Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1989 Report

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

Brussels · Luxembourg · 1990

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Foreword

Published in conjunction with the *XXIIIrd General Report on the Activities of the European Communities*, this is the 15th report on the agricultural situation in the Community. It was completed in December 1989.

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 implementation of the CAP, trends on the principal internal and external markets, and trade relations with non-member countries; the second part of the report provides the most important statistics.

The statistical annex presents, in the form that has become standard, updates of the tables given in previous reports. The data on Spain and Portugal has improved considerably, although some figures on Portugal are still not available. It is therefore still not possible to present the full range of figures for the Community of Twelve.

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 certain additional calculations. In certain cases provisional estimates have had to be given because of the date of the report's publication.

Certain subjects in this report have also been dealt with in other Commission documents. The reader will find in the report references to various publications available 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 1989 agricultural year

1. The 1989 agricultural year was unlike previous years in many respects. To begin with, the weather was different: temperature and rainfall levels differed considerably from the normal averages. After the particularly dry autumn in 1988, a zone of high pressure remained stationary over northern Europe for a considerable time and brought a very mild winter, with very little rain or snow, even over mountainous areas. The spring rains, lighter than normal in most European regions, were insufficient to compensate for the lack of precipitation during the two previous seasons.

2. These unusual climatic conditions obviously affected agricultural production: some autumn sowing was impeded by the lack of water, but then growth was helped by the mild winter; at the beginning of 1989, therefore, forecasts for the harvest were fairly optimistic. As a result of the shortage of rain during the spring, however, these forecasts had to be repeatedly lowered, right up to the harvest.

3. Given their diversity, the Community's regions were not all affected in the same way. Although some suffered a lengthy drought, others experienced much more favourable conditions. Overall, apart from the wine and the fruit and vegetable sectors where harvests were satisfactory, output fell on average by between 2% and 5%, with oilseed, beet and spring cereal production being hit particularly hard. Despite the areas sown being about the same or, in some cases (that of wheat for example), slightly larger, harvests were thus well down on 1988, an average year as regards quantity. Nevertheless, the MGQs were exceeded by farmers growing oilseeds, protein crops and cereals. The drop in quantity was sometimes offset by an improvement in quality due to the exceptional harvesting conditions, the summer of 1989 being particularly sunny.

4. The international situation was transformed by the decline in stocks of agricultural products resulting from last year's drought in North America and from policy changes in both producer and consumer countries. The increase in prices facilitated market management and stock disposal.

5. Unlike previous years when decisions were concerned primarily with Community rules governing agricultural markets, the emphasis in 1989 was on the implementation of the reform of the structural Funds and rural development.

Though in this respect there was a difference of emphasis in 1989 there was no change of policy. Community objectives remained those defined in 1985 in the Green Paper on the future of the CAP.

6. Now that specific measures have been taken to balance and stabilize markets and now that the positive effects are beginning to be felt in various sectors, particularly in the milk sector, the tasks facing Community agriculture are to prepare itself in order to be in the best possible position to take advantage of the possibilities opened by the completion of the internal market in 1992 and, in addition, to meet the needs of rural society during the last few years of this century.

II — The common agricultural policy in 1989

7. Reforming the CAP to achieve a better balance between production and markets, implementing the reform of the structural Funds, reducing the main intervention stocks and clearing away the legacies of the past, further progress towards the completion of the single agricultural market, unblocking and advancing the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations — these were the main thrusts of Community agricultural policy in 1989, building on the work of previous years.

These guidelines provide a strict framework within which the Community adapts and implements its agricultural policy. In view of the situation both inside and outside the Community, the principal lines of action of the CAP concern:

(i) maintaining balance on the markets;

(ii) observance of the budgetary discipline arrangements designed to guarantee the agricultural sector effective support and to ensure judicious use of the credits allocated for this purpose;

(iii) the reform of agricultural structures and rural development measures.

Today the Community can only increase its agricultural production if the market so demands and if the economic conditions are right. The rigorous policies followed for several years must therefore be continued, particularly as initial results are showing their effectiveness.

8. In 1988 these policies resulted in the establishment of the MGQs, the revision of the intervention mechanisms and the introduction of 'agricultural stabilizers'. In 1989 the Community continued to implement these policies with equal vigour. The Commission successfully explained them, both before the other Community institutions, particularly Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, and in the main international forums, such as the OECD and GATT, where the Community attempted to gain recognition for the contribution European agriculture has made to the re-establishment of balance on the international markets. One of the Community's main concerns is to increase the volume of agricultural trade and improve the conditions under which it takes place through international cooperation. With this view the Community entered the Uruguay Round and is continuing to take part in the negotiations which were relaunched in Geneva in the spring of 1989.

The adjustments performed to make Community agriculture more efficient and more economical and the fact that in many cases it is no longer possible to increase production to relieve pressure on prices as in the past made it indispensable that other measures be introduced, mainly in the form of structural improvements and income aid.

To facilitate the adaptation of farms in difficulty to the new market conditions during a transitional phase and to help the farmers concerned, and anxious to avoid serious economic and social disruption, particularly in less-favoured and rural areas, the Commission established a system of direct income aids. This new approach, described at length in the 1988 report, has now been implemented. Although it is still too early to assess the results, details of the body of measures adopted in 1989 and how they apply are given below.

Prices and market organization

9. On 22 April the Council reached agreement on agricultural prices for the 1989/90 marketing year. This agreement, which had not been reached so early in the year since 1984, was in line with the policy laid down in previous years to control production and re-establish the balance between supply and demand, in particular by the use of 'stabilizers' and better adapted intervention mechanisms.

For the fourth consecutive year, support prices for most agricultural products were maintained at the same level in nominal terms (See table, p. 11). Taking inflation into account, the freezing of prices meant a small drop in real terms, although in certain Member States this was partly offset by agri-monetary measures. The imbalance on the markets necessitated such a decision on prices.

10. With a view to defending the family holding, the decisions in 1989 included an increase in aid to small producers and to farmers in less-favoured regions. These were mainly for durum wheat (increase in aid for traditional regions of production and its extension to new regions in Spain and Greece), olive oil (a change in the definition of small producer) and milk (abolition of the co-responsibility levy for less-favoured areas and in other areas differentiating the levy by volume of production).

The Council also decided to reduce intervention in the cereal, rice and oilseed sectors (reduction of one month). At the same time, the monthly increases in intervention prices for the above crops, as well as for protein plants, were reduced by 12.5 %. Similarly, the monthly reimbursements of storage costs for sugar were cut by 4.1 %. As for fruit and vegetables, the system of stabilizers was extended to apples and cauliflowers. Various amendments were also made in the citrus fruit sector to the rules on the implementation of stabilizers and the granting of processing aid.

11. The co-responsibility levy in the milk and milk products sector was reduced and now varies according to the region and the quantity delivered by each producer. The new figures are: 0 % in less-favoured areas; 1 % for deliveries below 60 000 kg; 1.5 %

Price decisions in ecus for 1989/90

	Product	Change in %	Amount in ecu/tonne
Cereals	Intervention price:		
	Common wheat of breadmaking quality	0	179.44
	Common wheat for fodder	0	170.47
	Barley, sorghum, rye	0	170.47
	Maize	0	179.44
	Durum wheat	− 5.5	261.09
	Production aid for durum wheat (ecus/ha)	16	158.98
	Quality premium:		
	Common wheat of breadmaking quality	− 3	3.48
	Rye of breadmaking quality	− 3	8.70
Rice	Intervention price for rice (paddy)	0	314.19
Sugar	Basic price for sugarbeet	− 2	40.07
Olive oil	Target price (1)	0	3 225.60
	Intervention price	0	2 162.40
	Production aid (1)	0	709.50
	Aid to small producers	1	817.60
Oilseeds	Rape	0	407.60
	Sunflower	0	534.70
Textile fibres	Flax and hemp (target prices)	0	554.10
	Cotton	0	960.20
	Silkworms (aid per box)	0	112.00
Protein products	Peas	0	257.70
	Field beans	− 4	238.70
	Sweet lupins	0	289.90
	Soya (minimum price)	0	489.40
	Dried fodder (target price)	0	178.92
Wine	Guide price	from − 2.5 to + 2	—
Tobacco	Target prices for five groups of varieties	0	—
	Quality premiums	0	—
Fresh fruit and vegetables (except oranges)	Basic price	0	—
Oranges and mandarins	Basic price	− 7.5	—
Milk	Target price	0	278.40
	Butter	− 2	3 008.00
	Skimmed-milk powder	− 0	1 740.40
	Cheese	0	—
Beef/veal	Target price	0	2 050.20
Sheepmeat	Basic price	0	4 323.30
Pigmeat	Basic price	0	2 033.30

NB: The figures above do not take account of the effects of co-responsibility levies. For cereals, rice and oilseeds, buying-in prices are in fact lower than the intervention prices shown above.

(1) For Spain and Portugal these amounts are respectively ECU 1 652.10 and ECU 2 058.70 per tonne for the intervention price and ECU 333.60 and ECU 283.80 per tonne for the production aid.

for bigger deliveries. At the same time, to take account of these amendments and of the 600 000 tonnes of additional quotas granted as a result of a judgment of the Court of Justice in favour of milk producers restarting production after having suspended it for a specified period (*Mulder* case), the intervention price for butter was reduced by 4%.

The Commission proposed to the Council that the flexibility of the system of milk quotas be further increased so as to solve the problems posed by the choice of reference year and to allow some growth of production in priority areas (young farmers, less-favoured and mountain regions in particular). As a result of this proposal, the Community reserve was increased by 1%, penalties imposed on producers who exceeded their quotas were increased and the quota quantities suspended reduced from 5.5 to 4.5% of the overall guaranteed quantity. On the other hand, the superlevy affecting all cases where quotas are exceeded will be raised by 15% from 1 April 1990.

12. Continuing the adjustment and harmonization of the intervention mechanisms which has been under way for several years, the Council revised the regulations on beef and veal and on sheepmeat and goatmeat. It was decided that intervention purchases of beef would be made by tender up to a maximum of 220 000 tonnes a year, subject to review if circumstances so required. It was also decided that a single premium for young male cattle would replace the existing premiums. The suckler cow premium was retained, however, to encourage the production of meat from non-dairy breeds.

13. The aim as far as sheepmeat and goatmeat is concerned was to harmonize Community rules before the end of 1992. The existing regional ewe premiums will be replaced by a common premium calculated by multiplying the difference between the basic price and the average market price for heavy lambs by the average number of lambs produced per ewe. Of this premium 70% will be paid to proprietors of holdings whose principal product is milk. The abolition of the slaughter premium and its collorary the clawback [1] will be carried out gradually over a transition period stretching to the end of 1992. As soon as the new arrangements are in place public intervention will be replaced by private storage aid, granted where necessary.

14. On the agri-monetary front, as in 1988, the currencies remaining within the 2.25% spread allowed under the EMS were relatively stable. No MCAs were therefore created for the Member States concerned, nor was there any need to use the automatic dismantling arrangements decided on in July 1987. At the time when prices were fixed for the 1989/90 marketing year these particularly favourable circumstances, thanks to appropriate adjustments to the ecu conversion rates used for the CAP, made possible the total dismantling of the MCAs of all Member States fully applying the EMS

[1] Levy on certain exports from the United Kingdom.

discipline. As for the other Member States, adjustments to the green rates also allowed considerable dismantling, but the application of MCAs continues due to currency variations (see table below).

15. Further progress was made during the year towards the objective of 1992, of which the CAP is an essential component. The reform of the CAP aims to encourage more economic and social cohesion between the Community's Member States and regions and to promote a more equitable distribution of the benefits of the rationalization of human, economic and natural resources in agriculture and in the overall economy of the Twelve.

Agri-monetary decisions
1989/90 agricultural marketing year

Member State and product categories	Central green rates (1)	Green rates applied 1989/90	Dismantling	MCAs at 15.11.1989
Belgium/Luxembourg	48.2869			
All products		48.2869	0	0
Denmark	8.93007			
All products		8.93007	from − 3.6 to − 1	0
Germany	2.34113			
Milk and animal products		2.35853	from 0.44 to 1.47	0
Cereals		2.37368	0	0
Other products		2.36110	0	0
France	7.85183			
Pigmeat and beef/veal		7.85183	from − 0.5 to 0	0
Other products		7.69787	from − 2.08 to − 0.56	0
Ireland	0.87739			
Beef/veal		0.87739	− 2	0
Other products		0.856765	from − 2 to 0	0
Netherlands	2.63785			
Cereals		2.66089		0
Other products		2.63785	from 0.3 to 0.8	
Greece	207.309			
Sheepmeat		204.245	− 9.48	
Pigmeat		194.765	− 16.5	0
Cereals, sugar		190.998	− 16.5	− 7
Wine			− 16.5	− 3.5
Olive oil, tobacco			− 16.5	0
Eggs and poultrymeat		171.165	− 16.5	− 3.5
Other crop products		179.387	− 16.5	
Other products		164.996	− 16.5	− 24.1

Member State and product categories	Central green rates (1)	Green rates applied 1989/90	Dismantling	MCAs at 15.11.1989
Spain	147.793			
Pigmeat		146.854	0	—
Wine, oilseeds, olives		152.896	0	—
Processed fruit and vegetables				
Flax, hemp, silk				
Sheepmeat and goatmeat		153.315	0	
Other animal products		155.786	0	+ 3.6
Other crop products		154.213	0	+ 2.7
Italy	1 704.21			
Pigmeat		1700.83	0.11	0
Fruit and vegetables, tobacco		1690	− 1.32	—
Cereals and oilseeds		1673	− 2.16	0
Wine		1676	− 2.36	0
Olive oil, poultrymeat and other products		1682	− 1.84	0
Portugal	198.264			
Sugar		192.002	− 2.12	− 1.8
All products		192.002	− 2.12	0
United Kingdom	0.797897			
Beef/veal		0.729831	− 2.71	− 7.8
Pigmeat		0.756267	− 0.42	− 4.3
Sheepmeat		0.69934	− 4.36	—
Olive oil		0.701383	− 4.05	− 3.8
Other crop products		0.701383	− 4.05	− 12.3
Poultrymeat		0.706728	− 3.27	− 8.8
Other products		0.706728	− 3.27	− 11.4

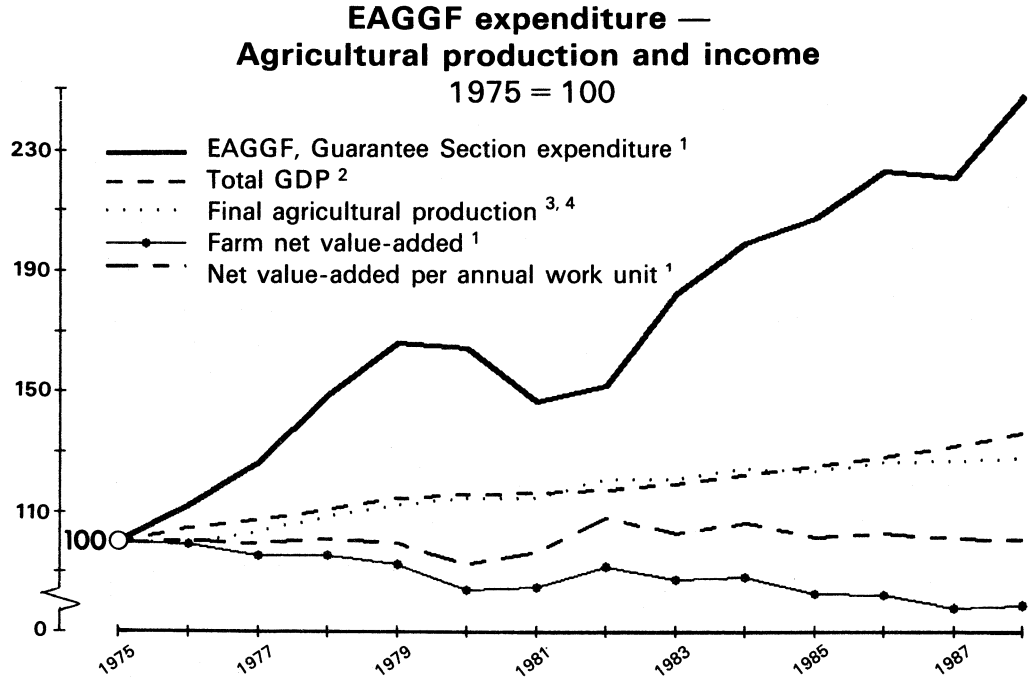
(1) 'Green' rate. The MCAs are based on green rates of the respective currencies.

Average change in common intervention prices over the previous marketing year

	1987/88			1988/89			1989/90		
	common prices in		Inflation 1987 (3) forecast	common prices in		Inflation 1988 (3)	common prices in		Inflation 1989 (3) forecast
	ecus (1)	national currency (2)		ecus (1)	national currency (2)		ecus (1)	national currency (2)	
Belgique/België	0.0	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	−0.1	−0.1	2.6
Danmark	0.0	2.3	5.0	0.0	0.7	4.5	−0.1	0.6	3.6
BR Deutschland	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	−0.1	−0.8	2.3
Ellada	−0.4	13.3	15.7	−0.6	14.2	13.4	−0.5	14.1	13.4
España	1.8	7.2	5.9	1.3	1.1	5.3	1.4	−0.2	5.1
France	−0.2	4.1	2.8	0.0	1.1	2.7	−0.2	1.0	2.8
Ireland	0.0	8.5	2.5	0.0	0.9	2.3	0.0	1.6	3.2
Italia	−0.6	3.3	5.6	−0.3	1.9	5.4	−0.7	0.9	5.1
Luxembourg	0.0	1.6	−1.1	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.8
Nederland	0.0	−0.5	−0.9	0.0	−0.2	1.1	−0.1	−0.6	1.1
Portugal	0.5	6.1	12.1	0.7	8.5	11.4	6.7	9.0	9.1
United Kingdom	0.0	6.3	4.9	0.0	2.4	6.1	−0.1	3.0	6.5
EUR 10	−0.2	3.3	4.0	−0.1	1.6	3.9	−0.3	1.3	3.7
EUR 12	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.0	1.6	4.1	−0.1	1.2	4.2

NB: The figures do not take into account the effects of co-responsibility levies. For cereals, rice and oilseeds, the buying-in prices are lower than the intervention prices shown above and the changes in the purchasing criteria are not concurrent.

(1) Common prices in ecus (intervention prices or equivalent prices) weighted for national agricultural production.
(2) Common prices in ecus converted to the national currency at the green rate (including all the adjustments to the green rate provided for in the price decisions or laid down since the decision on prices for the previous marketing year).
(3) Inflation rate for the general economy (GDP deflator) for the relevant calendar year, latest figures.



Source: 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.

Figure 1

Rural development

16. The Community approach to rural development entails adjusting all the existing policies in order to keep abreast of the needs and development priorities of the regions concerned. Following on from the Council decisions in July and December 1988, the first step in 1989 was the implementation of the reform of the structural Funds. The aim of the reform is to increase the Community's economic and social cohesion. As far as the EAGGF Guidance Section is concerned the reform focuses Community action on three objectives:

(i) a horizontal objective (Objective 5a) affecting the whole of the Community: speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures in the context of reform of the CAP;

(ii) two regional objectives restricted to certain parts of the Community: promoting the development and structural adjustment of the regions whose development is lagging behind overall (Objective 1); promoting the development of rural areas (Objective 5b).

17. Measures in respect of Objective 5a continue to depend on Council decisions: the Commission has proposed and the Council has reached an agreement on the necessary adjustments to existing measures, in particular those introduced to improve the efficiency of agricultural structures and the processing and marketing of products. (1) In particular these measures enable the financing of investments for the diversification of activities, the improvement of setting up aid for young farmers, the strengthening of environmental protection measures, improved targeting of resources in less-favoured agricultural areas and the adaptation of processing and marketing aids, using the new methods of assistance provided for in the reform.

18. As regards the two regional objectives, the provisions (2) on the tasks of the structural Funds introduced a system of aid giving priority to the most structurally undeveloped areas. Rural areas eligible for aid fall into two categories:

(i) regions concerned by Objective 1 for which ERDF, ESF and EAGGF intervention can extend to all areas of activity and to infrastructure development. According to the list adopted by the Council in July 1988, this applies to Greece, Portugal, Ireland, southern Italy, three quarters of Spain and, as regards France, Corsica and the overseas departments; most of the regions concerned are largely rural in nature;

(ii) rural regions concerned by Objective 5b in which structural measures eligible for Community funding are particularly targeted on agricultural and rural development.

The Objective 1 measures got under way in 1989: national and local authorities submitted their priorities in development plans and negotiated (on a partnership basis) with the Commission which then adopted its priorities in the form of Community support frameworks. The Objective 5b measures are following the same starting-up procedure.

19. The year 1989 was particularly important for the forestry sector. In May, on the basis of a Commission proposal, the Council adopted the Forestry Action Programme. This decision, regarded as particularly important in view of the possibilities it affords the Community to intervene in this sector, had been advocated for a long time by the Commission, supported by Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. The measures adopted constitute a coherent package geared towards four main objectives:

(1) Regulations (EEC) Nos 797/85 and 355/77.
(2) Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

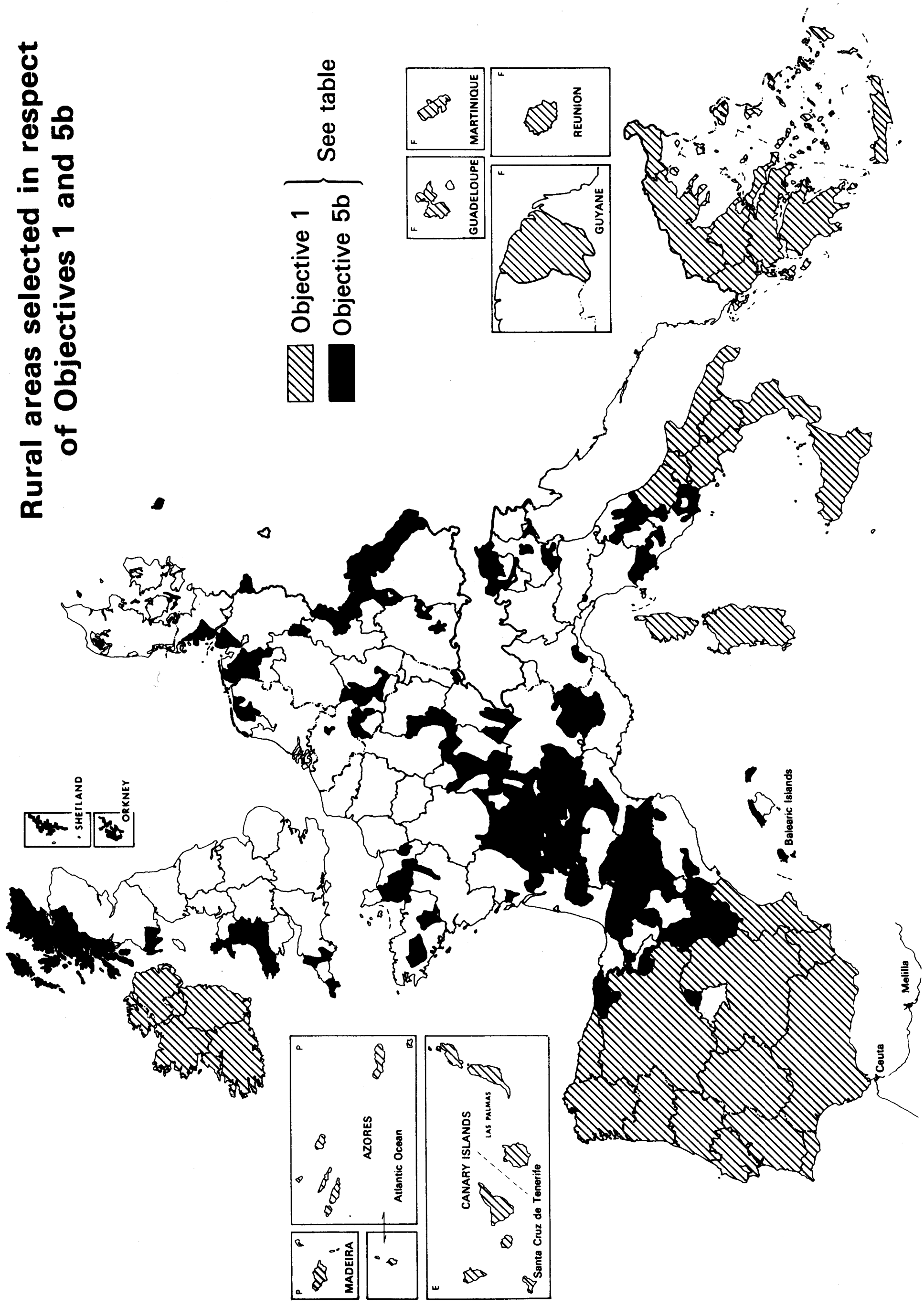

Rural areas selected in respect of Objectives 1 and 5b
Objective 1
Objective 5b
See table
GUADELOUPE
MARTINIQUE
GUYANE
REUNION
SHETLAND
ORKNEY
MADEIRA
AZORES
Atlantic Ocean
CANARY ISLANDS
LAS PALMAS
Santa Cruz de Tenerife
Balearic Islands
Ceuta
Melilla

Figure 2

Area and population of the regions selected for Objectives 1 and 5b Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88

(%)

	Objective 1		Objective 5b		Objectives 1+5b	
	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
Spain	76.0	55.4	12.6	2.5	88.6	57.9
Italy	40.8	37.7	11.3	5.0	52.1	42.7
United Kingdom	5.8	2.8	24.1	2.6	29.9	5.4
France	9.1	2.6	31.0	10.0	40.1	12.6
Germany	—	—	21.4	7.4	21.4	7.4
Belgium	—	—	10.6	2.7	10.6	2.7
Netherlands	—	—	7.1	3.0	7.1	3.0
Denmark	—	—	4.0	2.1	4.0	2.1
Luxembourg	—	—	6.4	0.9	6.4	0.9
Greece	100	100	—	—	100	100
Ireland	100	100	—	—	100	100
Portugal	100	100	—	—	100	100
EUR 12	38	21.2%	17.3	5.1	55.3	26.3

Source: DG VI.

the protection of forests, the exploitation of forests as part of the development of rural areas and underdeveloped regions, marketing and processing of forestry products and support for the afforestation of agricultural land as an economic alternative to surplus production and a contribution to protection of the environment.

20. Also of note in 1989 was the introduction of a new measure: transitional aids to agricultural income. The aim of this measure is to help farmers adapt to new market conditions. The scheme (1) was established particularly to help:

(a) safeguard income at fair levels during a process of adaptation which may affect the structure, organization or management of agricultural holdings;

(b) alleviate the burden of financial obligations which may arise during a period of adjustment;

(c) support income levels when activity is diversified outside agriculture.

The level of income aid is determined by reference to the loss arising for the potential recipients from changes to the markets in the context of the reform of the CAP and the adjustment of the common organization of the markets. It may be paid, as the Member States concerned choose, on a flat-rate or an individual basis. It must not encourage an increase in production. The Community contributes towards the financing of some

(1) Council Regulation (EEC) No 768/89 of 21 March 1989 establishing a system of transitional aids to agricultural income.

income aid; for national aid properly speaking, the new arrangements provide a framework. Before detailed rules of application entered into force by means of a Commission Regulation, transitional measures (1) laid down provisional criteria for approval. On this basis the Commission authorized national aid in France and Germany.

The new arrangements do not cover the special case of national aid granted following agri-monetary movements. For several years *ad hoc* measures have been adopted by the Council to authorize such national aid to producers suffering a drop in prices expressed in national currency following a change in the green rate. Some ways in which this aid is granted have proved unsatisfactory, however, and in 1987 the Council decided that in future compensation for such falls in prices would have to be in pursuit of socio-structural objectives. The Commission therefore made a proposal along these lines on 24 August 1989.

Consumer interests

21. Since 1984, changes in market regulations and decisions about prices have, for the most part, been in line with consumers' recommendations. The return to more balanced markets and stable prices can only benefit consumers. Even if it has not meant that the consumer prices of all agricultural products have held absolutely steady, one of the results of the freeze on farm prices for four consecutive years has been that food prices have generally evolved more favourably than the prices of other goods and services. In addition, town and country dwellers' concern for product quality and hygiene, the environment, forests, and rural life generally is shared by the Community and reflected in agricultural decision making and the introduction of a rural development policy.

A number of special measures continued into 1989: the reduced-price sale of beef and butter from intervention stocks to charities and welfare recipients, the school milk scheme, and the free distribution to certain groups of fruit and vegetables withdrawn from the market. Because of lower intervention stocks, some adjustments had to be made to the cooking butter scheme and in June 1989 the sale of subsidized butter to the armed forces was suspended.

Finally, the Commission continued with its food aid programme for the most needy. The scheme was originally limited to the winter months — it was launched in January 1987 in the middle of a particularly hard winter — but it now operates year-round. Food is distributed through associations designated by Member States according to a formula agreed on at Community level. The allocation for 1989 is given in the following table.

(1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 155/89 of 2 June 1989 on transitional measures for the grant of agricultural income aids.

Country	Amount in million ECU	Quantities in tonnes				
		Common wheat	Durum wheat	Butter	Beef	Olive oil
Belgique/België	2.22	550			800	
Danmark	2.04			70	550	
BR Deutschland	12.08			3 875		
Ellada	12.37				3 000	
España	31.67	17 250	4 600	2 875	3 450	4 025
France	25.52	4 500	6 000	2 300	4 200	
Ireland	3.83			50	1 450	
Italia	22.45		8 500	850	5 500	850
Luxembourg	0.11	30		25	20	
Nederland	3.01			300	600	
Portugal	8.80	750	550	375	1 725	725
United Kingdom	22.90			4 075	2 975	
Total	147.00	23 080	19 650	14 795	24 270	5 600

Source: Commission Decision 89/19/EEC of 23 December 1988.

Promotion and safeguarding of quality

22. The development and promotion of high-quality produce certainly represent for the CAP one of the most promising challenges of the next few years. This approach not only meets the increased expectations of consumers in this regard but fits in with the general situation in which the reform of the CAP is taking place: the stagnation of demand and the need to control surpluses. In line with its policy on rural problems and the particular difficulties facing the less prosperous and mountain regions, in 1989 the Commission continued the work already begun with the 1985 Green Paper 'A future for Community agriculture' (1) and its communication on the completion of the internal market as regards foodstuffs. (2) It attempted to define a Community approach to the question of labels, designations of origin and references to methods of production or manufacture and of provenance. In the same context the Commission has presented to the Council a proposal concerning the production and marketing of organic produce.

Completion of the internal market

23. Continuing the harmonization of national rules with a view to gradually abolishing health checks at frontiers and achieving rapidly, without risk to the consumer and without creating new obstacles to trade and innovation, one of the conditions for the completion of the single market, the Commission proposed in 1989 a whole series of provisions in fields as diverse as the improvement and maintenance of animal health,

(1) COM(85) 333 final.
(2) COM(85) 603 final.

the production, movement and hygiene of products delivered for consumption, the definitions and standards needed for trade, the approval of plant health products and conditions for their use, and the breeding and distribution of seed. The Annex contains details of all these proposals, and of the decisions adopted by the Council, in the fields of veterinary and animal husbandry legislation, plant health legislation, the inspection of seeds and propagating material, and animal feedingstuffs.

In 1989 the Commission also continued its work in the field of veterinary inspection, both as regards animal health and as regards the quality of meat and establishments. It also developed the exchange of information with non-Community countries on the use of hormones and testing for residues, so that imports of fresh meat and live animals from those countries could continue. The Commission's open attitude and willingness to negotiate with the American authorities led to terms being agreed for the gradual resumption of imports of beef for human consumption. The Commission decided also to propose to the Council a period of evaluation in relation to the authorization of bovine somatotropin (BST) until the end of 1990 in order to continue studying its effects, particularly on product quality and on animal health.

Lastly, in cooperation with the various departments concerned, a lot of work was carried out in 1989 in order to step up controls, provide greater safety for the consumer and a better guarantee of the quality of produce by exercising greater vigilance and increased rigour in the field of veterinary controls.

24. Equally, with the prospective completion of the single market, the Commission must be both more dynamic and more rigorous in its implementation of competition policy as regards aid schemes for farming, and in particular it must:

(i) ensure that in the process of reform of the agricultural policy already under way — which is fundamental to the completion of the internal market — constant account is taken of market conditions; consequently, the Commission cannot allow national aids in conflict with the reform in question;

(ii) maintain every effort to safeguard incomes, making sure that agricultural production is geared as closely as possible to market demand and that it is maintained wherever it is in harmony with the rural and natural environment.

As the process of European integration moves forward, competition between Member States will be increasingly keen. There is a real risk that some countries, under the pressure of events, may be tempted to step up their assistance to certain types of farming whose performance is already very good. Consequently, the Commission must remain vigilant and take account of the various factors involved. The Council has already achieved a considerable degree of alignment of aid schemes relating to the market, structure and the income of certain categories of farmers, and in these areas competition policy is applied within the limits laid down. It must concentrate on two main areas, not covered by Council rules: active application of competition rules to the processing and marketing of agricultural products and progressive elimination of aid schemes having effect equivalent to customs barriers or other forms of protectionism.

In pursuing this policy, the Commission approved aid schemes for environmental protection not eligible for Community funding, plant health measures, research, compensation for natural disasters and payment of social security. But it initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty in respect of export subisides, particularly for reproductive material of animal or plant origin (Netherlands), investment aids in the sugar industry (Belgium), investment aids for the improvement of the structure of production of cheese and pasteurized milk (Spain, Galicia), aid relating to the indebtedness of firms in the olive-oil sector (Spain), aid schemes relating to the wine growers' solidarity fund in Luxembourg (information being insufficient), aid for farming cooperatives and undertakings in Abruzzi, Italy (aid levels being too high), a draft decree amending the rate of parafiscal charges on mushrooms in France (the charges being applied to imported products and used for financing aid schemes in the sector).

ANNEX TO CHAPTER II

Veterinary and animal husbandry legislation: In 1989 the Council introduced financial measures with a view to eradicating rabies (1) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in Portugal (2) and African swine fever in Portugal. (3) It also laid down animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and importation from third countries of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species. (4) For trade purposes, additional regions in Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Greece and Italy were recognized as being either officially free, or free, of classical swine fever. (5) As regards public health, the Council laid down requirements for the production and marketing of egg products, (6) minced meat, meat in pieces of less than 100 grams and meat preparations. (7) It amended the provisions relating to meat products (8) and introduced health rules to govern imports of meat products from third countries. (9) On the zootechnical front, the standards applicable to breeding animals of the porcine species (10) and pure-bred breeding sheep and goats (11) were laid down.

On 24 November the Council adopted Directive 89/608/EEC on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of legislation on veterinary and zootechnical matters. (12) On 11 December it also adopted a Directive on veterinary controls applicable in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market. (13) These two Directives represent a significant step towards the completion of the internal market in the veterinary sector.

The Commission transmitted a large number of proposals to the Council in line with the programme set out in the White Paper. In the animal health field, the aim of the proposals is to

(1) OJ L 223, 2.8.1989, p. 19.
(2) OJ L 53, 25.2.1989, p. 55.
(3) OJ L 322, 7.11.1989, p. 21.
(4) OJ L 302, 19.10.1989, p. 1.
(5) OJ L 9, 12.1.1989, p. 21; OJ L 181, 28.6.1989, p. 48.
(6) OJ L 212, 22.7.1989, p. 87.
(7) OJ L 382, 31.12.1988, p. 3.
(8) OJ L 382, 31.12.1988, p. 15.
(9) OJ L 93, 6.4.1989, p. 25.
(10) OJ L 382, 31.12.1988, p. 36.
(11) OJ L 153, 6.6.1989, p. 30.
(12) OJ L 351, 2.12.1989, p. 34.
(13) Not yet published.

lay down animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of ovine and caprine animals, (1) poultry and hatching eggs, (2) poultrymeat (3) and *Equidae*. (3) The Commission also proposed financial measures with a view to eradicating African swine fever in Sardinia, (4) haematopoetic necrosis of salmonids, (4) and brucellosis in small ruminants. (4) The Commission also proposed a harmonized policy for foot-and-mouth disease control. (4)

Numerous proposals were also presented in the public health field. These mainly concern the harmonization of rules on the marketing of poultry and meat of game animals, (4) animal fats, (4) animal feed (4) and all products of animal origin generally. (4)

In the zootechnical sector, proposals on *Equidae* (4) and purebred animals (5) were submitted. With regard to animal welfare, the Commission made proposals relating to the protection of animals during transport (6) and the protection of pigs (7) and calves (8) kept in intensive farming systems. The Commission also put forward a proposal on certain expenditure in the veterinary field (9) to protect and improve the level of public and animal health in the Community. The fact that the Commission adopted so many proposals reveals its commitment to following up the White Paper's recommendations during the course of 1989.

It is the Commission's task to administer and adopt the implementing rules needed to accompany the general rules adopted by the Council. To this end, it has adopted decisions relating to the examination for residues, (9) trichinae (10), heat-treated milk, (1) brucellosis, (12) leucosis, (13) classical swine-fever, (14) the notification of animal diseases, (15) animal health standards for pigs, (16) foot-and-mouth disease (17) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia. (18) The animal health situation in the Community improved in respect of swine fever. As a result, many regions are now recognized as being officially swine-fever free (19) and the prohibitions relating to African swine fever in many areas of Spain (20) were lifted. However, the Commission had to take protective measures against bovine spongiform encephalopathy in the United Kingdom. (21)

(1) OJ C 48, 27.2.1989, pp. 21, 36.
(2) OJ C 89, 10.4.1989, p. 1.
(3) OJ C 327, 30.12.1989.
(4) OJ C 327, 30.12.1989.
(5) OJ C 304, 29.22.1988, p. 6.
(6) OJ C 214, 21.8.1989, p. 37.
(7) OJ C 214, 21.8.1989, p. 31.
(8) COM(89) 666.
(9) OJ L 108, 19.4.1989, pp. 20 to 31.
(10) OJ L 133, 17.5.1989, p. 33; OJ L 61, 4.3.1989, p. 57; OJ L 158, 8.6.1989, p. 30.
(11) OJ L 59, 2.3.1989, p. 40; OJ L 61, 4.3.1989, p. 57; OJ L 156, 8.6.1989, p. 30.
(12) OJ L 15, 19.1.1989, p. 20.
(13) OJ L 32, 3.2.1989, p. 37.
(14) OJ L 291, 25.10.1988, p. 78; OJ L 310, 16.1.1989, p. 35. OJ L 335, 7.12.1988, p. 34; OJ L 30, 1.2.1989, p. 79; OJ L 140, 24.5.1989, p. 35.
(15) OJ L 61, 4.3.1989, pp. 48, 49.
(16) OJ L 247, 23.8.1989, pp. 19, 21, 22, 31, 33, 34, 43.
(17) OJ L 238, 15.8.1989, pp. 50, 51.
(18) OJ L 208, 20.7.1989, p. 42.
(19) OJ L 283, 18.10.1988, p. 32; OJ L 350, 20.12.1988, p. 57; OJ L 7, 10.1.1989, p. 34; OJ L 38, 10.2.1989, p. 33; OJ L 39, 11.2.1989, p. 37; OJ L 92, 5.4.1989, p. 25; OJ L 192, 7.7.1989, p. 39; OJ L 211, 22.7.1989, p. 10; OJ L 214, 25.7.1989, p. 20; OJ L 233, 10.8.1989, p. 34.
(20) OJ L 9, 12.1.1989, p. 25.
(21) OJ L 225, 3.8.1989, p. 51.

Veterinary inspection: The Commission continued its public health inspections in Member States and third countries; animal health inspections were carried out only in third countries. In a Commission recommendation of 24 February 1989, rules were drawn up on carrying out inspections in fresh meat establishments authorized for intra-Community trade. This detailed interpretation of the technical rules in Council Directive 64/433/EEC is a valuable tool for use by the trade and national authorities.

Two new guides are being prepared: one in the heat-treated milk sector (Council Directive 85/397/EEC), and the second in the meat products sector (Council Directive 77/99/EEC). The Commission is still drawing up the health and certification conditions for the import of live animals from third countries.

Plant health legislation and supervision of seeds and propagating material: In June 1989 the Council adopted a first series of measures (1) adapting the regime instituted by Directive 77/93/EEC, (2) in particular by defining the functions of a Community plant health inspectorate. Various proposals (3) were submitted to the Council. These are intended to establish common standards for intra-Community trade and trade with non-member countries, to transfer plant health checks from the internal borders to places of production within the Community and to the external frontiers in the case of products from non-member countries and to ensure appropriate protection for certain areas at particular risk. Proposals were also tabled to fix maximum levels for pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables (4) and to amend a proposal already submitted in 1976 on the marketing of plant health products. (5) As regards seeds and propagating material, the Directive on seed potatoes (6) was amended and a proposal on the marketing of young plants and vegetative propagating material of vegetables was submitted to the Council. (7)

Feedingstuffs: The Commission adopted amendments (8) to the annexes to Directives 70/534/EEC (9) and 82/471/EEC. (10)

(1) OJ L 212, 22.7.1989, p. 106.
(2) OJ L 26, 31.1.1977, p. 20.
(3) COM (89) 646, 647, 649, 650, 651 final.
(4) OJ C 46, 25.2.1989, p. 5.
(5) OJ C 89, 10.4.1989, p. 22.
(6) Council Directive 66/403/EEC, OJ 25, 11.7.1966, p. 2320/66.
(7) COM (89) 649 final.
(8) OJ L 270, 1.9.1989, p. 13.
(9) OJ L 270, 14.12.1970, p. 1.
(10) OJ L 212, 21.7.1982, p. 8.

III — Economic situation and farm incomes

The situation in 1989

25. As has already been pointed out (1) the unusual weather conditions in 1989 did not affect all of the Community's regions in the same way: existing water reserves, rainstorms and the irrigational needs of different crops were all important in this respect. This explains why harvest forecasts, particularly for field crops, fluctuated wildly during the year as climatic conditions changed and the outlook for the weather over the months to come altered. Nevertheless, with a few exceptions (common wheat), yields were lower than in 1988. Output of many products therefore declined, and the decline was assisted by a drop in the areas under cultivation (barley, maize, sugarbeet, field beans, oilseed rape).

Stabilizers (which have now been extended to cover the majority of products, with differing rules of application) played and will continue to play an important role in the development of the situation, as the sanctions resulting from their application affect both production levels and markets. The efforts at reform made in recent years helped, often considerably, to improve the market situation in certain sectors (milk, beef, pigmeat and cereals). On the other hand, production costs continued to rise, although more slowly, as a result of increases in input costs (particularly for animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers, etc.) and sometimes due to increases in intermediate consumption.

If all these effects are taken together they show a significant increase in gross profit per hectare for rapeseed (approximately 1.0 %) and, despite a considerable fall in yields (16 %), for sunflower seed (approximately 5 %). Profits per hectare for cereals, however, fell slightly as a result of lower yields caused by the drought (barley and durum wheat) or reduced prices (common wheat).

Despite all this, the latest estimates indicate an overshooting of the MGQs, although, soya apart, generally by less than in 1988. Livestock production was also down on the previous year. Milk deliveries continued to fall in 1989 (by approximately −0.6 %) following reductions, either temporary or permanent, in production quotas. Furthermore, despite the increase in the levy, quotas were exceeded in almost all Member States. Beef and veal production fell for the second year running (−2.3 %). Even pigmeat production showed a substantial decrease in 1989 (−3.2 %) as the result of cutbacks in pig numbers over the last two years.

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(1) See Chapter I — The 1989 agricultural year.

Farmgate prices

26. The improvement in farmgate prices observed in 1988 (up 2.3% on 1987) continued during 1989 in most sectors. In the Community as a whole prices increased by 7.6% (+6% for crop products, +9.2% for livestock products). Generally speaking, farmgate prices are more and more coming to reflect the realities of the market and are therefore becoming more sensitive to changes in supply and demand. It is therefore not surprising that their movement varies from sector to sector and from product to product. Thus in the cereal sector the first part of 1989, i.e. the second half of the 1988/89 marketing year, closed with some farmgate prices substantially above their levels at the same point in 1988, except for maize (due mainly to the record 1988 harvest). This was the case particularly with common wheat whose average price in June 1989 was about 4% higher than in June of the previous year. From July, however, i.e. from the beginning of the new marketing year, the price of common wheat fell as a result of the bumper harvest and the reduction in support prices following the overshooting of the MGQ in 1988. Barley prices followed a similar pattern but maize prices, on the other hand, were generally lower than in 1988 during the first six months and then improved during the second half of the year due to the drought. In the oilseed sector, farmgate prices for sunflower and rapeseed were considerably higher but stabilizers caused soya prices to fall.

Even prices for livestock products were generally higher. In the milk sector in particular, measures to stabilize the market by controlling production and reducing stocks of butter and skimmed milk led to a gradual recovery of prices. For example, the price of butter is now well above its 1988 level despite a 4% drop in intervention prices for 1989/90. In the beef and veal sector, as a result of a reduction in stocks and a better balance between supply and demand, market prices were well up on 1988, particularly during the first half of the year. In the pigmeat sector prices were relatively depressed during the first few months of the year, but then gradually recovered stabilizing well above 1988 levels in the second half of the year (in August prices were 35% higher than in the same month of 1988). The relatively low prices in the poultry sector at the beginning of the year steadily improved and remained generally up on 1988.

According to initial estimates farmgate prices increased overall by 16% in Greece, 11% in Belgium, 9% in Denmark, 8% in Germany, 7% in France and the United Kingdom, Spain, the Netherlands and Luxembourg and 5% in Italy and Ireland. In all Member States the prices of livestock products rose considerably faster than those of crop products. Livestock product prices increased by 15% in Belgium and Greece, 12% in Germany and Denmark, 9% in Spain, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, 8% in France and the United Kingdom, 7% in Italy and 5% in Ireland. Crop product prices increased by 16% in Greece, 7% in France and Ireland, 6% in the United Kingdom and Spain, 3% in Italy and Belgium and 1% in the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark.

Input prices

27. As in 1988 the more or less general rise in farmgate prices was partly offset by an increase in input prices. According to initial estimates, the cost of intermediate consumption rose overall by 4.9 %, with increases of 13 % in Greece, 6 % in Germany and Ireland, 5 % in Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Denmark, 4 % in France, 3 % in Belgium and Luxembourg and 2 % in Spain. The price of animal feedingstuffs in particular rose by 5 % in Germany, France and the United Kingdom, 7 % in the Netherlands and Ireland, 6 % in Denmark and 20 % in Greece. Energy prices were another important element in the increase in some Member States, particularly in France (+6 %), Belgium (+9 %), Ireland (+6 %) and Germany and Denmark (+12 %). Fertilizer prices rose moderately in most Member States except the United Kingdom and Ireland where they increased by 9 % and 7 % respectively. Livestock prices, meanwhile, increased substantially in all Member States except Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Trends in farm incomes

28. A comparison of the changes in farmgate prices and intermediate product prices shows an improvement in the farmgate-price/input-cost 'squeeze' in all Member States except Italy. Although the improvement was partly offset, from the point of view of farm incomes, by a relative fall in output (and also, in some cases, by an increase in the

Changes in (nominal) farmgate prices of agricultural products in 1988 and 1989

	% change 1988/87			% change 1989/88 (1)		
	Crop products	Livestock products	All agricultural products	Crop products	Livestock products	All agricultural products
Belgique/België	−3.4	0.8	−0.8	3.4	14.9	11.2
Danmark	−5.8	4.7	1.4	1.1	12.0	8.9
BR Deutschland	−2.9	0.2	−0.8	0.8	11.6	8.4
Ellada	13.3	10.0	12.4	15.7	14.6	16.1
España	3.8	1.0	2.6	6.0	9.1	7.3
France	−2.3	2.9	0.2	7.1	8.0	7.5
Ireland	0.1	11.9	10.3	7.1	5.1	5.4
Italia	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.4	6.9	4.8
Luxembourg	0.9	2.7	2.5	−3.0	8.6	6.6
Nederland	−0.5	2.6	1.5	1.3	9.4	6.6
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	−6.0	4.2	0.2	5.9	7.8	7.2
EUR 11 (2)	1.5	2.9	2.3	6.0	9.2	7.6

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

Deflated index of farmgate prices for agricultural products (all products) Base 1980 = 100

(%)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	105.1	101.0	94.4	88.1	84.7	83.2	89.8
Danmark	99.7	96.6	90.5	84.2	78.7	76.3	79.3
BR Deutschland	93.9	90.6	85.2	80.4	78.6	77.0	81.2
Ellada	98.8	100.4	99.4	91.5	87.6	86.7	88.7
España	96.5	95.7	93.2	93.0	86.2	84.4	84.7
France	98.2	94.4	90.5	88.5	83.5	81.6	84.8
Ireland	86.9	82.4	76.0	72.8	73.4	79.4	80.5
Italia	91.2	87.4	85.5	84.0	79.7	77.9	76.9
Luxembourg	105.4	97.6	97.1	97.7	98.4	99.4	102.4
Nederland	99.0	97.7	93.7	87.4	86.2	86.7	91.4
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	99.0	94.5	87.6	86.5	84.2	80.4	80.0
EUR 11 (1)	95.9	92.9	89.1	86.2	82.3	80.7	82.4

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Excluding Portugal.

Changes in (nominal) prices of inputs in 1987 and 1988 Total intermediate consumption

	1988/87			1989/88		
	Total consumption	Feed	Fuels	Total consumption	Feed	Fuels
Belgique/België	2.6	3.6	−9.3	3.1	1.9	9.3
Danmark	5.1	4.5	2.7	4.5	5.6	12.3
BR Deutschland	1.0	2.6	−4.4	6.3	4.9	11.9
Ellada	7.8	7.0	1.2	12.6	20.2	3.1
España	0.5	0.4	−0.2	2.3	−0.6	2.3
France	2.0	+6.3	−8.0	3.8	5.0	6.1
Ireland	2.7	2.5	−2.8	5.5	7.0	6.2
Italia	3.3	4.2	0.3	5.0	4.4	4.2
Luxembourg	0.5	−0.8	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.6
Nederland	2.5	3.6	4.6	4.6	7.0	0.7
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	4.5	5.5	−5.0	5.4	5.3	4.8
EUR 11 (1)	2.5	3.8	−2.8	4.9	4.7	5.9

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Excluding Portugal.

Deflated index of input prices ([1])
Total intermediate consumption
Base 1980 = 100

(%)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	104.4	103.9	97.1	90.4	84.1	85.3	85.3
Danmark	105.7	105.2	97.5	88.9	82.3	82.7	82.5
BR Deutschland	99.2	98.9	95.0	87.7	82.8	82.6	85.8
Ellada	98.1	95.2	93.7	89.5	83.6	79.3	78.7
España	105.1	107.9	106.1	102.2	98.3	94.2	90.1
France	99.6	99.7	96.8	90.7	85.9	85.4	85.7
Ireland	86.6	86.0	82.7	76.7	70.9	71.3	72.4
Italia	93.3	91.8	85.7	80.6	77.2	75.9	75.1
Luxembourg	101.0	101.0	95.7	91.8	87.3	86.5	86.2
Nederland	101.4	101.6	95.3	86.6	80.1	81.5	84.3
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	99.2	98.1	93.6	89.0	85.9	85.6	83.7
EUR 11 ([1])	99.4	99.3	95.1	89.1	84.6	83.8	83.7

Source: Eurostat.
([1]) Excluding Portugal.

quantity of intermediate consumption), taken as a whole these factors should have a favourable influence on 1989 income in most Member States. This appears to be confirmed by initial estimates. Accurate figures on the total income of farmers and their families from both agriculture and other sources are not presently available. Adequate statistics, however, do exist for income solely from agriculture, although comparisons based solely on this type of income and the way in which it is measured must be treated with caution. For many of the Community's 10 million farmers income from agriculture represents only a part of total income, and the situation varies considerably from country to country and from region to region. Moreover, the indicator normally used for this type of comparison ('gross' or 'net' value added at factor cost per work unit, the only one presently available for which statistics are collected on a fairly uniform basis) is not correctly speaking a measure of income but of productivity. It includes various costs (wages, interest, taxes, social security contributions, etc.) that have to be deducted from the farmer's gross income.

Farm incomes over the past 10 years

29. Leaving aside annual fluctuations, which were sometimes fairly pronounced, the most notable trends in farm incomes in real terms for the Community as a whole since the beginning of the decade were, firstly, the dramatic recovery in 1981 and 1982 after falls in 1979 and particularly in 1980, and, secondly, a slight weakening, even a certain stabilization, over the past five years. These results are all the more remarkable considering the difficulties experienced by many farmers during this period and given the fact that, at the time, the western world was going through one of the longest and gravest economic recessions since the war. What is more, the period saw the most radical and the most far-reaching reforms since the birth of the CAP. The firmness of farm incomes in the Community, or their relatively slight decline over recent years in comparison with certain non-member countries, must also be considered in the light of the collapse of world markets during the first half of the 1980s and the slowing of the flight from the land caused by the economic crisis and by the growth of unemployment.

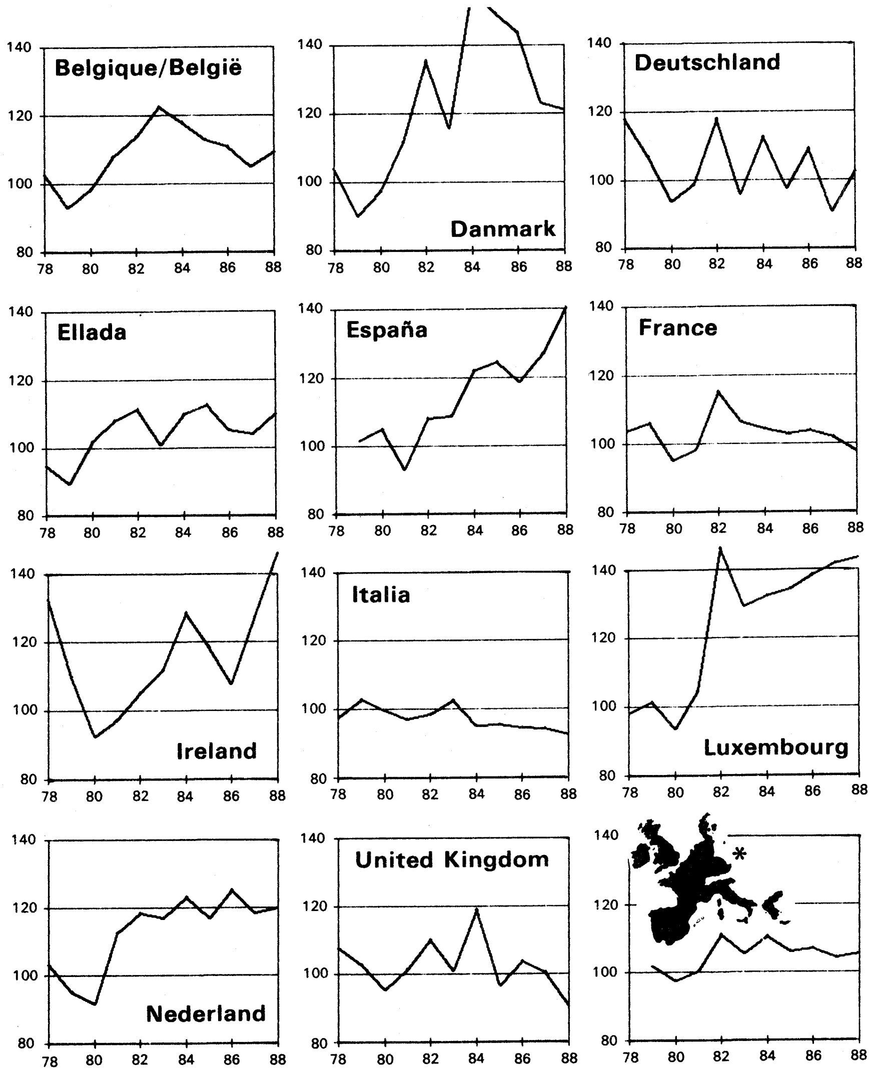
Taking the Community as a whole, the most commonly-used indicator, net value-added at factor cost per annual work unit, increased by 6.9% in real terms between »1980« (average of 1979, 1980 and 1981) and »1987« (average of 1986, 1987 and 1988). Similarly, the other indicator, the net income of the farmer and his family from agriculture per annual work unit, increased by 5.1% over the same period. Of course, the situation varies considerably from country to country: for the first indicator the increase was 9.3% in Belgium, 29.0% in Denmark, 4.4% in Germany, 15.4% in Greece, 1.2% in France, 27.8% in Ireland, 45.4% in Luxembourg, 21.0% in the Netherlands and 28.3% in Spain, whereas Italy and the United Kingdom recorded falls of 6.5% and 0.4% respectively. The second indicator showed an increase of 9.5% in Belgium, 72.9% in Denmark, 11.5% in Greece, 45.5% in Ireland, 44.2% in Luxembourg, 26.8% in the Netherlands and 29.9% in Spain, but a fall of 1.1% in France, 10.1% in Italy and 4.7% in the United Kingdom. There was no change in Germany.

Incomes by type of farming

30. So as to be able to monitor the economics of farming as a business, the Community established the farm accountancy data network (FADN) which now contains detailed information on the output, costs and incomes of almost 55 000 farms throughout the EEC. (1) Each type of farming (cereals, milk, etc.) has its own particular technical characteristics which show up in the FADN figures. Figure 4 shows total output and the cost structure for the nine main types of farming in 1987/88. Pig farms and poultry farms stand out from the rest with higher total output per annual work unit (AWU); total output per AWU on such farms is on average more than twice that on dairy farms.

(1) Most recent publications: 'Farm accounts results 1982/83-1983/84' (Luxembourg 1986); 'Report 1987 — Economic situation of agricultural holdings in the EEC' (Luxembourg 1988); 'Les exploitations agricoles des zones défavorisées et de montagne de la Communauté' (Luxembourg 1989); 'FADN — an A to Z of methodology' (Luxembourg 1989); 'Economic results of agricultural holdings No 5 — FADN 1986/87' (Luxembourg 1990).

Net value-added[1] per person employed in agriculture[2] »1980«[3] = 100



Source: Eurostat — Sectoral income index analysis.

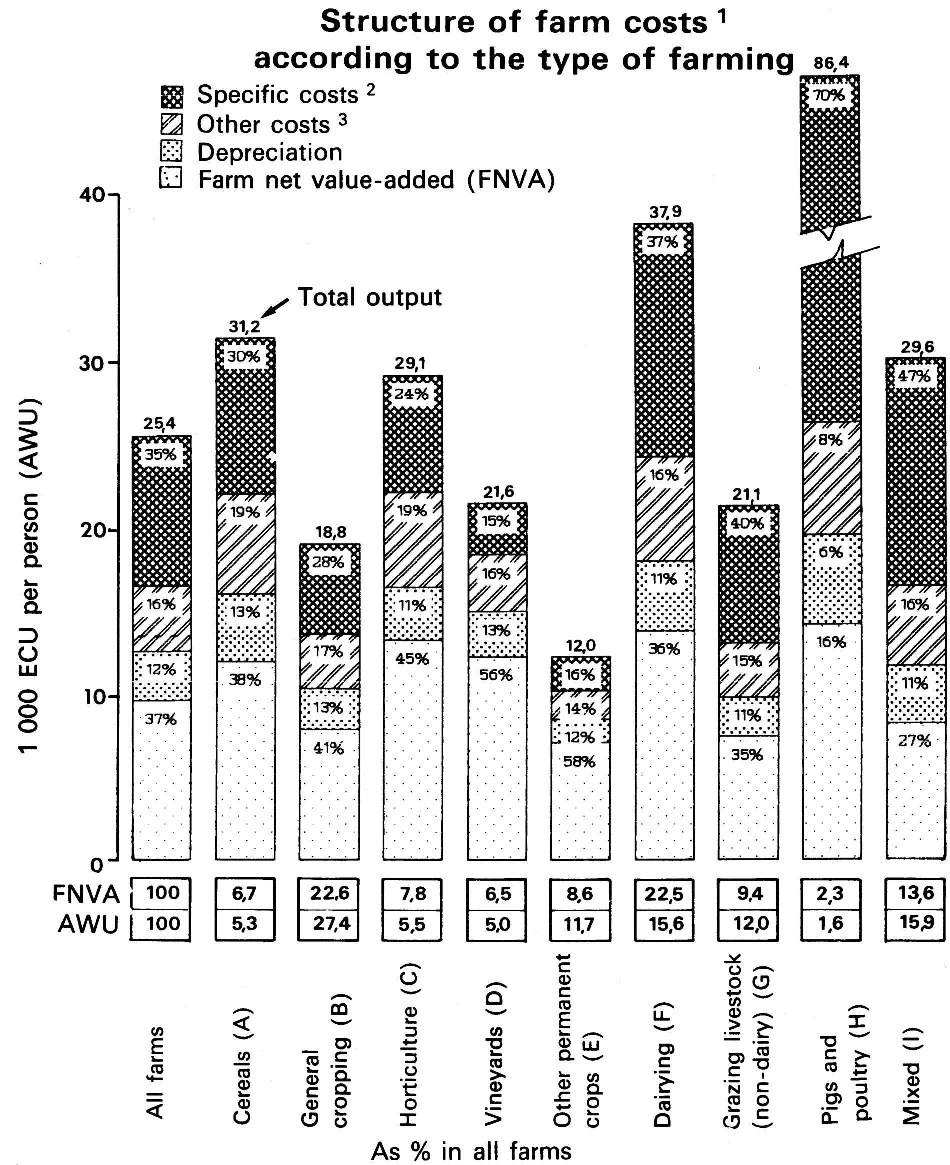
* EUR 12 excluding Portugal.

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

[2] Measured in work unit.

[3] »1980« = average for 1979-1980-1981.

Figure 3



Source: FADN, 1987/88 results.

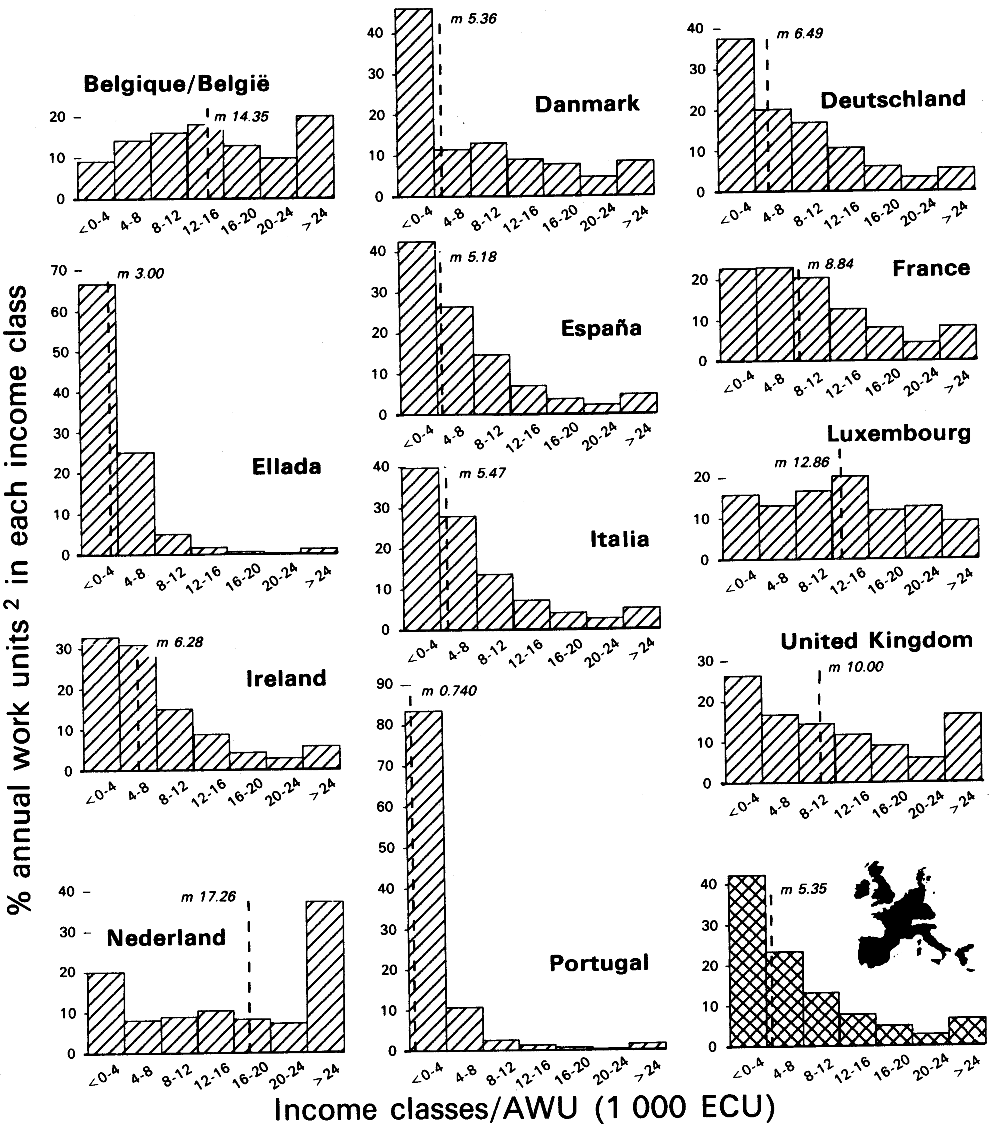
[1] For brief descriptions of the terms used in the farm accountancy data network results, see Table 3.2.1 of the statistical annex to this report.

[2] Costs directly related to production: seeds, fertilizers, sprays, animal feed and energy.

[3] Mainly maintenance of buildings and machinery, energy and contract work costs.

Figure 4

Distribution of farm incomes per person [1]



Source: FADN results 1987/88.

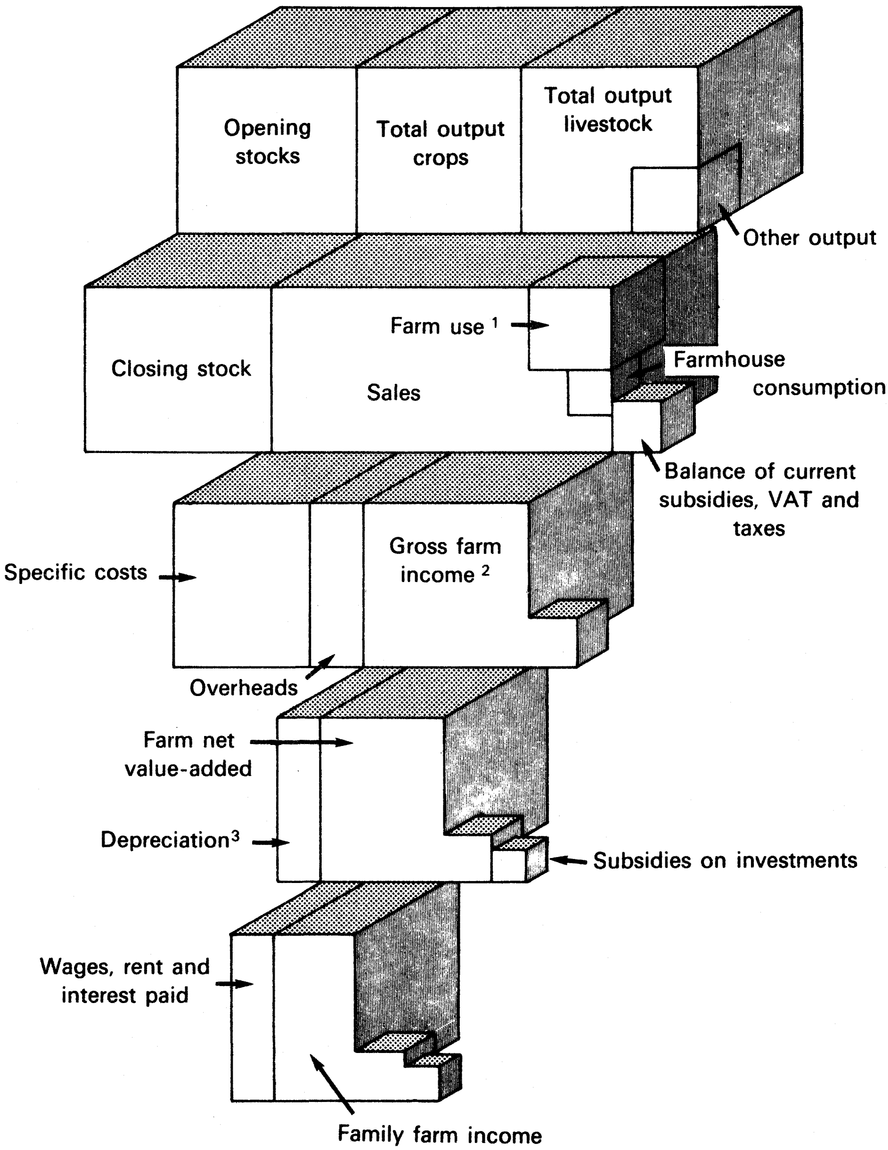
[1] The measure is family-farm income per unit unpaid labour on commercial holdings. See explanatory note to Table 3.2.1.

[2] Unpaid annual work units.

m = Median income. Exactly half of the AWUs have an income above, and half an income below, this line.

Figure 5

The calculation of FADN indicators



[1] Output used as inputs to other production on the farm.
[2] Farm gross value-added.
[3] On the basis of the replacement cost.

Figure 6

In terms of farm net value-added (bottom of Figure 4), variations between different farm types are less. Cereals, horticulture, wine, milk, pigs and poultry give a farm net value-added between ECU 12 000 and 14 000 per head. Field crops (sugarbeet, potatoes) and permanent crops (olives, fruits, etc.), stock-rearing (beef, veal, sheepmeat) and mixed farming have a smaller margin (a farm net value-added of ECU 7 000 to 8 000 per head). Around 70 % of the AWUs work on the farms with the lowest family income.

The subdivision into these two groups, however, is only partly explained by the technical characteristics of the different types of farming. Specific costs, which are directly dependent on the volume of output, are higher on the farms with the highest total output (almost 70 % for pig and poultry farms, but only 30 % for cereal farms). The share of the farm net value-added per farm in total output is higher for products having a longer production cycle and, consequently, giving a lower gross output. If this were not the case farmers would have no incentive to produce these products at all.

Distribution of agricultural income

31. Figure 5 shows family farm income broken down by Member State and for the Community. There are wide differences in income between countries. For example, a member of a farming family working full-time in agriculture in the Netherlands in 1987/88 had a 50 % probability of earning ECU 17 260 or more. In Greece, a person in a similar situation had a 50 % chance of earning less than ECU 3 000. The situation in Denmark in 1987/88 was atypical. Danish farms normally yield a high net value-added, but the crisis on the pigmeat market increased short-term indebtedness. High interest costs explain the increase in the number of farms with a negative family farm income.

The distribution of incomes is very uneven. However, it is rather even in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the countries with the highest median incomes.

The main FADN results can be found in the statistical annex (Tables 3.2.1.-3.2.4.).

IV — Agricultural markets

32. This chapter reviews the situation on 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.

Cereals

33. The 1988/89 marketing year was characterized by the changed *world market* situation and its repercussions on the Community market, as well as by the introduction of stabilizers. The drought in the USA and the period of high consumption which followed led to a decrease in stocks and an increase in prices which reduced the level of export refunds by almost half. World production was 1 232 million tonnes in 1988/89. Estimates for 1989/90 put it at 1 344 million tonnes.

During the last two marketing years, world consumption of wheat has been higher than production. EEC exports reached the record level of almost 35 million tonnes in 1988/89, made up of 17.3 million tonnes of common wheat, 11.2 million tonnes of barley and 3.6 million tonnes of durum wheat. In 1988/89, maize exports jumped to 1.8 million tonnes because of increased self-sufficiency in the Community and because of the EEC-USA agreement on annual imports of 2.3 million tonnes of maize and sorghum for the period 1987-90 (in the context of Spanish accession). Furthermore, the consumption of maize in animal feed has fallen somewhat owing to increased wheat consumption.

In 1988/89, cereals imports were about 5 million tonnes, including Spanish imports from the USA. Imports have been relatively stable during recent years and represent mainly, with the exception of Spanish imports, imports of specific qualities not available in the Community and Portuguese imports under the current national market organization. In the 1989/90 marketing year, the quantity of common wheat available for export will be substantial as a result of increased production. On the other hand, exports of other cereals, in particular barley and maize, are expected to be substantially less, as a result of lower production and increased on-farm consumption due to the lack of fodder in certain regions of the Community.

In 1989/90, global consumption of wheat in the world is again expected to exceed production, resulting in a further, although limited, reduction of stocks. However, the cereals area has been increased substantially in the main exporting countries and, under normal climatic circumstances, world production should be able to match demand and even make it possible to rebuild stocks in coming years.

34. On the Community market, the 1988/89 harvest (163.8 million tonnes) was slightly below the long-term average but was a clear improvement over the average for the last three years. The area of 34.9 million ha remained at a relatively high level, being only 2.1 million ha short of the record for the decade (1980). The reduced area is due in particular to a reduction in the area sown to barley, oats and rye while the area under maize and durum wheat has increased steadily. Yields were above normal and the average yield was only slightly below (2 %) the 1984 record.

The 1989/90 harvest (160.5 million tonnes) was much below the long-term trend but still above the three-year average. The main reason for the relatively low production was the warm and very dry summer throughout the Community. Nevertheless, production was higher than initially expected, and quality was in general very good. For the first time in five years, the cereals area increased slightly (+1 %), due solely to a 4 % increase in the wheat area, while the area under barley and other cereals continued to decrease. Yields were on average relatively good and only 4.5 % lower than the record level of 1984. However, there were substantial regional variations (ranging from record to very poor yields). The long-term trend in production depends a lot on the crop area. This year saw an increase in the area sown to high-yielding cereals (common wheat and maize) in particular, due to conversion from oilseed and protein crops, and if this tendency were to be confirmed production could increase substantially in the coming years, because yields are progressing at more than 2 % a year. However, stabilizers and set-aside measures could keep production within the relatively low levels registered over the last few years.

Consumption has decreased steadily during the last five years due to decreased animal consumption and was at its lowest in 1987/88. In 1988/89, animal consumption increased only slightly to 82.2 million tonnes due to higher world market prices for cereal substitutes, especially soya cake. A figure of 80.6 million tonnes is forecast for 1989/90; in the longer term, the downward trend in animal consumption of cereals is expected to continue as a result of increased oilseed and protein crop production in the Community and the current import arrangements for cereal substitutes and feed protein.

During the 1988/89 marketing year, producer prices were relatively stable around the buying-in price in the main surplus regions while keeping well above it in deficit regions, in particular Italy (common wheat). However, market prices were relatively high as a result of the active export programme. Intervention stocks were reduced by a further 2.6 million tonnes (from 11.7 to 9.1 million).

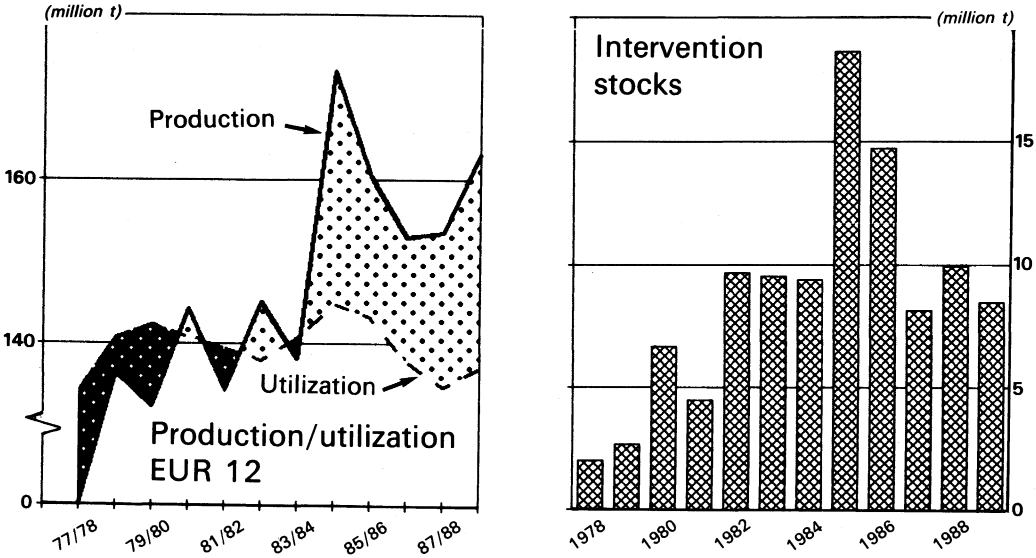
35. Two major changes took place in the cereals policy during the 1988/89 marketing year: firstly the implementation of stabilizers and secondly the basic changes made in the co-responsibility levy. The stabilizers involve a maximum guaranteed quantity fixed at 160 million tonnes for four years (1988/89 to 1991/92). If production exceeds this maximum guaranteed quantity, an additional levy of up to a maximum of 3% of the intervention price for common wheat, depending on the amount of overshoot, is collected and an automatic reduction of 3% is applied to the intervention price for the following marketing year. A provisional levy of 3% is collected at the beginning of the marketing year and any difference between this and the final levy fixed according to the actual amount of overshoot is reimbursed to producers.

Furthermore, the levy arrangements have undergone some basic changes; from the beginning of the 1988/89 marketing year, the levy has been collected at the stage of first sale and no longer at the stage of first processing. This change was made in order to facilitate the implementation of stabilizers and to resolve some administrative problems encountered by Member States during the first two years of application. The current levy arrangements, including the stabilizer mechanisms, are fixed for a period of four years (1988/89 to 1991/92).

36. In 1988/89, institutional prices were fixed at the 1987/88 level, except for durum wheat whose price converged further toward that of common wheat with the 5.2% reduction in the intervention price. The impact on producer incomes was partly offset by a 12.5% increase in the production aid for durum wheat. Production in 1988/89 overshot the maximum guaranteed quantity by 1.6%; the additional co-responsibility levy was therefore fixed at that level, and prices for 1989/90 were reduced by 3%. Furthermore, the Council decided to reduce the 1989/90 intervention price for durum wheat by a further 5.5% with a view to bringing it into line with the common wheat intervention price. At the same time, the production aid was increased by 16%. Since the 1989 harvest exceeded the maximum guaranteed quantity by 0.3%, the additional co-responsibility levy should have been applied but, in view of its marginal importance, the Commission proposed that it should be waived. However, intervention prices for 1990/91 will be reduced by 3%.

The Commission pursued a policy of limiting intervention so as to give traders an incentive to look more actively for market outlets. The Council also decided, on a proposal from the Commission, to reduce the intervention period by a further one month for 1989/90. Currently, intervention is possible from 1 November to 31 May in the northern part of the Community, and from 1 August to 30 April in the Mediterranean area.

Cereals



Intervention stocks as at 31 December; for 1989, as at 30 September.

Figure 7

Rice

37. World production for 1988 was an estimated 485.6 million tonnes. A rise of about 0.6% is expected for 1989, bringing the total to 488.6 million tonnes. Stock levels remain stable at 46 million tonnes. Following the usual seasonal drop in October-December, world market prices in 1988/89 were about 7% higher than the average for 1987/88. Community rice production in 1988/89 (excluding Portugal) amounted to 1.8 million tonnes of paddy, a 2% rise over the previous year. However, lower milling yields meant that milled rice supplies suitable for human consumption remained unchanged at around 1.105 million tonnes.

38. In the Community the weather during the sowing period was unsuitable for certain crops (heavy rainfall) and some producers, especially in Italy, decided at the last moment to grow rice; as a result, area sown increased by 4% to about 313 000 ha (excluding Portugal). The policy of changing to Indica rice (production aids) has borne fruit, since around 25 000 ha was sown to these varieties this year; production amounted to around 70 000 tonnes in milled equivalent, or some 6% of total consumption.

More detailed statistics from some countries (e.g. Germany) enabled consumption in 1988/89 to be estimated at 1.2 million tonnes of milled equivalent (excluding brokens), a 6.5% increase over the previous year's estimate. Extra-Community trade was very active. In 1988, exports totalled around 320 532 tonnes of milled equivalent, half of which went on food aid, while imports rose to 536 412 tonnes of milled equivalent.

The 1989/90 harvest is likely to be characterized by two conflicting features:

(i) an 8 000 ha (4%) increase in area sown in Italy, giving an estimated production of around 1 242 000 tonnes of paddy, 11.5% up on the previous year;

(ii) a 40% drop in Spanish production due to poor weather. The drought, which was particularly severe in Andaluçia, so discouraged the switch to Indica rice that production of this type fell by nearly 50%.

Sugar

39. With world production and consumption remaining relatively steady in 1988/89 (at 105.8 and 107.7 million tonnes respectively), available world stocks fell by another 2.8 million tonnes. The main changes concern countries with a strategic role on either the demand side (USSR, China, USA and Mexico) or the supply side (EEC, Brazil, Thailand). The contraction in the total volume of stocks, particularly those held by the main exporters, strongly boosted prices on the open market:

Average spot price:	
Paris Stock Exchange (*white sugar*):	ECU 18.43/100 kg in 1987/88 ECU 28.03/100 kg in 1988/89 (+ 52%)
New York Stock Exchange (*raw sugar*):	ECU 14.47/100 kg in 1987/88 ECU 22.70/100 kg in 1988/89 (+ 57%)

The increase in world consumption and production of sucrose substitutes — mainly isoglucose (high fructose corn syrups), cyclamates and aspartame — continued. In the USA, consumption of isoglucose rose from 2.05 million short tons ([1]) in 1980 to 6.10 million short tons in 1989 — an increase of 200% in nine years — and it now accounts for 36.6% of the sweetener market.

Another deficit is likely for 1989/90 with production estimated at 107.7 million tonnes and consumption at 110 million tonnes. A further reduction in stocks already extremely low or non-existent in some countries — is expected, with world prices probably set to rise in the medium term or, failing that, stabilizing at their present levels (13-14 cents/pound).

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

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	92.3	+ 8.6	36.1
	1982/83	100.6	94.9	+ 5.7	41.3
	1983/84	98.0	96.3	+ 1.7	41.3
	1984/85	100.4	98.2	+ 2.2	42.3
	1985/86	98.8	100.4	− 1.6	38.8
	1986/87	104.2	105.7	− 1.5	34.1
	1987/88	104.8	107.2	− 2.4	31.1
	1988/89	104.9	107.7	− 2.8	28.4
(forecast)	1989/90	107.1	109.1	− 2.0	n.d.

Source: F. O. Licht.

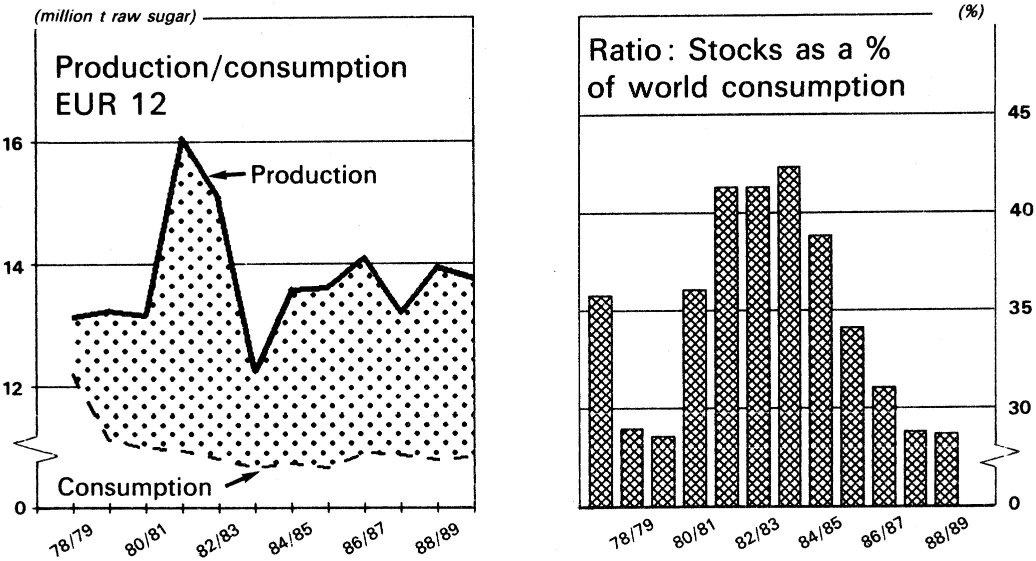
40. As regards the Community market, manufacturers have, since the beginning of the COM in 1968/69, been allocated production quotas with a different level of guarantee according to the type of sugar — A or B. The quotas are accompanied by a self-financing surplus disposal system, the cost of which is borne entirely by producers (growers and processors).

In 1988, the area under sugarbeet was 1 840 000 hectares, a figure that has remained fairly stable in recent years and represents just 1.4% of the utilized agricultural area. After falling steadily since 1970, the number of beet farms has settled at around 370 000. The generally favourable weather in 1988 resulted in a record Community yield of 7.37 t/ha, considerably more than the average for the previous five years (6.88 t/ha). Production broke down as follows: beet sugar 13.572 million tonnes; cane sugar 0.343 million tonnes; molasses sugar 0.019 million tonnes. Total 13.934 million tonnes (+5.6%).

41. Estimated overall consumption in 1988/89 was 10.8 million tonnes; human consumption (as table sugar and in processed products) dropped slightly, while demand from the chemical industry was slightly up. The Community's self-sufficiency rate was 129.2% in 1988/89 compared to 121.8% in 1987/88. Community stocks of 'free' sugar in 1988/89 remained at around 1.05 million tonnes; 'blocked' stocks of C sugar (the excess over the A and B quotas) which were carried over to 1989/90 fell by 165 000 tonnes as a result of the producers' own decision. In 1988/89 prices for sugar in ecus were unchanged for the fourth consecutive marketing year, and for the sixth consecutive year as regards sugarbeet. For 1989/90, however, prices in ecus were lowered by 2%.

Imports, including those of preferential sugar and sugar for Portuguese refineries, remained within the usual limits (1.552 million tonnes). Exports amounted to around 4.7 million tonnes overall, of which 1.6 million tonnes was C sugar, most of it awarded by tender for export under Community guarantee.

Sugar



For the 1989/90 marketing year: estimated forecasts.

Figure 8

Olive oil

42. World production stands at around 1 700 000 tonnes, of which the EEC accounts for 80% (approximately 1 350 000 tonnes); the other main producers are Turkey and Tunisia (80 000 tonnes each), Syria (55 000 tonnes) and Morocco (35 000 tonnes). Production can vary considerably from one year to another but fluctuations on the world market generally reflect those on the Community market.

