2) Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.

4.14.9.2 Animal disease : number of animals slaughtered (1989) — EUR 12

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Equidae	Fish	Wild animals	Number of cases per disease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FMD	2 083	151 850	565	0	—	—	—	0	74
SVD	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Rinderpest	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0
CBPP	3 451	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1 254
Blue tongue	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0
CSF	—	12 105	—	—	—	—	—	4	83
ASF	—	69 617	—	—	—	—	—	0	488
Newcastle	—	—	—	—	10 885	—	—	0	9
Avian Flu	—	—	—	—	19 438	—	—	0	2
Teschen	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
VES STOM (1)	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	0	0
PPR (1)	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0
LSD (1)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Capricox (1)	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0
AHS (1)	—	—	—	—	—	2 836	—	0	213
RVF (1)	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0
IHN (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0

Source: Animal disease notification system (ADNS).

(1) Animal disease notification system since 1 September 1990.

4.15.0.1 **Cattle numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	»1983«	1989	1990	1990	»1989« / »1983«	1990 / 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	84 937	79 355**	80 216	100	− 1,0	1,1
Belgique/België	2 904	2 967	3 069	3,8	0,5	3,4
Danmark	2 874	2 230	2 232	2,8	− 3,9	0,1
BR Deutschland	15 214	14 659	14 563	18,1	− 0,6	− 0,6
Ellada	793	695	690	0,9	− 1,9	5,5
España	:	5 036	5 312	6,6	×	6,3
France	23 556	20 122	21 390	26,7	− 2,0	4,6
Ireland	5 784	5 637	5 899	7,3	− 0,2	1,7
Italia	9 179	8 843	8 858	11,0	− 0,6	1,7
Luxembourg	217	207	208	0,3	− 0,7	4,8
Nederland	5 199	4 606	4 731	5,9	− 1,9	2,7
Portugal	:	1 356	1 331	1,7	×	− 1,8
United Kingdom	13 097	11 902	11 933	14,9	− 1,6	0,3

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.15.1.1 Slaughterings of adult bovine animals and calves [1]

		1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
		»1982«	1988	1989	»1988« / »1982«	1989 / 1988	»1982«	1988	1989	»1988« / »1982«	1989 / 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	:	22 683	21 960	×	− 3,2	×	×	303,8	×	1,0
	Belgique/België	726	668	638	− 1,5	− 4,5	349,8	401,2	412,2	2,4	2,7
	Danmark	1 001	851	787	− 2,6	− 7,5	232,8	252,6	257,8	1,5	2,1
	BR Deutschland	4 777	4 861	4 706	0,5	− 3,2	299,9	314,3	321,5	0,8	2,3
	Ellada	357	324	304	− 1,7	− 6,2	218,5	231,5	240,1	1,2	3,7
	España	:	1 788	1 712	×	− 4,3	×	×	254,7	×	6,4
	France	4 469	4 484	4 125	0,0	− 8,0	324,2	335,4	336,2	0,5	0,2
	Ireland	1 220	1 452	1 374	3,2	− 5,4	278,7	305,6	312,9	1,8	2,4
	Italia	3 600	3 347	3 292	− 1,2	− 1,6	267,5	283,5	283,1	0,9	− 0,1
	Luxembourg	29	25	23	− 1,2	− 8,0	275,8	320,0	304,3	0,7	− 4,9
	Nederland	1 036	1 119	1 082	1,6	− 3,3	284,7	301,2	301,3	0,8	0,0
	Portugal	:	421	502	×	19,2	×	249,4	243,0	×	− 2,6
	United Kingdom	3 743	3 343	3 415	− 0,2	2,2	271,4	292,0	286,7	0,6	− 1,8
Calves	EUR 12	:	6 657,2	6 069,1	×	− 8,8	×	×	130,2	—	0,9
	Belgique/België	276	290	232	0,5	− 20,0	126,8	141,4	150,8	2,0	6,6
	Danmark	43	36	29	− 3,4	− 19,4	46,5	55,5	34,5	0,1	− 37,8
	BR Deutschland	637	639	500	− 0,4	− 21,7	109,9	126,8	126,0	2,1	− 0,6
	Ellada	77	55	62	− 4,9	12,7	142,8	109,1	129,0	− 3,0	18,2
	España	:	133	109	×	− 18,0	×	×	128,4	×	0,5
	France	3 140	2 745	2 419	− 2,2	− 11,9	111,1	117,3	118,2	1,0	0,8
	Ireland	7	2	3	− 13,2	50,0	142,8	140,0	148,1	×	5,8
	Italia	1 282	1 572	1 581	3,4	0,5	123,2	137,4	135,9	1,6	− 1,1
	Luxembourg	0,1	0,2	0,3	12,3	50,0	123,6	110,6	110,3	− 2,4	− 0,3
	Nederland	1 163	1 096	1 034	− 0,6	− 5,6	121,2	154,2	154,7	3,9	0,3
	Portugal	:	54	71	×	31,5	×	92,6	98,6	×	6,5
	United Kingdom	110	35	28	− 14,5	− 20,0	45,4	57,1	35,7	1,9	− 37,5

Source: Eurostat.

[1] Total slaughterings 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	
		»1982«	1988	1989	»1988« / »1982«	1989 / 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	:	6 823	6 671	×	− 2,2
	Belgique/België	254	268	263	0,9	− 1,9
	Danmark	233	215	203	− 1,2	− 5,6
	BR Deutschland	1 433	1 528	1 513	1,2	− 1,0
	Ellada	78	75	73	− 0,4	− 2,7
	España	:	428	436	×	1,9
	France	1 449	1 504	1 387	0,4	− 7,8
	Ireland	340	459	430	5,0	− 6,3
	Italia	963	949	932	− 0,2	− 1,8
	Luxembourg	8	8	7	0,0	− 12,5
	Nederland	295	337	326	2,4	− 3,3
	Portugal	:	105	122	×	16,2
	United Kingdom	1 016	947	979	− 0,2	3,4
Calves	EUR 12	:	861	790	×	− 8,2
	Belgique/België	35	41	35	2,2	− 14,6
	Danmark	2	2	1	0,0	− 50,0
	BR Deutschland	70	81	63	1,6	− 22,2
	Ellada	11	6	8	− 7,2	33,3
	España	:	17	14	×	− 17,6
	France	349	322	286	− 1,3	− 11,2
	Ireland	1	0	0	− 100,0	0,0
	Italia	158	216	215	5,1	− 0,5
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Nederland	141	169	160	3,4	− 5,3
	Portugal	:	5	7	×	40,0
	United Kingdom	5	2	1	− 14,2	− 50,0
Beef/veal	EUR 12	7 378	7 683	7 461	0,8	− 2,9
	Belgique/België	289	309	298	1,1	− 3,6
	Danmark	235	217	204	− 1,2	− 6,0
	BR Deutschland	1 503	1 608	1 576	1,3	− 2,0
	Ellada	90	82	81	− 1,3	− 1,2
	España	:	445	449	×	0,9
	France	1 797	1 826	1 673	0,1	− 8,4
	Ireland	341	459	430	5,0	− 6,3
	Italia	1 121	1 164	1 147	0,6	− 1,5
	Luxembourg	8	8	7	0,0	− 12,5
	Nederland	436	506	486	2,7	− 4,0
	Portugal	:	110	129	×	17,2
	United Kingdom	1 021	949	981	− 0,2	3,3

NB : These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.

Source : Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughterings 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	
	» 1982 «	1988	1989	» 1982 «	1988	1989	» 1988 « / » 1982 «	1989 / 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	45 209	50 400	50 300	1,7	− 0,2
— EUR 12	16,3	15,2	14,8	7 378	7 683	7 461	0,8	− 2,9
— USA	23,2	21,6	21,0	10 509	10 880	10 577	0,4	− 2,8
— USSR	14,9	15,9	16,2	6 752	8 013	8 156	2,8	1,8
— Brazil	5,1	5,1	5,1	2 286	2 581	2 550	1,1	− 1,2
— Argentina	5,8	5,2	5,2	2 625	2 635	2 636	0,2	0,0
— Uruguay	0,9	0,6	0,7	416	321	364	− 4,3	13,4
— Australia	3,3	3,1	3,1	1 504	1 551	1 561	0,6	0,6
— New Zealand	1,1	1,2	1,0	506	601	516	1,5	− 14,1
— Peop. Rep. China	0,6	1,9	2,0	282	958	1 025	6,8	7,0
— Canada	2,3	1,9	1,9	1 028	973	980	− 0,8	0,7
— Mexico	2,4	2,4	2,4	1 092	1 223	1 221	1,9	− 0,2
— Colombia	1,3	1,2	1,3	610	622	640	0,1	2,9
— Poland	1,3	1,3	1,2	582	647	596	1,7	− 7,9
— Yugoslavia	0,8	0,7	0,7	353	346	340	− 0,2	− 1,7
— Japan	1,1	1,1	1,1	482	569	548	2,6	− 3,7
— South Africa	1,3	1,1	1,2	592	573	594	− 0,1	3,7
— Austria	0,4	0,5	0,4	203	227	225	2,1	− 0,9
— Switzerland	0,3	0,3	0,3	156	154	155	0,5	0,6
— Sweden	0,4	0,2	0,3	160	126	138	− 3,0	9,5
— Hungary	0,3	0,2	0,2	128	95	99	− 3,1	4,2

Source: FAO and other international organizations.
([1]) Net production.

4.15.3.1 **Beef/veal — EC trade by species** **EUR 12**

Denomination	Imports						Exports					
	1988			1989			1988			1989		
	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. *Live animals in number (per 1 000 head) :*												
— Calves	185,5	1 207,9	1 393,4	474,9	1 506,0	1 980,9	4,0	1 565,8	1 569,8	3,2	1 502,3	1 505,5
— Adult bovine animals	383,6	1 163,8	1 547,4	377,9	1 214,8	1 592,7	70,4	1 278,0	1 348,4	58,8	1 210,6	1 269,4
— Pure-bred breeding animals	38,4	59,8	98,2	60,7	95,4	156,1	50,3	66,9	117,2	52,8	100,7	153,5
Total live animals	607,5	2 431,5	3 039,0	913,5	2 816,2	3 729,7	124,7	2 910,7	3 035,4	114,8	2 813,6	2 928,4
2. *Live animals* converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	93,9	331,9	425,8	102,8	339,6	442,4	30,3	333,3	363,6	30,6	339,9	370,5
3. *Meat* (1 000 t carcass weight)												
– Fresh or chilled from:												
Calves	2,5	84,1	86,6	1,3	61,6	62,9	7,3	95,1	102,4	5,9	59,1	65,0
Adult bovine animals	130,7	943,2	1 073,9	122,1	1 124,3	1 246,4	72,0	1 034,3	1 106,3	75,8	1 138,8	1 214,6
– Frozen	111,2	162,9	274,1	109,2	222,3	331,6	642,3	224,6	866,9	881,5	223,3	1 104,8
– Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,3	1,8	2,1	0,3	2,1	2,4	1,4	2,0	3,4	1,8	2,7	4,5
– Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	178,8	28,0	206,8	172,4	31,9	204,3	30,4	28,2	58,6	29,4	30,7	60,1
Total beef/veal (2 + 3)	517,4	1 551,9	2 069,3	508,0	1 781,8	2 290,0	783,7	1 717,5	2 501,2	1 025,0	1 794,5	2 819,5

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	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 12	1 166,6	100	909,1	100	783,7	100	1 025,0	100
BLEU/UEBL	9,8	0,8	7,6	0,8	9,0	1,1	3,1	0,3
Danmark	84,8	7,3	68,4	7,5	53,7	6,9	34,2	3,3
BR Deutschland	250,1	21,4	158,0	17,4	186,0	23,7	275,7	26,9
Ellada	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,1
España	0,3	0,0	2,7	0,3	5,5	0,7	5,3	0,5
France	362,6	31,1	270,0	29,7	223,3	28,5	294,3	28,8
Ireland	222,4	19,1	214,3	23,6	184,2	23,5	256,7	25,0
Italia	88,7	7,6	71,4	7,9	44,0	5,6	58,3	5,7
Nederland	88,6	7,6	70,4	7,7	41,7	5,3	60,1	5,9
Portugal	0,7	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,7	0,1
United Kingdom	58,6	5,0	45,5	5,0	36,0	4,6	35,1	3,4
B. Imports								
EUR 12	465,4	100	496,3	100	517,0	100	508,1	100
BLEU/UEBL	4,9	1,1	5,3	1,0	5,1	1,0	6,5	1,3
Danmark	1,4	0,3	2,0	0,4	1,6	0,3	0,9	0,2
BR Deutschland	110,6	23,8	117,9	23,7	115,4	22,3	114,2	22,5
Ellada	20,0	4,3	21,0	4,2	21,0	4,1	21,9	4,3
España	2,9	0,6	4,4	0,9	5,7	1,1	6,3	1,2
France	9,0	1,9	11,0	2,3	14,1	2,7	13,9	2,7
Ireland	0,7	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,6	0,1
Italia	144,5	31,1	170,9	34,4	165,5	32,0	161,8	31,9
Nederland	17,3	3,7	20,7	4,2	22,8	4,4	22,2	4,4
Portugal	1,6	0,3	0,3	0,1	1,5	0,3	1,7	0,3
United Kingdom	152,5	32,8	142,3	28,7	163,7	31,7	158,1	31,1

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 (³)			% TAV	
	»1982«	1988	1989	»1988« / »1982«	1989 / 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	:	7 613	7 341	×	− 3,6
Net production	7 378	7 683	7 461	0,8	− 2,9
Changes in stocks	:	− 92	− 528	×	×
Imports [1]	:	420	405	×	− 3,6
Exports [1]	:	755	994	×	31,7
Intra-Community trade [2]	:	1 552	1 782	×	14,8
Internal use (total)	7 213	7 440	7 400	0,5	− 0,5
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	22,6	22,9	22,7	0,3	− 0,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	:	102,3	99,2	×	− 3,0

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Total trade, with the exception of live animals.
(²) All trade, including live animals (figures based on imports).
(³) Carcass weight.

4.15.5.1 Market prices (1) for beef/veal

		ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
		1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12 (4)	140,939	147,733	152,527	4,8	3,2
	Belgique/België	131,908	137,816	150,158	5,3	9,4
	Danmark	133,035	139,416	147,805	5,9	7,6
	BR Deutschland	135,670	137,966	144,414	0,9	4,1
	Ellada	176,998	178,809	174,126	9,7	17,2
	España	154,550	161,225	147,823	7,3	− 8,3
	France	146,375	153,119	162,570	5,7	7,9
	Ireland	127,526	141,982	137,686	13,2	− 0,5
	Italia	148,627	151,267	165,602	3,8	13,0
	Luxembourg	140,322	142,087	148,415	2,0	4,9
	Nederland	126,379	132,366	139,482	3,7	4,9
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	140,428	153,103	149,891	12,6	− 0,3
Calves	EUR 12 (4)	210,800	226,213	244,544	7,3	8,1
	Belgique/België	230,283	228,415	279,547	0,0	22,9
	Danmark	141,349	144,378	153,226	3,2	7,7
	BR Deutschland	224,803	236,598	267,693	4,5	12,5
	Ellada	195,868	206,983	195,832	14,4	13,8
	España	204,274	212,299	199,150	6,9	− 6,2
	France	235,648	263,738	295,564	13,1	13,8
	Ireland	206,705	269,793	246,408	32,5	− 6,4
	Italia	219,568	227,640	251,440	5,7	14,0
	Luxembourg	138,432	137,366	136,793	0,0	0,0
	Nederland	206,083	210,983	247,391	1,3	16,7
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	161,316	156,143	153,392	0,0	0,0

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Representative markets.
(2) Live weight, ∅ 'all classes'.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(4) Weighted ∅ ECU/100 kg.

4.16.0.1 **Pig numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	94 037 (1)	101 643	101 841	100,0	×	0,2
Belgique/België	5 412	6 233	6 480	6,4	3,6	4,0
Danmark	9 104	9 105	9 120	9,0	0,0	0,2
BR Deutschland	24 282	22 589	22 165	21,8	− 1,8	− 1,9
Ellada	1 095	1 226	1 160	1,1	2,9	− 5,4
España	12 114	16 613	16 850	16,5	8,2	1,4
France	10 956	11 706	12 217	12,0	1,7	4,4
Ireland	994	961	995	1,0	− 0,8	3,5
Italia	9 169	9 360	9 254	9,1	0,5	− 1,1
Luxembourg	72	73	71	0,1	0,3	− 2,7
Nederland	12 908	13 820	13 634	13,4	1,7	− 1,3
Portugal	:	2 331	2 513	2,5	×	7,8
United Kingdom	7 903	7 626	7 383	7,2	− 0,9	− 3,2

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 11.

4.16.1.1 **Number of pigs slaughtered** (1)

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	129 417 (2)	163 490	159 324	8,1	− 2,5	81,5 (2)	81,3	81,9	− 0,1	0,7
Belgique/België	8 263	9 149	9 370	3,5	2,4	85,5	87,9	87,7	0,9	− 0,2
Danmark	15 203	16 196	16 007	2,1	− 1,2	71,3	72,1	72,7	0,4	0,8
BR Deutschland	38 732	38 931	36 419	0,2	− 6,5	83,7	85,8	86,8	0,8	1,2
Ellada	2 227	2 365	2 348	2,0	− 0,7	64,0	68,0	64,0	2,0	− 5,9
España	:	22 710	22 514	×	− 0,9	:	75,4	75,7	×	0,4
France	19 531	21 437	21 153	3,2	− 1,3	85,1	86,4	87,3	0,5	1,0
Ireland	2 119	2 235	2 147	1,8	− 3,9	64,4	64,3	64,6	− 0,1	0,5
Italia	11 239	11 737	11 972	1,5	2,0	105,7	108,1	108,2	0,8	0,1
Luxembourg	126	129	122	0,8	− 5,4	85,5	87,9	87,7	0,9	− 0,2
Nederland	16 718	20 125	19 640	6,4	− 2,4	84,4	81,1	81,8	− 1,3	0,9
Portugal	:	2 688	3 118	×	16,0	:	67,9	67,2	×	− 1,0
United Kingdom	15 260	15 787	14 515	1,1	− 8,1	63,4	64,4	64,7	0,5	0,5

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.
(2) EUR 10.

4.16.1.2 Net pigmeat production ([1])

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	10 524 ([2])	13 269	13 024	8,0	− 1,8
BLEU/UEBL	667	808	832	6,6	3,0
Danmark	1 086	1 168	1 165	2,5	− 0,3
BR Deutschland	3 151	3 250	3 094	1,0	− 4,8
Ellada	142	160	151	4,1	− 5,6
España	:	1 702	1 674	×	− 1,6
France	1 570	1 780	1 781	4,3	0,1
Ireland	132	138	140	1,5	1,4
Italia	1 121	1 154	1 186	1,0	2,8
Nederland	1 677	1 908	1 852	4,4	− 2,9
Portugal	:	181	206	×	13,8
United Kingdom	979	1 021	944	1,4	− 7,5

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.
([2]) EUR 10.