43. Estimated Community production for 1988/89 is 1 208 000 tonnes as against 1 876 306 tonnes in 1987/88, with little change in area. The available data suggest that there are 5.3 million ha under olive trees (2.2 in Italy, 2.1 in Spain, 0.5 in Greece and 0.5 in Portugal), or 66% of the world total and 4.0% of the Community UAA. Some estimates put the total number of olive trees (whether cultivated or not) at 544 million (188 million in Spain, 185 million in Italy, 117 million in Greece, 49 million in Portugal and 5 million in France). A total of 2 300 000 families are involved in olive-growing.

44. In 1987/88, Community consumption amounted to 1 370 000 tonnes (75% of world consumption). As at the end of September 1989, forecast consumption for 1988/89 is about the same. Since the consumption aid scheme was introduced in April

1979, the bulk of this (650 000 tonnes, excluding Spain and Portugal) has been put up in small containers. The growers themselves, however, consume a good deal of the product. At the beginning of 1988/89 intervention stocks amounted to 346 000 tonnes, though they were estimated at 80 000 tonnes by the end of the marketing year.

45. A large proportion of the intervention stock was disposed of without undue difficulty despite the fall in the seed oil price in recent months. On the basis of 1989/90 crop forecasts and consumer price trends for olive oil and competing oils, it should be easier to dispose of production without having to adjust the consumption aid. In addition, the Commission intends to intensify its campaign to promote olive oil consumption. In the light of all these factors, the Council decided, at the Commission's suggestion, to keep the representative market price, the consumption aid, and the promotion levy at their present levels of ECU 190.61/100 kg, ECU 61/100 kg and 4% respectively for 1989/90.

Greece and Spain are the main suppliers, and Italy, although a producer and an exporter, is still the main purchaser. Imports are more or less limited to the 46 000 tonne quota from Tunisia. Exports, which had been rising steadily since 1981, fell from 200 000 tonnes in 1987/88 to 100 000 tonnes in 1988/89. Small quantities are supplied as food aid upon request, to certain countries which are traditional olive oil consumers.

46. Developments in Community policy. From 1989/90 onwards, the limit for the flat-rate payment of aid to small producers is raised from 300 kg a year to 400 kg. In 1987/88 a stabilizer was introduced, with a maximum guaranteed quantity of 1 350 000 tonnes; when production exceeds this amount, the aid is reduced proportionally. Although the co-responsibility mechanism came into operation in the first year, resulting in a 31 % reduction in aid (1) for 1988/89, the maximum guaranteed quantity is unlikely to be exceeded this year. The transitional period for Spain and Portugal will come to an end or 31 December 1990; the consequences of this (total liberalization of the oil market) will probably lead to changes in the COM for 1990/91.

Oilseeds

47. Oilseeds are used to produce feed cake and vegetable oils. Consequently, the price of seed, oils and cake all have an impact on the oilseed market. This section deals mainly with vegetable oils including olive oil. Vegetable oils may be consumed as such or in the form of prepared oils or fats such as margarine; they can also be used for animal feed, for human consumption, for technical purposes, or as an ingredient in other products.

(1) The production aid for small producers is about 15% more and is not subject to the co-responsibility arrangements.

To a large extent, the basic products are interchangeable and their end use varies considerably as between Member States. For example, while fats are mainly consumed in the form of butter and margarine in northern countries, in France, Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal it is vegetable oils which account for the bulk of consumption.

World production of rape, sunflower and soya

(1 000 t)

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90 (1)
World production	136 550	147 940	136 710	149 290
rape	19 820	23 530	22 370	22 280
sunflower	18 750	21 020	20 620	20 600
soya	97 980	103 390	93 710	106 410
Community production	7 766	11 745	10 818	10 268
rape	3 682	5 955	5 213	4 913
sunflower	3 182	3 907	4 005	3 355
soya	902	1 883	1 600	1 800

Source: DG VI.
(1) Forecasts.

48. On the world market, the marketing year was characterized by drought and the low soya bean harvest in the United States. Although the shortage of rain affected this crop less than others, production in the United States fell from 60.2 million tonnes in 1987/88 to 49.6 million tonnes. American soya beans, which were quoted in Rotterdam in January 1988 at around USD 250 per tonne, reached USD 395 on 23 June (+58%). The 1988/89 price was, on average, 11% higher. Although the trend was similar for oil cake, oil prices fell or remained the same, largely due to American export subsidies.

Production and prices, 1987/88 and 1988/89
(marketing year: October/September)

	1987/88	1988/89	Variation
USA production of oilseeds (1 000 t)	60 177	49 550	− 17.7%
World prices (USD/tonne)			
• soya beans, USA cif Rotterdam	283	313	+ 11.0%
• soya oil, USA, fob Decatur	494	477	− 3.4%
• soya cake, 44% US cif Rotterdam	254	283	+ 11.4%

Source: Oilworld Annual 1989.

49. On the Community market, negative margins constrained operators to limit their seed purchases to a minimum. In practice, European imports are chiefly determined by the relative prices of seeds, oil cakes and competing products (e.g. cereals, corn gluten feed) for animal feed, and by the opportunities for exporting oils and oil cakes to third countries to exploit the available crushing capacity. In 1988, these two factors contributed to reducing imports by 15% to 1 700 000 tonnes. The European seed industry was unable to make up for lower imports by increasing production — output actually fell in 1988/89 and 1989/90. The Community has always been a net importer of oilseeds and oil cakes and is now a net importer of vegetable oil as well, particularly of palm oil and, to a lesser extent, palm kernel oil, copra oil and fish oil (nearly 2.5 million tonnes of net imports in 1988/89).

Oilseed production fell in 1988/89, a tendency confirmed in 1989/90. This was due not only to agricultural stabilizers but also to weather conditions (e.g. drought); however, the stabilization measures clearly had the effect of checking the rise in production that had marked the period up to 1987/88. Production of the three main oilseeds in 1989/90 is expected to approach 10 million tonnes, compared to 11.7 million tonnes in 1987/88.

Rape

50. Improvements in rapeseed quality to provide better cake for the compound feed industry have helped consolidate European demand for this seed. The Commission will be maintaining the maximum glucosinolate content (1) at 35 micromoles per gram of seed until the end of the 1990/91 marketing year for the purposes of allocating the bonus for 'double-zero' rapeseed. The Commission recognized the effort made by producers, researchers and seed manufacturers to reduce the glucosinolate content to a minimum: 68 % of the 1988/89 crop had a content of less than 35 micromoles and this percentage should increase to 93 % in 1989/90.

The application of stabilizers resulted in a smaller reduction in Community aid for 1989/90 (the 1989 reduction was about ECU 2/100 kg lower than in the preceding year). Furthermore, the European industry's large crushing capacity led to a rise in the price received by farmers to a level significantly above the buying-in price, after correcting for the MGQ system. The existence of a large market, enabling rapeseed oil to be exported to China, kept seed crushing levels high at the beginning of the year and there were no delays in disposing of the crop.

(1) Sulphur elements whose breakdown products affect the digestion of certain animal species, particularly monogastric animals.

Sunflower

51. The application of stabilizers has also led to an adjustment in the reduction applied to institutional prices and Community aids, which fell from ECU 11.55/100 kg to ECU 3.6/100 kg. The crop was disposed of satisfactorily, though not as quickly as for rapeseed. The European market is the usual outlet for sunflower oil and the industry therefore processes the seeds at a steadier rate; prices in France and Italy (but not in Spain) were around intervention price levels.

Soya

52. The main feature of the 1989/90 soya marketing year was the complete overhaul of the measures for implementing Community legislation so as to bring it more in line with that for rapeseed and sunflower seed (e.g. simplified procedures and improved controls). Despite efforts by producers to limit their production, sowings in 1989/90 increased substantially in France (a rise of 40 000 ha to 135 000 ha) and Italy (a rise of 18 000 ha to 450 000 ha). Institutional prices and aids were therefore reduced in accordance with the system of stabilizers.

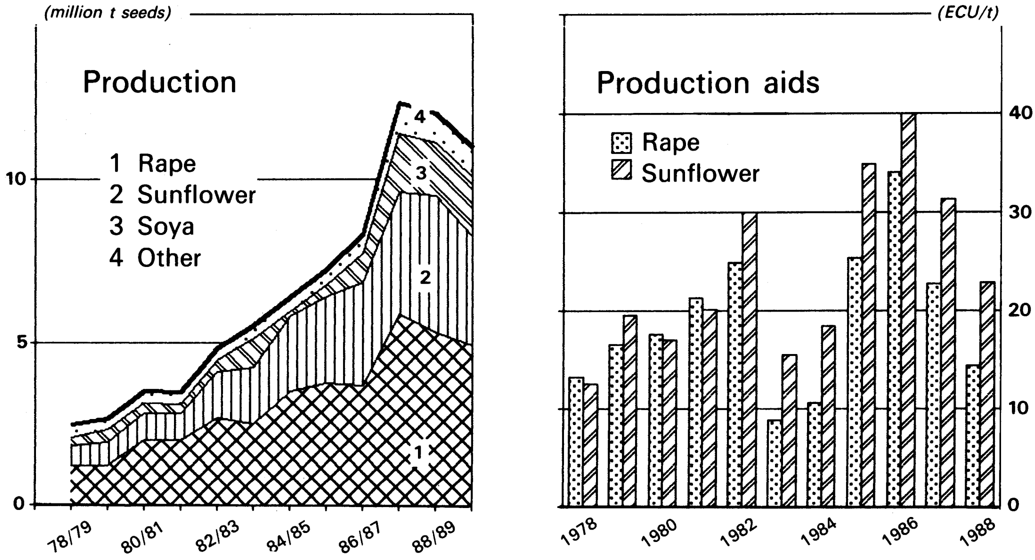
Flax

53. The Community produces both fibre flax, which is grown mainly for fibre but gives a high seed yield as well, and seed flax which is only grown for seed. The seeds are used as such (for human or animal consumption), or crushed. The oil is used in industry and the oilcake fed to animals. Flax accounts for less than 0.1 % of the Community's UAA and around 3 % of world flax seed production. The crop makes only a modest contribution to Community requirements and considerable quantities of seed (around 300 000 t in 1988/89) have to be imported, from Canada in particular. After several years of decline, Community seed flax production started picking up in 1984. In 1988, 18 740 ha (32 900 t) were sown to this crop (14 200 ha in the United Kingdom), compared to 8 000 ha in 1987. The area under fibre flax was 72 625 ha in 1988. The total area under flax was therefore 91 365 ha in 1988 (98 800 t of seed) as against 86 500 ha in 1987 (76 674 t of seed). Community aid consists of a subsidy equal to the difference between the guide price and the world market price. For 1989/90 the guide price was kept at its previous level, i.e. ECU 55.41/100 kg (ECU 49.68/100 kg in Spain).

Hemp

54. To encourage Community production of hemp seed, which had slumped following the steep drop in the world price, a Community aid regime was set up in 1988. The aid was set at ECU 250/ha for 1988/89 and ECU 25/100 kg for 1989/90. In 1988, hemp seed production (concentrated mainly in France) continued to fall, with area grown down to 2 500 ha from 4 500 ha in 1987.

Oilseeds



1989/90: forecasts.

Figure 9

Dried fodder, peas and field beans, sweet lupins

55. The main outlet is the animal feed market. Since the price of competing products has risen considerably, marketing Community production went ahead with no problems. The production of dehydrated fodder exceeded 2 million tonnes in 1988 and approached 2.3 million tonnes in 1989/90. Sun-dried fodder, on the other hand, stagnated at around 350 000 tonnes. For peas, field beans and sweet lupins, 1988/89 production was 4.3 million tonnes, falling to around 4 million tonnes in 1989/90. The application of stabilizers to high-protein products helped maintain institutional prices for 1989/90.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

56. On the world market, most trading activity (in terms both of volume and geographical range) concerned fruit — mainly apples and citrus fruit, if one excludes bananas which do not come under the market organization for fresh fruit and vegetables. Trade in table grapes also increased and expanded. World apple production continued to rise with the result that 1988 prices were lower overall than in previous marketing years, although there was a slight improvement in 1989. World citrus fruit production also showed strong growth and surpluses, especially of lemons, caused a further fall in prices. The trend is similar, although less marked, in the more geographically-concentrated clementine market.

57. On the Community market, the production of fresh vegetables harvested for sale increased slightly everywhere in 1988/89 after falling for two years, reaching 41.5 million tonnes (+0.4%); the only exceptions were Italy (−4.5%) and Luxembourg (−10.2%). In Germany, production increased by 25.3%. No overall data are yet available for 1989/90. In the medium term, total production is greatly influenced by tomatoes (27% of the total). If tomatoes are excluded, the 1985/88 average is 6.4% up on that for 1981/84. Production of tomatoes was 11.3 million tonnes in 1988 (+0.5%) and 13.1 million tonnes in 1989 (+15.6%). Production of cauliflowers increased by 6.2% to 2.1 million tonnes. In 1988, there were fewer withdrawals of cauliflowers while withdrawals of tomatoes remained at very low levels.

The production of fresh fruit harvested for sale, which is stable in the medium term at around 30.5 million tonnes, reached 31.5 million tonnes (+6%) in 1988/89, the most since 1982. [1] This was mainly due to the exceptional apple harvest which, at 8.7 million tonnes, was one of the largest in the last 10 years — German production, for example, was up 1.3 million tonnes. [2] However, a cyclical fall is forecast for 1989/90 (7.6 million tonnes, -12.5%); withdrawals for 1988/89 were 650 000 tonnes. Citrus fruit production rose by 5.9% (all products) compared to the very poor harvest of 1987/88. Initial estimates for 1989/90, based on figures from Spain and Greece, point to a substantial rise in orange and small citrus fruit production with lemon production stable or falling. Large quantities are likely to be withdrawn or processed.

Peach production fell in 1988 (−3.3%), but this was more than offset by a further large increase in nectarine production (+13% in 1988), which was continued in 1989 (+23.6%). Peach production also picked up in 1989 (+6.5%). The pear harvest remained stable (−0.5%) at 2.6 million tonnes. Although the picture varies considerably from one Member State to another the overall tendency is downwards, except in Spain.

The prices of fresh fruit and vegetables fluctuate, sometimes considerably, during the course of a marketing year and depending on the markets. Overall, average Community prices for the pilot products in 1988/89 fell, in some cases substantially.

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(1) EEC fruit production consisted mainly of apples (28%), citrus fruit (26%), peaches (8.3%) and pears (8.2%).
(2) German statistics, unlike those for other Member States, include non-commercial production.

Community imports of fresh fruit continued to grow strongly in 1988, reaching 3.1 million tonnes (+11.6% and +35.2% over four years), for all the main products: citrus fruit +3.4% (mainly in the form of orange juice), apples +10.9%, and pears +29.8%. This increase was mainly due to countries in the southern hemisphere. Total exports fell by 16.9% with citrus fruit down by 13.6% and other fruit down by 20.3%. Trade in vegetables involves a much smaller volume than trade in fruit. The external trade balance deteriorated in 1988, with overall imports increasing by 5.5% to 0.8 million tonnes and exports declining by 4.% to 0.6 million tonnes.

58. As regards Community measures for 1989/90, the Council maintained the basic prices and buying-in prices for all products, with the exception of oranges and mandarins (7.5% reduction). The aid for the processing of oranges was modified and extended to all varieties of orange and to small citrus fruit. The method for calculating the withdrawal price and the intervention threshold mechanism were adapted accordingly. In the market management area, the level of citrus fruit withdrawals remains disturbing because it affects a large proportion of production. With regard to other fruit and vegetables, the intervention thresholds now cover cauliflowers and apples (for the 1989/90 and subsequent marketing years); they were exceeded in 1988/89 by Spanish nectarine and lemon production. Large peach withdrawals are another subject for concern.

Increased imports of apples from the southern hemisphere pose an additional problem, although an assurance has been received that the annual import quotas allowed by the Community (550 000 tonnes) will not be exceeded. Finally, a package of new measures encouraging the promotion of nuts and the modernization and restructuring of the nut sector was decided.

Processed fruit and vegetables

59. On the world market, processed fruit and vegetable products cover a vast and increasingly important range. The EEC is a major producer and in 1977 introduced aids for some of these products in order to develop the economy of Mediterranean areas. The main products for which aid is available are as follows:

(1 000 t)

	World production	EEC production
Tomatoes	14 397	5 394
Peaches in syrup	± 1 000	397
Pears in syrup	± 300	87
Dried grapes (sultanas)	650	77
Prunes	212	45
Pineapples	—	11
Dried figs	—	17

Source: DG VI, communicated by Member States.

The Community is the second largest producer of tomato products after the United States. Production is on the increase (+8.2% in 1988/89). The Community is also one of the main producers of peaches in syrup (Greece being the largest Community producer). Community production of pears and pineapples in syrup, prunes and dried grapes is, however, much less important. Consumption is rising, in line with the general economic trend. The Community is more than self-sufficient in tomato products and peaches in syrup but is a net importer — sometimes a major one — of the other products covered by an aid system.

60. In recent years, Community trade has shown an upward trend, especially intra-Community trade (+14% in two years for all products), with imports rising in line (+21% in two years). Imports of dried grapes other than currants again rose considerably — due largely to imports from Turkey +7%, and the United States. As a result, stock levels on the Community market have fluctuated sharply (24 687 tonnes for sultanas and 598 tonnes for currants in 1989 compared to 789 tonnes for sultanas and 14 682 tonnes for currants in 1988).

Although minimum producer prices remained at the same level as in previous years, there was a substantial reduction in the level of aid — the exceptions being tomato products (slight drop), pineapples in syrup (slight rise), and dried grapes (up by about 9%). The reductions were due to much higher import prices. The Council abolished the production aid for cherries in syrup in 1988 as it was no longer achieving the objective. It also introduced a minimum import price scheme for cherry products. Maximum production levels for allocating processing aids were not exceeded in 1988/89.

New rules and amendments were introduced into Community legislation for 1989/90. The aid system was extended to include new tomato products, a new variety of pear, tinned peaches and pears in natural fruit juice, without any increase in guarantee thresholds. As regards quotas, a minimum import price was fixed for cherry products; a ceiling was put on the level of aid for peaches and pears in syrup and/or natural fruit juice, corresponding to the difference between the minimum producer price and the price of the raw material in the main producing third countries; and the possibility of setting up a monetary adjustment system was introduced. The dried grape market, despite a self-sufficiency rate of 35%, still gives cause for concern and needs to be properly investigated.

Floriculture

61. The Community is a substantial net exporter with a balance in its favour of ECU 376 million — in value terms, this was 3.5% up in 1988 over the previous year. In recent years, however, imports have increased on average by 10.9% compared with 7.6% for exports, suggesting activity in the former sector is more dynamic. Consumption varies considerably from one Member State to another. There is, therefore, enormous potential for growth; even markets with high per capita consumption (e.g. Germany and the Netherlands) do not appear to be stagnating and Community production continues to expand. Economic growth has benefited the sector since improved standards of living result in increased sales of flowers and other plants. However, the market is a fragile one and, given the perishable and non-stockable nature of the product, there is a risk of serious imbalance if short-term supply increases too quickly.

As regards external trade, new provisions relating to cut flowers entered into force at the end of 1988 within the framework of the additional protocols to the Mediterranean agreements. The provisions concern the tariff quotas for Israel, Morocco, Jordan and Cyprus, and provide for customs duties to be dismantled at the same pace as for Spain and Portugal. For roses and carnations, the quota depends on respecting a price level corresponding to at least 85% of the Community producer price. In addition, in the light of GATT negotiations on tropical products and of its own trade policy, the Community reduced the customs duties for cut flowers from 24 to 20% (1 June to 31 October) and from 17 to 15% (1 November to 31 May) from 1 July 1989.

Wine

62. The wine market comprises two distinct sectors: 'quality wine', which is inherently separate, and 'table wine', which is characterized by chronic surpluses. The imbalance is mainly due to the downward trend in consumption, particularly in the main producer countries. Although there is international trade, there is no world market as such since consumer countries are usually producers as well and more than 100% self-sufficient. Community production accounted for 65% of world production in 1987/1988.

63. On the Community market, the provisions relating to table wines 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 thus for the Community of Eleven and are for 1988/89 (1 September 1988 to 31 August 1989). For 1988/89, production and normal consumption were more or less in balance. The latest production data (1) suggests output will be 156.2 million hl (−41.7 million hl). Due to the weather, the 1988/89 harvest was the lowest of the last 10 years, especially in Spain and in Portugal, which only produced 4 million hl (40% of its normal production).

Total internal consumption, including distillation, should be 170 million hl. Direct human consumption should be about the same as the previous year, 132 million hl or thereabouts. Quantities processed should amount to around 36.7 million hl

(1) Corrected forward estimate as at 3 July 1989.

(61 million hl in 1988). Quantities distilled under Community intervention measures were relatively low (26 million hl compared to 57 million hl in 1987/88). Imports fell slightly (4.1 million hl as against 5.5 million hl) and exports continued to slide (10.2 million hl compared to 11.5 million hl).

At the beginning of the 1988/89 marketing year, stocks with producers and the trade amounted to 127 million hl, as against 128 million hl in 1987/88. Stocks at the end of the wine year are expected to total 107 million hl.

64. Following the European Council meeting of February 1988, compulsory distillation and definitive voluntary abandonment were introduced to act as stabilizers and bring production gradually into line with consumption. The rise in grubbing premiums and the exemption from compulsory distillation for winegrowers grubbing up at least 20% of their wine-growing area substantially increased the number of hectares abandoned in France and Italy but not in Spain. Penalties for high yields were relatively low during the year.

Guide prices for 1988/89 were kept at the same level for the Community of Ten and Spain's were brought closer in line (as provided for in the Treaty of Accession). Average table wine prices during the wine year continued their slow improvement. In the Community of Ten, export refunds were adapted at the beginning of the year to take account of changes in the prices of wine and concentrated grape must in the Community and in international trade.

During 1988/89, all forms of intervention were applied: 9 million hl of table wine were withdrawn for compulsory distillation, 5.5 million hl of which came under the heading of preventive distillation. The figures available suggest that withdrawals of table wine for other forms of distillation are as follows:

(i) distillation with the special price guarantee for long-term storage contract holders: around 5 million hl;

(ii) support distillation: 3.5 million hl, a limit imposed because of the expected effects of compulsory distillation;

(iii) distillation of wine made from dual-purpose grapes: less than 1 million hl;

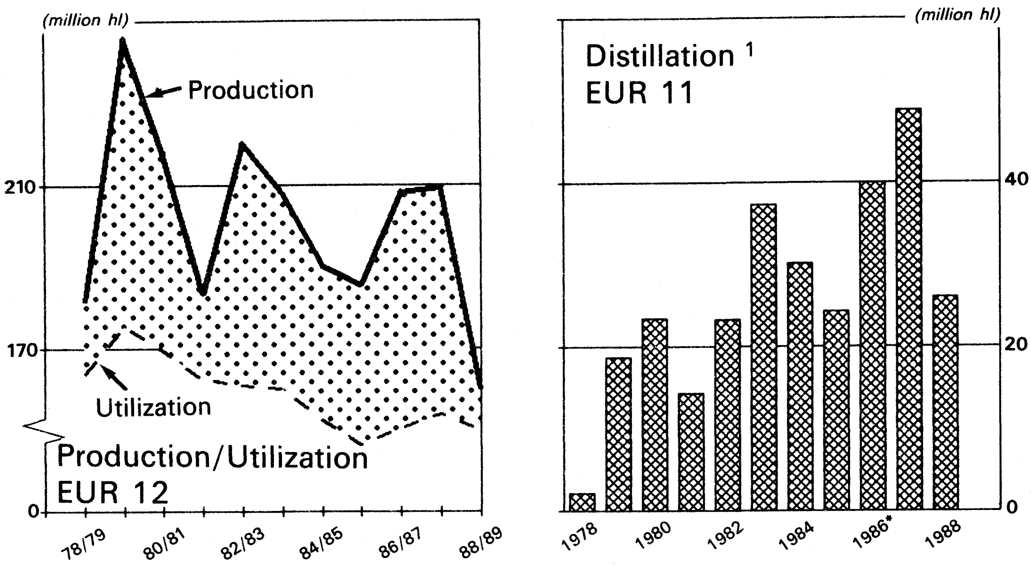
(iv) distillation of the by-products of wine making: 1.35 million hl of alcohol at 100% vol (equivalent to about 13.5 million hl of wine).

65. As in previous wine years, aids were granted for long-term storage of wines and grape must (14.5 million hl) and for 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.

The overhaul of the regulation on quality wines, laying down the requirements for designations of origin, was finalized in 1988. In 1989, the Council set up a Community framework within which the Commission and national authorities can cooperate over controls in the wine sector as well as a Commission inspectorate with responsibility for ensuring that the wine-growing regulations are implemented in a uniform way.

The latest available data indicate that the 1989/90 harvest will be about 10.8 % higher than that for 1988/89, assuming the figure of 180 million hl is confirmed (Portugal included). Italy and France expect the harvest to be slightly up — about 64 million hl for Italy and 58 million hl for France; a bumper harvest is expected in Germany (15 million hl); Spain expects a harvest of 30 million hl and Luxembourg one of 150 000 hl; Greece expects the harvest to be stable at 4.7 million hl and the United Kingdom estimates 15 000 hl; Portugal expects a harvest of 8.3 million hl (a rise of more than 100 % but average for the country).

Wine



Production and utilization figures for 1988-89 are estimates.
* Spain included as from 1986.
1 Compulsory and optional distillation.

Figure 10

Cotton

66. World market. The area sown to cotton worldwide is around 40 million hectares, with production amounting to around 84 million bales (1) in 1988. This figure is

(1) One bale = approximately 217.7 kg.

expected to drop by about 3 million in 1989; consumption, though, will increase. The upward trend in prices which began at the end of 1988 continues, reaching 80 cents/bale at the end of the 1988/89 marketing year. Unginned cotton is not traded internationally. Since the EEC's spinning capacity is much greater than its fibre production, large quantities are imported (966 500 t in 1988). The main suppliers were the USA (186 000 t), the USSR (135 000 t), Pakistan (120 000 t), China (4 000 t), Argentina (4 000 t) and the Ivory Coast (36 000 t). There was only limited intra-Community trade.

67. For the Community, cotton is a minor crop in terms of area (1 % of the world total) and the number of producers; however, it does play an important economic and social role in the relatively less-favoured areas of Greece and Spain where it is concentrated. In 1988, the Community had 391 600 ha under cotton (256 000 ha in Greece and 135 000 ha in Spain), producing 1 190 000 t of unginned cotton, 381 000 t of ginned cotton (fibre) and 643 000 t of seed. In 1989, plantings covered 348 000 ha, 280 000 ha of which were in Greece, 67 800 ha in Spain and 100 ha in Italy, for an estimated total production of 1 009 100 t of unginned cotton (810 000 t in Greece, and 199 000 t in Spain). The Community has a large shortfall in cotton and could only produce 29 % of its cotton fibre requirements in 1988. In 1988, consumption amounted to 1 317 000 t.

68. The Community aid scheme involves an annual guide price and an 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 t) the guide price and the amount of the aid are reduced proportionately. For 1987/88, 1988/89 and 1989/90, this reduction cannot exceed 15 %, 20 % and 25 % respectively of the guide price. There is no such restriction for subsequent years. As a result of substantially increased production, the maximum guaranteed quantity has been exceeded each year since 1986/87, giving rise to a reduction in the guide price and the aid. This reduction was ECU 57.61/t for 1987/88, ECU 192/t for 1988/89 and ECU 172.84/t for 1989/90, with the corresponding percentage reductions in the aid being 8 % for 1987/88, 26 % for 1988/89 and 29 % for 1989/90, between 1 May and 1 September 1989. These measures have helped check the steady increase in area sown to cotton — there has been a sharp fall in Spain and only a slight rise in Greece.

Fibre flax and hemp

69. Around 1.2 million ha are sown to fibre flax worldwide with annual fibre production amounting to some 500 to 550 000 tonnes. There is no trade in straw flax between the EEC and third countries. Fibre imports, however, amounted to 25 000 t in 1987. 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 especially of the good and superior quality not produced elsewhere, to Eastern Europe.

70. In the EEC cultivation of fibre flax is increasing slightly. Area sown in 1989 was 78 400 ha (72 625 ha in 1988, 66 885 ha in 1987), with France accounting for 59 000 ha, Belgium for 11 300 ha, the Netherlands for 5 200 ha, Germany for 2 140 ha, Denmark for 265 ha and Ireland for 40 ha. The quality is better than that of fibre produced elsewhere. Apart from the straw from 2 000 ha which goes to papermills, 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 (2). Yields in 1989/90 are likely to be substantially below average, with production amounting to some 90 000 tonnes of fibre and more than 500 000 tonnes of straw.

71. The total area sown to hemp worldwide is around 400 000 ha. In 1987, the Community imported 3 200 t of hemp fibre, mainly from Eastern Europe and China, while exports amounted to 700 t. Hemp is an increasingly marginal crop within the Community and is concentrated mainly in France and, to a very limited extent, in Spain. In 1988, the area harvested was 2 850 ha. Although Community consumption of good-quality flax fibres remained steady during the last marketing year, the situation for low-quality flax fibres has markedly deteriorated. In view of the decline in straw yields, the market for long fibres in 1989/90 should be firm, while that for short fibres, given that stocks are likely to shrink considerably, should be more buoyant as should the whole hemp fibre market. Both 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's UAA, these crops are of considerable economic importance in the areas where they are centred. Moreover, flax fibre is processed into yarn and fabrics or finished products in virtually every Member State. Aid for fibre flax increased from ECU 355.09/ha in 1988/89 to ECU 375/ha in 1989/90. The deduction (10 % of the aid, to promote the use of flax) was increased from ECU 35.5 to ECU 37.5/ha, enabling an ECU 5 075 000 programme to be funded. Aid for hemp was fixed at ECU 340/ha for 1989/90 as opposed to ECU 322.48 the previous year (ECU 188.68/ha for Spain and Portugal).

Silkworms

72. Silkworms are reared in Greece, Italy and, to a limited extent, in France, for research purposes. The activity accounts for only a tiny portion of the Community's agricultural production and, indeed, of world silk production. In some areas, though, it does have a certain importance (e.g. Thrace, Veneto and Marches). According to the FAO, world production of raw silk (including waste) amounted to 69 000 t in 1987 (72 000 t in 1986 and 68 000 t in 1985). The main producers (accounting for 63 000 t) are all in Asia: China (40 000 t), Japan (8 000 t), India (7 000 t) and Korea (4 000 t) being together responsible for more than 85% of world production.

Production in the Community has been declining for several years with prices rising slower than costs. However, there was a slight upturn in 1988 with 4 960 boxes being used (3 600 in Italy, 1 250 in Greece and 112 in France). Because of an epidemic, however, cocoon production is likely to fall sharply in 1989/90 and the aid for 1989/90 was fixed at ECU 112 per box (the same as for 1988/89). Spain and Portugal are eligible for a transitional aid of ECU 63 76.

Tobacco

73. Raw tobacco is mainly grown in the least-favoured regions of Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal, with family farms accounting for around 90% of production. The crop often provides up to 80% of the total income of the 200 000 holdings.

74. World production continues to climb, and is expected to reach 7.2 million tonnes in 1989, with the main increases coming from India, the United States, Brazil, Zimbabwe and Canada.

Tobacco production

(1 000 t)

	1987	1988	% change	(forecast) 1989
World	6 130	6 710	9.5	7 206
China	1 943	2 620	34.8	2 886
United States	540	622	15.2	695
USSR	296	242	− 18.2	242
EUR 12	383	395	3.1	400

Sources: DG VI and World Tobacco Situation, USA.

World consumption of raw tobacco is also on the rise and now stands at around 6.5 million tonnes. World production of cigarettes is estimated at 5.25 billion units in 1988, 2 to 5% more than in 1987. Thanks to the increasing population and higher incomes, tobacco consumption is likely to keep on growing, especially in developing countries and in Eastern Europe, although in the West anti-smoking campaigns and price rises are expected to have a dampening effect. World trade in 1988 was estimated at 1.35 million tonnes, a slight increase. The upward trend should continue in 1989, particularly in the United States, Brazil, Zimbabwe and Malawi. The price of good quality flue-cured, Burley and fire-cured tobaccos increased by 2 to 3% in the United States in 1988.

Although medium-term price forecasts are encouraging, the price is expected to fall in the long term on account of increased production.

75. In 1988, the Community produced 395 014 tonnes of leaf tobacco, 3% more than in 1987 (383 433 tonnes) and in excess of the maximum guaranteed quantity of 385 000 tonnes. One reason for this is the popularity of the Badischer Geudertheimer variety in Italy; because of the high premium it has enjoyed in recent years, production has increased from 3 610 tonnes in 1986 to 18 317 in 1987 and 67 407 in 1988. Total production in 1989 is likely to be similar to that in 1988. (1)

76. The Community's policy to try and direct production toward sought-after varieties (e.g. flue-cured, Basmas, Katerini and Burley) has had some success. Production of flue-cured tobacco rose from 26 081 tonnes in 1981 to 66 892 tonnes in 1988 while that of less sought-after varieties continued to decline (from 133 204 tonnes in 1986 to 103 452 tonnes in 1988). However, varietal conversion still poses problems in, for example, less-favoured areas of Greece.

77. Community stocks appear to be stable at 30 000 tonnes of baled tobacco each year, or 7.5% of production. In theory, the destocking programme should mean the elimination of 1986 stocks by the end of 1989, and of 1987 stocks by the beginning of 1990. European industry consumed approximately 700 000 tonnes of raw tobacco, and produced an estimated 625 million cigarettes in 1988 (no change) while consumption in the Community fell by nearly 2% to around 565 million units. In 1988, the Community exported 171 000 tonnes of raw tobacco (50% of production). Imports amounted to 423 000 tonnes, 50% of which were flue-cured.

Raw tobacco is one of the Community's deficit sectors (50%). Although the EEC imports 70% of its requirements (700 000 tonnes of baled tobacco, it also exports 50% of its production because of the difference between the varieties and qualities it produces and those European industry demands. Over the next few years, the Community needs to continue to adapt itself to the requirements of industry, promote cultivation of less harmful varieties, and encourage the switch to other activities. The tools to bring about these changes are prices, premiums and stabilizers. As regards the latter, the Council, in order to improve production planning and facilitate the change to new varieties, provided for the maximum guaranteed quantities to be fixed a year in advance. Consequently, the maximum guaranteed quantity for the more sought-after varieties was increased for 1989 and 1990 (Group I: +15% and +22%; Group II: +2% and +4%), while for the other varieties it was gradually reduced (Group IV: −16% and −24%; Group V: −9% and −15%). These decisions were also influenced by the Europe Against Cancer programme, one of whose aims — limiting the tar content of cigarettes to 12 mg — would involve changing over to new varieties. The European cultivation contract introduced throughout the Community in 1989 should

(1) The figures for production and area are given in Table 4.8.1.1. (statistical section).

help promote quality and control production. Prices and premiums for 1989 were frozen by the Council because of the impact stabilizers would have both on them and on the production of certain varieties; in 1988, there were variations of between +2% and −8%.

Hops

78. In 1988, the world area under hops totalled 90 044 ha, of which some 29% lay within the Community. Germany accounts for 75% of the hop area but hops are also grown in the United Kingdom, Spain, France, Belgium, Portugal and Ireland. The total harvest is estimated at 120 350 tonnes (+1.7% compared with 1987). Although Community production was down, there was a substantial increase in some non-EEC countries. World production of alpha acid — the substance for which hops are demanded by the brewery industry — is estimated at 7 382 tonnes, slightly less than demand (7 500 tonnes). Although, after several years of surpluses, this relatively low harvest gave some relief to the market, large stocks prevented any significant rise in prices. Since the 1989 harvest is unlikely to exceed the previous year's, this should have a positive effect on spot prices and future contract prices.

79. On the Community market, the area under hops, which had been steadily declining since 1982, increased by 215 ha (+0.8%) to 26 237 ha in 1988. Even so, at 37 700 tonnes, the total harvest was 5.8% less than the record low of 1987. The poor yields in terms of quantity were not offset by a high alpha acid content. With an average content of 6%, production of alpha acid totalled only 2 224 tonnes, the lowest amount recorded for many years. Although considerably higher yields are expected in 1989, the latest figures suggest that, despite the increase in area, improvement will not be as great as originally expected (+1% to 3% in Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom, and a fall in France). The total hop harvest is estimated at 39 600 tonnes (+5%).

Within the framework of the common organization of the market, the Community grants aid to hop producers to enable them to attain a reasonable level of income. For the 1988 harvest, the Council adopted the Commission proposal providing for an aid of ECU 330/ha for aromatic varieties, and ECU 390/ha for bitter and other varieties. The rates for the 1989 aid have to be fixed by the Council by the end of June 1990. Under Regulation (EEC) No 2997/87, a special aid is also payable to encourage growers to switch some production of bitter varieties to varieties more suited to market requirements. Up to now, the Commission has approved conversion plans covering 1 262 ha. In June 1989, the Council adopted a proposal amending the abovementioned Regulation, postponing the deadline for conversion from 1990 to 1992 and eliminating some restrictions; this should allow more hop growers to benefit from the aid the Community is offering for market adaptation.

Seeds

80. The seed sector comprises a large number of species of which the most important are forage legumes and grasses, rice and maize. Different regions of the Community tend to specialize in different species: fodder grass seed is produced mainly in the Centre-North, maize and fodder legume seed in the Centre-South, and rice seed in the Mediterranean countries.

81. The world market is supplied by four main regions: North America (United States and Canada), the EEC and Eastern Europe for fodder species and maize, and New Zealand for fodder species. The drought which hit the production areas in the United States and New Zealand in 1987/88 has temporarily improved the situation of Community producers.

82. The table summarizes Community production in 1988, (1) and compares it with 1987.

	Area (ha)	% change over 1987	Production (quintals)	% change over 1987
Fodder grass	132 266	+ 9.7	1 324 729	+ 18.1
Fodder legume				
— large-seed varieties	101 237	− 8.3	2 286 130	+ 0.1
— small-seed varieties	53 209	− 26.1	277 028	− 32.5
Hybrid maize	41 569	− 1.6	1 495 771	+ 13.7
Rice	20 030	+ 24.6	713 122	+ 7.0

Source: DG VI, communicated by Member States.

The area given over to rice seed production has increased continuously in recent years. As a result, aid restrictions were imposed during the last marketing year.

83. On the trade front, hybrid maize seed imports for 1988/89 were 332 000 quintals, down by 16% compared to 1987/88. Exports of fodder grass seed fell by 4.7% and imports rose by 4.4%. Exports of fodder legume seed slumped by 40% while imports increased by 13.5%. The Community's fodder seed deficit amounted to 307 679 quintals overall. External trade (imports and exports) accounted for 18.5% of production.

84. The main measures taken in 1989 to stabilize the market and protect the seed sector were: (i) the fixing of reference prices for hybrid maize and sorghum from third

(1) 1989 data not yet available.

countries (double hybrids and top-cross hybrids, ECU 95/100 kg; three-cross hybrids, ECU 105/100 kg; single hybrids ECU 220/100 kg; hybrid sorghum for sowing, ECU 120/100 kg); (ii) the prolongation of aids for producing certified seed (fodder species, some cereals and oilseeds). The level of production aids decided by the Council for 1990/91 and 1991/92 remained the same except for rice (−7% for Indica rice and −20% for Japonica rice). The aid for vetch seed was reduced by 2% and that for cocksfoot and smooth-stalk meadowgrass by 1%.

Animal feedingstuffs

85. Large quantities of agricultural produce are diverted to animal feed production, including much of the Community's output of cereals and oilseeds and virtually all permanent grasslands — nearly three quarters of the UAA is given over primarily to animal feed. Since 1984, aggregate demand (1) has been stagnant or declining: the decline 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 has been declining.

Animal consumption of marketable feeds (EUR 10)

(%)

	1975	1980	1987 (provisional)
Cereals	61	54	50
Substitutes (imports)	5	9	11
Oilcakes	13	17	18
Other	21	20	21
Total	100 (116 m t FU)	100 (134 m t FU)	100 (143 m t FU)

Animal consumption of the key marketable products (3) in the Community of Twelve was estimated at 167 million tonnes in 1988/89, much the same as in 1987/88 (+0.4%). Home-produced products accounted for around 113 million tonnes (+2.5 million

(1) This includes all marketable and non-marketable animal feed in the Community of Twelve in feed units (1 FU = energy supplied by 1 kg of standard barley), (see balance sheet).
Source: DG VI estimate.

(2) As per the EUR 10 feed balance-sheet, Table 4.13.7.1., Part 2.
Source: Eurostat.

(3) The animal consumption balance for the key marketable products includes most of the feedingstuffs used by the animal feed industry and by farmers (on farm consumption and unprocessed purchases, EUR 12, see balance sheet).
Source: DG VI estimate.

tonnes — mainly cereals and high-protein products), with imports estimated at 55.8 million tonnes (−2.5 million tonnes).

86. As regards substitutes (products referred to in Annex D to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75) subject to import quotas, the quota utilization rates for manioc and sweet potato were once again not far off 100% in 1988. The agreements concerning these products expire at the end of 1990 for Thailand and at the end of 1989 for Indonesia, other GATT member countries, China and other non-member countries of GATT. As regards bran from Argentina and other third countries, no reduced-levy import application (within the limits of the annual quota of 550 000 tonnes) was lodged in 1988 under Regulation (EEC) No 1058/88. The three products subject to a quota accounted for around 41% of all imported substitutes in 1987 and 1988. Industrial production of compound feedstuffs (1) in the Community in 1988 reached 99.3 million tonnes, an increase of more than 3 million tonnes. This extra output was made up of 2 million tonnes of pig and poultry feed and 1 million tonnes of cattle feed (milk and meat). The highest growth rates were recorded in France and Italy (more than 4%).

87. Price strongly influences the choice of raw materials. From May 1988, the steep rise in the world price of soya, (2) due to the drought in the USA, caused the price of other proteins to rise too. Raw material price differences tended to benefit home-grown cereals and discourage oilseed imports, a trend soon checked by the favourable long-term outlook for soya. In 1988/89, there was a moderate rise in cereal consumption and a fall in the consumption of oilcakes and other proteins. The 1987/88 marketing year was the first time in five years that animal feed prices (3) did not drop in real terms; this led to increased production costs and higher livestock product prices. Year-on-year percentage changes between 1984 and 1988 were: −0.1% (1984), −9.2% (1985), −5.2% (1986), −6.0% (1987) and 0.0% (1988). In 1989/90, animal consumption of cereals in the EEC should decline following the recovery of oilcake imports in the wake of the relative fall in world prices and the moderate rise forecast in imports of cereal substitutes (Annex D to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75) not subject to quotas.

Milk and milk products

88. World market. After peaking in 1986, OECD deliveries fell by 7.6 million tonnes over the next two years, mainly owing to reduced Community deliveries; in 1989, however, the OECD countries increased their deliveries by about 1.3 million tonnes, and

(1) Not including Greece and Luxembourg, Table 4.13.7.3, Part 2. *Source:* European Feed Manufacturers' Association — Fefac.
(2) See Table 4.13.7.12, Part 2.
(3) 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	1983/84 (e)				1984/85				1985/86				1986/87				1987/88				1988/89 (p)			
		Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption			
		Prod. EC	IMP	EXP		Prod. EC	IMP	EXP		Prod. EC	IMP	EXP		Prod. EC	IMP	EXP		Prod. EC	IMP	EXP		Prod. EC	IMP	EXP	
Cereals																									
Common wheat	L				21.1	20.3	2.9	11.2	23.2	20.3	2.5	11.4	22.8	21.1	2.2	9.2	23.3	20.7	1.8	11.9	22.5	20.4	1.7	11.2	22.1
Barley	L				32.6	33.4	0.6	5.6	34.0	32.6	0	7.4	32.6	31.6	0.1	7.4	31.7	30.3	0.1	6.1	30.4	31.8	0.2	6.4	32.0
Maize	L				26.2	16.0	9.2	0.3	24.2	15.4	8.4	0.3	23.8	18.2	3.3	0.2	21.5	17.7	3.1	0.9	20.8	17.8	3.4	1.2	21.2
Other	L				8.6	7.9	1.4	0.1	9.3	9.2	0.3	0	9.6	.2	0.2	0.2	8.4	7.3	0.7	0.6	.0	7.0	0.7	0.3	7.7
Total cereals		72.4	15.0	—	87.4	76.6	14.1	(17.2)	90.7	77.6	11.2	(19.1)	8.7	79.1	5.8	(17.0)	84.9	76.0	6.7	(19.4)	81.7	77.0	6.0	(19.1)	83.0
Cereal substitutes (Annex D)		16.9	13.8	0.2	30.5	17.3	13.3	0.1	30.5	17.1	15.0	0.1	32.0	17.3	14.9	0	32.2	17.2	18.3	0	36.6	17.4	18.6	0	36.0
manioc	6% C/L	0	4.5	0	4.5	0	5.3	0	5.3	0	6.7	0	6.7	0	5.8	0	5.8	0	7.0	0	7.0	0	7.0	0	7.0
sweet potatoes	0% C/L	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6
corn gluten feed	0% C	1.0	3.5	0	4.5	1.0	3.7	0	4.7	1.0	3.6	0	4.6	0.9	4.1	0	5.0	0.9	4.7	0	6.6	0.9	4.8	0	5.7
bran	L	9.8	2.0	0.1	11.7	9.8	1.2	0.1	10.9	9.9	1.0	0.1	10.8	9.7	0.7	0	10.4	9.6	0.2	0	9.8	9.8	0.1	0	9.9
maize germ cake	0% C	0.2	1.3	0	1.5	0.2	1.0	0	1.2	0.2	1.0	0	1.2	0.2	1.4	0	1.6	0.2	2.4	0	2.6	0.2	2.6	0	2.7
citrus pellets	0% C	—	1.4	0	1.4	—	1.3	0	1.3	—	1.6	0	1.5	—	1.2	0	1.2	—	1.7	0	1.7	—	1.6	0	1.6
dried beet pulp cake	0% C	3.9	0.3	0	4.2	4.3	0.2	0	4.5	4.0	0.3	0	4.3	4.6	0.3	0	4.8	4.6	0.6	0	6.0	4.6	0.8	0	6.3
other (brewing re.idues and fruit refuse)	0% C	2.0	0.7	0.1	2.6	2.0	0.5	0	2.5	2.0	0.5	0	2.5	2.0	0.8	0	2.8	2.0	1.2	0	3.2	2.0	1.3	0	3.3
Molasses	L	0.9	2.8	0.1	3.6	0.9	3.0	0.2	3.7	1.1	3.0	0.1	4.0	0.9	3.5	0.1	4.3	0.8	3.5	0.2	4.1	1.0	3.3	0.1	4.2
Animal & vegetable fats (added to feed)	4-17% C	0.5	0.4	0	0.9	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
Total energy-rich feed		18.3	17.0	0.3	35.0	18.7	16.7	0.3	35.1	18.6	18.4	0.2	37.0	18.9	18.9	0.1	37.7	18.8	22.4	0.2	41.0	19.2	22.5	0.1	41.6
Oilseed cake		2.2	26.4	2.2	26.4	3.1	24.6	1.4	26.2	3.6	27.4	1.8	29.1	4.2	28.4	1.0	31.6	6.4	28.4	1.8	33.0	6.9	25.5	1.1	30.3
soya	0% C	0	20.2	2.1	18.1	0.1	19.4	1.4	18.1	0.3	21.7	1.8	20.2	0.7	21.3	1.0	21.0	1.5	21.9	1.6	21.8	1.3	19.0	1.0	19.3
rape	0% C	1.3	0.4	0.1	1.6	1.	.6	0	2.4	1.9	0.4	0	2.3	1.8	1.1	0	2.9	3.0	0.7	0.2	3.6	2.6	0.6	0.1	3.0
sunflower	0% C	0.9	1.4	0	2.3	1.2	1.0	0	2.2	1.4	1.4	0	2.8	1.6	1.4	0	3.0	2.0	1.1	0	3.1	2.0	1.0	0	3.0
other	0% C	0	4.4	0	4.4	0	3.5	0	3.5	0	3.9	0	3.9	0	4.6	0	4.6	0	4.7	0	4.7	0	5.0	0	5.0
Peas, fieldbeans & lupins	2-5% C	0.8	0.1	0	0.9	1.3	0.2	0	1.6	1.9	0.3	0	2.2	2.2	0.4	0	2.6	3.2	0.8	0	4.0	4.1	0.6	0	4.9
Dried fodder & similar products	0-9% C	1.6	0.1	0	1.7	1.7	0.1	0	1.8	1.9	0.1	0	2.0	2.2	0.1	0	2.3	2.0	0.1	0	2.1	2.7	0.2	0.1	2.8
Fish and meat meals	0-2% C	2.4	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.7	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.7	0.9	0.5	3.1	2.9	1.0	0.5	3.4	3.0	0.9	0.5	3.4	3.1	0.8	0.5	3.4
SMP	L	1.8	—	—	1.8	1.9	—	—	1.9	1.4	—	—	1.4	1.4	—	—	1.4	1.1	—	—	1.1	1.0	—	—	1.0
Total protein-rich feed		8.8	27.2	2.7	3.3	10.7	25.4	2.0	34.1	11.4	28.7	2.3	37.8	12.9	29.9	1.5	41.3	15.7	30.2	2.3	43.6	16.	27.3	1.7	42.4
Total animal consumption of key products		99.5	59.2	3.0	155.7	106.0	56.2	2.3	159.9	107.7	58.3	2.5	163.5	110.9	54.6	1.6	163.9	110.5	58.3	2.5	166.3	113.0	55.8	1.8	167.0

(p) = Provisional. (e) = Estimate.

a further rise of 2 million tonnes is expected in 1990 thanks to the United States (+1.3 million tonnes per year), Canada (+100 000 tonnes per year), New Zealand (+200 000 tonnes per year) and Australia.

(million t)

Milk deliveries	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
OECD (22 countries)	213.8	211.0	213.1	214.9	208.6	207.3	208.6
of which EUR 12	109.1	107.1	105.6	107.1	101.7	99.1	98.5
Eastern Europe	137.4	139.6	140.7	143.4	144.4	146.4	148.4
of which USSR	96.5	97.9	98.6	102.2	103.4	105.5	107.3

Eastern European deliveries have been growing at between 1.5% and 2% per year, a trend which should continue in 1990 — however, demand is growing so fast that the area is likely to remain a major world market outlet. Moreover, demand still far exceeds supply in the rest of the world, although production is generally on the increase. Lower Community stocks in 1987 and 1988, combined with the policy of curbing supply, had a positive effect on the world market. Trade reached record levels (in milk equivalent, 28 million tonnes in 1987 and 29.5 million tonnes in 1988) with the Community again playing a dominant role.

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	16 856	57	13 471	54
New Zealand	3 292	14	3 628	14	4 002	14	4 222	16	4 165	15	3 908	13		
USA	2 833	12	3 142	12	3 970	14	4 158	16	3 449	12	2 530	9		
Australia	1 350	6	1 478	6	1 883	7	1 978	7	1 683	6	1 713	6		
Eastern Europe	1 437	6	1 101	4	1 375	5	1 129	4	1 199	4	1 364	5	11 506	46
Canada	1 244	6	1 209	4	1 048	4	967	4	788	3	935	3		
Nordic countries	1 220	5	1 180	4	1 164	4	958	4	1 048	4	823	3		
Others	1 686	7	2 216	8	1 890	7	1 677	6	1 833	6	1 427	5		
Total	23 128	100	26 728	100	27 571	100	26 275	100	27 999	100	29 556	100	24 977	100

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

The improvement in the world market did not continue in 1989. Trade dropped by 15% to a level somewhere between those of 1983 and 1984. Prices remained high, however, and the EEC, without a stock disposal programme, consolidated its dominant position with 54% of trade.

89. Since production is not limited by international agreement, high world market prices could, in the short term, encourage OECD output to expand faster than its present rate of 0.5% per annum. Given the stagnation in the consumption of fats

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

The minimum prices fixed by the GATT tend to follow market prices with a certain time-lag.

(especially milk fats), the market will remain very fragile and more surpluses are likely, even though the GATT minimum prices have been raised considerably. On the Community market, the drop in deliveries, the elimination or virtual elimination of public stocks, the rise in market prices and the redirection of production are having a profound effect on a sector which is in constant flux. Dairy cattle numbers continued to fall in 1989 and by the end of the year the population is likely to consist of only 23 million head, as against 23.4 million at the end of 1988 (− 1.6 %). Milk production for 1989 is estimated at 108.7 million tonnes, compared to 109.8 million tonnes in 1988 (− 1.1 %), a slightly lower fall in percentage terms.

Average yield per cow was about 4 700 kg/year, an increase of 2.2 %. Deliveries to dairies are estimated at 98.1 million tonnes for 1989 compared to 99.2 million tonnes in 1988 (− 1.1 %), mirroring the drop in production; the collection rate remained at 90.2 %.

90. More fresh products were manufactured, despite the milk production quotas. Increases of 1.2 % in 1988 and 1.0 % in 1989 show output is expanding steadily. It is reckoned 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 reached 2.2 million tonnes in 1986, before falling back to 1.9 million tonnes in 1987 (− 14.5 %), 1.7 million in 1988 (− 11 %) and 1.675 million in 1989

(− 1.5 %). This has had a direct influence on market prices, which were stable or almost stable in 1987, but have since risen throughout the EEC with rises of 10-15 % in some of the main markets. In those conditions, total butter consumption is likely to fall even further (− 1.1 % in 1988, −4.7 % in 1989) and the market therefore remains in surplus and highly dependent on traditional disposal measures.

Production of skimmed-milk powder was more than 2.2 million tonnes in 1986 but fell by nearly 25 % in 1987 to 1.65 million tonnes, and by more than 20 % in 1988 to 1.3 million tonnes, remaining at this level in 1989. This contraction was accompanied by the running down of public stocks and has had a considerable effect on the market. Prices stabilized in 1989 at 100-115 % of the intervention price, having first caught up with it and then exceeded it (sometimes by as much as 30 %). The aid for utilization in feedingstuffs has been adapted to these new market conditions; however, since annual demand at the market price (human consumption) is running at less than 300 000 tonnes, here again the market remains in surplus and heavily influenced by exports and aid schemes.

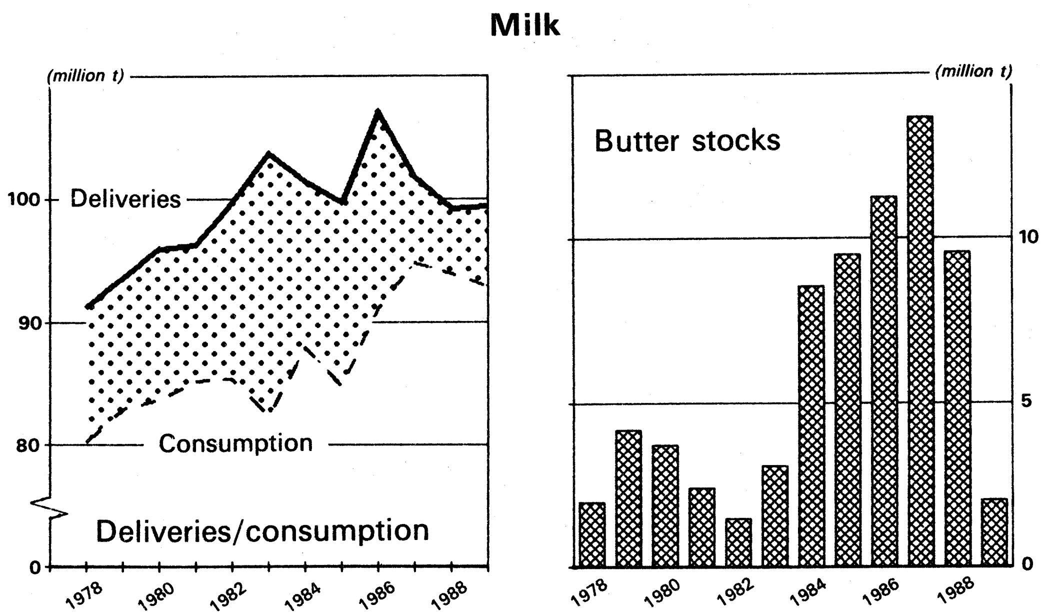
Community cheese production has been progressing in the long term by 2.4 % a year, in keeping with underlying consumption trends. It increased by 3.9 % in 1987 and 3.2 % in 1988; however, it rose by only 1 % in 1989 to 4.8 million tonnes (to which should be added imports of 100 000 tonnes). Consumption, being sensitive to price changes, increased by similar amounts: + 3.5 % in 1987, + 1.7 % in 1988 and + 1.1 % in 1989.

The production of whole-milk powder is directly linked to developments on the international market. After a spectacular recovery in 1987 (+ 26 %), which continued into 1988 (+ 8 %), it fell back very slightly in 1989 (− 1.7 %), confirming that the market, although unstable, is still healthy. Condensed milk production also tends to be guided by the international market, which itself depends on a few large fragile markets. Community production has been dropping since 1985, despite a slight recovery in 1988 (1.36 million tonnes, + 3.8 %) and production for 1989 is unlikely to exceed 1.32 million tonnes (− 1.11 %). Casein production is only possible thanks to aid. Encouraged by world prices, it progressed steadily between 1984 and 1988 from 130 to 174 000 tonnes. However, following a drop in the amount of aid and greater end-use control, it fell back by 4 % in 1989 to 167 000 tonnes.

91. 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 recently milk consumption has stabilized. Moreover, butter consumption is falling by something approaching 1 % a year, which would probably increase to 2.5 % if special disposal measures were not taken. Over the long term the consumption trend for other milk products is + 1.8 % a year, representing approximately another 800 000 tonnes of milk a year. Since the 'natural' drop in butter consumption corresponds to around 750 000 tonnes of milk a year, the importance of supporting butter consumption to balance the market can be seen. Public stocks have been virtually eliminated, showing how the situation has changed and pointing to the role private stocks can now play in market stabilization.

The substantial rise in prices which followed the market improvements introduced in 1988 continued in 1989, with the north-west of the Community showing the most marked increases.

92. As regards Community measures, the Council took a decision in April 1988 to extend the quota scheme until 1992 and to confirm the objective of bringing about a 9.5% reduction in deliveries over two years (largely by means of a 5.5% suspension of reference quantities). The amount of milk collected fell from 105.3 million tonnes to 99.5 million tonnes in 1987/88 (−5.5%) and to 98 million tonnes in 1988/89 (−1.6%). This still leaves production 2.2 million tonnes above the objective targeted by the 5.5% suspension of reference quantities. Since this is a major factor in the malfunctioning of the system, the Commission proposed to the Council, in the conclusion to its report COM(89) 352 final, that the suspension scheme be changed.



Consumption was calculated on the basis of an overall milk balance in milk equivalent (fat content).
1978-85 EUR 10; hereafter EUR 12.
Consumption for 1988 includes 3 245 million tonnes for animal feed.
Public and private stocks as at 1 January (for 1989, as at 1 June).

Figure 11

Although the original objective was only partially achieved, the improvement was large enough for the Commission to propose to the Council a solution for certain categories of producers whose situation had not been satisfactorily dealt with by all Member States. For example, 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. (1) The Council has approved also a Commission proposal for additional quotas for special cases, increasing the Community reserve by a sufficient amount to allocate to each State 1 % of its overall guaranteed quantity. To keep within the overall guaranteed quantity, 1 % of the suspended 5.5 % will be converted into a definitive reduction.

Beef and veal

93. After several years during which world production gradually increased, largely owing to the reduction in dairy cattle numbers in certain countries, production dropped back in 1989 and prices firmed on most domestic markets, encouraging livestock capitalization in Oceania particularly.

Beef and veal production

(1 000 t)

	1987	1988	% change	1989	% change
USA	10 884	10 879	− 0.0	10 736	− 1.3
USSR	8 288	8 400	+ 1.4	8 450	+ 0.6
Argentina	2 700	2 635	− 2.4	2 568	− 2.5
Brazil	2 136	2 446	+ 14.5	2 300	− 6.0
Australia	1 550	1 533	− 1.1	1 540	+ 0.5
EUR 12	8 132	7 683	− 5.5	7 510	− 2.3

Source: CIV, GATT/FAO.

Markets remain buoyant because of the strong demand from some countries (Japan, United States, South Korea, Brazil, North Africa and the Middle East). World market prices are likely to remain firm in the medium term. This situation is also due to improved economic growth, despite rising inflation and the economic and monetary problems experienced by Eastern European and developing countries.

In addition, the price of feedingstuffs is a constant brake on the development of competing meats (pigmeat and poultrymeat). This situation is now leading to the

(1) SLOM, see Regulations (EEC) Nos 764/89 and 766/89; OJ L 84, 29.3.1989; COM(88) 466 final and COM(89) 53 final.

build-up of beef cattle herds and thus to an eventual increase in production. According to the latest global forecasts, availabilities for exports in 1989 will be down by 200 000 tonnes and import requirements up by 100 000 tonnes.

94. The Community market is gradually reaching a balance between supply and demand. In the past, supply was abnormally high, mainly because of large-scale slaughterings of dairy cows and demand for other meats whose production had been encouraged by the fall in feed prices between 1983 and 1988. How much the market has now improved can be gauged by the level of intervention stocks — down from 750-800 000 tonnes to around 125 000 tonnes. In 1988, beef production amounted to 7 680 000 tonnes, 5.5% less than in 1987. A further 2-3% drop is expected for 1989. Consumption in 1988 was around 7 620 000 tonnes, an increase of 1.3% over 1987; a further increase of approximately 0.7% is likely in 1989. As a result, the downward trend in prices was reversed in 1988/89 (see Figure 12).

95. A major event in 1989 was the reform of the market organization for beef and veal. In future, public intervention purchases will have to be by tender if the average price in the Community and the Member State concerned is, for two consecutive weeks, lower than 88% (previously 91%) and 84% (previously 87%) respectively of the intervention price. This price was fixed for the reference quality (carcases of adult male bovine animals of grade R3 on the Community scale) at ECU 344/100 kg carcase weight.

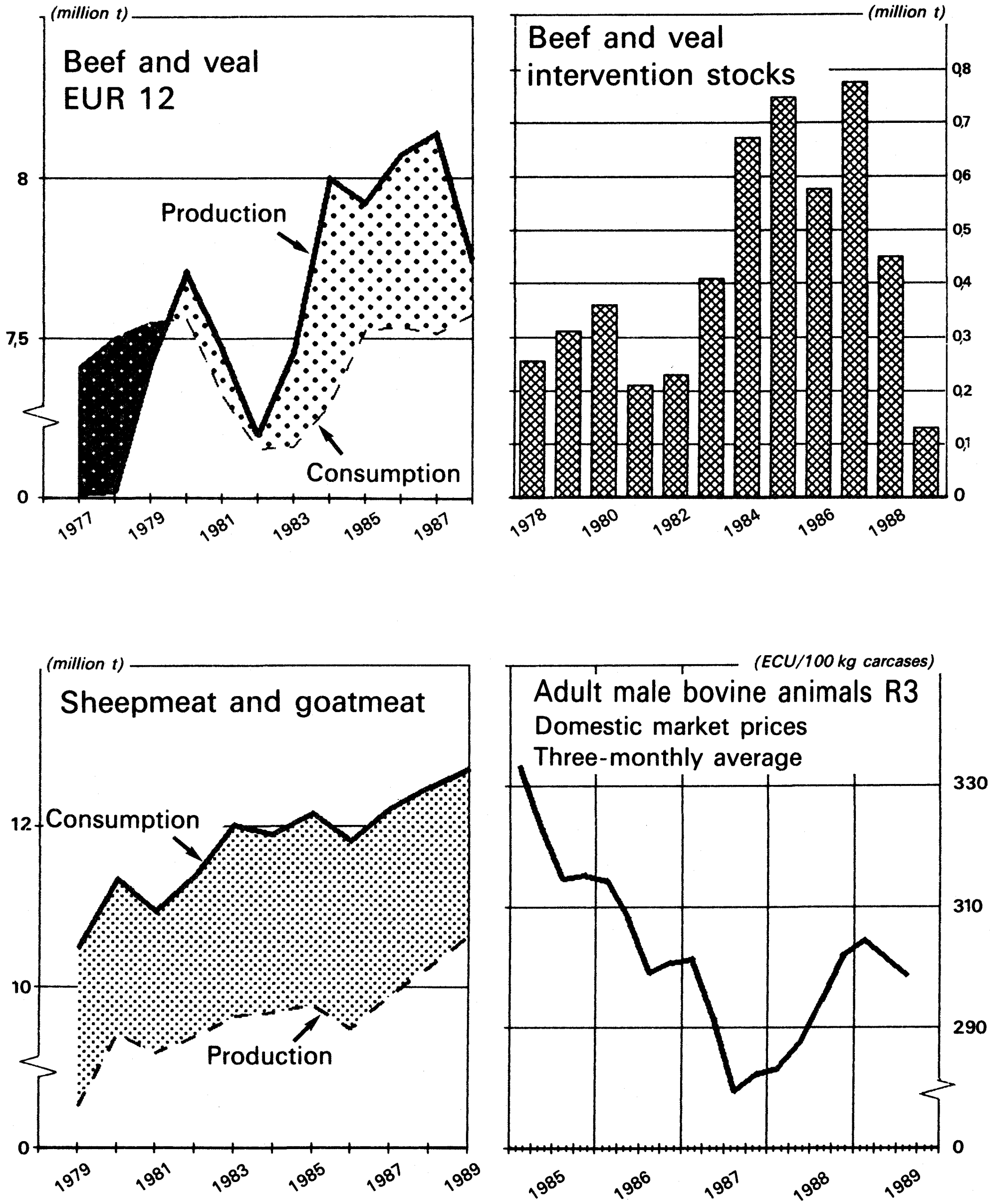
Public intervention purchases cannot normally exceed 220 000 tonnes a year. However, in exceptional circumstances additional quantities may be purchased. Aid for private storage continues. The premiums retained in the new legislation were increased: the suckler cow premium and the special producer premium for male animals were both increased from ECU 25 to ECU 40/head and are applicable throughout the EEC.

Future developments will depend more on market forces and on two key factors in particular: the 2% annual growth in the number of suckler cows, encouraged by the suckler cow premium; and the cyclical rise in prices over the last year. In the medium term, therefore, a cyclical rise in production is likely. Given the expected improvement in the economy, the employment situation, and disposable household income, consumption is likely to rise slightly in the medium term, as it has done before.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

96. The Community is the largest producer and importer on the world market, accounting for around 95 million head of sheep in 1988; although this is just 8% of the world's total sheep population, the Community accounts for 16% of world meat production (around 1 million tonnes), the other main producers being the USSR (900 000 tonnes), China (800 000 tonnes), Australia (600 000 tonnes) and New Zealand

Meat



Consumption and production figures for 1989 are estimated.
Intervention stocks as at 31 December (for 1989, as at 30 September).

Figure 12

(600 000 tonnes). Australia possesses the world's largest sheep flock (165 million head) followed by the USSR (140 million), but wool production is of considerable importance in these countries, as it is in China and New Zealand.

97. World trade accounts for about 16% of production, a figure substantially higher than for other meats, with the Community and the Middle East being the principal outlets and New Zealand the main exporter (500 000 tonnes). Australia is the leading exporter of live animals (up to 7 million head a year). Community imports are governed by a series of voluntary restraint agreements with 13 suppliers, allowing annual imports of some 320 000 tonnes of meat. The pattern in 1989 should be similar to previous years, with approximately 250 000 tonnes of sheepmeat and goatmeat imported into the Community under the various agreements, New Zealand accounting for 200 000 tonnes, Australia for 17 000 tonnes and Eastern Europe for 25 000 tonnes. Exports from the Community are expected to reach 6 000 tonnes.

98. On the Community market, production is forecast to rise by 3.8% in 1989 to 1 065 000 tonnes, due mainly to increases in Irish and UK production of 16% and 8% respectively. Sheep numbers are set to rise to 98.5 million head (+3%), the major increases coming in Ireland (10%), Spain (8%) and the United Kingdom (3%). Slight decreases are forecast in France and Greece. Consumption is expected to increase to 1 270 000 tonnes (nearly 2%) with Italian and French consumption rising by 4% and 1.2% respectively. Against this background of production and consumption increases, self-sufficiency is likely to rise again to 83.5%, confirming the recent trend.

	Deficit (consumption/production) (tonnes)	Self-sufficiency rate
1980	251 000	75.0
1981	232 000	75.1
1982	269 000	72.4
1983	232 000	75.9
1984 (1)	228 000	79.7
1985	230 000	79.8
1986	238 000	78.7
1987	228 000	81.5
1988	223 000	82.1

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Since 1984, the figures are based on EUR 12.

Intra-Community trade amounted to only 80 000 tonnes in 1981 when the common organization of the market for sheepmeat and goatmeat was first introduced. In 1989, trade is expected to grow to 180 000 tonnes, with further growth in the French market. The United Kingdom and Ireland remain the major exporters. Despite a considerable drop in prices in spring 1989, a trend already noticeable in 1988, the average market price in the Community recovered significantly during the summer and the 1989 forecast is now ECU 342/100 kg, 0.4 % above the 1988 price. Greek and Italian prices should again be substantially higher than those of other Member States.

99. The main support measures are the ewe premium, which is payable on a regional basis, and the slaughter premium (United Kingdom only) which varies each week. Public intervention purchases were not necessary. Both premiums have been subject to a stabilization mechanism since 23 May 1988. The total paid under the variable premium scheme was ECU 245 million in 1988 which, at a rate of ECU 90.36/100 kg of lamb, represents 33.3 % of the average market price in the United Kingdom in 1988. Ewe premium levels were fixed for all regions of the Community for 1988. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at ECU 1 205 million for 1988, taking account of the clawback on United Kingdom exports — an increase of ECU 100 million over 1987.

No public intervention purchasing or private storage was necessary in 1989. An advance on the ewe premium, at the rate of 30 %, was decided in August 1989. In October, the level was increased to 50 % due to the market situation.

Changes made to the rules for fixing the maximum weight of animals for which the premium is payable were decided in April 1989 and entered into force in October, the aim being to align production more closely with demand for lamb.

100. Following formal proposals from the Commission, based on COM(87) 452 final, volume II(c), the Council agreed a reform package for the internal regime in July 1989. The aim of this reform is the unification of the regime by the end of 1992, following a transition stage, in preparation for the single market. The present regionally-based ewe premium will be replaced by a Community premium representing the difference between the basic price fixed by the Council, the average price for heavy lamb and the production of heavy lamb per ewe. This premium will be paid at the lower rate of 70 % where milk production is the major purpose for which ewes are raised. At the beginning of 1990, public intervention will be replaced by strengthened aid to private storage when necessary, and during the transition period the variable slaughter premium, together with the clawback on certain exports from the United Kingdom, will be gradually eliminated.

The Community also reached agreement with New Zealand, its main supplier, on the temporary adaptation, for a four-year period beginning in January 1989, of the voluntary restraint agreement on sheepmeat. The essential elements of this agreement are a reduction in the annual quantity imported to 205 000 tonnes, a limitation on the quantity of chilled meat to be imported, and the introduction of a price surveillance mechanism. The duty on imports, currently 10 %, is reduced to zero and quantities to be imported into the sensitive marketing zones are to be increased progressively. Negotiations with other supplying countries have already taken place or are currently under way.

Pigmeat

101. China is still the biggest producer of pigmeat on the world market, followed by the EEC. There is currently a crisis in the United States caused by large increases in production, while precisely the opposite has occurred in the Community with production falling in 1989. Increased demand from Japan is thought likely to boost exports from Taiwan, the EEC (especially Denmark) and the United States, one of the main reasons being the 2.5% increase in the minimum Japanese import price.

(1 000 t)

	1987	1988	% change	1989	% change
China	17 800	18 200	+ 2.2	18 400	+ 1.1
Eastern Europe	6 846	6 675	− 2.5	6 740	+ 1.0
Japan	1 582	1 615	+ 2.1	1 647	+ 2.0
USA	6 505	7 120	+ 9.4	7 185	+ 1.0
USSR	6 300	6 500	+ 3.2	6 600	+ 1.5
EUR 12	12 767	13 299	+ 4.2	12 873	− 3.2

Source: OECD.

102. On the Community market, gross production of pigs fell by 3.2% in 1989 compared with 1988. As a result of the crisis in the first half of 1988, numbers had to be reduced, particularly breeding sow numbers (−4.1 %), producing a fall in the number of animals for slaughter and, consequently, in supply. The price of pig carcases therefore continued to rise on the Community market from the second quarter of 1989, reaching levels unseen since 1984.

These trends are expected to continue into 1990, being more pronounced in the first half of the year but less strong than in 1989. The recovery in the price of pig carcases and the low price of feed will encourage production; an increase in numbers and in slaughtering can therefore be expected in 1990, followed by lower prices during the second half of 1990. As a result of the fall in production there was a small drop in consumption (39.1 kg/head in 1989 compared with 39.5 kg/head in 1988). A slight increase in consumption is expected in 1990. Internal trade continued to be fairly extensive during 1989, with trade between Member States exceeding 22% of total production.

The absence of production surpluses rendered the granting of private storage aid superfluous in 1989; it was only given for small quantities to a few producers in Italy in June during an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. The legislation on the objective classification of carcases was applied in all Member States. The measures covering trade with non-member countries were modified several times in line with the changing supply position on the internal market. Export refunds were lowered to discourage the export of products needed on the internal market. Levies and sluice-gate prices did not hamper the Community's (limited) trade with third countries, and there was no need to levy additional amounts on imports.

Poultrymeat

103. During the last five years, world production of poultrymeat has increased steadily by an average of 4.3 % each year. In the United States (25 % of world production), the rate has been even higher (5.8 %). Poultrymeat is the meat Americans now prefer and in the last two years per capita consumption has exceeded that of beef and veal. In the other main producer regions, production is increasing more slowly.

Poultrymeat production

(1 000 t)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
USA	7 865	8 262	9 105	9 473	9 820
Brazil	1 530	1 680	1 865	1 860	2 000
Japan	1 395	1 421	1 465	1 480	1 485
USSR	2 816	2 988	3 126	3 200	3 300
Eastern Europe	1 933	2 064	2 072	2 076	2 139
EUR 12	5 331	5 443	5 784	5 989	5 921

Sources: OECD; DG VI.

104. Since 1987, the world market has been expanding again. The USA regained its place as the largest exporter in 1988 and maintained its position in 1989, followed by the Community. Before 1988, this was due to the introduction of the Export Enhancement Programme, while in 1988 and 1989 Japanese imports from the USA increased at an annual rate of 50 %. On the other hand, demand from Middle Eastern countries, which are traditional customers of the Community, was stagnant or even declined.

105. On the Community market, production in 1989 fell slightly (−1 %) for the first time since 1983, mainly in the United Kingdom and Ireland where consumers were put off chicken by a number of cases of salmonella poisoning in the first half of 1989. By the end of the summer, however, the market situation had improved thanks to the drop in feed prices. In 1990, a more balanced market is likely with demand growing by 2-3 % on average.

There is no internal market support for poultrymeat. The regulations governing trade with third countries have been adapted to the world market situation and export refunds have diminished although destinations are still differentiated. The quarterly calculation of sluice-gate prices and levies was brought forward one month to coincide with calendar quarters. The Commission started work on a new comparative study into improving control of the extraneous water content in frozen chickens as a contribution to the achievement of the single market.

Eggs

106. World production increased steadily between 1985 and 1988 at an annual rate of 1.5%; the rate of growth for 1989 however, was only 0.5%. In some of the large producer countries/regions, especially the United States and the Community, production has slowed down or even declined.

Egg production

(billion units)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
USA	68	68	70	69	68
USSR	77	80	82	85	87
Eastern Europe	39	39	39	40	40
Japan	36	37	40	40	40
EUR 12	82	81	81	83	80

Sources: USDA; DG VI.

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, and the Community has stepped up its deliveries this year as a result of reduced availabilities in the USA.

107. On the Community market, after the 1988 crisis, production fell by around 3% in 1989. Despite this effort to adapt, the market was very unsteady during the first half of the year because of a sudden sharp drop in United Kingdom demand following cases of salmonella poisoning. However, the market has been more stable since the summer but the increase in layer chick placings since March 1989 should boost supply in 1990, and the state of demand is still uncertain.

Market organization is the same as for poultrymeat and the same types of measure are in force. As regards trade, the internal and world market situation allowed export refunds to be reduced on several occasions, both for eggs for consumption and for egg products. The Council examined the Commission's proposals for modifying the egg marketing standards in line with current consumer and market requirements and an agreement may well be possible before the end of the year.

Alcohol

108. Ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin is still not subject to Community rules. Substantial surpluses, especially of wine alcohol, are a continuing feature of the situation. These large stocks tend to weigh down the market. In July and September 1989, the Commission offered 5.7 million hl for sale by tender. It tries to ensure that such sales do not upset the balance of the Community and external markets and reserves the right not to make an award. In order to prevent fraud and unauthorized use of the alcohol awarded, substantial security is required.

In the current year, vinous alcohol continues to be the main Community agricultural alcohol, accounting for approximately 5 million hl out of a total production of 12 million hl; molasses alcohol is second with 3.5 million hl. Other alcohols (beet, potatoes, etc.) together account for 3.5 million hl. Consumption is stationary.

Intra-Community trade is increasing but the quantities involved, with the exception of consignments to the Federal Republic of Germany, are only marginal. Exports picked up considerably with the development of fuel alcohols.

Potatoes

109. Potatoes are grown in all Member States but the main producers are the Netherlands, France, Germany and the United Kingdom. In 1988 ([1]), the *world harvest* was 269.7 million tonnes from 18 million ha; at 42.6 million tonnes, Community production represented 15.8 % of the total. World trade accounts for only a very small proportion of total production: 2.25 % in 1987 according to FAO statistics.

The Community ware potato harvest in 1988 ([1]) was down 4 % (39.7 million tonnes) compared to 1987: area sown was also down by 3 % (1 436 000 ha). The drop was most marked in the south (Portugal, −35 %; Spain, −20 %; France, −5 %) due to the exceptionally wet weather which interfered with planting and encouraged mildew. Production also dropped sharply in the Netherlands (−10 %), but there were substantial rises in Germany (+8 %), the United Kingdom (+2.5 %) and Denmark (+32 %).

Honey

110. The Community market for honey, for which there is no common organization, remains characterized by a low rate of self-sufficiency (around 40 %). According to the

([1]) 1989 data not yet available.

latest estimates, production in 1988 was 90 000 tonnes and consumption was 220 000 tonnes (0.7 kg per head).

Imports (130 000 tonnes) come mainly from Latin America, China, Eastern Europe and Australia. The only general import charge is a customs duty of 27 %, which is reduced to 25 % for most developing countries and to 0 % for the ACP countries. The least developed countries are exempt from the duty.

The 1986 and 1987 budgets each set aside ECU 500 000 to eradicate varroasis which is a cause of increasing mortality among bees in almost all regions. The sums are to help bee-keepers' organizations intensify their diagnostic and information activities. A Community group of experts is responsible for ensuring the exchange of information between professional bodies and research institutes on control methods. The campaign financed in 1987 will finish at the end of 1989 when a decision will be made on whether to continue support measures in this area.

* * *

The outlook for some agricultural markets

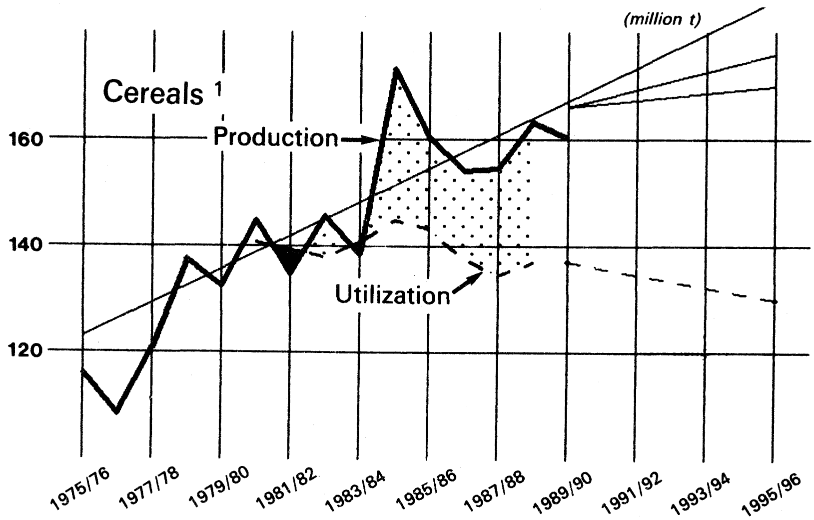
111. Apart from the weather, which it is not yet possible to forecast several seasons in advance, the development of agriculture is influenced by many factors, not the least of which are the dissemination of technical progress and the reactions of farmers to new political or economic situations arising out of specific policies or the general economic climate.

Nevertheless, a medium-term forecast is possible, based on current trends, analyses of agricultural markets, and the situation of Community agriculture within the present economic context (both internal and external). However, it is best to adopt a cautious approach and interpret results in the light of what we now know, experience having shown often enough that forecasts may be overtaken by events. With this in mind, and taking into account what has already been said about individual markets, Community production of the main agricultural products is likely to develop along the following lines.

112. (i) Cereals: assuming an average yield increase of around 2 %, which is slightly less than in previous years, and a reduction in area sown of 1.5 to 2.5 million hectares, the 1995/96 harvest could amount to 170-175 million tonnes, i.e. more than the present maximum guaranteed quantity.

In estimating the reduction in crop area, various factors have to be taken into account such as the cumulative effects of stabilizers, the set-aside scheme, and early retirement, not to mention the current tendency toward the abandonment of marginal land and toward substitution (e.g. as between cereals and oilseeds). As in the past, internal utilization is likely to be dominated by animal feed, which already represents around 60 % of the market compared to 30 % for human consumption and for seed, and less

Cereals and oilseeds: trends and forecasts EUR 12



1 Except rice.

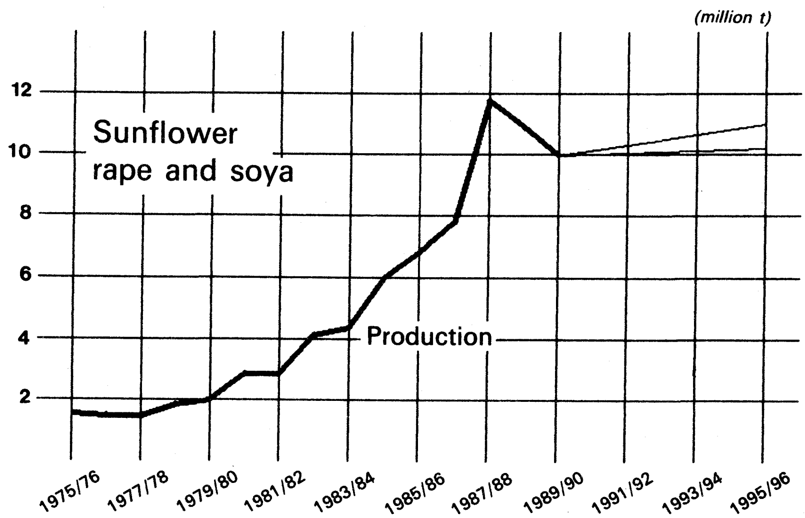


Figure 13

than 10% for industrial use. Apart from a slight increase in consumption by the latter sector, the outlook for cereal consumption is not especially encouraging. This may be due to the consolidation of overall food and feed requirements, the availability of oilseeds and high-protein products, the growth of high-energy fodder production, the reduction in the dairy herd, and advances in the field of animal nutrition.

113. (ii) Oilseeds: assuming yields continue to increase at close to their present rate and taking into account a possible variation in crop area in view of the role of these crops in rotation patterns, their interchangeability with cereals, their continuing greater relative profitability *vis-à-vis* the latter and the effect of the stabilizers, the total harvest in 1995/96 could comprise 4.8 million tonnes of rapeseed, 3.8 to 4.2 million tonnes of sunflower seed and 1.6 to 2.0 million tonnes of soya beans. These levels, although higher than the maximum guaranteed quantities, are still some way below those forecast prior to the introduction of stabilizers.

114. (iii) Sugar beet: subject to the vagaries of the weather, and assuming no changes are made to regulations and that world market conditions stay the same, production should remain fairly stable. Two conflicting trends are apparent which need to be considered: on the one hand, a significant rise in sugar yields per hectare (1% a year) due to technical improvements and the introduction of high-performance varieties; on the other hand, a reduction in area sown due to beet producers not wishing to diverge too much from production levels fixed for the A and B quotas. Consumption, too, should remain fairly stable. The likely fall in human consumption could well be offset by increased industrial use.

115. (iv) Wine: this poses a different and rather more awkward problem. Not only is it more affected than others by the weather, but it is subject to measures which apply both to the product and to the means of production, i.e. the vineyard. The gradual implementation of stabilizers and the strengthening of grubbing-up measures should, in the end, help squeeze production. However, increasing yields and large reserves of production and productivity in various Mediterranean regions, particularly Spain, will tend to counteract this. In addition, average consumption is dropping, with European consumers turning more to quality wines. As a result, relatively more quality wines than table wines will be produced, further complicating forecasts for the sector. All in all, and taking into account measures now in force and their likely effect up until 1995, production is likely to exceed Community consumption by 15 to 25 million hectolitres.

116. (v) Tobacco production: production of this and other industrial plants, which was reviewed in this chapter, is unlikely to vary much. Varietal adaptation will lead to an improvement in market conditions but should not have much effect on the amount harvested.