4.16.2.1 World production and gross domestic production of principal pigmeat-producing or exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1987	1988	1985	1987	1988	1987/1985	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	59 317	62 633	64 354	2,8	2,7
EUR 12	20,4	20,0	19,7	12 110	12 518	12 679	1,7	1,3
Peop. R. China	29,3	31,1	31,7	17 378	19 492	20 384	5,9	4,6
USA	11,3	10,4	11,0	6 716	6 487	7 054	− 1,7	8,7
USSR	9,9	9,9	9,8	5 853	6 200	6 300	2,9	1,6
Poland	2,5	2,7	2,4	1 486	1 714	1 567	7,4	− 8,6
Japan	2,6	2,5	2,5	1 532	1 581	1 578	1,6	− 0,2
GDR	2,2	2,3	2,3	1 332	1 440	1 465	4,0	1,7
Brazil	1,3	1,6	1,6	770	990	1 050	13,4	6,1
Canada	1,5	1,5	1,6	900	964	998	3,5	3,5
Yugoslavia	1,5	1,3	1,3	874	830	850	− 2,5	2,4
Romania	1,6	1,4	1,3	975	892	842	− 4,4	− 5,6
Hungary	1,7	1,7	1,6	1 011	1 072	1 027	3,0	− 4,2
Czechoslovakia	1,4	1,3	1,3	823	835	851	0,7	1,9

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1 Supply balance — pigmeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1985 (2)	1988	1989 (p)	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	10 520	13 338	13 068	8,2	− 2,0
Imports — Live animals	31,0	22,4	24,9	− 10,3	11,2
Exports — Live animals	0,8	0,0	0,7	×	×
Intra-Community trade	366	426	384	5,2	− 9,9
Net production	10 490	13 316	13 044	8,3	− 2,0
Changes in stocks	7	− 8	− 22	×	175,0
Imports	134	63	112	− 22,2	77,8
Exports	386	519	486	10,4	− 6,4
Intra-Community trade	1 852	2 180	2 412	5,6	10,6
Internal use	10 261	12 889	12 716	7,9	− 1,3
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	37,6	39,7	39,1	1,8	− 1,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,0	103,3	102,6	0,4	− 0,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.
(2) EUR 10.

4.16.5.1 Market prices for pigmeat (1)

	ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (4)	128,727	120,853	147,083	− 6,1	21,7
Belgique/België	129,340	122,772	152,686	− 3,9	25,0
Danmark	131,549	127,245	144,242	− 1,1	13,9
BR Deutschland	115,280	109,399	139,972	− 5,3	26,6
Ellada	174,749	164,335	168,354	11,5	32,3
España	133,161	120,088	156,024	− 6,0	23,1
France	128,770	121,179	146,945	− 4,6	23,1
Ireland	120,474	121,226	141,802	− 2,6	18,8
Italia	147,750	146,185	164,055	4,4	14,9
Luxembourg	147,087	138,616	162,999	− 4,8	18,2
Nederland	118,850	109,888	134,081	− 8,1	20,8
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	147,977	130,745	147,986	− 6,9	19,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Representative markets.
(2) Slaughter weight — Class I.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(4) Weighted ∅ ECU/100 kg.

4.17.0.1 **Sheep and goat numbers** (preceding December)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheep						
EUR 12	81 584	90 900	96 076	100,0	3,7	5,7
Belgique/België	109	133	129	0,1	6,9	– 3,1
Danmark	40	73	86	0,1	17,0	17,8
BR Deutschland	1 300	1 414	1 464	1,5	2,8	3,5
Ellada	10 029	10 816	10 376	10,8	2,6	– 4,1
España	17 036	20 304	23 791	24,8	6,0	17,2
France	10 824	10 221	9 972	10,4	– 1,9	– 2,4
Ireland	3 082	4 301	4 991	5,2	11,7	16,0
Italia	11 293	11 457	11 623	12,1	0,5	1,4
Luxembourg	5	7	7	0,0	11,9	0,0
Nederland	920	1 320	1 405	1,5	12,8	6,4
Portugal	3 000	3 035	3 187	3,3	0,4	5,0
United Kingdom	23 946	27 820	29 045	30,2	5,1	4,4
Goats						
EUR 12	10 947	11 858	12 812	100,0	2,7	8,0
Belgique/België	7	8	8	0,1	4,6	0,0
Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	45	48	52	0,4	2,2	8,3
Ellada	5 490	5 876	5 970	46,6	2,3	1,6
España	2 371	2 785	3 538	27,6	5,5	27,0
France	962	1 003	1 022	8,0	1,4	1,9
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	1 189	1 206	1 214	9,5	0,5	0,7
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nederland	33	55	63	0,5	18,6	14,5
Portugal	800	808	840	6,6	0,3	4,0
United Kingdom	49	68	103	0,8	11,5	51,5

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.1 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	49 835 (1)	74 073	77 077	1,1 (1)	4,1	15,4 (1)	13,9	14,1	− 0,4 (1)	1,4
BLEU/UEBL	369	324	347	− 4,2	7,1	22,3	27,0	27,5	6,6	1,9
Danmark	29	49	54	19,1	10,2	27,9	22,7	24,0	− 6,6	5,7
BR Deutschland	1 322	1 466	1 549	3,5	5,7	20,6	19,8	20,2	− 1,3	2,0
Ellada	11 509	11 794	12 049	0,8	2,2	11,0	11,0	11,0	0,0	0,0
España	:	21 030	19 957	×	− 5,1	:	10,9	10,9	×	0,0
France	10 189	9 714	9 492	− 1,6	− 2,3	17,4	16,9	17,0	− 1,0	0,6
Ireland	2 081	2 139	2 776	0,9	29,8	23,2	22,8	22,0	− 0,6	− 3,5
Italia	8 107	8 433	9 126	1,3	8,2	8,6	8,6	8,7	0,0	1,2
Nederland	464	517	592	3,7	14,5	23,1	24,1	24,1	1,4	0,0
Portugal	:	1 502	1 519	×	1,1	:	10,2	10,0	×	− 2,0
United Kingdom	15 765	17 104	19 616	2,8	14,7	19,3	18,8	18,7	− 0,9	− 0,5

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 10.

4.17.1.2 Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	981	1 031	1 087	1,7	4,8
BLEU/UEBL	3	4	5	10,1	12,5
Danmark	1	1	2	0,0	21,4
BR Deutschland	23	25	26	2,8	4,8
Ellada	121	127	129	2,6	1,5
España	210	232	218	3,4	− 5,9
France	173	151	150	− 4,4	− 0,5
Ireland	49	50	64	0,7	28,4
Italia	49	51	56	1,3	9,8
Nederland	18	20	22	3,6	9,5
Portugal	25	28	31	3,8	10,7
United Kingdom	308	342	384	3,6	12,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.3.1 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EC trade, by species

EUR 12

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1988			1989			1988			1989		
	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. *Live animals, in number* (per 1 000 head)												
— *Pure-bred breeding animals*												
Sheep	0,3	6,9	7,2	0,6	3,8	4,4	2,7	8,4	11,0	2,9	14,7	17,6
Goats	3,2	2,2	5,4	0,7	0,8	1,5	0,6	1,7	2,3	0,5	0,9	1,4
— *Other live animals*												
Sheep	1923,7	1979,3	3903,1	2397,6	2465,9	4863,5	38,7	1924,8	1963,5	71,3	2351,3	2422,7
Goats	2,1	26,9	29,0	3,0	30,4	33,4	3,1	29,2	32,3	2,5	29,6	32,1
Total live animals	1929,3	2015,3	3944,7	2401,9	2500,9	4902,8	45,1	1964,1	2009,1	77,2	2396,5	2473,8
2. *Live animals* converted to meat weight (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	24,0	32,7	56,8	25,2	38,8	64,0	0,6	34,5	35,1	1,1	37,4	38,6
3. *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled	12,2	119,5	131,7	14,1	138,4	152,5	4,1	116,1	120,2	4,6	137,9	142,5
— Frozen	210,5	8,0	218,5	218,5	11,4	229,9	1,2	11,8	13,0	1,5	14,4	15,9
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2
— Prepared and preserved	0,4	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,8	1,1	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,9	1,1
Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (2 + 3)	247,2	160,4	407,8	258,1	189,5	447,6	6,1	162,6	168,9	7,4	190,8	198,3

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

(1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 12	4,5	100,0	6,2	100,0	6,1	100,0	7,4	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Danmark	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
BR Deutschland	0,1	2,0	0,4	6,4	0,8	13,1	1,0	14,1
Ellada	0,0	0,2	0,3	4,8	0,3	5,0	0,6	8,7
España	0,6	13,8	1,0	16,2	1,1	18,0	1,6	21,1
France	0,7	15,0	0,8	12,9	0,9	14,8	0,8	11,5
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	0,0	0,0	0,9	14,6	0,7	11,5	0,7	9,8
Nederland	0,1	2,0	0,1	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0
Portugal	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
United Kingdom	3,0	65,3	2,6	41,9	2,3	37,7	2,5	33,3
B. Imports								
EUR 12	248,8	100,0	258,9	100,0	247,2	100,0	258,0	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	4,5	1,8	4,8	1,9	7,4	3,0	8,8	3,4
Danmark	2,5	7,4	2,8	1,1	3,1	1,3	3,2	1,2
BR Deutschland	32,0	12,9	30,2	11,7	30,8	12,5	37,2	14,4
Ellada	18,6	7,4	15,0	5,8	15,9	6,4	21,6	8,4
España	4,9	2,0	8,7	3,3	12,2	4,9	11,6	4,5
France	8,0	3,2	9,2	3,6	8,8	3,5	9,6	3,7
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	25,3	10,1	28,3	10,9	29,4	11,9	30,3	11,7
Nederland	1,6	0,7	2,4	0,9	2,2	0,9	3,7	1,4
Portugal	0,1	0,1	3,0	1,2	1,9	0,8	3,3	1,3
United Kingdom	151,3	60,8	154,5	59,6	135,5	54,8	128,7	49,9

Source : Comext – Siena.

Coefficients : – Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47.

– Boneless meat
– Prepared and preserved meat
} Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight.

4.17.3.3 **Imports of sheepmeat** (1)

EUR 12	t (3)			% TAV	
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (2)					
— New Zealand	201 170	189 152	191 914	− 6,0	1,5
— Argentina	7 613	6 741	9 097	− 11,5	35,0
— Australia	15 075	15 562	17 431	3,2	12,0
— Hungary	14 200	11 538	12 515	− 18,7	8,5
— Bulgaria	3 490	2 867	3 972	− 17,9	38,5
— Poland	7 203	7 629	7 858	5,9	3,0
— Yugoslavia	5 898	4 654	4 700	− 21,1	1,0
— Uruguay	1 178	2 579	4 372	118,9	69,5
— GDR (2)	293	2 248	2 408	667,2	7,1
— Romania	552	537	514	− 2,7	− 4,3
— Other countries	2 295	3 689	3 265	60,7	− 11,5
Grand total	258 967	247 196	258 046	− 4,5	4,4

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.

4.17.4.1 **Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	981	1 031	1 087	1,7	4,8
Imports — live animals (1)	21	24	25	4,6	4,2
Exports — live animals (1)	0	1	1	×	0,0
Intra-Community trade (1)	24	33	39	11,2	18,2
Net production	1 002	1 042	1 095	0,6	5,1
Changes in stocks	10	− 6	:	×	×
Imports (2)	232	223	233	− 1,3	4,5
Exports (2)	5	6	7	6,3	16,7
Intra-Community trade (3)	82	128	151	16,0	18,0
Internal use	1 216	1 243	1 326	0,7	6,7
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,8	3,8	4,1	0,0	6,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	80,7	82,9	82,0	0,9	− 1,1

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).

4.17.5.1 **Market prices for sheepmeat** ([1])

	ECU/kg ([2])			% TAV ([3])	
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	3,817	4,005	3,856	4,9	− 1,8
Danmark	2,719	2,865	2,836	5,3	0,0
BR Deutschland	3,044	3,305	3,234	7,4	− 2,6
Ellada	4,292	4,699	4,386	16,7	11,7
España	3,444	3,319	3,577	− 3,6	8,8
France	3,144	3,192	3,103	1,6	− 1,4
Ireland	2,958	3,019	2,885	2,1	− 3,0
Italia	4,352	4,272	4,276	− 2,3	6,4
Nederland	3,079	3,350	3,258	8,2	− 3,8
Portugal	3,025	3,053	3,160	6,7	6,9
United Kingdom	3,032	2,735	2,760	− 9,8	3,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) 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) agnelloni (± 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).

([2]) Slaughter weight.

([3]) 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	
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	2 825 020	3 014 897	3 133 185	3 156 483	3,9	0,7
BLEU/UEBL	85 818	91 869	97 760	101 590**	6,4	3,9
Danmark	82 893	87 560**	89 843*	96 604*	2,6	7,5
BR Deutschland	212 223	218 993	228 103	231 076*	4,2	1,3
Ellada	67 687	68 700	72 548*	77 169*	5,6	6,4
España	469 001	498 383	516 197	521 769	3,6	1,1
France	622 333	658 344	678 359	687 783	3,0	1,4
Ireland	32 192	38 326	40 435	37 208**	5,5	− 8,0
Italia	330 040	373 922	396 308	406 107*	6,0	2,5
Nederland	297 339	300 876	307 418	303 358**	2,2	− 1,3
Portugal	95 897	118 109	114 141	104 869	− 3,4	− 8,1
United Kingdom	529 600	559 815	592 073	588 950	5,8	− 0,5

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.1.1 Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	5 443	5 784	5 997	6 127	3,7	2,2
BLEU/UEBL	134	141	152	154	7,8	1,3
Danmark	116	113	117	128	3,5	9,5
BR Deutschland	377	390	411	425	5,4	3,4
Ellada	145	149	149	151	0,0	1,3
España	754	786	819	825	4,2	0,7
France	1 328	1 408	1 449	1 557	2,9	7,4
Ireland	59	67	76	74	13,4	− 2,6
Italia	1 001	1 046	1 072	1 100	2,5	2,6
Nederland	442	484	492	497	1,7	1,0
Portugal	157	171	175	183	2,3	4,6
United Kingdom	930	1 029	1 085	1 033	5,4	− 4,8

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.3.1 Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries (¹)

(1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 12	327 328	100	366 669	100	400 990	100	448 576	100
BLEU/UEBL	20 963	6,4	24 625	6,7	26 891	6,7	29 854	6,7
Danmark	34 009	10,4	35 612	9,7	41 275	10,3	49 928	11,1
BR Deutschland	7 611	2,3	12 083	3,2	12 668	3,2	17 506	3,9
Ellada	11	0,0	67	0,0	67	0,0	632	0,1
España	2 336	0,7	6 524	1,7	6 830	1,7	7 536	1,7
France	239 968	73,3	242 219	66,0	253 671	63,4	279 774	62,4
Ireland	205	0,1	510	0,1	484	0,1	114	0,0
Italia	2 093	0,6	3 026	0,8	3 980	1,0	1 917	0,4
Nederland	14 613	4,5	31 841	8,6	40 968	10,2	45 487	10,1
Portugal	22	0,0	25	0,0	125	0,0	182	0,0
United Kingdom	5 407	1,7	10 137	2,7	14 030	3,5	15 645	3,5
B. Imports								
EUR 12	64 815	100	67 682	100	102 055	100	116 021	100
BLEU/UEBL	2 724	4,2	1 793	2,6	2 717	2,7	2 662	2,3
Danmark	63	0,1	16	0,0	54	0,1	71	0,1
BR Deutschland	31 780	49,1	36 618	54,1	54 105	53,0	61 724	53,2
Ellada	728	1,1	1 732	2,5	1 732	1,7	1 424	1,2
España	850	1,3	254	0,3	437	0,4	1 176	1,0
France	7 025	10,8	6 995	10,3	8 285	8,1	8 069	7,0
Ireland	10	0,0	9	0,0	5	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	19 255	29,7	18 146	26,8	27 830	27,3	33 379	28,8
Nederland	2 075	3,2	1 436	2,1	4 255	4,2	4 655	4,0
Portugal	7	0,0	30	0,0	469	0,5	663	0,6
United Kingdom	298	0,5	653	0,9	2 166	2,1	2 198	1,9

Source : Comtrade and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Live animals, expressed as carcass weight (live weight × 0,7), and poultrymeat, including offals, livers and fats of Chapter 02 of Nimexe.

4.18.4.1 Supply balance — poultrymeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t (¹)				% TAV	
	1986	1987	1988	1989**	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross internal production	5 443	5 784	5 997	6 127	3,7	2,2
Imports — live birds	77	90	90	:	0,0	×
Exports — live birds	79	93	86	:	− 7,5	×
Intra-Community trade	74	80	81	:	1,3	×
Net production	5 441	5 780	6 000	6 130	3,8	2,2
Changes in stocks	− 37	+ 41	− 6	:	×	×
Imports	78	105	107	116	1,9	8,4
Exports	326	379	405	449	6,9	10,9
Intra-Community trade	437	449	536	585	19,4	9,1
Internal use (total)	5 229	5 442	5 706	5 797	4,9	1,6
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	16,2	16,8	17,5	17,8	4,2	1,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	104,1	106,3	105,1	105,7	− 1,1	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Carcass weight.

4.18.5.1 Market prices for chickens (¹)

	ECU/Kg (²)			% TAV (³)	
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,266	1,206	1,295	− 4,0	7,9
Danmark	1,397	1,392	1,437	0,7	4,8
BR Deutschland	1,327	1,288	1,304	− 3,5	0,3
Ellada	2,053	2,115	2,071	13,5	15,9
España	1,097	1,072	1,105	0,3	3,1
France	1,599	1,481	1,509	− 1,8	4,5
Ireland	1,983	1,932	2,130	− 4,6	5,7
Italia	1,227	1,395	1,366	15,7	1,2
Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
Nederland	1,209	1,148	1,163	− 5,9	0,7
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	1,573	1,450	1,494	− 5,6	8,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) 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 %, slagterie til detailhandel.
BR Deutschland : Schlachterei – 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.

(²) Slaughter weight.

(³) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

4.19.0.1 **Laying hens, numbers**

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	292 766 (¹)	290 471 (¹)	283 944 (¹)	288 812 (¹)	− 2,2 (¹)	1,7
Belgique/België	10 719	10 652	10 177	9 950	− 4,5	− 2,2
Danmark	4 224	3 828	3 991	4 095**	4,3	2,6
BR Deutschland	49 700	47 100	45 800	44 400	− 2,8	− 3,1
Ellada	16 784**	17 177	17 154	19 779**	− 0,1	15,3
España	:	:	:	:	×	×
France	68 600	64 421	55 886	64 900	− 10,5	16,1
Ireland	3 281	3 462	3 388	2 981**	− 2,1	− 12,0
Italia	48 035	51 950	52 730	54 101**	1,5	2,6
Luxembourg	91	91	91	91	0,0	0,0
Nederland	39 291	39 756	38 246	37 061	− 3,8	− 3,1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	52 041	54 034	56 481	51 454**	4,5	− 8,9

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) EUR 10.