117. (vi) Milk: the Commission's forecasts are based on three assumptions. These are:

(a) the stabilization of deliveries at the present reference level, or slightly above it;

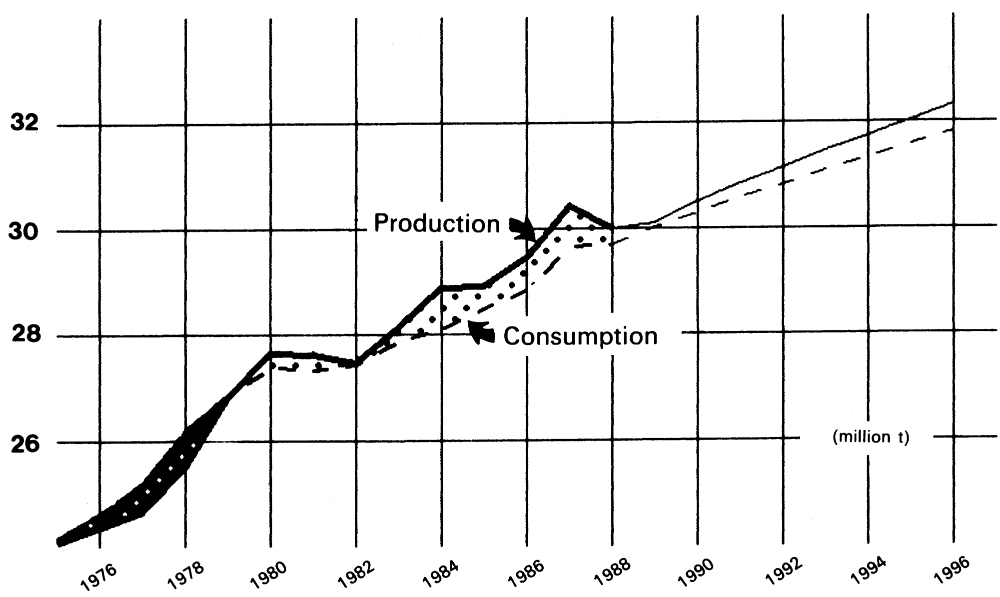
(b) a stable delivery rate (90.5 % of production);

(c) an increase in average yield per cow of 1.4 % (i.e. 5 200 kg/cow in 1996).

On this basis, the dairy herd should fall to 21.1 million head, with production totalling 110 million tonnes and collections amounting to 99.5 million tonnes in 1996. As regards consumption, the drop in butter consumption and the somewhat erratic rise in that of other products should settle somewhere around the present level, providing measures to promote butter consumption remain in force.

118. (vi) Beef/veal: adopting the same dairy herd scenario, and assuming a 1.8 % per annum increase in the number of suckler cows and in yields per head, production should increase slightly. The same goes for other meats (pigmeat, poultrymeat and sheepmeat) with a gradual rise being expected. Pig and poultry production is highly

Total meat production and consumption trends and forecasts EUR 12



Forecasts for 1988-95.

Figure 14

responsive to consumer demand because of the relatively short production lead time, proximity to the market-place, and appropriate Community regulations. Here again, a slight increase is likely, although the rate is likely to be much slower than it was 10 years ago. Estimates for 1996 are: beef/veal, 8.1 million tonnes; sheepmeat and goatmeat, 1.2 million tonnes; pigmeat, 13.8 million tonnes; and poultrymeat, 6.6 million tonnes.

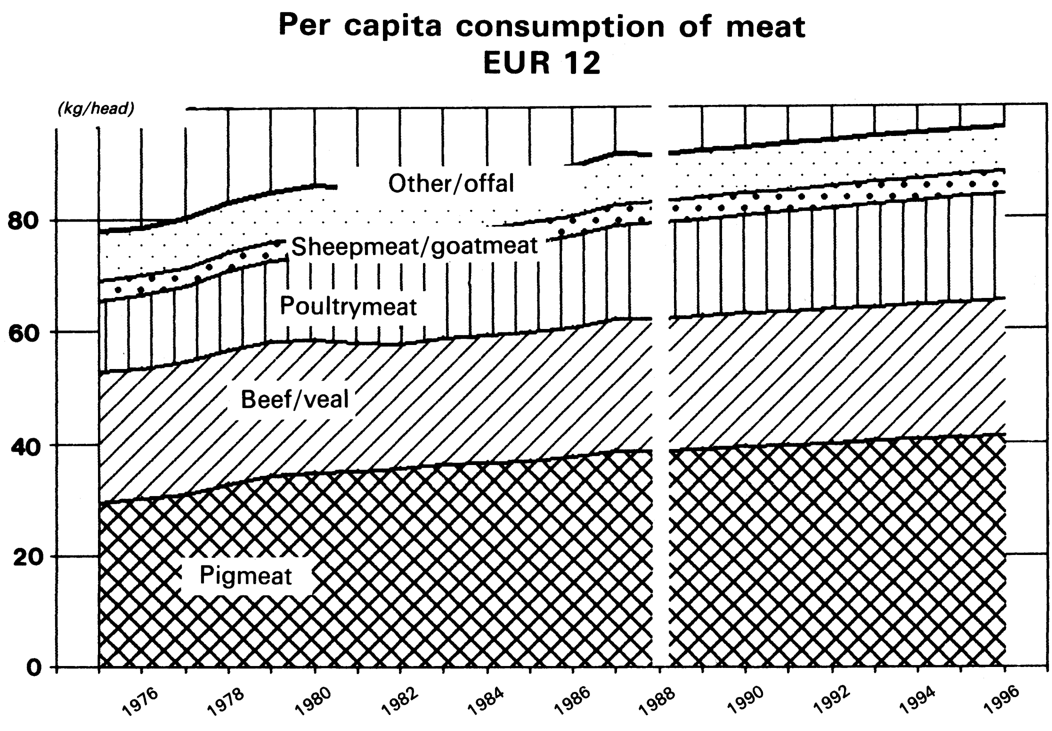


Figure 15

V — Rural development

119. On numerous occasions, and in particular in its recent communication on the future of rural society, the Commission stressed the fundamental changes which agriculture in the Community had been undergoing for some years. It also highlighted the difficulties of operating a coherent policy taking account of the need at one and the same time to promote a modern and competitive farming industry, ensure a fair level of income for farmers and maintain the demographic, economic and ecological balance, particularly in the predominantly rural areas.

The current trends in farming, farm structures and population movements are well known:

(i) steady decline in the size of the agricultural work-force and the number of farms;

(ii) concentration of productive agriculture in the more favoured areas, leading to increased risks for the environment;

(iii) large numbers of people still leaving the land — even if there are currently some signs of the trend slowing down — giving rise to the fear of abandonment and an economic void in certain particularly disadvantaged areas;

(iv) urban sprawl and the building up of various coastal areas with populations making ever increasing demands on the countryside.

These trends can be seen to varying degrees in all the industrialized Member States and seem in the majority of cases to be inevitable. The objective of a structures and rural development policy has to be to contain and mould these trends and/or to come up with alternative solutions to the problems they present, such as lack of infrastructure in rural areas, under-employment in agriculture, the maintenance of a minimum level of economic activity and nature conservation. A policy of rural development therefore needs today to have four aims:

(i) to promote development and the provision of facilities in the worst-off areas;

(ii) to maintain and develop regional economies by utilizing their endogenous resources and potential;

(iii) to promote the structural adjustments necessary to make agriculture more competitive and efficient without, however, encouraging increased production, which would not be in line with current and foreseeable market requirements;

(iv) to enable farmers to convert or diversify their agricultural activities towards more profitable enterprises.

120. The entry into force of the reform of the structural Funds, involving, among other things, a substantial increase (19.7% in 1989) in the resources of the EAGGF Guidance Section and the adoption of the Community support arrangements is a first key element in dealing with the regional development issue. Defining new measures to improve agricultural structures or continuing earlier measures adapted appropriately constitutes a second key element geared to adding value to farming and thus boosting the regional economy. In the coming years, as a result of the reform of the structural Funds, Community agriculture will benefit from additional funds to ensure its adaptation and development. The growing preoccupation with ecological issues in recent years has also compelled the authorities to lay down guidelines on nature conservation and protection of the environment. Any rural development scheme must take due account of the impact on the environment. Furthermore, the demands of city dwellers on the natural environment need to be integrated, alongside other demands, with the activities and services provided by the rural regions.

Of course, it is not only a matter of being concerned with nature conservation and protection of the environment but also of helping to safeguard the economy of some rural areas by encouraging farmers in those areas to switch from less competitive enterprises to other types of service or production. To that end, the introduction of provisions on the definition of high-quality products meeting quality standards and thus qualifying for approved marks would enable value to be added to production in these areas.

Parallel to the reorientation of agriculture as such, fresh emphasis must be put on the economic diversification of rural areas. In this connection, to help finance the development of industrial activities to promote economic diversification and stabilize the rural population level, the Commission put a proposal to the Council for the establishment of a permanent 'rural new Community instrument' (NCI) for financing all potential investment both in agriculture-related non-agricultural projects and in priority access being given to small and medium-sized undertakings, this NCI could encourage an inflow of capital which would reinforce the moves towards endogenous growth; the funds likely to be injected in this way into the economy of rural areas, on most favourable terms as regards interest rates and duration of loans, could be of the order of ECU 500 million to 1 000 million, varying from year to year.

Forestry

121. In the same context, to enable forestry potential to be soundly managed, optimum use to be made of existing resources and trees to be planted on land which has hitherto been farmed, in 1989 the Community obtained the means and structures needed for the implementation of a real forestry policy, which should generate additional income for the holdings concerned and help to restore balance to production. The schemes proposed by the Commission in 1988 [1] and adopted by the Council on 29 May 1989 (seven regulations and a decision) created the framework for the implementation of the Community forestry policy. [2] Under these schemes the Commission will assist in three main areas:

(i) directly linked with the CAP and with the aim of reducing surplus production, the creation or adjustment of instruments encouraging the afforestation of agricultural land. [3] These measures are in addition to those already adopted on set-aside and can be combined with them. Incorporated into Regulation (EEC) No 797/85, they basically introduce an annual premium of ECU 150/ha to offset the loss of income incurred, extend the aid to all landowners and improve farm afforestation aids;

(ii) in the context of aid for the development of rural areas whose development is lagging behind, the development and optimum utilization of woodlands. [4] A set of measures, ranging from the creation of nurseries to the formation of associations to make appropriate use of forestry resources, is aimed at developing the three essential functions of forests: ecological/conservation, economic and recreational/social;

(iii) in the context of continuing efforts in the environmental field, two measures are aimed at improving the protection of forests by enlarging the scope of the relevant regulations and increasing the Community's financial contribution. The new regulations concern the protection of forests against atmospheric pollution (amending Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86) [5] and against fire (amending Regulation (EEC) No 3529/86). [6] The amendments will reinforce these forest protection instruments, make them more systematic and improve the planning of their application.

122. Lastly, these schemes are coordinated and backed up by two accompanying measures: firstly, the setting-up of the Standing Forestry Committee, [7] playing a consultative role in the implementation of the action programme and having a management function as regards the protection measures, and, secondly, the establishment of a European Forestry Information and Communication System [8] to collect information on the structure and operation of the forestry sector and provide an appropriate management tool.

As regards protection of forests, 1989 saw the first Commission report on the state of health of forests in the Community and two reports on the implementation of Council

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(1) COM(88) 255 final.
(2) OJ L 165, 15.6.1989.
(3) Regulation (EEC) No 1608/89; OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 1.
(4) Regulation (EEC) No 1610/89; OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 3.
(5) Regulation (EEC) No 1613/89; OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 8.
(6) Regulation (EEC) No 1614/89; OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 10.
(7) Decision 89/367/EEC; OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14.
(8) Regulation (EEC) No 1615/89; OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 12.

Regulations (EEC) Nos 3528/86 and 3529/86 of 17 November 1986. (1) The forest health report was drawn up on the basis of the results for 1987 and 1988, the Community inventory of forest damage and national information sheets sent in by the Member States. It contains information on the vitality of the principal species and on the geographical distribution of damage caused by atmospheric pollution.

Under Regulations (EEC) Nos 3528/86 and 3529/86, the Commission financed 28 projects for the protection of forests against atmospheric pollution (a total of ECU 1 392 662) and 45 fire protection projects (ECU 6 806 635) in 1989. The Commission's coordinating activities continued, with the work of the groups of experts on the assessment of forest damage and remote sensing applications. As a result of this work, the common method for compiling the forest damage survey was changed slightly in 1989, having regard, in particular, to the special features of certain types of Mediterranean forests.

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123. In view of the new schemes outlined and the progress made on the introduction of measures which should materialize in the coming months, 1989 can thus be regarded as a turning point in Community action on agricultural production structures. Parallel to this progressive redeployment, the schemes already started in previous years continued of course during this transition year. Below is a list of the principal schemes, the practical details of which were set out in previous reports.

Set-aside

124. The set-aside scheme for taking arable land out of production was introduced for the first time during 1988/89 (2) to help curb production of surplus crops in 1989 and reinforce the effects of the stabilizers, but the majority of the Member States did not start applying the new measure until autumn 1988 or spring 1989.

For the Community as a whole, the results are therefore modest: 38 164 farmers, 434 310 ha, 0.92 % of the arable land and 1.3 % of land under cereals. However, in Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, where the scheme was introduced earlier, farmers showed more interest.

The Commission therefore stressed the need to apply the set-aside scheme more effectively in 1989/90. To that end, it proposed to the Council at its 24-26 July 1989 meeting that the basic rules be adjusted by increasing the rates of EAGGF reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the Member States and providing for appropriate

(1) OJ L 326, 21.11.1986.
(2) Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85; OJ L 93, 30.3.1985). Council Regulation (EEC) No 1094/88; OJ L 106, 27.4.1988). Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1272/88; OJ L 121, 11.5.1988.

publicity for the advantages offered and a sufficient incentive. (1) The three aid brackets were reduced to two as follows:

(i) + ECU 0 to 300 per hectare, with a Community contribution of 60%;

(ii) + ECU 300 to 600 per hectare, with a Community contribution of 25%.

The European Parliament should deliver its opinion on these guidelines, which were approved by the Council, by the end of 1989. There is every reason to think that this measure will help to restore balance to the agricultural markets.

The following table shows the aids granted by the Member States for the application of this measure.

Set-aside of arable land: amount of aids

(ECU/ha)

Germany	average level to maximum level	450 to 600
United Kingdom	less-favoured areas other areas	270 300
Spain	less-favoured areas irrigated areas	100 to 120 170 to 301
France	four categories	130 to 350
Ireland	all areas	220
Netherlands	all areas	600
Greece	less-favoured areas non-irrigated/irrigated other areas non-irrigated/irrigated	 100 to 200 120 to 250
Belgium	less-favoured areas other areas	170 to 230 290 to 420
Italy	mountain areas less-favoured hill areas/ other areas lowlands	380 380 to 400 440 to 550
Luxembourg	all areas	220

NB: Portugal is not covered by the measure in question and Denmark failed to adopt the requisite provisions within the deadline set.

Other horizontal measures

125. The provisions laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 concerning agricultural holdings and farmers in the Member States have in some cases been subject to delays in

(1) COM(89) 353; OJ C 268, 20.10.1989.

notification and approval; the first figures available therefore reflect only an initial situation. From the start of the scheme, in principle in 1985, up to the end of 1988, EAGGF aid related to 23 500 approved investment plans; 30 000 installation grants for young farmers; 5 000 aids for keeping accounts; training or further training courses or in-service training schemes for 120 000 farmers, family farm workers or paid farm labour and supplementary courses followed by 4 500 young people to obtain the qualification making them eligible for the installation aids.

The new Community early retirement scheme — adopted in April 1988 (1) — has so far been implemented in Germany, Greece and the Basque country in Spain. Germany applies the two possible formulas: early retirement with cessation of production and with expansion of neighbouring farms; Greece and the Basque country only use the second one. It is too early to assess the results of this scheme.

In March 1989 the Council ruled on the amendment to the scheme for the extensification of production, permitting the Member States to restrict the scheme, in cases of particular administrative difficulties, to an experimental application based on pilot programmes up to 31 December 1990, or 31 December 1989 in the case of the beef/veal and wine sectors. (2) These schemes constitute a limited and temporary alternative to the permanent application of the scheme, the details of which were adopted by the Commission in December 1988. (3) By 1 July 1989 only Germany and Greece had presented national provisions for the application of the scheme.

Under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, (4) 148 specific programmes on the processing and marketing of agricultural products are currently in force, six having been rejected. The new Member States continued their efforts and presented specific programmes for the majority of their agricultural products. The scope of the Regulation is, moreover, tending to expand to include new processing operations and programmes covering a greater variety of products.

Producer groups

126. With some amendments and extensions (regarding minimum thresholds, turnover, area covered, size, field of intervention), Community aid for producer groups continued in 1989, with particular emphasis on the cotton industry in Greece, for which a new programme was approved in December 1988 for the period 1988-92. The Council decided in 1987 to extend the Regulation for five years, broadening its scope to include Spain and raising the Community contribution to 50%. A programme to encourage producers' associations and unions thereof has been approved and has entered into force.

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 1096/88, 29.4.1988; 1988 Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community, point 172.
(2) Regulation (EEC) No 591/89; OJ L 65, 9.3.1989.
(3) Regulation (EEC) No 4115/88; OJ L 361, 29.12.1988.
(4) OJ L 51, 23.2.1977.

Regional measures

Less-favoured areas

127. In 1987, 1 050 168 holdings received the compensatory allowance, i.e. 19 % of the holdings located in less-favoured areas. The average amount of the allowance was ECU 826. The Commission approved additions to the list of eligible areas in Italy (1) and the Netherlands (2) in 1988 and in the United Kingdom, Germany and France in 1989. The less-favoured areas now represent, having regard to a new estimate of the UAA, 53.5 % of the Community UAA.

Specific regional measures

128. Prior to the reform of the structural Funds, and with the same objective of integration, specific measures were launched to assist the less prosperous areas of the Community. Implementation of these schemes, which extends over a period of several years, continued in 1989. They include first and foremost regional agricultural development programmes, for the west of Ireland, (3) with amended basic rules; (4) Northern Ireland, with a programme relaunched in 1988 in an amended form; (5) the Scottish islands; (6) (7) the French overseas departments (7) (8) and certain less-favoured areas of southern Italy. New provisions were adopted (9) to facilitate the application of a Greek agricultural development programme (10) for which two agricultural programmes, concerning the grubbing and conversion of apricot orchards in the Peloponnese and the control of phylloxera in Crete, (11) have been adopted. These constitute transitional provisions (12) in connection with the reform of the structural Funds.

The specific measure for agricultural development in certain less-favoured regions of Spain (13) was launched in 1988 and continued in 1989. As regards the specific programme for the development of Portuguese agriculture, (14) between the first six specific programmes being approved at the end of 1986 and 31 December 1988, 9 236 projects were approved. In 1988, four new programmes were approved concerning

(1) OJ L 15, 19.1.1989.
(2) OJ L 105, 17.4.1989 (Decision 89/251/EEC, 13.12.1988, p. 1).
(3) OJ L 195, 23.7.1989 (Decision 88/403/EEC, 18.7.1988, p. 72).
(4) OJ L 180, 14.7.1980, p. 1.
(5) OJ L 301, 24.10.1987, p. 1.
(6) OJ L 105, 26.4.1988.
(7) OJ L 128, 14.5.1986.
(8) OJ L 76, 22.3.1988.
(9) OJ L 329, 20.11.1987.
(10) OJ L 124, 1.8.1981.
(11) OJ C 188, 25.7.1989.
(12) OJ L 374, 31.12.1988.
(13) OJ L 107, 28.4.1988.
(14) Regulation (EEC) No 3828/85; OJ L 372, 31.12.1985.

irrigation, drainage and development studies. The total number of programmes approved since 1986 now stands at 21.

The integrated development programme adopted for Lozère (1) came to an end, having had a positive impact on agriculture in this department of France. The agriculture section of the IDP for south-east Belgium was the basis for various projects relating to the diversification of production and improvement of farming techniques.

The integrated development operations (IDOs) in various less-favoured areas, particularly in France, are continuing satisfactorily. Generally speaking, they are complemented by pilot schemes of limited financial importance but significant impact for agriculture.

129. Launched in 1986, the integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs) (1) were also described in earlier reports. They concern 27 regional programmes (Greece 6, France 7, Italy 14) and two sectoral programmes, one national (Greece), the other interregional (Italy). Except in the case of Italy — where the start of work was delayed because amendments needed to be made to regional legislation — the first phase of the IMPs is well under way if not complete. It is now a question of transition to the second phase which, in most cases, involves extension of schemes in progress and relates to a series of operations to be implemented between 1988 and 1992. In the course of 1989 the second IMPs were adopted for France (Corsica) and Greece (Crete, North, West Peloponnese, Centre-East and Aegean Islands).

Emergency measures: in Greece specific measures continue to apply following the bad weather during the winter of 1986/87; programmes for the restoration of citrus and olive plantations were approved in March 1989. In France, the emergency programme approved in 1985 was extended to cover additional work on olive plantations. On this basis a second part was approved on 20 June 1989. In Italy, the application of the Regulation on the restructuring and conversion of citrus orchards damaged by bad weather was extended until 30 June 1991 for Sicily, Calabria and Apulia. (2) In 1989 the Commission approved a programme for the restoration of infrastructures damaged by the floods in November 1987 in the regions of Valencia and Murcia in Spain, (3) under the emergency common measure. (4) A total of 186 849 holdings — covering 676 175 ha — are benefiting from this programme.

Protection of the environment

130. The general public and governments have been becoming more and more aware in recent years of the threats to the environment. The agricultural sector is particularly

(1) OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.
(2) OJ L 119, 29.4.1989.
(3) Commission Decision 89/134/EEC of 7.2.1989; OJ L 49, 21.2.1989.
(4) OJ L 288, 28.10.1988.

concerned, suffering the consequences of pollution and also contributing to the problem. The Community laid down broad guidelines in 1987/88 for a policy on protection of the environment in arable and livestock farming, featuring aid for farming practices compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and of natural resources. This scheme, the legal basis of which is Title V of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85, amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1760/87, (1) aims to compensate loss of income. It is, however, confined to particularly sensitive areas; the Community's financial contribution is 25%.

Since the entry into force of the scheme in June 1987, 29 programmes have been approved by the Commission (21 in the United Kingdom, seven in Germany and one in the Netherlands). The measures notified by the Member States and approved relate in the majority of cases to permanent grassland, often characterized by the special biotopes of water meadows, rough grazing, etc. The farmers concerned undertake, for instance, to abandon the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, postpone mowing, reduce the stocking rate, forego the right to switch to arable farming, install drainage and grub unwanted young trees. New programmes are being prepared in Denmark, Germany, Spain, France and Italy.

The Commission also tackled other pressing problems relating to the impact of agriculture on the environment and natural resources, presented a proposal for a Directive on the protection of fresh water, coastal and marine waters against pollution caused by nitrates from diffuse sources. (2) The purpose of this Directive is to lay down rules on the spreading of livestock effluents and chemical fertilizers. It also presented a proposal on the placing of EEC-accepted plant protection products on the market (3) and is planning another on organic farming.

Concern for the protection and conservation of the environment is also apparent in the various measures taken in relation to the adaptation of the CAP. This is particularly evident in the case of the set-aside scheme, the measures taken in respect of the extensification of production and the different activities undertaken in the context of the management of farms and stock rearing with a view, in particular, to limiting the rate of 'livestock unit' per hectare.

Agricultural research

131. The five-year agricultural research programme 1984-88, costing ECU 30 million, enabled research to be carried out in the following fields: use and conservation of agricultural resources (energy in agriculture, use and management of land and water); structural questions (Mediterranean agriculture, other less-favoured regions, agri-food

(1) OJ L 167, 26.6.1987.
(2) COM(88) 708 final, 22.12.1988.
(3) COM(89) 34 final, 16.2.1989.

industry); improvement of productivity in livestock and crop production (stock farming, crop productivity); dissemination of results of agricultural research.

The 1984-88 programme continued in 1989, some shared-cost research contracts ending beyond 1989 and meetings of the scientific committees having proved necessary. Under this programme, 136 shared-cost research contracts were concluded, 400 seminars and meetings held, 1 551 researcher exchanges arranged and 126 publications circulated.

In view of the trend in agricultural policy, new guidelines for research were needed. To that end, the Commission put forward a proposal in September 1988 for a Council decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme on competitiveness of agriculture and management of agricultural resources (1989 to 1993). The new programme is an integral part of the framework programme for Community research and technological development (1987 to 1991) adopted by the Council on 28 September 1987.

Involving expenditure of ECU 55 million, it is subdivided into four subject areas:

(i) conversion, diversification, including extensification of production, reduction of costs and protection of the rural environment;

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

(iii) socio-economic aspects and specific schemes aimed at all regions which have been slow to develop;

(iv) ways and means of disseminating information resulting from agricultural research, particularly the specific research programme (1989-94).

Aimed at improving the efficiency of human and financial resources devoted to agriculture, this programme sets out to take up the economic, social, regional and environmental challenges arising from the trend in farming in the socio-economic framework of the rural areas. One of the major difficulties will be to contain the rising costs of intermediate consumption, particularly by new production, processing and preservation methods. A call for proposals for shared-cost research projects is scheduled for the end of 1989.

VI — Financing of the CAP in 1989

132. At the beginning of the 1980s, the financing of the CAP was hit by the Community's grave budgetary problems caused by the growing gap between EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations and rising agricultural expenditure. In 1984 the process of reforming the CAP was begun. It then developed over the next few years, culminating in the decisions of the European Council of February 1988. The reforms adopted at that meeting, as defined by the Decision of 24 June 1988 and the Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 June 1988 between Parliament, the Council and the Commission, established a strong budgetary discipline capable of effectively controlling expenditure and imposed, in particular, a number of ceilings for the period 1988-92. Several measures were taken to place agricultural expenditure on a sound footing:

(a) limitation of the annual increase in EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure to 74% of the rate of increase in Community gross national product, the European Council's figure of ECU 27 500 million being taken as a reference value;

(b) systematic depreciation of the book value of stocks, both at the time of purchase and at the end of the financial year. The cost is charged to the financial year in which depreciation takes place;

(c) inclusion in the annual budget (Chapter 102) of a 'monetary reserve' of ECU 1 000 million to cover significant and unforeseen shifts in the dollar/ecu market rate compared to the rate used when the budget was drafted. This provisional appropriation is not retained in the reference framework;

(d) establishment of an 'early warning system' whereby the Commission monitors, Chapter by Chapter, the trends in agricultural expenditure, sending a monthly report to the Council and to Parliament, and then acts accordingly to ensure the maintenance of budgetary discipline;

(e) generalization of the system of stabilizers to limit financial intervention when a production ceiling is exceeded.

133. The reform of the CAP has led the Community to grant aid which is not sector-based and not solely linked to production. One such measure is partly financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section: the set-aside scheme; others are financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section: aid for the extensification of production, aid to encourage conversion towards non-surplus products, aid to encourage the cessation of farming (early retirement); another is financed, not by the EAGGF, but under a special budget heading: transitional income aid to the least-favoured farmers.

The EAGGF and its financial resources

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 EAGGF also contributes to the financing of the market organization and the structures policy in the fisheries sector, as well as to certain measures taken within the context of the reform of the CAP: set-aside of agricultural land, depreciation of agricultural stocks, costs incurred by Member States on the specific disposal of butter from public stocks.

The EAGGF is an integral part of the Community budget and its appropriations are therefore fixed according to the budgetary procedure like other Community expenditure.

Community market policy also generates revenue, namely:

(a) levies: these are variable taxes on the import of agricultural products from third countries under the 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 sugar producers and undertakings.

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

Under the market organizations for milk and milk products and for cereals, producers make a financial contribution called the 'co-responsibility levy' and, when milk production quotas or certain maximum guaranteed quantities of cereals are exceeded they pay an additional levy. Such revenue does not form part of the Community's own resources and is considered as arising from measures to stabilize the 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 sector, to finance specific measures. In the 1988 financial year this financial contribution by producers came to ECU 536 million (milk) and ECU 678 million (cereals). On 15 October 1989 the corresponding figures were approximately ECU 890 million (milk) and ECU 799 million (cereals).

* * *

The 1989 budget

Initial budget for 1989

(ECU)

EAGGF Guarantee Section (Titles 1 and 2)	26 741 000 000 (1)
Set-aside of arable land (Item 3900)	20 000 000
Common organization of the market in fishery products (Chapter 40)	37 300 000
Depreciation of stocks and disposal of butter (Chapter 81)	1 449 000 000
Total for the Guarantee Section	28 247 300 000

(1) This figure may be increased by up to ECU 1 000 million from the monetary reserve in Chapter 102.

Supplementary and amending budget No 1/89 did not affect agriculture. During the exercise, as a result of various transfers amounting to ECU 1 099.8 million, the total of the EAGGF Guarantee budget amounted to ECU 27 147.5 million.

Expenditure and revenue

134. The table below shows changes in EAGGF expenditure and net expenditure under the CAP (after deduction of levies).

Agricultural expenditure

(million ECU)

	1985	1986	1987	1988 (1)	1989 (2)	1990 (3)
EAGGF-Guarantee Section (4)	19 744.2	22 137.4	22 967.7	27 687.3	28 247.3	28 360.0 (6)
EAGGF-Guidance Section (payments)	719.6	773.5	908.7	1 179.5	1 434.0 (7)	1 751.5 (7)
Total gross expenditure	20 463.8	22 910.9	23 876.4	28 866.8	29 681.3	30 111.5
Levies	1 121.7	1 175.5	1 626.1	1 504.6	1 419.2	1 152.4
Sugar levies	1 057.4	1 111.5	1 471.8	1 390.7	1 316.9	1 384.6
Total net expenditure (5)	18 284.7	20 623.9	20 778.5	25 971.5	26 945.2	27 574.5

NB: 1985: EUR 10. From 1986: EUR 12.
(1) Including ECU 1 240 million for the depreciation of stocks (Chapter 81).
(2) 1989 budget appropriations and supplementary and amending budget No 1/89, including the set-aside of arable land (50% of Item 3900: ECU 20 million), common organization of the markets in the fisheries sector (Chapter 40: ECU 37.3 million), the depreciation of stocks and the disposal of butter (Chapter 81: ECU 1 449 million).
(3) 1990 preliminary draft budget also including the set-aside of farmland (50% of Article 390: ECU 70 million), the Fisheries Guarantee Fund (Chapter 40: ECU 32 million) and the repayment to the Member States of expenditure for the depreciation of stocks and for specific measures for the disposal of butter (Chapter 81: ECU 1 470 million).
(4) Including adjustments resulting from the clearance of accounts.
(5) Various aspects of commercial policy, not directly linked to the CAP, also have financial consequences which are not shown separately from those directly linked to the CAP.
(6) Including ECU 200 million in Chapter 100 for rural development schemes linked to market operation.
(7) Including fisheries and set-aside chargeable to EAGGF Guidance Section.

Gross EAGGF expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure, before the deduction of the revenue from levies, fell from 72.5% in 1985 (of which 70% for the Guarantee Section) to 70.2% (67.3%) in 1988 and 66.2% (63%) in 1989, based on the budget and supplementary budget No 1/89. In 1990 the figures should be 64.2% and 60.5% (55.1% after deduction of the receipts from import levies and sugar levies (see table above)).

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

135. 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 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. 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 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

136. In 1989 amendments were made to EAGGF Guarantee Section rules as regards the method used for calculating the interest rates applicable to intervention measures comprising buying-in, storage and disposal, (4) the financing of intervention, certain measures taken by the intervention agencies, (5) intervention intended to stabilize the markets, (6) the rate of interest reimbursed to the least prosperous Member States (Greece, Spain, Ireland and Portugal), (7) the financing of the storage of agricultural products (standard amounts for storage operations), (8) the costs of financing intervention (8) and the costs of disposing of alcohol (9).

Public stocks

137. As shown in Table 3.4.5 (statistical annex), the book value of public stocks decreased considerably during the 1988 financial year, falling from ECU 9 368 million on 31 December 1987 to ECU 3 303 million on 31 December 1988 — a fall of ECU 6 065 million (65 %). This positive development resulted from a more dynamic disposal policy and from the depreciation measures taken during the financial year,

(1) 1987 financial year: expenditure is for a 10-month period from 1 January to the end of October/beginning of November.
(2) 1987 financial year: expenditure is for an 11½-month period from the beginning of November 1987 to 15 October 1988.
(3) 1987 and subsequent financial years: expenditure is for a 12-month period from 16 October to 15 October of the following year.
(4) OJ L 51, 23.2.1989.
(5) OJ L 85, 30.3.1989.
(6) OJ L 102, 14.4.1989.
(7) OJ L 109, 20.4.1989.
(8) OJ L 162, 13.6.1989.
(9) OJ L 218, 28.7.1989.

ECU 2 598 million of the appropriations provided being spent in the cereals, butter, beef, tobacco and alcohol sectors.

Between 1987 and 1988 stocks of cereals (taken as a whole) and beef declined, as did stocks of butter and skimmed-milk powder but there were increases in stocks of vegetable oils and fats, tobacco and, particularly, alcohol from compulsory distillations. The period from 31 December 1988 to 31 August 1989 saw a fall in the stocks of cereals, vegetable oils and fats and beef, and the almost total disappearance of milk stocks but there were increases in alcohol and tobacco stocks.

From the beginning of the 1989 financial year the depreciation of stocks on purchase has been financed under Titles 1 and 2 of the budget, which provided ECU 1 878 million for the purpose, and under Item 810 (depreciation of stocks of agricultural products), which provided ECU 649 million. The value of stocks at 30 September 1989 was estimated at ECU 1 612 million, or less than half that at the end of December 1988.

Clearance of accounts

138. The Commission made good the delay in clearing the EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts, i.e. the definitive recognition of expenditure incurred by Member States under the Community rules, after verification of the annual claims and after on-the-spot checks on details of the operations. In November 1988 the Commission cleared the 1986 accounts covering ECU 22 000 million. The 1987 accounts, covering ECU 22 500 million, were cleared during the last quarter of 1989.

Enquiries and irregularities

139. By 1 December 1989 the Commission had received 188 communications from Member States concerning irregularities detected during the first three quarters of 1989. (1) The cases reported involved ECU 57 million and the schemes principally concerned were the following: the suckler cow premium (94 cases), and refunds on beef/veal (36 cases). Of the ECU 57 million however, ECU 37 million concerned production aid for processed tomato products (ECU 13 million) and refunds on beef/veal (ECU 24 million).

(1) Excluding communications concerning the third quarter of 1989 from France and those of Portugal and Greece, for 1989.

Expenditure on agricultural markets in 1989

140. In accordance with the conclusions of the February 1988 European Council, the Commission sends a monthly report to the budgetary authority on EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure (the early warning system). Report No 12 of 27 November 1989 revealed that overall Guarantee Section expenditure was running below the forecast based on expenditure during the three previous years. On the basis of advances and expenditure forecasts for the year 1989 aggregate expenditure amounted to ECU 24 409 million as against estimated expenditure of ECU 25 651 million.

This was partly due to the appreciation of the US dollar against the ecu. The exchange rate for the dollar was higher than that used to draw up the budget, resulting in savings on expenditure directly linked to the value of the dollar, particularly in the cereals and the oils and fats sectors. On the basis of the exchange rate prevailing in 1989 total savings will exceed the ECU 400 million threshold and the excess, provisionally estimated at ECU 819 million, will be transferred to the monetary reserve (Chapter 102 of the budget) in accordance with the budgetary rules.

A detailed sector-by-sector study shows that appropriations for some products were used up at a slower rate than was estimated and others were used up more rapidly, such as tobacco, milk and milk products, pigmeat, eggs and poultry, textile plants and protein products. To avoid a shortage of appropriations in certain sectors, despite restrictive measures and economies, the budgetary authority made several transfers from one Guarantee Section chapter to another during the financial year to increase the appropriations for those chapters where the financial requirements exceeded the levels forecast.

Overall EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure for the 1989 financial year will not exhaust the appropriations available.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

141. Traditionally, the Guidance Section acts on the basis of specific legal instruments (Council regulations, directives and decisions) in respect of each of the operations financed. However, from the point of view of management, two types of scheme may be distinguished:

(i) 'direct measures', for which the Commission grants Guidance Section aid directly to the applicant in respect of specific investment projects. The decision granting the assistance thus forges 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 reimburses 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 are replaced by operational programmes subject to the common detailed rules laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88. [1] 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 greater flexibility of application. The necessary adjustments to the rules (including amendments to Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 [2] and the replacement of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 [3]) have been spelt out in a proposal which should ensure that the measures covered by Objective 5a (see point 17 'Rural development') 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

142. Guidance Section expenditure for 1984-88 breaks down as shown in the following table, according to relevant fields:

EAGGF Guidance expenditure

Type of measure	Commitment appropriations									
	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%
1. Projects for the improvement of agricultural structures (Regulation (EEC) No 355/77)	238.4 [1]	28	313.9	34	371.2	38	307.9	33	280.7	24
2. General socio-structural measures	114.5	13	102.3	11	108.3	11	146.1	15	262.0	22
3. Regionalized measures	356.3	41	356.5	39	298.8	31	364.1	39	517.3	44
— of which Directive 75/268/EEC and Regulation (EEC) No 797/85, Articles 15 and 17	136.4	16	118.1	13	229.2	24	260.7	28	301.1	26
4. Market-related measures	87.2	10	80.1	9	75.1	8	122.4	13	119.8	10
5. Structural measures in the fisheries sector	64.2	8	65.9	7	117.4	12	0.1 [2]	—	0.2 [2]	—
Total	860.6	100	918.7	100	970.8	100	940.6	100	1 180.0	100

NB: 1983-85 = EUR 10.
1986-88 = EUR 12.

[1] Including ECU 24.3 million allocated to the recommitment of old projects introduced under Regulation (EEC) No 17/64.
[2] The new structural measure for fisheries will not be financed by the EAGGF.

[1] OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 93, 30.3.1985, p. 1.
[3] OJ L 51, 23.2.1977, p. 1.

The appropriations for the Guidance Section in the 1989 and 1990 budgets already show the beneficial effect of the reinforcement of the structural Funds. In 1989, they totalled ECU 1 413 million for commitment, equivalent to 15.2% of the structural Funds, and ECU 1 269 million for payment. Under the 1990 budget, the provision is also 15.2% of the total, making ECU 1 700 million in absolute value. However, the amounts must be reviewed in the light of the Community support frameworks to be approved (see point 18 'Rural development'). In its general guidelines for the multiannual budget forecasts the Commission proposed a breakdown of appropriations by objective, but the breakdown by Fund will be established in consultation with the Member States on the basis of their regional (Objective 1) and rural (Objective 5b) development plans and specified in detail in the corresponding Community support frameworks. Objective 5a is the exclusive concern of the Guidance Section.

VII — External relations

143. In the external relations field 1989 saw important developments in the GATT. The agreement reached in April in Geneva, showed determination on the part of the different parties to address the fundamental causes of instability on agricultural markets. It helped avert the ever-present danger of an escalation in protectionism and trade wars.

While the improved world market situation has helped reduce the agricultural market support budgets of the developed countries, it is presenting serious problems for food-importing developing countries, although in the medium term it could act as an impetus towards greater self-sufficiency. Various aspects of Community agricultural policy were examined by GATT panels in 1989, including the decision taken in 1988, due to an adverse market situation, to restrict imports of apples into the Community, and the Community oilseeds arrangements.

The economic and political reform now under way in Eastern Europe placed the European Commission at centre stage when the Western Economic Summit (G7) entrusted it, in 1989, with the task of coordinating the industrialized countries' assistance to Poland and Hungary. While the first coordination meeting took place in early August the Agricultural Council had adopted framework arrangements for the granting of food aid to Poland worth ECU 125 million (including transport) by 24 July, and some of the food was actually shipped in August (see paragraph 151).

Activities within GATT

144. Prior to the agreement of 8 April, the meeting of ministers in Montreal (5 to 9 December 1988), called to take stock mid-way through the Uruguay Round negotiations, had produced no concrete results. On account especially of the United States stance in demanding the abolition of subsidies which distort trade, ministers were merely able to refer the matter to the Committee on Trade Negotiations, which produced an agreement, with the Negotiating Group accepting a framework for agriculture comprising both the objectives to be pursued and short- and long-term components.

On the objectives side it was agreed to establish, by gradual substantial reductions in support and protection for agriculture, an equitable, market-based system of trade in agricultural products. In the short term, agreement was reached on maintaining support and protection at their existing levels, and on notifying plans to reduce those levels for 1990 by October 1989. In the long term it was decided that participants should notify by December 1989 their detailed proposals, in particular on the use of the global support measure, the tightening up of GATT rules and regulations — including those covering health and plant health — the rebalancing of support and protection and tariffs, non-income based support, and the specific provisions for the developing countries. The Community expressed satisfaction with the considerable progress achieved in Geneva. This will help correct and prevent the restrictions and distortions affecting agricultural markets worldwide. It takes account also of the efforts made by the Community since 1986 to introduce reform. Throughout the negotiations, the Community has presented proposals, including, in particular a document on its global approach, as well as other working papers on rules and disciplines, sanitary measures and short-term commitments.

145. Several special groups were set up in 1988 to settle differences between GATT members:

(i) The group formed at the request of Chile and the United States to examine the Community restrictions on imports of apples held that the measures were contrary to the GATT in the absence of an actual cut in apple production in the Community. These findings were approved by the GATT Council in June.

(ii) Another group set up at the request of the United States examined the Community oilseed arrangements, which, in the view of the Americans, cancelled out or eroded the tariff concession fixed in 1962 at 0% for some of those products. The request to establish this panel followed the lodging in the United States by the soya producers' association of a complaint (known as a Section 301 complaint). The group met several times, notably on 26 June and 21 and 22 September, with both sides present. Its findings were published on 15 December. They recommend that the Community bring its oilseeds measures into line with the General Agreement, while also giving it a reasonable time in which to do so. On 5 July, however, the United States announced that under US law (Section 301 mentioned above) it had declared the Community arrangements as being in violation of United States rights under the GATT, but that pending the findings of the special group the American unilateral measures would be suspended until 31 January 1990. The Community sought consultations in the United States in July, the measures in question being unilateral ones that were contrary to the General Agreement. Preliminary discussions were held on 10 August.

(iii) At the request of the Community the Council of GATT agreed on 22 June 1988 to the setting up of a special group to consider the American restrictions on sugar imports. The formation of this group had been blocked by the United States for eight months. Its findings will be known in early January 1990.

Relations with industrialized countries

146. The swearing-in of a new US Administration coincided with a new term for the Commission. Initial consultations between the Commissioners responsible for External Relations and Agriculture and their US counterparts began in Washington as early as February. At this first meeting each side stressed the importance of maintaining contact as a means of exploring issues before problems arose, thus avoiding contention. This meeting provided an opportunity for each side to explain the reasons behind policy changes and to set the background for changes in the future. Though there remain important differences in general approach on agricultural and trade policy, the relatively frequent consultations contributed towards resolving a dispute regarding EC production aid for canned fruit. A mutually satisfactory settlement was reached in July.

A longer running dispute remains unresolved. The US had strongly criticized the introduction of Council Directive 85/649/EEC of 31 December 1985 (subsequently repealed but readopted on 8 March 1988) banning the use of hormones for fattening purposes in the production of meat. When the Directive was applied to imports from non-member countries with effect from 1 January 1989, the US took immediate countervailing restrictive measures in the form of duties on some USD 100 million worth of Community exports. The Community challenged the legality of this unilateral action. Following the ministerial-level discussions in Washington in February a special task force was appointed and shipments of US hormone-free meat to the Community were able to begin again while US countervailing restrictions were correspondingly scaled down.

147. Bilateral relations between the Community and Canada on agriculture remain uneasy, Canada having failed to accept the findings of a GATT panel in September 1987 which condemned its imposition of a countervailing duty on imports of Community beef and its refusal to resolve the matter bilaterally. The subject was addressed at ministerial level on a number of occasions with no visible progress to date.

A separate GATT panel was requested by the Community to look into whether, among other things, the discriminatory pricing practices of Canada's Provincial Liquor Boards were in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement. The panel report was adopted in March 1988. Subsequent negotiations led to an agreement that took effect in March 1989 eliminating discrimination between spirits and wine, with monitoring and consultation on the management of Canada's undertakings.

148. Bilateral relations between the Community and New Zealand were dominated by two issues: sheepmeat and New Zealand access to the UK butter market. Council agreement in principle on the Community's sheepmeat regime paved the way for final adoption of a draft agreement negotiated by designated representatives at the end of 1988. A draft agreement making provision for a further four years' privileged access for New Zealand butter to the UK market was also finally adopted.

149. Lines of communication with Australia were kept open with visit by Australian ministers to the Commission and meetings between high-level officials. Views and perspectives on the Uruguay Round were considered on such occasions.

150. In 1989 the Community continued to press the Government of Japan to resolve the bilateral agricultural dispute. Discussions were held in Brussels and the Community renewed its requests that Japan apply fully the findings of the GATT panel on the elimination of quantitative restrictions affecting two products (starch and preserved cream) of interest to the Community, implement its undertakings of November 1987, following the accession of Spain and Portugal (Article XXIV.6 of the GATT), reduce its import duties on a number of processed agricultural products and adopt plant health laws in line with international practices.

Relations with East European countries

151. Following the normalization of relations between the Community and the CMEA — (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) in 1989, the Community continued to maintain contact with East European countries with which it does not have trade agreements. On 20 February and 12 June the Council adopted the mandates for negotiating trade and cooperation agreements with Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR. In all cases provision is made, among other things, for the possibility of agreements that would also cover agriculture.

On 18 September 1989 the Community signed a trade and cooperation agreement with Poland lasting five years. On the agricultural side this provides for reciprocal concessions for a number of products. These non-discriminatory concessions (*erga omnes*), which are to be regarded as non-preferential, had to apply from 1 January 1990.

In order to improve the food supply situation of the Polish people the Council decided on 17 July 1989 to grant food aid to Poland. This consists of the supply free of charge of the following: 500 000 tonnes of breadmaking wheat, 300 000 tonnes of feed grain, 10 000 tonnes of beef, 5 000 tonnes of olive oil and 20 000 tonnes of citrus fruit. The products are to be taken from Community intervention stocks, apart from the citrus fruit, which is to be withdrawn from the market. The cost, estimated at ECU 120 million plus ECU 15 to 20 million for transport, is to be borne by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for 1989 and 1990. The framework Regulation for the measure was adopted by the Council on 24 July 1989 (Regulation (EEC) No 2247/89) (1) and the implementing regulations later. The products do not qualify for export refunds and are not subject to monetary compensatory amounts.

(1) OJ L 216, 27.7.1989.

Following the agreement signed with Hungary in 1988 discussions were held several times to give effect to the undertakings on reciprocal agricultural concessions. The two sides also undertook to improve cooperation on veterinary matters.

Relations with developing countries

Mediterranean

152. The entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community has had consequences for the traditional agricultural trade between EUR 10 and the Mediterranean countries with which trade and cooperation agreements have been concluded. Since Spain, in particular, is a substantial and expanding producer of many agricultural products exported also by other Mediterranean countries, these nations are concerned that their exports to the Community might be reduced.

Modified agreements have been concluded with 12 Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia) with the particular aim of maintaining their traditional trade with the Community while encouraging diversification of their agricultural production and greater self-sufficiency. These new agreements contain provisions allowing for improved access to the Community for certain agricultural products, in particular wines, fruit and vegetables which are important to those countries' export trade should their traditional trade patterns not be substantially maintained.

ACP States

153. The negotiations on the Convention to follow the Third Lomé Convention got under way in October 1988 and concluded with the signature of the new Convention in December 1989, which will come into force after the expiry of the present Convention on 28 February 1990. The ACP States already benefit from free tariff access to the EEC for most of their agricultural products, though some of these are still subject to tariff quotas. The exceptions are products particularly sensitive for the Community market.

Overseas countries and territories

154. The overseas countries and territories are covered by the same general provisions as the ACP States and benefit from the same measures to preserve their traditional trade.

Food aid

155. The 15th Ministerial Session of the World Food Council (WFC), held in Cairo from 22 to 25 May 1989, showed that problems of hunger and malnutrition linked with underdevelopment persist. In an effort to resolve them the WFC decided to put into effect an initiative proposed by Cyprus and adopted at Nicosia in 1988. This plan of action provides for an evaluation of policies and programmes being applied already in the world to combat hunger and malnutrition with a view to putting forward a collective action programme at world level.

Security of world food supplies continued to dominate the FAO agenda in 1989, with deficit countries expressing serious concern at the relatively low level of cereal stocks and the high cost of imports. The relationship between third world debt, economic stagnation and world hunger was a theme common to many of the discussions. The decision-making body of the FAO, the biannual conference held in November 1989, adopted a measure which will help protect consumers and the environment in pesticide-importing countries, and also adopted a plan of action to include women in the development process. Major discussions between the Commission and the FAO Secretariat were held in 1989 with a view to enhancing the legal status of the Commission within the FAO.

Simultaneously with its involvement in these various bodies the Community continued to implement its own food aid programme. On 1 March 1989 the Commission approved a Decision ([1]) fixing the overall quantities of food aid and establishing a list of products to be supplied as food aid for 1989. This list was subsequently modified slightly to include cheese and pigmeat. ([2]) It comprises 1 360 000 tonnes of cereals (which includes the Community's contribution under the 1986 Food Aid Convention), a maximum of 94 100 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder, a maximum of 25 000 tonnes of butteroil, a maximum of 14 200 tonnes of sugar, a maximum of 40 000 tonnes of vegetable oil, and other products (e.g. beans, pulses, dried fish, etc.) representing not more than 200 000 tonnes of cereal equivalent.

([1]) Decision 89/171/EEC; OJ L 63, p. 30.
([2]) Decision 89/249/EEC; OJ L 101, p. 39.

VIII — Agricultural development

Statistical information

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

Foreword

Codification of the tables

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

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

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

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

(i) the second digit of the code designates the agricultural product concerned,

(ii) the third digit refers to the nature of the statistic presented:

–.–.0.– livestock numbers,
–.–.1.– area, yields and production (crop products) or slaughterings and production (livestock products),
–.–.2.– world production,
–.–.3.– external trade,
–.–.4.– supply balance,
–.–.5.– prices (producer's 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

N = New table

Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1988 Report* have not been repeated: 3.3.10, 3.5.3.1, 3.5.3.2, 3.5.4.2, 4.1.5.2, 4.1.6.1, 4.12.1.1, 4.13.7.1, 4.13.7.2, 4.13.7.4, 4.13.7.6, 4.14.9.1, 4.20.4.1

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, the peseta nor the escudo are included in the calculation of the value of the ecu and sterling has only a national central rate. 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 Italian lira) 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)

	1988 Central rates ECU 1 = ... NC		1987 ECU 1 = ... NC Green central rates (2)		1987 USD 1 = ... NC (3) Average market rate	
1	2		3		4	
	Beginning	End	Beginning	End	Beginning	End
BFR/LFR	42,4582	42,4582	47,6302	48,2869	38,5535	34,1701
DKR	7,85212	7,85212	8,74771	8,93006	7,04132	6,29499
DM	2,05853	2,05853	2,31728	2,34113	1,85662	1,63289
DR	162,737	169,610	165,952	183,385	134,756	129,385
PTA	167,411	169,319	174,830	188,778	142,516	133,349
FF	6,90403	6,90403	7,69148	7,85183	6,18836	5,53597
IRL	2,31943	2,31943	2,61095	2,63785	2,09424	1,83738
LIT	0,768411	0,768411	0,856054	0,873900	0,694354	0,614419
HFL	1 499,45	1 511,05	1 623,30	1 705,30	1 315,62	1 203,32
ESC	139,190	132,816	158,519	157,197	129,483	110,646
UKL	0,686328	0,639045	0,815567	0,780549	0,663634	0,546847
USD	×	×	1,21937	1,41240	1	1

(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)

		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	% TAV 1987/1986	% TAV 1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	BFR 1 000 = ECU ...	22,501	22,265	22,832	23,234	23,026	1,8	– 0,9
Danmark	DKR 1 000 = ECU ...	122,752	124,707	126,014	126,828	125,762	0,6	– 1,7
BR Deutschland	DM 1 000 = ECU ...	446,806	449,172	469,883	482,735	482,067	2,7	– 1,9
Ellada	DR 1 000 = ECU ...	11,310	9,457	7,277	6,399	5,967	– 12,1	– 6,8
España	PTA 1 000 = ECU ...	7,901	7,742	7,275	7,034	7,267	– 3,3	3,3
France	FF 1 000 = ECU ...	145,525	147,166	147,064	144,319	142,117	– 1,9	– 1,5
Ireland	IRL 1 000 = ECU ...	1 377,520	1 398,270	1 363,280	1 289,580	1 289,205	– 5,4	0
Italia	LIT 1 000 = ECU ...	0,724	0,691	0,684	0,669	0,650	– 2,2	– 2,8
Luxembourg	LFR 1 000 = ECU ...	22,501	22,265	22,832	23,234	23,026	1,8	– 0,9
Nederland	HFL 1 000 = ECU ...	396,299	398,246	416,510	428,416	428,304	2,9	0
Portugal	ESC 1 000 = ECU ...	8,645	7,677	6,799	6,149	5,880	– 9,6	– 4,4
United Kingdom	UKL 1 000 = ECU ...	1 693,120	1 697,860	1 489,110	1 419,300	1 505,040	– 4,7	6,0
USA	USD 1 000 = ECU ...	1 267,380	1 310,460	1 016,090	866,221	845,680	– 14,7	– 2,4

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	2,35053	164,996	155,786	7,69787	0,856765	1 682,00	2,63785	—	0,706728
Beef and veal	48,2869	8,93007	2,35053	164,996	155,786	7,85183	0,873900	1 682,00	2,63785	—	0,729831
Sheepmeat	48,2869	8,93007	2,35053	197,622	153,315	7,69787	0,856765	1 682,00	2,63785	192,002	0,699340
Pigmeat	48,2869	8,93007	2,35053	196,954	147,136	7,69787	0,856765	1 705,01	2,63785	—	0,747127
Eggs and poultrymeat	48,2869	8,93007	2,35053	171,165	155,786	7,69787	0,856765	1 682,00	2,63785	—	0,706728
Cereals	48,2869	8,93007	2,37360	190,998	154,213	7,69787	0,856765	1 673,00	2,66089	—	0,701383
Sugar	48,2869	8,93007	2,36110	190,998	154,213	7,69787	0,856765	1 682,00	2,63785	192,002	0,701383
Oilseeds	48,2869	8,93007	2,36110	179,387	152,896	7,69787	0,856765	1 673,00	2,63785	192,002	0,701383
Olive oil	48,2869	8,93007	2,36110	190,998	152,896	7,69787	0,856765	1 682,00	2,63785	192,002	0,701383
Wine	48,2869	8,93007	2,36110	190,998	152,896	7,69787	0,856765	1 676,00	2,63785	—	0,701383
Fruit and vegetables	48,2869	8,93007	2,36110	179,387	152,896	7,69787	0,856765	1 690,00	2,63785	192,002	0,701383

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Value of ECU 1 in national currency on 1.7.1989 or at the beginning of the 1989/90 marketing year if later than 1.7.1989.

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)	1988	2 258 298	30 518	43 092
Population (1 000 inhabitants)	1988	324 776	9 883	5 130
GDP/inhabitants (purchasing power standard - PPS)	1988	15 787	15 968	17 257
Inflation (¹)	1988	4,5	1,5	4,9
Unemployment rate (% of civilian working population)	1988	11,2*	11,1	8,4
Trade balance (Mio ECU)	1988	15 192	2 142 (²)	1 585
Utilized agricultural area (1 000 ha)	1988	128 643 *	1 395	2 817 (⁵)
Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector				
– number (1 000 persons)	1988	9 633 *	100	169
– share in employed civilian working population (%)	1988	7,7*	2,7	6,3
Number of holdings (1 000 holdings)	1987	8 780	93	87
UAA per holding (ha)	1987	13,2	14,8	32,2
Final production of agriculture (Mio ECU)	1987	181 078	5 367	6 182
Share of agriculture in the GDP (GVA/GDP) (%)	1987	3,2	2,2	4,0
Share of agriculture in total gross fixed capital formation (%)	1987	3,4*	2,3	4,2
Share of imports of food and agricultural products in import of all products (%)	1988	13,8**	11,8	17,9
Share of exports of food and agricultural products in exports of all products (%)	1988	8,3**	4,1	25,1
External trade balance in food and agricultural products (Mio ECU)	1988	– 23 477	– 1 995 (²)	1 084
Share of household consumption expenditure devoted to food, beverages and tobacco as proportion of total consumer expenditure of households (%)	1986	21,0	21,3	22,7

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

(¹) GDP price deflator.
(²) BLEU/UEBL.
(³) 1985.
(⁴) 1979.
(⁵) 1987.

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	549 118	70 283	301 279	2 586	39 800	92 071	244 139
61 422	9 984	38 996	55 873	3 538	57 452	375	14 760	10 287	57 077
17 893	8 582	11 800	17 151	10 185	16 520	20 039	16 284	8 482	16 718
1,4	14,6	5,7	3,2	2,9	6,8	3,4	1,8	11,7	6,6
8,1	2,8*	19,5*	10,9	18,6	16,4	1,6	7,4*	6,6*	8,5
65 404	− 5 130	15 258	− 6 818	2 612	− 511	2 142 (2)	6 913	− 4 336	− 31 411
11 915	5 741 (5)	27 110	31 354 (5)	5 701 (5)	17 404 (5)	127 (5)	2 019	4 532 (5)	18 528
1 327 (5)	971 (5)	1 695	1 428	166	2 058	6	245 (5)	887	581
5,2 (5)	27,0 (5)	14,4	6,8	15,4	9,9	3,4	4,7 (5)	20,7	2,2
705	953	1 792	982	217	2 784	4	136 (3)	769 (4)	258 (3)
16,8	4,0	13,8	28,6	22,7	5,6	30,2	14,9 (3)	4,3 (4)	65,1 (3)
25 753	6 581	21 066	42 451	3 708	35 407	168	13 975	3 273	17 149
1,5	15,6	5,2	3,5	10,3	4,5	2,4	4,1	6,4	1,7
2,2	6,1	4,8*	2,3	7,6	7,0	2,2	4,7	3,9	1,3
11 3	17,4**	21,4	13,0	10,4	16,6	11,8	18,4	33,2	10,8
3,6	21,1**	16,2	12,0	25,8	5,7	4,1	22,1	11,4	6,0
− 6 613	− 361 **	− 2 237	− 403	634	− 5 598	− 1 995 (2)	− 1 370	− 1 305	− 5 315
17,0	39,0	27,2	20,5	41,8	24,3	22,5	19,0	37,1	18,7

3.1.1 **Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1988)**

	EUR 12 (3)	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5
Products subject to EEC market organizations				
Wheat	6,7	3,9	4,5	5,9
Rye	0,2	0,0	0,7	0,8
Oats	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,3
Barley	2,6	1,8	9,1	3,2
Maize	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,4
Rice	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	2,4	4,2	2,1	3,7
Tobacco	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,1
Olive oil	1,6 (4)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	2,0	0,1	4,3 (3)	1,7
Fresh fruit (1)	4,7 (4)	3,9	0,4	5,2
Fresh vegtables	8,8 (4)	11,9	1,6	2,5
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	1,6 (4)	0,1	1,8	0,3
Wine and must	4,5 (4)	0,0	0,0	3,5
Quality wine	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
Seeds	0,6	0,2	1,1	0,3
Textile fibres	0,4	0,2	0,0	—
Hops	0,1	0,0	—	0,4
Milk	17,6 (4)	17,0	24,5	26,6
Beef/veal	12,8	19,2	9,0	16,3
Pigmeat	10,7	19,9	26,8	14,8
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,0	0,2	0,1	0,4
Eggs	2,7 (4)	3,0	1,0	3,0
Poultry	4,4	3,1	1,7	2,0
Silkworms	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
Subtotal	—	88,9	85,1	91,4
Products not subject to EEC market organizations				
Potatoes	2,1	2,4	1,2	1,8
Other	14,9	8,7	13,7	6,8
Subtotal	16,6	11,1	14,9	8,6
Grand total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Value in Mio ECU	185 718 (4)	5 484	6 359	26 970

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	10,9	1,4	5,1	2,4	0,9	3,7	9,9
0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,0
0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,2	0,3
0,5	3,1	2,6	3,5	0,5	2,8	0,3	0,3	6,1
3,0	2,6	5,4	0,0	3,1	0,0	0,0	3,1	0,0
0,5	0,6	0,1	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,0
1,0	2,0	2,7	1,8	1,9	—	2,1	0,0	1,9
5,5	0,5	0,2	0,0	1,0	—	—	0,2	0,0
7,8	5,0 (4)	0,0	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,0
0,3	2,1	4,5	0,0	2,2	0,6	0,1	0,9	2,0
9,1	6,2 (4)	3,4	0,3	8,1	1,1	1,4	5,3	2,1
11,7	12,5 (4)	6,3	2,1	14,9	1,1	10,5	10,6	7,8
2,3	4,0 (4)	1,5	0,0	3,7	0,0	0,3	2,8	1,1
1,8	2,5 (4)	9,9	0,0	7,0	7,7	0,0	4,5	0,0
0,0	0,0	7,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,2	0,1	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,4
9,8	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)	16,7	33,5	11,8	48,1	26,2	12,8	21,2
3,3	6,8	14,4	39,5	9,4	25,5	10,9	13,4	14,8
3,3	11,9	5,6	4,2	5,6	7,3	15,3	10,8	7,2
7,2	5,2	1,4	4,4	0,7	—	0,5	4,2	5,0
2,7	3,3 (4)	1,9	0,8	2,6	0,9	3,4	3,1	3,9
2,1	4,6	5,3	2,9	5,5	0,0	3,7	8,0	6,9
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
87,0	—	94,4	94,7	87,7	98,3	77,4	88,3	90,7
2,6	3,2	1,4	1,1	1,3	1,1	3,2	4,2	3,5
10,4	8,5	5,2	4,2	11,0	0,6	19,4	6,6	4,8
13,0	11,7	6,6	5,3	12,3	1,7	22,2	11,7	8,3
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
7 183	23 380 (4)	42 431	4 073	34 217	168	14 312	3 072	18 094

3.1.2 **Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1988)**

	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5
Products subject to EEC market organizations				
Wheat	2,0	2,6	14,5	3,5
Rye	0,6	15,3	68,8	0,7
Oats	1,6	8,4	22,9	0,8
Barley	2,3	14,0	20,8	0,9
Maize	0,0	0,0	3,2	5,7
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,1
Sugarbeet	5,9	3,5	25,4	1,8
Tobacco	0,4	0,0	3,0	45,3
Olive oil (4)	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,3
Oilseeds	0,2	0,0	12,9	0,6
Fresh fruit (4)	2,5	0,3	16,0	7,5
Fresh vegetables (4)	4,0	0,6	4,1	5,1
Wine and must (4)	0,0	0,0	11,2	1,5
Quality wine (4)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Seeds	0,8	6,6	8,8	1,4
Textile fibres	1,1	0,0	0,0	88,1
Hops	0,7	0,0	82,4	0,0
Milk (4)	2,9	4,8	21,9	2,1
Beef/veal	4,8	2,6	20,1	1,1
Pigmeat	7,1	11,1	26,1	1,5
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,4	0,2	3,4	18,8
Silkworms	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	3,3	3,7	16,7	4,1
Eggs	3,3	1,3	16,1	3,9
Poultry	2,4	1,5	7,3	2,1
Other fruit and vegetables (4)	0,1	3,2	2,1	4,6
Subtotal	2,2	1,8	8,9	3,2
Products not subject to EEC market organizations				
Potatoes	4,1	2,4	14,9	5,8
Other	3,6	4,4	13,3	5,4
Subtotal	3,7	4,4	13,6	5,4
Grand total	3,0	3,4	14,5	3,9

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) EUR 12.

EUR 11 = 100

(%)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6,3 (3)	42,4	0,5	15,9	0,0	1,2	1,0	16,3
3,7 (3)	6,4	0,0	0,8	0,1	1,3	5,3	0,7
11,5 (3)	20,7	3,4	20,4	0,4	3,1	2,4	15,8
13,3 (3)	26,4	3,5	3,8	0,1	1,1	0,2	26,8
12,6 (3)	60,4	0,0	28,2	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,0
19,7 (3)	5,0	0,0	78,5	0,0	0,0	10,4	0,0
9,2 (3)	28,9	1,7	16,2	0,0	7,6	0,0	9,0
8,8 (3)	11,7	0,0	39,1	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0
40,1	0,0	0,0	38,0	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0
11,6 (3)	54,2	0,0	20,7	0,0	0,3	0,8	10,3
16,7	16,4	0,1	31,8	0,0	2,3	1,9	4,4
18,0	16,4	0,5	31,3	0,0	9,2	2,0	8,7
6,8	50,2	0,0	28,5	0,2	0,0	1,7	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
1,5 (3)	52,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,2	0,0	7,2
27,4 (3)	10,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0
8,3 (3)	3,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	13,6
5,6	21,7	4,2	12,3	0,2	11,5	1,2	11,7
6,0 (3)	27,9	7,4	14,7	0,2	7,2	1,9	12,2
12,4 (3)	15,6	1,1	12,4	0,1	14,3	2,2	8,5
28,7 (3)	22,0	6,5	8,7	0,0	2,6	4,7	32,7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,3 (3)	26,1	2,7	18,6	0,1	7,2	1,7	10,3
15,6	15,8	0,6	17,9	0,0	9,6	2,1	14,2
11,7 (3)	31,1	1,6	26,0	0,0	7,4	3,4	17,3
26,5	18,0	0,0	35,9	0,0	1,3	2,9	5,5
16,5 (3)	23,3	1,0	25,5	0,0	6,7	2,9	13,7
16,9 (3)	19,1	1,4	14,0	0,1	14,3	4,0	19,9
7,2	14,3	1,2	24,2	0,0	19,6	0,9	8,6
12,9 (3)	15,2	1,2	22,3	0,0	18,9	1,5	8,6
12,6 (3)	22,8	2,2	18,4	0,1	7,7	1,7	9,7

3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1988)

(%)

	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	82 071	5,3	42,2	11,5	5,8	1,0	9,3	0,9	11,6	8,8	1,9	0,2	44,2
Belgique/België	3 107	5,0	47,5	7,5	4,1	1,6	7,2	3,7	7,0	6,6	9,9	0,0	56,6
Danmark	3 271	3,6	48,5	8,8	4,8	0,0	6,8	0,0	14,4	13,0	0,0	0,0	51,4
BR Deutschland	14 072	4,0	32,9	12,6	4,5	0,0	13,4	1,1	16,6	13,4	1,6	0,0	52,2
Ellada	1 683	3,6	29,6	11,2	5,6	2,5	19,3	1,8	16,9	2,9	6,7	0,0	23,4
España	10 238	2,9	47,9	10,7	3,9	2,0	8,7	0,0	13,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	43,8
France	19 596	9,4	32,0	14,9	8,8	1,4	7,1	0,4	10,8	12,0	1,5	0,7	46,2
Ireland	1 583	3,1	39,8	18,0	2,5	3,5	10,6	0,7	7,7	6,2	7,9	0,0	38,9
Italia	9 903	5,0	55,2	12,1	6,2	0,2	10,1	0,0	0,0	7,5	3,5	0,0	29,0
Luxembourg	65	2,9	34,2	19,8	1,2	0,6	10,3	1,0	10,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	38,8
Nederland	6 793	3,9	59,6	5,2	1,9	0,0	7,8	1,8	11,6	8,0	0,2	0,0	47,5
Portugal	1 618	0,0	48,7	0,0	15,9	0,0	9,4	11,5	4,1	5,8	4,7	0,0	52,7
United Kingdom	10 143	4,6	42,2	10,7	5,7	1,5	7,9	0,9	16,7	8,7	0,8	0,0	56,0

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

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**

1988

		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	1988/1985	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Final production	EUR 12	—	245 715	185 718	100,0	100,0	1,2	1,0
	Belgique/België	238 168	6 844	5 484	3,0	100,0	2,4	3,6
	Danmark	50 557	6 181	6 359	3,4	100,0	0,7	4,3
	BR Deutschland	55 946	29 139	26 970	14,5	100,0	1,0	2,9
	Ellada	1 203 577	13 600	7 183	3,9	100,0	0,8	5,7
	España	3 217 062	37 364	23 380	12,6	100,0	2,3	4,5
	France	298 547	50 687	42 430	22,8	100,0	1,2	0,4
	Ireland	3 160	5 392	4 074	2,2	100,0	0,5	1,5
	Italia	52 567 (2)	46 111	34 194	18,4	100,0	1,4	− 2,4
	Luxembourg	7 306	225	168	0,1	100,0	− 0,3	− 0,2
	Nederland	33 412	17 772	14 312	7,7	100,0	1,9	2,9
	Portugal	522 355	7 225	3 072	1,7	100,0	− 1,0	− 10,4
	United Kingdom	12 025	25 156	18 098	9,7	100,0	− 0,2	− 0,7
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	—	107 107	82 071	100,0	44,2	1,1	0,7
	Belgique/België	134 918	3 888	3 107	3,8	56,6	2,1	0,1
	Danmark	26 007	3 179	3 271	4,0	51,4	− 0,2	− 2,1
	BR Deutschland	29 190	15 203	14 072	17,1	52,2	− 1,3	− 0,4
	Ellada	282 003	3 186	1 683	2,1	23,4	1,9	4,7
	España	1 408 686	16 361	10 237	12,5	43,8	3,5	4,0
	France	137 884	23 410	19 596	23,9	46,2	2,0	2,5
	Ireland	1 228	2 095	1 583	1,9	38,9	1,0	0,5
	Italia	15 224 (2)	13 354	9 903	12,1	29,0	2,4	0,6
	Luxembourg	2 835	87	65	0,1	38,8	0,2	− 1,7
	Nederland	15 861	8 437	6 794	8,3	47,5	0,2	− 2,4
	Portugal	275 219	3 807	1 618	2,0	52,8	1,8	− 1,6
	United Kingdom	6 740	14 100	10 143	12,4	56,0	0,2	− 0,8

Gross value-added at market prices	EUR 12	—	138 608	103 647	100,0	55,8	1,2	1,3
	Belgique/België	103 250	2 976	2 378	2,3	43,4	2,9	8,9
	Danmark	24 550	3 001	3 088	3,0	48,6	1,7	11,7
	BR Deutschland	26 756	13 935	12 898	12,4	47,8	3,8	6,9
	Ellada	921 574	10 413	5 500	5,3	76,6	0,4	5,9
	España	1 808 377	21 003	13 142	12,7	56,2	1,2	5,0
	France	160 663	27 277	22 834	22,0	53,8	0,6	– 1,4
	Ireland	1 932	3 297	2 491	2,4	61,1	0,1	2,4
	Italia	37 343 (2)	32 757	24 291	23,4	71,0	0,9	– 3,6
	Luxembourg	4 471	138	103	0,1	61,2	– 0,7	0,9
	Nederland	17 551	9 336	7 517	7,3	52,5	3,8	8,7
	Portugal	247 136	3 418	1 453	1,4	47,3	– 4,0	– 18,8
	United Kingdom	5 285	11 057	7 954	7,7	44,0	– 0,6	– 0,4
Net value-added at factor cost (3)	EUR 12	—	113 390	83 826	100,0	45,1	0,5	1,8
	Belgique/België	92 173	2 656	2 122	2,5	38,7	0,4	7,7
	Danmark	16 526	2 020	2 078	2,5	32,7	– 4,9	0,9
	BR Deutschland	20 794	10 830	10 024	12,0	37,2	– 3,9	19,4
	Ellada	947 754	10 709	5 656	6,7	78,7	13,0	16,5
	España	1 593 156	18 504	11 578	13,8	49,5	6,8	11,0
	France	131 241	22 282	18 652	22,3	44,0	– 0,1	– 1,9
	Ireland	1 787	3 049	2 303	2,7	56,5	10,2	17,4
	Italia	27 273 (2)	23 923	17 740	21,2	51,9	0,3	– 7,6
	Luxembourg	3 797	117	87	0,1	52,0	– 0,3	1,4
	Nederland	14 156	7 530	6 063	7,4	42,4	1,6	4,6
	Portugal	232 601	3 217	1 368	1,6	44,5	5,3	– 10,8
	United Kingdom	4 089	8 553	6 153	7,3	34,0	1,1	– 6,7

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.

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

		1988		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1988/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EUR 12	—	185 718	1,4	1,0
	Belgique/België	238 168	5 484	1,9	3,6
	Danmark	50 557	6 359	2,3	4,3
	BR Deutschland	55 946	26 970	0,8	2,9
	Ellada	1 203 577	7 183	0,9	5,7
	España	3 217 062	23 380	2,0	4,5
	France	298 547	42 431	1,7	0,4
	Ireland	3 160	4 074	2,2	1,5
	Italia	52 567 (2)	34 194	0,7	– 2,4
	Luxembourg	7 306	168	1,1	– 0,2
	Nederland	33 412	14 312	2,6	2,9
	Portugal	522 355	3 072	0,1	– 10,4
	United Kingdom	12 025	18 098	1,0	– 0,7
Crop production	EUR 12	—	90 450	2,3	1,8
	Belgique/België	86 359	1 989	2,9	6,5
	Danmark	16 539	2 080	5,7	10,2
	BR Deutschland	20 321	9 796	2,7	11,4
	Ellada	848 224	5 062	1,5	7,9
	España	1 857 946	13 503	2,3	3,9
	France	160 083	22 752	3,4	2,3
	Ireland	377	486	0,6	0,6
	Italia	32 031 (2)	20 835	0,9	– 4,4
	Luxembourg	1 324	30	5,0	4,3
	Nederland	13 020	5 577	4,3	5,3
	Portugal	225 404	1 325	– 2,6	– 24,6
	United Kingdom	4 662	7 017	2,6	0,2
Livestock production	EUR 12	—	94 694	0,6	0,4
	Belgique/België	151 810	3 496	1,5	2,2
	Danmark	34 018	4 278	0,9	1,7
	BR Deutschland	35 601	17 163	– 0,1	– 1,4
	Ellada	355 354	2 121	– 0,4	0,7
	España	335 039	9 702	1,9	5,5
	France	140 109	19 912	0,1	– 1,2
	Ireland	2 783	3 587	2,5	1,7
	Italia	19 936 (2)	12 968	0,5	1,0
	Luxembourg	5 983	138	0,3	– 1,2
	Nederland	20 392	8 734	1,7	1,5
	Portugal	287 161	1 689	2,0	1,6
	United Kingdom	7 248	10 907	0,1	– 1,1

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

		1988		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1988/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Cereals (excl. rice)	EUR 12	—	22 536	2,6	7,3
	Belgique/België	13 826	318	3,0	15,3
	Danmark	7 461	938	4,9	19,2
	BR Deutschland	5 924	2 856	2,7	20,6
	Ellada	107 883	644	− 1,0	− 5,2
	España	406 114	2 951	3,7	19,7
	France	57 365	8 153	3,0	9,9
	Ireland	165	212	− 0,9	7,4
	Italia	4 705 (2)	3 061	1,7	− 5,0
	Luxembourg	446	10	4,8	6,0
	Nederland	441	189	− 0,5	10,4
	Portugal	42 494	250	0,2	− 19,2
	United Kingdom	1 963	2 954	2,2	− 2,1
B — Beef/veal, total	EUR 12	—	21 862 (4)	− 1,0 (4)	− 1,8 (4)
	Belgique/België	45 703	1 052	1,7	1,0
	Danmark	4 541	571	− 2,5	− 2,5
	BR Deutschland	9 132	4 402	0,1	− 1,8
	Ellada	39 909	238	− 2,2	− 3,7
	España (5)	193 658	1 409	1,4	18,2
	France	42 848	6 090	− 0,5	− 3,0
	Ireland	1 248	1 608	2,8	5,7
	Italia	4 925 (2)	3 204	− 0,7	− 2,7
	Luxembourg	1 865	43	0,2	3,8
	Nederland	3 658	1 567	1,5	9,0
	Portugal	70 096	412	1,4	3,2
	United Kingdom	1 776	2 673	− 1,5	− 8,6
C — Milk	EUR 12	—	32 684	− 0,3	− 2,0
	Belgique/België	40 493	932	− 0,3	− 2,6
	Danmark	12 404	1 560	− 1,2	− 3,0
	BR Deutschland	14 854	7 161	− 0,7	− 2,2
	Ellada	113 607	678	0,8	3,9
	España	252 644	1 836	0,4	1,0
	France	49 793	7 077	− 0,6	− 3,6
	Ireland	1 058	1 364	1,6	− 3,5
	Italia	6 181 (2)	4 021	0,5	0,5
	Luxembourg	3 513	81	0,2	− 4,5
	Nederland	8 743	3 745	− 0,6	− 2,6
	Portugal	66 844	393	3,7	5,1
	United Kingdom	2 550	3 838	− 0,7	− 2,4

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

		1988		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1988/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
D — Pigmeat	EUR 12	—	15 335 (4)	0,2 (4)	2,3 (4)
	Belgique/België	47 277	1 089	2,3	6,4
	Danmark	13 528	1 701	2,3	3,0
	BR Deutschland	8 291	3 997	0,2	– 1,2
	Ellada	39 823	238	– 1,3	– 2,6
	España (5)	336 714	2 450	6,1	3,3
	France	16 825	2 391	1,5	7,0
	Ireland	133	171	– 0,5	0,0
	Italia	2 933 (2)	1 908	1,8	3,7
	Luxembourg	534	12	2,0	0,2
	Nederland	5 122	2 194	4,2	3,3
	Portugal	56 475	333	1,5	– 8,4
	United Kingdom	865	1 301	1,1	1,6
E — Eggs and poultrymeat	EUR 12	—	37 695 (4)	0,4 (4)	3,1 (4)
	Belgique/België	14 645	337	1,1	1,4
	Danmark	1 373	173	1,7	4,5
	BR Deutschland	2 774	1 338	0,1	2,6
	Ellada	58 531	349	– 0,7	1,6
	España (5)	235 751	1 715	0,4	– 1,6
	France	21 401	3 041	2,6	3,1
	Ireland	117	151	5,1	4,6
	Italia	4 238 (2)	2 757	0,9	4,0
	Luxembourg	71	2	– 6,6	– 2,5
	Nederland	2 364	1 031	3,0	0,1
	Portugal	59 822	351	1,4	3,0
	United Kingdom	1 303	1 962	1,9	4,9

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 – 1986/1980.

3.1.6 **Final agricultural production, consumption of inputs and gross value-added** (at market prices): **changes by volume**

(1985 = 100)

		1983	1984	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Final production	EUR 12	97,2	100,1	101,4	102,5	101,9
	Belgique/België	94,7	101,3	102,4	99,3	99,1
	Danmark	91,2	100,8	101,1	98,1	102,3
	BR Deutschland	101,4	104,4	105,1	100,0	102,9
	Ellada	93,4	96,4	101,3	96,9	102,4
	España	92,3	97,6	95,3	102,3	106,9
	France	96,1	99,7	100,7	103,3	103,7
	Ireland	96,5	103,1	99,4	100,2	99,5
	Italia	102,7	99,0	102,3	106,7	104,2
	Luxembourg	98,9	101,3	102,4	99,3	99,1
	Nederland	95,9	99,0	104,9	102,9	105,9
	Portugal	94,4	96,9	102,0	108,2	97,0
	United Kingdom	96,5	103,1	99,4	100,2	99,5
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	99,1	98,8	100,9	102,7	103,4
	Belgique/België	95,1	97,4	105,3	106,4	106,4
	Danmark	101,2	98,9	98,0	101,6	99,5
	BR Deutschland	99,1	97,0	98,2	96,6	96,2
	Ellada	96,4	96,5	98,1	101,1	105,8
	España	96,8	99,9	103,3	106,6	110,8
	France	98,2	99,8	101,3	103,4	106,0
	Ireland	99,1	98,9	106,2	102,3	102,9
	Italia	99,1	99,4	102,5	106,9	107,5
	Luxembourg	98,2	96,3	100,4	102,4	100,7
	Nederland	100,2	95,7	100,6	103,0	100,5
	Portugal	103,4	99,0	100,9	107,3	105,5
	United Kingdom	102,3	100,5	100,0	101,4	100,6
Gross value-added	EUR 12	95,7	101,3	101,8	102,4	103,7
	Belgique/België	94,2	102,0	105,7	99,9	108,8
	Danmark	80,4	102,7	104,4	94,2	105,3
	BR Deutschland	104,6	114,1	114,3	104,5	111,8
	Ellada	92,5	96,4	102,3	95,6	101,3
	España	88,7	95,8	88,8	98,8	103,8
	France	94,4	99,6	100,3	103,2	101,8
	Ireland	88,6	103,0	92,4	97,9	100,2
	Italia	104,2	98,9	102,2	106,6	102,8
	Luxembourg	99,4	104,5	103,7	97,2	98,1
	Nederland	91,2	102,7	109,7	102,8	111,8
	Portugal	85,5	94,7	103,0	109,1	88,6
	United Kingdom	88,9	106,4	98,6	98,9	98,2

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.7 **Final production index prices:**
— **value/volume** (nominal)
— **value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator** (real)

(1985 = 100)

		1983	1984	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nominal	EUR 12	96,5	99,7	100,0	98,4	99,8
	Belgique/België	99,7	100,1	95,3	92,1	91,7
	Danmark	99,0	102,4	98,5	93,6	93,1
	BR Deutschland	102,4	102,0	93,6	89,3	91,0
	Ellada	68,4	84,3	110,7	122,8	136,1
	España	86,8	95,9	110,2	108,6	111,6
	France	95,5	98,0	99,8	97,4	98,5
	Ireland	100,0	102,6	100,5	105,1	113,7
	Italia	89,1	95,4	101,7	100,9	102,6
	Luxembourg	95,6	96,3	99,1	98,7	100,2
	Nederland	98,7	101,2	94,1	91,8	91,3
	Portugal	69,5	87,7	112,0	119,5	130,9
	United Kingdom	100,4	102,7	103,5	104,9	105,1
Real	EUR 12	109,4	105,6	94,7	89,6	87,2
	Belgique/België	110,8	106,0	92,1	87,4	85,6
	Danmark	110,0	107,8	94,5	85,6	81,5
	BR Deutschland	106,8	104,3	90,7	84,9	84,9
	Ellada	96,9	99,1	93,3	89,4	87,4
	España	104,5	104,1	99,4	92,5	90,2
	France	108,6	103,8	95,0	90,2	88,8
	Ireland	112,5	107,9	95,2	97,1	102,7
	Italia	108,0	103,9	94,6	88,8	85,7
	Luxembourg	103,1	99,5	97,7	98,3	97,7
	Nederland	102,3	103,0	93,5	92,0	90,5
	Portugal	105,0	106,7	93,5	89,0	87,5
	United Kingdom	111,0	108,5	99,9	96,5	91,2

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.8 **Consumption of index inputs:**
— **value/volume** (nominal)
— **value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator** (real)

(1985 = 100)

		1983	1984	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nominal	EUR 12	93,6	99,6	96,7	94,8	97,1
	Belgique/België	96,4	101,2	94,8	88,9	89,8
	Danmark	97,6	102,6	94,7	90,4	95,0
	BR Deutschland	102,3	103,7	92,1	88,0	89,1
	Ellada	71,3	84,6	115,5	122,6	132,8
	España	83,1	94,0	104,6	104,8	105,4
	France	90,8	98,3	97,5	96,0	97,8
	Ireland	91,1	97,6	96,0	91,1	94,5
	Italia	90,3	98,1	97,6	96,1	97,5
	Luxembourg	98,9	103,7	97,5	92,4	96,4
	Nederland	96,3	103,6	90,5	85,5	87,6
	Portugal	62,9	85,9	112,8	116,7	127,9
	United Kingdom	96,3	99,8	97,8	99,1	103,3
Real	EUR 12	106,1	105,6	91,6	86,3	84,8
	Belgique/België	107,1	107,1	91,7	84,4	83,9
	Danmark	108,4	108,0	90,8	82,6	83,1
	BR Deutschland	106,6	106,0	89,3	83,7	83,2
	Ellada	101,0	99,5	97,4	89,3	85,3
	España	100,1	102,0	94,3	89,2	85,2
	France	103,3	104,1	92,8	88,9	88,2
	Ireland	102,5	102,6	90,9	84,2	85,3
	Italia	109,5	106,9	90,8	84,6	81,5
	Luxembourg	106,7	107,1	96,0	92,1	94,0
	Nederland	99,8	105,5	89,8	85,7	86,8
	Portugal	94,9	104,4	94,1	86,9	85,5
	United Kingdom	106,5	105,4	94,4	91,2	89,7

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.9 The 'cost-price squeeze' (1): the ratio of producer prices to input prices

(1985 = 100)

	1983	1984	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	102,3	99,7	103,2	103,7	102,8
Belgique/België	103,5	98,9	100,5	103,6	102,1
Danmark	101,5	99,8	104,0	103,6	98,0
BR Deutschland	100,1	98,4	101,4	102,1	102,1
Ellada	95,9	99,7	95,8	100,1	102,5
España	104,4	102,0	105,3	103,6	105,9
France	105,2	99,7	102,4	101,5	100,7
Ireland	109,8	105,2	104,7	115,3	120,4
Italia	98,7	97,2	104,2	105,0	105,2
Luxembourg	96,7	92,9	101,7	106,8	103,9
Nederland	102,5	97,7	104,0	107,3	104,3
Portugal	110,5	102,1	99,3	102,4	102,3
United Kingdom	104,3	102,9	105,9	105,9	101,7

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)

		1983	1984	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	96,0	99,4	103,6	113,1	107,0
	Danmark	62,2	72,5	104,5	93,6	77,8
	BR Deutschland	111,7	97,3	97,0	90,6	99,4
	Ellada	58,4	73,9	84,4	71,4	87,8
	España	110,8	97,9	104,3	:	:
	France	104,2	96,0	92,9	94,4	108,5
	Ireland	111,0	102,9	82,1	95,8	152,6
	Italia	86,9	94,6	107,3	111,7	127,6
	Luxembourg	147,7	120,3	85,1	85,3	99,0
	Nederland	93,2	90,3	128,8	109,0	135,1
	Portugal	64,4	82,4	139,0	175,2	193,0
	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—
Gross value-added (GVA)	Belgique/België	98,8	100,3	100,4	96,8	103,4
	Danmark	82,2	105,2	106,0	90,5	92,3
	BR Deutschland	96,4	108,7	109,6	96,1	107,8
	Ellada	62,6	81,7	111,1	124,6	144,9
	España	80,6	93,5	102,2	111,3	123,0
	France	94,0	97,4	102,5	102,5	101,2
	Ireland	92,5	107,2	96,0	112,3	129,2
	Italia	92,3	93,9	103,7	110,0	108,8
	Luxembourg	94,6	97,3	103,1	99,3	101,2
	Nederland	94,4	102,7	106,9	101,4	106,5
	Portugal	63,5	80,9	115,4	134,0	122,3
	United Kingdom	94,7	111,8	108,3	109,3	105,4
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	15,4	15,7	16,4	18,6	16,4
	Danmark	17,3	15,7	22,5	23,6	19,2
	BR Deutschland	37,4	28,9	28,5	30,4	29,7
	Ellada	12,8	12,4	10,4	7,9	8,3
	España	30,0	22,8	22,3	:	:
	France	17,7	15,8	14,5	14,7	17,1
	Ireland	18,4	16,2	14,4	14,4	19,9
	Italia	30,6	32,7	33,6	32,9	38,1
	Luxembourg	43,7	34,6	23,1	24,0	27,4
	Nederland	23,3	20,8	28,4	25,4	30,0
	Portugal	13,6	13,6	16,1	17,5	21,1
	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—

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 »1987« as compared with 1980 (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:		Increase in productivity per 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	1,4	2,0	− 2,8	− 0,2	4,3	4,9	1,7	− 6,7
Belgique/België	1,9	2,4	− 1,5	− 0,4	3,4	3,9	2,4	2,9
Danmark	2,3	5,4	− 2,0	− 0,5	4,5	7,7	2,8	6,0
BR Deutschland	0,9	3,0	− 1,7	− 0,7	2,7	4,9	1,2	3,4
Ellada	0,7	0,3	− 0,3	0,1	1,0	0,6	0,7	0,3
España	1,5	0,5	− 3,5	− 0,1	5,2	4,1	1,6	− 7,2
France	1,8	2,6	− 3,2	− 0,3	5,2	6,0	2,2	3,0
Ireland	2,4	2,7	− 3,2	− 0,1	5,8	− 3,6	2,5	2,8
Italia	0,9	0,9	− 4,1	− 0,3	5,2	5,3	1,2	1,2
Luxembourg	1,4	1,3	− 4,3	− 0,3	6,7	6,6	1,6	1,6
Nederland	2,8	4,9	0,9	− 0,1	1,9	4,0	2,8	5,0
Portugal	0,9	2,0	− 3,3	0,0	4,0	5,2	0,9	2,0
United Kingdom	1,2	1,8	− 0,2	− 0,2	1,9	− 9,7	1,4	2,0

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts;
— Social statistics;
— Agricultural statistics.