4.19.0.2 **Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens**

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	220 478	234 022	220 642	228 162	− 5,7	3,4
BLEU/UEBL	8 391	8 172	7 678**	9 374*	− 6,0	22,1
Danmark	3 843	4 091	4 114	3 555*	0,6	− 13,6
BR Deutschland	33 638	33 850	32 143	33 160*	− 5,0	3,2
Ellada	3 921	2 781	3 037*	2 808*	9,2	− 7,5
España	35 026	37 954	36 302	40 722	− 4,4	12,2
France	38 317	40 776	42 273	42 635	3,7	0,9
Ireland	1 749	1 598	1 421	1 382*	− 11,1	− 2,7
Italia	27 903	31 733	25 219	23 854*	− 20,5	− 5,4
Nederland	28 237	31 372	30 043	36 541	− 4,2	21,6
Portugal	4 152	4 777	5 276	4 130	10,4	− 21,7
United Kingdom	35 301	36 918	33 136	30 001	− 10,2	− 9,5

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.1.1 **Usable production of eggs in shell** (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1986	1987	1988	1989**	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	4 847	4 884	4 939	4 765	1,1	− 3,5
BLEU/UEBL	184	182	175	171	− 3,8	− 2,3
Danmark	81	77	79	82	3,8	2,9
BR Deutschland	743	721	715	706	− 0,8	− 1,3
Ellada	123	128	131	134	2,3	− 2,3
España	675	671	677	628	0,9	− 7,2
France	909	891	938	912	5,3	− 2,8
Ireland	37	39	38	36	− 2,6	− 4,7
Italia	572	631	654	656	3,6	0,3
Nederland	656	654	656	643	0,3	− 2,0
Portugal	85	88	90	93	2,3	3,3
United Kingdom	772	802	786	704	− 2,0	− 10,4

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.3.1 Trade in eggs with non-member countries (1)

(t)

Reporting country	1986 **	%	1987 **	%	1988 **	%	1989 **	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 12	91 178	100	68 670	100	81 585	100	89 695	100
BLEU/UEBL	2 530	2,7	3 379	4,9	1 981	2,4	2 581	2,9
Danmark	940	1,0	853	1,2	529	0,6	921	1,0
BR Deutschland	15 807	17,3	14 242	20,7	15 089	18,5	12 218	13,6
Ellada	30	0,0	29	0,0	46	0,1	136	0,2
España	7 988	8,7	4 986	7,3	5 144	6,3	5 463	6,1
France	11 313	12,4	9 110	13,3	9 646	11,8	10 038	11,2
Ireland	1	0,0	2	0,0	13	0,0	8	0,0
Italia	291	0,3	219	0,3	158	0,2	214	0,2
Nederland	51 867	56,8	35 089	51,1	48 230	59,1	57 580	64,2
Portugal	36	0,0	31	0,0	40	0,0	5	0,0
United Kingdom	375	0,4	730	1,1	710	0,9	531	0,6
B. Imports								
EUR 12	14 392	100	21 165	100	14 159	100	23 492	100
BLEU/UEBL	1 109	7,7	537	2,5	79	0,6	2 758	11,7
Danmark	1 630	11,3	1 898	8,9	2 534	17,9	2 400	10,2
BR Deutschland	5 649	39,2	6 510	30,7	2 826	20,0	3 832	16,3
Ellada	213	1,4	131	0,6	28	0,2	26	0,1
España	20	0,1	78	0,3	81	0,6	87	0,4
France	127	0,8	147	0,6	158	1,1	193	0,8
Ireland	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	1 930	13,4	7 527	35,5	2 987	21,1	5 703	24,3
Nederland	3 691	25,6	4 301	20,3	5 420	38,3	8 415	35,8
Portugal	8	0,0	0	0,0	34	0,2	64	0,3
United Kingdom	15	0,1	36	0,1	13	0,1	15	0,1

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	
	1986	1987	1988	1989**	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Usable production	4 847	4 884	4 939	4 772	1,1	– 3,4
Change in stocks	4	3	1	—	×	×
Imports	34	42	37	40	– 11,9	8,1
Exports	124	99	116	128	17,2	10,3
Intra-Community trade	579	629	618	605	– 1,7	– 2,1
Internal use of which:	4 753	4 824	4 859	4 684	0,7	– 3,6
— eggs for hatching	270	268	299	300	11,6	0,3
— industrial use	17	15	18	18	20,0	0,0
— losses (market)	13	19	18	18	– 5,3	0,0
— human consumption	4 453	4 522	4 524	4 348	0,0	– 3,9
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	13,8	14,0	13,9	13,3	– 0,7	– 4,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,0	101,2	101,6	101,9	0,4	0,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.5.1 Market prices for eggs ([1])

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV ([2])	
	1987	1988	1989	1988/1987	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	5,077	4,223	4,578	− 20,3	11,8
Danmark	7,755	7,173	7,060	− 6,5	− 0,1
BR Deutschland	5,547	4,538	5,216	− 18,7	14,4
Ellada	10,544	10,139	9,786	6,5	13,7
España	6,276	5,482	6,131	− 9,9	11,8
France	6,372	4,809	5,186	− 22,1	10,4
Ireland	5,781	5,183	6,152	− 9,9	21,4
Italia	6,320	5,340	6,241	− 14,0	20,9
Luxembourg	6,544	5,734	6,106	− 11,9	7,3
Nederland	4,719	3,814	4,310	− 19,8	12,3
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	6,097	5,190	5,399	− 18,5	13,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) 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.

([2]) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

4.20.0.1 **Dairy herds and yields**

Dairy cows ([1])	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989 p.	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	26 662	24 126	23 610	– 3,3	– 2,1
Belgique/België	970	892	874	– 2,8	– 2,0
Danmark	897	774	759	– 4,8	– 1,9
BR Deutschland	5 445	4 986	4 922	– 2,9	– 1,3
Ellada	225	239	226	2,0	– 5,4
España ([3])	1 902	1 841	1 837	1,1	– 0,2
France	6 398	5 424	5 234	– 5,4	– 3,5
Ireland	1 633	1 481	1 478	– 3,2	– 0,2
Italia	3 201	3 057	2 955	– 1,5	– 3,3
Luxembourg	69	62	61	– 3,5	– 1,6
Nederland	2 412	2 043	1 997	– 5,4	– 2,3
Portugal	360	417	402	2,0	– 3,6
United Kingdom	3 150	2 911	2 867	– 2,6	– 1,5

Dairy cows yields ([2])	kg/head			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989 p.	1988/1985	1989/1988
EUR 12	4 348	4 542	4 622	1,5	1,8
Belgique/België	3 913	4 077	4 205	1,4	3,1
Danmark	5 685	6 124	6 254	2,5	2,1
BR Deutschland	4 715	4 809	4 925	0,7	2,4
Ellada	2 947	2 866	2 876	– 0,9	0,3
España	3 290	3 117	3 128	– 1,8	0,4
France	4 344	4 905	4 967	4,1	1,3
Ireland	3 566	3 594	3 640	0,3	1,3
Italia	3 359	3 509	3 587	1,5	2,2
Luxembourg	4 362	4 597	4 672	1,8	1,6
Nederland	5 203	5 583	5 669	2,4	1,5
Portugal	3 094	3 235	3 930	1,5	21,5
United Kingdom	5 117	5 189	5 195	0,5	0,1

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) In May-June.
([2]) Production of the year divided by the herd in May-June.
([3]) During the month of 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	1988	1989 p.	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	115 938	109 595	109 082	− 1,9	− 0,5
Belgique/België	3 796	3 637	3 632	− 1,4	− 0,1
Danmark	5 099	4 740	4 747	− 2,4	0,1
BR Deutschland	25 674	23 978	24 240	− 2,3	1,1
Ellada	663	679	679	0,8	0,0
España	6 258	5 738	5 747	− 2,9	0,2
France	27 790	26 606	25 984	− 1,4	− 2,3
Ireland	5 823	5 323	5 380	− 2,9	1,1
Italia	10 573	10 726	10 600	− 0,1	− 1,2
Luxembourg	301	285	285	− 1,8	0,0
Nederland	12 550	11 406	11 321	− 3,1	− 0,7
Portugal	1 114	1 349	1 580	6,6	17,1
United Kingdom	16 117	15 128	14 887	− 2,1	− 1,6
Deliveries of milk from dairy cows (²)	**1 000 t**			**% TAV**	
	1985	1988	1989 p.	1988/1985	1989/1988
EUR 12	105 642	99 082	98 575	− 2,1	− 0,5
Belgique/België	3 126	3 048	3 086	− 0,8	1,2
Danmark	4 899	4 539	4 547	− 2,5	0,2
BR Deutschland	23 637	21 647	21 931	− 2,9	1,3
Ellada	461	506	500	3,2	− 1,2
España	4 761	4 377	4 486	− 2,8	2,5
France	25 412	24 070	23 714	− 1,8	− 1,5
Ireland	5 682	5 197	5 257	− 2,9	1,2
Italia	8 532	8 554	8 220	0,1	− 3,9
Luxembourg (³)	255	220	218	− 4,8	− 0,9
Nederland	12 233	11 024	10 869	− 3,4	− 1,4
Portugal	1 057	1 316	1 398	7,6	6,2
United Kingdom	15 587	14 584	14 349	− 2,2	− 1,6

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Excl. milk for suckling.
(²) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).
(³) Excl. deliveries to the Federal Republic of Germany.

4.20.1.2 **Deliveries of cows' milk to dairies, as a proportion of production** (1)

(%)

Deliveries of cows' milk	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	91,8	91,4	91,3	90,8	90,4	90,4
Belgique/België	80,9	83,4	84,2	83,6	83,8	85,0
Danmark	96,2	96,1	96,1	95,9	95,8	95,8
BR Deutschland	92,9	92,1	91,8	90,8	90,3	90,5
Ellada	66,1	69,5	71,9	74,9	74,5	73,6
España	74,9	76,1	75,9	76,6	76,3	78,1
France	94,3	91,7	92,5	91,6	90,5	91,3
Ireland	96,1	97,8	97,7	97,6	97,6	97,7
Italia	77,7	80,0	79,4	80,1	79,8	77,5
Luxembourg	98,0	97,7	97,7	95,9	94,4	93,7
Nederland	97,5	97,5	97,1	96,8	96,7	96,0
Portugal	94,6	94,9	87,2	87,3	97,6	88,5
United Kingdom	97,4	97,3	96,7	96,5	96,4	96,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

4.20.1.3 Sales of fresh dairy products [1]

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989 p.	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	29 104	30 347	30 800	1,4	1,5
Belgique/België	852	954	981	3,8	2,8
Danmark	668	655	650	− 0,7	− 0,8
BR Deutschland	6 100	6 717	6 799	3,3	1,2
Ellada	257	399	410	15,8	2,8
España	3 047	3 173	3 159	1,4	− 0,4
France	4 727	5 146	5 311	2,9	3,2
Ireland	748	700	700	− 2,2	0,0
Italia	3 273	3 177	3 250	− 1,0	2,3
Luxembourg	66	70	71	2,0	0,7
Nederland	1 242	1 160	1 140	− 2,3	− 1,7
Portugal	718	826	839	4,8	1,5
United Kingdom	7 407	7 370	7 490	− 0,2	1,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. cream.

4.20.1.4 **Production in dairies of butter and cheese**

Butter ([1])	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989 p.	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	2 033	1 682	1 697	– 6,1	0,9
Belgique/België	83	60	72	– 10,3	20,0
Danmark	110	94	92	– 5,1	– 2,1
BR Deutschland	515	392	398	– 8,7	1,5
Ellada	2	3	9	14,5	300,0
España	16	24	30	14,5	25,0
France	586	517	520	– 4,1	0,6
Ireland	164	134	139	– 6,5	3,7
Italia	76	87	78	4,6	– 10,3
Luxembourg	8	6	6	– 9,1	0,0
Nederland	263	215	213	– 6,5	– 0,9
Portugal	7	10	10	12,6	0,0
United Kingdom	202	140	130	– 11,5	– 7,1

Cheese ([2])	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989 p.	1988/1985	1989/1988
EUR 12	4 285	4 563	4 619	2,1	1,2
Belgique/België	51	59	61	5,0	3,4
Danmark	256	260	277	0,5	6,5
BR Deutschland	913	1 008	1 050	3,4	4,2
Ellada	125	103	103	– 6,2	0,0
España	139	137	141	– 0,5	2,9
France	1 283	1 353	1 405	1,8	3,8
Ireland	79	75	76	– 1,7	1,3
Italia	626	664	610	2,0	– 8,1
Luxembourg	3	3	4	0,0	33,3
Nederland	525	564	572	2,4	1,4
Portugal	30	38	41	8,2	7,9
United Kingdom	256	299	279	5,3	– 6,7

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Incl. butteroil manufactured from cream (butter equivalent).
([2]) Processed cheese excluded.

4.20.1.5 **Production in dairies of whole-milk and skimmed-milk powder** ([1])

Whole-milk powder ([2])	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989 p.	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	795	967	894	6,7	– 7,5
Belgique/België	36	53	34	13,8	– 35,8
Danmark	95	97	102	0,7	5,2
BR Deutschland	123	157	174	8,5	10,8
Ellada	0	0	0	×	×
España	5	14	12	40,9	– 14,3
France	198	239	226	6,5	– 5,4
Ireland	29	37	20	8,5	– 45,9
Italia	3	2	3	– 12,6	50,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
Nederland	241	259	222	2,4	– 14,3
Portugal	5	5	6	0,0	20,0
United Kingdom	61	104	95	19,5	– 8,7

Skimmed-milk powder ([3])	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989 p.	1988/1985	1989/1988
EUR 12	1 988	1 352	1 458	– 12,1	7,8
Belgique/België	115	73	90	– 14,1	23,3
Danmark	25	7	14	– 34,6	100,0
BR Deutschland	552	408	451	– 9,6	10,5
Ellada	0	0	0	×	×
España	27	31	31	4,7	0,0
France	683	480	490	– 11,1	2,1
Ireland	161	100	140	– 14,7	40,0
Italia	0	0	0	×	×
Luxembourg	13	10	9	– 8,4	– 10,0
Nederland	167	98	92	– 16,3	– 6,1
Portugal	4	9	8	31,0	– 11,1
United Kingdom	241	136	133	– 17,4	– 2,2

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Product weight.
([2]) Whole-milk powder, partly-skimmed-milk powder and cream-milk powder included.
([3]) Skimmed-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.

4.20.1.6 **Production in dairies of concentrated milk and casein** (1)

Concentrated milk (a) (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	1 511	1 332	1 306	− 4,1	− 2,0
Belgique/België	11	19	26	20,0	36,8
Danmark	8	13	9	17,6	− 30,8
BR Deutschland	527	458	430	− 4,6	− 6,1
España	66	55	54	− 5,9	− 1,8
France	125	99	93	− 7,5	− 6,1
Ireland	54	60	60	3,6	0,0
Italia	3	1	3	− 30,7	×
Nederland	535	444	424	− 6,0	− 4,5
Portugal	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	181	183	207	0,4	13,1

Casein (b)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
EUR 12	144**	186**	147**	8,9	− 21,0
Danmark	15	21	19	11,9	− 9,5
BR Deutschland	21	25	21	6,0	− 16,0
France	45	61	42	10,7	− 31,1
Ireland	33	44	36	10,1	− 18,2
Nederland	27**	33**	28**	6,9	− 15,2
United Kingdom	3	2	1	− 12,6	− 50,0

Source : (a) Eurostat.
(b) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.
(2) Including that of 'chocolate crumb'.

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	1987	1988	1988	1987/1985	1988/1987	1985	1987	1988	1988	1987/1985	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Butter (²)												
World:	7 620	7 400	7 500	100	– 1,5	1,4	899	1 075	1 061	100	9,4	– 1,3
— EUR 12	2 030	1 875	1 662	22,2	– 3,9	– 11,4	387	621	641	60,4	26,7	3,2
— Australia	114	103	93	1,2	– 4,9	– 9,7	57	45	43	4,1	– 2,2	– 4,4
— New Zealand	293	243	260	3,5	– 8,9	7,0	259	252	230	21,7	– 1,4	– 8,7
— USA	566	505	543	7,2	– 5,5	7,5	48	7	7	0,7	– 61,8	0,0
— Canada	108	96	104	1,4	– 5,7	8,3	1	3	—	—	73,2	×
— USSR	1 596	1 742	1 720	22,9	4,5	– 1,3	17	20	20	1,9	8,5	0,0
— Brazil	70	65	65	0,9	– 3,6	0,0	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Argentina	32	34	35	0,5	3,1	2,9	—	—	1	0,1	×	×
— India	700	750	800	10,7	3,5	6,7	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Others	2 111	1 987	2 218	29,6	– 3,0	11,6	130	127	119	11,2	– 1,2	– 6,3
Cheese												
World:	13 100	13 700	14 200	100	2,3	3,6	888	886	888	100	0,1	0,2
— EUR 12	4 077	4 252	4 410	31,1	2,1	3,7	408	406	404	45,5	– 0,2	– 0,5
— Australia	160	181	181	1,3	6,4	0,0	74	61	64	7,2	– 9,2	4,9
— New Zealand	118	116	128	0,9	– 0,9	10,3	87	105	98	11,0	9,9	– 6,7
— USA	2 305	2 413	2 527	17,8	2,3	4,7	16	20	24	2,7	11,8	20,0
— Canada	213	244	253	1,8	7,0	5,7	11	10	10	1,1	– 4,7	0,0
— USSR	809	861	890	6,3	3,2	3,4	5	6	7	0,8	9,5	16,7
— Brazil	59	60	60	0,4	0,8	0,0	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Argentina	210	277	265	1,9	14,9	– 4,3	6	5	11	1,2	– 8,7	120,0
— Others	5 149	5 296	5 486	38,6	1,4	3,6	281	273	270	30,4	– 1,4	– 1,1
Casein												
World:	:	:	:	×	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×
— EUR 12	145	168	176	×	7,6	4,8	80	99	80	×	11,2	– 19,2
— Australia	8	8	7	×	0,0	– 12,5	8	8	7	×	0,0	– 12,5
— New Zealand	64	62	66	×	– 1,6	6,5	77	74	69	×	– 2,0	– 6,8
— Others	33	25	25	×	– 13,0	0,0	22	21	21	×	– 2,3	0,0