(1) The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.

3.1.12 Net value-added at factor cost per manpower employment unit, in real terms: index numbers (1)

(»1985« = 100)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	% TAV 1986/1985	% TAV 1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EUR 12	90,9	105,1	95,3	103,0	96,7	100,3	96,5	3,7	– 3,8
Belgique/België	96,6	102,5	109,6	105,0	98,8	96,6	92,5	– 2,2	– 4,2
Danmark	112,7	126,0	95,3	108,1	90,9	101,3	79,9	11,4	– 21,1
BR Deutschland	96,2	114,0	89,9	105,6	91,4	103,0	83,6	12,7	– 18,8
Ellada	95,7	104,3	89,7	99,1	103,8	97,5	100,1	– 6,6	2,7
España	82,0	93,4	92,1	100,2	99,9	99,9	104,3	0,0	4,4
France	90,9	108,2	101,1	100,0	99,9	100,2	100,4	0,3	0,2
Ireland	82,3	89,5	94,6	109,1	100,3	91,5	110,1	– 8,8	20,3
Italia	88,6	94,7	106,5	98,6	102,1	99,2	104,7	– 2,8	5,5
Luxembourg	79,3	106,3	102,2	100,2	99,1	100,7	112,6	1,6	11,8
Nederland	94,3	97,7	95,1	102,1	95,9	102,0	97,4	6,4	– 4,5
Portugal	90,7	101,3	95,3	99,0	88,2	102,8	100,1	4,7	– 2,6
United Kingdom	95,4	103,9	94,5	112,3	90,1	98,3	95,6	9,1	– 2,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The net value-added at factor cost is calculated at current prices in national currencies, deflated by the index prices of the GDP of each Member State. The employment unit is the number of units employed in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sectors in each Member State.

3.1.13 Main agricultural economic data, by region (1986)

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA	Gross value added — GVA (fc)	GVA/MWU	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)							
	%	(Mio ECU)	EUR 12 = 100	%	%	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 (*)	2,9	105 850	100,0	44,1	29,1	12,1	8,4	12,5	5,4	18,2	12,9	10,7	7,0
Belgique/België	2,1	2 473	183,1	57,9	16,0	6,1	7,5	14,1	—	17,0	20,4	20,3	6,4
— Vlaams gewest + Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	2,0	:	:	60,2	:	3,1	5,2	17,7	—	14,2	15,4	27,0	7,8
— Région wallonne	2,6	:	:	52,6	:	13,2	13,1	5,4	—	24,0	32,2	4,1	2,9
Danmark													
— Danmark	4,0	3 307	229,5	49,2	35,4	11,9	9,5	2,2	—	24,1	9,2	27,9	2,8
BR Deutschland	1,4	14 876	118,9	53,3	31,1	9,5	7,8	6,2	3,4	26,8	16,8	17,7	5,0
— Schleswig-Holstein	3,2	1 193	184,8	57,1	28,2	16,3	7,9	4,5	—	31,3	17,6	12,5	2,5
— Hamburg	0,1	49	:	56,2	47,4	3,4	0,8	42,8	—	4,7	4,7	1,3	1,4
— Niedersachsen	3,9	4 005	200,2	49,6	24,2	11,1	8,9	4,1	—	25,9	15,4	22,4	7,3
— Bremen	0,1	17	:	45,3	67,2	0,7	2,0	28,5	—	22,4	17,5	3,0	1,5
— Nordrhein-Westfalen	0,8	2 292	142,3	57,3	28,3	9,4	6,9	7,1	—	20,3	12,7	27,6	6,9
— Hessen	0,7	777	90,9	56,1	34,5	12,0	8,1	7,7	1,9	24,1	15,6	16,4	5,4
— Rheinland-Pfalz	2,0	1 104	104,5	44,2	36,0	9,7	8,1	7,6	30,6	16,8	10,6	8,0	3,1
— Baden-Württemberg	1,2	2 019	101,7	49,4	35,8	6,2	5,9	13,3	8,7	22,0	15,9	13,7	3,7
— Bayern	1,8	3 312	77,9	57,1	36,3	6,6	8,3	2,4	1,5	37,0	23,5	13,1	3,1
— Saarland	0,5	81	142,0	45,4	34,9	6,1	5,5	20,6	0,8	24,7	18,5	6,4	6,6
— Berlin (West)	0,1	27	:	45,0	7,6	1,0	0,2	52,4	—	0,4	0,6	2,0	3,5

Ellada (2)	13,5	6 551	59,5	23,2	:	9,2	18,3	20,3	1,8	8,9	4,1	3,3	4,6
— Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	:	502	:	26,9	:	26,3	27,5	11,7	0,3	7,0	7,3	3,0	2,5
— Kentriki Makedonia	:	1 114	:	29,6	:	11,5	27,0	28,5	0,4	8,6	8,6	2,4	3,9
— Dytiki Makedonia	:	225	:	27,9	:	24,8	18,3	10,2	0,6	16,0	8,7	4,1	1,9
— Thessalia	:	815	66,3	23,2	:	14,6	36,6	16,1	0,6	10,1	3,5	3,7	2,2
— Ipeiros	:	242	79,8	41,1	:	2,8	6,5	10,9	0,2	16,7	2,7	7,6	10,3
— Ionia nisia	:	150	103,3	15,4	:	0,4	4,2	20,2	3,3	6,8	4,4	1,8	4,4
— Dytiki Ellada	:	831	:	15,2	:	5,6	19,9	21,1	2,3	7,6	1,5	1,9	2,0
— Sterea Ellada	:	603	:	23,9	:	11,6	19,5	20,4	2,9	7,8	1,2	5,1	7,9
— Peloponnisos	:	883	:	16,2	:	1,4	5,8	21,7	2,4	6,5	1,2	2,0	4,2
— Attiki	:	173	:	38,3	:	1,2	1,4	26,0	8,4	9,7	3,0	4,6	23,1
— Voreio Aigaio	:	149	:	16,4	:	2,6	2,7	17,1	2,4	13,9	4,6	2,6	5,7
— Notio Aigaio	:	145	:	13,5	:	1,0	6,7	22,0	4,3	12,7	11,6	7,0	4,7
— Kriti	:	721	:	15,6	:	0,3	3,2	21,4	3,4	6,8	0,7	2,8	3,1
España (3)	4,8	11 226	55,8	46,0	25,9	14,1	8,2	17,2	2,9	9,0	6,1	10,9	9,3
— Galicia	6,1	925*	23,3	40,2	:	0,7	8,8	9,1	2,9	28,1	16,4	12,1	16,1
— Principado de Asturias	1,8	137*	15,2	58,9	:	0,0	6,3	6,9	0,1	57,3	14,4	2,3	8,9
— Cantabria	1,9	68*	17,0	60,6	:	0,1	1,9	5,2	0,1	61,6	19,4	3,5	5,6
— País Vasco	1,1	170*	36,7	45,8	:	9,7	11,0	9,6	5,6	29,0	14,9	3,1	9,8
— Navarra	7,2	276*	85,3	42,3	:	28,3	3,1	20,5	3,9	7,0	4,3	11,4	9,4
— La Rioja	10,3	212*	83,8	33,4	:	16,1	9,6	25,4	10,0	2,2	6,7	7,8	9,1
— Aragón	8,6	706*	71,0	55,9	:	27,5	1,9	11,6	1,1	1,9	4,7	17,8	12,5
— Cataluña	1,7	739*	53,8	70,8	:	10,2	1,5	17,2	1,6	6,1	5,7	23,0	22,0
— Baleares	2,1	124*	61,4	48,1	:	1,9	5,5	38,1	0,3	10,8	7,5	8,6	10,9
— Castilla-León	8,4	1 345*	51,8	51,0	:	27,7	13,2	3,8	0,6	13,1	10,8	12,4	7,5
— Madrid	0,3	120*	71,3	59,4	:	13,4	2,6	10,3	1,9	13,5	12,6	11,4	26,2
— Castilla-La Mancha	13,4	1 090*	78,7	45,6	:	20,8	8,1	16,6	10,5	5,9	3,0	5,6	8,0
— Comunidad Valenciana	5,9	1 331*	96,1	34,8	:	0,4	2,8	26,8	1,9	1,6	1,3	6,7	5,6
— Región de Murcia	10,9	559*	91,3	43,5	:	0,6	6,7	37,6	1,1	1,3	0,6	25,5	2,9
— Extremadura	12,6	583*	61,0	37,7	:	21,9	13,3	14,8	2,8	5,9	7,1	8,7	2,0
— Andalucía	9,0	2 844*	79,1	29,7	:	13,4	14,0	20,4	2,6	4,4	2,8	4,1	3,6
— Canarias	2,2	175*	32,4	60,5	:	0,2	5,8	55,7	2,8	5,4	2,1	2,0	10,4

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	3,2	23 539	125,8	45,2	25,0	17,5	8,8	9,5	11,8	17,6	14,7	5,9	6,9
— Ile de France	0,3	592	246,8	41,8	31,2	45,1	18,4	13,0	0,0	1,4	1,6	0,5	3,5
— Champagne-Ardennes	10,1	1 638	263,1	36,0	23,6	28,1	18,4	1,7	28,4	8,1	5,8	1,0	0,8
— Picardie	6,4	1 171	234,6	44,5	24,6	35,9	27,4	6,2	2,5	12,8	7,7	1,8	2,7
— Haute-Normandie	2,7	616	163,7	44,4	27,3	29,1	14,2	4,7	—	22,0	18,7	2,9	2,7
— Centre	5,8	1 597	166,8	43,4	23,5	40,9	14,7	8,7	5,1	6,3	6,5	1,9	5,6
— Basse-Normandie	6,7	999	114,4	43,9	25,9	8,6	3,8	6,1	—	44,2	26,2	3,7	3,2
— Bourgogne	6,6	1 241	162,0	38,9	24,6	20,7	8,2	4,7	25,8	7,4	22,8	1,8	2,8
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais	2,3	912	158,5	47,7	23,0	20,3	17,9	10,2	—	22,0	11,0	9,3	4,4
— Lorraine	2,4	605	135,8	42,8	25,1	20,7	8,1	4,2	0,2	33,6	21,9	2,3	3,2
— Alsace	2,2	466	132,5	34,4	24,6	18,8	8,5	7,9	26,8	13,7	8,2	3,0	5,6
— Franche-Comté	2,7	349	99,2	48,7	23,3	6,0	3,7	3,4	3,3	52,0	21,1	2,8	2,3
— Pays de la Loire	6,4	2 179	132,7	46,3	22,9	8,2	2,6	8,1	4,8	25,7	24,3	5,4	12,7
— Bretagne	6,6	1 901	112,7	61,3	17,5	3,1	1,9	5,3	—	29,9	16,5	24,3	16,5
— Poitou-Charentes	5,9	1 008	104,5	50,6	27,4	21,9	11,5	2,8	14,4	14,5	16,5	2,8	6,0
— Aquitaine	5,3	1 861	117,0	39,6	26,4	17,3	4,1	12,1	28,3	7,7	10,2	3,4	8,9
— Midi-Pyrénées	5,4	1 487	87,0	47,0	23,3	20,8	9,5	11,8	5,1	13,4	15,7	5,9	7,5
— Limousin	3,3	331	49,1	56,8	27,9	2,1	3,2	6,3	0,3	9,9	54,9	7,6	2,7
— Rhône-Alpes	2,0	1 430	97,3	43,2	21,9	8,6	4,0	13,5	15,0	20,2	13,2	4,9	9,7
— Auvergne	3,8	622	68,1	51,5	27,3	8,7	4,2	4,3	0,8	29,4	34,6	5,9	5,2
— Languedoc-Roussillon	5,7	1 271	107,3	31,2	43,1	5,0	2,9	23,5	60,4	2,5	2,2	0,9	2,8
— Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	2,3	1 219	137,0	35,7	32,9	5,0	3,1	40,3	25,1	1,0	0,7	1,9	2,2
— Corse	:	104	128,6	48,5	52,1	2,3	2,6	24,9	27,3	8,4	6,7	6,8	3,4

Ireland													
— Ireland	7,6	2 101	58,7	47,7	22,6	4,6	3,4	2,4	—	35,3	38,1	5,3	3,8
Italia	4,1	26 849	95,5	28,2	41,3	11,6	6,5	21,3	8,2	11,5	10,0	6,2	7,8
— Piemonte	3,1	1 866	83,2	34,2	:	19,0	3,3	14,7	6,9	11,8	20,1	5,5	7,8
— Valle d'Aosta	1,5	30	38,9	31,5	:	0,2	3,7	8,9	3,0	38,9	31,5	0,9	3,8
— Liguria	1,8	475	80,7	16,9	:	0,3	1,4	17,9	2,1	3,8	2,0	0,3	2,8
— Lombardia	2,0	2 617	137,1	42,4	:	12,8	4,0	4,6	1,9	26,4	17,8	15,8	11,0
— Trentino-Alto Adige	5,1	564	90,5	24,8	:	0,1	0,6	50,3	10,8	18,7	10,0	1,2	4,7
— Veneto	4,9	2 502	105,6	33,4	:	12,8	9,9	16,4	10,6	12,2	12,8	4,2	15,5
— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	3,0	474	88,3	34,6	:	16,4	14,7	7,1	7,7	16,4	11,4	6,2	9,5
— Emilia-Romagna	6,0	3 393	155,8	31,9	:	10,3	8,8	24,7	6,3	14,2	9,1	11,2	11,3
— Toscana	2,5	1 174	72,9	30,1	:	20,2	7,9	12,4	11,4	5,8	5,9	6,1	6,9
— Umbria	4,8	490	73,8	31,8	:	23,6	15,8	6,8	6,5	4,4	7,8	13,6	12,3
— Marche	4,8	763	86,1	29,8	:	20,6	13,1	15,4	9,2	2,1	8,6	8,5	11,0
— Lazio	2,5	1 527	85,3	24,7	:	11,3	3,8	31,8	10,2	12,4	7,4	2,7	4,7
— Campania	4,8	2 287	71,2	19,5	:	4,6	10,8	44,8	3,4	6,6	6,5	2,1	5,0
— Abruzzi	6,3	745	76,8	24,9	:	7,6	8,0	24,4	16,3	6,8	7,3	3,5	8,8
— Molise	7,5	224	61,2	27,8	:	29,0	9,4	11,0	6,5	9,5	7,8	6,2	8,8
— Puglia	8,1	2 719	105,7	16,1	:	9,7	6,2	26,3	15,9	3,8	3,0	0,5	1,9
— Basilicata	7,9	418	65,0	25,4	:	26,9	3,1	22,3	3,1	5,9	6,9	7,5	2,4
— Calabria	6,3	914	62,0	21,5	:	6,4	4,1	20,4	4,0	7,9	8,6	4,8	3,8
— Sicilia	7,4	2 937	118,5	15,1	:	7,3	1,8	26,6	12,2	3,6	4,3	0,9	3,1
— Sardegna	5,3	730	73,8	30,5	:	6,9	2,5	19,0	8,8	20,6	14,3	7,3	3,4
Luxembourg													
— Luxembourg	2,1	110	122,2	38,3	21,3	5,2	1,6	3,0	8,6	47,1	24,9	8,4	1,0
Nederland	4,1	7 060	253,1	48,1	19,7	1,5	6,2	10,4	—	27,0	10,3	18,0	7,4
— Noord-Nederland	4,0	1 116	260,1	43,7	:	3,2	:	2,1	—	49,5	11,9	11,9	5,9
— Oost-Nederland	5,4	1 623	215,5	56,0	:	1,0	:	2,5	—	33,4	17,1	24,1	8,4
— West-Nederland	3,0	2 737	280,2	34,2	:	2,0	:	18,1	—	16,8	4,2	4,1	4,5
— Zuid-Nederland	4,4	1 584	256,3	57,7	:	0,7	:	9,6	—	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	:	:	:	:	:	10,9	7,2	14,7	7,8	10,2	12,8	9,9	12,5
United Kingdom	1,5	8 689	123,8	54,5	30,5	18,6	8,8	8,8	0,0	21,4	15,0	7,7	10,1
— North	1,4	414	114,7	59,2	31,4	14,4	:	2,2	—	35,1	19,5	3,4	6,9
— Yorkshire-Humberside	1,7	804	161,6	52,4	28,6	24,1	:	7,3	—	10,3	9,7	17,5	10,6
— East Midlands	2,6	965	175,3	49,8	28,4	25,6	:	11,2	—	10,9	10,9	6,0	11,4
— East Anglia	5,9	1 124	256,8	43,9	26,7	27,8	:	14,0	—	3,2	5,2	11,4	14,3
— South-East	0,7	1 436	151,5	47,0	34,5	26,4	:	18,4	:	11,9	9,1	6,8	9,7
— South-West	2,2	963	100,8	60,7	31,3	13,9	:	4,8	:	39,8	15,4	6,7	9,0
— West Midlands	1,5	722	136,7	56,1	29,8	16,2	:	7,5	:	24,9	15,9	5,3	12,0
— North-West	0,7	436	128,3	53,2	27,2	4,8	:	13,5	—	38,3	12,9	7,4	10,3
— Wales	1,6	509	58,3	65,1	29,7	2,0	:	1,8	:	39,4	26,2	2,8	7,0
— Scotland	1,6	922	88,7	58,0	38,6	21,3	:	2,8	—	19,0	23,2	4,4	7,8
— Northern Ireland	2,7	396	53,3	69,0	22,8	1,3	:	2,2	—	28,7	35,2	10,6	10,3

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.
(²) 1985.
(³) Final production of products 1985; MW 1987.

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 55 000 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 1 100 ECU of 1982 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 types of farming referred to in the 'Farm incomes' section and in the next table are aggregated from the 17 main types of the Community farm typology. Holdings are classified according to the respective contributions of the various crop and livestock enterprises to the total standard gross margin of each holding (on the basis of 3 years average regionalized values). The table below is designed to facilitate identification of the various types of farming by providing a breakdown of certain structural variables for nine farming type groups.

Type of farming (main types) EUR 10	As % of hectarage					As % of head of livestock			As % of total SGM	As % of holdings in the FADN 1987/88
	Total UAA	Cereals	Fruit trees	Vines	Grazing land	Dairy cows	Sheep	Swine		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Cereals (TF 11)	10,3	26,8	0,4	1,2	1,9	0,2	2,4	0,7	7,1	6,9
B. General cropping (TF 12 + 60)	21,1	34,1	18,3	18,6	4,9	2,1	7,2	9,4	23,4	27,0
C. Horticulture (TF 21)	0,4	0,2	0,7	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	8,2	3,5
D. Vineyards (TF 31)	2,2	0,8	2,0	59,2	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	5,5	5,4
E. Fruit (and other permanent crops) (TF 32 + 33 + 34)	3,7	1,0	71,9	13,5	0,8	0,2	0,6	0,2	8,0	13,3
F. Dairy (TF 41)	18,1	7,1	0,6	0,6	27,5	69,6	4,0	5,7	18,2	14,8
G. Drystock (excl. milk) (TF 42 + 43 + 44)	25,2	5,3	0,9	1,0	49,7	8,5	68,4	2,1	10,1	12,4
H. Granivores (TF 50)	0,7	1,1	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,3	39,6	3,3	1,6
I. Mixed (crops + livestock) (TF 71 + 72 + 81 + 82)	18,1	23,4	5,0	5,4	14,4	19,1	16,8	42,1	16,3	15,1
All types	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 1985 EC farm structure survey.

3.2.3 Results by type of farming 1986/87 and 1987/88

Type of farming		Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 86/87	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 87/88	Number of holdings: In the sample ([1]) 86/87	Number of holdings: In the sample ([1]) 87/88	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 86/87	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 87/88	Size of holdings: Labour input (AWU) 86/87	Size of holdings: Labour input (AWU) 87/88
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types of farming	EUR 12	3 984 051	3 927 286	53 806	54 743	24,2	24,0	1,57	1,60
Belgique/België		55 185	55 171	1 022	1 059	24,2	23,8	1,66	1,67
Danmark		85 402	86 691	2 278	2 224	32,7	32,4	1,11	1,08
BR Deutschland		374 431	371 628	5 224	5 104	27,9	28,6	1,68	1,68
Ellada		528 365	492 632	6 927	6 783	6,3	6,5	1,30	1,67
España		585 157	572 347	7 605	6 738	30,1	24,8	1,29	1,24
France		596 168	580 700	5 953	6 438	38,5	40,8	1,59	1,63
Ireland		145 118	143 775	1 346	1 294	35,2	36,3	1,27	1,28
Italia		1 108 077	1 106 699	16 710	18 038	10,5	10,4	1,60	1,56
Luxembourg		2 453	2 422	328	335	47,2	48,5	1,73	1,67
Nederland		95 187	97 135	1 510	1 507	21,4	22,2	1,91	1,92
Portugal		261 557	273 214	1 915	2 168	17,0	17,0	2,10	1,98
United Kingdom		146 951	144 872	2 988	3 055	98,4	102,3	2,54	2,45
A. *Cereals*	EUR 12	284 202	271 277	3 523	3 417	41,4	42,9	1,19	1,21
Belgique/België		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark		14 544	14 573	184	181	25,7	25,9	0,46	0,43
BR Deutschland		7 280	6 484	98	74	37,0	37,1	1,24	1,29
Ellada		32 839	30 395	394	481	13,1	12,4	0,64	1,24
España		72 922	72 934	1 171	932	56,8	54,7	1,06	0,95
France		45 681	43 137	383	412	59,1	64,8	1,30	1,27
Ireland		2 966	1 792	38	33	48,4	71,2	1,03	1,31
Italia		87 466	81 946	829	896	16,5	17,9	1,26	1,28
Luxembourg		7	:	1	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland		42	20	2	1	:	:	:	:
Portugal		5 540	5 307	93	106	63,1	74,3	2,81	2,32
United Kingdom		14 915	14 689	330	301	128,0	128,0	2,32	2,25
B. *General cropping*	EUR 12	1 085 093	1 061 435	14 303	14 774	22,1	22,2	1,59	1,62
Belgique/België		8 109	8 161	137	143	37,0	36,2	1,56	1,57
Danmark		22 669	23 254	494	561	38,4	37,8	0,87	0,81
BR Deutschland		50 349	50 391	822	783	39,3	39,3	1,67	1,67
Ellada		229 542	224 904	3 277	3 190	6,9	7,0	1,34	1,76
España		148 252	146 159	2 352	2 082	37,5	32,5	1,36	1,25
France		102 350	102 252	1 038	1 297	45,3	49,0	1,55	1,60
Ireland		3 720	4 381	70	67	46,5	43,5	1,62	1,46
Italia		389 097	372 680	4 887	5 344	9,7	9,6	1,57	1,51
Luxembourg		32	37	4	3	:	:	:	:
Nederland		14 695	14 694	265	282	40,1	40,8	1,47	1,41
Portugal		94 844	93 636	483	525	16,9	17,6	2,31	2,12
United Kingdom		21 434	20 886	474	497	138,9	146,0	3,81	3,63
C. *Horticulture*	EUR 12	115 145	138 346	2 782	2 869	3,2	3,2	2,55	2,55
Belgique/België		5 679	5 710	107	114	3,0	2,7	2,35	2,48
Danmark		1 898	1 918	211	204	5,6	5,2	3,38	3,47
BR Deutschland		9 402	9 280	261	243	2,0	2,1	3,79	3,98
Ellada		10 927	11 443	79	83	2,6	2,7	1,61	1,88
España		18 095	41 296	342	475	2,9	1,7	1,42	1,78
France		11 565	11 674	171	190	4,8	6,8	2,58	2,62
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia		28 343	28 176	1 045	1 039	1,9	1,8	2,23	2,37
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland		14 767	15 084	369	353	3,7	3,7	3,67	3,82
Portugal		10 403	10 282	142	139	4,1	3,2	2,05	2,11
United Kingdom		4 066	3 483	55	49	8,0	21,9	6,48	6,65

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	
86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
39,5	40,4	20,6	20,7	4,5	4,7	14,8	15,4	9,4	9,6	7,7	7,8
84,1	79,4	44,7	42,5	6,2	6,7	34,3	31,5	20,6	18,8	18,4	16,5
82,2	77,2	50,5	48,1	8,4	8,2	22,9	20,5	20,6	19,0	6,0	2,7
72,1	70,5	42,9	43,3	10,9	11,3	19,6	17,7	11,7	10,5	8,7	7,3
11,9	11,8	4,0	3,7	1,2	1,3	7,1	7,5	5,5	4,5	5,0	4,2
19,7	21,1	9,4	10,5	1,1	1,4	9,1	9,0	7,1	7,2	7,7	7,4
56,3	61,6	29,7	31,2	7,4	7,8	18,9	22,7	11,9	13,9	8,1	10,1
27,7	28,4	16,5	14,6	2,4	2,5	9,8	12,6	7,7	9,8	6,0	8,4
25,7	26,2	10,5	10,7	2,4	2,6	13,0	13,2	8,1	8,4	7,6	7,9
75,5	77,5	41,9	41,1	11,7	12,2	25,1	25,1	14,5	15,0	13,1	12,8
146,1	147,7	83,5	81,2	15,3	16,8	46,7	49,0	24,5	25,5	19,9	20,2
13,2	12,9	6,8	6,7	1,0	1,0	5,8	5,5	2,8	2,8	2,7	3,1
118,8	114,5	67,3	63,8	14,7	14,0	38,9	39,1	15,3	15,9	12,0	12,7
36,9	38,1	18,6	18,7	4,9	5,1	13,0	13,8	10,9	11,3	8,0	8,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
29,0	24,7	16,4	15,3	5,1	4,5	6,7	4,2	14,6	9,8	− 4,7	− 11,0
52,6	43,5	29,0	28,8	10,4	10,3	13,7	5,0	11,1	3,9	7,1	− 1,2
12,5	11,2	5,2	4,5	1,4	1,6	6,5	5,8	10,2	4,7	7,7	3,5
22,6	22,8	12,3	11,9	1,4	1,6	8,6	9,1	8,1	9,5	7,3	8,8
67,4	78,4	35,9	36,9	10,4	11,6	17,7	26,0	13,6	20,4	7,3	13,8
41,0	65,4	23,0	30,3	4,3	7,0	13,7	28,5	13,3	21,7	7,3	17,7
24,9	26,7	10,9	11,8	3,0	3,3	11,5	12,5	9,1	9,7	8,3	8,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
34,5	37,5	16,7	18,4	2,0	2,4	16,5	16,9	5,9	7,3	9,0	11,8
136,1	121,5	66,6	64,9	22,6	20,7	46,3	35,4	20,0	15,7	15,8	8,5
31,0	30,4	14,0	14,0	3,7	3,9	13,3	12,5	8,4	7,7	6,9	6,0
90,8	77,2	41,8	39,8	6,1	6,5	43,5	31,2	27,9	19,9	24,6	15,9
60,8	51,4	34,0	30,7	7,9	7,6	18,3	12,4	21,0	15,3	1,9	− 7,0
82,6	76,6	45,8	44,9	13,0	13,0	24,7	19,3	14,7	11,5	10,8	7,1
12,1	11,6	3,7	3,4	1,3	1,3	7,5	7,3	5,6	4,2	4,9	3,7
22,0	21,4	8,5	9,1	1,4	1,6	11,8	10,8	8,7	8,7	11,1	9,5
63,5	68,0	32,6	33,2	9,0	9,4	19,9	23,4	12,9	14,6	8,2	10,0
54,5	48,1	31,4	25,9	5,1	4,8	19,1	18,6	11,8	12,7	7,3	9,4
18,7	19,2	6,4	6,5	2,0	2,3	10,4	10,6	6,6	7,1	6,2	6,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
114,9	97,9	58,7	58,9	13,9	14,5	42,0	23,2	28,6	16,4	19,2	3,6
10,7	10,7	4,6	4,7	0,9	1,0	5,6	5,3	2,4	2,5	2,3	2,6
215,6	197,0	110,3	108,2	28,3	28,3	76,1	59,6	20,0	16,4	21,0	8,6
75,5	72,8	35,8	31,5	8,7	8,3	31,0	33,0	12,2	13,0	11,5	13,0
86,2	97,0	35,2	36,1	9,2	11,0	40,9	49,6	17,4	20,0	18,2	22,0
190,8	195,4	108,6	106,9	16,3	15,0	67,4	74,0	20,0	21,3	10,0	12,0
141,4	151,5	78,5	83,2	15,3	15,8	47,2	51,5	12,5	12,9	12,4	13,0
18,6	18,5	5,9	4,9	2,3	2,3	10,8	11,9	6,7	6,3	7,2	6,7
15,5	22,5	5,5	7,7	0,8	2,2	9,3	12,5	6,5	7,0	6,7	8,3
76,9	83,5	35,1	36,2	9,5	10,5	31,9	36,5	12,3	13,9	9,3	12,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
35,9	40,5	12,5	14,2	2,9	3,6	20,5	22,7	9,2	9,6	8,9	9,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
203,7	225,0	101,1	100,2	29,7	31,3	72,4	93,6	19,8	24,5	23,2	29,4
10,4	11,8	4,2	3,8	1,4	1,5	5,1	6,6	2,5	3,1	2,0	4,1
247,6	278,9	126,9	122,8	21,8	21,6	99,8	135,0	15,4	20,3	26,4	41,8

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)	
	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. *Vineyards* EUR 12	212 716	211 892	2 186	2 146	8,9	9,0	1,50	1,57
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	14 002	14 422	141	158	7,8	7,8	2,00	2,01
Ellada	23 972	22 965	322	298	4,1	4,1	1,20	1,67
España	17 651	18 258	211	199	16,6	16,8	1,04	1,00
France	58 143	57 277	514	572	14,7	14,8	1,73	1,87
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	82 445	83 045	849	913	4,9	5,0	1,42	1,35
Luxembourg	258	192	20	18	8,1	11,2	2,04	1,99
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	16 245	15 733	129	152	8,0	8,7	1,60	1,79
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E. *Fruit (and other permanent crops)* EUR 12	545 949	523 060	5 721	6 136	8,6	7,4	1,34	1,42
Belgique/België	1 506	1 504	48	47	7,6	7,2	2,59	2,65
Danmark	909	933	90	79	10,9	11,8	2,30	2,40
BR Deutschland	4 935	4 827	93	92	9,6	9,6	3,49	3,33
Ellada	126 982	115 879	1 401	1 332	5,0	5,1	1,10	1,54
España	121 511	109 135	979	872	17,5	12,5	1,23	1,16
France	14 050	14 626	213	221	16,4	15,7	2,45	2,58
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	245 890	246 192	2 433	3 015	5,0	5,2	1,32	1,30
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	3 663	3 659	105	98	6,9	6,8	2,57	2,58
Portugal	25 101	24 942	310	335	12,6	12,2	1,72	1,75
United Kingdom	1 402	1 363	49	45	24,4	22,5	4,77	5,01
F. *Dairy* EUR 12	583 140	580 537	8 889	8 872	28,3	29,1	1,66	1,66
Belgique/België	12 878	12 875	172	164	25,6	24,2	1,54	1,51
Danmark	17 325	17 574	490	445	32,9	32,9	1,40	1,40
BR Deutschland	129 387	128 893	1 432	1 413	27,2	28,6	1,61	1,62
Ellada	4 115	3 066	29	28	5,4	6,0	1,46	1,74
España	46 572	44 557	1 148	1 090	9,1	8,2	1,37	1,38
France	146 116	142 998	1 374	1 334	34,8	36,5	1 58	1 58
Ireland	61 001	58 921	472	461	30,2	32,0	1,42	1,41
Italia	73 985	78 812	2 220	2 349	15,5	15,4	2,08	2,02
Luxembourg	973	1 010	195	202	52,1	52,7	1,72	1,74
Nederland	41 152	41 553	498	467	27,2	28,7	1,60	1,60
Portugal	12 177	12 884	148	185	14,9	13,6	2,07	2,06
United Kingdom	37 459	37 394	711	714	58,6	58,9	2,24	2,20
G. *Drystock (excl. milk)* EUR 12	494 558	485 666	6 444	6 456	38,2	38,6	1,54	1,54
Belgique/België	7 208	7 197	117	111	33,4	35,1	1,58	1,62
Danmark	320	390	8	5	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	27 819	27 932	359	337	27,9	28,3	1,48	1,54
Ellada	53 927	44 704	899	874	3,9	4,1	1,74	1,74
España	88 875	77 089	857	656	22,5	19,8	1,31	1,32
France	106 369	100 768	1 024	1 047	47,0	50,1	1,48	1,48
Ireland	68 259	69 801	624	616	37,7	38,0	1,10	1,14
Italia	64 918	73 878	1 413	1 535	27,2	22,0	2,08	1,90
Luxembourg	656	640	58	67	59,3	60,4	1,85	1,68
Nederland	3 066	4 504	19	25	11,7	13,0	1,49	1,37
Portugal	25 064	31 771	199	236	30,5	24,9	1,80	1,87
United Kingdom	48 077	46 992	867	947	113,4	122,3	1,65	1,62

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	
86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
31,0	32,3	9,1	9,9	4,1	4,3	17,5	17,8	11,7	11,3	10,8	10,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
51,9	52,8	22,4	21,8	9,3	9,3	20,9	21,6	10,4	10,8	6,7	7,7
10,9	8,9	2,2	1,7	1,5	1,5	7,9	6,2	6,6	3,7	6,4	3,6
9,4	12,6	3,3	3,3	2,2	1,5	3,8	7,5	3,7	7,6	3,0	8,8
65,1	62,9	19,2	22,3	7,5	8,2	37,2	37,6	21,4	20,0	20,7	18,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
18,4	18,3	4,3	4,3	2,5	2,8	11,5	11,3	8,1	8,4	7,7	8,0
57,6	69,4	22,0	24,9	8,3	10,5	27,9	32,8	13,7	16,5	13,8	14,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
7,3	9,2	2,5	2,7	1,2	1,3	3,8	5,4	2,4	3,0	2,4	3,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
16,3	16,9	4,8	5,1	1,8	2,0	9,9	10,1	7,4	7,1	7,3	6,8
77,4	83,6	24,6	24,4	6,9	7,2	46,0	52,3	17,8	19,7	23,2	26,2
84,8	87,1	37,8	36,2	6,2	6,6	40,9	44,0	17,8	18,3	7,5	7,4
121,4	113,6	61,4	53,2	12,4	11,7	47,8	49,3	13,7	14,8	12,5	14,4
8,7	8,0	2,0	1,8	1,2	1,2	6,1	5,8	5,5	3,8	5,4	3,8
11,6	13,7	3,5	4,3	0,8	1,0	7,3	7,9	5,9	6,8	7,9	7,8
71,4	72,6	25,7	29,2	9,1	9,8	35,8	33,2	14,6	12,9	13,3	10,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15,5	15,4	3,8	3,8	1,8	1,9	10,4	10,2	7,9	7,8	7,4	7,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
109,8	118,8	37,1	40,3	13,9	14,5	58,3	63,5	22,7	24,6	27,7	30,7
8,3	8,9	2,9	3,0	1,1	1,5	4,5	4,7	2,6	2,7	2,9	6,7
101,6	109,1	52,3	52,3	14,8	12,8	33,9	43,5	7,1	8,7	– 6,5	2,1
61,1	62,9	33,7	33,3	6,8	7,1	21,0	23,2	12,6	14,0	9,9	11,3
69,2	63,3	33,5	30,1	5,6	5,6	31,9	29,7	20,7	19,6	17,9	16,7
98,5	96,2	58,0	56,3	8,9	9,1	31,2	30,9	22,3	22,1	11,8	10,9
63,0	63,7	35,5	36,1	10,3	11,0	19,4	19,6	12,0	12,2	9,6	9,6
19,2	21,1	10,5	13,3	1,7	1,6	7,7	7,2	5,2	4,1	4,2	2,8
19,8	19,9	11,4	11,7	0,9	1,0	7,4	7,3	5,4	5,3	5,3	5,0
50,9	54,7	28,0	29,0	6,2	6,4	16,1	19,1	10,2	12,3	7,1	8,9
35,6	37,0	19,8	17,9	2,8	2,9	13,5	16,8	9,6	11,9	8,0	10,6
59,2	57,2	29,8	28,7	4,1	4,2	25,4	24,5	12,2	12,1	11,5	11,3
84,4	86,9	45,2	44,6	13,1	14,3	28,6	28,6	16,7	16,4	15,6	13,8
129,7	137,8	71,1	68,1	12,5	14,1	45,7	54,9	28,5	34,2	20,7	26,6
23,4	23,2	12,9	13,7	1,1	1,1	9,8	8,8	4,7	4,3	4,8	4,1
110,9	112,8	64,6	60,1	11,5	11,1	34,9	43,0	15,6	19,6	12,6	18,3
30,8	32,6	17,6	17,6	3,5	3,7	11,6	13,6	7,5	8,8	6,1	7,5
66,1	65,8	32,4	32,0	6,1	6,5	30,5	30,7	19,3	18,9	16,3	16,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
59,6	60,7	36,9	38,4	10,7	11,1	13,7	13,6	9,2	8,9	6,6	6,0
12,9	17,5	5,9	6,0	0,7	0,8	7,4	12,8	4,3	7,4	4,0	7,2
18,9	17,8	10,1	10,2	0,6	0,7	8,1	7,1	6,1	5,3	6,1	5,1
35,6	40,4	21,0	21,5	5,7	5,9	12,5	17,5	8,4	11,8	5,4	8,7
13,1	15,0	8,2	7,8	1,5	1,6	5,1	7,5	4,6	6,6	3,6	5,6
48,9	45,5	24,6	23,2	3,2	3,1	21,3	19,6	10,2	10,3	9,9	9,7
79,7	80,0	46,0	43,5	13,6	12,6	24,1	25,1	13,0	14,9	10,4	13,2
133,3	94,2	91,9	61,0	10,5	9,8	29,7	22,1	19,9	16,1	12,9	8,5
13,0	11,6	7,0	6,5	0,9	0,9	5,4	5,0	3,0	2,7	2,7	2,4
42,7	45,1	27,8	26,6	7,0	6,6	14,2	18,1	8,6	11,2	5,4	8,6

3.2.3 *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 86/87	87/88	In the sample ([1]) 86/87	87/88	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 86/87	87/88	Labour input (AWU) 86/87	87/88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H. *Granivores*								
EUR 12	60 582	61 669	914	998	10,1	9,8	1,64	1,57
Belgique/België	3 552	3 577	92	117	5,1	5,0	1,34	1,31
Danmark	3 565	3 603	126	110	26,8	26,0	1,75	1,64
BR Deutschland	6 335	6 622	76	71	20,0	20,9	1,53	1,45
Ellada	2 509	1 662	37	32	1,1	1,0	1,39	1,85
España	12 587	12 361	181	192	7,9	5,3	1,15	1,16
France	8 310	8 946	93	114	16,6	17,3	1,51	1,51
Ireland	274	287	4	6	:	:	:	:
Italia	4 000	4 165	48	52	8,1	10,1	2,43	2,14
Luxembourg	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 086	9 104	123	144	4,8	5,0	1,43	1,40
Portugal	7 351	8 246	73	95	3,0	2,4	1,61	1,41
United Kingdom	3 013	3 095	61	64	8,7	6,3	4,05	3,54
I. *Mixed (crops + livestock)*								
EUR 12	599 966	593 404	9 037	8 891	29,3	27,9	1,71	1,68
Belgique/België	16 253	16 147	349	363	25,8	25,4	1,60	1,58
Danmark	24 172	24 446	675	639	35,0	34,7	1,19	1,18
BR Deutschland	124 922	122 777	1 942	1 933	28,7	29,4	1,56	1,55
Ellada	43 552	37 614	489	465	7,8	7,9	1,56	1,66
España	58 692	50 558	364	240	50,3	34,9	1,43	1,26
France	103 584	99 022	1 143	1 231	41,1	43,6	1,61	1,63
Ireland	8 898	8 593	138	111	42,0	41,6	1,44	1,41
Italia	131 933	137 805	2 986	2 895	13,2	13,3	1,87	1,82
Luxembourg	527	542	50	44	42,6	40,9	1,51	1,44
Nederland	8 716	8 517	129	137	18,5	19,9	1,48	1,57
Portugal	62 132	70 413	331	395	16,4	16,1	2,17	1,96
United Kingdom	16 585	16 970	441	438	110,8	106,9	2,90	2,80

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN—Weighting by farm structure survey 1985, classification as Decision 85/377/EEC, standard gross margins » 1982 «.

([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	
86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
142,6	134,3	106,7	104,3	8,1	8,3	27,5	21,7	16,8	13,8	14,5	10,3
164,1	149,8	126,8	117,7	7,6	8,5	30,1	24,0	22,5	18,4	20,3	16,0
216,8	199,8	152,7	138,7	16,0	15,4	47,8	45,0	27,4	27,4	10,0	9,1
116,2	101,4	86,8	80,7	12,2	11,4	17,4	10,1	11,4	6,9	6,8	2,6
50,2	60,0	38,7	42,7	3,0	2,4	8,9	15,2	6,4	8,2	5,6	7,8
56,9	65,9	43,4	50,9	1,8	2,0	11,4	12,6	9,9	10,9	10,1	10,9
135,8	144,5	103,8	112,6	10,4	10,3	21,8	21,9	14,5	14,5	10,7	9,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
284,2	260,7	198,3	191,8	6,7	6,5	78,5	62,9	32,3	29,3	36,1	30,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
206,7	190,6	157,5	156,3	13,2	16,5	34,9	17,4	24,4	12,4	16,2	2,4
63,7	50,9	49,4	41,4	1,9	1,1	12,5	8,4	7,8	5,9	9,6	7,0
314,6	236,5	238,4	185,1	16,0	12,5	59,8	38,5	14,8	10,9	18,8	9,4
49,6	49,9	29,9	30,6	5,6	5,8	14,4	14,1	8,5	8,4	6,3	6,2
82,9	77,2	47,7	45,7	5,5	5,8	30,9	26,8	19,3	17,0	16,2	13,9
93,5	91,6	61,4	60,7	8,8	8,9	22,9	21,6	19,2	18,3	5,4	3,0
74,0	71,5	48,3	49,1	10,6	10,9	16,2	12,8	10,4	8,2	7,4	4,9
14,3	14,5	6,7	6,4	1,1	1,2	7,3	8,0	4,7	4,8	4,3	4,4
24,7	31,0	13,1	20,0	1,2	1,8	10,3	7,0	7,2	5,6	7,3	5,0
57,7	63,0	35,5	36,9	7,3	7,6	14,8	19,0	9,2	11,7	5,6	8,1
53,7	41,3	37,8	23,7	4,8	3,9	12,1	15,2	8,4	10,7	5,4	8,6
30,0	30,5	14,6	14,4	2,8	2,9	12,7	13,4	6,8	7,4	6,4	6,9
65,1	61,4	41,3	35,8	8,5	8,7	19,3	15,8	12,8	10,9	11,9	9,1
133,8	140,2	93,0	98,4	11,3	13,1	28,5	28,3	19,2	18,1	12,1	10,7
11,3	10,6	6,1	5,8	0,8	0,7	4,8	4,3	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,3
151,2	146,9	88,1	86,0	17,8	16,0	46,4	46,3	16,0	16,6	10,9	12,4

3.2.4 Results by income class, 1986/87 and 1987/88

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	
		86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EUR 12	<0-4	1 370 023	1 375 690	14,5	12,5	13,2	13,3	8,6	8,6	2,4	2,5	2,4	2,3	1,6	1,4	0,8	0,3
	4-8	1 004 724	930 066	18,4	17,6	22,8	23,5	11,6	12,0	2,8	3,0	8,7	9,1	5,8	5,8	4,9	5,1
	8-12	587 100	569 767	26,7	26,8	39,9	41,4	20,6	21,4	4,6	4,9	15,2	15,8	9,8	9,9	8,4	8,6
	12-24	737 669	752 011	37,0	39,9	70,9	71,5	36,1	36,3	7,4	7,6	27,8	28,3	16,7	16,7	14,9	15,0
	>24	284 535	299 752	52,4	51,5	143,5	137,4	69,2	63,4	12,7	12,5	61,6	61,8	34,9	35,5	35,3	35,4
	All holdings	3 984 051	3 927 286	24,2	24,0	39,5	40,4	20,6	20,7	4,5	4,7	14,8	15,4	9,4	9,6	7,7	7,8
Belgique/België	<0-4	2 118	2 550	9,4	12,2	49,6	37,4	39,0	31,2	5,9	5,5	2,8	0,8	1,8	0,5	− 1,1	− 2,0
	4-8	4 471	6 142	13,4	15,2	42,3	41,0	28,3	28,0	3,6	4,1	10,5	9,9	6,3	6,3	5,1	4,3
	8-12	6 923	7 894	16,3	16,8	52,8	51,3	31,7	30,4	4,5	4,8	17,2	16,7	10,1	10,0	8,1	8,1
	12-24	25 436	24 446	21,2	22,9	67,2	71,3	34,4	36,9	5,3	6,0	28,9	29,7	17,3	17,5	15,4	15,4
	>24	16 237	14 139	37,2	35,2	139,9	133,4	71,6	67,3	9,3	10,3	60,9	57,7	36,6	33,8	33,2	32,1
	All holdings	55 185	55 171	24,2	23,8	84,1	79,4	44,7	42,5	6,2	6,7	34,3	31,5	20,6	18,8	18,4	16,5
Danmark	<0-4	21 544	24 977	15,6	17,2	20,3	18,4	18,3	17,3	3,5	3,5	− 1,8	− 2,7	− 3,9	− 5,8	− 17,6	− 21,4
	4-8	6 993	7 962	20,8	23,0	37,1	37,3	27,4	27,2	4,2	4,5	5,1	5,1	6,1	6,3	− 3,2	− 4,5
	8-12	9 184	8 830	25,2	28,1	52,9	53,1	36,5	35,9	5,9	6,3	10,1	10,5	10,1	10,1	0,0	− 1,2
	12-24	25 937	25 730	33,6	34,6	88,8	89,3	55,4	55,8	8,7	9,1	24,2	24,0	18,4	18,0	6,4	4,6
	>24	21 744	19 192	55,4	55,1	162,6	165,2	89,8	92,1	15,2	15,6	56,8	57,1	35,1	34,1	19,9	16,9
	All holdings	85 402	86 691	32,7	32,4	82,2	77,2	50,5	48,1	8,4	8,2	22,9	20,5	20,6	19,0	6,0	2,7
BR Deutschland	<0-4	84 321	100 747	18,8	21,2	34,6	38,9	26,8	30,7	8,4	9,2	− 0,3	− 0,5	− 0,2	− 0,4	− 3,0	− 3,3
	4-8	67 616	68 100	21,8	24,2	49,7	54,0	31,7	35,7	8,8	9,7	10,4	10,0	6,1	6,0	4,0	3,6
	8-12	73 726	69 327	25,1	27,0	66,5	68,9	39,8	41,4	10,3	11,1	17,9	18,2	10,0	10,0	7,8	7,5
	12-24	111 430	105 453	32,7	34,6	94,9	96,0	53,5	54,6	12,6	13,0	30,6	30,8	16,7	16,6	14,4	14,0
	>24	37 338	28 001	50,5	47,0	140,2	132,9	74,1	68,4	16,8	16,8	52,1	51,3	32,5	31,5	30,2	29,1
	All holdings	374 431	371 628	27,9	28,6	72,1	70,4	42,9	43,3	10,9	11,3	19,6	17,7	11,7	10,5	8,7	7,3
Ellada	<0-4	207 980	287 572	4,6	5,1	7,3	6,7	3,1	2,7	1,0	1,1	3,5	1,1	2,4	2,0	2,1	1,8
	4-8	184 132	151 387	6,1	7,2	12,3	14,1	4,0	4,3	1,2	1,4	7,6	1,4	5,7	5,5	5,3	5,2
	8-12	76 053	36 256	7,8	10,1	16,2	22,3	4,9	6,2	1,5	1,8	10,5	1,8	9,6	9,5	9,3	9,3
	12-24	51 545	13 959	10,1	16,4	20,7	34,8	6,3	11,0	1,8	2,6	13,5	2,6	15,6	15,2	15,1	14,5
	>24	8 655	3 458	17,1	15,7	23,7	131,8	7,2	10,0	2,0	2,4	15,5	2,4	32,7	81,0	28,0	80,6
	All holdings	528 365	492 632	6,3	20,4	11,9	11,8	4,0	3,7	1,2	1,3	7,1	1,3	5,5	4,5	5,0	4,2
España *	<0-4	204 915	187 617	21,7	19,4	10,5	11,8	7,6	8,4	1,1	1,4	1,8	1,2	1,3	0,9	0,7	0,1
	4-8	176 068	160 947	26,4	21,4	17,1	18,6	8,0	8,7	1,0	1,3	8,1	8,6	5,8	5,9	6,1	6,0
	8-12	90 059	96 891	37,6	25,4	25,4	25,7	11,3	11,7	1,1	1,5	12,9	12,7	9,8	9,7	11,8	10,9
	12-24	89 673	95 106	43,1	39,1	32,5	34,0	13,2	15,4	1,3	1,6	17,6	17,0	16,0	15,9	20,9	20,3
	>24	24 442	31 786	52,7	29,7	47,2	35,9	13,6	13,1	1,4	1,3	32,2	22,0	37,1	36,7	53,5	46,7
	All holdings	585 157	572 347	30,1	24,8	19,7	21,1	9,4	10,5	1,1	1,4	9,1	9,0	7,1	7,2	7,7	7,4

France	<0-4	123 851	72 685	32,0	27,8	26,8	28,3	20,2	21,3	5,9	6,4	1,2	1,3	0,8	0,8	− 1,4	− 1,9
	4-8	121 860	101 602	34,1	31,3	38,9	36,7	23,4	21,6	6,3	5,8	9,6	10,0	6,0	6,1	3,3	3,7
	8-12	109 310	117 240	37,4	36,1	51,5	52,2	28,4	28,7	6,9	7,0	16,2	16,9	10,0	10,0	6,5	7,0
	12-24	174 917	205 649	42,6	45,4	71,6	71,1	35,2	35,1	8,2	8,3	27,3	27,7	16,5	16,9	12,7	12,9
	>24	66 230	83 529	49,8	59,2	111,4	110,6	46,7	45,2	11,0	11,5	51,5	52,1	34,0	34,0	30,2	29,9
	All holdings	596 168	580 700	38,5	40,8	56,3	61,6	29,7	31,2	7,4	7,8	18,9	22,7	11,9	13,9	8,1	10,1
Ireland	<0-4	60 873	40 035	25,1	24,5	9,4	9,1	7,3	6,3	1,3	1,4	1,5	2,1	1,3	1,8	0,6	1,0
	4-8	39 862	45 198	35,7	29,8	17,8	14,7	10,6	7,5	1,6	1,4	7,1	6,9	5,7	5,8	4,7	5,1
	8-12	19 848	24 890	41,8	39,4	34,2	27,4	18,9	14,1	3,1	2,4	13,3	12,5	9,7	9,8	8,3	8,6
	12-24	19 439	25 773	50,6	49,9	69,2	50,7	39,8	24,6	5,4	4,2	25,3	23,5	16,4	16,8	14,4	15,6
	>24	5 096	7 879	67,7	79,2	138,7	136,2	75,0	66,1	7,9	8,9	56,8	62,8	32,5	33,1	34,2	36,3
	All holdings	145 118	143 775	35,2	36,3	27,7	28,4	16,5	14,6	2,4	2,5	9,8	12,6	7,7	9,8	6,0	8,4
Italia	<0-4	418 539	406 863	6,3	6,3	9,3	9,3	4,4	4,4	1,8	1,9	3,2	3,1	2,0	2,1	1,8	1,8
	4-8	333 051	316 614	8,5	7,8	17,1	17,1	6,7	6,6	1,9	2,1	8,7	8,7	5,8	5,8	5,5	5,5
	8-12	160 975	170 044	12,1	11,9	28,1	27,1	10,5	10,1	2,5	2,8	15,4	14,6	9,7	9,8	9,4	9,4
	12-24	152 497	168 499	18,1	18,1	54,9	53,1	22,2	21,4	3,9	4,1	29,1	28,2	16,5	16,5	16,6	16,5
	>24	43 015	44 679	33,1	31,0	138,7	138,8	57,7	59,3	6,5	6,7	75,2	73,8	36,6	36,1	43,9	40,2
	All holdings	1 108 077	1 106 699	10,5	10,4	25,7	26,2	10,5	10,7	2,4	2,6	13,0	13,2	8,1	8,4	7,6	7,9
Luxembourg	<0-4	166	197	38,5	35,4	44,6	36,5	35,2	32,1	9,0	8,9	0,3	− 1,7	0,2	− 1,3	− 0,8	− 5,4
	4-8	262	321	39,0	43,3	54,9	55,8	38,3	35,3	8,7	9,4	10,1	10,5	6,4	6,3	4,8	3,9
	8-12	499	426	46,1	40,0	64,6	64,6	38,1	36,2	11,0	10,4	18,9	18,2	10,0	10,1	8,4	8,7
	12-24	1 249	1 035	47,9	54,6	80,1	89,0	42,1	45,2	12,1	13,8	29,3	30,7	16,7	17,1	15,4	15,1
	>24	277	443	58,7	51,8	112,7	96,8	55,0	44,5	15,4	13,7	46,4	41,2	29,0	28,7	27,2	25,9
	All holdings	2 453	2 422	47,2	48,5	75,5	77,5	41,9	41,1	11,7	12,2	25,1	25,1	14,5	15,0	13,1	12,8
Nederland	<0-4	6 510	10 226	10,9	14,0	69,6	79,2	57,3	68,1	11,7	13,0	− 2,1	− 3,1	− 1,2	− 2,1	− 9,2	− 12,5
	4-8	5 919	6 518	12,3	16,1	70,2	79,1	45,8	56,2	10,8	10,9	11,5	10,7	6,2	6,2	1,2	0,5
	8-12	9 350	7 055	12,4	17,6	90,2	87,8	60,7	58,6	10,2	11,6	18,3	16,6	10,3	10,1	5,2	3,4
	12-24	31 421	28 798	15,9	19,1	118,5	118,5	70,1	69,2	13,3	14,2	34,4	34,4	18,0	17,7	14,2	12,3
	>24	41 987	44 538	30,4	27,6	201,7	201,9	107,9	99,3	19,2	21,1	74,8	81,2	38,1	39,0	34,2	36,6
	All holdings	95 187	97 135	21,4	22,2	146,1	147,7	83,5	81,2	15,3	16,8	46,7	49,0	24,5	25,5	19,9	20,2
Portugal	<0-4	210 752	222 534	13,4	11,6	8,6	8,3	4,5	4,5	0,9	0,8	3,5	3,2	1,7	1,6	1,3	1,5
	4-8	40 527	38 823	24,3	31,9	23,0	23,9	10,8	11,1	1,3	1,7	11,4	11,8	5,4	5,5	6,8	10,0
	8-12	6 615	7 469	50,7	73,1	46,2	54,1	23,8	29,1	1,9	2,4	21,2	23,4	9,4	9,5	16,3	16,5
	12-24	3 119	3 688	85,8	60,4	85,1	64,7	45,6	32,1	2,8	2,6	37,8	32,2	15,8	15,9	28,5	29,8
	>24	544	700	69,1	71,2	264,9	163,8	161,9	81,2	4,5	3,7	99,8	79,3	43,4	41,1	105,2	91,0
	All holdings	261 557	273 214	17,0	17,0	13,2	12,9	6,8	6,7	1,0	1,0	5,8	5,5	2,8	2,8	2,7	3,1
United Kingdom	<0-4	28 454	19 687	53,6	58,4	33,3	40,3	26,7	32,3	8,4	10,1	0,3	− 0,8	0,2	− 0,5	− 4,7	− 8,8
	4-8	23 963	26 452	65,5	61,2	52,9	47,7	35,8	31,8	7,4	6,9	12,0	10,9	6,0	6,1	1,7	1,5
	8-12	24 558	23 445	89,1	95,5	86,1	91,9	52,8	56,2	10,7	11,6	25,0	26,3	10,0	10,1	6,4	5,2
	12-24	51 006	53 875	114,0	120,8	145,4	134,0	81,1	73,4	17,4	16,0	49,2	47,6	17,2	17,3	15,5	15,3
	>24	18 970	21 413	177,6	154,4	301,5	240,7	149,3	116,4	31,7	23,7	121,1	103,3	31,6	32,7	47,9	44,7
	All holdings	146 951	144 872	98,4	102,3	118,8	114,5	67,3	63,8	14,7	14,0	38,9	39,1	15,3	15,9	12,0	12,7

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN—Weighting by farm structure survey 1985, classification as Decision 85/377/EEC, standard gross margins » 1982 «. 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	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	% TAV 1987/88 / 1st year	% TAV 1988/89 / 1987/88	% TAV 1989/90 / 1988/89
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	357,70	334,91	315,39	4,4	− 6,4	− 5,8
	Single/basic intervention price	299,60/211,06	291,59/219,78	276,34/221,90	253,26/215,83	3,7/2,2	− 5,2/1,0	− 8,4/ − 2,7
	Threshold price	352,35	352,99	330,29	308,32	4,4	− 6,4	− 6,7
	Production aid	113,79 ha/16,26	121,80/33,85 ha	137,05/54,49 ha	158,98/80,61	5,5/ − 1,1	12,5/61,0	16,0/47,9
2. Common wheat	Target price	256,16	256,10	250,30	247,78	3,5	− 2,3	− 1,0
	Single/basic intervention price	179,44/172,58	179,44/173,72	179,44/179,44	174,06/174,06	2,1/1,9	0/3,3	− 3,0/ − 3,0
	Threshold price	250,81	251,39	245,68	236,74	3,5	− 2,3	− 3,6
3. Barley	Target price	233,86	233,80	228	225,48	3,8	− 2,5	− 1,1
	Single/basic intervention price	170,47/156,53	170,47/158,85	170,41/161,17	165,36/165,36	2,6/2,3	0/0,1	− 3,0/2,6
	Threshold price	228,51	229,09	223,38	215,12	3,9	− 2,5	− 3,7
4. Rye	Target price	233,86	233,80	228	225,48	3,7	− 2,5	− 1,1
	Single/basic intervention price	170,47/159,05	170,47/160,95	170,47/161,17	165,36/165,36	2,4/2,1	0/0,1	− 3,0/2,6
	Threshold price	228,51	229,09	223,38	215,12	3,9	− 2,5	− 3,7
5. Maize	Target price	233,86	233,80	228	225,48	3,9	− 2,5	− 1,1
	Single/basic intervention price	179,44/172,58	179,44/173,72	179,44/179,44	174,06/174,06	3,3/3,1	0/3,3	− 3,0/ − 3,0
	Threshold price	245,57	248,11	245,09	215,12	4,3	− 1,2	− 12,2
Rice								
Marketing year: September-August								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	314,190/248,88	314,190/259,76	314,19/270,64	314,19/281,52	3,8/2,8	0/4,2	0/4,0
2. Husked rice	Target price	548,37	548,37	549,85	546,88	4,7	0,3	− 0,5
Round-grain	Threshold price	541,63	542,64	543,15	541,24	4,7	0,1	− 0,4
Long-grain	Threshold price	541,63	542,64	543,15	541,24	4,7	0,1	− 0,4
3. Wholly milled								
Round-grain	Threshold price	720,69	721,99	722,65	720,18	5,0	0,1	− 0,3
Long-grain	Threshold price	791,81	793,28	794,02	791,25	5,5	0,1	− 0,3
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	319,91	320,73	312,73	301,17	4,3	− 2,5	− 3,7

Sugar and isoglucose								
Marketing year: July-June								
Beginning of single market:								
1968/69: sugar	España	47,98	47,98	—	47,16	×	×	×
1977/78: isoglucose	Portugal	43,72	43,72	—	42,90	×	×	×
1. Beet	— From 1981/82 (except Spain and Portugal 1986/87):							
	Basic price							
	Community	40,89	40,89	40,89	40,07	2,2	0	− 2,0
	Italia	40,89	40,89	40,89	40,07	1,0	0	− 2,0
	Ireland	40,89	40,89	40,89	40,07	1,5	0	− 2,0
	United Kingdom	40,89	40,89	40,89	40,07	1,5	0	− 2,0
	— From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet							
	Community	40,07	40,07	40,07	39,27	2,2	0	− 2,0
	Italia	40,07	40,07	40,07	39,27	1,0	0	− 2,0
	Ireland	40,07	40,07	40,07	39,27	1,4	0	− 2,0
	United Kingdom	40,07	40,07	40,07	39,27	1,4	0	− 2,0
	España/Portugal	—	47,16/42,90	47,16/42,90	46,36/42,10	×	0/0	− 1,7/ − 1,9
	— From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'B' sugarbeet							
	Community	27,81	24,74	27,81	27,25	0,2	12,4	− 2,0
	Italia	27,81	24,74	27,81	27,25	− 1,4	12,4	− 2,0
	Ireland	27,81	24,74	27,81	27,25	− 0,8	12,4	− 2,0
	United Kingdom	27,81	24,74	27,81	27,25	− 0,8	12,4	− 2,0
	España/Portugal	—	31,83/27,57	34,90/30,64	34,34/30,08	×	9,6/11,1	− 1,6/ − 1,8
2. Raw sugar	Threshold price	574,00	574,00	567,50	556,10	4,0	− 1,1	− 2,0
3. White sugar	Target price	570,30	570,30	570,30	558,90	4,0	0	− 2,0
	Intervention price							
	Community	541,80	541,80	541,80	531,00	4,0	0	− 2,0
	Italia	561,20	561,20	561,20	550,40	3,9	0	− 1,9
	French OD	541,80	541,80	541,80	531,00	4,1	0	− 2,0
	Ireland	553,90	553,90	553,90	543,10	4,2	0	− 1,9
	United Kingdom	553,90	553,90	553,90	543,10	4,2	0	− 1,9
	España/Portugal	627,80/501,20	627,80/510,00	627,80/518,80	617,00/516,80	0/1,8	0/1,7	− 1,7/ − 0,4
	Threshold price	670,30	670,30	663,30	650,00	4,3	− 1,0	− 2,0
4. Molasses	Threshold price	69,00	69,00	69,00	69,00	3,1	0	0
Isoglucose								
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	2,6	0	0
	Representative market price	1 666,70	:	:	—	—	—	—
	Intervention price	2 162,40	2 162,40	2 162,40	2 162,40	4,4	0	0
	Threshold price	1 630,50	:	:	—	—	—	—
	Production aid	709,50	709,50	709,50	709,50	2,5	0	0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	% TAV 1987/88 / 1st year	% TAV 1988/89 / 1987/88	% TAV 1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Oilseeds								
Marketing year:								
Rape seed: 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	464,10	450,20	450,20	450,20	4,1	0	0
	Basic intervention price	421,50	407,60	407,60	407,60	3,7	0	0
2. Sunflower	Target price	583,50	583,50	583,50	583,50	6,0	0	0
	Basic intervention price	534,70	534,70	534,70	534,70	5,6	0	0
3. Soya	Target price	575,80	558,50	558,50	558,50	5,4	0	0
	Minimum price	506,70	489,40	489,40	489,40	1,8	0	0
4. Flax seeds	Target price	554,10	554,10	554,10	554,10	3,1	0	0
Dried fodder								
Marketing year:								
Dehydrated lucerne: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1974/75								
1. Dehydrated lucerne	Production aid	8,49	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Target price	178,92	178,92	178,92	178,92	2,8	0	0
Cotton (natural)								
Marketing year: August-July	Target price	960,20	960,20	960,20	960,20	4,0	0	0
Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Minimum price	912,30	912,30	912,30	912,30	4,0	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	355,09	375,00	5,9	0	5,6
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	322,48	322,48	322,48	340,00	7,3	0	5,4

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	156,00	172,00	5,2	0	10,3
2. Fibre flax (¹)	Aid	216,00	216,00	216,00	238,00	5,9	0	10,2
3. Seed flax (¹)	Aid	171,00	171,00	171,00	188,00	3,4	0	9,9
4. Grasses (¹)	Aid	146,00 to 669,00	146,00 to 669,00	146,00 to 669,00	146,00 to 669,00	2,8 to 4,2	0 to 0	0 to 0
5. Legumes (¹)	Aid	541,00	541,00	541,00	541,00	5,5	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	3,42	3,35/2,28	3,35/2,49	3,27/2,64	4,1/0	0/9,2	− 2,4/6,0
	Activating price	3,15	3,08/2,10	3,08/2,31	—	3,9/0	0/10,0	—/—
2. Type R II	Guide price	3,42	3,35/2,28	3,35/2,49	3,27/2,64	4,6/0	0/9,2	− 2,4/6,0
	Activating price	3,15	3,08/2,10	3,08/2,31	—	4,4/0	0/10,0	—/—
3. Type R III	Guide price	53,30	52,23/35,55	52,23/38,89	52,23/42,23	4,0/0	0/9,4	0/8,6
	Activating price	49,04	48,05/32,71	48,05/33,05	—	3,8/0	0/1,0	—/—
4. Type A I	Guide price	3,17	3,11/2,11	3,11/2,31	3,17/2,56	3,9/0	0/9,5	1,9/10,8
	Activating price	2,92	2,86/1,94	2,86/2,14	—	3,7/0	0/10,3	—/—
5. Type A II	Guide price	71,02	69,60/47,32	69,60/51,78	69,60/56,24	4,1/0	0/9,4	0/8,6
	Activating price	65,34	64,03/43,53	64,03/43,88	—	3,9/0	0/0,8	—/—
6. Type A III	Guide price	81,11	79,49/54,05	79,49/54,05	79,49/54,05	4,1/0	0/0	0/0
	Activating price	74,62	73,13/49,73	73,13/49,73	—	3,9/0	0/0	—/—
B — 1. Red wine	Reference price	4,48	4,48	4,48	4,48	4,6	0	0
2. White wine	Reference price	4,23	4,23	4,23	4,23	4,5	0	0
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	69,00 to 75,20	69,00 to 75,20	69,00 to 75,80	69,00 to 75,80	1,6 to 2,1	0 to 0,8	0 to 0
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,70	4,6 to 6,7	0 to 0	0 to 0
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	2,61	2,61	2,61	2,61	3,8	0	0
6. Grape must	Reference price	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,80	1,7	0	0
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	89,63	89,63	89,63	89,63	4,5	0	0
C — Grape juice								
1. White	Reference price	3,84	3,84	3,84	3,84	2,5	0	0
2. Other	Reference price	4,07	4,07	4,07	4,07	2,5	0	0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	% TAV 1987/88 / 1st year	% TAV 1988/89 / 1987/88	% TAV 1989/90 / 1988/89
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	3,572	3,463	3,463	2,898	3,0	0	− 20,5
	Intervention price	3,036	3,097	3,097	2,608	2,7	0	− 15,8
	Derived intervention price	4,570	4,644	4,644	3,944	2,2	0	− 15,1
	Premium	2,484	2,534	2,534	1,984	3,0	0	− 21,7
No 2	Norm price	4,512	4,512	4,512	3,464	3,2	0	− 23,2
	Intervention price	3,835	3,835	3,835	3,118	2,8	0	− 18,7
	Derived intervention price	5,426	5,426	5,426	4,439	2,4	0	− 18,2
	Premium	2,847	2,932	2,961	2,065	4,2	1,0	− 33,0
No 3	Norm price	4,491	4,626	4,626	3,363	3,8	0	− 27,3
	Intervention price	3,817	3,932	3,932	3,027	3,4	0	− 23,0
	Derived intervention price	5,052	5,179	5,179	4,040	3,3	0	− 22,0
	Premium	2,733	2,870	2,352	2,001	5,4	− 18,0	− 14,9
No 4a + b	Norm price	3,333	3,400	3,400	2,579	4,2	0	− 24,1
	Intervention price	2,833	2,890	2,890	2,321	3,8	0	− 17,6
	Premium	2,306	2,352	2,352	1,621	4,3	0	− 31,1
No 5	Norm price	3,291	3,357	3,357	2,521	3,8	0	− 24,9
	Intervention price	2,797	2,853	2,853	2,261	3,4	0	− 20,8
	Premium	2,090	2,132	2,132	1,559	3,5	0	− 26,9
No 6a + b	Norm price	3,067	3,128	3,128	2,330	4,2	0	− 25,5
	Intervention price	2,607	2,659	2,659	2,096	3,9	0	− 21,2
	Premium	2,117	2,159	2,159	1,608	4,1	0	− 25,5
No 17	Norm price	5,913	6,090	6,090	6,090	9,8	0	0
	Intervention price	5,026	5,177	5,177	5,177	9,4	0	0
	Derived intervention price	6,747	6,914	6,914	6,914	1,6	0	0
	Premium	2,869	3,012	3,012	3,072	8,7	0	2,0
No 18	Norm price	4,925	5,073	5,073	5,073	7,5	0	0
	Intervention price	4,186	4,312	4,312	4,312	7,2	0	0
	Derived intervention price	6,050	6,196	6,196	6,196	1,4	0	0
	Premium	2,552	2,680	2,734	2,734	6,7	2,0	0
No 7	Norm price	3,951	4,070	4,070	2,825	4,2	0	− 30,6
	Intervention price	3,358	3,459	3,459	2,542	3,9	0	− 26,5
	Derived intervention price	4,650	4,764	4,764	3,580	3,8	0	− 24,9
	Premium	2,298	2,413	2,461	1,628	6,0	2,0	− 33,8

No 8	Norm price	2,848	2,848	2,848	2,066	3,0	0	– 27,5
	Intervention price	2,421	2,421	2,421	1,859	2,7	0	– 23,2
	Derived intervention price	3,565	3,565	3,565	2,780	2,5	0	– 22,0
	Premium	1,589	1,637	1,653	1,058	4,2	1,0	– 36,0
No 9	Norm price	3,313	3,313	3,313	2,423	3,9	0	– 26,9
	Intervention price	2,816	2,816	2,816	2,181	3,6	0	– 22,5
	Derived intervention price	4,014	4,014	4,014	3,150	3,2	0	– 21,5
	Premium	1,802	1,856	1,875	1,316	5,0	1,0	– 29,8
No 10a + b + c	Norm price	2,741	2,796	2,796	2,152	3,1	0	– 23,0
	Intervention price	2,330	2,376	2,376	1,937	2,7	0	– 18,5
	Derived intervention price	3,294	3,347	3,347	2,751	2,9	0	– 17,8
	Premium	1,730	1,765	1,765	1,055	8,1	0	– 40,2
No 11a + b + c + d	Norm price	3,130	2,942	2,707	2,056	3,4	– 8,0	– 24,0
	Intervention price	2,661	2,501	2,301	1,851	3,1	– 8,0	– 19,6
	Derived intervention price	4,053	3,858	3,614	2,764	3,2	– 6,3	– 23,5
	Premium	2,161	2,075	1,909	1,514	3,2	– 8,0	– 20,7
No 12a + b	Norm price	1,690	1,589	1,468	1,588	1,1	– 8,0	8,6
	Intervention price	1,437	1,350	1,243	1,271	0,8	– 7,9	2,3
	Derived intervention price	2,232	2,134	2,012	1,934	1,3	– 5,7	– 3,9
	Premium	1,220	1,171	1,077	1,110	2,1	8,0	3,1
No 13	Norm price	3,465	3,465	3,257	2,987	1,8	– 6,0	– 8,3
	Intervention price	2,945	2,945	2,768	2,689	1,4	– 6,0	– 2,9
	Derived intervention price	4,725	4,725	4,521	4,250	1,4	– 4,3	– 6,0
	Premium	2,552	2,552	2,399	1,867	3,4	– 6,0	– 22,2
No 14a + b	Norm price	3,280	3,280	3,083	2,829	2,0	– 6,0	– 8,2
	Intervention price	2,788	2,788	2,621	2,263	1,6	– 6,0	– 13,7
	Derived intervention price	4,116/4,140	4,116/4,140	3,925/3,949	3,690/3,402	1,5/1,6	– 4,6/ – 4,6	– 6,0/ – 13,9
	Premium	2,429/2,364	2,429/2,364	2,283/2,222	1,776/1,776	3,5/3,3	– 6,0/ – 6,0	– 22,2/ – 20,1
No 15	Norm price	2,947	2,947	2,770	2,540	2,0	– 6,0	– 8,3
	Intervention price	2,505	2,505	2,355	2,031	1,6	– 6,0	– 13,8
	Derived intervention price	3,712	3,712	3,540	3,065	1,6	– 4,6	– 13,4
	Premium	2,188	2,188	2,057	1,576	3,1	– 6,0	– 23,4
No 16a + b + c	Norm price	15,596	15,596	15,908	13,321	2,2	2,0	– 16,3
	Intervention price	13,257	13,257	13,522	11,990	1,9	2,0	– 11,3
	Derived intervention price	20,478	20,478	20,782	18,091	1,9	1,5	– 12,9
	Premium	9,420	9,420	9,608	6,891	2,7	2,0	– 28,3
No 20a + b	Norm price	3,223	3,223	3,030	3,030	3,3	– 6,0	0
	Intervention price	2,740	2,740	2,576	2,576	2,3	– 6,0	0
	Derived intervention price	4,163	4,163	3,979	3,979	2,5	– 4,4	0
	Premium	1,514	1,514	1,423	1,423	1,7	– 6,0	0
No 19a + b	Norm price	4,279	4,279	4,022	4,022	8,3	– 6,0	0
	Intervention price	3,637	3,637	3,419	3,419	7,3	– 6,0	0
	Derived intervention price	5,170	5,170	4,925	4,925	6,3	– 4,7	0
	Premium	2,211	2,211	2,078	2,078	8,4	– 6,0	0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	% TAV 1987/88 / 1st year	% TAV 1988/89 / 1987/88	% TAV 1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No 21 (81/82)	Norm price	4,253	4,253	3,998	3,998	3,7	− 6,2	0
	Intervention price	3,615	3,615	3,398	3,398	2,7	− 6,0	0
	Derived intervention price	5,080	5,080	4,840	4,840	2,8	− 4,7	0
	Premium	2,233	2,233	2,099	2,099	2,9	− 6,0	0
No 22 (81/82)	Norm price	4,419	4,419	4,154	4,154	4,3	− 6,0	0
	Intervention price	3,756	3,756	3,531	3,531	3,3	− 6,0	0
	Derived intervention price	5,303	5,303	5,051	5,051	3,3	− 4,8	0
	Premium	2,355	2,355	2,214	2,214	3,5	− 6,0	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	21,96	26,94	26,94	27,11	4,3	0	0,6
	Buying-in price	9,46	11,60	11,60	11,70	4,6	0	0,9
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	78,42/61,64	80,73	81,38	70,75	3,5	0,8	13,1
	Basic price	24,08/22,87	23,68	23,68	24,69	2,0	0	4,3
	Buying-in price	9,12/8,66	8,95	8,95	9,38	1,7	0	4,8
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	22,660	22,660	:	:	—	—	—
	Basic price	39,74	38,74	38,74	35,62	4,1	0	− 8,1
	Buying-in price	25,05	24,42	24,42	22,55	3,7	0	− 7,7
4. Mandarins	Reference price	27,51	27,51	—	—	1,2	—	—
	Basic price	44,26	42,04	42,04	38,98	4,4	0	− 7,3
	Buying-in price	27,93	26,53	26,53	24,64	4,1	0	− 7,1
5. Lemons	Reference price	48,80	50,74	47,02	51,13	4,3	− 7,3	8,7
	Basic price	40,38	38,98	38,98	39,35	5,6	0	0,9
	Buying-in price	24,03	23,22	23,22	23,41	5,2	0	0,8
6. Table grapes	Reference price	48,45	48,63	48,28	49,13	1,5	− 0,7	1,8
	Basic price	33,79	33,79	33,79	34,41	1,3	0	1,8
	Buying-in price	21,08	21,08	21,08	21,64	1,5	0	2,7
7. Apples (Group 1)	Reference price	48,39	48,39	48,62	48,69	5,0	0,5	0,1
	Basic price	29,63	29,63	29,63	28,06	2,3	0	− 5,3
	Buying-in price	15,12	15,12	15,12	17,35	2,2	0	14,7
8. Pears	Reference price	46,03	46,03	46,03	46,68	3,3	0	1,4
	Basic price	27,27	27,27	27,27	27,11	1,2	0	− 0,6
	Buying-in price	14,34	14,34	14,34	14,37	1,2	0	0,2

9. Peaches	Reference price	63,73/51,20	63,73/50,34	63,89	79,32	4,0/2,9	0,3/26,9	24,2/24,2
	Basic price	45,88/43,69	42,99	42,99	44,19	3,5/3,5	0/0	2,8/2,8
	Buying-in price	25,64/24,41	24,08	24,08	24,65	3,1/3,1	0/0	2,4/2,4
10. Cherries	Reference price	116,44	116,44	117,28	113,04	4,4	0,7	− 3,6
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	65,85	66,83	65,95	67,07	5,4	− 1,3	1,7
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	75,94	76,51	76,64	86,38	1,9	0,2	12,7
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	89,884	—	—	8,6	—	—
	Minimum price	31,64	31,64	—	—	4,6	—	—
2. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	14,625/9,482	14,363/11,242	—	—	− 4,5/ + 7,1	—	—
	Minimum producer price	31,284/29,714	28,781/25,286	—	—	0,1/ − 1,4	—	—
3. Prunes	Production aid	52,11	57,501/33,753	—	—	5,5/ − 0,5	—	—
	Minimum producer price	162,72	158,673/133,222	—	—	2,5/0,5	—	—
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	278,40	4,3	0	0
2. Butter	Intervention price	3 132,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	3 008,00	2,1	0	− 4,0
3. Cheese								
— Grana Padano (30-60 days)	Intervention price	3 889,3	3 889,3	3 889,3	3 889,3	5,1	0	0
(6 months)		4 803,3	4 803,3	4 803,3	4 803,3	5,3	0	0
— Parmigiano Reggiano (6 months)	Intervention price	5 291,9	5 291,9	5 291,9	5 291,9	5,3	0	0
4. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	1 740,4	1 740,4	1 740,4	1 740,4	6,8	0	0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	% TAV 1987/88 / 1st year	% TAV 1988/89 / 1987/88	% TAV 1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Pilot products	Serum powder — Threshold price	570,8	570,8	570,8	574,6	4,2	0	0,7
	Milk powder (15%) — Threshold price	1 955,7	1 955,7	1 955,7	1 989,3	5,9	0	1,7
	Milk powder (26%) — Threshold price	2 772,7	2 772,7	2 772,7	2 776,5	4,3	0	0,1
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) — Threshold price	1 026,3	1 026,3	1 026,3	1 026,5	3,3	0	0
	Condensed milk (sweetened) — Threshold price	1 360,2	1 360,2	1 360,2	1 351,3	3,2	0	− 0,7
	Butter — Threshold price	3 510,1	3 510,1	3 510,1	3 435,7	2,2	0	− 2,1
	Emmental — Threshold price	3 961,3	3 961,3	3 961,3	3 961,3	4,2	0	0
	Blue-veined cheese — Threshold price	3 274,4	3 274,4	3 274,4	3 281,1	3,8	0	0,2
	Parmigiano Reggiano — Threshold price	6 081,7	6 081,7	6 081,7	6 102,7	4,9	0	0,3
	Cheddar — Threshold price	3 554,1	3 554,1	3 554,1	3 556,3	4,0	0	0,1
	Gouda and other — Threshold price	3 267,4	3 267,4	3 267,4	3 274,3	4,2	0	0,2
	Lactose — Threshold price	945,6	945,6	945,6	951,0	3,2	0	0,6
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	2 050,20	4,9	0	0
	Intervention price	3 440,00	3 440,00	3 440,00	3 440,00	9,2	0	0
Pigmeat								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Pig carcasses	Basic price	2 033,30	2 033,30	2 033,30	2 033,30	4,2	0	0
	Sluice-gate price	1 013,60	849,20	1 122,20	—	1,0	32,1	—
Eggs								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	812,40	800,80	908,30	914,45	1,3	13,4	0,7
Poultrymeat								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. 70% chickens	Sluice-gate price	1 035,50	1 080,40	1 081,30	1 153,80	1,1	0,1	6,7
2. 70% ducks	Sluice-gate price	1 306,80	1 208,60	1 210,20	1 357,30	1,7	0,1	12,2
3. 75% geese	Sluice-gate price	1 497,90	1 484,00	1 485,70	1 640,80	4,0	0,1	10,4
4. 80% turkeys	Sluice-gate price	1 421,20	1 440,90	1 440,90	1 542,40	1,8	0	7,0
5. 70% guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1 723,20	1 661,70	1 580,01	1 802,90	0,6	− 4,9	14,1

Silkworms — ECU/box of seed								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	108,67	112,00	112,00	112,00	7,1	0	0
Peas, beans and field beans								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	509,60	457,2	447,6	447,6	3,2	− 2,1	0
	Minimum purchase price (peas)	286,30	257,7	257,7	257,7	2,2	0	0
	Minimum purchase price (beans)	276,20	248,6	248,6	248,6	1,8	0	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	3,3	0	0
	Intervention price	367,47	367,47	367,47	367,47	3,3	0	0
	Derived intervention price (Ireland)	347,66	347,66	355,47	312,20	3,3	− 2,2	− 12,2
	Reference price	432,32	432,32	432,32	432,32	4,6	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 1980 = 100			% TAV		Real index 1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	146,2	146,6	151,0	0,3	3,0	85,3	81,8	80,2	− 4,1	− 2,0
Crop products	159,0	160,9	164,6	1,2	2,3	86,7	83,2	79,9	− 4,1	− 4,0
Cereals and rice	135,6	133,9	130,8	− 1,3	− 2,3	78,5	74,0	68,5	− 5,7	− 7,4
Common wheat	131,0	128,0	125,2	− 2,3	− 2,2	77,5	72,5	67,2	− 6,4	− 7,3
Durum wheat	166,1	157,4	152,2	− 5,2	− 3,3	78,2	69,2	62,6	− 11,4	− 9,5
Fodder barley	124,9	120,8	118,7	− 3,3	− 1,7	78,2	72,5	67,8	− 7,3	− 6,5
Barley for brewing	123,7	127,6	127,9	3,1	0,2	83,3	83,2	80,2	− 0,1	− 3,6
Oats	111,7	125,1	120,0	12,0	− 4,1	73,4	80,2	73,3	− 9,3	− 8,6
Grain maize	150,0	151,6	145,5	1,1	− 4,0	79,5	76,1	68,6	− 4,3	− 9,9
Paddy rice	176,3	197,6	199,4	12,1	0,9	84,4	89,4	85,3	5,9	− 4,6
Other	104,6	97,2	90,6	− 7,0	− 6,8	77,9	71,7	65,8	− 8,0	− 8,2
Roots and grassicas	147,6	149,2	149,7	1,1	0,3	88,5	85,5	81,2	− 3,4	− 5,0
Ware potatoes	160,2	161,5	163,3	0,8	1,1	91,6	86,3	80,6	− 5,8	− 6,6
Sugarbeet	141,5	143,8	143,6	1,6	− 0,1	86,6	85,1	81,5	− 1,7	− 4,2
Other	119,9	113,9	112,9	− 5,0	− 0,9	89,8	84,1	81,8	− 6,4	− 2,7
Fresh vegetables	164,8	183,2	187,3	11,2	2,2	88,3	94,1	88,6	6,5	− 5,8
Fruits	180,2	176,2	189,5	− 2,2	7,6	89,9	81,8	82,8	− 9,0	1,2
Fresh fruits	178,2	171,3	186,1	− 3,9	8,6	91,4	82,4	84,5	− 9,8	2,6
Dried fruits	198,5	220,4	221,0	11,0	0,3	76,6	76,2	66,9	− 0,5	− 12,2
Wine/must	165,0	160,2	166,4	− 2,9	3,9	89,6	83,2	82,5	− 7,2	− 0,8
Olives and olive oil	232,4	247,4	251,8	6,5	1,8	96,1	93,8	87,1	− 2,4	− 7,1
Seeds	157,5	157,9	164,6	0,3	4,2	95,7	91,6	92,0	4,3	0,4
Flowers and plants	132,0	134,1	139,0	1,7	3,6	88,8	88,5	87,6	− 0,3	− 1,0
Other crop products	209,8	208,3	221,3	− 0,7	6,2	93,7	83,5	80,9	− 10,9	− 3,1
Animals and livestock products	136,1	135,4	140,3	− 0,6	3,6	84,2	80,6	80,5	− 4,3	− 0,1
Animals (for slaughter and export)	133,1	129,6	134,4	− 2,7	3,7	81,4	76,0	75,7	− 6,6	− 0,4
Beef animals	126,3	126,4	134,5	0,1	6,4	80,1	77,8	80,2	− 2,9	3,1
Calves	162,3	167,7	183,0	3,3	9,1	92,0	90,9	95,3	− 1,1	4,8
Pigs	121,5	110,1	108,3	− 9,3	− 1,6	78,8	69,0	65,4	− 12,5	− 5,2
Sheep and goats	161,3	167,3	174,5	3,7	4,3	87,9	84,6	82,6	− 3,8	− 2,4
Poultry	146,4	141,0	146,5	− 3,7	3,9	83,2	76,6	75,6	− 8,0	− 1,3
Other animals	164,3	166,9	171,7	1,6	2,9	80,8	76,5	73,6	− 5,3	− 3,8
Milk	144,5	146,3	154,4	1,3	5,5	91,8	90,0	92,1	− 2,0	2,3
Eggs	116,2	129,6	115,9	11,5	− 10,6	69,3	74,1	62,7	6,9	− 15,4
Other livestock production	177,7	179,6	195,3	1,1	8,7	90,0	85,2	85,2	− 5,3	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.3 **Producer price indices** (excl. VAT)

(1980 = 100)

	Nominal indices			% TAV		Indices in real terms (deflated)			% TAV	
	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Crop products:										
EUR 12	162,2 (1)	163,1 (1)	167,7 (1)	0,6	2,8	87,8	83,8	81,1	− 4,6	− 3,2
Belgique/België	123,6	126,8	123,4	2,6	− 2,7	86,8	87,8	84,4	1,2	− 3,9
Danmark	122,1	125,1	119,6	2,4	− 4,4	80,5	79,3	72,5	− 1,5	− 8,6
BR Deutschland	97,8	97,6	95,4	− 0,3	− 2,3	81,0	80,6	77,9	− 0,5	− 3,4
Ellada	278,9	306,5	354,2	9,9	15,6	88,6	83,7	85,2	− 5,5	1,8
España	180,4	175,9	184,9	− 2,5	5,1	94,1	87,1	87,3	− 7,4	0,2
France	144,8	138,8	135,1	− 4,1	− 2,7	89,3	83,0	78,6	− 7,1	− 5,3
Ireland	130,5	127,2	120,5	− 2,5	− 5,3	70,5	66,6	61,8	− 5,5	− 7,2
Italia	174,3	174,2	177,9	− 0,1	2,1	86,5	82,6	80,2	− 4,5	− 2,9
Luxembourg	114,7	119,6	118,1	4,3	− 1,3	80,4	83,8	81,6	4,2	1,2
Nederland	107,4	109,4	107,9	1,9	− 1,4	87,5	89,3	87,3	2,1	− 2,2
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	127,1	131,1	123,0	3,1	− 6,2	86,8	86,0	77,0	− 0,9	− 10,5
Livestock products:										
EUR 12	140,6 (1)	139,6 (1)	144,4 (1)	− 0,7	3,4	85,1	81,2	80,9	− 4,6	− 0,4
Belgique/België	125,5	119,3	120,0	− 4,9	0,6	88,2	82,5	82,1	− 6,5	− 0,5
Danmark	128,9	123,4	129,3	− 4,3	4,8	84,9	78,2	78,4	− 7,9	0,3
BR Deutschland	97,1	93,1	94,0	− 4,2	1,0	80,5	76,9	76,8	− 4,5	− 0,1
Ellada	308,4	337,8	370,5	9,6	9,7	98,0	92,3	89,1	− 5,8	− 3,5
España	177,2	173,5	178,1	− 2,1	2,7	92,4	85,9	84,1	− 7,0	− 2,1
France	141,8	141,4	145,3	− 0,3	2,8	87,4	84,5	84,6	− 3,3	0,1
Ireland	135,9	143,0	160,1	5,2	12,0	73,4	74,9	82,1	2,0	9,6
Italia	163,4	161,0	164,8	− 1,4	2,4	81,1	76,3	74,3	− 5,9	− 2,6
Luxembourg	142,9	143,1	146,4	− 0,1	2,3	100,1	100,3	101,2	0,2	0,9
Nederland	106,8	102,7	105,9	− 3,8	3,1	87,0	83,9	85,6	− 3,6	2,0
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	124,9	126,1	131,3	1,0	4,1	85,4	82,7	82,1	− 3,2	− 0,7

Total:										
EUR 12	150,4 (1)	150,2 (1)	154,9 (1)	− 0,1	3,1	86,3	82,4	80,9	− 4,5	− 1,8
Belgique/België	124,9	121,7	121,1	− 2,6	− 0,5	87,8	84,2	82,8	− 4,1	− 1,7
Danmark	126,9	123,9	126,5	− 2,4	2,1	83,7	78,5	76,7	− 6,2	− 2,3
BR Deutschland	97,3	94,4	94,4	− 3,0	0,0	80,6	78,0	77,1	− 3,2	− 1,2
Ellada	287,5	315,7	359,0	9,8	13,7	91,4	86,2	86,4	− 5,7	0,2
España	178,9	174,8	181,7	− 2,3	4,0	93,3	86,6	85,8	− 7,2	− 0,9
France	143,2	140,2	140,5	− 2,1	0,2	88,3	83,8	81,8	− 5,1	− 2,4
Ireland	135,2	140,8	154,5	4,2	9,7	73,0	73,7	79,2	1,0	7,5
Italia	169,7	168,7	172,4	− 0,6	2,2	84,3	80,0	77,8	1,2	− 2,8
Luxembourg	138,7	139,6	142,2	0,7	1,9	97,2	97,8	98,3	0,6	0,5
Nederland	107,0	105,0	106,5	− 1,8	1,4	87,2	85,7	86,2	− 1,7	0,6
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	125,6	127,8	128,5	1,7	0,6	85,8	83,8	80,4	− 2,3	− 4,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Portugal not included.

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			
	1987/1980	1988/1980	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	XII 1988	III 1989	VI 1989	I-VI 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages EUR 12	7,6	7,5	10,0	6,0	4,4	2,4	6,3	11,3	10,1	9,7	10,2
Belgique/België	5,1	4,4	3,6	3,2	1,8	– 0,4	– 0,3	1,2	1,9	2,6	1,9
Danmark	6,2	5,9	10,0	4,2	2,0	0,9	3,6	3,9	3,2	3,9	3,7
BR Deutschland	1,8	1,6	4,4	0,2	– 0,5	– 0,5	– 0,1	0,4	1,1	2,8	1,4
Ellada	19,9	18,8	27,6	19,5	20,3	12,6	11,1	14,6	15,4	17,6	16,2
España	11,0	10,0	9,2	9,6	10,4	4,9	3,3	6,0	6,0	9,1	7,3
France	7,6	6,9	10,4	4,9	3,3	1,7	1,7	2,7	3,6	4,5	3,8
Ireland	7,6	7,0	9,3	3,1	4,4	2,6	2,6	1,9	:	:	:
Italia	9,9	9,1	16,0	8,8	5,4	3,6	3,5	4,3	:	:	:
Luxembourg	5,4	4,8	3,5	3,5	2,4	– 1,8	1,0	2,6	2,0	3,1	2,5
Nederland	1,7	1,5	3,8	0,6	– 1,1	– 1,9	0,0	0,6	0,3	:	:
Portugal	19,4	17,9	25,6	17,7	7,6	8,8	8,0	12,2	:	:	:
United Kingdom	4,9	4,7	11,7	3,1	3,3	3,1	3,4	4,2	:	:	:

Producer prices for agricultural products									
EUR 12	6,0 (1)	5,6 (1)	:	3,4 (1)	1,7 (1)	− 0,3 (1)	3,0 (1)	4,2 (2)	
Belgique/België	2,7	2,4	2,6	− 2,0	− 5,8	− 2,6	− 0,5	4,9	
Danmark	3,1	3,0	10,5	− 1,9	− 4,2	− 2,4	2,2	4,8	
BR Deutschland	− 0,8	− 0,7	2,0	− 3,9	− 5,6	− 3,0	0,0	2,0	4,9
Ellada	17,9	17,3	22,2	18,1	13,1	9,8	13,7	14,1	
España	8,4	7,8	:	5,1	8,9	− 2,3	4,0	:	:
France	5,0	4,3	6,4	1,5	0,2	− 2,1	0,2	4,9	7,2
Ireland	5,0	5,6	− 2,1	− 2,7	− 0,3	4,2	9,8	13,4	9,1
Italia	7,8	7,0	13,4	6,8	4,3	− 0,6	2,2	3,3	
Luxembourg	4,8	4,5	2,8	3,5	0,4	0,6	1,9	5,3	
Nederland	0,7	0,8	3,4	− 1,9	− 6,6	− 1,9	1,5	0,3	
Portugal	×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	3,6	3,2	5,4	− 1,6	1,3	1,7	0,5	− 3,3	− 0,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Portugal not included.
(2) Portugal and Spain 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	1986	22,7	19,9	20,2	19,3		19,1		22,2	21,5	21,2		20,3
	1987	22,81	19,85	19,88	18,40		20,78		21,21	21,51	20,39		19,75
	1988	21,55	18,74	18,31	:		:		19,87	21,17	18,89		20,51
Oats													
ECU/100 kg	1986	21,3		16,8	28,5		16,4		28,7	19,8	17,2		17,7
	1987	24,74		19,07	27,63		19,09		29,42	22,89	:		20,18
	1988	23,93		17,92	28,11		18,16		28,95	23,31	:		21,36
Maize													
ECU/100 kg	1986	27,7		25,3	19,7		20,1		22,7	24,1	23,7		27,8
	1987	28,80		23,43	19,97		24,65		23,15	24,99	24,20		26,15
	1988	26,81		22,12	19,61		:		20,73	23,73	21,50		27,42
Toasted extracted soya bean meal													
ECU/100 kg	1986	:	23,2	26,6			:		24,6		20,2		27,2
	1987	24,05	20,91	24,51			24,90		22,75		18,94		25,43
	1988	26,86	24,36	29,46			:		27,59		23,86		30,94
Fish meal													
ECU/100 kg	1986	42,4	53,4	42,4			41,8		51,2		37,2		48,2
	1987	40,87	50,80	41,72			40,73		46,66		36,76		44,87
	1988	30,09	64,60	53,11			52,51		61,61		50,37		58,13
Dried sugarbeet pulp													
ECU/100 kg	1986	19,1		17,9	10,8		15,0	18,3	22,4		20,2		20,9
	1987	16,88		16,14	10,93		12,64	16,12	20,46				20,83
	1988	18,16		16,06	10,59		14,00	16,28	17,80		17,69		19,94
B — *Compound feedingstuffs*													
Supplementary feed for breeding calves													
ECU/100 kg	1986	28,5	22,9		21,4		:	27,1	29,6	24,0	24,2		21,6
	1987	27,07	21,19		21,26		25,76	25,73	28,60	23,30	21,63		21,56
	1988	27,15	21,82		20,11		:	26,21	28,33	5,90	21,63		23,98
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed)													
ECU/100 kg	1986	24,1		19,5	19,1		:		28,7	21,7	20,6		23,8
	1987	22,31		:	19,02		23,48		28,09	20,08	18,16		20,24
	1988	22,67		:	17,90		:		27,51	19,80	18,59		22,37
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (grass-fed)													
ECU/100 kg	1986	23,8		19,1			:	23,9	28,4		19,0		19,9
	1987	22,25		17,08			22,80	21,74	26,77		16,19		18,32
	1988	21,71		16,92			:	:	28,06		17,13		20,36
Complete feed for breeding piglets													
ECU/100 kg	1986	33,8	23,6	30,7			:	27,1	30,9	30,1	31,5		33,5
	1987	32,51	22,35	29,51			29,49	25,46	29,27	28,39	29,95		31,48
	1988	32,80	22,66	29,71			:	26,71	28,04	27,75	30,67		36,14
Complete feed for fattening pigs													
ECU/100 kg	1986	26,9	23,2	:	22,7		:	25,9	29,0	25,6	23,5		25,0
	1987	25,47	21,96	:	22,45		:	24,37	27,70	23,91	21,68		23,97
	1988	25,44	22,55	:	21,18		:	24,80	26,52	23,18	21,63		27,39

Complete feed for broilers													
ECU/100 kg	1986	34,0		:	25,9		:		32,0	32,1	30,2		30,0
	1987	32,45		:	25,39		30,05		31,59	30,28	27,38		28,08
	1988	33,11		:	24,17		:		31,84	30,11	27,37		32,68
Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens													
ECU/100 kg	1986	28,7		26,2	23,1		:	28,8	31,2	28,2	26,2		25,0
	1987	27,24		23,96	22,88		24,50	27,07	30,99	27,25	24,33		23,87
	1988	27,74		23,34	22,08		:	27,58	30,67	27,31	24,41		27,72
C — *Fertilizers* (1):													
Nitrate of ammonia													
ECU/100 kg	1986	57,1	67,1	69,0	24,7		:	60,3	56,0	55,3	58,9		85,6
	1987	51,50	62,10	57,43	25,71		54,74	45,69	51,00	46,49	52,74		52,97
	1988	53,33	54,92	59,35	27,93		:	50,41	49,58	48,36	50,97		67,32
Superphosphate													
ECU/100 kg	1986	76,3	73,7	84,4	27,3		:	97,4	77,6		74,6		81,0
	1987	61,51	70,58	72,09	28,42		68,73	74,13	70,95		70,13		76,03
	1988	61,38	70,25	:	30,88		:	88,23	68,81		70,29		118,33
Potassium chloride													
ECU/100 kg	1986	37,0	33,5	33,6			:	34,6	32,2	30,3	37,3		26,3
	1987	35,58	33,10	32,36			27,15	27,58	27,42	:	34,74		23,06
	1988	32,18	30,40	31,47			:	29,52	26,78	:	30,92		24,80
D — *Compound fertilizers* (1):													
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K	20-10-10												
ECU/100 kg	1986	:		19,3					19,2		23,4		20,4
	1987	17,46		14,75					18,76		18,29		15,97
	1988	17,60		:					18,24		18,63		15,88
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K	17-17-17												
ECU/100 kg	1986	25,2		28,0	12,3		:	25,5	24,5	26,6	26,6		23,8
	1987	19,95		23,81	12,83		20,24	18,43	23,97	23,47	20,52		18,83
	1988	21,45		23,70	12,45		:	19,92	23,31	20,86	20,56		19,96
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K	9-9-18												
ECU/100 kg	1986	:		18,0			:		16,1		17,9		15,5
	1987	14,59		16,25			:		15,75		13,69		12,06
	1988	14,84		15,48			:		15,31		13,82		16,00
E — *Motor fuels and other fuels:*													
Diesel fuel for tractors:													
ECU/100 kg	1986	17,7	20,2	22,4	27,8		51,8	:	22,3	21,0	21,6		34,2
	1987	15,61	18,54	18,78	24,01		48,01	:	19,15	17,36	23,28		21,16
	1988	13,84	17,76	17,26	22,38		46,50	:	17,28	17,66	21,42		20,53
Heating fuel													
ECU/100 kg	1986	17,7	21,2	18,1	27,8		31,1	27,0	38,7		:		24,8
	1987	15,61	18,12	15,93	24,01		28,15	26,48	40,37		17,39		26,65
	1988	13,84	17,31	13,71	22,38		25,24	25,41	42,87		18,41		29,50

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient content, except for fertilizers containing nutrient $N\text{-}P_2O_5\text{-}K_2O$ (17-17-17): price per 100 kg of product.

3.3.6 **Agricultural wages, input prices** ([1]) **and producer prices** (excl. VAT)

(1980 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1987/1986	% TAV 1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Farm wages											
EUR 12 ([4])	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	105,6	110,9	118,7	122,8	127,1	131,2	134,0	139,1	4,6	2,1	3,8
Danmark	108,8	120,8	131,8	140,5	144,2	146,5	158,8	169,8	6,6	8,4	6,9
BR Deutschland	104,6	110,0	114,3	118,5	121,9	124,7	127,8	131,2	3,7	2,5	2,7
Ellada	120,1	147,7	172,8	203,6	256,5	290,8	339,9	383,4	19,5	16,9	12,8
España **	111,9	122,3	133,3	145,0	158,4	169,6	:	:	9,2	×	×
France	116,6	131,7	152,9	162,4	175,8	183,0	190,3	197,9	10,6	4,0	4,0
Ireland	116,5	125,5	142,8	155,5	165,2	173,6	182,4	187,4	9,6	5,1	2,7
Italia	121,9	142,8	168,2	186,6	208,3	219,1	231,2	243,9	14,0	5,5	5,5
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Nederland	107,0	116,0	119,0	121,0	121,0	125,0	128,1	130,3	3,8	2,5	1,7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	111,9	122,5	135,5	142,4	155,8	163,3	162,5	170,3	8,5	− 0,5	4,8
Inputs ([2])											
EUR 12 ([4])	114,2	124,7	135,3	145,3	148,3	146,6	145,4	149,4	6,6	− 0,8	2,8
Belgique/België	109,4	121,0	131,6	139,2	136,4	129,0	122,0	123,7	4,3	− 5,4	1,4
Danmark	117,3	131,0	139,0	147,0	142,8	134,4	128,6	135,2	5,1	− 4,3	5,1
BR Deutschland	109,8	113,8	114,6	117,1	114,9	106,2	100,2	100,8	1,0	− 5,6	0,6
Ellada	123,8	142,2	177,5	204,0	239,7	280,6	307,9	331,2	18,8	9,7	7,6
España	121,2	135,0	154,5	176,5	187,1	197,1	199,4	200,9	12,0	1,2	0,8
France	112,8	126,2	138,5	148,8	152,9	149,6	148,5	151,9	6,9	− 0,7	2,3
Ireland	114,2	125,2	135,0	145,5	147,5	140,5	135,2	138,6	5,8	− 3,8	2,5
Italia	119,4	133,2	146,9	160,0	163,1	161,4	161,8	167,0	8,3	0,2	3,2
Luxembourg	109,5	118,7	129,7	138,0	136,2	131,6	125,7	126,5	4,7	− 4,5	0,6
Nederland	109,2	114,2	117,5	121,5	116,5	105,1	95,6	98,3	0,8	− 9,0	2,8
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	110,0	117,8	126,0	130,9	132,5	131,2	132,9	139,9	4,6	1,3	5,3
Producer prices ([3])											
EUR 12 ([4])	112,2	125,7	134,6	141,6	146,5	150,4	150,2	154,9	7,0	− 0,1	3,1
Belgique/België	110,1	123,7	132,4	135,3	132,6	124,9	121,7	121,1	3,8	− 2,6	− 0,5
Danmark	112,1	125,1	131,1	135,1	132,5	126,9	123,9	126,5	4,1	− 2,4	2,1
BR Deutschland	106,2	109,5	108,6	107,2	103,1	97,3	94,4	94,4	− 0,5	− 3,0	0,0
Ellada	124,3	152,1	178,9	215,2	254,2	287,5	315,7	359,0	19,2	9,8	13,7
España	113,1	130,9	141,9	156,4	164,3	178,9	174,8	181,7	10,2	− 2,3	4,0
France	111,9	126,9	136,5	140,8	143,0	143,2	140,2	140,5	6,2	− 2,1	0,2
Ireland	117,7	127,6	135,4	139,4	135,6	135,2	140,8	154,5	5,2	4,1	9,7
Italia	113,8	131,5	143,5	152,3	162,7	169,7	168,7	172,4	9,2	− 0,6	2,2
Luxembourg	107,8	124,2	135,3	133,5	138,2	138,6	139,6	142,2	5,6	0,7	1,9
Nederland	108,7	112,4	114,7	116,8	114,6	107,0	105,0	106,5	1,1	− 1,9	1,4
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	110,9	119,7	125,9	126,0	124,0	125,6	127,8	128,5	3,9	1,8	0,6

Source: Eurostat ('Purchase price of inputs' and 'Producer prices for agricultural products' are harmonized indices, whereas 'Farm wages' remain heterogeneous national indices).

([1]) The EC index of farm input prices is a Laspeyres index, whereas the deflated price series (see Table 3.1.8) is a Paasche index. The discrepancies between the figures in the two tables are mainly a matter of the differing index formulae.
([2]) Indices of the prices of goods and services of current agricultural consumption.
([3]) Annual indices include fruit and vegetables.
([4]) Portugal not included.

3.3.7 EC price indices for feedingstuffs, fertilizers and soil improvement, fuels and lubricants, and investments in machinery (excl. VAT)

(1980 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1987/1986	% TAV 1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Feedingstuffs											
EUR 12	113,7 (1)	121,7 (1)	134,7 (1)	145,0 (1)	140,8 (1)	140,2 (1)	137,8 (1)	142,9 (1)	5,8	− 1,7	3,7
Belgique/België	108,6	119,1	130,8	137,2	130,7	125,9	117,4	119,4	3,9	− 6,8	1,7
Danmark	117,3	129,0	140,0	147,0	133,5	127,3	119,8	126,4	4,1	− 5,9	5,5
BR Deutschland	108,0	108,8	111,3	114,1	103,9	97,6	89,5	91,5	− 0,4	− 8,3	2,2
Ellada	132,4	158,6	202,0	234,6	274,0	315,7	350,4	375,2	21,1	11,0	7,1
España	117,5	128,6	152,9	179,6	182,0	191,1	192,1	192,8	11,4	0,5	0,4
France	113,8	126,9	141,4	152,8	147,8	144,3	140,5	148,2	6,3	− 2,6	5,5
Ireland	108,8	117,1	129,0	137,7	129,5	126,9	124,5	127,8	4,1	− 1,9	2,7
Italia	121,6	131,2	147,5	160,4	157,7	158,1	159,0	165,7	7,9	0,6	4,2
Luxembourg	109,0	117,0	132,7	141,8	128,3	123,9	116,2	115,5	3,6	− 6,2	− 0,6
Nederland	107,2	107,9	112,2	114,0	103,5	94,4	84,6	87,7	− 1,0	− 10,4	3,7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	108,0	113,9	123,7	127,0	122,6	123,7	124,0	130,9	3,6	0,2	5,6
Fertilizers and soil improvement											
EUR 12	115,5 (1)	127,6 (1)	133,3 (1)	139,8 (1)	148,6 (1)	143,5 (1)	131,8 (1)	131,5 (1)	6,2	− 8,2	− 0,2
Belgique/België	111,4	129,6	129,6	139,2	148,1	141,9	120,1	126,5	6,0	− 15,4	5,3
Danmark	123,7	148,3	145,8	166,5	176,5	156,6	130,1	128,7	7,8	− 16,9	− 1,1
BR Deutschland	112,0	117,9	111,3	109,5	115,4	110,6	95,4	94,9	1,7	− 13,7	− 0,5
Ellada	111,1	111,1	149,4	153,1	165,2	195,6	233,5	274,7	11,8	19,4	17,6
España	130,5	147,4	160,4	179,6	190,7	202,9	193,7	173,3	12,5	− 4,5	− 10,5
France	110,3	120,7	128,7	137,9	148,6	137,8	123,0	125,4	5,5	− 10,7	2,0
Ireland	113,9	121,1	122,6	134,6	147,4	132,6	109,4	116,8	4,8	− 17,5	6,8
Italia	126,8	158,3	180,3	177,0	181,2	180,9	179,3	179,9	10,4	− 0,9	0,3
Luxembourg	112,2	123,3	126,8	130,1	138,5	134,0	119,6	120,3	5,0	− 10,8	0,6
Nederland	111,3	120,5	103,8	106,5	116,7	107,6	91,3	88,5	1,2	− 15,1	− 3,1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	110,2	115,5	116,8	120,2	127,7	115,1	105,6	108,5	2,4	− 8,3	2,8

Fuels and lubricants											
EUR 12	123,9 (1)	139,5 (1)	148,2 (1)	158,5 (1)	171,3 (1)	141,3 (1)	135,2 (1)	133,7 (1)	5,9	− 4,3	− 1,1
Belgique/België	122,0	137,6	146,1	163,5	161,7	101,5	95,4	85,1	0,3	− 6,0	− 10,8
Danmark	126,9	144,5	140,3	144,1	149,0	110,4	101,7	104,2	1,7	− 7,9	2,5
BR Deutschland	117,2	122,9	118,7	123,2	127,5	91,2	83,8	79,9	− 1,5	− 8,1	− 4,7
Ellada	121,2	132,3	157,6	177,7	215,1	247,5	245,5	248,4	16,3	− 0,8	1,2
España	140,2	154,0	176,0	195,8	215,5	212,0	209,0	208,7	13,3	− 1,4	0,1
France	123,1	143,7	155,4	166,3	179,7	146,2	145,3	137,0	6,5	− 0,3	− 5,7
Ireland	134,7	155,0	172,7	182,0	190,1	155,6	154,8	150,4	7,7	− 0,6	− 2,8
Italia	128,1	158,4	167,8	178,2	204,6	155,9	144,7	145,3	7,7	− 7,2	0,4
Luxembourg	116,8	131,3	144,3	156,6	164,0	130,7	120,1	123,1	4,6	− 8,1	2,5
Nederland	124,5	149,4	160,4	177,1	177,9	122,6	99,2	104,2	3,5	− 19,1	5,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	120,8	137,5	151,2	155,1	169,3	140,8	142,3	146,8	5,9	1,1	3,2
Investment in machinery											
EUR 12	111,6 (1)	122,9 (1)	134,3 (1)	152,7 (1)	163,4 (1)	176,2 (1)	183,6 (1)	192,6 (1)	9,9	4,2	4,9
Belgique/België	104,0	118,5	129,3	140,0	150,8	161,4	163,0	166,9	8,3	1,0	2,4
Danmark	109,5	124,3	136,8	141,6	146,8	152,8	157,4	165,0	7,3	3,0	4,8
BR Deutschland	104,6	111,4	115,7	119,2	121,8	124,3	126,7	129,5	3,7	1,9	2,2
Ellada	123,6	141,8	177,6	213,7	256,8	350,5	391,4	433,0	23,2	11,7	10,6
España	110,3	123,6	135,7	148,2	162,4	181,2	190,6	195,8	10,4	5,2	2,7
France	113,5	129,3	142,0	152,1	160,1	168,6	176,7	182,4	9,1	4,8	3,2
Ireland	112,2	127,1	137,9	155,1	156,8	163,9	171,3	178,5	8,6	4,5	4,2
Italia	118,3	130,2	147,1	184,9	200,4	214,4	221,6	235,3	13,6	3,4	6,2
Luxembourg	104,6	119,1	129,3	139,0	149,8	160,7	162,0	166,0	8,1	0,8	2,5
Nederland	104,0	108,8	114,6	120,1	124,1	128,1	131,9	135,8	4,2	3,0	3,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	107,7	115,9	121,7	129,4	137,1	144,5	148,6	156,1	6,3	2,8	5,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Portugal not included.

3.3.8 **Market value of agricultural land** (parcels)

		ECU/ha (1)			% TAV (1)	
		1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België (3)	Arable land	9 751	10 069	9 957	3,3	– 1,1
	Meadow	7 923	7 839	7 970	– 1,1	1,7
Danmark (5)	Agricultural land	6 343	6 484	5 916	2,2	– 8,8
BR Deutschland	Agricultural land	15 560	14 611	14 079	– 6,1	– 3,6
France	Arable land	3 202	3 158	3 158	– 1,4	0,0
	Natural meadow	2 503	2 430	2 372	– 2,9	– 2,4
Nederland (2)	Arable land	15 733	14 306	:	– 9,1	×
	Meadow	18 349	17 834	:	– 2,8	×
United Kingdom						
— England (4)	Agricultural land	5 752	5 953	7 280	3,5	22,3
— Wales (4)	Agricultural land	4 199	3 237	5 765	– 22,9	78,1
— Scotland (4) (5)	Agricultural land	2 575	2 440	2 650	– 5,2	8,6
— Northern Ireland (4)	Agricultural land	5 296	5 425	4 847	2,4	– 10,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at constant exchange rates (1984).
(2) Land not on lease.
(3) Weighted average of public and private sales.
(4) Market value of all agricultural land for sale with vacant possession.
(5) Price of farms (land and buildings) of more than 20 acres (8,1 ha).

3.3.9 **Rents for agricultural land**

	ECU/ha (1)			% TAV		Ratio rent/ market value (gross income) %	
	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
— Arable land	121,52	124,05	122,68	2,1	− 1,1	1,2	1,2
— Meadow	119,34	121,41	123,45	1,7	1,7	1,5	1,5
BR Deutschland (2)	:	176,94	175,00	×	− 1,1	1,2	1,2
Ellada							
— Arable land (5)	604,48	672,40	740,32	11,2	10,1	×	×
France							
— Arable land (3)	72,12	72,12	72,12	0,0	0,0	2,3	2,3
Nederland							
— Arable land	212,02	221,93	215,98	4,7	− 2,7	1,6	×
— Meadow	170,41	184,28	184,28	8,1	0,0	1,0	×
United Kingdom (4)							
England	156,87	162,30	164,20	3,5	1,2	2,7	2,3
Wales	79,03	80,30	84,05	1,6	4,7	2,5	1,5
Scotland	101,94	106,12	108,51	4,1	2,3	4,3	4,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at constant exchange rates (1984).
(2) Biannual surveys in 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985 and 1987. Eurostat estimate for the intermediate years.
(3) 1964 survey, updating using a national accounts indicator (Insee).
(4) Prices for all kinds of land.
(5) Most of this land is irrigated.

3.3.11 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices (¹) at 1 January 1989

(%)

		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	—	0,85
Ireland	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	1,4	1,4
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	25,0	1,4
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	1,4
Italia	Cereals (except seeds and paddy rice)		
	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	5,71 (⁵)
Portugal	Flowers	16,0	—
	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 1989

(%)

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, electricity	0,0
	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
	Animal feedingstuffs of animal origin, agricultural work under contract, 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	19,0
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
	Other goods and services	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 1988

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	17,41	16,66	17,52	16,18	19,67	14,73	16,06	21,06	16,92	29,23	16,09
Durum wheat	—	—	—	24,25	22,19	18,88	—	26,69	—	17,95	—
Rye	16,43	13,80	17,33	—	17,28	12,71	—	19,89	16,04	26,87	—
Barley	16,27	16,00	16,10	15,13	16,29	13,07	14,54	19,76	16,77	26,87	16,09
Oats	17,38	15,79	16,88	18,08	16,59	14,53	15,06	23,96	17,24	19,99	15,91
Maize	—	—	18,21	15,55	19,29	13,97	—	22,39	—	23,82	—
Potatoes	4,41	12,30	9,65	20,08	21,22	6,59	—	17,62	7,09	12,75	9,66
Sugarbeet	38,04	41,20	51,10	38,19	54,80	34,47	50,12	50,51 (4)	43,88	39,43 (5)	41,46
Dessert apples (1)	34,59	36,47	47,96	25,61	26,52	34,39	—	28,82	37,26	39,02	63,80
Dessert pears (1)	38,39	56,59	46,47	45,26	42,74	52,87	—	47,12	32,98	36,42	48,27
Table grapes (1)	—	—	—	44,55	43,55	69,64	—	52,61	—	57,04	—
Oranges (1)	—	—	—	28,55	19,45 (5)	—	—	38,04	—	37,04	—
Cauliflowers (2)	36,59	—	36,64	33,84	31,23	—	—	46,94	51,83	35,78	37,21
Lettuces (2)	22,93	—	47,64	16,45	16,65 (5)	—	—	44,85	44,54	33,63	47,53
Asparagus (2)	461,13	666,92	388,25	—	170,58	—	—	379,97	321,24	—	447,10
Tomatoes (2)	—	—	36,52	23,81	24,02	—	—	40,03	—	19,43	—
Carrots (2)	20,14	—	—	19,08	15,55	—	—	36,55	19,70	22,97	21,52
Onions (2)	10,34	18,86	19,84	18,71	12,70	27,00	—	29,50	—	29,15	19,08
Dry peas	—	—	26,58	—	29,33	—	—	—	26,66	—	35,37
Dry beans	—	—	—	86,47	114,80	76,10	—	87,22	81,56 (4)	104,65	—
2. *Livestock products :*											
Calves (3)	470,91	317,55	—	—	478,63	400,20	—	418,43	417,60	462,10	—
Pigs (3)	123,97	131,80	111,84	140,20	150,84	—	—	160,65	142,45 (5)	—	122,23
Lambs and sheep (3)	443,95	290,64	367,82	—	417,03	335,54	—	—	—	—	254,16
Poultry carcases (class A)	150,82	220,08	146,55	—	129,93	110,00	—	168,61	131,06	—	130,79
Whole drinking milk	42,67	59,49	45,56	56,32	44,41	—	65,17	65,39	49,65 (5)	34,68	32,10
Cream	—	224,49	—	206,61	203,49	—	—	—	246,47 (4)	154,57 (4)	567,39
Butter	335,26	341,70	352,86	331,37	369,18	381,87	—	364,44	337,50	331,68 (4)	370,39

Source : Eurostat.
(1) All varieties.
(2) All qualities.
(3) Carcase weight.
(4) 1987.
(5) 1986.

3.3.14 **Institutional prices in national currency, expressed as indices in real terms for all agricultural products**

(1980/81 = 100)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	109,9	117,8	116,9	114,4	108,7	105,9	108,0	107,9
Danmark	104,0	103,7	100,3	96,2	92,2	89,8	86,5	83,4
BR Deutschland	101,0	103,5	102,2	94,5	92,7	88,1	88,2	86,4
Ellada	99,7	97,3	94,9	92,9	93,3	94,8	89,7	89,4
España	—	—	—	—	100	81,3	83,3	88,2
France	102,3	103,3	101,0	98,7	95,4	92,9	93,4	93,2
Ireland	96,3	93,8	91,9	88,2	85,0	88,0	90,6	89,9
Italia	98,2	96,9	89,9	86,0	81,9	79,1	77,5	75,5
Luxembourg	108,1	112,0	109,7	108,1	105,5	106,3	111,4	101,9
Nederland	104,1	106,2	106,9	103,7	102,3	99,7	102,4	101,4
Portugal	—	—	—	—	100	84,9	88,1	87,4
United Kingdom	97,9	99,8	98,5	93,4	89,2	89,3	87,9	84,7
EUR 12	100,9	101,8	99,1	95,0	92,2	89,2	88,9	87,9

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.1 EAGGF expenditure

	Unit	1986	1987	1988	1989 (3)	1990 (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EC budget	Mio ECU	34 863,2 (1)	35 469,2 (1)	41 120,9 (2)	44 840,6	46 850,7
EAGGF	Mio ECU	22 910,9	23 876,4	28 866,8	29 681,3	30 111,5
— Guarantee	Mio ECU	22 137,4	22 967,7 (7)	27 687,3 (8)	28 247,3	28 360,0
– Titles 1 and 2 (5)	Mio ECU	22 137,4	22 967,7	26 447,3	26 778,3	26 820,0
– Set aside of arable land (Item 3 900)	Mio ECU	—	—	—	20,0	70,0
– Depreciation of stocks and disposal of butter (Chapter 81)	Mio ECU	—	—	1 240,0	1 449,0	1 470,0
— Guidance (6)	Mio ECU	773,5	908,7	1 179,5	1 434,0	1 751,5
Charges under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	2 287,0	3 097,9	2 895,3	2 736,1	2 537,0
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	1 175,5	1 626,1	1 504,6	1 419,2	1 152,4
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	1 111,5	1 471,8	1 390,7	1 316,9	1 384,6
Community GDP	Mrd ECU	3 535,7	3 721,2	4 018,3	4 361,7	4 689,1
Gross EAGGF guarantee expenditure	Mio ECU	22 137,4	22 967,7	27 687,3	28 247,3	28 360,0
— % of GDP	%	0,63	0,62	0,69	0,65	0,60
Net EAGGF guarantee expenditure	Mio ECU	19 850,4	19 869,8	24 792,0	25 511,2	25 823,0
— % of GDP	%	0,56	0,53	0,62	0,58	0,55

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Reports of the Court of Auditors.
(2) Financial Report of the European Communities.
(3) 1989 budget & supplementary and amending budget No 1/89.
(4) 1990 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 expenditure on fisheries and set-aside.
(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				
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12 (2)	11 315,2	19 744,2	22 137,4	22 967,7 (4)	27 687,3 (5)	624,7	898,3	971,7 (3)	938,0	1 180,0
Belgique/België	581,2	916,8	978,9	821,5	721,5	14,7	20,1	15,9	21,0	18,3
Danmark	636,2	829,3	1 065,7	1 058,8	1 212,4	20,9	25,8	23,4	11,6	12,8
BR Deutschland	2 482,8	3 626,0	4 400,8	3 993,0	4 904,4	98,6	90,9	103,6	121,8	124,6
Ellada	—	1 192,9	1 387,3	1 341,2	1 318,8	—	137,9	139,5	105,1	148,6
España	—	—	271,4	604,1	1 887,2	—	—	86,5	79,4	133,6
France	2 888,7	4 637,9	5 447,1	5 662,1	6 209,7	152,6	161,2	209,1	243,4	271,0
Ireland	584,7	1 168,5	1 214,4	956,3	1 081,3	49,1	82,1	79,0	96,4	81,2
Italia	1 709,8	3 412,7	3 068,9	3 903,5	4 349,7	167,3	235,6	154,2	95,5	178,4
Luxembourg	11,6	4,8	2,0	1,5	3,0	0,6	0,9	1,8	3,9	2,1
Nederland	1 573,3	2 048,4	2 277,4	2 727,8	3 831,5	22,1	20,1	22,1	13,8	5,3
Portugal	—	—	30,8	147,2	157,2	—	—	32,8	62,2	121,9
United Kingdom	833,9	1 900,5	1 986,7	1 748,7	1 992,8	98,2	123,7	103,8	83,9	82,2
Community	13,0	6,4	6,0	2,0	17,8	—	—	—	—	—

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 in 1986, − ECU 208.2 million in 1987 and + ECU 29.2 million in 1988).
(2) 1980 = EUR 9; 1985 = EUR 10; from 1986 onwards: EUR 12.
(3) Plus ECU 0.8 million committed for a proposed study to be financed under Article 22 of Regulation No 797/85.
(4) Expenditure charged against the 1987 budget (1 January 1987/end of October/beginning of November 1987).
(5) Expenditure charged against the 1988 budget (beginning of November 1987/15 October 1988).

3.4.3 EAGGF guarantee expenditure, by product

Product	1980	1987 (1) (6)		1988 (1) (7)		1989 (2)		1990 (3)	
	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cereals	1 669,3	4 223,8	18,4	4 422,8	15,9	4 133	14,6	4 505	15,8
Refunds (food aid included)	1 174,7	3 156,8	13,7	3 083,0	11,1	2 773	9,8	2 961	10,4
Intervention, of which:		1 067,1	4,7	1 339,8	4,8	1 360	4,8	1 544	5,4
— production refund	494,6	235,5	1,0	393,3	1,4	342	1,2	369	1,3
— aid for durum wheat	148,1	256,2	1,1	275,1	1,0	348	1,2	437	1,5
— storage	129,0	937,2	4,1	1 274,7	4,5	1 358	4,8	1 808	6,4
— co-responsibility levy	212,8	– 378,7	– 1,6	– 677,5	– 2,4	– 906	– 3,2	– 1 280	– 4,5
— small producer aid	—	16,9	p.m.	40,8	0,1	122	0,4	103	0,4
Rice	58,7	103,0	0,4	88,7	0,3	121	0,4	106	0,4
Refunds (food aid included)	44,4	99,0	0,4	76,9	0,3	94	0,3	86	0,3
Intervention	14,3	4,0	p.m.	11,8	p.m.	27	0,1	20	0,1
Sugar	575,2	2 035,6	8,8	2 081,8	7,5	2 051	7,2	2 127	7,5
Refunds (food aid included)	286,2	1 515,8	6,6	1 566,1	5,7	1 420	5,0	1 483	5,2
Intervention, of which:	289,0	519,0	2,3	515,7	1,8	631	2,2	644	2,3
— refund of storage — costs	272,6	469,0	2,0	428,9	1,5	523	1,8	506	1,8
Olive oil	293,9	1 139,2	4,9	945,0	3,4	1 765	6,2	1 592	5,6
Refunds (food aid included)	—	23,2	0,1	64,2	0,2	125	0,4	138	0,5
Intervention	—	1 116,0	4,8	880,8	3,2	1 640	5,8	1 454	5,1
Oils and fats	340,4	2 687,4	11,7	2 971,8	10,7	2 944	10,4	3 422	12,1
Refunds	—	64,1	0,3	24,9	0,1	24	0,1	29	0,1
Intervention, of which:	—	2 623,3	11,4	2 946,9	10,6	2 920	10,3	3 393	12,0
— rapeseed, sunflower	—	2 188,7	9,5	2 341,0	8,4	2 364	8,3	2 786	9,8
— soya beans	—	405,3	1,8	570,2	2,0	504	1,8	553	1,9
— flax seed	—	29,7	0,1	33,3	0,1	51	0,2	53	0,2
Protein products	60,5	587,2	2,6	689,3	2,4	706	2,4	703	2,5
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention, of which	60,5	587,2	2,6	689,3	2,4	706	2,4	703	2,5
— peas, field beans	27,0	419,4	1,8	471,1	1,7	501	1,7	439	1,6
— dried fodder	33,5	167,3	0,7	217,5	0,7	204	0,7	263	0,9
Textile plants and silkworms, of which	16,8	306,4	1,3	454,2	1,6	646	2,3	660	2,3
— flax and hemp	16,8	21,2	0,1	25,5	0,1	32	0,1	40	0,1
— cotton	—	284,7	1,2	428,2	1,5	613	2,1	619	2,2
Fruit and vegetables	687,3	967,1	4,2	708,2	2,5	1 221	4,3	1 307	4,6
Refunds	41,3	66,8	0,3	64,6	0,2	87	0,3	105	0,4
— fresh	39,3	52,3	0,2	48,5	0,2	69	0,2	85	0,3
— processed	1,9	14,5	0,1	16,1	p.m.	18	0,1	20	0,1
Intervention	646,0	900,3	3,9	643,6	2,3	1 134	4,0	1 202	4,2
— fresh	155,7	533,7	2,3	234,0	0,8	575	2,0	526	1,9
— processed	490,3	366,6	1,6	409,6	1,5	559	2,0	676	2,3
Wine	299,5	800,3	3,5	1 545,5	5,5	1 466	5,2	1 389	4,9
Refunds	26,4	20,4	0,1	43,5	0,1	45	0,2	62	0,2
Intervention, of which:	273,1	779,9	3,4	1 502,0	5,4	1 421	5,0	1 327	4,7
— aid for private storage	71,4	57,2	0,2	85,5	0,3	72	0,3	67	0,2
— Distillation	194,5	508,0	2,2	627,5	2,3	573	2,0	487	1,7
Compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	0,1	91,4	0,4	96,9	0,3	109	0,4	109	0,4
Depreciation of alcohol stocks	—	—	—	145,7	0,5	273	1,0	325	1,2
Tobacco	309,3	803,6	3,5	966,1	3,5	975	3,5	1 055	3,7
Refunds	4,5	43,1	0,2	43,2	0,2	49	0,2	52	0,2
Intervention	304,8	760,5	3,3	922,9	3,3	926	3,3	1 003	3,5

Other sectors, of which:	38,2	44,5	0,2	59,8	0,2	77	0,3	81	0,3
— seeds	32,0	41,9	0,2	50,4	0,2	63	0,2	67	0,2
— hops	6,2	1,5	p.m.	8,5	p.m.	13	0,1	13	0,1
Milk products	4 752,0	5 182,3	22,6	5 983,6	21,6	4 908	17,4	4 489	15,8
Refunds (food aid included)	2 745,9	2 427,1	10,6	3 082,4	11,1	2 443	8,7	2 401	8,5
Intervention, of which:	2 006,1	2 755,2	12,0	2 901,2	10,5	2 465	8,7	2 088	7,3
— aids for skimmed milk	1 281,6	1 743,0	7,6	1 623,3	5,8	1 136	4,0	857	3,0
— skimmed milk storage	20,6	244,4	1,1	– 10,5	p.m.	5	p.m.	19	0,1
— butter storage	439,5	705,5	3,1	708,1	2,5	439	1,6	286	1,0
— butter disposal	207,6	252,5	1,1	241,5	0,9	447	1,6	463	1,6
— contribution milk producers	– 222,9	– 601,3	– 2,6	– 535,6	– 1,9	– 645	– 2,3	– 571	– 2,0
— extension of the markets	109,4	239,9	1,0	187,6	0,7	204	0,7	236	0,8
Beaf/veal	1 363,3	2 148,7	9,3	2 475,8	8,9	2 589	9,2	2 187	7,7
Refunds	715,5	878,0	3,8	768,7	2,8	1 209	4,3	977	3,4
Intervention, of which:	647,8	1 270,7	5,5	1 707,1	6,1	1 380	4,9	1 210	4,3
— public and private storage	504,1	1 050,3	4,6	1 245,6	4,5	794	2,8	472	1,7
— calf premiums	77,7	19,4	0,1	42,4	0,1	33	0,1	22	0,1
— premiums for suckler cows	42,4	62,0	0,3	156,3	0,6	255	0,9	313	1,1
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	53,5	573,8	2,5	1 293,6	4,7	1 454	5,2	1 358	4,8
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention	53,5	573,8	2,5	1 293,6	4,7	1 454	5,2	1 358	4,8
Pigmeat	115,6	158,6	0,7	215,6	0,8	237	0,8	185	0,7
Refunds	91,6	111,5	0,5	172,3	0,6	177	0,6	151	0,6
Intervention	24,0	47,1	0,2	43,3	0,2	60	0,2	34	0,1
Eggs and poultrymeat	85,5	152,0	0,7	194,1	0,7	221	0,8	213	0,8
Refunds	85,5	152,0	0,7	194,1	0,7	221	0,8	213	0,8
— eggs	17,5	29,1	0,1	33,3	0,1	48	0,2	46	0,2
— poultrymeat	68,0	122,9	0,6	160,8	0,6	173	0,6	167	0,6
Non-annex II products	221,3	590,2	2,6	602,4	2,2	624	2,2	693	2,4
Refunds	221,3	590,2	2,6	602,4	2,2	624	2,2	693	2,4
Fishery products	23,0	17,4	0,1	46,9	0,2	37,3	0,1	32	0,1
Refunds	11,4	—	—	– 0,1	p.m.	p.m.	—	p.m.	—
Intervention	11,6	17,4	0,1	47,0	0,2	37,3	0,1	32	0,1
Total market organizations	11 016,7	22 521,1	98,1	25 745,3	92,9	26 175,3	92,7	26 104	92,0
Accession compensatory amounts (ACAs) in intra-Community trade	—	18,0	0,1	64,3	0,2	45	0,1	35	0,1
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs)	298,5	636,9	2,7	505,2	1,9	370	1,3	136	0,5
— intra-Community trade	56,0	409,8	1,7	362,5	1,3	307	1,1	111	0,4
— extra-Community trade	242,6	227,1	1,0	142,7	0,6	63	0,2	25	0,1
Total market organizations ACAs + MCAs	11 315,2	23 176	100,9	26 314,8	95,0	26 590,3	94,1	26 275	92,6
Other (including clearance of accounts)	—	– 208	– 0,9	132,5	0,5	188	0,7	345	1,2
Rural development schemes linked to market operation (chapter 100)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	0,7
Depreciation and disposal of stocks	—	—	—	1 240,0	4,5	1 449	5,1	1 470	5,2
Set-aside of arable land (8)	—	—	—	—	—	20	0,1	70	0,3
Grand total	11 315,2	22 968 (4)	100	27 687,3 (5)	100	28 247,3	100	28 360	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 15.12.1988 (OJ L 26, 30.1.1989).
(3) 1990 preliminary draft budget.
(4) Including ECU – 208,2 Mio from clearance of the 1983, 1984 and 1985 accounts.
(5) Including ECU + 29,2 million outstanding from the clearance of the 1985 and earlier accounts.
(6) 1987 expenditure includes payments to beneficiaries between 1 January and 31 October 1987.
(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 chapter 39 of the budget.

3.4.4 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures — financial year 1988 (1) — financial year 1989 (2)

	1988 — Mio ECU (1) (7)					
	Appropriations	Export refunds	Breakdown by economic nature of the measures			
			Interventions			
			Storage	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums
1	2 = 3 + 8	3	4	5	6	7
A – Cereals (4) (5)	4 422,8	3 083,0	1 274,7 (6)	—	65,1	—
Rice (5)	88,7	76,9	—	—	11,8	—
Sugar	2 081,8	1 566,1	429,0	—	86,7	—
Olive oil	945,0	64,2	86,0	—	794,8	—
Oils and fats, of which:	2 971,8	24,9	2,4	—	2 944,5	—
– rape seed, sunflower	(2 368,3)	(24,9)	(2,4)	—	(2 341,0)	—
Protein products, of which:	689,3	—	—	—	689,3	—
– peas, broad beans and field beans	(471,1)	—	—	—	(471,1)	—
– dried fodder	(217,5)	—	—	—	(217,5)	—
Textile plants, of which:	454,2	—	1,2	—	453,0	—
– flax and hemp	(25,5)	—	(1,2)	—	(24,3)	—
– cotton	(428,2)	—	—	—	(428,2)	—
Fruit and vegetables	708,2	64,6	2,0	169,2	472,4	—
Wine	1 545,5	43,5	677,4	724,4	100,2	—
Tobacco	966,1	43,2	27,6	—	895,3	—
Other sectors of agricultural products, of which:	59,8	—	—	—	59,8	—
– seeds	(50,4)	—	—	—	(50,4)	—
– hops	(8,5)	—	—	—	(8,5)	—
Milk and milk products, (4) (5)	5 983,6	3 082,4	789,9 (6)	—	1 516,6	594,7
of which: – skimmed milk (5)	(2 177,8)	(565,0)	(– 10,5)	—	(1 623,3)	—
– butter (5)	(1 815,5)	(866,1)	(708,0) (6)	—	(241,4)	—
Beef/veal	2 475,8	768,7	1 245,6 (6)	—	419,1	42,4
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 293,6	—	0,8	—	1 292,8	—
Pigmeat	215,6	172,3	43,3	—	—	—
Eggs and poultrymeat	194,2	194,2	—	—	—	—
Non-Annex II products	602,4	602,4	—	—	—	—
Fishery products	46,9	– 0,1	—	8,4	38,6	—
Total A	25 745,3	9 786,3	4 579,9	902,0	9 840,0	637,1
B – Accession compensatory amounts in trade	64,3	—	—	—	64,3	—
C – Monetary compensatory amounts						
– in intra-Community trade	362,5	—	—	—	362,5	—
– in extra-Community trade	142,7	142,7	—	—	—	—
D – Depreciation of intervention stocks	1 240,0	—	1 240,0	—	—	—
Total A + B + C + D	27 554,8	9 929,0	5 819,9	902,0	10 266,8	637,1
%	100	36,0	21,1	3,3	37,3	2,3
E – Other (3)	132,5					
Total A + B + C + D + E	27 687,3					

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 15.12.1988 (OJ L 26, 30.1.1989).

(3) Clearance of accounts + interest following reform of financing arrangements + free distribution of intervention products + set-aside of arable land (50of Item 3 900)

(4) Including the financial contribution from cereal and milk producers.

(5) Including food aid refunds.

(6) Not including depreciation covered by Article 810.

(7) Expenditure charged against the 1988 budget (beginning of November 1987/15 October 1988).

	1989 — Mio ECU (2)						
	Appropriations	Export refunds	Breakdown of economic nature of the measures — Interventions				
Total			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
1 339,8	4 133	2 773	1 358	—	2	—	1 360
11,8	121	94	—	—	27	—	27
515,7	2 051	1 420	524	—	107	—	631
880,8	1 765	125	103	—	1 537	—	1 640
2 946,9	2 944	24	—	—	2 920	—	2 920
(2 343,4)	(2 388)	(24)	—	—	(2 364)	—	(2 364)
689,3	706	—	—	—	706	—	706
(471,1)	(501)	—	—	—	(501)	—	(501)
(217,5)	(204)	—	—	—	(204)	—	(204)
454,2	646	—	3	—	643	—	646
(25,5)	(32)	—	(3)	—	(29)	—	(32)
(428,2)	(613)	—	—	—	(613)	—	(613)
643,6	1 221	87	—	445	689	—	1 134
1 502,0	1 466	45	488	682	180	71	1 421
922,9	975	49	52	—	874	—	926
59,8	77	—	—	—	77	—	77
(50,4)	(63)	—	—	—	(63)	—	(63)
(8,5)	(13)	—	—	—	(13)	—	(13)
2 901,2	4 908	2 443	529	—	1 142	794	2 465
(1 612,8)	(1 580)	(439)	(5)	—	(1 136)	(—)	(1 141)
(949,4)	(1 454)	(568)	(439)	—	(447)	(—)	(886)
1 707,1	2 589	1 209	794	—	553	33	1 380
1 293,6	1 454	—	3	—	1 451	—	1 454
43,3	237	177	60	—	—	—	60
—	221	221	—	—	—	—	—
—	624	624	—	—	—	—	—
47,0	37,3	—	—	—	37,3	—	37,3
15 959,0	26 175,3	9 291	3 914	1 127	10 945,3	898	16 884,3
64,3	45	—	—	—	45	—	45
362,5	307	—	—	—	307	—	307
—	63	63	—	—	—	—	—
1 240	1 449	—	1 449	—	—	—	1 449
17 625,8	28 039,3	9 354	5 363	1 127	11 297,3	898	18 685,3
64	100	33,4	19,1	4	40,3	3,2	66,6
	208,0						
	28 247,3						

3.4.5 Quantity and value of products in public storage

EUR 12

	Situation at 30.11.1986		Situation at 31.12.1987		Situation at 31.12.1988	
	Quantity (1000 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	2 475,3	541,2	2 392,5	526,3	2 669,4	306,9
Non-breadmaking common wheat	6 084,6	1 135,4	1 722,0	332,4	1 105,5	115,2
Barley	3 792,8	728,8	3 585,8	706,4	3 066,9	300,1
Rye	1 147,9	248,1	754,9	165,3	905,5	90,2
Durum wheat	1 022,5	287,7	2 027,5	577,8	2 165,3	344,1
Maize	190,4	34,9	22,3	4,1	18,4	1,2
Sorghum	3,4	0,7	8,2	1,6	7,9	0,7
Sugar	15,7	9,7	—	—	—	—
Olive oil	283,1	421,1	311,1	485,1	349,2	565,9
Rape	0,2	0,1	0	—	9,9	3,4
Sunflower	27,6	14,7	17,2	8,5	146,1	60,1
Leaf tobacco	26,9	18,6	2,2	1,4	0,0	p.m.
Processed tobacco	6,7	4,9	19,0	14,2	6,6	2,9
Baled tobacco	5,8	6,9	20,7	25,1	44,9	51,6
Skimmed-milk powder	846,8	1 593,0	593,6	1 136,7	9,6	17,0
Butter	1 297,3	4 254,1	888,4	2 941,7	101,2	233,3
Beef carcases	452,5	1 212,0	537,2	1 475,5	445,9	752,9
Boned beef	219,5	783,6	216,6	805,4	136,7	329,1
Pigmeat	0,1	0,1	—	—	—	—
Alcohol	666,4 (hl)	64,8	1 688,0 (hl)	160,4	3 307,7 (hl)	128,7
Total	×	11 360,4	×	9 367,9	×	3 303,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.6 Payments made in respect of socio-structural schemes of a general nature, schemes for less-favoured areas and schemes related to EEC market organizations

	1 000 ECU	1 000 ECU	1 000 ECU	1 000 u.a./EUA/ECU	
	1980 (1)	1987 (1)	1988 (1)	Since the starting of the scheme and up to 31.12.1988 (1)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. *General socio-structural*					
Investment plans (holdings) (Dir. 72/159/EEC, Reg. (EEC) 797/85)	86 546	135 400 (2)	246 773	1 230 584	94,3
Cessation of farming (Dir. 72/160/EEC)	739	1 023	659	9 000	0,7
Training and information (Dir. 72/161/EEC, Reg. (EEC) 797/85)	5 303	7 688 (3)	10 927	61 945	4,7
(Arts 9-12, 21)					
Reg. (EEC) 797/85 (Art. 22, pilot projects)	—	—	1 771	2 992	0,3
Reg. (EEC) 797/85 (Art. 19, environment)	—	—	525	525	—
Total I	92 588	144 111	260 655	1 305 046	100
II. *Less-favoured areas*					
Compensatory allowances (less-favoured regions) (Dir. 75/268/EEC) (Reg. (EEC) 797/85)	88 675	260 672 (4)	301 086	1 734 318	74,3
Drainage in Ireland (Dir. 78/628/EEC) (Reg. (EEC) 2195/81)	3 725	2 270	1 953	59 925	2,6
Drainage in Ireland/Northern Ireland (Dir. 79/197/EEC)	—	1 274	—	8 893	0,4
Programme, west of Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1820/80)	—	8 462	13 008	81 145	3,5
Advisory services in Italy (Reg. (EEC) 270/79)	—	323	453	991	—
Stockfarming, Ireland/Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1054/81)	—	185	45	30 984	1,3
Programme, French overseas departments (Dir. 81/527/EEC)	—	6 497	—	67 294	2,9
Programme, Western Isles of Scotland (Reg. (EEC) 1939/81)	—	1 992	1 224	12 113	0,5
Integrated programme, Lozère (Reg. (EEC) 1940/81)	—	870	995	5 418	0,2
Programme, Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1942/82)	—	—	4 570	38 667	1,6
Programme, Greece (less-favoured regions) (Reg. (EEC) 1975/82)	—	20 563	14 974	118 154	5,1
Stockfarming, Italy (Reg. (EEC) 1944/81)	—	1 485	10 570	24 006	1,0
Programme, France (inundation of Herault valley) (Dir. 79/174/EEC)	—	1 673	1 091	3 994	0,2
Programme, Portugal (development of agriculture) (Reg. (EEC) 3828/85)	—	23 078	50 608	73 686	3,2
IMP (Reg. (EEC) 2088/85)	—	7 664	57 796	65 460	2,8
Cattle farming in less-favoured areas of France (Reg. (EEC) 1400/86)	—	—	4 434	4 434	0,2
Ireland: emergency measures to assist less-favoured areas (Reg. (EEC) 3606/86)	—	—	3 768	3 768	0,2
Total II	92 400	337 008	466 575	2 333 250	100

3.4.6 *(cont.)*

	1 000 ECU	1 000 ECU	1 000 ECU	1 000 u.a./EUA/ECU	
	1980 (1)	1987 (1)	1988 (1)	Since the starting of the scheme and up to 31.12.1988 (1)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
III. *Related to EEC market organizations*					
Citrus fruit plan (Reg. (EEC) 2511/69)	5 958	15 545	19 309	72 576	15,1
Producers' groups, fruit and vegetables (Reg. (EEC) 1035/72)	1 652	3 102	1 963	26 988	5,6
Producers' groups, fisheries (Reg. (EEC) 3796/81)	—	68	211	1 074	0,2
Vineyard abandonment (Reg. (EEC) 456/80) (Reg. (EEC) 777/85)	—	68 799	86 045	280 284	58,4
Vineyard restructuring (Reg. (EEC) 458/80)	—	4 129	10 089	29 794	6,2
Producers' groups, cotton (Reg. (EEC) 389/82)	—	1 050	23	9 317	1,9
Vineyards south of France (Dir. 78/627/EEC)	5 527	2 904	43	54 987	11,5
Producers' groups and their associations (Reg. (EEC) 1360/78)	—	27	1 349	1 376	0,3
Wine-growing structures in Portugal (Reg. (EEC) 2239/86)	—	1 430	1 243	2 673	0,6
Wine-growing structures in Greece (Reg. (EEC) 895/85)	—	—	712	712	0,1
Olive groves damaged by frost in 1985 (Reg. (EEC) 1654/86)	—	—	484	484	0,1
Total III	13 137	97 054	121 471	480 265	100
Total I + II + III	198 125	578 173	848 701	4 118 561	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1975-77, u.a.
1978-80, EUA.
1981 onwards, ECU.
(2) Including ECU 12,800 Mio under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.
(3) Including ECU 3,297 Mio under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.
(4) Including ECU 195,832 Mio under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.

3.4.7 Aid granted from the Fund in 1988 (1)

(1 000 ECU)

Regulation No	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 — Direct actions						
Projects, marketing (Reg. (EEC) 355/77)	280 903	11 331	5 107	17 027	35 845	52 282	32 981	20 934	55 039	67	5 186	32 024	13 080
Infrastructure, Mediterranean (Reg. (EEC) 1760/78)	19 784						7 712		12 072				
Forestry, Mediterranean regions (Reg. (EEC) 269/79)	30 354						10 681		19 673				
Less-favoured zones in Belgium (Reg. (EEC) 1941/81)	559	559											
Vineyard restructuring (Reg. (EEC) 458/80)	8 697					8 697							
Total I	340 297	11 890	5 107	17 027	35 845	60 979	51 374	20 934	86 784	67	5 186	32 024	13 080
							II — Indirect actions						
Indirect actions	839 703	6 449	7 645	107 580	112 765	72 625	219 582	60 264	91 596	2 073	74	89 921	69 129
Total II	839 703	6 449	7 645	107 580	112 765	72 625	219 582	60 264	91 596	2 073	74	89 921	69 129
Total I + II	1 180 000	18 339	12 752	124 607	148 610	133 604	270 956	81 198	178 380	2 140	5 260	121 945	82 209

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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' 1960-88**

	× 1 000				% VAT			
	1960	1970	1980	1988	1970/1960	1980/1960	1980/1970	1988/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	19 007** (2)	16 968**	11 959	9 514	− 4,5 (2)	− 3,9 (2)	− 3,4	− 2,8
Belgique/België	300	174	112	100	− 5,3	− 4,8	− 4,3	− 1,4
Danmark	362	266	200	169	− 3,0	− 2,9	− 2,8	− 2,1
BR Deutschland	3 581	2 262	1 437	1 155*	− 4,5	− 4,5	− 4,4	− 2,7
Ellada	2 019**	1 279**	1 016	984**	− 4,5	− 3,4	− 2,3	− 0,4
España	:	3 662	2 205	1 695	×	×	− 4,9	− 3,2
France	4 180	2 751	1 854	1 428	− 4,1	− 4,0	− 3,9	− 3,2
Ireland	390	283	209	166	− 3,2	− 3,1	− 3,0	− 2,8
Italia	6 611	3 878	2 899	2 058	− 5,2	− 4,0	− 2,9	− 4,2
Luxembourg	21,9	13,1	8,5	6	− 5,0	− 4,6	− 4,2	− 4,3
Nederland	408*	289*	244	285*	− 3,4	− 2,5	− 1,7	2,0
Portugal	:	:	1 121	887	×	×	×	− 2,9
United Kingdom	1 134	792	654	581	− 3,5	− 2,8	− 1,8	− 1,5

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.

(2) EUR 10.

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	123 657	3 706	2 460	25 797	3 356	11 495	21 334
	1985	121 188	3 573	2 556	25 010	3 589	10 567	20 921
	1986	122 155	3 608	2 633	25 265	3 601	10 814	20 955
	1987	125 669*	3 621	2 681	26 550*	3 597	11 383	21 010
	1988	127 977*	3 668	2 700	26 841*	3 650	11 780	21 144
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	9,7	3,0	8,1	5,6	30,3	19,2	8,7
	1985	8,7	2,9	7,1	5,4	28,9	18,2	7,6
	1986	8,2	2,9	6,8	5,3	28,5	16,1	7,3
	1987	7,8*	2,8	6,4	4,4*	27,0	15,1	7,0
	1988	7,4*	2,7	6,3	4,3*	:	14,4	6,8
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	34,4	28,9	44,1	30,2	36,2	35,9
	1985	33,6	29,9	26,8	41,0	27,4	31,9	32,0
	1986	33,2	29,3	27,1	40,9	28,1	32,1	31,4
	1987	32,9*	28,7	27,3	40,9*	28,0	32,3	30,8
	1988	32,7*	28,2	26,3	41,2*	:	32,5	30,4
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	52,5	62,5	63,0	50,3	39,5	44,7	55,4
	1985	57,8	67,1	66,1	53,5	43,7	49,9	60,4
	1986	58,6	67,8	66,1	53,7	43,4	51,8	61,3
	1987	59,3*	68,5	66,3	54,6*	45,0	52,5	62,2
	1988	59,8*	69,1	67,4	54,5*	:	53,1	62,9
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
	1986	25,7	11,7	31,9	18,5	3,9	31,4	17,8
	1987	26,3*	12,0	32,5	22,4*	3,9	31,3	18,2
	1988	27,1*	14,0	36,7	24,1*	:	32,0	18,6

Source: Eurostat and OECD.

Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	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
1 068	20 614	164,4	5 155	4 064	24 434	109 597	58 530
1 067	20 584	168,9	5 773*	4 174	25 060	112 440	59 110
1 078	20 832	174,1	5 934*	4 280	25 896	114 968	60 110
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
15,8	10,9	4,0	4,8	21,9	2,5	3,1	8,5
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
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
28,7	33,1	33,2	26,8	34,1	30,6	27,7	34,5
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
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
55,5	56,0	62,9	68,4	43,9	66,9	69,3	57,1
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
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
13,7	36,9	13,8	27,3	18,5	54,4	50,3	8,9
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

3.5.1.4 **Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1987)**

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	numbers	1 000	9 967	109	150	1 242
	— men	%	64,9	72,0	75,0	54,5
	— women	%	35,1	28,0	25,0	45,5
Industry	numbers	1 000	41 772	1 098	732	10 654
	— men	%	77,2	80,5	74,0	75,6
	— women	%	22,8	19,5	26,0	24,4
Services	numbers	1 000	73 778	2 266	1 676	14 666
	— men	%	52,6	56,0	43,9	50,8
	— women	%	47,4	44,0	56,1	49,2
Agriculture	paid workers	%	25,1	11,3	33,9	21,9
	self-employed	%	74,9	88,7	66,1	78,1
Industry	paid workers	%	89,2	90,8	91,3	94,9
	self-employed	%	10,9	9.2	8,7	5,1
Services	paid workers	%	83,3	80,5	91,9	89,2
	self-employed	%	16,7	19,5	8,1	10,8
Agriculture	full time	%	86,1	93,5	80,3	79,6
	part time	%	13,9	6,5	19,7	20,4
Industry	full time	%	94,6	96,7	88,7	93,9
	part time	%	5,4	3,3	11,3	6,1
Services	full time	%	82,7	86,8	69,5	83,1
	part time	%	17,3	13,2	30,5	16,9
Agriculture	less than 25 years	%	12,0	10,6	16,9	12,4
	25 to 35	%	15,1	20,0	14,0	15,3
	35 to 45	%	17,5	19,1	18,4	15,1
	45 to 55	%	25,6	26,4	22,7	27,6
	55 to 65	%	23,6	22,7	18,5	22,4
	65 and over	%	6,2	1,2	9,6	7,2
Industry	less than 25 years	%	18,6	16,2	22,3	19,2
	25 to 35	%	25,4	30,9	24,0	23,3
	35 to 45	%	24,9	27,9	26,1	21,0
	45 to 55	%	21,5	19,3	17,2	26,1
	55 to 65	%	9,0	5,6	9,1	10,0
	65 and over	%	0,6	0,2	1,3	0,4
Services	less than 25 years	%	16,9	12,7	19,8	19,7
	25 to 35	%	27,1	35,3	25,3	25,5
	35 to 45	%	25,7	27,1	26,5	22,3
	45 to 55	%	19,3	17,2	17,2	22,0
	55 to 65	%	9,8	7,2	9,6	9,5
	65 and over	%	1,3	0,5	1,7	1,1

Source: Sample survey of manpower.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
971	1 723	1 591	170	2 160	5	297	967	583
55,0	74,5	64,8	90,0	66,4	68,6	74,6	49,8	79,2
45,0	25,5	35,2	10,0	33,6	31,4	25,4	50,2	20,8
938	3 670	6 527	310	6 666	48	1 564	1 482	8 084
77,7	84,2	75,7	77,8	76,5	88,3	85,9	71,0	77,0
22,3	15,8	24,3	22,2	23,5	11,7	14,1	29,0	23,0
1 688	5 937	13 182	598	11 838	101	3 916	1 899	16 010
65,2	60,2	48,4	56,0	61,3	54,1	54,6	54,7	46,9
34,8	39,8	51,6	44,0	38,7	45,9	45,4	45,3	53,1
3,9	30,6	14,9	12,9	36,2	13,7	36,5	16,2	50,2
96,1	69,4	85,1	87,1	63,8	86,3	63,5	83,8	49,8
72,6	84,2	90,8	90,4	82,9	95,2	95,7	87,5	88,3
27,4	15,8	9,2	9,6	17,1	4,8	4,3	12,5	11,7
63,7	72,2	88,5	85,1	69,8	89,6	88,2	79,1	88,4
36,3	27,8	11,5	14,9	30,2	10,4	11,8	20,9	11,6
90,8	93,2	85,0	93,4	83,8	90,2	73,8	88,5	82,8
9,2	6,8	15,0	6,6	16,2	9,8	26,2	11,5	17,2
96,9	97,6	96,0	97,0	96,7	96,9	86,6	97,3	92,4
3,1	2,4	4,0	3,0	3,3	3,1	13,4	2,7	7,6
95,3	92,4	84,8	90,4	95,0	91,1	63,9	93,5	70,5
4,7	7,6	15,2	9,6	5,0	8,9	36,1	6,5	29,5
8,3	14,9	8,3	12,1	8,9	11,0	21,0	16,8	17,3
11,4	14,6	16,7	16,1	15,2	17,6	19,5	12,0	20,5
17,5	16,6	18,9	18,9	17,9	18,4	21,2	15,7	19,8
27,3	25,0	26,8	19,5	27,5	26,8	21,6	22,1	19,4
26,2	25,8	25,7	21,0	24,5	19,7	14,2	21,5	17,1
9,3	3,2	3,6	12,5	6,1	6,5	2,6	11,9	6,0
13,5	28,2	14,3	24,3	17,6	17,4	21,0	28,2	21,4
27,1	25,0	29,7	31,0	25,8	25,5	28,2	25,0	23,3
27,5	22,1	29,2	23,3	26,4	26,5	26,5	22,1	24,3
22,2	15,9	20,5	13,8	22,0	23,3	17,5	15,9	18,7
9,1	7,7	6,2	7,1	7,5	7,0	6,5	7,7	11,4
0,7	1,1	0,2	0,6	0,7	0,3	0,5	1,1	0,9
10,2	16,3	14,0	24,6	11,4	19,5	20,4	14,4	16,3
29,8	27,2	30,8	29,8	27,2	33,4	29,8	25,0	27,2
28,3	23,3	28,7	20,7	28,6	23,8	26,5	26,1	23,3
19,9	18,5	17,9	14,3	20,8	15,7	15,9	21,2	18,5
10,4	13,4	7,9	8,6	10,4	7,0	6,5	10,7	13,4
1,5	1,3	0,8	2,0	1,6	0,6	0,9	2,6	1,3

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 1988**

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total area	225 830	3 052	4 309	24 869	13 196
Inland waters	3 570	27	70	444	312
Land (total)	222 260	3 025	4 239	24 452	12 884
Area under timber	53 776	617	493	7 360	5 755
Other areas	39 846 (3)	1 012	927 (1)	5 150	1 388 (3)
Utilized agricultural area (UAA):					
— area	128 920 (3)	1 395	2 815 (1)	11 915	5 741 (3)
— share of total area	57,1 (3)	45,7	65,4 (1)	47,9	43,5 (3)
Arable land:					
— area	67 780 (1)	738	2 595	7 253	2 925
— share of total UAA	52,5 (3)	52,9	92,1 (1)	60,9	50,9 (3)
Permanent meadows and grasslands:					
— area	—	620	1 789 (2)	4 449	—
— share of total UAA	—	44,4	63,6 (2)	37,3	—
Permanent crops:					
— area	11 744 (1)	15	12 (1)	182	1 039 (1)
— share of total UAA	9,2 (3)	1,1	0,4 (1)	1,5	18,2 (3)
Gardens:					
— area	407	22	0	31	:
— share of total UAA	0,3 (3)	1,5	0,0	0,3	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1987.
(2) Only grasslands.
(3) 1986.
(4) 1975.

(areas in 1 000 ha)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
50 476	54 912	7 028	30 128	259	3 980	9 208	24 414
534	613	139	721	1	337	44	328
49 942	54 299	6 889	29 407	259	3 643	9 163	24 086
12 511	14 694	327	6 335	89	330	2 968	2 297
10 321	8 264 ([1])	862 ([1])	5 592 ([1])	42 ([1])	1 294	1 663 ([1])	3 279 ([1])
27 110	31 354 ([1])	5 701 ([1])	17 404 ([1])	127 ([1])	2 019	4 532 ([1])	15 810 ([1])
53,7	57,1 ([1])	81,1 ([1])	57,8 ([1])	49,1 ([1])	50,7	49,2 ([1])	75,8 ([1])
15 560	18 023	1 045 ([1])	9 021 ([1])	55	897	2 906	6 861 ([1])
57,4 ([1])	57,1 ([1])	18,3 ([1])	51,8 ([1])	44,0 ([1])	44,4	64,1 ([1])	37,1 ([1])
6 645 ([1])	11 894 ([1])	4 666	4 858	69	—	761 ([1])	12 056 ([4])
24,5 ([1])	37,9 ([1])	81,8 ([1])	28,4 ([1])	54,7 ([1])	—	16,8 ([1])	63,4 ([4])
4 900	1 302 ([1])	2 ([1])	3 353 ([1])	2 ([1])	36	865	61 ([1])
18,1	4,2 ([1])	0,0	19,3 ([1])	1,2 ([1])	1,8	19,1 ([1])	0,3 ([1])
:	245	0	89	0	5	:	16
:	0,8 ([1])	0,0 ([1])	0,5 ([1])	0,1 ([1])	0,2	:	0,1 ([1])

3.5.2.2 Main crops in 1987

	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)	35 015	27,2	351	25,0	1 509	53,6	4 697	39,3	1 451	25,3	7 804	28,8
of which: common wheat	12 999	9,5	194	13,8	397	14,1	1 648	13,8	400	7,0	2 116	7,8
durum wheat	2 832	2,2	—	—	2	0,1	23	0,2	486	8,5	106	0,4
grain maize	3 776	2,9	6	0,4	—	—	194	1,6	262	4,6	542	2,0
barley	12 238	9,5	123	8,7	952	33,8	1 850	15,5	241	4,2	4 401	16,3
rye	1 024	0,8	4	0,3	137	4,9	412	3,4	18	0,3	222	0,8
Rice	330	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	0,3	76	0,3
Sugarbeet	1 864	1,4	106	7,5	67	2,4	376	3,1	30	0,5	179	0,7
Oilseeds (total)	4 823	3,7	4	0,3	255	9,1	437	3,7	305	5,3	1 096	4,0
of which: rape	1 858	1,4	4	0,3	251	8,9	428	3,7	—	—	7	0,0
sunflower	2 298	1,8	—	—	—	—	8	0,1	97	1,7	994	3,7
Olive trees	4 278	3,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	655 (2)	11,5 (2)	2 093 (2)	7,7 (2)
Cotton	290	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	3,7	79	0,3
Tobacco	208	0,2	0	0,0	—	—	3	0,0	93	1,7	20	0,1
Hops	26	0,0	—	—	—	—	19	0,2	0	0,0	2	0,0
Potatoes	1 460	1,1	50	3,6	30	1,1	206	1,7	55	1,0	295	1,1
Dry pulses	1 976	1,5	6	0,4	206	7,3	111	0,9	40	0,7	431	1,6
Fresh vegetables (total)	1 646	1,3	30	2,1	20	0,7	44	0,4	139	2,4	468	1,7
of which: tomatoes	243	0,2	1	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	38	0,7	56	0,2
onions (1)	100	0,1	1	0,1	1	0,0	2	0,0	12	0,2	31	0,1
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	11 533	9,0	12	0,9	8	0,3	155	1,3	1 023	17,8	4 774	17,6
of which: apples	339	0,3	6	0,4	3	0,1	27	0,2	18	0,3	60	0,2
pears	133	0,1	3	0,2	0	0,0	2	0,1	7	0,1	34	0,1
peaches	212	0,2	0	0,0	—	—	0	0,0	33	0,6	62	0,2
apricots	62	0,0	—	—	—	—	0	0,0	6	0,1	22	0,1
melons	112	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	—	—	9	0,2	67	0,2
Citrus fruit (total)	527	0,4	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	0,9	257	0,9
of which: oranges and mandarins	330	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	0,7	140	0,5
lemons	110	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0,2	53	0,2
Almonds	781	0,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	0,5	583	2,2
Vines	4 174	3,2	0	—	—	—	100	0,8	171	3,0	1 514	5,6
Flowers and ornamental plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green fodder	4 625 (3)	3,6 (3)	132	9,4	75	2,7	950	7,9	66 (3)	1,4 (3)	503	1,9
Fallow land and green fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Harvested area.

(2) Main area.

(3) 1986.

(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
9 241	29,5	353	6,2	4 468	25,7	34	26,8	177	8,8	995	21,9	3 934	21,3
4 597	14,7	57	1,0	1 871	10,8	8	6,3	111	5,5	298	6,6	1 988	10,7
311	1,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	0,6	6	0,0
1 743	5,6	—	—	767	4,4	—	—	0	0,0	262	5,8	0	0,0
1 975	6,3	276	4,8	440	2,5	17	13,4	51	2,5	84	1,9	1 830	9,9
82	0,3	0	0,0	8	0,0	1	0,8	6	0,3	128	2,8	7	0,0
12	0,0	—	—	190	1,1	—	—	—	—	32	0,7	—	—
446	1,4	37	0,7	292	1,7	0	0,0	128	6,3	1	0,0	203	1,1
1 868	6,0	6	0,1	411	2,4	1	0,8	10	0,5	44	1,0	388	2,1
737	2,4	6	0,1	27	0,2	1	0,8	10	0,5	—	—	388	2,1
1 048	3,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	0,9	—	—
17	0,1	—	—	1 196	6,9	—	—	—	—	317 (2)	7,0 (2)	—	—
—	—	—	—	0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	0,0	—	—	75	0,4	—	—	—	—	2	0,0	—	—
1	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0,0
193	0,6	30	0,5	113	0,6	1	0,8	168	8,3	141	3,1	178	1,0
509	1,6	2	0,0	170	1,0	0	0,0	48	2,4	245	5,4	208	11,2
250	0,8	3	0,0	407	2,3	0	0,0	64	3,2	87	1,9	134	0,7
12	0,0	0	0,0	112	0,6	0	0,0	2	0,1	20	0,4	1	0,0
7	0,0	0	0,0	18	0,1	0	0,0	15	0,7	2	0,0	10	0,1
1 279	4,1	2	0,0	3 341	19,1	1	0,8	24	1,2	862	19,0	52	0,3
75	0,2	1	0,0	88	0,5	0	0,0	15	0,7	19	0,4	27	0,1
18	0,0	0	0,0	48	0,3	0	0,0	5	0,2	11	0,2	4	0,0
27	0,1	—	—	80	0,6	—	—	0	0,0	10	0,2	—	—
15	0,0	—	—	16	0,1	—	—	—	—	3	0,1	—	—
17	0,0	—	—	17	0,1	—	—	0	0,0	3	0,1	—	—
2	0,0	—	—	183	1,1	—	—	—	—	32	0,7	—	—
0	0,0	—	—	123	0,7	—	—	—	—	28	0,6	—	—
0	0,0	—	—	40	0,2	—	—	—	—	5	0,1	—	—
2	0,0	—	—	125	0,7	—	—	—	—	42	0,9	—	—
1 033	3,3	—	—	1 083	—	1	0,8	0	0,0	270	6,0	0	0,0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 665	5,3	1	0,0	860	4,9	11	8,7	198	9,8	—	—	39	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	1988	67 780 (1)	52,6 (1)	48 487	38,0 (2)
	% TAV	1988/1980	0,0 (1)	—	– 0,5	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	0,1 (1)	—	– 0,5	—
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1988	738	52,9	612	44,5
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 0,1	—	– 0,9	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 0,8	—	– 0,8	—
Danmark	1 000 ha	1988	2 595 (1)	92,1	217	7,5
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 0,2 (1)	—	– 1,8	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	0,1 (1)	—	3,3	—
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1988	7 253	60,9	4 449	37,3
	% TAV	1988/1980	0,0	—	– 0,8	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 0,1	—	– 0,7	—
Ellada	1 000 ha	1988	2 925 (1)	50,9 (2)	1 789	31,2 (2)
	% TAV	1988/1980	0,0 (1)	—	0,0	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	0,0 (1)	—	0,0	—
España	1 000 ha	1988	15 560	57,4	6 650	24,5
	% TAV	1988/1980	0,0	—	– 0,1	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	0,0	—	0,1	—
France	1 000 ha	1988	18 023	57,1	11 469	37,9 (1)
	% TAV	1988/1980	0,6	—	– 1,3	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	0,6	—	– 1,3	—
Ireland	1 000 ha	1988	1 045 (1)	18,3 (1)	4 666	81,6 (1)
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 0,2 (1)	—	0,3	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 1,6 (1)	—	0,3	—
Italia	1 000 ha	1988	9 021 (1)	51,8 (1)	4 858	28,4 (1)
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 0,5 (1)	—	– 0,7	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 0,4 (1)	—	– 1,7	—
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1988	55	44,0 (1)	69	54,7 (1)
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 0,4	—	– 0,3	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 0,7	—	– 0,7	—
Nederland	1 000 ha	1988	897	44,4	1 081	53,5
	% TAV	1988/1980	1,0	—	– 0,9	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	0,5	—	– 0,8	—
Portugal	1 000 ha	1988	2 906	64,1 (1)	761	16,8 (1)
	% TAV	1988/1980	0,0	—	0,0	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	0,0	—	0,0	—
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1988	6 861 (1)	37,1 (1)	11 586	62,5 (1)
	% TAV	1988/1980	0,0 (1)	—	– 0,3	—
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 1,3 (1)	—	0,1	—

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1987 or 1987/1979.
(2) 1986 or 1986/1979.