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	
	1985	1987	1988	1988	1987/1985	1988/1987	1985	1987	1988	1988	1987/1985	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Whole-milk powder												
World:	1 912	2 099	2 150	100	4,8	2,4	716	841	891	100	8,4	5,9
— EUR 12	794	887	925	43,0	5,7	4,3	483	573	596	66,9	8,9	4,0
— Australia	45	65	68	3,2	20,2	4,6	32	43	47	5,3	15,9	9,3
— New Zealand	137	170	184	8,6	11,4	8,2	135	160	181	20,3	8,9	13,1
— USA	54	66	78	3,6	10,6	18,2	1	4	9	1,0	×	125,0
— Canada	12	10	10	0,5	- 8,7	0,0	8	5	5	0,6	- 20,9	×
— USSR	257	310	303	14,1	9,8	- 2,3	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Brazil	150	150	150	7,0	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Argentina	84	93	87	4,0	5,2	- 6,5	—	—	14	1,6	×	×
— Others	399	348	345	16,0	- 6,6	- 0,9	57	56	39	4,4	- 0,9	- 30,4
Skimmed-milk powder												
World:	4 657	4 152	3 850	100	- 5,6	- 7,3	1 151	1 127	1 260	100	- 1,0	11,8
— EUR 12	1 947	1 627	1 315	34,2	- 8,6	- 19,2	307	390	614	48,7	12,7	57,4
— Australia	143	128	118	3,1	- 5,4	- 7,8	90	68	62	4,9	- 13,1	- 8,8
— New Zealand	242	173	198	5,1	- 15,5	14,5	173	138	141	11,2	- 10,7	2,2
— USA	630	480	444	11,5	- 12,7	- 7,5	344	299	219	17,4	- 13,1	26,8
— Canada	102	110	110	2,9	3,8	0,0	61	46	59	4,7	- 13,2	28,3
— USSR	260	310	350	9,1	9,2	12,9	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Brazil	40	30	30	0,8	- 13,4	0,0	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Argentina	17	13	22	0,6	- 12,6	69,2	—	—	11	0,9	×	×
— India	61	54	80	2,1	- 5,9	48,1	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Others	1 210	1 227	1 183	30,7	0,7	- 3,6	176	186	154	12,2	2,8	- 17,2
Concentrated milk												
World:	4 735	4 491	4 652	100	- 2,6	3,6	759	572	561	100	- 13,2	- 1,9
— EUR 12	1 511	1 286	1 332	28,6	- 7,7	3,6	545	387	383	68,3	- 15,7	- 1,0
— Australia	66	60	82	1,8	- 4,7	36,7	4	5	7	1,2	11,8	40,0
— New Zealand	3	4	4	0,1	15,5	0,0	1	1	1	0,2	0,0	0,0
— USA	931	891	886	19,0	- 2,2	- 0,6	13	12	12	2,1	- 3,9	0,0
— Canada	194	100	84	1,8	- 28,2	- 16,0	109	30	21	3,7	- 47,5	- 30,0
— USSR	570	595	673	14,5	2,2	13,1	26	25	25	4,4	- 1,9	0,0
— Brazil	36	36	36	0,8	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Argentina	7	9	10	0,2	13,4	11,1	—	—	—	×	×	×
— India	363	375	375	8,1	1,6	0,0	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Others	1 054	1 135	1 170	25,2	3,8	3,1	61	112	112	20,0	35,5	0,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

4.20.3.1 World trade in certain milk products — EC share

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

A. Exports	1983 (5)	1984 (5)	1985 (5)	1986	1987	1988 (4)	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Butter/butteroil (1) (3)							
— World	735	785	899	735	1 075	1 061	876
— EEC	355	380	387	331	621	641	394
— Others	380	405	512	404	454	420	482
— EEC share	48,3 %	48,4 %	43,0 %	45,0 %	57,8 %	60,4 %	45,0 %
Skimmed-milk powder (1) (2)							
— World	875	1 040	1 151	1 184	1 127	1 260	1 049
— EEC	192	312	307	271	390	614	425
— Others	683	728	844	913	737	646	624
— EEC share	21,9 %	30,0 %	26,7 %	22,9 %	34,6 %	48,7 %	40,5 %
Cheese (3)							
— World	810	900	888	833	886	888	914
— EEC	405	468	408	370	406	404	443
— Others	405	432	436	463	440	484	471
— EEC share	50,0 %	52,0 %	45,9 %	44,4 %	45,8 %	45,5 %	48,5 %
Whole-milk powder (2)							
— World	595	705	716	750	841	891	852
— EEC	394	495	483	479	573	596	568
— Others	201	210	233	271	268	295	284
— EEC share	66,2 %	70,2 %	67,4 %	63,9 %	68,1 %	66,9 %	66,7 %
Condensed milk (3)							
— World	725	770	759	607	572	561	561
— EEC	522	521	545	432	387	383	393
— Others	203	249	214	175	185	178	168
— EEC share	72,0 %	67,7 %	71,8 %	71,2 %	67,7 %	68,3 %	70,0 %
Casein							
— EEC	71**	75**	89**	86**	99**	84**	81**

4.20.3.1 *(cont.)*

B. Imports	1983 (5)	1984 (5)	1985 (5)	1986	1987	1988 (4)	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Butter/butteroil (1) (3)							
— World	735	785	880	735	1 024	1 064	815
— EEC	105	89	79	85	79	76	72
— Others	630	696	801	650	945	984	743
— EEC share	14,3 %	11,3 %	9,0 %	11,6 %	7,7 %	7,1 %	8,8 %
Cheese (3)							
— World	810	900	860	811	852	888	927
— EEC	100	104	106	98	110	115	119
— Others	710	796	754	713	742	773	808
— EEC share	12,3 %	11,6 %	12,3 %	12,1 %	12,9 %	13,0 %	12,8 %
Casein							
— EEC	12	18	24	22	26	29	36

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Food aid included.
(2) Basis, GATT statistics.
(3) Basis, FAO statistics.
(4) GATT and FAO information, updated March 1989.
(5) EUR 10.

4.20.4.2 **Detailed supply balance** (a) — **skimmed-milk powder**

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stocks							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	576	983	617	520	772	473	10
Production							
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	2 469	2 100	1 948	2 156	1 628	1 313	1 419
— buttermilk powder	50	41	40	46	39	39	39
Imports (b)	—	—	—	—	2	5	53
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	220	220	200	200	300	300	300
Subsidized consumption							
— animal feed (calves)	1 305	1 244	1 125	1 137	1 103	975	754
Special measures							
— pigs and poultry	479	612	258	272	:	—	—
Total consumption	2 004	2 076	1 583	1 609	1 403	1 275	1 054
Exports at world market prices	119	146	183	168	278	499	323
Food aid	73	167	124	98	110	117	87
Total exports	192	313	307	266	388	616	410
Closing stock							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	983	617	520	772	473	10	5
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(b) Eurostat.

(1) Including buttermilk powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.

4.20.4.3 **Detailed supply balance** (a) — **butter** (1)

EUR 12
(1 000 t)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stock							
— private, aided by EC	194	161	108	128	83	98	100
— public (intervention)	112	692	841	996	1 283	860	102
Production							
— dairy (b)	2 271	2 107	2 033	2 189	1 887	1 682	1 697
— farm (b)	35	36	33	31	28	27	28
Imports	105	90	80	85	79	76	71
Total availability	2 717	3 086	3 095	3 429	3 360	2 743	1 998
Consumption							
— at normal prices (2)	1 258	1 400	1 230	1 377	1 237	1 236	1 131
— at reduced prices (3)	22	125	76	0	0	0	0
Special schemes (4)	229	233	278	341	360	470	348
Reg. No 2409/86	—	—	—	14	184	190	—
Total consumption	1 509	1 758	1 584	1 732	1 781	1 896	1 479
Exports at world market prices	334	236	173	191	272	275	377
Food aid	21	59	36	36	30	47	18
Exports at special prices	—	84 (5)	188	105	319	323	—
Total exports (b)	355	379	387	331	621	645	395
Closing stock							
— private, aided by EC	161	108	128	83	98	100	104
— public (intervention)	692	841	996	1 283	860	102	20
Total closing stock	853	949	1 124	1 366	958	202	124

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil, butter equivalent).
(b) Eurostat.

(1) Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).
(2) Prices currently subsidized by EAGGF in Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.
(3) 1977: Reg. No 2370/77 (Christmas butter),
1978: Reg. No 1901/78,
1979: Reg. No 1269/79.
(4) Comprising (1 000 t):

	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
— Welfare schemes	5	4	6	5	6	40	16
— Armed forces and non-profit organizations	40	42	44	45	44	59	42
— Butter concentrate	5	4	15	26	34	43	16
— Sales to food processors	170	183	228	267	258	328	274

(5) Of which 87 physically exported.

4.20.6.1 **Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1989)**

(t)

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 (3)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	—	82 171	—	—	82 171	299 992
Belgique/België	—	347	—	—	347	64 640
Danmark	—	18	—	—	18	6 442
BR Deutschland	—	3 214	—	—	3 214	68 712
Ellada	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	—	11 100	—	—	11 100	450
France	—	5 880	—	—	5 880	57 909
Ireland	—	32 620	—	—	32 620	41 153
Italia	—	2 201	—	—	2 201	1 511
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	399
Nederland	—	7 556	—	—	7 556	46 354
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	18 235	—	—	18 235	12 422

Skimmed-milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Release from storage			
		To the Community market	For export	For food aid (4)	Total
EUR 12	—	2 287	—	—	2 287
Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	—	2 246	—	—	2 246
Ellada	—	—	—	—	—
España	—	1	—	—	1
France	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
Italia	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	40	—	—	40

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) Including quantities removed under Regulation (EEC) No 2213/76 (Regulation (EEC) No 2020/88).