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 (2)	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
8	9	10	11	12	13
11 744 (1)	92,2 (2)	128 920 (2)	100,0	53 776	23,8
− 0,3 (1)	—	− 0,2 (2)	—	0,2	—
− 0,6 (1)	—	− 0,2 (2)	—	− 0,1	—
15	1,1	1 395	1,1	617	20,2
− 0,3	—	− 0,5	—	0,0	—
3,3	—	− 0,7	—	0,0	—
12 (1)	0,4 (1)	2 817 (1)	2,2	493	11,4
− 1,7 (1)	—	− 0,4 (1)	—	0,1	—
− 0,2 (1)	—	− 0,2 (1)	—	0,0	—
182	1,5	11 915	9,3	7 360	29,6
0,2	—	− 0,3	—	0,0	—
0,1	—	− 0,3	—	0,0	—
1 039 (1)	18,2 (2)	5 741 (2)	4,5	5 755	43,6
0,5 (1)	—	0,1 (2)	—	0,0	—
− 0,4 (1)	—	0,0 (2)	—	0,0	—
4 900	18,1	27 110	21,1	12 511	24,8
− 0,3	—	− 0,1	—	0,0	—
0,5	—	0,1	—	0,0	—
1 302 (1)	4,2 (1)	31 354 (1)	24,4	14 694	26,8
− 0,2 (1)	—	− 0,3 (1)	—	0,1	—
− 0,7 (1)	—	− 0,1 (1)	—	0,0	—
2 (1)	0,0 (1)	5 701 (1)	4,4	327	4,7
− 1,5 (1)	—	− 0,1 (1)	—	0,3	—
3,0 (1)	—	0,4 (1)	—	0,0	—
3 353 (1)	19,3 (1)	17 404 (1)	13,5	6 335	21,0
0,3 (1)	—	− 0,3 (1)	—	0,6	—
− 0,2 (1)	—	− 0,2 (1)	—	− 1,2	—
2 (1)	12 (1)	127 (1)	0,1	89	34,3
0,0 (1)	—	− 0,3 (1)	—	1,0	—
− 3,4 (1)	—	− 0,7 (1)	—	0,0	—
36	1,8	2 019	1,6	330	8,3
− 0,5	—	− 0,1	—	1,6	—
0,6	—	− 0,2	—	0,0	—
865 (1)	19,1 (1)	4 532 (1)	3,5	2 968	32,2
− 0,2 (1)	—	0,0 (1)	—	0,0	—
0,0	—	0,0 (1)	—	0,0	—
61 (1)	0,3 (1)	18 510 (1)	14,4	2 297	9,4
− 2,3 (1)		− 0,3 (1)	—	1,1	—
0,0 (1)		− 0,5 (1)	—	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	1988	35 094	1 646 (2)	1 380	1 836
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 0,7	– 0,3 (2)	– 2,3	– 1,1
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 0,7	– 1,9 (2)	– 5,5	– 1,5
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1988	349	32	46	109
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 1,4	6,8	0,1	– 0,9
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 0,7	7,3	– 7,0	2,9
Danmark	1 000 ha	1988	1 597	20 (2)	33	68
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 1,6	8,4 (2)	– 0,2	– 1,5
	% TAV	1988/1987	5,8	2,8 (2)	10,0	1,5
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1988	4 794	44	199	379
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 1,2	2,1	– 3,2	– 0,5
	% TAV	1988/1987	0,8	– 0,5	– 5,2	0,8
Ellada (1)	1 000 ha	1988	1 387	132	46	35
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 1,8	– 1,9	– 4,1	2,4
	% TAV	1988/1987	5,7	– 5,1	– 16,0	14,8
España (1)	1 000 ha	1988	7 789	479	280	191
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 0,4	1,1	– 2,9	0,5
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 1,2	2,4	– 5,1	6,5
France	1 000 ha	1988	9 318	247	162	432
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 0,7	0,4	– 4,0	– 3,0
	% TAV	1988/1987	0,7	– 1,2	– 16,2	– 3,1
Ireland	1 000 ha	1988	346	3 (2)	28	33
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 3,1	– 9,9 (2)	– 4,8	0,1
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 2,0	0,0 (2)	– 7,3	– 10,2
Italia	1 000 ha	1988	4 457	402	115	264
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 1,0	– 0,2	– 2,1	– 1,2
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 4,3	– 1,3	1,6	– 9,8
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1988	34	0	1	0
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 1,9	– 2,5	– 4,2	– 4,9
	% TAV	1988/1987	0,4	0,0	– 2,3	– 55,6
Nederland	1 000 ha	1988	198	65	161	123
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 1,6	1,4	– 0,9	0,3
	% TAV	1988/1987	11,6	1,7	– 4,6	– 3,5
Portugal (1)	1 000 ha	1988	966	84	130	1
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 1,7	– 0,9	0,7	1,1
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 6,0	– 3,4	– 7,8	62,3
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1988	3 919	134 (2)	179	201
	% TAV	1988/1980	– 0,1	– 2,8 (2)	– 1,7	– 0,7
	% TAV	1988/1987	– 0,4	– 9,2 (2)	0,8	– 0,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Harvested area.
(2) 1987 or 1987/1979.
(3) 1986 or 1986/1979.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
4 823 (2) 15,4 (2) 26,3 (2)	13 855 (3) − 0,4 (3) − 0,2 (3)	1 976 4,8 21,2	2 451 0,8 0,3	4 135 − 1,7 − 0,9
4 33,2 − 10,9	160 2,2 − 0,2	4 10,5 − 34,2	11 − 0,2 3,5	0 − 12,1 − 15,4
255 (2) 18,6 (2) 11,4 (2)	326 (2) − 3,0 (2) 8,0 (2)	150 55,3 − 27,2	5 − 4,6 − 3,2	— — —
400 14,2 − 8,4	1 215 2,4 − 0,7	95 30,5 − 14,3	45 − 1,8 1,4	101 0,7 0,6
305 (2) 9,8 (2) − 2,6 (2)	220 (3) − 6,7 (3) − 9,0 (3)	36 9,5 − 10,8	— — —	— — —
1 081 4,5 − 1,3	1 104 (2) − 0,4 (2) − 0,5 (2)	388 3,4 − 9,8	— — —	— — —
1 917 18,2 2,6	4 822 − 0,4 − 1,6	359 24,5 13,8	209 − 0,3 0,1	1 018 − 1,6 − 1,5
4 42,2 − 32,9	592 (3) 1,2 (3) − 0,6 (3)	4 7,5 97,8	1 − 1,9 − 3,0	— — —
462 39,7 12,4	2 505 (2) − 1,2 (2) − 3,8 (2)	168 − 1,6 − 1,2	844 1,9 0,2	1 084 − 3,2 0,1
1 14,8 − 0,6	19 2,5 − 2,4	0 20,8 − 34,4	0 − 0,4 0,7	1 0,3 − 0,4
8 − 0,4 − 20,4	233 3,3 − 1,2	44 24,4 − 9,5	22 − 1,5 0,8	0 − 9,5 − 10,0
44 (2) 8,5 (2) − 1,6 (2)	— — —	245 (2) 3,8 (2) − 1,5 (2)	— — —	— — —
348 18,1 − 10,2	1 642 − 2,4 − 4,1	260 15,6 25,2	37 3,2 − 2,6	1 4,6 16,3

3.5.3.3 Cattle numbers and number of holders (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
Average size of stocks		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
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	6,5	2,4	0,2	0,1	1,6	0,1	0,1	11,0	0,1
	– Holders	13,2	5,4	5,2	4,7	34,3	18,8	4,1	2,2	19,3	3,0	2,7	45,1	2,7
3- 4	– Animals	1,3	0,4	0,2	0,6	8,4	4,9	0,4	0,6	3,0	0,2	0,2	13,7	0,1
	– Holders	11,5	5,6	4,7	6,4	23,1	18,1	4,8	5,7	17,3	3,1	3,1	25,1	3,2
5- 9	– Animals	3,6	1,4	1,1	2,7	16,8	15,2	1,7	3,2	6,9	0,6	0,7	18,0	0,7
	– Holders	16,6	9,6	9,2	13,9	22,4	29,5	10,4	15,4	20,6	5,8	7,0	17,0	7,8
10- 14	– Animals	4,0	1,8	1,4	3,6	10,2	11,8	2,7	5,2	8,3	0,9	1,0	8,2	1,0
	– Holders	10,5	7,5	7,0	10,8	7,7	13,2	9,6	14,6	13,8	5,4	5,9	4,4	6,8
15- 19	– Animals	3,6	2,1	1,7	4,0	7,6	8,6	3,2	5,3	4,5	1,0	1,1	6,4	1,2
	– Holders	6,6	6,1	5,7	8,4	4,0	6,7	8,0	10,4	5,2	4,1	4,7	2,4	5,9
20- 29	– Animals	7,4	5,5	4,0	9,0	7,6	11,5	7,2	11,1	11,1	2,6	2,9	8,2	2,8
	– Holders	9,7	10,8	9,5	13,2	2,8	6,4	12,5	15,3	9,1	7,5	8,3	2,2	9,3
30- 39	– Animals	7,2	6,6	4,7	9,5	7,3	6,2	8,3	10,4	7,8	2,9	3,8	4,6	3,1
	– Holders	6,7	9,3	7,9	9,9	1,9	2,4	10,2	10,2	4,5	6,0	7,7	0,8	7,3
40- 49	– Animals	7,3	7,6	5,2	9,8	5,2	4,9	8,8	9,0	6,7	3,6	4,9	3,7	3,6
	– Holders	5,2	8,3	6,8	7,9	1,0	1,5	8,4	6,7	3,0	5,9	7,7	0,5	6,6
50- 59	– Animals	6,6	8,0	5,6	9,4	4,3	2,9	8,4	7,6	3,7	4,7	5,9	3,1	3,8
	– Holders	3,9	7,1	5,9	6,1	0,7	0,7	6,5	4,7	1,4	6,2	7,6	0,4	5,6
60- 99	– Animals	22,6	29,5	25,4	27,3	11,3	7,1	30,6	21,4	11,7	27,9	27,7	6,5	15,7
	– Holders	9,4	18,6	18,8	12,8	1,3	1,2	17,1	9,3	3,1	25,2	24,8	0,6	16,4
100-199	– Animals	22,4	27,1	38,7	19,4	11,1	10,6	23,3	18,6	11,9	46,6	31,7	8,1	32,6
	– Holders	5,3	10,1	16,8	5,3	0,7	1,0	7,6	4,7	1,7	25,2	16,9	0,4	18,9
200-299	– Animals	6,5	4,8	8,6	2,8	1,3	4,6	3,6	4,2	8,0	7,5	6,7	2,9	17,6
	– Holders	0,9	1,0	2,1	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,7	0,6	0,7	2,3	2,0	0,1	6,0
⩾300	– Animals	7,0	4,9	3,2	1,6	1,7	9,2	1,6	3,1	14,9	1,5	13,3	5,5	17,9
	– Holders	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,3	1,8	0,1	3,4

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.4 Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EUR 10	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)													
1981	2 577	77	58	528	134	:	669	187	668	4	84	:	169
1985	2 150	69	46	465	99	:	567	175	491	3	77	:	160
1987	2 536 (¹)	64	41	431	85	370	498	169	446	3	70	211	147
% TAV 1987/1981	− 4,5	− 3,0	− 5,6	− 4,0	− 7,3	×	− 4,8	− 1,7	− 6,5	− 4,7	− 3,0	×	− 2,3
% TAV 1987/1985	− 4,7	− 3,7	− 5,6	− 3,7	− 7,4	×	− 6,3	− 1,7	− 4,7	0,0	− 4,7	×	− 4,2
Animals (× Mio)													
1981	78 238	3 014	2 914	15 065	824	:	23 492	5 758	8 797	224	5 191	:	12 958
1985	77 810	3 092	2 618	15 673	776	:	22 802	5 779	8 908	220	5 248	:	12 695
1987	80 248 (¹)	3 079	2 351	15 291	741	5 076	21 053	5 580	8 794	208	4 895	1 332	11 849
% TAV 1987/1981	− 1,0	0,4	− 3,5	0,3	− 1,8	×	− 1,8	− 0,5	0,0	− 1,2	− 1,0	×	− 1,5
% TAV 1987/1985	− 2,6	− 0,2	− 5,2	− 1,2	− 2,3	×	− 3,9	− 1,7	− 0,6	− 2,8	− 3,4	×	− 3,4
Average number of animals per holding													
1981	30,4	39,4	50,0	28,5	6,2	:	35,1	30,8	13,2	61,5	61,8	:	76,9
1985	36,2	45,1	56,6	33,7	7,9	:	40,2	33,0	18,2	67,4	68,5	:	79,5
1987	31,6 (¹)	48,2	57,7	35,5	8,7	13,7	42,3	32,9	19,7	71,1	69,6	6,3	80,7

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) EUR 12.

3.5.3.5 Changing structure of cattle farms, by herd size class

EUR 10

	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	287	284	415	294	196	268	197	151	112	230	115	17	10	2 577
1985	195	191	317	227	163	236	174	135	103	240	136	21	11	2 150
1987 (1)	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	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	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 (1)	554	1 026	2 876	3 183	2 851	5 973	5 770	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 12.

3.5.3.6 Dairy cow numbers and number of holders (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
Average size of herds		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
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	0,3	0,9	21,4	7,1	0,7	1,1	4,9	0,1	0,3	26,8	0,1
	– Holders	23,4	5,8	5,3	9,5	57,2	30,1	10,0	15,6	35,5	2,7	7,7	67,0	4,3
3- 4	– Animals	2,8	0,5	0,3	1,9	20,4	11,6	1,0	1,1	6,5	0,1	0,3	15,8	0,1
	– Holders	12,7	3,6	2,8	9,3	23,1	22,5	5,6	6,2	18,6	1,3	3,5	16,8	1,4
5- 9	– Animals	7,4	3,2	1,9	9,2	21,0	27,0	4,5	4,3	12,1	1,2	1,0	15,5	0,2
	– Holders	17,1	11,0	8,2	21,5	12,7	27,6	13,0	13,0	18,5	5,4	5,4	8,7	2,1
10- 14	– Animals	8,6	7,1	4,1	12,3	9,8	19,4	8,6	8,9	9,2	3,0	1,9	12,2	0,7
	– Holders	11,4	14,5	10,4	16,6	3,3	11,4	14,5	15,9	7,9	7,8	5,9	3,7	3,8
15- 19	– Animals	8,8	8,8	5,6	13,2	5,2	9,4	10,6	7,7	11,2	4,5	2,9	7,1	1,2
	– Holders	8,2	12,6	10,1	12,5	1,2	3,8	12,6	9,7	6,6	8,3	6,5	1,6	4,5
20- 29	– Animals	17,2	20,8	14,9	24,5	8,9	9,1	25,1	17,1	14,1	16,9	9,7	7,8	3,7
	– Holders	11,3	21,2	18,8	16,5	1,4	2,7	21,0	15,3	5,9	21,8	14,9	1,2	9,5
30- 39	– Animals	13,5	18,7	17,7	15,6	4,8	4,7	20,3	14,2	8,1	24,1	13,1	4,8	5,8
	– Holders	6,3	13,5	15,8	7,4	0,6	0,9	12,0	9,0	2,3	22,4	14,3	0,5	10,8
40- 49	– Animals	10,3	14,8	17,0	9,4	2,1	2,2	13,8	12,1	6,4	21,4	15,1	2,0	7,7
	– Holders	3,7	8,3	11,8	3,5	0,2	0,3	6,3	5,9	1,4	15,4	12,8	0,2	11,0
50- 59	– Animals	7,3	9,5	12,2	5,9	1,5	1,7	7,1	8,3	5,7	14,2	14,6	1,9	7,9
	– Holders	2,1	4,4	6,9	1,8	0,1	0,2	2,7	3,3	1,1	8,5	10,1	0,1	9,4
60- 99	– Animals	13,0	13,5	19,6	6,1	3,1	2,4	7,1	17,7	10,7	13,1	30,6	2,8	30,4
	– Holders	2,8	4,6	8,4	1,4	0,2	0,2	2,0	5,2	1,4	5,9	15,7	0,1	25,3
⩾100	– Animals	9,0	2,8	6,3	0,8	1,8	5,4	1,1	7,6	11,1	1,4	10,6	3,3	42,2
	– Holders	1,0	0,6	1,5	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,2	1,2	0,7	0,4	3,1	0,1	18,0

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.7 Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	EUR 10	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)													
1981	1 763	53	39	431	94	:	458	92	468	3	67	:	59
1985	1 379	45	32	369	73	:	329	77	338	2	61	:	53
1987	1 600 (¹)	38	27	337	61	251	291	69	311	2	58	108	48
% TAV 1987/1981	− 5,6	− 5,4	− 5,9	− 4,0	− 7,0	×	− 7,3	− 4,7	− 6,6	− 6,5	− 2,4	×	− 3,4
% TAV 1987/1985	− 5,0	− 8,1	− 8,1	− 4,4	− 8,6	×	− 6,0	− 5,3	− 4,2	0,0	− 2,5	×	− 4,8
Animals (× 1 000)													
1981	25 003	969	1 016	5 469	242	:	7 053	1 458	3 016	67	2 419	:	3 293
1985	24 518	973	896	5 581	219	:	6 506	1 528	3 075	70	2 412	:	3 257
1987	25 116 (¹)	922	811	5 390	232	1 783	5 841	1 444	3 024	64	2 166	388	3 052
% TAV 1987/1981	− 1,4	− 0,8	− 3,7	− 0,2	− 0,7	×	− 3,1	− 0,2	0,0	− 0,8	− 1,8	×	− 1,3
% TAV 1987/1985	− 3,2	− 2,7	− 4,9	− 1,7	2,9	×	− 5,2	− 2,8	− 0,8	− 4,4	− 5,2	×	− 3,2
Average number of animals per holding													
1981	14,2	18,3	25,8	12,7	2,6	:	15,4	15,8	6,4	24,1	36,2	:	56,1
1985	17,8	21,7	28,2	15,1	3,0	:	19,8	19,9	9,1	30,7	39,4	:	61,6
1987	15,7 (¹)	24,2	30,4	16,0	3,8	7,1	20,0	20,9	9,7	31,8	37,6	3,6	63,2

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) EUR 12.

3.5.3.8 Changing structure of dairy farms, by herd size class

EUR 10

	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	421	244	317	219	153	185	91	51	28	40	15	1 763
1985	262	146	235	170	127	180	100	59	35	49	16	1 379
1987 (1)	375	203	274	182	132	182	100	59	34	45	15	1 600
% TAV 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 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	632	850	2 188	2 583	2 556	4 368	3 057	2 201	1 511	2 913	2 143	25 003
1985	372	506	1 580	2 007	2 128	4 271	3 384	2 548	1 856	3 534	2 331	24 518
1987 (1)	548	712	1 858	2 149	2 214	4 315	3 387	2 582	1 823	3 265	2 264	25 116
% TAV 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 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 12.

3.5.3.9 Pig numbers and number of holders (1987)

(%)

	EUR 12 (¹)	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
Average size of stocks	68,3	221,1	245,9	62,4	20,4	47,6	63,7	200,0	19,3	53,8	405,9	9,3	382,8
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	1,1	0,1	0,0	0,6	4,9	1,7	1,8	0,3	5,3	0,8	0,0	10,6	0,0
– Holders	47,2	10,8	2,5	20,1	76,4	45,3	65,8	39,6	69,0	22,4	2,1	68,3	11,6
3- 9 – Animals	1,4	0,3	0,2	2,2	2,6	1,9	0,9	0,4	5,1	2,7	0,0	10,3	0,2
– Holders	20,4	11,6	6,6	27,6	10,8	19,6	11,5	16,7	22,2	31,6	3,3	22,3	13,3
10- 19 – Animals	1,4	0,5	0,5	2,6	2,5	4,7	0,8	0,7	3,2	2,3	0,1	7,0	0,4
– Holders	7,0	7,4	8,2	11,8	3,6	16,0	3,7	10,4	4,6	8,8	3,2	5,1	10,9
20- 49 – Animals	3,4	2,0	2,3	7,7	6,5	5,1	2,2	2,1	2,8	8,7	0,6	7,2	1,2
– Holders	7,6	13,4	17,5	15,1	4,1	7,6	4,3	14,6	1,8	14,4	7,7	2,2	14,5
50- 99 – Animals	5,4	4,2	4,7	11,0	8,6	5,1	3,2	1,7	2,8	12,4	2,3	5,9	1,8
– Holders	5,2	12,9	16,1	9,7	2,6	3,5	2,8	4,2	0,8	9,7	12,9	0,8	9,6
100-199 – Animals	9,0	9,2	9,0	16,2	6,4	8,4	7,0	1,7	2,3	16,0	6,8	10,0	3,1
– Holders	4,4	14,3	15,5	7,2	0,9	2,8	3,0	2,1	0,3	6,3	19,0	0,7	8,3
200-399 – Animals	15,7	17,3	16,9	22,7	7,4	12,4	16,2	3,7	6,6	19,7	13,7	7,9	7,4
– Holders	3,8	13,5	14,5	5,0	0,6	2,1	3,5	2,1	0,4	4,0	19,5	0,3	10,0
400-999 – Animals	30,7	34,0	36,5	31,5	19,9	28,2	37,6	11,4	18,0	25,1	34,9	12,0	19,3
– Holders	3,4	12,2	14,5	3,3	0,6	2,2	3,9	4,2	0,5	2,2	22,2	0,2	11,2
≥1 000 – Animals	31,8	32,5	29,9	5,6	41,2	32,6	30,4	77,9	53,8	12,3	41,5	29,1	66,5
– Holders	1,2	3,9	4,5	0,2	0,3	0,8	1,2	4,2	0,4	0,6	10,1	0,1	10,4

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) EUR 10.

3.5.3.10 Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EUR 10	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)													
1981	2 077	38	62	511	77	:	306	10	1 001	2	41	:	29
1985	1 456	30	44	432	57	:	226	7	598	2	36	:	24
1987	1 874 (1)	27	38	392	56	362	187	5	487	1	35	263	21
% TAV 1987/1981	− 8,9	− 5,6	− 8,0	− 4,3	− 5,3	×	− 7,9	− 11,7	− 11,3	− 1,3	− 2,4	×	− 5,6
% TAV 1987/1985	− 7,4	− 5,1	− 7,1	− 4,7	− 0,9	×	− 9,0	− 15,5	− 9,8	− 29,3	− 1,4	×	− 6,5
Animals (× 1 000)													
1981	78 537	5 112	9 799	22 540	1 323	:	11 421	1 027	9 015	75	10 315	:	7 910
1985	80 616	5 365	9 089	23 563	1 095	:	10 956	994	9 169	72	12 383	:	7 930
1987	105 017 (1)	5 861	9 266	24 470	1 138	17 228	11 914	960	9 383	77	14 349	2 456	7 915
% TAV 1987/1981	1,4	2,3	− 0,9	1,4	− 2,5	×	0,7	− 1,1	0,7	0,4	5,7	×	0,0
% TAV 1987/1985	2,8	4,5	1,0	1,9	1,9	×	4,3	− 1,7	1,2	3,4	7,6	×	− 0,1
Average number of animals per holding													
1981	37,8	136,1	157,9	44,1	17,1	:	37,3	101,7	9,0	48,4	252,3	:	270,9
1985	55,4	178,9	205,5	54,5	19,4	:	48,5	140,0	15,3	38,6	343,2	:	336,0
1987	56,0 (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

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 12.

3.5.3.11 Changing structure of pig farms, by herd size class

EUR 10

	Number of animals									
	1-2	3-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-999	≥1 000	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Holdings (× 1 000)										
1981	1 065	402	143	159	93	71	51	35	9	2 077
1985	674	281	102	112	71	59	47	39	11	1 456
1987	453	253	87	95	65	54	47	42	14	1 249
% TAV 1987/1981	− 13,3	− 7,4	− 7,9	− 8,2	− 5,8	− 4,5	− 1,4	3,1	7,6	− 8,9
% TAV 1987/1985	− 18,0	− 5,1	− 7,6	− 7,9	− 4,3	− 4,3	0,0	3,8	12,8	− 7,4
Animals (× 1 000)										
1981	1 486	1 888	1 946	4 947	6 521	10 020	14 483	21 003	16 242	78 537
1985	1 019	1 331	1 376	3 534	5 058	8 363	13 256	24 083	22 595	80 616
1987	686	1 192	1 186	3 036	4 616	7 696	13 378	26 134	27 239	85 332
% TAV 1987/1981	− 12,1	− 7,4	− 7,9	− 7,8	− 5,6	− 4,3	− 1,3	3,7	9,0	1,4
% TAV 1987/1985	− 18,0	− 5,4	− 7,2	− 7,3	− 4,5	− 4,1	0,5	4,2	9,8	2,8

Source: Eurostat.

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 (4)	2,6
	5-10	377,4 (3)	318,1	333,0	17,2 (3)	16,9	− 1,2 (4)	2,3
	10-20	183,8 (3)	168,1	171,3	8,4 (3)	8,7	− 0,7 (4)	1,0
	20-50	91,4 (3)	92,7	91,6	4,2 (3)	4,6	0,0 (4)	− 0,6
	⩾50	38,2 (3)	40,0	38,0	1,7 (3)	1,9	− 0,1 (4)	− 2,5
	Total	2 192,0 (3)	1 891,8	1 974,0	100	100	− 1,0 (4)	2,2
Luxembourg	1- 5	0,9	0,8	0,7	19,1	18,9	− 3,5	− 6,5
	5-10	0,5	0,4	0,4	10,6	9,9	− 3,1	0,0
	10-20	0,7	0,5	0,5	14,9	12,4	− 4,7	0,0
	20-50	1,8	1,3	1,2	38,3	32,5	− 5,6	− 3,9
	⩾50	0,8	1,0	1,0	17,0	26,2	3,2	0,0
	Total	4,7	4,0	3,8	100	100	− 3,0	− 2,5
Nederland	1- 5	31,0	29,2	29,2	24,0	24,9	− 0,9	0,0
	5-10	26,1	22,9	21,6	20,2	18,4	− 2,7	− 2,9
	10-20	37,3	32,2	29,3	28,9	25,0	− 3,4	− 4,6
	20-50	30,8	31,9	32,0	23,9	27,3	0,6	0,2
	⩾50	3,8	4,6	5,2	2,9	4,4	4,6	6,3
	Total	129,0	120,9	117,3	100	100	− 1,4	− 1,5
Portugal	1- 5	272,4 (5)	:	278,4	77,9 (5)	72,5	0,3	×
	5-10	43,9 (5)	:	57,8	12,6 (5)	15,0	4,0	×
	10-20	18,3 (5)	:	27,5	5,2 (5)	7,2	6,0	
	20-50	8,7 (5)	:	12,9	2,5 (5)	3,4	5,8	×
	⩾50	6,2 (5)	:	7,4	1,8 (5)	1,9	2,6	×
	Total	349,5 (5)	:	384,0	100	100	1,4	×
United Kingdom	1- 5	29,4	29,9	32,8	11,8	13,5	1,6	4,7
	5-10	31,2	30,2	30,2	12,5	12,4	− 0,5	0,0
	10-20	39,8	37,7	37,1	16,0	15,3	− 1,0	− 0,8
	20-50	67,6	63,6	61,8	27,1	25,4	− 1,3	− 1,4
	⩾50	81,3	81,1	81,0	32,6	33,3	− 0,1	− 0,1
	Total	249,2	242,5	242,9	100	100	− 0,4	0,1

Source: Eurostat: harmonized national data + surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings.

(1) Holdings of 1 ha UAA or more.
(2) 1982 survey. TAV 1987/1982.
(3) 1977 instead of 1980 (not yet available).
(4) 1987/1977
(5) 1979/80 survey.

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 (4)	1,3
×	×	2 572,6 (3)	2 187,5	2 277	15,8 (3)	15,0	− 1,2 (4)	2,0
×	×	2 485,3 (3)	2 287,3	2 339	15,3 (3)	15,4	− 0,6 (4)	1,1
×	×	2 738,9 (3)	2 784,5	2 715	16,8 (3)	17,9	− 0,1 (4)	1,3
×	×	4 961,3 (3)	4 982,0	4 765	30,5 (3)	31,5	− 0,4 (4)	− 2,2
7,4 (3)	7,7	16 270,9 (3)	15 148,5	15 141	100	100	− 0,7 (4)	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 (5)	:	626	18,7 (5)	19,6	1,1	×
×	×	300,7 (5)	:	397	9,7 (5)	12,4	4,1	×
×	×	247,6 (5)	:	372	7,9 (5)	11,6	6,0	×
×	×	261,5 (5)	:	383	8,4 (5)	11,9	5,6	×
×	×	1 723,6 (5)	:	1 424	55,3 (5)	44,5	− 2,7	×
8,9 (5)	8,3	3 115,0 (5)	:	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 (1987)

%

	Belgique/ België (1)	Danmark	BR Deutschland (2)	Ellada (1)	España	France (1)	Ireland	Italia (9)	Luxembourg (1)	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	15	98	:	2	2	78 (4)	29	15	± 25	26	:	22
Beef/veal	—	44	:	5	5	30 (4)	3	6	± 25	16	:	5
Poultrymeat	—	0	:	20	4	40	11	—	—	27	:	—
Eggs	—	60	:	2	18	25	2,5	5	—	20	:	25
Milk	65	91	:	26 (3)	10	50	97	32	85	85	:	1
Sugarbeet	—	17	:	—	14	16 (5)	—	—	—	63	:	—
Cereals	15-20	47	50	47	10	75	28	35 (7)	79	55-60	:	19
All fruit	60-65	90	:	45	26	45	—	31 (8)	10	75-80	:	35
All vegetables	65-70	90	:	14	12	35 (6)	2	10	—	75-80	:	30

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1988.
(2) 1984.
(3) Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.
(4) Finished animals; young cattle not included 68 %; store animals not included 42 %.
(5) Processed into sugar.
(6) Excl. potatoes (seed potatoes, 65 %; early potatoes and ware potatoes, 25 %).
(7) 15 % maize not included in the percentage.
(8) 43 % citrus fruits not included in the percentage.
(9) 1985.

3.5.6.2 Products sold under contracts concluded in advance (1987)

%

	Belgique/ België (7)	Danmark	BR Deutschland (1) (2)	Ellada (7)	España	France (4)	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg (7)	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	55	0	14-15	:	:	30-32	:	:	15	50	:	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	—	—	27	2 (3)	:	1 (5)	10	:	—	90	:	99
Sugarbeet	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	—	100	:	100
Potatoes	15	40	0	2	:	8-10	8-10	:	—	70	:	13
Peas	98	100	95	80	:	90	100	:	—	90	:	95

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1979.
(2) Including producers' group.
(3) Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.
(4) 1981.
(5) Milk production is not subject to contracts. Only the prices are set by contract (for nearly all farmers).
(6) 1986.
(7) 1988.

3.5.6.3 Results of Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms

	Number of development plans approved per year			% breakdown of development plans					
				Number of MWU			Volume of investments per MWU		
	1984	1985	1986	1-< 2 MWU	2-< 3 MWU	> 3 MWU	< 20 000 ECU	20 000- < 40 000 ECU	> 40 000 ECU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EUR 12 (²)	15 093	12 659	2 745	71	17	12	20	26	54
Belgique/België	2 412	2 037	1 879	75	13	12	32	22	46
Danmark	603	236	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	1 784	2 312	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	6 551	5 021	797	63	24	13	4	32	64
Ireland	1 764	840	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	35	32	47	28	55	17	6	51	43
Nederland	607	378	22	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1 337	1 803	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) A development plan may cover several types of investment.
(²) EUR 10.

3.5.6.4 Results of Directive 72/160/EEC concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the

	Number of beneficiaries		Transferee holdings		Area released			Ratio of transferers to transferees 1986
	Premium and annuity	% eligible under EAGGF	Number	% with development plan	Total ha	% used for development plans	per 1 000 ha UAA total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (⁴)	121 671	8,2	215 741	14,0	1 619 144	13,7	16,6	—
Belgique/België	2 359	11,4	4 873	5,0	19 223	12,1	13,6	1:0,42
BR Deutschland	40 835	12,1	85 228	31,2	378 882	40,7	31,5	1:0,02
France	73 870	6,0	119 785	2,3	1 136 335	3,9	36,2	1:1,48
Ireland (¹)	609	18,4	632	29,9	10 784	11,3	2,1	—
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg (²)	346	—	1 184	—	4 183	0,2	32,2	:
Nederland (³)	2 157	13,2	2 396	1,5	10 456	2,6	5,2	:
United Kingdom (³)	1 495	16,3	1 603	23,9	59 281	32,6	3,4	1:0,83

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) 1975-83.
(²) 1975-84.
(³) 1975-85.
(⁴) EUR 10.

(1986):

Size of holding					Holdings intending to expand	Type of investment ([1])				
< 10 ha	10-< 20 ha	20-< 50 ha	50-< 100 ha	> 100 ha		Farm buildings	Livestock	Machinery	Land improvement	Land purchases
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
27	15	34	16	8	11	59	17	33	11	—
37	20	29	7	7	5	45	5	5	1	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
8	5	47	31	9	22	92	44	95	37	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
6	—	32	53	9	19	100	34	91	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement, 1975-86

Breakdown of beneficiaries by size category of holdings transferred (%)			Average area of land transferred to holders with a development plan and to others (ha)	
< 10 ha	10-< 20 ha	> 20 ha	Holders with plan	Other holders
1986	1986	1986	1986	1986
10	11	12	13	14
22,3	30,4	47,3	—	—
55,4	38,8	5,8	13,2	—
28,6	28,6	42,8	11,1	4,03
16,4	31,4	52,2	21,2	10,9
:	:	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
67,4	25,6	7,0	3,7	3,1
—	—	100,0	52,4	10,6

3.5.6.5 **Results of Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provisions of socio-economic guidance for and the**

	Year	Title 1: Socio-economic counsellors							
						Basic training			
							Age category		
		Total	Freshly recruited	Having completed further training	Total at all courses	Number	< 30	30-< 40	⩾ 40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	1984	47	—	—	9 344	150	95	4	1
	1985	46	—	—	7 439	74	89	7	4
	1986	47	—	—	8 315	117	96	3	1
Danmark	1984	4	—	—	1 300	30	63	30	7
	1985	4	—	—	1 887	96	51	25	24
	1986	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	1984	357	4	246	2 870	83	36	42	22
	1985	350	1	275	2 280	21	52	38	10
	1986	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellada	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	1984	:	—	—	59 238	57 269	44	29	27
	1985	:	—	—	56 861	54 450	42	32	26
	1986	:	—	—	60 719	58 129	41	32	27
Ireland	1984	44	44	—	1 179	1 162	74	21	5
	1985	44	—	—	1 124	1 124	74	23	3
	1986	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	1984	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1985	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1986	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	1984	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1985	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1986	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1984	10	—	—	93	22	68	23	9
	1985	10	—	—	112	36	61	22	17
	1986	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture

Title II: Attendance of training courses

Further training				Advanced training			
Number	Age category			Number	Age category		
	<30	30-<40	⩾40		< 30	30-< 40	⩾ 40
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
295	94	3	3	8 889	54	19	27
516	93	5	2	6 819	66	16	18
331	97	2	1	7 867	62	16	22
562	17	32	51	708	86	10	4
1 031	15	34	51	760	78	11	11
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2 787	86	12	2	—	—	—	—
2 259	88	10	2	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 064	89	9	2	905	94	6	0
1 315	90	8	2	1 096	94	5	1
1 576	89	9	2	1 014	93	6	1
17	—	18	82	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	71	95	5	—
—	—	—	—	76	97	3	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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 1987			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1985	1986	1987	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1987 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1986	1987		1981	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	9 208	8 928	8 641	8 622 887	1 014	998	200,5	41,2	43,0
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	121 760	216 006	220 018	265 200 278	1 095	1 205	5 723,4	40,7	46,3
Ellada	213 350	202 979	203 979	68 136 014	348	334	1 486,0	48,4	45,9
España	—	52 850	109 054	65 058 187	—	597	1 022,6	48,0	63,6
France	133 608	130 970	130 322	151 607 484	1 077	1 163	2 842,8	51,1	53,3
Ireland	91 605	97 195	94 859	65 286 072	965	688	1 275,5	46,8	51,2
Italia	64 150	93 790	130 275	29 188 664	342	224	610,4	53,2	47,8
Luxembourg	3 242	3 138	3 036	6 306 302	1 841	2 077	90,6	65,2	69,6
Nederland	:	:	432	280 701	:	650	4,3	35,6	65,4
Portugal	—	—	93 544	40 739 132	—	436	411,5	—	75,0
United Kingdom	53 996	53 673	56 066	167 277 434	3 118	2 984	2 536,4	63,1	66,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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) (1978-88)**

Member State	
Belgique/België	
Several regions	841
Flandre orientale/ Oost-Vlaanderen	9 326
Flandre occidentale/ West-Vlaanderen	20 064
Anvers/Antwerpen	8 931
Limbourg/Limburg	5 974
Brabant	8 424
Hainaut/Henegouwen	5 899
Namur/Namen	4 681
Liège/Luik	6 333
Luxembourg/Luxemburg	1 295
Total	71 768
Danmark	
Several regions	102
Storkøbenhavn	3 798
Øst for Storebælt ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	7 753
Vest for Storebælt	47 115
Grønland	—
Total	58 768
BR Deutschland	
Several regions	—
Schleswig-Holstein	19 486
Hamburg	3 623
Niedersachsen	38 584
Bremen	1 797
Nordrhein-Westfalen	23 291
Hessen	23 400
Rheinland-Pfalz	26 389
Baden-Württemberg	54 620
Bayern	43 385
Saarland	2 312
Berlin (West)	—
Total	236 887

Member State	
Ellada	
Several regions	48 927
Nissi	8 255
Anatoliki Sterea	34 279
Ditiki Sterea	18 377
Peloponnisos	52 365
Thraki	11 670
Anatoliki Makedonia	19 789
Kentriki Makedonia	69 774
Ditiki Makedonia	2 645
Ipiros	20 220
Kentriki Sterea	4 493
Thessalia	31 307
Kriti	21 421
Total	343 522
España	
Several regions	—
Galicia	19 647
Principado de Asturias	2 245
Cantabria	952
País Vasco	3 943
Navarra	4 630
Castilla-León	14 856
La Rioja	2 679
Madrid	6 846
Cataluña	20 854
Aragón	8 294
Extremadura	5 613
Castilla-La Mancha	9 771
Comunidad Valenciana	16 706
Murcia	7 750
Andalucía	34 344
Baleares	1 002
Canarias	944
Total	161 076

Member State	
France	
Several regions	9 284
Ile-de-France	2 520
Champagne-Ardennes	12 926
Picardie	5 030
Haute-Normandie	9 210
Centre	7 453
Basse-Normandie	13 059
Bourgogne	6 832
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	14 376
Lorraine	4 134
Alsace	6 896
Franche-Comté	1 795
Pays de la Loire	24 274
Bretagne	30 061
Poitou-Charentes	5 414
Aquitaine	31 397
Midi-Pyrénées	15 277
Limousin	7 770
Rhône-Alpes	24 444
Auvergne	4 605
Languedoc-Roussillon	104 050
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	32 479
Corse	883
DOM	12 161
Total	386 330

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(in 1 000 ECU)

Member State	
Ireland	
Several regions	2 401
Donegal	17 556
North-West	4 813
North-East	35 520
West	22 898
Midlands	16 782
East	23 812
Midwest	11 586
South-East	31 283
South-West	24 491
Total	191 142
Italia	
Several regions	19 252
Piemonte	18 961
Valle d'Aosta	1 842
Liguria	4 472
Lombardia	40 568
Trentino-Alto Adige	37 156
Veneto	39 851
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	8 102
Emilia-Romagna	76 676
Toscana	20 739
Umbria	18 709
Marche	42 175
Lazio	66 468
Campania	58 487
Abruzzi	36 210
Molise	7 133
Puglia	52 342
Basilicata	36 676
Calabria	51 522
Sicilia	58 181
Sardegna	38 422
Total	733 944

Member State	
Luxembourg	
Several regions	—
Total	3 020
Nederland	
Several regions	230
Groningen	932
Friesland	3 834
Drenthe	231
Overijssel	3 304
Gelderland	9 107
Utrecht	1 887
Noord-Holland	10 657
Zuid-Holland	25 116
Zeeland	4 172
Noord-Brabant	11 090
Limburg	3 790
Z.-O.-Polders	600
Total	74 950
Portugal	
Several regions	—
Entre Douro e Minho	10 999
Trás-os-Montes	5 883
Beira Litoral	13 915
Beira Interior	7 193
Ribatejo	35 668
Alentejo	8 486
Algarve	4 737
Açores	6 585
Madeira	858
Total	94 324

Member State	
United Kingdom	
Several regions	391
North	7 652
Yorkshire-Humberside	11 257
East Midlands	16 332
East Anglia	18 651
South-East	10 871
South-West	12 132
West Midlands	9 954
North-West	7 548
Wales	7 785
Scotland	37 888
Northern Ireland	32 125
Total	178 586

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	192 955	515 203	305 968	635 226	37 885	176 077	238 286
Belgique/België	5 586	30 087	—	17 029	255	3 625	5 714
Danmark	3 597	21 890	—	3 475	2 971	12 499	378
BR Deutschland	30 674	28 186	44 734	46 142	9 037	7 677	30 125
Ellada	32 941	48 502	27 639	96 343	5 258	8 029	53 059
España	12 897	37 726	12 539	44 220	2 080	15 646	11 451
France	9 681	92 258	102 990	97 030	2 929	13 840	14 452
Ireland	19 227	104 476	—	7 029	356	21 131	7 002
Italia	40 405	55 484	104 945	258 522	2 169	56 563	80 995
Luxembourg	—	—	2 402	—	—	—	385
Nederland	12 665	17 397	—	22 979	12 049	4 468	—
Portugal	10 907	20 294	10 719	26 088	150	11 609	6 771
United Kingdom	14 375	58 903	—	16 369	631	20 990	27 954

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

ɔperations (Reg. 355/77) 1978-88

(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
36 039	56 893	62 779	66 360	83 036	125 605	2 532 312	9 838 900
961	1 553	2 997	—	—	3 960	71 767	372 877
4 254	2 281	1 203	—	—	4 220	56 768	435 120
—	14 072	2 743	—	169	23 329	236 888	1 231 064
2 996	8 199	13 025	26 457	19 381	1 694	343 523	798 266
1 257	1 017	9 290	4 920	—	8 033	161 076	780 922
92	23 666	902	1 632	—	26 856	386 328	1 641 689
11 598	70	11 224	—	—	9 027	191 140	625 316
10 358	2 175	2 913	30 735	61 503	27 175	733 942	2 250 865
23	211	—	—	—	—	3 021	13 479
—	1 609	3 525	—	—	255	74 947	602 345
—	—	980	2 093	1 983	2 730	94 324	245 058
4 500	2 040	13 977	—	—	18 849	178 588	871 899

3.5.6.10 Results of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures

(in 1000 ECU)

	Commitments and payments in 1988			Reimbursements from the EAGGF		
	Art. 4, 7, 20	Art. 9-12, 21, 22	Art. 15, 17	in 1988	From the beginnning of the measure until 31.12.88	% of total at 31.12.88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	3 567	189	2 422	6 178	8 851	1,3
Danmark	1 582	1 412	—	2 994	4 427	0,7
BR Deutschland	8 702	388	74 644	83 734	189 306	27,8
Ellada	8 154	304	24 577	33 035	45 489	6,7
España	28 477	2 935	32 345	63 757	73 797	10,9
France	66 078	379	43 761	110 218	150 589	22,1
Ireland	3 107	694	36 886	40 687	73 429	10,8
Italia	581	457	2 402	3 440	3 719	0,5
Luxembourg	354	—	1 562	1 916	5 154	0,8
Nederland	—	—	58	58	58	—
Portugal	17 797	400	19 441	37 638	37 638	5,5
United Kingdom	6 921	316	41 101	48 338	87 575	12,9
Total	145 320	7 474	279 199	431 993	680 032	100

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1 World exports and EC external trade in all products, agricultural products (1) and other products

EUR 12

(Mrd USD)

	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports (2):								
– All products	1 604,4	1 513,2	1 481,9	1 574,8	1 580,0	1 712,1	1 970,4	2 244,6
of which: agricultural products	243,6	220,8	217,7	229,6	216,7	229,2	257,4	:
other products	1 360,8	1 292,4	1 264,2	1 345,2	1 363,3	1 482,9	1 713,0	:
External EC trade (2):								
Exports:								
– all products	305,0	278,8	269,7	278,5	289,0	339,1	392,0	428,6
of which: agricultural products	28,8	26,4	24,9	26,2	26,1	28,9	32,9	35,5
Imports:								
– all products	393,9	327,6	304,8	311,3	310,1	331,3	393,1	457,6
of which: agricultural products	62,8	50,3	48,0	48,6	46,7	52,8	58,7	63,0
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	15,2	14,6	14,7	14,6	13,7	13,4	13,1	×
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,4	9,5	9,2	9,4	9,0	8,5	8,4	8,3
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	15,9	15,4	15,7	15,6	15,1	15,9	14,9	13,8
Index changes (1980 = 100)								
World exports:								
– all products	100,0	94,3	92,4	98,2	98,5	106,7	122,8	139,9
– agricultural products	100,0	90,6	89,4	94,3	89,0	94,1	105,7	×
– other products	100,0	95,0	92,9	98,9	100,2	109,0	125,9	×
External EC trade								
Exports:								
– all products	100,0	91,4	88,4	91,3	94,8	111,2	128,5	140,5
– agricultural products	100,0	91,7	86,5	91,0	90,6	100,3	114,2	123,3
Imports:								
– all products	100,0	83,2	77,4	79,0	78,7	84,1	99,8	116,2
– agricultural products	100,0	80,1	76,4	77,4	74,4	84,1	93,5	100,8

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 1980	Imports 1987	Imports 1988**	Exports 1980	Exports 1987	Exports 1988**	Balances 1980	Balances 1987	Balances 1988**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	Food products	24 485	30 348	31 061	13 971	18 220	19 204	– 10 515	– 12 128	– 11 857
04	of which: – cereals	3 458	1 208	1 364	3 246	3 101	3 662	– 212	1 893	2 298
05	– fruit and vegetables	5 089	8 266	8 977	1 719	2 779	2 762	– 3 370	– 5 487	– 6 215
011.1 (1)	– beef and veal	540	726	695	548	941	922	8	215	227
1	Beverages and tobacco	1 607	2 383	2 145	3 600	5 891	6 160	1 992	3 508	4 015
21	Skins and furs	1 589	1 705	1 690	373	790	721	– 1 217	– 1 615	– 969
22	Oilseeds	3 932	3 256	3 483	23	67	49	– 3 910	– 3 189	– 3 434
232 (1)	Natural rubber	875	776	965	5	8	21	– 870	– 768	– 944
24	Timber and cork	6 120	6 194	3 723	306	580	602	5 814	– 5 614	– 6 121
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	2 935	3 498	4 230	234	435	665	– 2 702	– 3 063	– 3 615
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 050	1 495	1 622	694	1 345	1 366	– 355	– 150	– 256
4	Oils and fats	1 525	1 193	1 499	971	1 081	1 155	– 554	– 112	– 344
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	11	5	5	39	67	54		62	49
	Total	44 130	50 854	53 473	20 215	28 484	29 996	– 23 915	– 22 370	– 23 477

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	
		1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	305 041	391 984	216 592	245 421	64 935	94 402	21 408	25 361	5 266	6 964
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	28 750	32 883	46 402	35 738	11 199	14 279	9 830	9 844	3 779	4 761
0	Food products and live animals	19 869	21 034	27 655	19 021	6 600	7 487	7 158	5 593	2 459	3 217
	of which:										
00	Live animals	391	462	214	405	206	255	236	207	31	92
01	Meat	1 982	3 013	1 293	1 768	447	815	1 873	1 665	1 300	1 253
02	Milk and eggs	3 963	3 485	235	360	155	128	306	324	734	810
03	Fish	809	1 398	912	1 586	1 074	2 099	249	450	158	402
04	Cereals	4 617	3 579	18 068	8 036	4 102	3 136	3 009	1 817	19	36
05	Fruit and vegetables	2 444	3 208	2 922	2 949	264	454	264	400	131	515
06	Sugar and honey	2 594	1 713	474	230	52	152	1 140	483	12	19
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1 159	1 635	196	226	49	145	31	43	16	18
08	Animal feed	961	1 136	2 885	2 694	213	232	34	164	36	43
09	Other food products	978	1 403	456	767	38	72	16	40	23	29
1	Beverages and tobacco	5 120	6 801	2 663	3 667	421	538	47	135	9	26
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	4 111	5 568	153	227	345	423	29	95	5	22
21	Hides	530	912	1 046	1 731	237	321	296	443	154	347
22	Oilseeds	33	77	6 550	4 688	553	557	8	23	0	2
232	Natural rubber	7	9	26	35	0	0	0	1	0	0
24	Timber and cork	436	670	3 071	3 202	3 070	4 973	239	265	134	93
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	332	503	2 946	1 728	9	23	1 882	3 186	895	919
29	Agricultural raw materials	987	1 552	447	598	100	213	67	73	74	114
4	Oils and fats	1 381	1 248	1 975	1 037	200	154	114	93	53	43

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.

3.6.4 Imports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	393 896	393 109	252 997	424 037	58 976	87 578	19 910	26 915	5 516	7 255
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	62 763	58 708	25 041	33 644	5 213	6 405	1 403	1 865	384	556
0	Food products and live animals	34 824	33 035	16 908	22 215	3 696	4 638	759	1 161	250	385
	of which:										
00	Live animals	588	677	410	546	84	107	28	89	8	51
01	Meat	3 037	2 701	2 580	3 042	278	426	12	9	4	9
02	Milk and eggs	707	773	353	483	85	121	43	59	2	5
03	Fish	3 030	5 520	2 740	5 872	311	542	201	315	16	30
04	Cereals	4 918	1 394	232	646	303	251	20	50	19	31
05	Fruit and vegetables	7 238	9 543	2 364	5 102	1 290	1 904	135	191	72	119
06	Sugar and honey	1 521	1 415	2 366	920	501	247	11	21	63	42
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	8 737	7 787	5 619	4 944	616	636	248	271	60	59
08	Animal feed	4 812	4 854	116	221	145	230	32	38	2	10
09	Other food products	236	370	127	439	85	173	26	118	4	27
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 286	2 751	3 027	4 461	328	401	182	225	49	72
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	406	435	2 430	3 554	265	358	99	143	31	47
21	Hides	2 260	1 969	236	305	168	228	3	4	4	8
22	Oilseeds	5 593	3 758	62	60	174	110	15	9	8	7
232	Natural rubber	1 244	896	891	842	108	96	58	38	14	7
24	Timber and cork	8 705	7 150	2 320	3 528	338	496	216	228	12	23
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	4 174	4 039	226	326	135	85	44	55	10	6
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 493	1 726	754	1 194	156	232	47	72	15	19
4	Oils and fats	2 169	1 377	576	638	103	102	79	71	22	24

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade

3.6.5 »1986« 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	Exported by EC	(6-5) Net EC share of world trade (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice) (3)	1 365 396	179 818	13,2	4,6	12,7	8,1
of which: total wheat	520 001	91 786	17,7	2,9	17,0	14,1
Feed grain (except rice) (3)	845 395	88 032	10,4	6,2	8,2	2,0
of which: maize	476 977	57 263	12,0	8,7	0,9	– 7,8
Oil seeds (by weight produced)	227 035	33 399	14,7	46,1	0,3	– 45,8
of which: soya	97 795	27 141	27,8	49,6	0,0	– 49,6
Wine	31 313	2 007	6,4	8,6	73,5	64,9
Sugar	114 701	27 183	23,7	6,6	17,2	10,6
Total milk	463 936	307	0,1	1,6	57,7	56,1
Butter	7 618	839	11,0	9,7	49,5	39,8
Cheese	13 397	827	6,2	13,3	47,6	34,3
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	6 519	1 982	30,4	1,2	41,7	40,5
Total meat (except offal)	155 090 (4)	5 837 (5)	3,8	12,2	21,7	9,5
of which: – beef and veal	48 805 (4)	2 532 (5)	5,2	8,6	29,1	20,5
– pigmeat	60 625 (4)	958 (5)	1,6	8,1	18,7	10,6
– poultrymeat	33 470 (4)	1 326 (5)	4,0	4,8	25,3	20,5
Eggs	33 448	377	1,1	5,6	24,4	18,8

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 1987)	Exports			Corresponding imports			Trade balance		
		1986	1987	1988**	1986	1987	1988**	1986	1987	1988**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	5 163	4 746	4 399	7 811	7 524	7 505	– 2 648	– 2 778	– 3 106
2	Switzerland	2 293	2 413	2 516	811	844	840	1 482	1 569	1 676
3	Japan	1 561	1 679	2 005	228	217	227	1 333	1 462	1 778
4	Sweden	1 309	1 358	1 327	1 553	1 461	1 503	– 244	– 103	– 176
5	Austria	1 170	1 227	1 311	945	988	1 087	225	239	224
6	Saudi Arabia	1 282	1 040	1 045	18	39	67	1 264	1 001	978
7	Soviet Union	1 161	940	877	934	1 102	1 143	227	– 162	– 266
8	Canada	816	767	749	1 382	1 516	1 619	– 566	– 749	– 870
9	Egypt	716	733	762	194	189	169	522	544	593
10	Algeria	650	661	771	23	24	23	627	637	748
11	Norway	558	577	597	763	931	991	– 205	– 354	– 394
12	Iran	412	498	413	189	261	239	223	237	174
13	Hong Kong	377	472	531	31	30	39	346	442	492
14	Finland	383	397	428	903	927	1 011	– 520	– 530	– 583
15	Libya	482	344	376	1	1	2	481	343	374
16	Australia	330	303	316	1 408	1 508	1 907	– 1 078	– 1 205	– 1 591
17	United Arab Emirates	290	301	292	4	7	6	286	294	286
18	Turkey	165	300	207	859	888	836	– 694	– 588	– 629
19	Poland	301	276	344	747	785	799	– 446	– 509	– 455
20	Israel	244	255	243	760	743	706	– 516	– 488	– 463
21	Nigeria	298	248	212	281	246	335	17	2	– 123
22	South Africa	185	233	273	840	855	1 022	– 655	– 622	– 749
23	Brazil	450	229	108	4 072	3 764	4 535	– 3 622	– 3 535	– 4 427
24	Yugoslavia	280	225	269	626	711	727	– 346	– 486	– 458
25	Czechoslovakia	193	204	206	283	275	293	– 90	– 71	– 87
	Total of 25 countries (A)	21 069	20 426	20 577	25 666	25 836	27 631	– 4 597	– 5 330	– 7 054
	Total of third countries (B)	29 429	28 484	29 996	53 692	50 854	53 473	– 24 263	– 22 370	– 23 477
	% A/B	71,6	71,7	68,7						

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 1987)	Imports			Corresponding exports			Trade balance		
		1986	1987	1988**	1986	1987	1988**	1986	1987	1988**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	7 811	7 524	7 505	5 163	4 746	4 399	− 2 648	− 2 778	− 3 106
2	Brazil	4 072	3 764	4 535	450	229	108	− 3 622	− 3 535	− 4 427
3	Ivory Coast	2 081	1 610	1 331	211	194	223	− 1 870	− 1 416	− 1 108
4	Argentina	2 005	1 551	2 171	33	25	19	− 1 972	− 1 526	− 2 152
5	Canada	1 382	1 516	1 619	816	767	749	− 566	− 749	− 870
6	Australia	1 408	1 508	1 907	330	303	316	− 1 078	− 1 205	− 1 591
7	Sweden	1 553	1 461	1 503	1 309	1 358	1 327	− 244	− 103	− 176
8	New Zealand	1 339	1 331	1 351	59	46	55	− 1 280	− 1 285	− 1 296
9	Thailand	1 289	1 320	1 170	90	124	171	− 1 199	− 1 196	− 999
10	China	1 329	1 259	1 412	108	136	157	− 1 221	− 1 123	− 1 255
11	Malaysia	1 225	1 227	1 334	86	83	112	− 1 139	− 1 144	− 1 222
12	Colombia	1 800	1 186	1 000	24	27	33	− 1 776	− 1 159	− 967
13	Soviet Union	934	1 102	1 143	1 161	940	877	227	− 162	− 266
14	Indonesia	1 128	1 080	1 216	41	39	61	− 1 087	− 1 041	− 1 155
15	Austria	945	988	1 087	1 170	1 227	1 311	225	239	224
16	Norway	763	931	991	558	577	597	− 205	− 354	− 394
17	Finland	903	927	1 011	383	397	428	− 520	− 530	− 583
18	Turkey	859	888	836	165	300	207	− 694	− 588	− 629
19	South Africa	840	855	1 022	185	233	273	− 655	− 622	− 749
20	Switzerland	811	844	840	2 293	2 413	2 516	1 482	1 569	1 676
21	Poland	747	785	799	301	276	344	− 446	− 509	− 455
22	Israel	760	743	706	244	255	243	− 516	− 488	− 463
23	Yugoslavia	626	711	727	280	225	269	− 346	− 486	− 458
24	Cameroon	790	637	577	188	131	133	− 602	− 506	− 444
25	Hungary	598	619	654	143	126	123	− 455	− 493	− 531
	Total of 25 countries (A)	37 998	36 367	38 447	15 791	15 177	15 051	− 22 207	− 21 190	− 23 396
	Total of third countries (B)	53 692	50 854	53 473	29 429	28 484	29 996	− 24 263	− 22 370	− 23 477
	% A/B	70,8	71,5	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	
	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1985/86	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	10 658	6 696	7 573	− 37,2	13,1
— Common wheat	2 634	2 233	1 763	− 15,2	− 21,0
— Durum wheat	568	620	809	9,2	30,5
— Rye	58	56	63	3,4	12,5
— Barley	169	428	407	153,3	− 4,9
— Oats	76	105	141	38,2	34,3
— Maize	6 919	2 795	3 411	− 60,0	22,0
— Other (including sorghum)	234	458	979	95,7	113,8
Husked rice	624	537	553	− 13,9	3,0
Sugar (2)	1 918	1 918	1 692	0,0	− 11,8
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	2 029	2 622	2 242	29,2	14,5
Fresh fruit	4 378	4 996	:	14,1	×
Fresh vegetables	2 203	2 065	:	− 6,3	×
Rapeseed	440	565	:	28,4	×
Sunflower seed	360	229	:	− 36,4	×
	1986	1987	1988**	1987 / 1986	1988 / 1987
Olive oil	9,3	26,1	52,3	180,6	100,4
Soya:					
— seed	12 949,2	14 439,2	12 219,8	11,5	− 15,4
— oil	4,9	2,5	30,9	− 49,0	1 136,0
— cake	10 906,4	10 341,5	9 358,6	− 5,2	− 9,5
Lucerne meal	163,4	129,2	73,7	− 20,9	− 43,0
Fibres :					
— flax	32,5	25,0	21,9	− 23,1	− 12,4
— hemp	3,2	3,2	4,0	0,0	25,0
Raw tobacco	471,4	456,5	427,1	− 3,2	− 6,4
Apples (fresh)	577,2	584,6	621,8	1,3	6,4
Pears (fresh)	105,9	154,8	200,6	45,8	29,6
Peaches	3,2	4,3	7,6	34,4	76,7
Oranges	914,1	891,8	971,3	− 2,4	8,9
Lemons	69,6	56,7	65,5	− 18,8	15,5
Tomatoes	282,5	273,8	268,1	− 3,1	− 2,1
Potatoes	380,7	343,6	318,3	− 9,7	− 7,4
Live plants (4)	349,6	376,6	410,7	10,6	9,1
Hops:					
— cones and powders	7,0	8,7	10,4	24,3	19,5
— saps and extracts	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,0	100,0
Butter and butteroil	85,3	78,8	76,0	− 7,6	− 3,6
Cheese	108,4	109,2	115,2	0,7	5,5
Skimmed-milk powder	45,4	1,6	4,6	− 96,5	187,5
Whole-milk powder	2,8	2,5	1,2	− 10,7	− 52,0
Condensed milk	1,5	2,0	3,0	33,3	50,0
Casein	25,1	26,0	28,7	3,6	10,4
Beef/veal (5)	284,0	306,0	289,6	7,7	− 5,4
Pigmeat (5)	102,2	52,6	44,5	− 48,5	− 15,4
Poultrymeat (5)	75,5	62,8	77,8	− 16,8	23,9
Sheepmeat (5)	222,6	226,9	222,0	1,9	− 2,2
Eggs (6)	15,4	23,7	18,9	53,9	− 20,3

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	
	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1985/86	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	27 500	27 102	26 886	− 1,4	− 0,8
— Common wheat	14 237	15 107	14 373	6,1	− 4,9
— Durum wheat	1 875	1 506	1 848	− 4,4	− 22,7
— Rye	127	370	440	191,3	18,9
— Barley	9 522	8 467	8 272	− 11,1	− 2,3
— Oats	23	51	34	121,7	− 33,3
— Maize	1 704	1 571	1 868	− 7,8	− 18,9
— Other (including sorghum)	11	30	50	172,7	66,7
Husked rice	0	0	30	0,0	0,0
Sugar (2)	4 550	4 701	5 281	3,3	12,3
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	14 174	12 575	10 104	− 11,3	− 19,7
Fresh fruit	1 647	1 408	:	− 14,5	×
Fresh vegetables	5 120	4 730	:	− 7,6	×
Rapeseed	0	159	:	×	×
Sunflower seed	17	49	:	188,2	×
	1986	1987	1988**	1987 / 1986	1988 / 1987
Olive oil	125,0	151,2	177,4	21,0	17,3
Soya:					
— seed	9,1	9,2	20,6	1,1	123,9
— oil	780,2	878,2	578,0	12,6	− 37,6
— cake	952,9	1 518,5	887,3	59,4	− 41,6
Lucerne meal	93,4	57,8	81,0	− 38,1	40,1
Fibres :					
— flax	40,4	42,9	33,4	6,2	− 22,1
— hemp	0,6	0,7	0,4	16,7	− 94,3
Raw tobacco	139,2	170,1	138,5	22,2	− 18,6
Apples (fresh)	200,5	186,7	191,0	− 6,9	2,3
Pears (fresh)	64,9	150,1	60,1	131,3	− 60,0
Peaches	80,5	102,4	78,5	27,2	− 23,3
Oranges	490,3	414,0	373,6	− 15,6	− 9,8
Lemons	274,7	223,5	216,9	− 18,6	− 3,0
Tomatoes	81,8	88,6	86,0	8,3	− 2,9
Potatoes	617,2	827,9	676,8	35,1	− 18,3
Live plants (4)	724,8	740,0	786,1	2,1	6,3
Hops:					
— cones and powders	10,8	11,8	13,0	9,3	18,2
— saps and extracts	1,8	1,5	1,6	− 16,7	6,7
Butter and butteroil	304,8	588,0	612,9	92,9	4,2
Cheese	378,3	406,5	403,9	7,5	− 0,6
Skimmed-milk powder	267,4	389,8	615,9	45,8	58,0
Whole-milk powder	478,8	572,5	596,3	19,8	4,2
Condensed milk	436,2	386,9	382,9	− 11,3	− 1,0
Casein	57,0	77,1	62,2	35,3	− 19,3
Beef/veal (5)	987,0	735,5	645,6	− 25,5	− 12,2
Pigmeat (5)	165,2	201,3	288,5	21,9	43,3
Poultrymeat (5)	332,0	368,6	394,5	11,0	7,0
Sheepmeat (5)	4,8	6,1	5,7	27,1	− 6,6
Eggs (6)	99,5	77,8	90,3	− 21,8	16,1

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).

3.6.10 EC imports of agricultural products (1) from various groups of countries

EUR 12

	Mio ECU			% TAV		% of total EUR 12		
	1986	1987	1988**	1987/1986	1988/1987	1986	1987	1988**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. World total (2)	124 325	123 995	131 715	− 0,3	6,2	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	70 373	72 877	77 947	3,6	7,0	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	53 692	50 854	53 473	− 5,3	5,2	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	20 216	20 505	2 426	1,4	11,8	37,7	40,3	4,5
of which: USA	7 811	7 524	7 511	− 3,7	− 0,2	14,5	14,8	14,1
Canada	1 382	1 516	1 619	9,7	6,8	2,6	3,0	3,0
Japan	228	217	227	− 4,8	4,6	0,4	0,4	0,4
5. Developing countries (class II)	28 939	25 720	27 201	− 11,1	5,8	53,9	50,6	50,9
of which: Argentina	2 005	1 551	2 171	− 22,6	40,0	3,7	3,0	4,1
Brazil	4 072	3 764	4 547	− 7,6	20,8	7,6	7,4	8,5
Morocco	594	557	560	− 6,2	0,5	1,1	1,1	1,0
6. State-trading countries (class III)	4 537	4 629	4 846	2,0	4,7	8,4	9,1	9,1
of which: Poland	747	785	799	5,1	1,8	1,4	1,5	1,5
Hungary	599	619	665	3,3	7,4	1,1	1,2	1,2
Romania	156	153	135	− 1,9	− 11,8	0,3	0,3	0,3
7. Western Europe (3)	6 128	6 437	6 719	5,0	4,4	11,4	12,7	12,6
of which: Yugoslavia	626	711	765	13,6	7,6	1,2	1,4	1,4
8. Industrialized commonwealth (4)	4 969	5 209	5 906	4,8	13,4	9,3	10,2	11,1
9. Mediterranean basin (5)	2 827	2 806	2 729	− 0,7	− 2,7	5,3	5,5	5,1
10. Latin America, Central and South	10 823	9 142	10 899	− 15,5	19,2	20,2	18,0	20,4
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	8 776	7 354	7 068	− 16,2	− 3,9	16,3	14,5	13,2

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		
	1986	1987	1988**	1987/1986	1988/1987	1986	1987	1988**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. World total [2]	99 324	101 233	106 868	1,9	5,6	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	69 185	72 067	76 024	4,2	5,5	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	29 429	28 484	29 996	− 3,2	5,3	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	14 616	14 623	14 856	0,1	1,6	49,7	51,3	49,3
of which: USA	5 163	4 746	4 410	− 8,1	− 7,1	17,5	16,7	14,7
Canada	816	767	749	− 6,0	− 2,3	2,8	2,7	2,5
Japan	1 561	1 679	2 013	7,6	19,9	5,3	5,9	6,7
5. Developing countries (class II)	12 471	11 846	12 883	− 5,0	8,8	42,4	41,6	43,0
of which: Argentina	33	25	19	− 24,2	− 24,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Brazil	449	229	108	− 49,0	− 52,8	1,5	0,8	0,4
Morocco	229	165	196	− 28,0	18,8	0,8	0,6	0,7
6. State-trading countries (class III)	2 342	2 016	2 257	− 13,9	12,0	8,0	7,1	7,5
of which: Poland	301	276	346	− 8,3	25,4	1,0	1,0	1,2
Hungary	143	126	122	− 11,9	− 3,2	0,5	0,4	0,4
Romania	145	56	53	− 61,4	− 5,4	0,5	0,2	0,2
7. Western Europe [3]	6 052	6 255	6 505	3,4	4,0	20,6	22,0	21,7
of which: Yugoslavia	280	225	270	− 19,6	20,0	1,0	0,8	0,9
8. Industrialized commonwealth [4]	1 391	1 349	1 400	− 3,1	3,8	4,7	4,7	4,7
9. Mediterranean basin [5]	3 450	3 222	3 429	− 6,6	6,4	11,7	11,3	11,4
10. Latin America, Central and South	1 054	937	980	− 11,1	4,6	3,6	3,3	3,3
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 349	1 995	2 172	− 15,1	8,9	8,0	7,0	7,2

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		
		1986	1987	1988**	1986	1987	1988**	1986	1987	1988**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	20 314	16 878	18 094	17 570	15 384	16 631	− 2 744	− 1 494	− 1 463
	Agricultural products (total) (¹)	9 033	7 646	7 298	2 606	2 256	2 405	− 6 426	− 5 390	− 4 893
00	Live animals	0	0	7	9	10	9	9	10	2
01	Meat	87	83	61	232	252	217	145	169	156
02	Milk and eggs	0	0	0	416	418	420	416	418	420
03	Fish	627	729	665	118	97	108	− 509	− 631	− 557
04	Cereals	46	101	77	557	373	490	511	272	413
05	Fruit and vegetables	625	604	638	153	140	147	− 471	− 463	491
06	Sugar and honey	638	665	655	269	195	196	− 370	− 470	− 459
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	4 761	3 270	2 936	41	37	33	− 4 720	− 3 233	− 2 903
08	Animal feed	76	76	121	34	25	26	− 42	− 50	− 95
09	Food products	1	1	1	188	190	217	187	189	216
11	Beverages	60	80	68	303	303	297	244	223	229
12	Tobacco	279	291	216	98	98	99	− 182	− 193	− 117
21	Hides	109	95	111	1	1	1	− 108	− 94	− 110
22	Oilseeds	62	56	76	1	1	1	− 61	− 55	− 75
232 (¹)	Natural rubber	122	122	153	0	0	0	− 122	− 122	− 153
24	Timber and cork	839	807	827	12	12	10	− 827	− 794	− 817
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	373	336	360	3	3	4	− 371	− 333	− 356
29	Agricultural raw materials	134	147	118	21	19	22	− 113	− 128	− 96
4	Oils and fats	193	182	210	144	74	105	− 49	− 108	− 105
592.11 } 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	1	0	7	6	2	7	5	2

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		
		1986	1987	1988**	1986	1987	1988**	1986	1987	1988**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	23 406	24 121	24 172	30 214	28 273	29 057	6 808	4 152	4 885
	Agricultural products (total) (2)	2 827	2 806	2 729	3 450	3 222	3 429	622	426	700
00	Live animals	3	2	3	136	134	92	133	132	89
01	Meat	23	29	42	300	311	227	277	282	185
02	Milk and eggs	6	8	8	546	550	565	540	543	557
03	Fish	252	306	253	37	33	26	− 215	− 273	− 227
04	Cereals	10	14	20	827	580	805	817	566	785
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 696	1 662	1 687	185	180	177	− 1 511	− 1 482	− 1 510
06	Sugar and honey	20	24	21	291	393	445	272	369	424
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	22	21	19	69	59	58	47	38	39
08	Animal feed	14	16	17	226	160	180	211	144	163
09	Food products	43	44	22	138	124	150	95	80	128
11	Beverages	29	32	29	79	81	90	50	48	61
12	Tobacco	72	74	49	60	57	56	− 12	− 17	7
21	Hides	21	28	31	32	44	27	12	16	− 4
22	Oilseeds	16	16	14	2	3	7	− 14	− 12	− 7
232 (1)	Natural rubber	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
24	Timber and cork	3	3	3	63	72	62	60	70	59
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	364	274	221	26	48	49	− 338	− 226	− 172
29	Agricultural raw materials	213	212	204	79	73	76	− 135	− 139	− 128
4	Oils and fats	20	42	78	350	315	333	329	274	255
592.11 } 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	2	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	
	1986	1987	1988**	1987/1986	1988/1987	1986	1987	1988**	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra-Community										
EUR 12	70 373	72 876	77 990	3,6	7,0	69 185	72 067	76 022	4,2	5,5
BLEU/UEBL	6 773	6 893	7 361	1,8	6,8	6 782	7 205	7 501	6,2	4,1
Danmark	1 484	1 535	1 568	3,4	2,1	4 191	4 166	4 012	− 0,6	− 3,7
BR Deutschland	16 584	16 961	17 670	2,3	4,2	9 793	9 891	10 623	1,0	7,4
Ellada	1 613	1 791	1 508	11,0	− 15,8	1 330	1 434	690	7,8	− 51,9
España	2 075	2 075	2 438	0,0	17,5	3 033	3 689	4 126	21,6	11,8
France	10 666	10 881	11 740	2,0	7,9	14 775	15 432	17 925	4,4	16,2
Ireland	1 364	1 297	1 397	− 4,9	7,7	2 548	2 989	3 297	17,3	10,3
Italia	12 248	12 511	12 913	2,1	3,2	4 505	4 662	5 008	3,5	7,4
Nederland	7 253	8 022	9 251	10,6	15,3	16 190	16 497	16 957	1,9	2,8
Portugal	432	720	886	66,7	23,1	518	541	593	4,4	9,6
United Kingdom	9 882	10 190	11 258	3,1	10,5	5 521	5 561	5 290	0,7	− 4,9
With non-EEC countries										
EUR 12	53 692	50 854	53 473	− 5,3	5,2	29 429	28 484	29 998	− 3,2	5,3
BLEU/UEBL	2 685	2 657	2 794	− 1,0	5,2	1 177	944	799	− 19,8	− 15,4
Danmark	1 946	1 872	1 856	− 3,8	− 0,9	3 024	3 073	2 940	1,6	− 4,3
BR Deutschland	12 056	11 011	11 149	− 8,7	1,3	4 349	4 120	4 536	− 5,3	10,1
Ellada	650	688	656	5,8	− 4,7	563	569	296	1,1	− 48,0
España	4 247	3 845	4 527	− 9,5	17,7	2 180	2 103	2 290	− 3,5	8,9
France	7 271	6 999	7 058	− 3,7	0,8	6 448	6 077	6 655	− 5,8	9,5
Ireland	359	352	383	− 1,9	8,8	961	986	1 017	2,6	3,1
Italia	7 586	7 546	8 215	− 0,5	8,9	2 571	2 357	2 618	− 8,3	11,1
Nederland	6 297	5 908	6 287	− 6,2	6,4	4 123	4 312	4 918	4,6	14,1
Portugal	1 328	1 296	1 583	− 2,4	22,1	325	292	278	− 10,2	− 4,8
United Kingdom	9 268	8 680	8 965	− 6,3	3,3	3 709	3 651	3 651	− 1,6	0,0

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	
	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1985/86	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	28 208	28 722	30 399	1,8	5,8
— Common wheat	12 400	11 843	12 646	− 4,5	6,8
— Durum wheat	1 391	1 295	1 824	− 6,9	40,8
— Rye	154	233	330	51,3	41,6
— Barley	5 540	6 234	5 991	12,5	− 3,9
— Oats	409	260	225	− 36,4	− 13,5
— Maize	8 161	8 677	9 171	6,3	5,7
— Other (including sorghum)	152	178	211	17,1	18,5
Husked rice	114	217	177	90,4	− 18,4
Sugar (2)	1 477	1 361	1 518	− 7,9	11,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	22 309	22 629	23 551	1,4	4,1
Fresh fruit	4 730	5 008	:	5,9	×
Fresh vegetables	6 999	7 473	:	6,8	×
Rapeseed	1 641	1 621	:	− 1,2	×
Sunflower seed	859	1 179	:	37,3	×
	1986	1987	1988**	1987 / 1986	1988 / 1987
Olive oil	313,8	450,6	270,2	43,6	− 40,0
Soya:					
— seed	108,2	187,8	341,2	73,6	81,7
— oil	478,7	527,1	483,1	10,1	− 8,4
— cake	2 756,2	2 943,0	2 841,7	6,8	− 3,4
Lucerne meal	439,0	433,1	672,3	− 1,3	− 14,0
Fibres					
— flax	174,2	167,4	183,0	− 3,9	9,5
— hemp	3,5	3,9	4,0	11,4	2,6
Raw tobacco	103,1	136,6	128,1	32,5	− 6,2
Apples (fresh)	1 138,0	1 358,0	1 323,6	19,3	− 2,5
Pears (fresh)	240,7	306,9	307,0	27,5	0,0
Peaches	433,1	507,5	447,4	17,2	− 11,8
Oranges	1 198,0	1 245,0	1 317,2	3,9	5,8
Lemons	301,5	330,6	322,0	9,7	− 2,6
Tomatoes	788,2	812,9	860,1	3,1	5,8
Potatoes	3 428,9	3 796,9	3 782,0	10,7	− 0,4
Live plants (4)	2 313,3	2 559,5	2 746,9	10,6	7,3
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,6	6,8	7,7	− 20,9	13,2
— saps and extracts	1,1	1,1	1,1	0,0	0,0
Butter and butteroil	538,9	731,7	857,0	35,8	17,1
Cheese	993,7	987,6	1 051,9	− 0,6	6,5
Skimmed-milk powder	921,9	756,3	756,4	− 18,0	0,0
Whole-milk powder	115,1	174,7	203,8	51,8	16,7
Condensed milk	333,7	324,2	366,9	− 2,8	13,2
Casein	61,8	68,3	77,5	10,5	13,4
Beef and veal (5)	1 597,3	1 598,6	1 550,9	0,1	− 3,0
Pigmeat (5)	1 739,9	1 820,8	1 857,4	4,6	2,0
Poultrymeat (5)	470,3	498,5	558,8	6,0	12,1
Sheepmeat (5)	124,1	141,9	162,8	14,3	14,7
Eggs (6)	484,2	525,6	516,8	8,6	− 1,7

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

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.
(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(4) 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	
	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1985/86	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	28 860	28 322	29 943	− 1,9	5,7
— Common wheat	12 793	11 530	12 697	− 9,9	10,1
— Durum wheat	1 396	1 500	1 696	7,4	13,1
— Rye	140	234	345	67,1	47,4
— Barley	5 446	6 132	5 965	12,6	− 2,7
— Oats	394	274	224	− 30,5	− 18,2
— Maize	8 530	8 448	8 761	− 1,0	3,7
— Other (including sorghum)	159	203	256	27,7	26,1
Husked rice	70	189	156	170,0	− 17,5
Sugar (2)	1 808	1 546	2 234	− 14,5	44,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	23 616	23 800	23 509	0,8	− 1,2
Fresh fruit	5 085	5 158	:	1,4	×
Fresh vegetables	8 259	9 005	:	9,0	×
Rapeseed	1 631	1 618	:	− 0,8	×
Sunflower seed	871	1 226	:	40,8	×
	1986	1987	1988**	1987 / 1986	1988 / 1987
Olive oil	276,1	400,1	268,4	44,9	− 32,9
Soya:					
— seed	143,0	277,0	283,0	93,7	2,2
— oil	477,9	544,0	491,7	13,8	− 9,6
— cake	2 874,4	3 064,5	2 793,7	6,6	− 8,8
Lucerne meal	437,7	430,0	636,1	− 1,8	47,9
Fibres					
— flax	175,6	167,6	187,7	− 4,6	12,0
— hemp	3,8	3,9	4,2	2,6	7,7
Raw tobacco	99,5	133,7	106,1	34,4	− 20,6
Apples (fresh)	1 133,4	1 372,5	1 304,3	21,1	− 5,0
Pears (fresh)	243,1	305,9	294,3	25,8	− 3,8
Peaches	417,3	497,1	410,6	19,1	− 17,4
Oranges	1 427,2	1 291,5	1 238,4	− 9,5	− 4,1
Lemons	321,9	344,2	300,9	6,9	− 12,6
Tomatoes	959,9	844,3	853,6	− 12,0	1,1
Potatoes	3 487,2	3 856,5	3 814,2	10,6	− 1,1
Live plants (4)	2 277,3	2 525,7	2 736,1	10,9	8,3
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,9	7,6	8,4	− 14,6	10,5
— saps and extracts	1,0	1,1	1,1	10,0	0,0
Butter and butteroil	535,5	733,2	806,6	36,9	10,0
Cheese	980,5	999,5	1 058,2	1,9	5,9
Skimmed-milk powder	1 869,6	751,3	746,7	− 13,6	− 0,6
Whole-milk powder	105,9	166,5	211,6	57,7	27,1
Condensed milk	298,9	311,7	379,9	4,3	21,9
Casein	49,3	57,5	64,2	16,6	11,7
Beef and veal (5)	1 588,9	1 587,3	1 601,6	− 0,1	0,9
Pigmeat (5)	1 732,1	1 813,8	1 892,4	4,7	4,3
Poultrymeat (5)	468,9	498,5	563,8	6,3	13,1
Sheepmeat (5)	120,8	144,7	172,1	19,8	18,9
Eggs (6)	489,3	527,7	521,6	7,8	− 1,2

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 1987					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1987/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12 (3)	21,6 (2)	17,6 (4)	0,5 (4)	2,0 (4)	1,9 (4)	6,6 (2)
Belgique/België	20,6	17,0	0,5	1,5	1,6	5,8
Danmark	22,6	15,7	0,6	3,4	2,9	7,0
BR Deutschland	16,7	12,4	0,5	2,2	1,6	2,8
Ellada	38,1	31,5	0,9	2,7	3,0	20,3
España	26,1	24,8 (4)	0,4 (4)	1,1 (4)	1,2 (4)	11,7
France	20,1	16,4	0,5	2,0	1,1	9,0
Ireland (2)	41,8	23,8	1,4	11,9	4,6	11,4
Italia	23,5	20,2	0,3	1,2	1,7	11,9
Luxembourg (2)	22,5	14,6	0,6	1,5	5,9	7,9
Nederland	18,7	14,5	0,5	1,8	1,8	2,8
Portugal (2)	37,1	32,7	0,2	1,9	2,3	22,3
United Kingdom	17,9	12,8	0,6	1,8	2,6	6,1

Source: Eurostat — SEC.

(1) Within the economic territory, and based on current prices.
(2) 1986 – 1986/1979.
(3) Calculated from data in national currencies converted into ecus at current rates.
(4) 1985.

3.7.2 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

(Kg/head)

		EUR 12	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cereals (1)													
— Total cereals	»1985/86«	84	72	71	73	107	74	80	102	116	60	86	77
(without rice)	1987/88	84	72	68	74	98	71	79	105	117	55	91	79
— Wheat (1)	»1985/86«	72	69	46	51	106	72	70	87	107	54	70	63
	1987/88	72	68	46	52	97	70	70	89	110	50	75	64
— Rye (1)	»1985/86«	3	1	18	13	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	0
	1987/88	3	1	17	13	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	0
— Grain/maize (1)	»1985/86«	7	2	2	7	1	1	9	13	8	2	9	12
	1987/88	7	2	2	7	1	1	9	13	7	2	9	13
— Total milled rice (2)	»1985/86«	4	3	2	2	5	6	4	2	5	2	14	3
	1987/88	4	3	2	2	5	6	4	2	5	3	15	3
Potatoes	»1985/86«	80	97	66	73	82	106	75	140	37	85	98	107
	1987/88	81	96	65	72	78	106	74	141	42	89	102	111
Sugar (3)	»1985/86«	33	36	41	35	28	25	36	39	27	37	26	37
	1987/88	34	38	39	35	28	24	35	38	27	39	27	45
Vegetables													
— Total vegetables	»1985/86«	116	85	63	72	194	150	118	86	174	91	115	85
(incl. preserved veg.),	1987/88	119	93	77	77	195	148	119	95	173	104	123	86
of which: Cauliflowers (4)	»1985/86«	5	5	3	3	3	5	5	4	5	6	2	6
	1987/88	4	6	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	6	2	6
Tomatoes (4)	»1985/86«	27	21	14	14	92	27	21	11	51	16	29	14
	1987/88	25	23	14	14	85	36	25	11	42	18	30	16
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)	1987/88	62	51	47	94	76	57	55	33	74	61	30	36
of which: Apples (4)	»1985/86«	19	20	19	22	22	21	16	18	20	33	9	12
	1987/88	19	21	21	26	20	17	16	18	22	34	7	12
Pears (4)	»1985/86«	7	6	3	4	9	11	6	2	14	5	6	2
	1987/88	6	4	3	4	11	7	5	2	13	3	4	2
Peaches (4)	»1985/86«	7	4	3	5	9	10	7	1	16	3	3	2
	1987/88	7	4	3	5	10	10	7	2	15	3	3	2
Citrus fruit													
Total citrus fruit	»1985/86«	28	21	11	28	44	25	20	15	39	82	13	14
	1987/88	31	20	15	35	62	23	22	14	40	101	13	16
of which: Oranges (4)	»1985/86«	16	16	6	8	27	17	11	12	23	73	9	10
	1987/88	19	17	9	8	34	18	12	13	27	91	9	10
Wine (6)	»1985/86«	44	20	19	25	31	49	81	3	71	14	72	9
	1987/88	42	20	19	26	28	48	76	3	66	14	60	10

Milk products													
Fresh products (without cream)	»1985«	:	83	154	88	63	:	96	195	79	134	:	131
	1987	:	85	148	85	54	:	99	187	75	131	:	128
— Cheese	»1985«	:	12	12	14	22	:	20	4	15	13	:	6
	1987	:	12	13	15	22	:	22	4	16	13	:	7
— Butter (fats)	»1985«	:	7	6	6	1	:	8	8	2	3	:	4
	1987	:	8	7	8	2	:	9	7	2	4	:	5
— Margarine (fat)	»1985«	5	11	12	7	2	1	3	5	1	11	5	7
	1987	5	11	12	7	2	2	3	5	1	11	5	8
Eggs	»1985«	:	14	15	17	12	:	15	13	11	12	:	13
	1987	:	15	14	16	13	:	16	11	12	9	:	14
Meat (7)													
Total meat (without offal),	»1985«	82	94	85	95	72	78	96	80	79	75	51	70
	1987	86	93	95	98	81	80	98	80	81	82	59	73
of which: Total beef/veal	»1985«	23	26	15	23	22	11	32	23	27	18	12	22
	1987	23	24	16	24	26	11	32	21	27	20	12	23
Beef	»1985«	23	22	14	21	18	8	25	23	23	16	11	22
	1987	21	21	15	22	24	8	25	21	23	18	11	23
Veal	»1985«	3	3	1	2	4	3	7	0	4	2	1	0
	1987	3	3	0	2	2	4	7	0	4	2	1	0
Pigmeat	»1985«	37	47	58	60	21	37	37	34	28	42	21	24
	1987	39	46	66	62	24	39	37	33	29	44	25	25
Poultrymeat	»1985«	16	15	11	10	16	21	18	17	18	14	14	16
	1987	17	16	12	11	16	21	19	20	19	16	17	18
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1985«	4	2	1	1	14	5	4	7	2	1	3	7
	1987	4	2	1	1	14	6	5	7	2	1	3	7
Oils and fats													
Total fats and oils	»1985«	26	30	31	21	32	28	21	20	28	36	21	30
	1987	26	30	39	21	27	31	22	21	29	37	23	30
of which: vegetable	»1985«	14	6	17	3	24	22	13	12	23	7	14	11
	1987	14	5	25	7	24	20	13	14	23	7	16	11
of marine animals	»1985«	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
of land animals	»1985«	6	8	2	6	3	2	4	1	4	13	2	9
	1987	6	9	2	6	4	3	5	1	4	14	2	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.

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)	1987/88	111	61	126	97	109	82	190	84	81	31	48	118
— Total wheat	»1985/86«	124	69	117	101	123	94	233	61	81	55	38	107
	1987/88	119	82	126	105	136	80	214	53	79	53	44	114
— Rye	»1985/86«	111	76	201	108	101	101	103	0	81	34	98	79
	1987/88	107	63	159	106	95	95	97	0	85	31	98	63
— Barley	»1985/86«	119	75	116	102	53	104	191	124	58	23	49	155
	1987/88	117	94	126	102	85	87	179	113	60	32	47	162
— Grain/maize	»1985/86«	77	5	0	45	96	44	176	0	87	0	24	0
	1987/88	91	6	0	51	96	76	182	0	92	0	43	0
— Total milled rice	»1985/86«	75	0	0	0	125	97	11	0	215	0	72	0
	1987/88	79	0	0	0	152	114	15	0	231	0	61	0
Potatoes	»1985/86«	101	108	98	99	108	100	101	87	96	146	94	92
	1987/88	101	116	104	93	100	95	101	82	89	148	85	91
Sugar	»1985/86«	123	227	220	130	97	109	203	145	81	153	2	56
	1987/88	127	240	243	148	102	104	185	140	113	206	2	52
Fresh vegetables	»1985/86«	107	116	70	37	157	131	91	81	125	204	144	63
	1987/88	106	122	69	38	156	133	88	77	122	191	136	66
Fresh fruit													
(excl. citrus fruit)	»1985/86«	87	61	38	53	125	116	89	15	128	57	95	22
	1987/88	85	67	34	56	130	107	92	12	122	62	98	22
Citrus fruit	»1985/86«	75	0	0	0	163	299	3	0	113	0	100	0
	1987/88	74	0	0	0	138	321	3	0	:	0	97	0
Wine	»1985/86«	104	68 (6)	0	57	119	118	108	0	121	0	113	0
	1987/88	107	72 (6)	0	67	117	113	122	0	118	0	108	0
Milk products													
— Fats	»1985«	—	106 (5)	218	119	57 (3)	—	121	286	69	289 (4)	—	88
	1987	—	104	215 (8)	105	—	—	122 (8)	401	68	169	—	84
— Proteins	»1985«	—	98 (4)	428	132	58 (3)	—	137	167 (4)	61	131 (4)	—	105 (5)
	1987	—	124	706	124	:	—	164 (8)	12 334	56	176	—	92
— Fresh milk products	»1985«	—	124	105	104	98	—	111	100	97	93	—	100
(excl. cream)	1987	—	124	105	104	98	—	103	100	97	91	—	100
— Whole-milk powder	»1985«	—	239	2 517	140	0	—	721	2 767	13	573	—	234
	1987	—	350	3 233	143	0	—	1 400	3 800	14	570	—	214

— Skimmed-milk powder	»1985«	—	172	106	271	0	—	135	1 024	0	42	—	161
	1987	—	261	90	322	0	—	125	111	0	31	—	158
— Concentrated milk	»1985«	—	66	767	145	0	—	232	0	58	375	—	112
	1987	—	175	1 200	123	0	—	214	0	50	371	—	115
— Cheese	»1985«	—	36	436	96	88	—	114	467	77	250	—	71
	1987	—	39	397	95	90	—	113	433	78	263	—	70
— Butter	»1985«	—	120	183	121	56	—	118	484	57	444	—	74
	1987	—	105	185	92	69	—	111	227	61	128	—	65
— Margarine	»1985«	102	134	120	101	95	98	74	94	84	146	106	90
	1987	102	142	117	103	96	100	75	111	77	128	102	94
Eggs	»1985«	—	116	100	73	97	—	99	78	91	327	—	96
	1987	—	115	95	71	97	—	98 (8)	91	90	378	—	97
Meat (1)													
— Total (2)	»1985«	102 (7)	122	324	91	70	97	100	270	74	240	97	81
	1987	102	130	295	91	65	97	101	275	42	240	95	82
— Total beef/veal	»1985«	107 (7)	130	324	118	35	95	119	655	62	200	87	87
	1987	107	135	290	118	27	99	121	692	59	182	80	84
— Beef	»1985«	106 (7)	130	334	121	40	88	121	657	60	143	87	87
	1987	106	136	295	121	27	99	125	692	55	133	83	83
— Veal	»1985«	113 (7)	130	100	80	17	99	110	66 699	76	735	86	147
	1987	112	131	100	78	29	100	108	99 999	81	594	44	402
— Pigmeat	»1985«	102 (7)	145	370	87	71	97	81	116	71	270	97	71
	1987	103	162	338	87	67	96	81	118	67	288	100	71
— Poultrymeat	»1985«	105 (7)	88	206	61	98	98	130	92	98	217	100	96
	1987	106	84	188	61	96	98	137	94	99	209	100	98
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1985«	80 (7)	22	33	45	87	100	70	190	58	261	100	76
	1987	81	22	25	49	88	99	62	204	53	233	90	84
Oils and fats													
— Total	»1985«	63	31	93	49	129	98	63	62	52	32	36	28
	1987	69	30	81	49	110	94	68	64	68	35	38	33
— Vegetable	»1985«	56	3	20	20	144	105	52	0	47	1	25	20
	1987	63	3	35	21	119	103	61	0	67	1	27	27
— Cutting-room fat	»1985«	84	70	157	116	65	80	99	186	80	59	73	53
	1987	87	75	132	120	61	76	93	322	75	72	80	55
— Of marine animals	»1985«	20	0	165	7	0	89	9	43	1	0	92	3
	1987	23	0	103	8	0	46	12	50	1	0	100	4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. offal.
(2) Incl. cutting-room fat.
(3) »1982«.
(4) »1983«.
(5) »1984«.
(6) Only Luxembourg.
(7) Ø 86-87.
(8) 1986.