4.20.6.2 Application of the quota system

(1 000 t)

	1989/90 (1)							1990/91				
	Overall guaranteed quantity	Quantity suspended	Allocation out of the Community reserve	SLOM (2)	Overall quantity available	Gross deliveries (p)	Difference after the adjustment (3)	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 = 7 − 6	9	10	11	12	13 = 9 − 10 + 11 + 12
EUR 12	100 209	4 518	1 482,9	502,2	97 677	97 825	683	102 338	4 679	1 482,9	502,2	99 644
Belgique/België	3 089	144	32,1	5,5	2 983	3 077	25	3 089	144	32,1	5,5	2 983
Danmark (4)	4 687	220	48,8	8,0	4 524	4 532	27	4 687	220	48,8	8,0	4 524
BR Deutschland (5)	22 519	1 054	234,2	135,0	21 834	21 721	344	22 519	1 054	234,2	135,0	21 834
Ellada	556	24	5,4	—	537	514	− 23	556	24	5,4	—	537
España	4 664	209	96,5	—	4 551	4 504	− 47	4 664	209	96,5	—	4 551
France	24 709	1 154	256,3	53,7	23 865	24 122	123	24 709	1 154	256,3	53,7	23 865
Ireland	5 069	238	355,8	98,9	5 186	5 287	− 4	5 069	238	355,8	98,9	5 286
Italia	8 446	235	88,0	-	8 300	8 434	134	8 796	396	88,0	—	8 488
Luxembourg	254	12	27,7	0,7	271	268	5	254	12	27,7	0,7	271
Nederland (4)	11 500	539	119,8	40,1	11 121	10 923	82	11 500	539	119,8	40,1	11 121
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 779	—	—	—	1 779
United Kingdom	14 716	690	218,3	160,3	14 405	14 443	− 17	14 716	690	218,3	160,3	14 405

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including the adjustment made for the leap year.
(2) SLOM : quantities allocated pursuant to Article 3 bis of Regulation (EEC) No 857/84.
(3) 8 = 7 − 6 ± adjustment; in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 857/84, Article 6a and Regulation (EEC) No 1546/88, Article 12.
(4) 52 weeks.
(5) Excluding German Democratic Republic.

4.20.6.3 Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks (1) on 1 April

	t			% TAV	
	1986	1989	1990	1989/1986	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
Butter (2)					
EUR 12	1 121 553	64 227	81 988	− 61,5	27,7
Belgique/België	13 706	317	2 055	− 71,5	548,3
Danmark	16 915	23	3	− 88,9	− 87,0
BR Deutschland	408 210	4 240	17 660	− 78,2	316,5
España	—	8 669	8 825	×	1,8
France	129 728	4 660	8 120	− 67,0	74,2
Ireland	105 766	16 538	9 996	− 46,1	− 39,6
Italia	1 260	1 030	1 883	− 6,5	82,8
Luxembourg	692	—	—	×	×
Nederland	233 933	11 112	27 502	− 63,8	147,5
United Kingdom	211 343	17 638	5 944	− 56,3	− 66,1
Skimmed-milk powder (2)					
EUR 12	646 387	7 041	21 278	− 77,8	202,2
Belgique/België	2 072	—	—	×	×
Danmark	7 338	—	—	×	×
BR Deutschland	585 430	2 229	15 904	− 84,4	613,5
España	—	4 812	5 314	×	11,7
France	4 264	—	—	×	×
Ireland	3 640	—	—	×	×
Luxembourg					
Nederland	4 583	—	—	×	×
United Kingdom	39 060	—	—	×	×

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	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988	1985	1988	1989	1988/1985	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	4 233	1 667	920	− 26,7	− 44,8	1 127	975	753	− 4,7	− 22,8	5 447	6 818	5 601	7,8	− 17,8
Belgique/België	314	241	198	− 8,4	− 17,8	26	15	14	− 16,8	− 6,7	—	—	—	×	×
Danmark	546	241	155	− 23,9	− 35,7	14	7	3	− 50,0	− 57,1	592	809	727	11,0	− 10,1
BR Deutschland	2 064	828	327	− 26,2	− 60,5	175	103	65	− 16,2	− 36,9	749	873	775	5,2	− 11,2
France	147	89	59	− 15,4	− 33,7	488	423	349	− 4,7	− 17,5	1 709	2 204	1 676	8,8	− 24,0
Ireland	391	44	11	− 51,7	− 75,0	21	17	14	− 6,8	− 17,6	1 213	1 584	1 322	9,3	− 16,5
Italia	119	115	128	− 1,1	11,3	147	177	136	6,4	− 23,2	—	—	—	×	×
Luxembourg	—	—	—	×	×	1	1	—	0,0	×	—	—	—	×	×
Nederland	68	15	4	− 39,6	− 73,3	232	207	157	− 3,7	− 24,2	1 081	1 264	1 066	5,4	− 15,7
United Kingdom	584	95	39	− 45,4	− 58,9	23	24	14	1,4	− 41,7	104	83	34	− 7,2	− 59,0

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	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
1987/88												
Usable production (1 000 t)	89	1	3	16	13	22	24	0**	7	0	3	3
Imports	138	5	4	82	2	9	9	1	9	10	1	23
Exports	7	1	2	14	0	2	2	0	0	2	0*	1
Intra-Community trade	17	1	2*	1	1	0	5*	0	2	4	0	1
Internal use: — human consumption	212**	5	5	84	14	29	31**	1	16	8*	4**	25
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,7*	0,5	1,0	1,4	1,4	0,7	0,6**	0,3	0,3	0,5*	0,4**	0,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	42,0	20,0	60,0	19,0	92,9	75,9	75,0**	0,0	43,7	0,0*	75,0**	12,0
1988/89												
Usable production (1 000 t)	9,0	1	5	18	12	25	25**	0	9	0	3	3
Imports	:	6	4	86	2	9	9*	1	10	10*	1	24
Exports	:	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	22,0	5	5	87	13	29*	29,2	1*	18	8*	4*	25
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,6	0,5	1,0	1,4	1,3	0,8*	0,5	0,3*	0,3	0,5*	0,4*	0,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	41,0	20,0	62,7	20,7	92,3	82*	80,0*	:	50,0*	:	75,0*	12,0

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.22.3.1 **Internal and external trade in wood and wood products** — **EUR 12**

			Imports		Exports		Deficit Mio ECU
			1 000 t	Mio ECU (%)	1 000 t	Mio ECU (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44: Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	World (Intra + Extra)	1986	36 362	11 125	18 737	4 691	− 6 434
		1988	41 810	13 290	19 789	5 408	− 7 882
		1989	44 780	15 103	21 893	6 173	− 8 930
		» 1988 «	40 767	13 442	20 192	5 499	− 7 943
		» 1988 «		(100%)		(100%)	
	Intra EUR 12	1986	12 178	3 226	12 233	3 224	− 2
		1988	14 043	3 897	14 184	3 840	− 57
		1989	15 516	4 400	15 779	4 376	− 24
		» 1988 «	14 073	3 910	14 216	3 877	− 33
		» 1988 «		(29%)		(71%)	
	Extra EUR 12	1986	24 184	7 899	6 504	1 467	− 6 432
		1988	27 767	9 393	5 545	1 568	− 7 825
		1989	29 264	10 703	6 114	1 797	− 8 906
		» 1988 «	27 694	9 532	5 976	1 622	− 7 910
		» 1988 «		(71%)		(29%)	
47: Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1986	13 105	4 924	4 693	1 151	− 3 773
		1988	14 722	6 618	6 022	1 765	− 4 853
		1989	15 427	8 168	6 106	2 022	− 6 146
		» 1988 «	14 657	6 805	5 827	1 736	− 5 069
		» 1988 «		(100%)		(100%)	
	Intra EUR 12	1986	3 794	1 030	3 683	949	− 81
		1988	4 795	1 479	4 822	1 455	− 24
		1989	4 926	1 701	4 909	1 683	− 18
		» 1988 «	4 611	1 458	4 629	1 433	− 25
		» 1988 «		(21%)		(83%)	
	Extra EUR 12	1986	9 311	3 894	1 010	202	− 3 692
		1988	9 927	5 139	1 200	310	− 4 829
		1989	10 501	6 467	1 197	339	− 6 128
		» 1988 «	10 047	5 347	1 198	303	− 5 044
		» 1988 «		(79%)		(17%)	
48: Paper and paper board, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1986	21 047	18 028	11 607	13 165	− 4 863
		1988	26 380	23 156	14 130	15 896	− 7 260
		1989	28 219	26 171	15 276	18 145	− 8 026
		» 1988 «	25 780	22 994	14 109	16 107	− 6 887
		» 1988 «		(100%)		(100%)	
	Intra EUR 12	1986	9 040	9 746	8 908	9 378	− 368
		1988	11 072	12 046	10 802	11 488	− 558
		1989	12 103	13 747	11 696	13 114	− 603
		» 1988 «	11 024	12 161	10 789	11 650	− 511
		» 1988 «		(53%)		(72%)	
	Extra EUR 12	1986	12 007	8 282	2 699	3 787	− 4 495
		1988	15 308	11 110	3 328	4 408	− 6 702
		1989	16 116	12 424	3 580	5 031	− 7 393
		» 1988 «	14 757	10 833	3 320	4 457	− 6 376
		» 1988 «		(47%)		(28%)	
Total	World	» 1988 «	82 206	43 241	40 128	23 342	− 19 899
	Intra	» 1988 «	29 708	17 529	29 634	16 960	− 568
	Extra	» 1988 «	52 498	25 712	10 494	6 382	− 19 330

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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