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EUR 12	13 518	13 005	12 811	− 0,6	− 1,5	41,9	49,3	53,4	2,3	8,4	56 693	64 064	68 388	1,8	6,8
Belgique/België	188	194	194	0,5	0,0	46,9	55,8	66,4	2,6	19,0	879	1 083	1 289	3,0	19,0
Danmark	139	397	309	16,2	− 22,2	46,8	57,5	67,3	3,0	17,0	652	2 284	2 080	19,6	− 8,9
BR Deutschland	1 668	1 648	1 731	− 0,2	5,0	48,9	59,6	68,5	2,9	14,9	8 156	9 821	11 856	2,7	20,7
Ellada	770	400	391	− 8,9	− 2,3	29,7	25,9	29,2	− 2,0	12,7	2 290	1 035	1 140	10,7	10,1
España	2 602	2 115	2 222	− 2,9	5,1	22,3	26,0	27,8	2,2	7,0	5 798	5 494	6 173	0,8	12,4
France	4 474	4 597	4 551	0,4	− 1,0	52,2	56,2	62,7	1,1	11,7	23 357	25 830	28 557	1,5	10,6
Ireland	53	57	62	1,0	8,8	51,3	70,5	73,4	4,7	4,1	272	402	455	5,7	13,2
Italia	1 695	1 192	1 094	− 4,9	− 8,2	32,4	41,2	36,8	3,5	− 10,5	5 498	4 906	4 028	− 1,6	− 17,9
Luxembourg	9	8	8	− 1,7	0,0	30,8	40,0	38,8	3,7	− 3,1	28	32	31	1,9	− 3,1
Nederland	142	111	114	− 3,5	2,7	62,0	69,3	72,5	1,6	4,7	882	769	827	− 1,9	7,5
Portugal	337	298	255	− 1,7	14,4	12,2	16,5	14,5	4,4	− 11,7	411	491	371	2,6	− 24,4
United Kingdom	1 441	1 988	1 880	4,7	− 5,4	58,8	59,9	61,6	0,3	2,8	8 470	11 917	11 581	5,0	− 2,8
Durum wheat															
EUR 12	2 186	2 855	2 720	3,9	− 4,7	23,0	26,4	24,5	2,0	− 7,1	5 025	7 524	6 660	5,9	− 11,5
Danmark	—	2	—	×	×	—	50,0	—	×	×	—	10	—	×	×
BR Deutschland	—	23	12	×	− 47,8	—	48,3	55,0	×	14,0	—	111	66	×	− 40,5
Ellada	242	486	495	10,5	1,9	28,1	24,2	23,4	− 2,1	− 3,3	680	1 178	1 160	8,2	− 1,5
España	97	106	110	1,3	3,8	24,8	28,0	31,0	1,7	10,6	241	297	341	3,0	14,8
France	116	311	273	15,1	− 12,2	36,6	44,6	41,0	2,9	− 7,9	424	1 386	1 120	18,4	− 19,2
Italia	1 713	1 895	1 802	1,5	− 4,9	21,4	23,6	21,7	1,5	− 8,0	3 658	4 476	3 917	2,9	− 12,5
Portugal	18	26	22	5,4	− 15,4	12,2	16,5	14,5	4,4	− 12,1	22	43	32	10,1	− 25,6
United Kingdom	—	6	6	×	0,0	—	40,0	40,0	×	0,0	—	24	24	×	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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EUR 12	1 172	1 050	954	− 1,6	− 9,1	28,9	28,9	30,0	0,0	3,8	3 384	3 038	2 865	− 1,5	− 5,7
Belgique/België	10	4	4	− 12,3	0,0	38,0	42,5	37,5	1,6	− 11,8	38	17	15	− 10,9	− 11,8
Danmark	56	137	81	13,6	− 40,9	35,5	37,4	45,2	0,8	20,7	199	513	366	14,5	− 28,7
BR Deutschland	568	423	389	− 4,1	− 8,0	38,5	38,9	42,0	0,2	8,0	2 184	1 645	1 634	− 4,0	− 0,7
Ellada	4	18	15	24,0	− 16,7	20,0	17,8	21,3	− 1,7	20,0	8	32	32	21,9	0,0
España	220	233	236	0,8	1,3	13,0	14,2	15,9	1,3	11,5	287	332	375	2,1	13,0
France	135	85	82	− 6,4	− 3,5	31,8	36,7	35,2	2,1	− 4,0	429	312	289	− 4,5	− 7,4
Italia	15	8	7	− 8,6	− 12,5	23,3	25,0	25,7	1,0	2,9	35	20	18	− 7,7	− 10,0
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	30,0	30,0	20,0	0,0	− 33,3	3	3	2	0,0	− 33,3
Nederland	10	6	7	− 7,0	16,7	39,0	41,7	40,0	1,0	− 4,0	39	25	28	− 6,2	12,0
Portugal	147	128	124	− 2,0	− 3,1	9,4	8,4	5,9	− 1,5	− 30,2	138	108	73	− 3,4	− 32,4
United Kingdom	6	7	7	2,2	0,0	40,0	45,7	47,1	1,9	3,1	24	32	33	4,2	3,1
Barley															
EUR 12	13 474	12 245	12 219	− 1,4	− 0,2	37,3	38,6	41,5	0,5	7,5	50 323	47 287	50 737	− 0,9	7,3
Belgique/België	153	123	120	− 3,1	− 2,4	52,7	55,1	61,5	0,6	11,6	807	678	738	− 2,5	8,9
Danmark	1 577	952	1 164	− 7,0	22,3	38,3	45,1	46,6	2,4	3,3	6 044	4 292	5 419	− 4,8	26,3
BR Deutschland	2 002	1 850	1 836	− 1,1	− 0,8	44,1	46,3	52,2	0,7	12,7	8 826	8 571	9 587	− 0,4	11,9
Ellada	344	241	261	− 5,0	8,3	26,5	23,8	24,9	− 1,5	4,8	911	573	650	− 6,4	13,4
España	3 575	4 401	4 175	3,0	− 5,1	24,3	22,3	28,9	− 1,2	29.4	8 705	9 836	12 070	1,8	22,7
France	2 647	1 975	1 916	− 4,1	− 3,0	44,2	52,7	52,6	2,5	− 0,0	11 692	10 400	10 086	− 1,7	− 3,0
Ireland	366	276	265	− 4,0	− 4,0	46,4	57,9	58,0	3,2	0,2	1 700	1 599	1 538	− 0,9	− 3,8
Italia	329	445	450	4,4	1,1	28,8	38,4	34,7	4,2	− 9,7	947	1 710	1 561	8,8	− 8,7
Luxembourg	19	17	18	− 1,6	5,9	31,1	35,3	36,1	1,9	2,3	59	60	65	0,2	8,3
Nederland	53	50	63	− 0,8	26,0	48,7	52,4	47,9	1,1	− 8,5	258	262	302	0,2	15,3
Portugal	79	84	73	0,9	− 13,1	6,8	9,5	6,6	4,9	− 31,0	54	80	48	5,8	− 40,0
United Kingdom	2 330	1 831	1 878	− 3,4	2,6	44,3	50,4	46,2	1,9	− 8,4	10 320	9 226	8 673	− 1,6	− 6,0

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EUR 12	2 737	1 855	1 835	− 5,4	− 1,1	29,8	30,7	31,7	0,4	3,3	8 158	5 694	5 816	− 5,0	2,1
Belgique/België	34	17	18	− 9,4	5,9	38,2	41,2	43,9	1,1	6,6	130	70	79	− 8,5	12,9
Danmark	44	21	43	− 10,0	104,8	39,5	45,2	47,0	1,9	3,8	174	95	202	− 8,3	112,6
BR Deutschland	856	541	546	− 6,3	0,9	38,0	43,1	42,8	1,9	− 0,9	3 249	2 334	2 335	− 4,6	0,0
Ellada	52	44	40	− 2,4	− 9,1	16,0	15,9	18,3	− 0,1	14,7	83	70	73	− 2,4	4,3
España	458	353	335	− 3,7	− 5,1	14,8	14,2	16,0	− 0,6	12,9	680	501	537	− 4,3	7,2
France	678	363	349	− 8,5	− 3,9	35,7	39,9	38,7	1,6	− 3,0	2 419	1 448	1 350	− 7,1	− 6,8
Ireland	24	20	20	− 2,6	0,0	37,9	53,0	58,5	4,9	10,4	91	106	117	2,2	10,4
Italia	226	177	171	− 3,4	− 3,4	19,9	20,4	22,4	0,3	9,8	450	361	383	− 3,1	6,1
Luxembourg	11	8	7	− 4,5	− 12,5	28,2	32,5	41,4	2,1	27,5	31	26	29	− 2,5	11,5
Nederland	18	9	13	− 9,4	44,4	52,2	54,4	47,7	0,6	− 12,4	94	49	62	− 8,9	26,5
Portugal	175	197	168	1,7	− 14,7	5,5	7,9	4,5	5,3	− 42,5	96	155	76	7,1	− 51,0
United Kingdom	161	105	125	− 5,9	19,1	41,1	45,4	45,8	1,5	0,9	661	477	573	− 4,6	20,1
Maize															
EUR 12	3 762	3 778	4 038	0,1	6,9	54,6	68,4	69,8	3,3	2,0	20 538	25 860	28 186	3,4	9,0
Belgique/België	6	6	7	0,0	16,7	65,0	66,7	77,1	0,4	15,7	39	40	54	0,4	35,0
BR Deutschland	119	194	199	7,2	2,6	56,5	62,7	77,2	1,5	23,0	672	1 217	1 536	8,9	26,2
Ellada	172	262	228	6,2	− 13,0	74,4	82,3	83,3	1,5	1,3	1 279	2 156	1 900	7,7	− 11,9
España	454	542	556	2,6	2,6	51,0	65,6	64,3	3,7	− 2,0	2 314	3 557	3 577	6,3	0,6
France	1 754	1 744	1 970	0,2	11,1	53,2	70,3	71,7	4,1	2,0	9 323	12 469	14 120	4,2	13,2
Italia	942	768	843	− 2,9	9,8	67,7	75,1	74,9	1,5	− 0,1	6 377	5 764	6 318	− 1,4	9,6
Nederland	1	0	0	− 100,0	0,0	20,0	—	—	×	×	2	2	1	0,0	− 50,0
Portugal	314	262	235	− 2,6	− 10,3	16,9	25,0	28,9	5,7	15,7	532	655	680	3,0	3,8

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals (1)															
EUR 12	149	265	295	8,6	11,3	42,1	44,0	40,2	0,6	− 8,6	627	1 166	1 187	9,3	1,8
Ellada	4	0	0	− 100,0	0,0	12,5	—	—	×	×	5	1	0	− 20,5	0,0
España	50	54	75	1,1	38,9	41,4	36,7	32,4	− 1,7	− 11,6	207	198	243	− 0,6	22,7
France	81	136	150	7,7	10,3	43,5	56,2	43,9	3,7	− 21,8	352	764	659	11,7	− 13,7
Italia	15	19	24	3,4	26,3	41,3	52,6	43,8	3,5	− 16,9	62	100	105	7,1	5,0
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
EUR 12	36 998	35 053	34 872	− 0,8	− 0,5	39,1	44,1	47,0	1,7	6,5	144 748	154 633	163 839	1,0	6,0
Belgique/België	391	351	349	− 1,5	− 0,6	48,4	54,7	63,3	1,8	15,6	1 894	1 921	2 208	0,2	14,9
Danmark	1 816	1 509	1 597	− 2,6	5,8	38,9	47,7	50,5	2,9	6,0	7 070	7 194	8 067	0,3	12,1
BR Deutschland	5 212	4 697	4 734	− 1,5	0,8	44,3	50,6	57,3	1,9	13,2	23 087	23 770	27 112	0,4	14,1
Ellada	1 588	1 451	1 430	− 1,3	− 1,5	33,1	34,8	34,7	0,7	− 0,3	5 256	5 045	4 955	− 0,6	− 1,8
España	7 456	7 804	7 709	0,7	− 1,2	24,5	25,9	30,2	0,8	16,8	18 232	20 215	23 316	1,5	15,3
France	9 885	9 241	9 291	− 1,0	0,5	48,6	56,9	60,5	2,3	6,2	47 996	52 609	56 181	1,3	6,8
Ireland	444	353	346	− 3,2	− 2,0	46,5	59,7	61,0	3,6	2,2	2 063	2 107	2 110	0,3	0,1
Italia	4 935	4 504	4 391	− 1,3	− 2,5	34,5	38,5	37,2	1,6	− 3,4	17 027	17 337	16 330	0,3	− 5,8
Luxembourg	40	34	34	− 2,3	0,0	30,3	35,6	38,5	2,4	8,3	121	121	131	0,0	8,3
Nederland	224	177	197	− 3,3	11,3	56,9	62,5	61,9	1,3	− 0,9	1 275	1 106	1 220	− 2,0	10,3
Portugal	1 069	995	898	− 1,0	− 9,8	11,7	15,4	14,8	4,0	− 4,2	1 253	1 532	1 325	2,9	− 13,5
United Kingdom	3 938	3 937	3 896	0,0	− 1,0	49,5	55,1	53,6	1,6	− 2,6	19 474	21 676	20 884	1,5	− 3,7

(1) Including 'triticale'.

4.1.2.1 World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I — *Wheat* (1)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	446,2	517,2	510,0	2,1	– 1,4
of which:								
– EUR 10	12,4	12,6	13,4	55,3	65,3	68,1	2,4	4,3
– Spain	1,3	1,1	1,3	6,0	5,8	6,5	– 0,5	12,1
– Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,4	3,2	– 20,0
– EUR 12	13,8	13,8	14,7	61,7	71,6	75,0	2,2	4,8
– USA	14,5	11,1	9,7	64,6	57,4	49,3	– 1,7	– 14,1
– Canada	4,3	5,0	3,1	19,3	26,0	15,7	4,4	– 39,6
– Argentina	1,7	1,7	1,5	7,8	9,0	7,8	2,1	– 13,3
– Australia	2,4	2,4	2,8	10,9	12,3	14,1	1,7	14,6
– Others	63,2	65,9	68,3	281,9	340,9	348,1	2,8	2,1
II — *Other cereals* (2)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	719,8	821,4	749,5	1,9	– 8,8
of which:								
– EUR 10	9,7	8,2	9,5	70,0	67,6	71,1	– 0,5	5,2
– Spain	1,7	1,8	2,2	12,2	14,4	16,8	2,4	16,7
– Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,5	– 10,0
– EUR 12	11,5	10,1	11,8	83,0	83,0	88,8	0,0	7,0
– USA	27,6	26,3	20,0	198,8	216,2	150,0	1,2	– 30,6
– Canada	3,1	3,1	2,6	22,2	25,6	19,6	2,1	– 23,4
– Argentina	1,4	1,6	1,8	10,4	13,5	13,4	3,8	– 0,7
– Australia	0,7	0,9	1,0	4,9	7,0	7,3	5,2	4,3
– Others	55,6	58,0	62,8	400,5	476,1	470,4	2,5	– 1,2

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	
		1980	%	1986	%	1987	%	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. *Imports* (1)									
Wheat and flour	World	90,2	100,0	83,9	100,0	96,5	100,0	– 1,2	15,0
(wheat equivalent)	EUR 12	5,4	6,0	2,7	3,2	2,3	2,4	– 10,9	– 14,8
	EUR 10	4,6	5,1	2,1	2,5	1,8	1,9	– 12,3	– 14,3
Other cereals (2)	World	90,3	100,0	80,7	100,0	84,6	100,0	– 1,9	4,8
	EUR 12	14,2	15,7	3,9	4,8	4,0	4,7	– 19,4	2,6
	EUR 10	10,8	12,0	1,4	1,7	2,8	3,3	– 28,9	100,0
All cereals (2)	World	180,5	100,0	164,6	100,0	181,1	100,0	– 1,5	10,0
	EUR 12	19,6	10,9	6,6	4,0	6,3	3,5	– 16,6	– 4,6
	EUR 10	15,4	8,5	3,5	2,1	4,6	2,5	– 21,9	31,4
2. *Exports* (1)									
Wheat and flour	World	91,7	100,0	81,7	100,0	97,2	100,0	– 1,9	19,0
(wheat equivalent)	EUR 12	12,0	13,1	12,6	15,4	15,7	16,2	0,8	24,6
	EUR 10	11,8	12,9	12,5	15,3	15,6	16,0	1,0	24,8
Other cereals (2)	World	103,1	100,0	83,6	100,0	86,3	100,0	– 3,4	3,2
	EUR 12	6,1	5,9	9,3	11,1	9,0	10,4	7,3	– 3,2
	EUR 10	6,1	5,9	8,3	9,9	8,8	10,2	5,3	6,0
All cereals (2)	World	194,8	100,0	165,3	100,0	183,5	100,0	– 2,7	11,0
	EUR 12	18,1	9,3	21,9	13,2	24,7	13,5	3,2	12,8
	EUR 10	17,9	9,2	20,8	12,6	24,4	13,3	2,5	17,3

Sources: FAO but Eurostat for Community figures.
(1) Excl. intra-EC trade.
(2) Excl. rice + malt in barley equivalent.

4.1.4.1 Supply balances — durum wheat
(1 July-30 June) — common wheat

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81 (2)	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	5 009	7 193	7 473	6,2	3,9
Change in stocks	426	1 178	1 232	18,5	4,6
Imports (1)	1 307	627	280	− 11,5	− 55,3
Exports (1)	963	1 506	1 161	7,7	− 22,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	431	1 295	1 001	20,1	− 22,7
Internal use	4 927	5 136	5 360	0,7	4,4
of which:					
— animal feed	20	198	511	46,5	158,1
— seed	432	580	550	5,0	− 5,2
— industrial use	—	3	5	×	66,7
— losses (market)	29	31	23	1,1	− 25,8
— human consumption (grain)	4 446	4 324	4 271	− 0,5	− 1,2
Human consumption (after processing)	3 182	3 059	3 032	− 0,7	− 0,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,0	9,5	9,4	− 0,9	− 1,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,7	140,1	139,4	5,5	− 0,5
Common wheat					
Usable production	56 417	65 095	63 902	2,4	1,8
Change in stocks	1 047	− 3 002	3 343	×	×
Imports (1)	3 938	2 172	1 940	− 9,4	− 10,7
Exports (1)	14 404	15 110	8 579	0,8	− 43,2
of which intra-EC trade (1)	6 284	11 842	9 885	11,1	− 16,5
Internal use	44 904	55 159	53 920	3,5	− 2,3
of which:					
— animal feed	13 804	23 314	22 494	9,1	− 3,5
— seed	2 282	2 406	2 130	0,9	− 11,5
— industrial use	475	1 269	1 510	17,8	19,0
— losses (market)	585	781	722	4,9	− 7,6
— human consumption (grain)	27 758	27 296	27 064	− 0,3	− 0,9
Human consumption (after processing)	20 728	20 439	20 298	− 0,2	− 0,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	65,1	63,2	63,0	− 0,5	− 0,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	125,6	118,0	118,5	− 1,0	0,4

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

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) Marketing year 1980/81 (1 August-31 July).

4.1.4.2 Supply balances (1 July-30 June) — barley — rye

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81 (2)	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	50 111	46 995	47 091	– 1,1	0,2
Change in stocks	1 822	– 1 327	2 000	×	×
Imports (1)	923	428	250	– 12,0	– 41,6
Exports (1)	6 012	8 552	6 670	6,1	– 22,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	5 139	6 148	3 602	3,0	– 41,4
Internal use	43 200	40 198	38 671	– 1,2	– 3,8
of which:					
— animal feed	34 656	31 693	30 446	– 1,5	– 3,9
— seed	2 014	1 960	1 972	– 0,5	0,6
— industrial use	5 662	5 620	5 650	– 0,1	0,5
— losses (market)	759	807	509	1,0	– 36,9
— human consumption (grain)	109	118	94	1,3	– 20,3
Human consumption (after processing)	54	69	55	4,2	– 20,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	116,0	116,9	121,8	0,1	4,2
Rye					
Usable production	3 382	3 056	2 968	– 1,7	– 2,9
Change in stocks	– 48	– 107	– 311	– 14,3	– 190,7
Imports (1)	59	56	39	– 0,9	– 30,4
Exports (1)	264	370	456	5,8	23,2
of which intra-EC trade (1)	129	233	317	10,4	36,1
Internal use	3 225	2 849	2 862	– 2,0	0,5
of which:					
— animal feed	1 504	1 329	1 374	– 2,0	3,4
— seed	149	151	181	0,2	19,9
— industrial use	40	35	34	– 2,2	– 2,9
— losses (market)	71	72	52	0,2	– 27,8
— human consumption (grain)	1 461	1 262	1 221	– 2,4	– 3,3
Human consumption (after processing)	1 219	1 070	1 038	– 2,2	– 3,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,8	3,3	3,2	– 2,3	– 3,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	104,9	107,3	103,7	0,4	– 3,4

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

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) Marketing year 1980/81 (1 August-31 July).

4.1.4.3 **Supply balances** — **maize**
(1 July-30 June) — **oats and mixed summer cereals** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81 (2)	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	20 517	25 432	25 843	3,6	1,6
Change in stocks	1 265	− 1 592	− 7 279	×	×
Imports (1)	17 982	3 201	3 970	− 25,0	24,0
Exports (1)	1 911	1 686	1 032	− 2,1	− 38,8
of which intra-EC trade (1)	4 446	8 678	7 147	11,8	− 17,6
Internal use	35 323	28 539	27 007	− 3,5	− 5,4
of which:					
— animal feed	28 100	21 465	20 774	− 4,4	− 3,2
— seed	197	216	197	1,6	− 8,8
— industrial use	5 323	3 428	3 333	− 7,1	− 2,8
— losses (market)	313	137	144	− 12,9	5,1
— human consumption (grain)	1 390	3 293	2 559	15,5	− 22,3
Human consumption (after processing)	1 082	2 428	1 894	14,4	− 22,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,4	7,5	5,9	14,1	− 21,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	58,1	89,1	95,7	7,4	7,4
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	8 171	6 000	5 306	− 5,0	− 11,6
Change in stocks	278	− 478	− 1	×	×
Imports (1)	153	103	137	− 6,4	33,0
Exports (1)	93	48	13	− 10,4	− 72,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	305	263	228	− 2,4	− 13,3
Internal use	7 953	6 533	5 431	− 3,2	− 16,9
of which:					
— animal feed	7 159	5 736	4 678	− 3,6	− 18,4
— seed	370	306	274	− 3,1	− 10,5
— industrial use	—	1	17	×	×
— losses (market)	99	93	80	− 1,0	− 14,0
— human consumption (grain)	325	397	382	3,4	− 3,8
Human consumption (after processing)	213	248	237	2,6	− 4,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,7	0,8	0,7	2,3	− 12,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,7	91,8	97,7	− 1,9	6,4

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

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) Marketing year 1980/81 (1 August-31 July).

4.1.4.4 **Supply balances** — **other cereals**
(1 July-30 June) — **total cereals** (excl. rice) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81 (2)	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals (3)					
Usable production	626	730	970	2,6	32,9
Change in stocks	277	– 87	9 394	×	×
Imports (1)	977	463	850	– 11,7	83,6
Exports (1)	58	30	0	– 10,4	– 100,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	219	180	127	– 3,2	– 29,4
Internal use	1 268	1 250	1 479	– 0,2	18,3
of which:					
— animal feed	1 232	1 127	1 445	– 1,5	28,2
— seed	6	24	24	26,0	0,0
— industrial use	12	0	4	×	×
— losses (market)	5	97	4	63,9	– 95,9
— human consumption (grain)	13	2	2	– 26,8	0,0
Human consumption (after processing)	7	2	2	– 18,8	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	49,4	58,4	65,6	2,8	12,3
Total cereals (excl. rice)					
Usable production	144 233	154 501	153 553	1,2	– 0,6
Change in stocks	5 067	– 5 322	8 378	×	×
Imports (1)	25 339	7 050	7 466	– 19,2	5,9
Exports (1)	23 705	27 302	17 911	2,4	– 34,4
of which intra-EC trade (1)	16 953	28 639	22 307	9,1	– 22,1
Internal use	140 800	139 571	134 730	– 0,2	– 3,5
of which:					
— animal feed	86 475	84 862	81 722	– 0,3	– 3,7
— seed	5 450	5 643	5 328	0,6	– 5,6
— industrial use	11 533	10 355	10 553	– 1,8	1,9
— losses (market)	1 840	2 019	1 534	1,6	– 24,0
— human consumption (grain)	35 502	36 692	35 593	0,6	– 3,0
Human consumption (after processing)	26 096	27 315	26 339	0,8	– 3,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	81,7	84,5	81,8	0,6	– 3,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,4	110,7	114,0	1,3	3,0

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

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) Marketing year 1980/81 (1 August-31 July).
(3) Including 'triticale' since 1984/85.

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	1980	681	129,37	46,79	955	—	88,18	8,91	22 418	662	44,95	—	10,03
	1986	830	146,94	40,96	2 172	—	115,52	10,49	33 949	765	44,85	—	11,07
	1987	801	140,07	39,61	2 236	—	110,68	12,02	32 510	725	41,20	—	11,12
% TAV	1986/1980	3,4	2,2	− 2,2	14,7	×	4,6	2,8	7,2	2,4	− 0,0	×	1,7
% TAV	1987/1986	− 3,5	− 4,7	− 3,3	3,0	×	− 4,2	14,6	− 4,2	− 5,2	− 8,1	×	0,5
Rye	1980	632,3	120,02	45,15	—	—	77,41	—	21 790	594	44,30	—	—
	1986	850,1	130,50	40,79	—	—	114,73	—	31 588	785	42,80	—	—
	1987	762,1	124,87	38,52	—	—	107,34	—	32 779	675	39,35	—	—
% TAV	1986/1980	5,1	1,4	− 1,7	×	×	6,8	×	6,4	4,8	− 0,6	×	×
% TAV	1987/1986	− 10,4	− 4,3	− 5,6	×	×	− 6,4	×	3,8	− 14,0	− 8,1	×	×
Barley	1980	607,6	117,76	41,55	909	—	77,73	8,36	20 557	589,0	43,05	—	9,38
	1986	809,3	139,62	37,31	2 112	—	105,09	10,18	32 008	735,0	44,95	—	10,83
	1987	748,0	136,20	35,99	2 248	—	95,79	10,52	31 384	655,0	42,35	—	10,87
% TAV	1986/1980	4,9	2,9	− 1,8	15,1	×	5,2	3,3	7,7	3,8	0,7	×	2,4
% TAV	1987/1986	− 7,6	− 2,5	− 3,5	6,4	×	− 8,9	3,3	− 2,0	− 10,9	− 5,8	×	0,4
Oats	1980	605,7	121,27	40,69	995	—	73,30	8,71	21 716	564	41,80	—	9,70
	1986	700,3	116,06	34,59	2 495	—	88,78	10,37	34 206	695	41,15	—	10,12
	1987	820,7	146,20	38,47	2 632	—	106,04	11,32	31 979	685	43,40	—	11,51
% TAV	1986/1980	2,5	− 0,7	− 2,7	16,6	×	3,2	3,0	7,9	3,5	− 0,3	×	0,7
% TAV	1987/1986	17,2	26,0	11,2	5,5	×	19,4	9,2	− 6,5	− 1,4	5,5	×	13,7
Maize	1980	—	—	47,37	907	—	84,78	—	21 839	—	—	—	—
	1986	—	—	43,35	2 072	—	110,87	—	35 090	—	—	—	—
	1987	—	—	42,56	2 214	—	106,44	—	36 314	—	—	—	—
% TAV	1986/1980	×	×	− 1,5	14,8	×	4,6	×	8,2	×	×	×	×
% TAV	1987/1986	×	×	− 1,8	6,9	×	− 4,0	×	3,5	×	×	×	×

Source: Eurostat.

4.1.5.4 **Consumer price indices — bread and cereals**
(in nominal and real terms)

	1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal terms					
Belgique/België	139,3	142,8	144,3	2,5	1,0
Danmark	155,5	165,2	177,7	6,3	7,6
BR Deutschland	119,0	120,2	121,8	1,0	1,3
Ellada	314,1	356,1	394,0	13,4	10,6
España	208,8	208,5	226,5	– 0,2	8,6
France	167,0	171,9	178,0	2,9	3,5
Ireland	173,9	182,2	186,4	4,8	2,3
Italia	198,6	206,7	215,4	4,1	4,2
Luxembourg	147,1	149,8	158,1	1,9	5,6
Nederland	119,8	120,7	121,2	0,8	0,4
Portugal	386,8	430,7	440,7	11,3	2,2
United Kingdom	137,0	141,8	151,1	3,5	6,6
Real terms					
Belgique/België	101,7	102,3	101,7	0,6	– 0,6
Danmark	102,5	103,7	106,8	1,2	2,9
BR Deutschland	98,9	97,8	97,3	– 1,0	– 0,5
Ellada	104,9	102,7	100,2	– 2,0	– 2,5
España	109,9	103,6	106,9	– 5,8	3,2
France	102,3	102,4	103,3	0,1	0,8
Ireland	97,6	99,9	99,8	2,3	0,0
Italia	96,1	94,8	93,7	– 1,4	– 1,1
Luxembourg	106,5	109,7	113,3	3,0	3,3
Nederland	100,7	102,4	101,7	1,7	– 0,7
Portugal	120,7	119,9	110,0	– 0,7	– 8,2
United Kingdom	94,9	93,6	94,0	– 1,3	0,5

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
Wheat	1986	124,88	109,40	103,48	101,13	98,87	99,46	91,92	87,81	87,28	84,35	79,74	78,04	95,46	—
	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
Rye	1986	125,06	110,66	97,79	92,24	90,03	94,93	88,59	80,35	76,90	77,90	83,47	81,87	91,55	—
	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
Barley	1986	107,48	98,04	91,62	87,41	84,75	82,52	65,82	64,14	63,68	62,98	63,75	63,03	77,81	—
	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
Maize	1986	127,99	118,82	99,00	96,68	96,54	99,08	86,94	74,96	68,27	65,58	72,55	72,48	89,73	—
	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

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.6.2 Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

		1988				
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	109,81	107,62	107,77	109,77	109,34
	Danmark	104,96	—	103,86	99,34	106,08
	BR Deutschland	110,27	107,86	104,62	104,80	105,09
	Ellada	108,19	109,82	112,76	113,11	113,10
	España	115,06	116,92	118,00	118,05	116,33
	France	107,84	104,48	99,90	109,41	110,57
	Italia	118,87	118,86	120,79	124,54	126,88
	Nederland	111,83	105,38	106,67	106,73	105,98
	United Kingdom	—	116,94	117,39	114,22	114,62
Common feed wheat (2)	Belgique/België	106,52	105,42	104,11	105,89	106,12
	BR Deutschland	107,47	103,45	102,18	102,57	102,59
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	112,15
	Nederland	110,11	105,09	104,87	105,48	105,51
Durum wheat	Ellada	54,03	85,19	94,89	96,68	97,73
	España	93,31	93,37	94,51	98,39	—
	France	—	95,40	—	87,66	100,20
	Italia	92,25	93,20	98,33	103,21	106,02
Barley (3)	Belgique/België	100,62	94,96	97,44	99,31	99,13
	Danmark	103,89	—	100,01	104,78	104,54
	BR Deutschland	96,59	94,88	94,61	95,83	95,51
	Ellada	—	103,21	105,83	106,37	106,00
	España	87,07	87,27	91,35	94,69	94,07
	France	97,72	97,10	99,98	103,09	103,07
	Ireland	104,98	101,86	102,59	103,53	101,80
	Italia	105,12	105,49	108,61	114,83	118,17
	Nederland	101,20	97,41	98,54	100,85	99,93
	United Kingdom	99,40	97,86	99,82	102,94	102,52
Rye (3)	Belgique/België	—	98,67	99,74	103,40	102,35
	Danmark	—	—	98,19	—	—
	BR Deutschland (4)	104,38	106,65	106,34	107,00	106,42
	Italia	114,89	115,35	116,84	117,62	120,54
Maize (3)	Belgique/België	152,80	151,31	149,93	145,33	139,30
	BR Deutschland	111,86	113,59	111,62	98,32	96,63
	Ellada	104,99	105,73	105,78	106,69	106,49
	España	123,59	120,94	107,86	101,95	99,31
	France	104,89	99,47	99,69	101,70	100,60
	Ireland	130,15	131,00	127,48	121,31	115,51
	Italia	123,37	116,73	110,88	109,58	109,93

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.

(%)

	1989					
XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
107,34	108,37	107,55	106,59	107,52	106,03	104,52
108,36	109,76	108,89	108,36	109,24	108,69	106,80
105,07	105,40	104,78	106,29	105,94	104,56	104,32
—	114,73	112,62	113,99	119,07	120,53	—
113,59	106,07	107,15	107,65	107,14	103,87	100,61
110,41	109,00	107,65	106,63	106,28	102,20	99,36
126,82	125,27	124,04	122,17	122,45	122,52	117,86
104,75	104,68	103,85	104,72	106,48	103,18	98,10
114,12	110,98	110,73	110,86	114,42	113,26	114,17
104,51	104,92	104,27	102,93	104,18	102,85	101,26
102,71	103,76	104,10	103,66	104,86	104,27	104,25
112,32	110,49	111,05	110,71	112,95	110,86	110,20
104,18	104,37	103,63	104,72	106,48	103,49	98,38
—	99,15	98,34	100,56	100,84	100,82	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99,58	98,56	98,79	97,63	99,08	98,05	93,65
103,71	105,15	106,07	102,55	101,32	100,93	99,01
98,45	99,18	98,53	98,28	99,01	96,89	93,40
104,08	103,78	103,24	102,82	101,91	100,53	99,39
94,29	95,56	95,27	95,36	95,94	95,11	93,66
—	106,78	102,37	102,09	100,35	99,55	—
92,21	93,28	93,89	94,42	93,34	90,45	86,31
104,05	103,05	101,46	101,35	99,60	93,81	91,31
102,48	101,60	101,77	101,59	104,78	105,08	102,77
120,32	119,05	118,90	117,62	116,14	118,22	97,73
99,09	100,17	99,90	99,36	99,74	95,64	93,09
102,15	101,48	101,19	101,55	101,57	100,11	99,55
102,44	102,14	101,22	100,39	100,50	99,07	100,67
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106,61	105,56	104,68	105,66	105,84	104,61	102,83
122,37	120,67	114,52	119,68	121,43	—	—
138,75	138,08	137,63	137,38	135,87	136,66	136,16
96,96	99,17	100,78	99,87	100,80	101,73	100,42
—	105,09	103,37	103,97	105,39	103,34	—
99,17	99,74	100,64	102,00	102,32	100,38	98,66
102,48	102,05	101,08	100,13	99,56	97,72	93,57
116,30	114,37	113,75	113,24	113,13	112,13	110,96
112,69	110,86	109,16	107,12	105,85	118,14	116,52

4.1.6.3 **Intervention stocks in the EC at the end of the marketing year**

(1 000 t)

Products	1983/84 (1)	1984/85 (1)	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	3 318	10 256	10 312	7 319	4 567	2 906
— common wheat of breadmaking quality	3 313	4 301	2 917	4 232	2 576	2 639
— common feed wheat	5	5 955	7 395	3 087	1 991	267
Rye	242	833	1 161	1 151	911	1 095
Barley	222	2 013	5 296	4 235	3 916	3 242
Durum wheat	553	825	887	1 537	2 325	1 122
Maize	—	—	392	22	19	778
Total	4 335	13 927	18 502	14 271	11 748	9 146

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 10.

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	:	332	346	×	4,2	:	57,5	56,2	×	− 2,2	:	1 909	1 946	×	1,9
Ellada	18	18	21	×	16,7	44,4	63,3	54,3	6,0	− 14,2	80	114	114	6,0	0,0
España	68	80	80	2,5	0,0	63,3	62,1	62,4	− 0,3	0,4	433	496	499	2,0	0,6
France	7	12	14	10,2	16,7	38,6	50,3	56,4	4,3	12,2	27	59	79	17,0	34,0
Italia	176	190	199	1,1	4,7	54,0	57,4	55,9	0,9	− 2,6	950	1 096	1 113	2,2	1,5
Portugal	:	32	33	×	3,1	:	44,6	42,4	×	− 4,0	:	144	140	×	− 2,8

Sources: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

4.2.4.1 **Supply balance — rice** (1)

EUR 12

	1 000 t wholly milled rice			% TAV	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88**	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	1 140	1 376	1 356	3,2	− 1,5
Changes in stock	6	− 18	− 50	×	×
Imports	1 227	1 456	1 138	2,9	− 21,8
Exports	882	1 156	909	4,6	− 21,4
Intra-Community trade (2)	519	781	575	7,1	− 26,4
Internal use	1 480	1 694	1 635	2,3	− 3,5
of which:					
— animal feed	110	130	108	2,8	− 16,9
— seed	38	48	37	4,0	− 22,9
— industrial use	46	48	37	0,7	− 22,9
— losses (market)	13	10	10	− 4,3	0,0
— gross human consumption	1 273	1 458	1 443	2,3	− 1,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	77,0	81,2	82,9	0,9	2,1

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]														
1980/81	317,0	324,3	340,2	351,3	354,1	400,1	449,0	448,9	473,4	509,4	501,5	508,9	415,1	38,9
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	173,4	183,5	186,3	184,6	187,5	189,3	198,1	193,3	190,1	186,1	16,5
Long-grain rice [3]														
1980/81	282,5	301,2	348,9	372,7	376,4	409,2	424,3	418,7	441,5	451,1	434,4	428,1	390,8	41,9
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

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. 1987	52 000	102,60	59 250	117,10	47 600	93,92		
X.	49 750	98,17	61 100	120,60	50 100	98,86		
XI.	51 700	102,00	64 000	126,30	52 100	102,80		
XII.	52 500	103,60	66 250	130,72	54 300	107,14		
I. 1988	53 400	104,33	66 250	129,43	55 000	117,45		
II.	55 400	103,30	66 250	128,16	55 000	106,40		
III.	55 700	106,70	66 700	127,78	54 900	105,18		
IV.	56 030	106,50	68 250	129,50	54 000	102,46		
V.	56 050	105,30	68 250	128,26	55 300	103,92		
VI.	57 900	107,80	67 800	126,21	56 600	105,37		
VII.	62 880	115,00	62 200	114,71	57 600	106,22		
VIII.	—	—	—	—	—	—		
IX.	52 500	103,60	54 690	107,90	51 500	101,60	43 910	103,00
X.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.	55 730	110,00	56 870	112,20	54 430	107,40	46 110	105,00
XII.	55 500	109,50	57 000	112,50	54 000	106,50	47 250	107,90
I. 1989	55 980	107,10	56 900	108,80	53 500	102,30	48 080	110,00
II.	58 460	111,00	55 010	104,40	52 000	98,70	49 150	113,00
III.	61 230	115,40	54 050	101,80	52 560	99,00	50 460	116,10
IV.	60 000	112,23	53 100	99,30	51 470	96,30	50 650	115,80
V.	60 260	111,90	52 400	97,30	51 610	95,80	50 250	113,00
VI.	62 000	114,30	53 067	97,80	53 200	98,10	50 600	113,60
VII.	—	—	54 200	99,20	53 820	98,20	50 400	113,40
VIII.	—	—	54 200	99,20	53 300	97,20	50 400	113,40

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	
	1980/81	1988/89	1989/90 p	1988/89 / 1980/81	1989/90 / 1988/89 p	1980/81	1988/89	1989/90 p	1988/89 / 1980/81	1989/90 / 1988/89 p	1980/81	1988/89	1989/90 p	1988/89 / 1980/81	1989/90 / 1988/89 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1 989	1 840	1 846	− 1,0	0,3	6,46	7,37	7,29	1,7	− 1,1	13 169	13 915	13 798	0,7	− 1,8
Belgique/België	120	115	112	− 0,5	− 2,6	6,66	8,04	7,77	2,4	− 3,4	799	925	870	1,8	− 6,0
Danmark	75	69	68	− 1,0	− 1,4	5,69	7,33	7,00	3,2	− 4,5	427	506	476	2,1	− 5,9
BR Deutschland (3)	414	386	392	− 0,9	1,6	6,60	7,11	7,30	0,9	2,7	2 749	2 763	2 879	0,1	4,2
Ellada	28	35	49	2,8	40,0	6,21	6,17	7,14	− 0,1	15,7	174	216	355	2,7	64,3
España (5)	183	194	175	0,7	− 9,8	4,86	6,05	5,49	2,8	− 9,3	904	1 187	975	3,5	− 17,9
France (4)	521	417	417	− 2,7	0,0	7,53	9,65	9,04	3,0	− 6,3	4 205	4 351	4 015	0,5	− 7,7
Ireland	33	33	31	0,0	− 6,1	4,48	5,91	6,29	3,5	6,4	148	195	195	3,5	0,0
Italia	282	265	280	− 0,8	5,7	6,31	5,58	6,00	− 1,5	7,5	1 779	1 479	1 680	− 2,3	13,6
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	122	123	124	0,1	0,8	7,17	8,03	8,87	1,4	10,5	875	988	1 100	1,5	11,3
Portugal (5)	1	—	—	—	—	×	×	×	×	×	3	1	3	×	×
United Kingdom	210	203	198	− 0,4	− 2,5	5,27	6,42	6,31	2,5	− 1,7	1 106	1 304	1 250	2,1	− 4,1

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				
	1980	1987	1988	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	84 489	104 457	103 827	3,1	– 0,6
of which :								
Europe								
EUR 12	16,0	13,8	14,0	13 545	14 401	14 500	0,9	0,7
USSR	8,5	9,6	8,6	7 174	10 000	8 950	4,9	– 10,5
America								
USA	6,3	6,3	6,2	5 313	6 603	6 415	3,1	– 2,8
Cuba	8,0	6,9	7,8	6 805	7 232	8 119	0,9	12,3
Dominican Rep.	1,2	0,8	0,7	1 013	816	777	– 3,0	– 4,8
Mexico	2,6	3,9	3,8	2 179	4 061	3 909	9,3	3,7
Argentina	2,0	1,0	1,2	1 716	1 063	1 283	– 6,6	20,7
Brazil	9,8	8,9	7,6	8 270	9 266	7 874	1,6	– 15,0
Asia								
India	5,4	8,8	9,8	4 528	9 215	10 207	10,7	10,8
Peop. Rep. China	3,3	5,3	4,7	2 800	5 530	4 875	10,2	– 11,8
Pakistan	0,8	1,4	1,9	686	1 425	1 942	11,0	36,2
Philippines	2,8	1,2	1,4	2 332	1 304	1 495	– 8,0	14,6
Thailand	0,9	2,4	2,6	778	2 532	2 638	18,4	4,2
Africa								
South Africa	2,1	2,1	2,4	1 780	2 235	2 470	3,3	10,5
Oceania								
Australia	4,0	3,4	3,6	3 415	3 511	3 759	0,4	7,1

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	
	1980/81	1987/88	1988/89 p	1988/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) *Supply balance (marketing year Sept./August)*					
Initial stock	25 898	36 094	33 321	4,8	– 7,3
Production	88 726	104 841	104 925	2,4	0,1
Imports	28 982	27 496	29 064	– 0,7	5,7
Availability	143 606	168 431	167 310	2,3	– 0,7
Exports	28 216	27 939	29 060	– 0,1	4,0
Consumption	89 805	107 171	107 693	2,6	0,5
Final stock	25 585	33 321	30 557	3,8	– 8,3
of which : as % of consumption	28,5	31,1	28,4	×	×
	1980	1987	1988	1987 / 1980	1988 / 1987
(II) *International trade*					
Imports/world	26 746	27 536	26 764	0,4	– 2,8
of which : EUR 12	1 431	1 743	1 678	2,8	– 3,7
%	5,3	6,3	6,3	×	×
Exports/world	26 832	28 295	27 142	0,8	– 4,1
of which : EUR 12	4 325	5 480	4 918	3,4	– 10,3
%	16,1	19,4	18,1	×	×

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	1987/88	1988/89 p	1987/88 / 1986/87	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	14 096	13 212	13 915	− 6,3	5,3
of which: C sugar production for export	1 312	819	1 586	− 37,6	93,7
Usable production (1)	12 784	12 393	12 329	− 3,1	− 0,5
Change in stocks	+ 89	− 458	− 268	×	×
Imports (2)	1 769	1 866	1 802	5,5	− 3,4
Exports (1) (2)	3 557	3 870	3 566	8,8	− 7,8
Intra-Community trade	(1 562)	(2 781)	(2 700)	78,0	− 2,9
Internal use					
of which:	10 907	10 847	10 833	− 0,6	− 0,2
— animal feed	11	12	12	9,1	0,0
— industrial use	170	181	189	6,5	4,4
— human consumption	10 726	10 654	10 632	− 0,7	− 0,2
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	33,2	32,9	32,7	− 0,9	− 0,6
Self-sufficiency (%) (4)	129,2	121,8	128,5	×	×

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)	
	1980/81	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (2)	53,58	18,43	28,03	− 12,2	51,9
London Exchange (3)	50,59	18,33	27,83	− 4,2	47,5
New York Exchange (4)	46,79	14,45	22,70	− 16,3	45,0

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	1986	1987	% TAV 1986/1985	% TAV 1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	41,90	39,36	39,53	− 6,1	0,4
Danmark	DKR/kg	13,89	13,83	13,96	− 0,4	0,9
BR Deutschland	DM/kg	1,94	1,93	1,92	− 0,5	− 0,5
Ellada	DR/kg	63,17	104,00	98,50	64,6	− 5,3
España	PTA/kg	:	:	:	×	×
France	FF/kg	5,82	5,83	6,04	0,2	3,6
Ireland	Pence/2 lbs	61,20	67,60	68,30	10,5	1,0
Italia	LIT/kg	1 299,00	1 306,00	1 334,00	0,5	2,1
Nederland	HFL/kg	2,33	2,34	2,34	0,4	0,0
Portugal	ESC/kg	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	Pence/2 lbs	47,60	46,90	49,10	− 1,5	4,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Belgique/België: Sucre raffiné/Geraffineerde suiker
Danmark: Melis (Stødt)
BR Deutschland: Zucker (Raffinade) EWG KL. I
Ellada: Zacharí
España: Azúcar blanquilla
France: Raffiné, scié
Ireland: Sugar
Italia: Zucchero semolato
Nederland: Suiker
Portugal: Açúcar fino
United Kingdom: Granulated

4.3.6.1 Sugar and isoglucose production, by quota

	Sugar (1 000 t white sugar)								Isoglucose (1 000 t dry matter)				
	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)						Basic quantity		Production (p)		
	A Sugar	B Sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1987/88	1988/89 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 1989/90	Iso-glucose A	Iso-glucose B	Total	of which: A+B	of which: Isoglucose C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 12	10 540	2 288	1 274	13 915	10 296	2 205	1 586	1 102	241	50	274	274	—
Belgique/België	680	146	17	925	680	146	64	52	57	15	72	72	—
Danmark	328	97	—	506	328	97	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	1 990	612	224	2 763	1 990	611	271	115	29	7	36	36	—
Ellada	290	29	—	216	216	—	—	—	11	2	6	6	—
España	960	40	38	1 187	960	40	57	168	75	8	83	83	—
France (¹)	2 996	806	457	4 351	2 889	759	789	371	16	4	20	20	—
Ireland	182	18	34	195	182	18	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
Italia	1 320	248	264	1 479	1 320	248	—	175	16	4	20	20	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	690	182	138	988	690	182	164	90	7	2	9	9	—
Portugal	64	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	2	1	1	—
United Kingdom	1 040	104	102	1 304	1 040	104	160	102	22	6	27	27	—

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	
		1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	EUR 12	731	1 860	1 845	14,3	− 0,8	27,3	31,7	28,1	2,2	− 11,3	1 998	5 975	5 175	16,9	− 13,4
Rapeseed	Belgique/België	0	4	4	×	0,0	27,3	31,5	32,5	2,1	3,2	1	12	10	42,6	− 16,6
	Danmark	102	252	200	13,8	− 20,6	19,3	22,3	25,2	2,1	13,0	196	562	504	16,2	− 10,3
	BR Deutschland	138	428	385	15,8	− 10,0	27,4	28,7	31,6	0,7	10,0	377	1 265	1 216	18,9	− 3,9
	España	—	7	8	×	14,3	—	6,0	16,3	×	171,7	—	10	13	×	30,0
	France	390	737	865	9,5	17,4	28,0	36,2	26,6	3,7	− 26,5	1 093	2 655	2 302	13,5	− 13,3
	Ireland	0	6	4	×	− 33,3	26,4	28,2	30,0	0,9	6,4	1	16	12	48,6	− 25,0
	Italia	0	28	23	×	− 17,8	21,1	24,4	22,2	2,1	− 8,3	1	68	51	82,7	− 25,0
	Luxembourg	0	1	1	×	0,0	27,3	30,2	32,5	1,5	7,6	1	3	3	17,0	0,0
	Nederland	8	10	7	3,2	− 30,0	35,9	31,9	34,2	− 1,7	7,2	29	31	24	1,0	− 22,6
	United Kingdom	92	388	348	22,8	− 10,3	32,7	33,7	29,9	0,4	− 11,3	300	1 353	1 040	24,0	− 23,1
	EUR 12	806	2 291	2 102	16,1	− 8,2	9,9	17,7	18,8	8,7	6,2	977	3 907	3 895	21,9	− 0,3
Sunflower seed	BR Deutschland	—	8	14	×	75,0	—	1,0	34,0	×	×	—	15	35	×	133,0
	Ellada	3	97	42	64,3	− 56,7	15,4	14,4	14,3	− 0,9	− 0,7	5	134	60	60,0	− 55,2
	España	668	987	894	5,7	− 9,4	7,4	10,1	13,3	4,5	31,7	670	1 000	1 155	7,3	5,0
	France	103	1 048	912	39,3	− 13,0	23,9	25,4	24,9	0,9	− 1,9	245	2 315	2 233	37,8	− 3,5
	Italia	32	109	170	19,1	56,0	18,1	21,4	20,6	2,4	− 3,7	57	315	352	27,7	11,7
	Portugal	—	43	49	×	13,9	8,9	6,6	10,4	− 4,2	57,6	—	28	59	×	110,7
	EUR 12	16	567	537	66,5	− 5,3	20,3	32,0	31,4	6,7	− 1,9	18	1 808	1 687	93,0	− 6,7
Soya beans	Ellada	—	2	3	×	50,0	—	32,0	26,7	×	− 16,6	—	6	8	×	33,3
	España	7	4	7	− 7,7	75,0	19,3	15,0	20,5	− 3,5	36,7	—	6	15	×	150,0
	France	9	81	96	36,8	18,5	21,1	26,5	26,3	3,3	− 0,8	18	208	253	41,8	21,6
	Italia	0	481	432	×	− 10,2	26,4	33,1	32,6	3,3	− 1,5	0	1 588	1 410	×	− 11,2

Source: Eurostat.

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 Deutsch-land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Intra-EC trade (¹)	Rapeseed	1986	1 471	282	0	923	0	0	30	1	6	150	0	77
		1987	1 863	427	1	987	0	0	15	3	0	279	0	151
		1988	2 048	489	1	1 198	0	0	9	2	9	272	0	66
	Sunflower seed	1986	952	170	1	312	4	0	15	0	64	301	14	71
		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
	Soya beans	1986	108	23	5	34	0	0	33	5	0	3	0	5
		1987	188	62	3	53	0	2	46	2	1	6	3	9
		1988	341	69	5	91	—	10	44	2	1	5	1	113
	Flax seed	1986	54	21	3	15	0	1	6	0	2	4	0	1
		1987	42	16	2	12	0	0	7	0	1	5	0	0
		1988	50	12	1	15	—	0	4	0	0	14	0	4
Imports	Rapeseed	1986	575	55	0	196	0	2	12	0	3	124	0	181
		1987	496	100	0	188	0	3	0	0	4	160	0	41
		1988	341	31	0	123	0	2	5	4	7	154	0	14
	Sunflower seed	1986	291	2	3	55	0	5	15	0	26	68	109	8
		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
	Soya beans	1986	12 950	1 369	61	3 056	143	2 389	505	1	1 270	2 743	758	655
		1987	14 439	1 450	58	3 246	176	2 771	595	0	1 054	3 633	905	552
		1988	11 971	1 265	60	2 749	—	2 000	361	10	612	3 512	831	575
	Flax seed	1986	476	57	2	348	5	4	3	0	6	7	0	42
		1987	492	82	2	346	2	1	3	—	6	17	0	33
		1988	301	78	4	159	—	1	1	0	4	35	0	20
Exports	Rapeseed	1986	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		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
	Sunflower seed	1986	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		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
	Soya beans	1986	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
		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
	Flax seed	1986	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		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

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	
	1980/81 (1)	1986/87	1987/88 p	1986/87 / 1980/81 (1)	1987/88 / 1986/87 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	1 995	3 688	5 955	10,8	61,5
Imports	319	523	276	8,6	– 47,2
Exports	40	158	73	25,7	– 53,8
Availabilities	2 274	4 053	6 158	10,1	51,9
Oil					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	770	1 377	2 322	10,2	68,6
— from imported seed	60	204	108	22,6	– 47,0
Total production of rapeseed oil	830	1 581	2 430	11,3	53,7
Oil imports	23	34	38	6,7	11,8
Oil exports	221	486	580	14,0	19,3
Availabilities	632	1 129	1 888	10,2	67,2
	1 192	2 270	3 335	11,3	46,9
Cake					
EC production					
Imports	181	766	446	27,2	– 41,8
Exports	4	33	47	42,1	42,4
Availabilities	1 369	3 003	3 734	14,0	24,3

Sources: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 10.

4.4.4.2 **Supplies of sunflower** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) (1) — EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81 (2)	1986/87	1987/88 p	1986/87 / 1980/81 (2)	1987/88 / 1986/87 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	307	3 150	3 906	47,4	24,0
Imports	1 087	235	67	− 22,5	− 71,7
Exports	2	3	3	7,0	0,0
Availabilities	1 392	3 382	3 970	15,9	17,4
Oil					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	116	1 322	1 640	50,0	24,1
— from imported seed	243	99	28	− 13,9	− 71,7
Total sunflower-oil production	359	1 421	1 668	25,8	17,4
Oil imports	35	129	51	24,3	− 60,5
Oil exports	25	131	372	31,8	184,0
Availabilities	369	1 419	1 347	25,2	− 5,1
Cake					
EC production	821	1 319	1 523	8,2	15,5
Imports	509	1 128	941	14,2	− 16,6
Exports	8	11	15	5,5	36,4
Availabilities	1 322	2 436	2 449	10,7	0,5

Sources: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) The marketing year runs from August to July.
(2) EUR 10.

4.4.4.3 **Supplies of soya** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81 (1)	1986/87	1987/88 p	1986/87 / 1980/81 (1)	1987/88 / 1986/87 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	32	918	1 808	75,0	96,9
Imports	10 796	12 334	14 439	2,2	17,1
Exports	6	6	6	0,0	0,0
Availabilities	10 822	13 246	16 241	3,4	22,6
Oil					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	6	160	316	72,8	97,5
— from imported seed	1 888	2 158	2 526	2,3	17,1
Total soya-oil production	1 894	2 318	2 842	3,4	22,6
Oil imports	23	2	6	− 33,4	200,0
Oil exports	327	797	878	16,0	10,2
Availabilities	1 590	1 523	1 970	− 0,7	29,3
Cake					
EC production	8 658	10 597	13 404	3,4	26,5
Imports	10 347	11 047	10 341	1,1	− 6,4
Exports	710	1 388	1 515	11,8	9,1
Availabilities	18 295	20 256	22 230	1,7	9,7

Sources: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 10.

4.4.4.4 **Supplies of olive-oil** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1985/86	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
EC production	1 466	1 204	1 794	− 18,9	49,0
Oil imports	54	20	55	− 63,0	175,0
Intra-EC trade	240	490	234	104,0	− 62,2
Oil exports	152	154	156	1,3	1,2
Intra-EC trade	189	457	242	141,8	− 47,0
Change in stocks	− 34	− 288	214	×	×
Internal use	1 448	1 409	1 472	− 3,7	4,5
of which:					
— industrial use	25	26	26	4,0	0,0
— human consumption	1 423	1 383	1 446	− 2,9	4,6
Human consumption (kg/head) (1)	4,4	4,3	4,5	− 2,3	4,7
Self-sufficiency (%) (2)	101,2	85,5	121,9	− 15,5	42,6

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: — olive-oil semi-fine — lampante grade olive-oil 3°**

			XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Olive-oil semi-fine	Market price	1980/81	189,41	187,66	185,70	190,02
	Market target price	1980/81	145,00	145,00	146,42	147,84
	Intervention price	1980/81	180,12	180,12	181,54	182,96
	Market price	1987/88	204,59	202,79	204,99	206,68
	Representative market price	1987/88	174,61	174,61	174,61	174,61
	Intervention price	1987/88	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24
	Market price	1988/89	220,09	225,30	217,92	224,62
	Representative market price	1988/89	190,61	190,61	190,61	190,61
	Intervention price	1988/89	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24
Lampante grade olive-oil 3°	Market price (²)	1980/81	:	167,35	167,38	:
	Intervention price (²)	1980/81	165,68	165,68	167,10	168,52
	Market price	1987/88	189,30	192,73	191,79	191,70
	Intervention price	1987/88	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30
	Market price	1988/89	209,05	215,13	209,04	218,03
	Intervention price	1988/89	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30

Sources: 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	1980/81	193,925	191,503	194,552	205,110
	1987/88	211,431	210,167	210,167	210,167
	1988/89	243,821	241,786	234,242	242,260
Milan — refined olive-oil	1980/81	196,279	194,422	197,143	206,428
	1987/88	222,562	220,737	217,897	218,537
	1988/89	251,602	248,223	242,957	247,925
Milan — edible seed oils	1980/81	54,738	55,925	55,062	55,278
	1987/88	33,267	34,308	39,708	39,197
	1988/89	43,190	43,898	43,291	42,762
Ratio: olive-oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1980/81	3,54	3,42	3,53	3,71
	1987/88	6,69	6,43	5,49	5,58
	1988/89	5,65	5,51	5,41	5,67

NB: The ratio olive-oil/seed oils is based on wholesale prices and excludes the consumption aid effective from 1 April 1979.
Sources: 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
192,74	188,88	188,88	190,51	190,51	:	203,75	205,38	191,77
149,26	150,68	152,10	153,52	154,94	154,94	154,94	145,00	149,97
184,38	185,80	187,22	188,64	190,06	190,06	190,06	180,12	185,09
205,14	207,48	212,24	212,34	212,34	212,34	—	—	208,09
174,61	174,61	174,61	174,61	174,61	174,61	174,61	174,61	174,61
216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24
227,00	227,00	227,00	225,08	223,97	—	—	—	224,22
190,61	190,61	190,61	190,61	190,61	190,61	190,61	190,61	190,61
216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24	216,24
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
169,94	171,36	172,78	174,20	175,62	175,62	175,62	165,68	170,65
192,55	197,15	198,67	198,84	199,63	200,87	—	—	195,32
195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30	195,30
223,97	223,12	220,65	217,92	215,14	217,92	—	—	217,00
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
207,481	200,552	204,017	203,741	203,321	:	213,733	213,427	202,851
210,607	214,734	217,967	223,228	226,167	233,726	—	—	216,836
243,244	243,947	241,838	238,236	236,305	246,368	—	—	241,205
210,099	203,545	209,046	207,009	205,786	211,084	216,218	216,993	206,171
219,057	224,014	226,816	231,101	233,296	233,416	—	—	224,743
252,724	250,323	247,432	243,967	244,438	252,724	—	—	248,213
55,926	56,357	59,921	60,208	59,535	61,125	60,106	59,393	57,745
38,248	39,244	41,328	61,066	60,156	54,867	—	—	44,139
44,492	44,391	46,065	46,812	44,719	43,281	—	—	44,290
3,71	3,56	3,44	3,37	3,42	:	3,56	3,59	3,51
5,73	5,71	5,49	3,78	3,88	4,25	—	—	5,30
5,47	5,50	5,25	5,09	5,28	5,69	—	—	5,45

4.4.9.1 Apparent human consumption of fats subdivided by: — base materials (pure fat) — processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1987)

		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	5 637	2 038	337	8 012	1 394	9 406	1 418	496	1 855	3	4 240	8 012	1 394
	BLEU/UEBL	166	105	20	291	68	359	106	48	86	—	51	291	68
	Danmark	149	18	20	187	31	218	57	3	10	—	117	187	31
	BR Deutschland	820	347	43	1 210	413	1 623	363	113	344	—	390	1 210	413
	Ellada	250	38	—	288	13	301	21	12	38	—	217	288	13
	España	801	177	2	980	17*	997	55	67	121	—	737	980	17*
	France*	839	257	22	1 118	432	1 550	170	26	250	—	672	1 118	432
	Ireland	57	8	8	73	23	96	17	5	4	—	47	73	23
	Italia	1 278	242	3	1 523	114	1 637	43	27	242	3	1 208	1 523	114
	Nederland	258	217	45	520	48	568	144	73	211	—	92	520	48
	Portugal*	173	50	2	225	6*	231	44	9	23	—	149	225	6*
	United Kingdom	846	579	172	1 597	229	1 826	398*	113*	526*	—*	560	1 597	229
%	EUR 12	60	22	4	85	15	100	15	5	20	0	45	85	15
	BLEU/UEBL	46	29	6	81	19	100	30	13	24	—	14	81	19
	Danmark	68	8	9	86	14	100	26	1	5	—	54	86	14
	BR Deutschland	51	21	3	75	25	100	22	7	21	—	24	75	25
	Ellada	83	13	—	96	4	100	7	4	13	—	72	96	4
	España	80	18	0	98	2	100	6	7	12	—	74	98	2
	France	54	17	1	72	28	100	11	2	16	—	43	72	28
	Ireland	59	8	8	76	24	100	18	5	4	—	49	76	24
	Italia	78	15	0	93	7	100	3	2	15	0	74	93	7
	Nederland	45	38	8	92	8	100	25	13	37	—	16	92	8
	Portugal	75	22	1	97	3	100	19	4	10	—	65	97	3
	United Kingdom	46	32	9	87	13	100	22	6	29	—	31	87	13
kg/head	EUR 12	17	6	1	25	4	29	4	2	6	0	13	25	4
	BLEU/UEBL	16	10	2	28	7	35	10	5	8	—	5	28	7
	Danmark	29	4	4	37	6	43	11	1	2	—	23	37	6
	BR Deutschland	13	6	1	20	7	27	6	2	6	—	6	20	7
	Ellada	25	4	—	29	1	30	2	1	4	—	22	29	1
	España	21	5	0	25	0	26	1	2	3	—	19	25	0
	France	15	5	0	20	8	28	3	0	4	—	12	20	8
	Ireland	16	2	2	21	6	27	5	1	1	—	13	21	6
	Italia	22	4	0	27	2	29	1	0	4	0	21	27	2
	Nederland	18	15	3	36	3	39	10	5	14	—	6	36	3
	Portugal	17	5	0	22	1	23	4	1	2	—	15	22	1
	United Kingdom	15	10	3	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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Fruit (excl. citrus) All fruit EUR 12	2 893	3 026	3 063	0,6	1,2	77	72	76	− 0,8	5,0	22 218	21 907	23 285	− 0,2	6,3
Belgique/België	12	12	12	0,0	0,0	371	321	339	− 2,1	5,7	445	385	407	− 2,1	5,7
Danmark	10	8	8	− 3,1	0,0	86	63	90	− 4,5	44,0	86	50	72	− 7,5	44,0
BR Deutschland	58	54	52	− 1,0	− 3,7	563	411	736	− 4,4	79,2	3 263	2 219	3 829	− 5,4	72,6
Ellada	280	284	283	0,2	− 0,4	78	75	88	− 0,5	16,7	2 181	2 137	2 486	− 0,3	16,3
España	1 091	1 125	1 163	0,4	3,4	34	39	34	1,9	− 11,2	3 716	4 370	4 011	2,3	− 8,2
France	261	252	251	− 0,5	− 0,4	128	145	138	1,8	− 4,4	3 332	3 645	3 471	1,3	− 4,8
Ireland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	80	70	75	− 1,9	7,1	16	14	15	− 1,9	7,1
Italia	829	965	960	2,2	− 0,5	89	79	80	− 1,7	1,4	7 371	7 634	7 703	0,5	0,9
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	10	4	6	− 12,3	50,0
Nederland	27	24	24	− 1,7	0,0	281	217	201	− 3,6	− 7,3	759	521	483	− 5,2	− 7,3
Portugal	262	252	259	− 0,6	2,8	18	17	14	− 0,8	− 15,2	471	429	374	− 1,3	− 12,8
United Kingdom	61	48	49	− 3,4	2,1	93	104	87	1,6	− 16,0	568	499	428	− 1,8	− 14,2
Apples EUR 12	333	312	317	− 0,9	1,6	246	242	275	− 0,2	13,9	8 189	7 544	8 730	− 1,2	15,7
Belgique/België	6	6	7	0,0	16,7	537	390	380	− 4,5	− 2,6	322	234	266	− 4,5	13,7
Danmark	5	3	3	− 7,0	0,0	126	87	150	− 5,2	73,1	63	26	45	− 11,9	73,1
BR Deutschland	27	24	24	− 1,7	0,0	682	440	985	− 6,1	123,8	1 841	1 057	2 365	− 7,6	123,8
Ellada	19	18	17	− 0,8	− 5,6	152	168	157	1,5	− 6,7	288	303	267	0,7	− 11,9
España	62	50	50	− 3,0	0,0	141	194	166	4,6	− 14,7	877	971	828	1,5	− 14,7
France	69	68	70	− 0,2	2,9	256	292	275	1,9	− 6,0	1 769	1 988	1 924	1,7	− 3,2
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	90	90	90	0,0	0,0	9	9	9	0,0	0,0
Italia	72	88	88	2,9	0,0	269	254	264	− 0,8	4,0	1 937	2 236	2 326	2,1	4,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	8	3	5	− 13,1	66,7
Nederland	17	15	15	− 1,8	0,0	347	227	242	− 5,9	6,8	590	340	363	− 7,6	6,8
Portugal	27	16	19	− 7,2	18,8	47	55	39	2,1	− 29,2	128	88	74	− 5,2	− 15,9
United Kingdom	28	23	23	− 2,8	0,0	128	126	112	− 0,2	− 10,7	357	289	258	− 3,0	− 10,7

Pears															
EUR 12	139	132	133	− 0,7	0,8	216	197	195	− 1,3	− 1,1	3 002	2 599	2 591	− 2,0	− 0,3
Belgique/België	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	250	303	280	2,8	− 7,7	75	91	84	2,8	− 7,7
Danmark	1	0	0	×	×	40	×	×	×	×	4	3	4	− 4,0	33,3
BR Deutschland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	1 910	1 425	2 350	− 4,1	64,9	382	285	470	− 4,1	64,9
Ellada	6	7	7	2,2	0,0	218	171	130	− 3,4	− 24,2	131	120	91	− 1,3	− 24,2
España	36	34	32	− 0,8	− 5,9	121	153	143	3,4	− 6,4	437	521	459	2,5	− 11,9
France	24	18	18	− 4,0	0,0	173	242	192	5,0	− 20,9	414	436	345	0,7	− 20,9
Ireland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
Italia	47	48	51	0,3	6,3	282	186	192	− 5,8	3,3	1 326	894	981	− 5,5	9,7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
Nederland	6	5	5	− 2,6	0,0	217	280	168	3,7	− 40,0	130	140	84	1,1	− 40,0
Portugal	9	11	11	2,9	0,0	66	42	37	− 6,2	− 10,9	59	46	41	− 3,5	− 10,9
United Kingdom	5	4	4	− 3,1	0,0	88	158	80	8,7	− 49,2	44	63	32	5,3	− 49,2
Peaches															
EUR 12	198	212	211	1,0	− 0,5	125	128	124	0,3	− 2,8	2 476	2 705	2 617	1,3	− 3,3
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	27	23	25	− 2,3	8,7
Ellada	29	33	33	1,9	0,0	141	166	168	2,4	1,7	408	547	556	4,3	1,7
España	46	62	62	4,4	0,0	82	88	97	1,0	10,6	376	545	603	5,5	10,6
France	32	27	27	− 2,4	0,0	126	138	126	1,3	− 8,3	402	372	341	− 1,1	− 8,3
Italia	81	80	78	− 0,2	− 2,5	152	149	136	− 0,3	− 8,5	1 228	1 190	1 062	− 0,5	− 10,8
Portugal	10	10	11	0,0	10,0	35	28	27	− 3,1	− 2,6	35	28	30	− 3,1	7,1
Table grapes															
EUR 12	224	196	191	− 1,9	− 2,6	111	129	128	2,1	− 0,7	2 497	2 524	2 443	0,2	− 3,2
Belgique/België	0	0	0	×	×	×	0	×	×	×	5	2	2	− 12,3	0,0
Ellada	21	19	19	− 1,4	0,0	110	125	194	1,8	55,7	232	237	369	0,3	55,7
España	83	68	65	− 2,8	− 4,4	62	75	66	2,7	− 12,8	518	512	427	− 0,2	− 16,6
France	33	24	23	− 4,5	− 4,2	56	52	60	− 1,2	16,1	186	124	138	− 5,6	11,3
Italia	81	79	78	− 0,4	− 1,3	184	201	191	1,3	− 5,2	1 493	1 588	1 486	0,9	− 6,4
Nederland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
Portugal	6	6	6	0,0	0,0	103	100	33	− 0,5	− 66,7	62	60	20	− 0,5	− 66,7
Apricots															
EUR 12	51	62	63	2,8	1,6	78	88	95	1,8	8,0	398	547	600	4,7	9,7
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	2	2	− 5,6	0,0
Ellada	6	6	6	0,0	0,0	170	178	257	0,7	43,9	102	107	154	0,7	43,9
España	20	22	23	1,4	4,6	57	65	67	1,8	4,4	114	142	155	3,2	9,2
France	13	15	16	2,1	6,7	59	65	59	1,3	− 8,2	77	97	95	3,4	− 2,1
Italia	10	16	15	6,9	− 6,3	96	120	126	3,2	5,0	96	192	189	10,4	− 1,6
Portugal	2	3	3	6,0	0,0	30	23	17	− 3,5	− 28,6	6	7	5	2,2	− 28,6

4.5.1.1 *(cont.)*

		Area					Yields					Harvested production				
		1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B. Citrus fruit All citrus fruit	EUR 12	465	525	526	1,8	0,2	142	148	156	0,6	5,1	6 608	7 778	8 193	2,4	5,3
Ellada		47	52	53	1,5	1,9	189	149	185	− 3,3	24,3	887	776	983	− 1,9	26,7
España		220	256	259	2,2	1,2	135	176	149	3,9	− 15,6	2 962	4 505	3 847	6,2	− 14,6
France		3	2	2	− 5,6	0,0	77	175	200	12,5	14,3	23	35	40	6,2	14,3
Italia		167	183	179	1,3	− 2,2	155	126	178	− 2,9	40,8	2 596	2 314	3 187	− 1,6	37,7
Portugal		28	32	33	1,9	3,1	50	46	41	− 1,1	− 10,9	140	148	136	0,8	− 8,1
Oranges	EUR 12	280	300	300	1,0	0,0	142	149	162	0,7	8,6	3 985	4 468	4 853	1,7	8,6
Ellada		31	35	35	1,8	0,0	211	165	214	− 3,4	29,5	653	579	750	− 1,7	29,5
España		128	137	140	1,0	2,2	133	178	145	4,3	− 18,3	1 699	2 438	2 036	5,3	− 16,5
France		0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	3	3	17,0	0,0
Italia		102	107	104	0,7	− 2,8	151	126	189	− 2,6	50,8	1 540	1 343	1 968	− 1,9	46,5
Portugal		19	21	21	1,4	0,0	48	50	46	0,5	− 8,6	92	105	96	1,9	− 8,6
Lemons	EUR 12	94	111	110	2,4	− 0,9	131	132	138	0,1	4,6	1 234	1 467	1 520	2,5	3,6
Ellada		13	13	13	0,0	0,0	140	91	123	− 6,0	35,6	182	118	160	− 6,0	35,6
España		41	53	53	3,7	0,0	82	139	125	7,9	− 10,3	336	738	662	11,9	− 10,3
France		0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
Italia		36	40	39	1,5	− 2,5	193	148	175	− 3,8	18,0	696	592	681	− 2,3	15,0
Portugal		4	5	5	3,2	0,0	48	36	32	− 3,9	− 11,1	19	18	16	− 0,8	− 11,1
Other citrus fruit	EUR 12	6	5	5	− 2,6	0,0	117	122	118	0,6	− 3,3	70	61	59	− 2,0	− 3,3
Ellada		0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	5	3	2	− 7,0	− 33,3
España		2	2	2	0,0	0,0	65	80	75	3,0	− 6,3	13	16	15	3,0	− 6,3
Italia		4	3	3	− 4,0	0,0	130	140	140	1,1	0,0	52	42	42	− 3,0	0,0

C. Vegetables All vegetables														
EUR 12	1 619	1 644	:	0,2	×	235	251	:	1,0	×	37 993	41 287	41 464	1,2	0,4
Belgique/België	19	30	32	6,7	6,7	386	336	333	− 2,0	− 0,7	733	1 007	1 067	4,6	6,0
Danmark	11	20	:	8,9	×	195	125	:	− 6,2	×	215	250	16	2,2	− 93,6
BR Deutschland	37	44	44	2,5	0,0	297	291	365	− 0,3	25,3	1 100	1 282	1 606	2,2	25,3
Ellada	140	141	:	0,1	×	298	266	:	− 1,6	×	4 173	3 753	3 616	− 1,5	− 3,7
España	455	460	:	0,2	×	185	213	:	2,0	×	8 412	9 780	9 879	2,2	1,0
France	239	250	247	0,6	− 1,2	193	205	217	0,8	6,3	4 614	5 114	5 371	1,5	5,0
Ireland	3	3	:	0,0	×	617	753	:	2,9	×	185	226	240	2,9	6,2
Italia	409	406	402	− 0,1	− 1,0	280	287	277	0,4	− 3,5	11 457	11 654	11 131	0,2	− 4,5
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	2	2	− 5,6	0,0
Nederland	58	64	65	1,4	1,6	394	442	455	1,7	3,0	2 285	2 827	2 957	3,1	4,6
Portugal	90	92	:	0,3	×	166	191	:	2,1	×	1 492	1 760	1 800	2,4	2,3
United Kingdom	158	134	:	− 2,3	×	210	271	:	3,7	×	3 324	3 632	3 779	1,3	4,1
Cauliflowers															
EUR 12	113	127	121	1,7	− 4,7	167	155	174	− 1,1	12,1	1 887	1 969	2 103	0,6	6,8
Belgique/België	2	5	4	14,0	− 20,0	195	114	153	− 7,4	33,8	39	57	61	5,6	7,0
Danmark	1	1	0	0,0	×	110	110	:	0,0	×	11	11	10	0,0	− 9,1
BR Deutschland	4	3	4	− 4,0	33,3	205	250	235	2,9	− 6,0	82	75	94	− 1,3	25,3
Ellada	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	167	180	180	1,1	0,0	50	54	54	1,1	0,0
España	9	11	13	2,9	18,2	238	213	191	− 1,6	− 10,3	214	234	248	1,3	6,0
France	39	47	45	2,7	− 4,3	120	99	126	− 2,8	27,6	469	465	568	− 0,1	22,2
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	130	120	130	− 1,1	8,3	13	12	13	− 1,1	8,3
Italia	35	32	27	− 1,3	− 15,6	165	187	218	1,8	16,7	578	598	589	0,5	− 1,5
Nederland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	245	220	250	− 1,5	13,6	49	44	50	− 1,5	13,6
Portugal	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	150	190	180	3,4	− 5,3	15	19	18	3,4	− 5,3
United Kingdom	16	21	21	4,0	0,0	229	190	190	− 2,6	− 0,5	367	400	398	1,2	− 0,5
Tomatoes															
EUR 12	277	242	251	− 1,9	3,7	401	465	451	2,1	− 3,1	11 113	11 253	11 314	0,2	0,5
Belgique/België	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	930	1 750	2 050	9,5	17,1	93	175	205	9,5	17,1
Danmark	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	15	15	16	0,0	6,1
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	25	19	19	− 3,8	0,0
Ellada	48	38	37	− 3,3	− 2,6	465	438	450	− 0,8	2,7	2 230	1 665	1 665	− 4,1	0,0
España	61	56	61	− 1,2	8,9	352	437	426	3,1	− 2,6	2 147	2 447	2 596	1,9	6,1
France	18	12	13	− 5,6	8,3	473	591	572	3,2	− 3,3	851	709	743	− 2,6	4,8
Ireland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	27	14	14	− 9,0	0,0
Italia	127	112	116	− 1,8	3,6	359	434	400	2,7	− 7,9	4 560	4 860	4 637	0,9	− 4,6
Nederland	3	2	2	− 5,6	0,0	1 320	2 735	2 835	11,0	3,7	396	547	567	4,7	3,7
Portugal	18	20	20	1,5	0,0	356	335	358	− 0,9	6,7	640	670	715	0,7	6,7
United Kingdom	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1 290	1 320	1 370	0,3	3,8	129	132	137	0,3	3,8
Aubergines															
EUR 12	22	19	20	− 2,1	5,3	249	284	263	1,9	− 7,5	547	540	526	− 0,2	− 2,6
Ellada	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	227	250	250	1,4	0,0	68	75	75	1,4	0,0
España	5	4	5	− 3,1	25,0	224	315	250	5,0	− 20,6	112	126	125	1,7	− 0,8
France	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	250	230	200	− 1,2	− 13,0	25	23	20	− 1,2	− 13,0
Italia	13	11	11	− 2,4	0,0	256	269	259	0,7	− 3,7	333	296	285	− 1,7	− 3,7
Nederland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	20	21	12,1	5,0

Source: Eurostat.

4.5.3.1 **Intra-EC trade and external trade in fresh fruit and vegetables**

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

			1980	1985	1986	1987	1988 (3)	% TAV 1987/1980	% TAV 1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Intra-EC trade (1)	Vegetables	Total	2 977	3 801	4 084	4 135	4 447	5,6	7,6
	of which:	Cauliflowers	224	190	287	237	330	0,9	39,2
		Tomatoes	549	733	788	813	860	6,8	5,8
		Aubergines	25	32	35	36	40	6,3	11,1
	Fruits (2)	Total	2 700	3 168	3 140	3 635	3 579	5,1	− 1,5
	of which:	Apples	1 078	1 163	1 117	1 293	1 306	3,1	1,0
		Pears	257	276	234	302	302	2,7	0,0
		Peaches	346	415	433	507	477	6,6	− 5,9
		Apricots	45	51	61	58	66	4,3	13,8
	Citrus fruit	Total	1 784	1 872	2 226	2 404	2 416	5,1	0,5
	of which:	Oranges	923	877	1 198	1 245	1 306	5,1	4,9
		Lemons	253	272	301	331	320	4,6	− 3,3
Imports	Vegetables	Total	603	662	650	730	770	3,2	5,5
	of which:	Cauliflowers	0	1	0	1	1	×	0,0
		Tomatoes	236	272	265	274	268	2,5	− 2,2
		Aubergines	12	13	8	9	6	− 4,7	− 33,3
	Fruits (2)	Total	981	1 014	1 081	1 210	1 475	3,6	21,9
	of which:	Apples	401	461	491	543	602	5,2	10,9
		Pears	76	101	102	151	196	12,1	29,8
		Peaches	3	2	3	4	8	4,9	100,0
		Apricots	6	6	4	3	2	− 10,9	− 33,3
	Citrus fruit	Total	1 722	1 419	1 520	1 529	1 582	− 2,0	3,5
	of which:	Oranges	1 073	862	914	862	956	− 3,0	7,2
		Lemons	78	89	70	57	57	− 5,1	0,0
Exports	Vegetables	Total	341	457	499	593	569	9,7	− 4,1
	of which:	Cauliflowers	31	21	27	25	35	− 3,5	40,0
		Tomatoes	38	72	76	89	86	15,2	− 3,4
		Aubergines	2	2	3	3	4	7,0	33,3
	Fruits (2)	Total	478	622	578	735	585	7,4	− 20,4
	of which:	Apples	204	189	173	184	190	− 1,7	3,3
		Pears	60	58	53	149	60	16,4	− 59,7
		Peaches	58	98	78	102	75	9,9	− 26,5
		Apricots	5	18	15	18	17	23,8	− 5,6
	Citrus fruit	Total	203	685	894	752	650	24,4	− 13,6
	of which:	Oranges	80	328	448	393	329	30,4	− 16,3
		Lemons	115	251	273	223	210	11,7	− 5,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on goods entering.
(2) Citrus fruit not included.
(3) Greece not included.

4.5.4.1 Supply balance — fresh fruit (1)
Market balance — fresh apples

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88 **	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (excl. citrus)					
Usable production	20 270	19 975	20 085	– 0,3	0,1
Imports	915	1 210	1 475	5,8	21,9
Exports	555	738	585	5,9	– 20,7
Intra-EC trade	2 920	3 635	3 579	4,5	– 1,5
Change in stocks	2	5	0	20,1	×
Internal use	23 035	23 555	24 554	2,3	4,2
of which:					
— animal feed	258	289	292	2,3	1,0
— losses (market)	1 700	1 883	1 985	2,1	5,4
— industrial uses	506	431	435	– 3,2	0,9
— human consumption (gross)	19 853	20 135	21 846	0,3	8,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	62	62	63	0,0	1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	88	85	86	– 0,7	1,2
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	6 903	7 005	6 995	0,3	– 0,1
Imports	451	543	602	3,8	10,9
Exports	226	184	190	– 4,0	3,3
Intra-EC trade	1 167	1 293	1 306	2,1	1,0
Change in stocks	98	49	50	– 12,9	2,0
Internal use	7 300	7 361	7 250	0,2	– 1,5
of which:					
— animal feed	43	148	152	28,0	2,7
— losses (market)	591	691	698	3,2	1,0
— industrial uses	145	287	295	14,6	2,8
— human consumption (2)	6 522	6 235	6 105	– 0,9	– 2,1

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	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88 **	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	2 613	2 141	2 112	– 3,9	– 1,4
Imports	82	152	196	13,1	29,0
Exports	77	149	60	14,1	– 59,7
Intra-EC trade	287	302	302	1,0	0,0
Change in stocks	6	– 20	– 15	×	×
Internal use	2 635	2 188	2 018	– 3,7	– 7,8
of which:					
— animal feed	17	31	36	12,8	16,1
— losses (market)	140	144	142	0,6	– 1,4
— industrial uses	30	50	48	10,8	– 4,0
— human consumption (1)	2 449	1 963	1 792	– 4,3	– 8,7
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	2 381	2 892	2 951	4,0	2,0
Imports	3	4	8	5,9	100,0
Exports	79	102	75	5,2	– 26,5
Intra-EC trade	372	507	447	6,4	– 11,8
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	2 297	2 815	3 152	4,2	12,0
of which:					
— animal feed	20	29	29	7,7	0,0
— losses (market)	206	:	:	×	×
— industrial uses	25	78	72	25,6	– 7,7
— processing	342	628	650	12,9	3,5
— human consumption (1)	1 704	1 653	1 785	– 0,6	8,0

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	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88 **	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Table grapes					
Usable production	:	2 350	2 258	×	– 3,9
Imports	97	94	98	– 0,6	4,3
Exports	79	134	128	11,2	– 4,5
Intra-EC trade	443	579	568	5,5	– 1,9
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	2 441	2 739	2 815	2,3	2,8
of which:					
— losses (market)	101	117	123	3,0	5,1
— industrial uses	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption	2 340	2 623	2 478	2,3	– 5,5
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	41 995	45 798	46 500	1,8	1,5
Imports	619	730	741	3,4	1,5
Exports	345	499	510	7,7	2,2
Intra-EC trade	3 100	4 135	4 205	5,9	1,7
Change in stocks	– 132	– 200	– 200	×	×
Internal use	41 048	43 332	44 500	1,1	2,7
of which:					
— animal feed	555	566	605	0,4	6,9
— losses (market)	4 754	4 460	4 325	– 1,3	– 3,0
— seed	13	14	16	1,5	14,3
— human consumption (1)	35 726	38 292	39 554	1,4	3,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	112	119	123	1,2	3,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	102	106	107	0,8	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	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88 **	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1 629	1 544	1 585	– 1,1	2,7
Imports	0	1	1	×	0,0
Exports	31	25	35	– 4,2	40,0
Intra-EC trade	221	237	330	1,4	39,2
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1 618	1 584	1 621	– 0,4	2,3
of which:					
— animal feed	1	37	39	105,9	5,4
— losses (market)	60	104	110	11,6	5,8
— human consumption (1)	1 557	1 449	1 472	– 1,4	1,6
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	10 857	11 377	12 455	0,9	9,5
Imports	246	274	268	2,2	– 2,2
Exports	35	89	86	20,5	– 3,4
Intra-EC trade	588	813	860	6,7	5,8
Internal use	11 002	11 521	12 658	0,9	9,9
of which:					
— animal feed	85	164	169	14,1	3,1
— losses (market)	599	1 101	1 205	13,0	9,5
— processing	5 988	5 263	5 351	– 2,6	1,7
— human consumption (1)	4 330	4 912	5 933	2,6	20,8

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	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88 **	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit					
Usable production	6 605	8 801	8 910	5,9	1,2
Imports	1 549	1 529	1 582	− 0,3	3,5
Exports	237	752	650	26,0	− 13,6
Intra-EC trade	1 722	2 404	2 416	6,9	0,5
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	9 244	11 835	12 005	5,1	1,4
of which:					
— animal feed	27	86	85	26,1	− 1,2
— losses (market)	707	1 697	1 610	19,1	− 5,1
— industrial uses	44	3	5	− 41,6	66,7
— human consumption	8 466	10 048	10 305	3,5	2,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	26,6	31	31	3,1	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	72	74	74	0,6	0,0
Oranges					
Usable production	:	4 250	4 495	×	5,8
Imports	1 073	892	956	− 3,6	7,2
Exports	80	393	329	37,5	− 16,3
Intra-EC trade	923	1 245	1 306	6,2	4,9
Change in stocks	0	540	545	×	0,9
Internal use	5 137	6 551	6 658	5,0	1,6
of which:					
— animal feed	1	16	17	74,1	6,3
— losses (market)	237	742	754	25,6	1,6
— human consumption	4 900	6 079	6 095	3,7	0,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.

4.5.4.6 Market balance — processed tomatoes — processed peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88 **	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Processed tomatoes					
Usable production	5 988	5 263	5 365	− 2,1	1,9
Imports	142	106	157	− 4,8	48,1
Exports	2 008	2 750	2 282	5,4	− 17,0
Intra-EC trade	912	1 628	1 676	10,1	3,0
Change in stocks	− 17	− 780	×	×	×
Internal use	4 139	3 396	3 240	− 3,2	− 4,6
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
— human consumption (¹)	4 139	3 396	3 240	− 3,2	− 4,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	13,0	10,5	10,3	− 3,5	− 1,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	144,7	155,0	165,3	1,2	6,6
Processed peaches					
Usable production	342	628	535	10,7	− 14,8
Imports	117	23	17	− 23,7	− 26,1
Exports	17	102	111	34,8	8,8
Intra-EC trade	84	152	140	10,4	− 7,9
Change in stocks	0	− 40	×	×	×
Internal use	442	590	441	4,9	− 14,3
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption (¹)	442	590	441	4,9	− 14,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	1,4	1,8	1,4	4,3	− 22,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	77,4	106,4	121,3	5,4	14,0

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	
		1980/81	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Belgique/België	20,22	27,02	25,57	4,2	− 5,4
	Danmark	:	30,16	24,26	×	− 19,6
	BR Deutschland	23,80	36,01	27,42	6,1	− 23,9
	Ellada	23,41	46,57	44,15	10,3	− 5,2
	France	25,71	28,04	35,20	1,3	25,5
	Ireland	31,86	19,62	:	− 6,7	×
	Italia	34,87	29,56	27,38	− 2,3	− 7,4
	Luxembourg	19,25	:	:	×	×
	Nederland	30,42	38,99	31,29	3,6	− 19,8
Pears	Belgique/België	30,30	31,87	45,07	0,7	41,4
	Danmark	28,35	38,84	39,14	4,6	0,8
	BR Deutschland	28,93	34,07	40,14	2,4	17,8
	Ellada	38,06	83,94	77,97	12,0	− 7,1
	France	27,32	32,11	49,79	2,3	55,1
	Italia	25,26	54,39	46,11	11,6	− 15,2
	Nederland	41,11	40,32	57,96	− 0,3	43,8
	United Kingdom	36,03	43,59	58,76	2,8	34,8
Peaches	Ellada	20,37	43,61	52,17	11,5	19,6
	France	40,48	48,91	72,45	2,7	48,1
	Italia	43,67	51,69	48,83	2,4	− 5,5
Apricots	Ellada	:	127,57	53,76	×	− 57,9
	France	:	100,32	79,65	×	− 20,6
	Italia	:	61,42	63,90	×	4,0
Table grapes	Ellada	30,73	41,68	36,96	4,5	− 11,3
	France	50,74	46,07	66,43	− 1,4	44,2
	Italia	24,05	28,45	39,18	2,4	37,7
Citrus fruit :						
Oranges	Ellada	19,06	48,56	36,05	14,3	− 25,8
	Italia	35,33	56,02	35,11	6,8	− 37,3
Mandarins	Ellada	32,49	47,97	40,20	5,7	− 16,2
	Italia	51,88	51,01	45,98	− 0,2	− 9,9
Lemons	Ellada	30,98	59,28	43,16	9,7	− 27,2
	Italia	39,84	49,73	43,62	3,2	− 12,3

Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	47,26	72,21	45,44	6,2	− 37,1
	Danmark	52,43	86,18	125,19	7,4	45,3
	BR Deutschland	24,14	39,44	26,52	7,3	− 32,8
	Ellada	24,28	32,77	54,52	4,4	66,4
	France	27,56	32,57	23,34	2,4	− 28,3
	Italia	21,21	32,96	23,01	6,5	− 30,2
	Nederland	52,17	76,61	55,18	5,6	− 28,0
	United Kingdom	34,34	37,45	34,20	1,3	− 8,7
'Round' tomatoes	Belgique/België (2)	68,00	71,71	53,39	0,8	− 25,6
	Danmark (2)	82,41	99,68	73,89	2,8	− 25,9
	BR Deutschland (1)	46,05	46,84	36,29	0,2	− 22,5
	France (1)	41,62	55,46	42,75	4,2	− 22,9
	Ireland (2)	63,10	59,96	48,39	− 0,7	− 19,3
	Italia (1)	29,67	33,81	21,32	1,9	− 36,9
	Nederland (2)	50,84	65,00	48,86	3,6	− 24,8
	United Kingdom (2)	54,42	82,93	61,72	6,2	− 25,6
Aubergines	France	:	70,62	63,16	×	− 10,6
	Italia	:	33,15	39,66	×	19,6
	Nederland	:	119,52	118,38	×	− 1,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Open-grown tomatoes.
(2) Tomatoes grown under glass.

4.5.6.1 Quantities of fruit and vegetables bought in

		1 000 kg			% of harvested production	
		1980/81	1987/88	1988/89 p	1987/88	1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples	EUR 12	517 796 (¹)	591 432 (¹)	639 564	9,1 (¹)	7,3
	Belgique/België	52 704	748	7 074	0,3	2,7
	Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	BR Deutschland	34 513	41	33 129	0,0	1,4
	Ellada	12 614	79 984	77 353	26,4	29,0
	España	:	:	0	×	0,0
	France	178 828	106 320	212 829	5,4	11,1
	Ireland	879	190	290	2,2	3,3
	Italia	159 939	400 000	296 276	17,9	12,7
	Nederland	53 916	550	8 202	0,2	2,3
	Portugal	:	:	0	×	0,0
	United Kingdom	24 403	3 599	4 411	1,3	1,7
Pears	EUR 12	162 926 (¹)	88 909 (¹)	42 595	4,4 (¹)	1,6
	Belgique/België	7 425	5 614	776	6,2	0,9
	BR Deutschland	178	14	37	0,0	0,0
	Ellada	0	1 358	813	1,1	0,9
	España	:	:	0	×	0,0
	France	12 283	8 715	3 900	2,0	1,1
	Italia	139 040	60 000	36 699	6,7	3,7
	Nederland	3 813	10 518	271	7,5	0,3
	Portugal	:	:	0	×	0,0
	United Kingdom	187	2 690	99	4,2	0,3
Peaches	EUR 12	55 620 (¹)	527 050 (¹)	288 562	24,7 (¹)	11,0
	BR Deutschland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Ellada	0	230 420	182 785	42,4	32,9
	España	:	:	493	×	0,1
	France	14 741	47 630	29 816	12,8	8,8
	Italia	40 879	249 000	75 468	20,9	7,1
	Portugal	:	:	0	×	0,0
Table grapes	EUR 12	530 (¹)	0 (¹)	28	0,0 (¹)	0,0
	Ellada	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	España	:	:	0	×	0,0
	France	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Italia	530	0	28	0,0	0,0
	Portugal	:	:	0	0,0	0,0
Apricots	EUR 12	0 (¹)	2 299 (¹)	73 700	0,6 (¹)	12,3
	Ellada	0	2 289	58 060	2,2	37,7
	España	:	:	0	×	0,0
	France	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Italia	0	10	15 640	0,0	8,3
	Portugal	:	:	0	×	0,0

Oranges	EUR 12	101 091 (¹)	0 (¹)	213 946	0,0 (¹)	4,4
	Ellada	:	0	159 585	0,0	21,3
	España	:	0	27 119	0,0	1,3
	France	564	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Italia	100 527	0	27 242	0,0	1,4
	Portugal	:	0	0	0,0	0,0
Mandarins	EUR 12	53 025 (¹)	5 608 (¹)	54 939	2,4 (¹)	16,2
	Ellada	0	0	5 352	0,0	11,9
	España	:	:	0	×	0,0
	Italia	53 025	5 608	49 587	2,9	21,0
	Portugal	:	:	0	×	0,0
Lemons	EUR 12	21 755 (¹)	5 000 (¹)	217 801	0,7 (¹)	14,3
	Ellada	0	0	60 081	0,0	37,6
	España	:	:	88 441	×	13,4
	Italia	21 755	5 000	69 279	0,8	10,2
	Portugal	:	:	0	×	0,0
Cauliflowers	EUR 12	13 217 (¹)	120 287 (¹)	124 244	7,0 (¹)	5,9
	Belgique/België	193	201	425	0,4	0,7
	BR Deutschland	883	3 813	2 294	5,1	2,4
	Ellada	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	España	:	:	0	×	0,0
	France	7 398	5 573	32 915	1,2	5,8
	Ireland	0	0	13	0,0	0,1
	Italia	3 663	100 000	82 579	16,7	14,0
	Portugal	:	:	0	×	0,0
	United Kingdom	1 080	10 700	6 018	2,7	1,5
Tomatoes	EUR 12	78 879 (¹)	42 702 (¹)	21 828	0,5 (¹)	0,2
	Belgique/België	74	4	37	0,0	0,0
	BR Deutschland	1	9	26	0,1	0,2
	Ellada	0	15 300	190	0,9	0,0
	España	:	:	0	×	0,0
	France	3 657	10 948	8 533	1,5	1,2
	Ireland	105	114	299	0,8	2,1
	Italia	69 284	4 561	1 101	0,1	0,0
	Nederland	5 754	11 766	11 634	2,2	2,1
	Portugal	:	:	0	×	0,0
	United Kingdom	4	0	8	0,0	0,0
Aubergines	EUR 12	0 (¹)	358 (¹)	165	0,0 (¹)	0,0
	Ellada	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	España	:	:	0	×	0,0
	France	0	358	137	1,6	0,7
	Italia	0	0	28	0,0	0,0
	Portugal	:	:	0	×	0,0

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) EUR 10.

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	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	4 340	3 968	3 908	− 1,5	− 1,5	51,8	53,1	53,4	0,4	0,6	219 694	211 420	212 027	− 0,6	0,3
Belgique/België	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4	2	2	− 10,9	0,0
BR Deutschland	89	93	93	0,7	0,0	54,4	117,3	104,1	13,7	− 11,3	4 872	10 921	9 713	14,4	− 11,1
Ellada	98	86	85	− 2,2	− 1,2	47,7	55,2	47,1	2,5	− 14,7	5 395	4 334	4 475	− 3,6	3,3
España	1 571	1 442	1 396	− 1,4	− 3,2	28,3	32,6	29,7	2,4	− 8,9	44 407	37 042	41 481	− 3,0	12,0
France	1 095	994	983	− 1,6	− 1,1	63,9	74,4	70,5	2,6	− 5,2	69 984	73 974	69 340	0,9	− 6,3
Italia	1 122	982	978	− 2,2	− 0,4	75,5	75,6	74,7	0,0	− 1,2	84 750	76 962	75 822	− 1,6	− 1,5
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	43,7	137,6	118,7	21,1	− 13,7	50	160	142	21,4	− 11,2
Portugal	364	370	372	0,3	0,5	38,8	25,7	29,7	− 6,6	15,6	10 230	8 017	11 047	− 4,0	37,8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	8	5	26,0	− 37,5

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 (1987)
	1980	1987	1986	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EUR 12	23 321	24 967	26 257	1,0	5,2	32 933	34 011	35 850	0,5	5,4	76,3
BLEU/UEBL	1 825	2 093	2 017	2,0	− 3,6	163	114	98	− 5,0	− 14,0	0,3
Danmark	652	1 038	1 085	6,9	4,5	19	36	33	9,6	− 8,3	0,1
BR Deutschland	8 620	8 880	8 894	0,4	0,2	1 851	2 619	2 772	5,1	5,8	5,9
Ellada	3	9	14	17,0	55,6	255	695	552	15,4	− 20,6	1,6
España	12	30	34	14,0	13,3	6 115	4 835	4 929	− 3,3	1,9	10,8
France	6 665	4 132	5 531	− 6,6	33,9	8 868	13 213	12 992	5,9	− 1,7	29,6
Ireland	101	131	75	3,8	− 42,7	4	1	1	− 18,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	195	510	357	14,7	− 30,0	14 670	10 825	12 803	− 4,2	18,3	24,3
Nederland	1 731	2 087	2 103	2,7	0,8	21	49	39	12,9	− 20,4	0,1
Portugal	1	3	3	17,0	0,0	792	1 569	1 573	10,3	0,3	3,5
United Kingdom	3 516	6 054	6 144	8,1	1,5	175	54	58	− 15,5	7,4	0,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Extra.

4.6.4.1 **Supply balance — wine**

EUR 12

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Total wine :					
Usable production	218 503	208 335	209 007	– 0,8	0,3
Change in stocks	3 720	3 786	– 953	0,3	×
Imports	2 294	2 827	5 475	3,5	93,9
Exports	11 011	12 781	13 099	2,5	2,5
Intra-EC trade	24 028	22 423	20 527	– 1,1	
Internal uses	205 834	194 595	202 336	– 0,9	4,0
— losses – production	654	764	731	2,6	– 4,3
– marketing	757	553	672	– 5,1	21,5
— processing	50 695	58 602	62 800	2,4	7,2
— human consumption	153 728	134 676	138 133	– 2,2	2,6
Human consumption (l/head)	48,3	41,7	42,7	– 2,4	2,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	106,1	107,1	103,3	0,2	– 3,5
2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (Total) :					
Usable production	44 317	53 421	54 225	3,2	1,5
Internal uses	37 467	43 060	44 978	2,3	4,5
3. Table wines (Total) :					
Usable production	160 558	139 425	141 140	– 2,3	1,2
Internal uses	153 106	133 274	138 008	– 2,3	3,6

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

4.6.5.1 **Producer prices (¹) for table wines**

	ECU				% TAV	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl						
Ellada	2,416	3,209	:	:	×	×
Heraklion	2,492	..	:	:	×	×
Patras	2,317	3,209	:	:	×	×
España	..	2,195	2,309	3,206	×	38,8
Requena	..	2,176	2,304	:	×	×
Reus	..	2,449	:	3,589	×	×
Villafranca del Bierzo	..	2,482	2,400	2,937	×	22,4
France	2,302	2,597	2,438	2,704	0,8	10,9
Bastia	2,140	2,375	2,576	2,614	2,7	1,5
Béziers	2,318	2,573	2,430	2,705	0,7	11,3
Montpellier	2,303	2,609	2,413	2,690	0,7	11,5
Narbonne	2,311	2,616	2,468	2,737	0,9	10,9
Nîmes	2,295	2,611	2,428	2,695	0,8	11,0
Perpignan	2,321	2,700	2,483	2,739	1,0	10,3
Italia	1,841	2,629	2,579	3,011	4,9	16,8
Asti	1,864	2,719	2,751	3,620	5,7	31,6
Firenze	1,630	2,450	2,041	2,159	3,3	5,8
Lecce	:	..	:	2,407	×	×
Pescara	1,563	2,552	:	3,665	×	×
Reggio Emilia	1,943	2,674	2,594	2,856	4,2	10,1
Treviso	1,736	2,524	2,371	2,701	4,6	13,9
Verona (local wines)	1,897	2,555	2,464	2,803	3,8	13,8
E.C.	2,239	2,585	2,445	2,737	1,3	11,9
Type R II: Red, 12.5 to 15°, % vol./hl						
Ellada	2,532	..	2,980	2,361	2,4	− 20,8
Heraklion	2,532	..	:	2,361	×	×
Patras	:	..	2,980	:	×	×
España	..	2,529	2,548	3,502	×	37,4
Calatayud	..	..	:	:	×	×
Falset	..	2,752	2,633	3,674	×	39,5
Jumilla	..	2,642	2,614	3,420	×	30,8
Navalcarnero	..	2,198	2,312	3,862	×	67,0
Requena	..	..	2,240	4,640	×	107,1
Toro	..	..	:	:	×	×
Villena	..	2,295	2,599	3,068	×	18,0
France	2,112	2,384	2,341	2,513	1,5	7,3
Bastia	2,112	2,384	2,341	2,513	1,5	7,3
Brignoles	:	..	:	:	×	×

Italia	1,863	2,328	1,976	2,365	0,8	19,7
Bari	1,975	2,275	2,034	2,368	0,4	16,4
Barletta	2,204	2,383	1,936	2,219	− 1,8	14,6
Cagliari	1,823	..	2,353	2,752	3,7	17,0
Lecce	:	..	:	2,649	×	×
Taranto	1,703	2,413	:	2,377	×	×
E.C.	2,083	2,451	2,327	2,706	1,6	16,3
Type R III : Red, Portuguese type, hl						
BR Deutschland						
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	68,35	98,888	99,398	100,457	5,5	1,1
E.C.	68,35	98,888	99,398	100,457	5,5	1,1
Type A I : White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl						
Ellada	2,164	3,084	3,129	:	5,4	×
Athens	2,142	3,005	3,122	:	5,5	×
Heraklion	2,344	3,008	:	:	×	×
Patras	:	3,470	3,226	:	×	×
España	..	1,919	1,985	2,789	×	40,5
Alcazàr de San Juan	..	1,816	2,039	2,827	×	38,6
Almedralejo	..	1,931	1,910	2,766	×	44,8
Medina del Campo	..	..	2,602	:	×	×
Ribadavia	..	..	:	:	×	×
Villafranca del Penedès	..	..	2,327	:	×	×
Villar del Arzobispo	..	..	2,448	:	×	×
Villarrobledo	..	2,049	2,078	2,905	×	39,8
France	2,612	2,634	2,818	3,365	1,1	19,4
Bordeaux	2,639	2,622	2,857	3,432	1,1	20,1
Nantes	2,564	2,681	2,680	3,046	0,6	13,7
Italia	1,641	2,415	2,176	2,588	4,1	18,9
Bari	1,535	2,246	2,074	2,182	4,4	5,2
Cagliari	1,732	2,314	2,209	2,530	3,5	14,5
Chieti	1,519	2,300	2,046	2,677	4,3	30,8
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	1,725	2,567	2,369	2,729	4,6	15,2
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,646	2,172	1,931	2,376	2,3	23,0
Treviso	1,813	2,814	2,620	3,117	5,4	19,0
E.C.	1,708	2,342	2,203	2,721	3,7	23,5
Type A II : White, Sylvaner type, hl						
BR Deutschland						
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	63,60	35,382	38,043	42,198	− 7,1	10,9
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	64,37	36,475	39,460	42,319	− 6,8	7,2
E.C.	63,81	35,696	38,284	42,234	− 7,0	10,3
Type A III : White, Riesling type, hl						
BR Deutschland						
Mosel/Rheingau	83,28	55,046	60,130	72,575	− 4,5	20,7
C.E.	83,28	55,046	60,130	72,575	− 4,5	20,7

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1 689	1 470	1 436	– 2.0	– 2,3	242	282	277	2,2	– 1,8	40 845	41 399	39 725	0,2	– 4,0
Belgique/België	46	53	49	2,0	– 7,5	308	358	367	2,2	2,6	1 416	1 898	1 800	4,3	– 5,2
Danmark	34	29	33	– 2,2	13,8	248	325	378	4,0	16,2	842	942	1 246	1,6	32,3
BR Deutschland	258	206	199	– 3,2	– 3,4	259	332	374	3.6	12,6	6 694	6 836	7 434	0,3	8,7
Ellada	65	45	55	– 5,1	22,2	158	194	173	2,9	– 10,9	1 030	872	950	– 2,4	8,9
España	355	292	288	– 2,8	– 1,4	161	184	149	1,9	– 19,0	5 737	5 379	4 299	– 0,9	– 20,1
France	229	196	185	– 2,2	– 5,6	289	343	344	2,5	0,3	6 618	6 720	6 359	0,2	– 5,4
Ireland	40	30	28	– 4,0	– 6,7	245	232	248	– 0,8	6,7	981	697	694	– 4,8	– 0,4
Italia	161	131	127	– 2,9	– 3,1	182	188	191	0,5	1,8	2 923	2 464	2 432	– 2,4	– 1,3
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	340	230	230	– 5,4	0,0	34	23	23	– 5,4	0,0
Nederland	172	168	161	– 0,3	– 4,2	364	445	419	2,9	– 5,9	6 267	7 478	6 742	2,6	– 9,8
Portugal	123	141	130	2,0	– 7,8	98	92	64	– 0,8	– 30,3	1 200	1 300	835	1,2	– 35,8
United Kingdom	205	178	180	– 2,0	1,1	346	381	384	1,4	0,7	7 103	6 790	6 911	0,6	1,8

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	179	147	145	– 2,8	– 1,4	187	199	202	0,9	1,7	3 356	2 926	2 936	– 1,9	0,3
Belgique/België	4	6	5	6,0	– 16,7	185	195	248	0,8	27,2	74	117	124	6,8	6,0
BR Deutschland	23	19	19	– 2,7	0	235	313	299	4,1	– 4,2	541	594	569	1,3	– 4,2
Ellada	18	14	14	– 3,5	0	199	194	196	– 0,4	1,5	359	271	275	– 3,9	1,5
España	56	42	42	– 4,0	0	163	171	171	0,7	0,0	915	719	719	– 3,4	0,0
France	29	18	18	– 6,6	0	164	199	198	2,8	– 0,8	477	359	356	– 4,0	– 0,8
Italia	29	31	29	1,0	– 6,5	185	152	163	– 2,8	7,6	536	471	474	– 1,8	0,6
United Kingdom	20	17	18	– 2,3	5,9	227	232	233	0,4	0,2	453	395	419	– 1,9	6,1

Source : Eurostat.

4.7.4.1 **Supply balance — potatoes** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	34 150	40 852	41 958	3,0	2,7
Change in stocks	− 185	− 129	− 94	×	×
Imports	467	791	346	9,2	− 56,3
Exports	1 182	736	950	− 7,6	29,1
Intra-EC trade	3 198	5 403	5 593	9,1	3,5
Internal use	33 629	40 464	40 749	3,1	0,7
of which:					
— animal feed	4 308	4 296	4 196	0,0	− 2,3
— seed	2 636	3 062	2 920	2,5	− 4,6
— industrial use	464	446	435	− 0,7	− 2,5
— alcohol	464	446	435	− 0,7	− 2,5
— processing	3 929	4 878	5 268	3,7	8,0
— losses (market)	1 683	1 797	1 848	1,1	2,8
— human consumption	20 608	25 987	26 082	3,9	0,4
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	76,1	80,4	80,4	0,9	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,5	101,0	103,0	− 0,1	2,0

Source: Eurostat.

4.8.1.1 Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco by groups of varieties

		Area				
		ha			% TAV	
		1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	EUR 12	48 112	47 698	61 182	− 0,1	28,3
	Belgique/België	423	388	426	− 1,2	9,8
	BR Deutschland	1 532	1 507	1 268	− 0,2	− 15,9
	España	19 939	11 879	13 676	− 7,1	15,1
	France	18 499	9 744	8 639	− 8,8	− 11,3
	Italia	7 719	24 180	37 173	17,7	53,7
Sun cured	EUR 12	104 597	103 319	97 153	− 0,1	− 6,5
	Ellada	84 111	89 554	82 133	0,9	− 8,3
	Italia	20 486	14 365	15 020	− 4,9	4,6
Light air cured	EUR 12	22 730	28 882	27 351	3,5	− 5,3
	BR Deutschland	1 453	1 125	1 187	− 3,6	5,5
	Ellada	5 146	4 258	3 304	− 2,7	− 22,4
	España	:	5 768	5 314	×	− 7,9
	France	3	1 329	1 140	138,8	− 14,2
	Italia	15 881	15 822	15 873	− 0,1	0,3
	Portugal	247	580	533	13,0	− 8,1
Flue cured	EUR 12	12 709	31 555	37 377	13,9	18,5
	BR Deutschland	373	575	645	6,4	12,2
	Ellada	49	662	1 574	45,1	137,8
	España	954	7 007	9 474	33,0	35,2
	France	199	3 443	3 016	50,3	− 12,4
	Italia	10 531	18 495	21 248	8,4	14,9
	Portugal	603	1 373	1 420	12,5	3,4
Fire cured	EUR 12	5 863	4 309	4 531	− 4,3	5,2
	Italia	5 863	4 309	4 527	− 4,3	5,1
	España	—	—	4	×	×
Other special tobaccos, etc.	EUR 12	224	59	115	− 17,4	94,9
	BR Deutschland	5	:	:	×	×
	España	15	37	72	13,8	94,6
	Ellada	:	12	14	×	16,7
	Italia	204	10	29	− 35,0	190,0
Raw tobacco	EUR 12	194 235	216 422	227 709	1,6	5,2
	Belgique/België	423	388	426	− 1,2	9,8
	BR Deutschland	3 363	3 207	3 100	− 0,7	− 3,3
	Ellada	89 306	94 486	87 025	0,8	− 7,9
	España	20 908	24 691	28 540	2,4	15,6
	France	18 701	14 516	12 795	− 3,6	− 11,9
	Italia	60 684	77 181	93 870	3,5	21,6
	Portugal	850	1 953	1 953	12,6	0,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

	Yield					Production				
	100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20,4	19,0	18,8	− 1,0	− 1,1	98 243	90 841	115 228	− 1,1	26,8
	28,1	24,9	38,7	− 1,7	55,3	1 187	966	1 647	− 2,9	70,5
	22,9	20,2	23,8	− 1,8	18,0	3 507	3 038	3 017	− 2,0	− 0,7
	17,7	12,2	10,1	− 5,2	− 16,9	35 276	14 459	13 826	− 12,0	− 4,4
	24,0	25,1	24,0	0,6	− 4,4	44 344	24 424	20 692	− 8,2	− 15,3
	18,0	19,8	20,5	1,4	3,2	13 929	47 954	76 046	19,3	58,6
	11,9	14,7	14,5	3,2	− 1,8	123 995	153 134	140 571	3,1	− 8,2
	11,8	14,8	14,7	3,3	− 0,4	98 875	132 186	120 717	4,2	− 8,7
	12,3	14,6	13,2	2,5	− 9,4	25 120	20 948	19 854	− 2,6	− 5,2
	33,6	24,4	23,6	− 4,5	− 2,9	76 463	70 336	64 677	− 1,2	− 8,0
	20,1	20,5	24,9	0,2	21,5	2 925	2 301	2 950	− 3,4	28,2
	34,4	23,9	28,9	− 5,1	21,1	17 719	10 169	9 553	− 7,6	− 6,1
	:	14,0	13,4	×	− 4,0	:	8 057	7 123	×	− 11,6
	16,7	21,8	22,7	3,9	4,1	5	2 893	2 584	148,1	− 10,7
	34,9	28,8	26,0	− 2,7	− 9,8	55 436	45 570	41 232	− 2,8	− 9,5
	15,3	23,2	23,2	6,1	− 0,2	378	1 346	1 235	19,9	− 8,2
	19,1	19,3	17,9	0,1	− 7,2	24 314	60 827	66 892	14,0	10,0
	12,0	14,5	17,4	2,8	20,0	447	834	1 123	9,3	34,7
	13,3	25,5	28,8	9,8	12,6	65	1 690	4 526	59,3	167,8
	16,7	13,1	11,6	− 3,3	− 12,0	1 589	9 199	10 948	28,5	19,0
	16,1	16,8	18,5	0,6	10,1	321	5 785	5 577	51,1	− 3,6
	19,9	22,1	19,8	1,5	− 10,2	20 954	40 802	42 105	10,0	3,2
	15,6	18,3	18,4	2,4	0,4	938	2 517	2 613	15,1	3,8
	16,7	19,1	16,5	1,9	− 13,3	9 779	8 217	7 491	− 2,5	− 8,8
	16,7	19,1	16,5	1,9	− 13,3	9 779	8 217	7 485	− 2,5	− 8,9
	—	—	15,0	×	×	—	—	6	×	×
	16,0	13,2	13,5	− 2,7	2,0	359	78	155	− 19,6	98,7
	20,0	:	:	×	×	10	:	:	×	×
	16,7	8,4	8,8	− 9,4	4,4	25	31	63	3,1	103,2
	:	24,2	25,0	×	3,4	:	29	35	×	20,7
	15,9	18,0	19,7	1,8	9,2	324	18	57	− 33,8	216,7
	17,2	17,7	17,3	0,5	− 2,1	333 153	383 433	395 014	2,0	3,0
	28,1	24,9	38,7	− 1,7	55,3	1 187	966	1 647	− 2,9	70,5
	20,5	19,2	22,9	− 0,9	18,8	6 889	6 173	7 090	− 1,6	14,9
	13,1	15,2	15,5	2,2	1,6	116 659	144 074	134 831	3,1	− 6,4
	17,6	12,9	11,2	− 4,4	− 12,9	36 890	31 746	31 966	− 2,1	0,7
	23,9	22,8	22,6	− 0,7	− 1,1	44 670	33 102	28 853	− 4,2	− 12,8
	20,7	21,2	19,9	0,3	− 6,1	125 542	163 509	186 779	3,8	14,2
	15,5	19,8	19,7	3,6	− 0,4	1 316	3 863	3 848	16,6	− 0,4

4.8.2.1 World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1987 r	1988 p	1980	1987 r	1988 p	1987/1980	1988/1987 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100	100	100	5 259,5	6 130,0	6 710,6	2,2	9,5
of which:								
— EUR 10	5,6	5,7	5,4	294,9	347,3	360,1	2,4	3,7
— Spain	0,7	0,6	0,5	36,9	36,2	34,3	– 0,3	– 5,3
— Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	4,2	3,9	4,2	– 1,1	7,7
— EUR 12	6,4	6,3	5,9	336,0	387,5	398,6	2,1	2,9
— Turkey	4,3	3,0	3,1	228,3	184,7	211,1	– 3,0	14,3
— USSR	5,6	4,8	3,6	289,0	296,0	242,0	0,3	– 18,2
— Bulgaria	2,3	2,2	1,6	122,0	132,4	110,2	1,2	– 16,8
— Zimbabwe	2,4	2,1	1,8	125,1	131,5	123,6	0,7	– 6,0
— Malawi	1,1	1,2	1,1	55,6	75,8	75,1	4,5	– 0,9
— India	8,3	7,5	5,3	438,5	459,1	358,9	0,2	– 21,8
— Rep. of Korea	1,8	1,3	1,1	92,5	78,0	73,0	– 2,4	– 6,4
— USA	15,4	8,8	9,3	811,3	540,1	621,8	– 5,6	15,1
— Canada	2,1	1,0	1,1	107,9	60,9	71,3	– 7,8	17,1
— Mexico	1,5	0,8	1,1	78,9	48,7	75,1	– 6,7	54,2
— Brazil	6,7	6,7	6,2	350,0	410,0	419,0	2,3	2,2
— Argentina	1,2	1,1	1,1	61,8	70,2	72,2	1,8	2,8
— Peop. Rep. China	17,1	31,7	39,0	898,0	1 943,0	2 620,0	11,7	34,8

Source: USDA — Foreign agriculture circular.

4.8.3.1 EC share of world trade (¹) in raw tobacco

	Provenance or destination %	1 000 t			% TAV	
		1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 350,0	1 400,6	1 324,7	3,7	– 5,4
	EUR 12	456,0	456,5	422,7	0,1	– 7,4
	%	33,8	32,6	31,9	×	×
	EUR 10	407,4	406,9	363,8	– 0,1	– 10,6
	%	30,2	29,1	27,5	×	×
Exports	World	1 310,0	1 367,7	1 349,2	4,4	– 1,4
	EUR 12	132,5	157,7	170,6	19,0	8,2
	%	10,1	11,5	12,6	×	×
	EUR 10	132,1	152,0	165,2	15,1	8,7
	%	10,0	11,1	12,0	×	×

Sources: 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			
	1986	1987	1988	% 1988	1986	1987	1988	% 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World total:	91 344	106 348	109 895	100	88 639	110 157	114 367	100
Intra-EUR 12								
Total	34 835	28 126	30 823	28	28 848	59 894	55 874	49
BLEU/UEBL	2 618	3 058	2 585	2	2 687	2 471	2 332	2
Danmark	202	226	133	0	111	106	183	0
BR Deutschland	12 636	8 251	8 117	7	11 396	12 639	13 064	11
Ellada	501	625	336	0	—	—	—	—
España	0	55	0	0	482	467	926	1
France	2 844	1 938	4 144	4	5 082	2 721	3 842	3
Ireland	319	228	173	0	125	0	0	0
Italia	—	—	—	—	5 122	38 464	31 580	28
Nederland	10 109	7 315	5 904	5	3 141	2 054	2 992	3
Portugal	295	506	442	0	405	819	642	1
United Kingdom	5 311	5 924	8 992	8	297	153	313	0
Extra-EUR 12								
Total	56 512	78 228	79 034	7	59 793	50 266	58 493	51
Morocco	8 454	5 918	5 509	5	400	390	220	0
Egypt	6 973	8 787	3 492	3	585	4 575	13 594	12
USA	5 360	3 279	4 610	4	18 702	17 054	13 646	12
Japan	1 170	857	1 058	1	4 689	3 439	5 693	5
Bulgaria	18 831	32 065	16 628	15	10 079	5 293	821	1
Others	22 890	32 036	47 737	43	23 872	19 048	24 519	21

Source: Eurostat.

4.8.3.3 **Imports and exports of raw tobacco**

EUR 12

(1000 t)

	1986			1987			1988 **		
	Intra	Extra	Total	Intra	Extra	Total	Intra	Extra	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Imports									
Flue cured Virginia	16,9	232,1	249,0	20,4	233,1	253,5	23,1	208,7	231,8
Light air cured Burley	15,6	46,6	62,3	15,1	53,0	68,1	9,8	46,3	56,1
Light air cured Maryland	0,0	1,6	1,6	0,2	1,2	1,4	0,1	0,8	0,9
Fire cured Kentucky	3,6	11,9	15,5	2,6	10,2	12,8	3,8	9,3	13,1
Other fire cured tobacco	0,5	10,9	11,4	1,3	10,3	11,6	1,4	9,3	10,6
Light air cured	1,2	3,3	4,5	0,9	3,0	3,9	3,0	3,9	7,0
Sun cured	27,8	27,2	55,0	54,6	30,9	85,5	40,2	22,6	62,9
Dark air cured	5,0	57,8	62,7	5,6	50,3	55,9	4,7	55,4	60,1
Flue cured	1,0	5.3	6,3	1,7	3,6	5,3	1,5	9,4	10,9
Other tobacco	13,4	6,8	20,2	18,2	6,9	25,1	17,1	6,9	24,0
Tobacco refuse	17,6	52,5	70,4	15,8	54,2	70,5	20,3	50,2	70,5
Total	102,7	456,0	559,3	136,5	456,5	593,5	125,0	422,7	547,9
B. Exports									
Flue cured Virginia	15,6	4,1	19,7	20,5	12,6	33,0	13,3	11,1	24,4
Light air cured Burley	16,0	18,0	34,0	14,1	19,0	32,9	16,8	20,2	37,0
Light air cured Maryland	0,2	0,7	0,9	0,3	0,7	1,2	0,2	0,5	0,6
Fire cured Kentucky	4,8	3,0	7,5	3,3	3.6	6,9	3,1	2,1	5,2
Other fire cured tobacco	2,9	3,0	5,9	4,2	3,0	7,2	1,4	1,4	2,7
Light air cured	1,1	11,9	13,0	0,8	13,7	14,5	0,2	0,1	0,3
Sun cured	11,5	41,6	60,1	24,6	75,9	100,5	38,7	72,5	111,2
Dark air cured	5,7	10,2	15,9	6,9	7,5	16,8	5,1	33,1	38,2
Flue cured	2,4	0,2	2,6	1,8	0,1	1,9	6,4	8,9	15,4
Other tobacco	7,8	4,7	12,5	42,7	13,4	57,3	17,1	15,0	32,1
Tobacco refuse	10,5	3,5	13,9	11,8	5,9	17,7	17,2	5,9	22,8
Total	99,5	132,5	232,1	131,0	157,7	289,9	119,8	170,6	291,6

Source: Eurostat.

4.8.6.1 **Quantities of tobacco bought in**

	t			% of commercial production		
	Harvest					
	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bad. Geudertheimer	116	145	386	3,3	2,1	2,1
Bad. Burley	—	11	395	—	0,1	6,3
Bright	—	1 310	1 514	—	4,3	4,2
Burley I	69	1 416	1 872	0,1	4,1	5,3
Kentucky	1 210	274	543	14,1	3,6	7,5
F. Havanna	873	2 922	3 284	10,5	11,9	14,5
Beneventano	22	—	—	8,0	—	—
Xanti-Yaka	1 097	173	820	15,1	2,2	11,5
Perustitza	347	155	498	5,7	1,9	6,4
Erzegovina	293	100	373	3,4	2,3	11,0
Round Tip	33	—	—	11,7	—	—
Basmas	—	3 717	759	—	16,2	3,1
Katerini	—	2 760	581	—	13,9	3,1
Kaba Kulak c.	—	3 553	840	—	13,3	2,7
Kaba Kulak n.c.	—	952	—	—	18,3	—
Myrodata	—	731	—	—	11,5	—
Zichnomyrodata	—	137	—	—	16,5	—
Tsebelia	—	1 709	10 968	—	7,5	41,5
Mavra	—	1 923	2 616	—	20,5	23,4
Burley EL	—	3 286	98	—	22,1	1,2
Total	4 060	25 540	25 547	2,6	7,7	7,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.9.1.1 Seed production and related aid (1988)

Product	100 kg					
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. *Gramineae*						
Festuca pratensis Huds.	23 582	0	12 550	8 848	0	0
Poa pratensis L.	120 733	616	74 660	177	0	0
Poa trivialis L.	7 740	0	7 740	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	393 947	5 400	169 440	17 128	0	360
Lolium per. L. (new. var. & others)	202 385	2 580	83 660	13 836	0	0
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	20 986	0	20 940	46	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	304 289	11 480	75 090	63 001	0	16 000
Phleum pratense L.	15 675	0	5 820	5 395	0	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	140	0	60	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	150 418	744	111 300	4 083	0	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	33 443	0	14 750	102	0	80
Agrostis canina L.	300	0	20	0	0	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis tenuis Sibth.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	3 891	981	1 230	0	0	0
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	35 553	42	11 890	731	0	0
Arrhenatherum elatius L – P	716	0	0	715	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	24 328	192	0	0	0	900
Poa nemoralis L.	500	0	0	0	0	0
2. *Leguminosae*						
Pisum sativum L. partim	2 295 763	0	407 850	92 698	0	0
Vicia faba L. partim	487 330	0	40 000	128 770	0	80
Vicia sativa L.	109 184	210	0	4 376	29 000	28 750
Vicia villosa roth.	340	0	0	140	0	0
Trifolium pratense L.	40 763	0	1 790	807	0	48
Trifolium repens L.	14 383	0	13 450	2	0	0
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	121	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	1 124	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	1 366	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	200	0	0	0	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	87 268	0	0	0	0	27 000
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	67 489	0	0	4	19 000	8 250
Medicago lupulina L.	150	0	150	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hedysarium coronarium L.	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. *Ceres*						
Triticum spelta L.	19 635	16 835	0	2 800	0	0
Oryza sativa L.	902 080	0	0	0	33 000	357 980
4. *Oleagineae*						
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	114 537	81 180	0	57	0	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	29 434	0	2 000	334	0	0
Cannabis sativa L.	1 100	0	0	0	0	0

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
200	0	0	0	1 040	0	944	36,0	849
0	0	0	0	45 280	0	0	32,7	3 948
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,7	253
18 800	2 960	0	419	112 480	0	66 960	29,4	11 582
5 300	1 350	0	100	33 430	0	62 129	21,8	4 412
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,1	338
75 400	90	264	3 872	36 300	0	22 792	17,7	5 386
500	0	5	153	140	0	3 662	70,2	1 100
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,9	6
8 400	0	0	0	24 529	0	1 362	31,0	4 663
16 400	0	39	0	140	0	1 932	45,8	1 532
0	0	0	0	280	0	0	63,8	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,8	—
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,8	—
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,8	—
1 100	0	0	0	580	0	0	36,0	140
9 000	0	0	344	1 120	0	12 426	17,7	629
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	56,4	40
17 200	0	46	0	5 790	0	200	49,5	1 204
0	0	0	0	500	0	0	32,7	16
1 437 000	0	0	1 215	0	0	357 000	0,0	—
86 000	16 000	0	980	0	0	215 500	0,0	—
40 000	0	5 348	0	0	0	1 500	26,2	2 861
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,1	6
36 500	0	725	23	0	0	870	42,5	1 732
0	0	0	0	0	0	931	59,5	856
100	0	21	0	0	0	0	59,5	7
0	0	1 124	0	0	0	0	38,5	43
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,6	—
1 200	0	166	0	0	0	0	38,5	53
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,5	8
0	0	60 268	0	0	0	0	17,8	1 553
29 000	0	11 235	0	0	0	0	29,4	1 984
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,7	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,8	—
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,7	—
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,1	238
11 100	0	500 000	0	0	0	0	16,1	14 523
33 300	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,8	2 726
7 100	0	0	0	0	0	20 000	18,8	553
1 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,2	19

4.10.1.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TA	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	27 187	26 022	26 237	– 0,6	0,8	15,3	15,3	14,4	0,0	– 6,3	41 693	39 880	37 694	– 0,6	– 5,5
Belgique/België	823	436	418	– 8,7	– 4,1	17,3	17,1	14,4	– 0,1	– 16,0	1 422	747	602	– 8,8	– 19,4
BR Deutschland	17 954	19 310	19 782	1,0	2,4	15,0	16,1	15,0	1,0	– 7,0	26 892	31 037	29 580	2,1	– 4,7
España	1 852	1 578	1 499	– 2,3	– 5,0	11,6	11,7	10,8	0,1	– 7,5	2 150	1 849	1 624	– 2,1	– 12,2
France	762	559	489	– 4,3	– 12,5	18,5	12,7	16,2	– 5,2	27,4	1 406	710	791	– 9,3	11,4
Ireland	75	34	21	– 10,7	– 38,2	10,1	12,1	13,3	2,5	10,0	76	41	28	– 8,4	– 32,1
Portugal	:	160	150	×	– 6,3	:	20,1	10,3	×	– 48,9	:	322	154	×	– 52,1
United Kingdom	5 721	3 945	3 878	– 5,2	– 0,2	17,0	13,1	12,7	– 23,0	– 3,4	9 747	5 174	4 915	– 46,9	– 5,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.10.4.1 **Market balance — hops**

		Unit	EUR 12					World				
			1980	1987	1988 **	% TAV 1987/1980	% TAV 1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	% TAV 1987/1980	% TAV 1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	27,30	26,02	26,24	− 0,7	0,8	86,3	87,3	90,0	0,2	3,1
B	Yield	t/ha	1,52	1,53	1,44	0,1	− 6,3	1,37	1,36	1,34	− 0,1	− 1,5
C=A×B	Production: hops	1 000 t	41,54	39,88	37,69	− 0,6	− 5,5	118,4	118,3	120,7	− 0,0	2,0
D	of which — alpha acid	%	6,13	7,24	6,00	2,4	− 17,1	5,92	7,11	6,10	2,7	− 14,2
E=C×D/100	— alpha acid	t	2 546	2 888	2 244	1,8	− 22,3	7 046	8 414	7 382	2,6	− 12,3
	— estimated loss	t	2 541	2 882	2 240	1,8	− 22,3	7 032	8 397	7 356	2,6	− 12,4
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	252	263	265	0,6	0,8	954	1 044	1 050	1,3	0,6
G	of which — alpha acid	grams/hl	8,8	6,9	6,9	− 3,4	0,0	7,5	7,1	7,1	− 0,8	0,0
H=F×G×1 000	— alpha acid	t	2 218	1 815	1 829	− 2,8	0,8	7 155	7 412	7 455	0,5	0,6
	— estimated loss	t	2 140	1 751	1 751	− 2,8	0,0	6 905	7 153	7 156	0,5	0,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Following year.

4.10.5.1 Market price for hops

		Zentner = 50 kg			% TAV	
		1980/81	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88
1		2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (no contract)	ECU	469 (1)	123	159	− 17,4	29,3
EUR 12 (under contract)	ECU	133 (1)	168	170	3,4	1,2
	Total ECU	162 (1)	159	168	− 0,3	5,7
Belgique/België	BFR	11 427	5 444	2 312	− 10,1	− 57,5
BR Deutschland	DM	411	381	327	− 1,1	− 14,2
España	PTA	:	20 351	22 764	×	11,9
France	FF	1 686	1 193	1 077	− 4,8	− 9,7
Ireland	IRL	122	170	194	4,9	14,1
Portugal	ESC	:	20 510	22 398	×	9,2
United Kingdom	UKL	118	112	117	− 0,7	4,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) EUR 10.

4.11.1.1 Area, production and yield of cotton (unginned and ginned)

	Ellada					España					EUR 12				
	1980	1987	1988	% TAV 1987/1980	% TAV 1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	% TAV 1987/1980	% TAV 1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	% TAV 1987/1980	% TAV 1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	141,4	202,0	256,0	5,2	26,7	62,7	81,3	135,5	3,7	66,7	207,0	283,6	391,6	4,6	38,1
Production (t):															
unginned cotton	355 000	571 052	749 636	7,0	31,3	190 625	253 624	347 934	4,2	37,2	549 163	824 768	1 097 667	5,9	33,1
ginned cotton	116 900	175 897	233 863	6,0	32,9	61 000	80 560	111 358	4,1	38,2	179 032	256 487	345 252	5,3	34,6
cotton seed	193 300	307 776	400 432	6,8	30,1	102 938	137 178	135 473	4,2	− 1,2	298 138	445 006	535 957	5,9	20,4
Yield (kg/ha):															
unginned cotton	2 511	2 827	2 928	1,7	3,6	3 042	3 119	2 568	0,3	− 17,8	2 653	2 908	2 803	1,3	− 3,6
ginned cotton	827	871	914	0,7	4,9	974	991	822	0,2	− 17,1	865	904	882	4,5	− 2,4
cotton seed	1 370	1 523	1 564	1,5	2,7	1 643	1 687	1 386	0,3	− 17,8	1 440	1 569	1 368	1,2	− 12,8

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
EUR 12	58,0	67,1	72,6	2,1	8,2	87	61	72	– 4,9	18,1	502,3	406,4	529,6	– 2,9	30,3
Belgique/België	7,3	9,9	10,6	4,4	7,1	75	60	60	– 3,1	0,0	54,7	59,4	63,6	1,2	7,1
Danmark	0	0,1	0,2	×	100,0	×	61	60	×	– 1,6	0	0,6	1,2	×	100,0
BR Deutschland	0	0,9	1,6	×	77,8	×	70	60	×	– 14,3	0	0,6	9,6	×	1 500,0
France	46,5	51,8	55,3	1,6	6,8	89	60	77	– 5,4	28,3	413,9	310,8	425,8	– 4,0	37,0
Nederland	4,2	4,3	4,8	0,3	11,6	80	80	60	0,0	– 25,0	33,6	34,4	28,8	0,3	– 16,3
United Kingdom	0	0,1	0,1	×	0,0	×	61	60	×	– 1,6	0	0,6	0,0	×	×
Flax fibre															
EUR 12	58,0	67,1	72,6	2,1	8,2	14,6	13,6	16,4	– 1,0	20,6	84,7	91,3	118,9	1,1	30,2
Belgique/België	7,3	9,9	10,6	4,4	7,1	14,5	14,9	13,5	0,4	– 9,4	10,6	14,7	14,3	4,8	– 2,7
Danmark	0	0,1	0,2	×	100,0	×	13,6	13,5	×	– 0,7	0	0,1	0,3	×	200,0
BR Deutschland	0	0,9	1,6	×	77,8	×	14,0	13,5	×	– 3,6	0	1,3	2,1	×	61,5
France	46,5	51,8	55,3	1,6	6,8	14,7	13,5	17,3	– 1,2	28,1	68,4	69,9	95,7	0,3	36,9
Nederland	4,2	4,3	4,8	0,3	11,6	13,0	12,0	13,5	– 1,1	12,5	5,5	5,2	6,5	– 0,8	25,0
United Kingdom	0	0,1	0,1	×	0,0	×	13,6	13,5	×	– 0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.3 Output of silkworm cocoons and number of boxes of silkworm eggs used

		Quantity			% TAV	
		1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EUR 12	301 245	121 950	130 343	− 12,1	6,9
	Ellada	194 487	20 000	25 110	− 27,7	25,6
	France	3 681	2 750	2 382	− 4,0	− 4,4
	Italia	103 077	99 200	102 851	− 0,5	3,7
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EUR 12	10 835	4 676	4 965	− 11,3	6,2
	Ellada	6 979	900	1 182	− 25,3	31,3
	France	174	130	112	− 4,0	− 13,8
	Italia	3 682	3 646	3 671	− 0,1	0,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.1 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Exporting Member State	t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	64 410	54 555	54 718	− 2,3	0,3
France	41 852	37 336	39 822	− 1,6	6,7
Nederland	22 549	17 219	14 896	− 3,8	− 13,5

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)

		1980	1985	1986	1987	1988**	% TAV 1987/1980	% TAV 1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intra-EC trade (2)	EUR 12	15	40	54	85	52	28,1	− 38,8
	BLEU/UEBL	6	5	5	7	7	4,9	0,0
	Danmark	0	—	0	0	0	0,0	×
	BR Deutschland	—	6	10	13	4	×	− 69,2
	Ellada	—	1	3	1	—	×	×
	España	—	0	1	2	0	×	×
	France	0	7	8	7	10	×	42,9
	Ireland	0	0	0	1	2	×	100,0
	Italia	3	10	16	32	16	40,2	− 50,0
	Nederland	2	2	2	3	3	6,0	0,0
	Portugal	2	1	4	10	7	25,8	− 30,0
	United Kingdom	3	7	5	8	2	15,0	− 75,0
Imports	EUR 12	1 032	1 050	1 066	1 210	1 023	2,3	− 15,5
	BLEU/UEBL	30	39	47	47	42	6,6	− 10,6
	Danmark	2	2	2	2	3	0,0	50,0
	BR Deutschland	193	234	229	282	191	5,6	− 32,3
	Ellada	59	50	36	36	—	− 6,8	×
	España	74	88	91	118	91	6,9	− 22,9
	France	194	152	154	171	139	− 1,8	− 18,7
	Ireland	16	17	21	22	20	4,7	− 9,1
	Italia	249	247	262	299	299	2,6	0,0
	Nederland	15	8	10	8	8	− 8,6	0,0
	Portugal	134	166	167	178	185	4,1	3,9
	United Kingdom	66	47	47	47	46	− 4,7	− 2,1
Exports	EUR 12	29	53	24	54	60	9,3	11,1
	BLEU/UEBL	0	0	0	1	3	×	200,0
	Danmark	—	—	—	0	0	×	×
	BR Deutschland	6	5	4	6	18	0,0	200,0
	Ellada	20	38	12	37	—	9,2	×
	España	—	8	6	8	27	×	237,5
	France	3	2	0	2	9	− 5,6	350,0
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	×	×
	Italia	0	0	1	1	2	×	100,0
	Nederland	0	—	—	0	0	×	×
	Portugal	0	—	—	0	0	×	×
	United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	1	×	×

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	
	1980/81	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	265,4	139,0	191,5	− 8,8	37,8
Nederland	267,4	158,4	244,8	− 7,2	54,5

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	
	1980/81	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Scutched flax:					
— average – low	1 271,0	1 526,5	1 320,4	2,7	− 13,5
– normal	1 482,3	1 641,2	1 432,7	1,5	− 13,7
– good	1 589,1	1 861,7	1 627,1	2,3	− 13,6

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)

	1982	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	139,4	211,5	117,3	123,9	120,3	105,2
II	149,6	208,5	126,4	115,2	112,7	113,2
III	149,2	218,6	119,0	114,4	109,9	110,9
IV	155,0	207,4	109,7	110,3	106,9	120,1
V	161,5	189,0	96,7	120,2	105,6	131,3
VI	162,0	185,6	94,4	140,7	114,1	144,1
VII	174,4	181,5	95,6	144,7	122,1	145,6
VIII	178,3	161,9	82,6	150,7	113,1	148,9
IX	172,2	147,0	80,9	154,4	115,3	154,5
X	169,0	137,8	97,5	141,7	100,9	147,7
XI	165,8	120,8	102,5	125,8	100,3	145,3
XII	166,2	117,3	108,9	124,9	97,7	
Ø	161,9	173,9	102,6	130,6	109,9	
% TAV in relation to preceding year	:	− 23,0	− 41,0	27,3	− 15,8	

(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	1980	29 914	1 271	2 088	6 841	1 070	3 287	958	3 290	5 354	870	4 885
	1987	31 088	1 297	1 832	6 711	2 292	3 655	1 203	3 928	5 294	786	4 090
	1988	32 175	1 352	1 797	7 074	2 309	3 994	1 194	4 200	5 204	927	4 124
	% TAV 1987/1980	0,6	0,3	– 1,9	– 0,3	11,5	1,6	3,3	2,6	– 0,2	– 1,4	– 2,5
	% TAV 1988/1987	3,5	4,2	– 1,9	5,4	0,7	9,3	– 0,7	6,9	– 1,7	17,9	0,8
Pigs	1980	32 426	2 617	2 106	6 249	3 919	4 839	508	2 369	6 117	1 433	2 269
	1987	33 355	2 660	2 300	5 910	4 018	4 759	421	2 534	7 461	1 142	2 150
	1988	34 480	2 689	2 425	5 959	4 169	5 127	456	2 600	7 779	1 102	2 174
	% TAV 1987/1980	0,4	0,2	1,3	– 0,8	0,4	– 0,2	– 2,6	1,0	– 2,9	– 3,2	– 0,8
	% TAV 1988/1987	3,4	1,1	5,4	0,8	3,8	7,7	8,3	2,6	4,3	– 3,5	1,1
Poultry	1980	25 952	936	546	3 217	4 145	5 191	269	4 306	2 793	1 077	3 472
	1987	26 700	935	501	3 294	3 755	5 928	347	4 146	3 314	956	3 524
	1988	27 234	933	502	3 267	3 802	6 157	373	4 200	3 273	1 052	3 675
	% TAV 1987/1980	0,4	0,0	– 1,2	0,3	– 1,4	1,9	– 4,3	– 0,5	2,5	– 1,7	0,2
	% TAV 1988/1987	2,0	– 0,2	0,2	– 0,8	1,3	3,9	7,5	1,3	– 1,2	10,0	4,3
Other	1980	4 708	81	102	489	1 262	1 378	31	683	197	124	361
	1987	5 230	90	145	480	1 035	1 369	124	822	397	104	664
	1988	5 477	90	139	510	1 020	1 433	148	850	400	136	751
	% TAV 1987/1980	1,5	1,5	5,2	– 0,3	– 2,8	– 0,1	21,9	2,7	10,5	– 2,5	9,1
	% TAV 1988/1987	4,7	0,0	– 4,1	6,3	– 1,4	4,7	19,4	3,4	0,8	30,8	13,1
Total	1980	93 000	4 905	4 842	16 796	10 396	14 695	1 766	10 648	14 461	3 504	10 987
	1987	96 372	4 982	4 778	16 395	11 100	15 711	2 095	11 430	16 466	2 988	10 427
	1988	99 370	5 064	4 863	16 810	11 300	16 711	2 171	11 850	16 661	3 217	10 723
	% TAV 1987/1980	0,5	0,2	– 0,2	– 0,3	0,9	1,0	2,5	1,0	1,9	– 2,2	– 0,7
	% TAV 1988/1987	3,1	1,6	1,8	2,5	1,8	6,4	3,6	3,7	1,2	7,7	2,8

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	
	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (1)	42,2	35,6	32,9	40 262	34 469	31 667	– 2,6	– 8,1
Belgique/België	30,4	28,6	29,3	1 489	1 454	1 460	– 0,4	4,1
Danmark **	34,3	27,4	27,5	1 661	1 241	1 314	– 4,7	5,9
BR Deutschland	27,0	23,7	19,9	4 527	3 899	3 256	– 2,5	– 16,5
España **	65,1 (2)	63,1	64,0	8 533 (2)	7 200	7 100	– 3,3 (2)	– 1,4
France	45,6	41,3	33,4	6 704	6 340	5 250	– 0,9	– 17,2
Ireland	45,2	32,6	34,4	799	790	720	– 0,2	– 8,9
Italia **	57,3	50,3	48,1	6 000	5 530	5 500	– 1,4	– 0,5
Nederland	19,5	14,8	12,5	2 820	2 450	2 060	– 2,3	– 15,9
Portugal	62,1 (3)	34,8	27,8	2 048 (3)	1 019	832	– 16,0 (3)	– 18,4
United Kingdom	51,7	40,6	40,0	5 681	4 546	4 175	– 3,6	– 8,2

Source: Fefac.

(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

(2) 1981 and $\frac{1986}{1981}$

(3) 1982 and $\frac{1986}{1982}$

4.13.7.7 **Production of dehydrated fodder** (excl. potatoes)

	t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	1 611 479 (1)	1 767 394	2 305 678	1,3	30,5
BLEU/UEBL	8 000	0	5 948	×	×
Danmark	200 000	210 600	260 000	0,7	23,5
BR Deutschland	87 739	152 237	179 730	8,2	18,1
Ellada	2 458	0	14 785	×	×
España	:	84 736	308 000	×	263,0
France	928 000	893 000	1 027 215	− 0,5	15,0
Ireland	10 000	3 000	3 000	− 15,8	0,0
Italia	150 000	205 000	246 000	4,6	20,0
Nederland	114 259	154 708	192 000	4,4	24,1
Portugal	:	0	0	×	0,0
United Kingdom	111 023	64 113	69 000	− 7,5	7,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) EUR 10.

4.13.7.8 **Community supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder** **EUR 12**

	t			% TAV	
	1980 (2)	1987	1988	1987/1980 (2)	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 609 021	2 261 894	2 733 178	5,0	20,8
Imports	444 465 (1)	130 941	63 962	− 16,0	− 51,2
Exports	10 049 (1)	78 829	77 229	34,2	− 2,0
Availabilities	2 043 437	2 314 008	2 719 911	1,8	17,5

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Lucerne meal only.
(2) EUR 10: Dried fodder not included.

4.13.7.9 **Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans**

		Area				
		1 000 ha			% TAV	
		1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EUR 12	491	1 327	1 252	15,3	− 5,6
	Belgique/België	0	6	4	×	− 33,3
	Danmark	3	201	147	82,2	− 26,9
	BR Deutschland	2	102	91	75,4	− 10,8
	Ellada	41	26	5	− 6,3	− 80,7
	España	90	65	54	− 4,5	− 16,9
	France	68	474	516	32,0	8,9
	Ireland	0	3	4	×	33,3
	Italia	209	164	115	− 3,4	− 29,8
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
	Nederland	2	47	41	57,0	− 12,8
	Portugal	—	28	31	×	10,7
	United Kingdom	76	211	253	15,7	19,9
Feed peas	EUR 12	99	844	832	35,8	− 1,4
	Belgique/België	0	5	3	×	− 40,0
	Danmark	3	200	144	82,2	− 28,0
	BR Deutschland	1	52	29	75,9	− 44,2
	Ellada	0	1	1	×	0,0
	España	5	5	4	0,0	− 20,0
	France	54	422	509	34,1	20,6
	Ireland	0	1	1	×	0,0
	Italia	—	—	5	×	×
	Nederland	—	—	28	×	×
	Portugal	0	1	1	×	0,0
	United Kingdom	2	120	107	79,5	− 10,8
Field beans	EUR 12	392	483	460	3,0	− 4,8
	Belgique/België	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
	Danmark	0	1	3	×	200,0
	BR Deutschland	1	50	60	74,9	20,0
	Ellada	41	25	4	− 6,8	− 84,0
	España	85	60	46	− 4,9	− 23,3
	France	14	52	39	20,6	− 25,0
	Ireland	0	2	3	×	50,0
	Italia	209	162	114	− 3,6	− 29,6
	Nederland	0	12	13	×	8,3
	Portugal	—	27	23	×	− 14,8
	United Kingdom	42	91	154	11,7	69,2

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

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19,8	29,4	38,9	5,8	32,3	972	3 901	4 276	21,9	9,6
—	28,3	30,0	×	6,0	1	17	12	49,9	− 20,4
33,3	26,3	34,5	− 3,3	31,2	10	529	507	76,3	− 4,1
20,0	32,6	35,9	7,2	10,1	4	333	327	88,1	− 1,8
12,9	15,8	16,0	2,9	1,3	53	41	8	− 3,6	− 80,5
11,6	9,8	12,4	− 2,4	26,5	10	64	67	30,4	4,7
38,7	40,5	48,8	0,7	20,2	267	1 925	2 517	32,9	30,8
—	23,3	37,5	×	60,9	0	7	15	×	114,0
13,9	13,8	12,4	− 0,1	− 10,1	290	227	142	− 3,4	− 37,4
9,0	18,7	—	11,1	×	0	1	—	×	×
40,0	36,2	43,9	− 1,4	21,3	8	170	165	54,7	− 2,9
—	6,4	6,8	×	6,3	—	18	21	×	16,7
31,4	27,0	33,8	− 2,1	25,2	171	570	856	18,8	50,2
35,1	34,8	42,8	− 0,1	23,0	273	2 758	3 308	39,2	19,9
—	30,0	33,3	×	11,0	0	14	9	×	− 35,7
33,3	26,5	34,5	− 3,2	30,2	10	484	465	74,1	− 3,9
20,0	29,0	35,5	5,5	22,4	0	140	92	×	− 34,3
—	10,0	10,0	×	0,0	0	1	0	×	×
10,0	8,5	12,5	− 2,3	47,0	5	3	4	− 7,0	33,3
39,3	43,0	48,3	1,3	12,3	180	1 722	2 290	38,1	33,0
—	30,0	30,0	×	0,0	0	3	3	×	0,0
—	—	22,0	×	×	—	—	10	×	×
—	—	38,6	×	×	—	—	102	×	×
—	10,0	10,0	×	0,0	0	1	1	×	0,0
35,0	25,0	33,9	− 4,7	35,6	0	274	332	×	21,2
16,0	19,9	27,7	3,2	39,2	147	585	962	21,8	64,4
—	20,0	30,0	×	50,0	1	2	3	10,4	50,0
—	20,0	33,3	×	66,5	0	1	9	×	800,0
20,0	36,4	36,2	8,9	− 0,5	1	171	190	108,0	11,1
12,7	16,0	17,5	3,4	9,4	0	1	6	×	500,0
11,6	10,0	13,3	− 2,1	33,0	0	4	5	×	25,0
36,4	21,2	38,5	− 7,4	81,6	40	99	125	13,8	26,3
—	20,0	33,3	×	66,5	0	4	9	×	125,0
13,9	13,9	12,2	0,0	− 12,2	17	7	10	− 11,9	42,8
—	40,0	43,8	×	9,5	0	45	54	×	20,0
—	6,8	8,3	×	31,7	—	1	0	×	×
30,7	29,7	39,0	− 0,5	31,3	88	250	551	16,1	120,0

4.13.7.10 Use of cake by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of the production of compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (1)	23,1	24,3	24,5	22 058	23 517	23 643	1,1	0,5
Belgique/België **	22,2	18,8	19,3	1 088	957	960	– 2,1	0,3
Danmark **	41,3	46,7	45,1	2 000	2 120	2 154	1,0	1,6
BR Deutschland	40,5	30,1	29,7	6 802	4 959	4 875	– 5,1	– 1,7
España	17,4 (2)	16,5	19,9	2 280 (2)	1 884	2 204	– 3,7 (2)	17,0
France	19,5	22,3	21,4	2 872	3 431	3 370	3,0	– 1,8
Ireland **	19,4	16,5	19,1	343	400	400	2,6	0,0
Italia **	14,1	23,6	23,6	1 500	2 600	2 700	9,6	3,8
Nederland	19,6	28,9	28,6	2 839	4 778	4 702	9,1	– 1,6
Portugal	21,2 (3)	18,7	21,4	701 (3)	546	640	– 6,1 (3)	17,2
United Kingdom	14,9	16,5	15,7	1 633	1 842	1 638	2,0	– 11,1

Source: Fefac.

(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

(2) 1981 and $\frac{1986}{1981}$

(3) 1982 and $\frac{1986}{1982}$

4.13.7.12 Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	19,00	23,14	23,74	23,69	30,73	24,60	21,84	17,86	19,82
II	17,75	23,24	24,07	23,54	27,40	23,97	21,44	18,29	19,62
III	17,58	23,46	24,10	23,32	27,94	24,81	21,72	17,62	20,04
IV	17,94	24,91	25,40	24,74	27,09	24,21	21,57	17,83	20,57
V	17,36	25,05	24,30	24,60	26,97	22,53	20,68	17,95	21,80
VI	16,24	24,30	23,06	24,65	24,58	21,22	19,88	19,85	28,18
VII	17,33	24,56	22,24	25,98	23,18	19,78	19,27	19,55	27,30
VIII	18,41	25,18	22,15	32,88	22,33	19,13	19,62	18,54	26,29
IX	20,89	24,58	22,11	33,48	22,32	20,81	19,98	18,93	27,32
X	22,79	23,24	21,56	31,52	24,06	21,18	19,41	19,53	26,05
XI	25,94	21,56	23,95	31,31	24,52	21,47	18,59	20,20	24,64
XII	23,40	22,35	23,71	31,80	25,72	21,13	17,48	20,63	24,60
Average 12 months	19,60	23,82	23,38	27,63	25,56	22,06	20,16	18,94	23,86
% TAV compared with previous year	6,7	21,5	− 1,9	18,2	− 7,5	− 13,7	− 8,8	− 6,1	− 26,2

Source: Eurostat.

4.14.1.1 **Gross internal production and consumption of meat** (1) **EUR 12**

	Relative share %			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gross internal production								
— pigmeat	42,2	42,4	43,5	12 364	12 825	13 299	3,7	3,7
— beef/veal	27,4	26,6	25,2	8 019	8 056	7 700	0,5	− 4,4
— poultrymeat	18,6	19,1	19,7	5 443	5 784	6 022	6,3	4,1
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,2	3,3	3,4	948	1 003	1 026	5,8	2,3
— equine meat	0,2	0,2	0,2	58	55	52	− 5,2	− 5,5
— other	2,2	2,2	2,2	652	662	682	1,5	3,0
Total	93,9	93,9	94,1	27 484	28 385	28 781	3,3	1,4
Edible offals	6,1	6,1	5,9	1 800	1 857	1 819	3,2	− 2,0
Total	100	100	100	29 284	30 242	30 600	3,3	1,2
Meat consumption				Kg/head				
— pigmeat	42,0	42,1	42,3	37,6	38,6	39,5	2,7	2,3
— beef/veal	25,9	25,5	25,2	23,2	23,4	23,5	0,9	0,4
— poultrymeat	18,1	18,4	18,8	16,2	16,9	17,6	4,3	4,1
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,1	4,1	4,2	3,7	3,8	3,9	2,7	2,6
— equine meat	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,0	0,0
— other	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,2	2,3	2,3	4,5	0,0
Total	93,3	93,3	93,6	83,5	85,6	87,4	2,5	2,1
Edible offals	6,7	6,4	6,4	6,0	6,1	6,0	1,7	− 1,6
Total	100	100	100	89,5	91,7	93,4	2,5	1,9

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 (%)		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meat (2)						
— pigmeat	227	344	458	102,0	102,5	103,6
— beef/veal	644	388	333	107,3	106,3	101,0
— poultrymeat	257	270	301	104,1	106,3	106,0
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	– 221	– 226	– 223	80,1	81,2	80,7
— equine meat	– 124	– 138	– 139	31,9	28,5	27,2
— other	– 65	– 72	– 76	91,0	90,2	90,0
Total	718	566	654	102,1	102,5	101,6
Edible offals	– 123	– 125	– 136	93,6	93,7	93,0
Total	595	441	518	101,6	101,9	101,0

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 (1988)

EUR 12

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Number of cases per disease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FMD	583	14 780	102	22	—	11
SVD	—	426	—	—	—	1
Rinderpest	0	0	0	0	0	0
CBPP	2 683	—	—	—	—	794
Blue tongue	0	—	0	0	—	0
CSF	—	7 927	—	—	—	32
ASF	—	106 479	—	—	—	1 334
Newcastle	—	—	—	—	181	45
Avian Flu	—	—	—	—	0	0
Teschen	—	0	—	—	—	0

Source: Animal disease notification system (ADNS).

4.15.0.1 **Cattle numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	»1982«	1988	1989	1989	»1988« / »1982«	1989 / 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	84 797	79 451	78 269	100	− 1,1	− 1,5
Belgique/België	2 904	2 950	2 977	3,8	0,3	0,9
Danmark	2 874	2 323	2 230	2,9	− 3,3	− 4,1
BR Deutschland	15 214	14 887	14 659	18,7	− 0,3	− 1,5
Ellada	793	741	729	0,9	− 1,1	− 1,6
España	4 850	5 075	5 001	6,4	0,5	− 1,5
France	23 556	21 052	20 122	25,7	− 1,8	− 4,4
Ireland	5 784	5 580	5 637	7,2	− 0,5	1,0
Italia	9 179	8 898	8 843	11,3	− 0,5	− 0,6
Luxembourg	217	209	207	0,3	− 0,5	− 0,9
Nederland	5 199	4 549	4 606	5,9	− 1,7	1,2
Portugal	1 130	1 332	1 356	1,7	2,9	1,8
United Kingdom	13 097	11 855	11 902	15,2	− 1,3	0,4

Source: Eurostat.

4.15.1.1 Slaughterings of adult bovine animals and calves ([1])

		1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
		»1981«	1987	1988	»1987« / »1981«	1988 / 1987	»1981«	1987	1988	»1987« / »1981«	1988 / 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	21 422 ** ([2])	23 873	22 133	×	− 7,3	287,3** ([2])	297,1	308,3	×	3,7
	Belgique/België	762	689	668	− 1,7	− 3,8	341,2	394,8	401,2	2,5	1,6
	Danmark	1 015	922	851	− 1,7	− 7,7	231,5	252,7	252,6	1,5	− 0,0
	BR Deutschland	4 872	5 174	4 861	0,7	− 6,1	299,3	307,7	314,3	0,5	2,1
	Ellada	362	337	324	− 1,5	− 3,9	215,5	234,4	231,5	1,4	− 1,2
	España	:	1 219	1 288	×	5,7	:	252,7	332,3	×	31,5
	France	4 504	4 814	4 484	0,6	− 6,9	323,1	332,4	335,4	0,5	0,9
	Ireland	1 356	1 612	1 502	2,9	− 6,9	275,1	296,5	305,6	1,3	3,1
	Italia	3 650	3 430	3 347	− 0,9	− 2,4	263,3	281,6	283,5	1,1	0,7
	Luxembourg	28	31	25	1,2	− 19,4	285,7	290,3	320,0	0,3	10,2
	Nederland	1 023	1 218	1 119	2,5	− 8,1	285,4	296,4	301,2	0,6	1,6
	Portugal	:	420	421	×	0,2	:	240,5	249,4	×	3,7
	United Kingdom	3 850	4 007	3 243	− 0,7	− 19,1	268,8	272,5	292,0	0,3	7,1
Calves	EUR 12	6 776,1** ([2])	7 897,2	7 159,2	×	− 9,4	113,6** ([2])	116,4	120,3	×	3,5
	Belgique/België	279	334	290	1,7	− 13,1	125,4	131,7	141,4	0,8	7,4
	Danmark	39	40	36	0,2	− 10,0	51,3	50,0	55,5	− 0,4	11,0
	BR Deutschland	643	729	639	1,2	− 12,3	108,9	122,1	126,8	1,9	3,8
	Ellada	89 **	55	55	− 7,9	0,0	157,3	109,1	109,1	− 5,9	0,0
	España	:	743	633	×	− 14,8	:	183,1	179,9	×	− 1,7
	France	3 174	3 069	2 745	− 1,0	− 10,6	110,6	117,3	117,3	1,0	0,0
	Ireland	7	4	4	− 9,7	0,0	142,8	140,0	140,0	− 0,3	0,0
	Italia	1 295	1 554	1 572	3,0	1,1	122,8	134,5	137,4	1,5	2,1
	Luxembourg	0,1	0,2	0,2	12,3	0,0	:	:	:	×	×
	Nederland	1 131	1 242	1 096	1,1	− 11,8	117,6	148,9	154,2	4,0	3,6
	Portugal	:	61	54	×	− 11,5	:	98,4	92,6	×	− 5,9
	United Kingdom	119	66	35	− 10,9	− 49,9	42,0	45,4	57,1	1,3	25,8

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Total slaughterings of animals of domestic and foreign origin.
([2]) EUR 10.

4.15.1.2 **Net production of beef/veal** (adult bovine animals and calves) (1)

		1 000 t (2)			% TAV	
		»1981«	1987	1988	»1987« / »1981«	1988 / 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	6 155** (3)	7 091	6 823	×	− 3,8
	Belgique/België	260	272	268	0,8	− 1,5
	Danmark	235	233	215	− 0,4	− 7,7
	BR Deutschland	1 458	1 592	1 528	1,3	− 4,0
	Ellada	78	79	75	− 0,3	− 5,1
	España	:	308	428	×	38,9
	France	1 455	1 600	1 504	1,1	− 6,0
	Ireland	373	478	459	4,3	− 4,0
	Italia	961	966	949	0,1	− 1,8
	Luxembourg	8	9	8	1,6	− 11,1
	Nederland	292	361	337	3,0	− 6,7
	Portugal	:	101	105	×	3,9
	United Kingdom	1 035	1 092	947	− 0,1	− 13,3
Calves	EUR 12	770** (3)	918	861	×	− 6,2
	Belgique/België	35	44	41	3,1	− 6,8
	Danmark	2	2	2	− 1,6	0,0
	BR Deutschland	70	89	81	3,2	− 9,0
	Ellada	14	6	6	− 12,8	0,0
	España	:	14	17	×	21,4
	France	351	360	322	− 0,2	− 10,6
	Ireland	1	0	0	− 30,0	0,0
	Italia	159	209	216	4,4	3,3
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Nederland	133	185	169	5,3	− 8,6
	Portugal	:	6	5	×	− 16,6
	United Kingdom	5	3	2	− 8,5	− 33,3
Beef/veal	EUR 12	6 842** (3)	8 133	7 683	×	− 5,5
	Belgique/België	288	317	309	1,4	− 2,5
	Danmark	236	235	217	− 0,4	− 7,7
	BR Deutschland	1 503	1 681	1 608	1,7	− 4,3
	Ellada	90	86	82	− 1,3	− 4,7
	España	:	444	445	×	0,2
	France	1 798	1 960	1 826	0,9	− 6,8
	Ireland	341	479	459	5,9	− 4,2
	Italia	1 121	1 174	1 164	0,7	− 0,9
	Luxembourg	8	9	8	1,4	− 11,1
	Nederland	436	546	506	3,3	− 7,3
	Portugal	:	107	110	×	2,8
	United Kingdom	1 021	1 095	949	0,1	− 13,3

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.
(3) EUR 10.

4.15.2.1 **World production and production of principal beef/veal producing/exporting countries** (1)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	» 1981 «	1987	1988	» 1981 «	1987	1988	» 1987 « / » 1981 «	1988 / 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	46 818	49 730	49 700	1,0	− 0,1
— EUR 12	15,9	16,4	15,4	7 464	8 139	7 672	1,1	− 5,7
— USA	21,9	21,9	21,9	10 259	10 884	10 879	1,2	− 0,0
— USSR	14,3	16,7	16,9	6 673	8 288	8 400	3,4	1,4
— Brazil	4,7	4,3	4,9	2 194	2 136	2 446	0,3	14,5
— Argentina	6,0	5,4	5,3	2 787	2 700	2 635	− 0,3	− 2,4
— Uruguay	0,8	0,6	0,6	376	276	321	− 2,8	16,3
— Australia	3,3	3,1	3,1	1 544	1 550	1 533	− 0,3	− 1,1
— New Zealand	1,1	1,1	1,2	503	545	592	1,4	8,6
— Peop. Rep. China	0,6	1,4	1,6	286	711	784	15,9	10,3
— Canada	2,1	2,0	2,0	1 005	977	970	− 0,2	− 0,7
— Mexico	1,7	2,3	2,3	800	1 135	1 125	5,8	− 0,9
— Colombia	1,3	1,2	1,3	623	581	628	− 0,6	8,1
— Poland	1,3	1,4	1,3	601	690	649	2,1	− 5,9
— Yugoslavia	0,7	0,7	0,7	334	359	353	0,8	− 1,7
— Japan	1,0	1,1	1,1	457	565	569	3,6	0,7
— South Africa	1,2	1,2	1,2	584	597	575	0,5	− 3,7
— Austria	0,4	0,4	0,5	205	217	228	1,8	5,1
— Switzerland	0,3	0,3	0,3	161	174	154	0,5	− 11,5
— Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,3	157	134	126	− 2,4	− 6,0
— Hungary	0,3	0,3	0,2	127	125	91	− 1,9	− 27,2

Sources: FAO and other international organizations.

(1) Net production.

4.15.3.1 **Beef/veal — EC trade by species** **EUR 12**

Denomination	Imports						Exports					
	1987			1988			1987			1988		
	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	272,0	1 965,5	2 237,5	185,5	1 207,9	1 393,4	3,3	1 968,8	1 972,1	4,0	1 565,8	1 569,8
— Adult bovine animals	350,4	1 150,0	1 500,4	383,6	1 163,8	1 547,4	77,5	1 142,3	1 219,8	70,4	1 278,0	1 348,4
— Pure-bred breeding animals	44,3	38,0	82,3	38,4	59,8	98,2	87,1	39,9	127,0	50,3	66,9	117,2
Total live animals	666,7	3 153,5	3 820,2	607,5	2 431,5	3 039,0	167,9	3 151,0	3 318,9	124,7	2 910,7	3 035,4
2. *Live animals* converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	85,7	336,5	422,2	93,9	331,9	425,8	43,5	313,7	357,2	30,3	333,3	363,6
3. *Meat* (1 000 t carcass weight)												
– Fresh or chilled from:												
Calves	3,3	91,8	95,1	2,5	84,1	86,6	6,9	70,7	77,6	7,3	95,1	102,4
Adult bovine animals	135,2	1 060,6	1 195,8	130,7	943,2	1 073,9	127,0	1 075,6	1 202,6	72,0	1 034,3	1 106,3
– Frozen	120,7	175,1	295,8	111,2	162,9	274,1	694,2	199,2	893,4	642,3	224,6	866,9
– Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,3	1,7	2,0	0,3	1,8	2,1	1,2	1,2	2,4	1,4	2,0	3,4
– Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	151,2	31,6	182,8	178,8	28,0	206,8	36,3	34,6	70,9	30,4	28,2	58,6
Total beef/veal (2 + 3)	496,4	1 697,3	2 193,7	5 174,0	1 551,9	2 069,3	909,1	1 695,0	2 605,6	783,7	1 717,5	2 501,2

Sources : 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	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Exports										
EUR 12	790,5 (¹)	100	804,6 (¹)	100	1 166,6	100	909,1	100	783,7	100
BLEU/UEBL	14,7	1,9	6,7	0,8	9,8	0,8	7,6	0,8	9,0	1,1
Danmark	65,2	8,2	54,9	6,8	84,8	7,3	68,4	7,5	53,7	6,9
BR Deutschland	193,9	24,5	183,7	22,9	250,1	21,4	158,0	17,4	186,0	23,7
Ellada	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
España	—	—	—	—	0,3	0,0	2,7	0,3	5,5	0,7
France	196,5	24,8	248,7	30,9	362,6	31,1	270,0	29,7	223,3	28,5
Ireland	148,2	18,8	163,4	20,3	222,4	19,1	214,3	23,6	184,2	23,5
Italia	61,4	7,8	48,5	6,0	88,7	7,6	71,4	7,9	44,0	5,6
Nederland	61,3	7,8	65,4	8,1	88,6	7,6	70,4	7,7	41,7	5,3
Portugal	—	—	—	—	0,7	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,3	0,1
United Kingdom	49,3	6,2	33,3	4,2	58,6	5,0	45,5	5,0	36,0	4,6
B. Imports										
EUR 12	414,4 (¹)	100	489,0 (¹)	100	465,4	100	496,3	100	517,0	100
BLEU/UEBL	6,2	1,5	7,6	1,6	4,9	1,1	5,3	1,0	5,1	1,0
Danmark	0,6	0,2	0,7	0,1	1,4	0,3	2,0	0,4	1,6	0,3
BR Deutschland	95,6	23,1	100,1	20,5	110,6	23,8	117,9	23,7	115,4	22,3
Ellada	10,5	2,5	14,7	3,0	20,0	4,3	21,0	4,2	21,0	4,1
España	—	—	—	—	2,9	0,6	4,4	0,9	5,7	1,1
France	10,6	2,5	10,9	2,2	9,0	1,9	11,0	2,3	14,1	2,7
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,7	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,6	0,1
Italia	133,5	32,2	188,2	38,6	144,5	31,1	170,9	34,4	165,5	32,0
Nederland	15,7	3,8	17,7	3,6	17,3	3,7	20,7	4,2	22,8	4,4
Portugal	—	—	—	—	1,6	0,3	0,3	0,1	1,5	0,3
United Kingdom	141,7	34,2	148,9	30,4	152,5	32,8	142,3	28,7	163,7	31,7

Source : Eurostat – Comext.

Coefficients : – Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.
– Boneless meat
– Prepared and preserved meat
} Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

(¹) EUR 10.

4.15.4.1 **Supply balance — Beef/veal** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t (³)			% TAV	
	»1981«	1987	1988	»1987« / »1981«	1988 / 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	7 480	8 055	7 612	0,9	– 5,5
Net production	7 464	8 133	7 683	1,1	– 5,5
Changes in stocks	—	+ 158	– 267	×	×
Imports (¹)	328	411	423	3,9	2,9
Exports (¹)	510	866	753	10,2	– 13,0
Intra-Community trade (²)	1 387	1 697	1 552	×	– 8,5
Internal use (total)	7 345	7 520	7 620	0,5	1,3
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	26,0	23,3	23,5	0,3	0,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,8	107,1	99,9	0,4	– 6,7

Sources: 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)	
		1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12 (4)	147,138	140,939	147,733	− 4,2	4,8
	Belgique/België	142,961	131,908	137,816	− 6,4	5,3
	Danmark	143,414	133,035	139,416	− 5,7	5,9
	BR Deutschland	138,327	135,670	137,966	− 1,9	0,9
	Ellada	169,883	176,998	178,809	12,5	9,7
	España	146,937	154,550	161,225	8,6	7,3
	France	156,132	146,375	153,119	0,1	5,7
	Ireland	129,131	127,526	141,982	5,6	13,2
	Italia	158,503	148,627	151,267	− 3,0	3,8
	Luxembourg	154,694	140,322	142,087	− 8,0	2,0
	Nederland	127,862	126,379	132,366	− 1,4	3,7
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	150,475	140,428	153,103	2,0	12,6
Calves	EUR 12 (4)	215,227	210,800	226,213	− 2,1	7,3
	Belgique/België	234,599	230,283	228,415	− 0,5	0,0
	Danmark	154,678	141,349	144,378	− 7,1	3,2
	BR Deutschland	226,750	224,803	236,598	− 0,9	4,5
	Ellada	189,672	195,868	206,983	12,0	14,4
	España	193,005	204,274	212,299	9,3	6,9
	France	243,716	235,648	263,738	3,2	13,1
	Ireland	188,471	206,705	269,793	18,4	32,5
	Italia	226,343	219,568	227,640	0,4	5,7
	Luxembourg	140,371	138,432	137,366	0,0	0,0
	Nederland	205,009	206,083	210,983	0,3	1,3
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	176,156	161,316	156,143	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	
	1980	1988	1989	1989	1988/1980	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	77 012 (1)	103 977	101 304	100,0	1,1 (1)	− 2,6
Belgique/België	4 987	5 970	6 161	6,1	2,3	3,2
Danmark	9 566	9 048	9 105	9,0	− 0,7	0,6
BR Deutschland	22 374	23 670	22 589	22,3	0,7	− 4,6
Ellada	948	1 139	1 226	1,2	2,3	7,6
España	:	17 222	16 346	16,1	×	− 5,1
France	11 353	11 915	11 706	11,6	0,6	− 1,8
Ireland	1 057	960	961	0,9	− 1,2	0,1
Italia	8 809	9 383	9 360	9,2	0,8	− 0,2
Luxembourg	80	77	73	0,1	− 0,5	− 5,2
Nederland	10 044	14 226	13 820	13,6	4,4	− 2,9
Portugal	:	2 452	2 331	2,3	×	− 4,9
United Kingdom	7 794	7 915	7 626	7,5	0,2	− 3,7

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 10.

4.16.1.1 **Number of pigs slaughtered** (1)

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	123 168 (2)	158 507	163 496	3,7	3,1	80,9 (2)	80,5	81,3	− 0,1	1,0
Belgique/België	8 145	8 959	9 149	1,4	2,1	80,9	86,9	87,9	1,0	1,2
Danmark	14 483	16 074	16 196	1,5	0,8	66,7	71,5	72,1	1,0	0,8
BR Deutschland	37 998	39 507	38 931	0,6	− 1,5	84,4	84,8	86,4	0,1	1,9
Ellada	2 292	2 206	2 365	− 0,5	7,2	63,0	68,0	68,0	1,1	0,0
España	:	19 954	22 736	×	13,9	:	74,2	75,4	×	1,6
France	19 599	20 398	21 437	0,6	5,1	85,9	84,8	86,4	− 0,2	1,9
Ireland	2 375	2 206	2 216	− 1,0	0,5	64,6	63,8	64,3	− 0,2	0,8
Italia	10 285	11 313	11 737	1,4	3,7	105,5	108,8	108,1	0,4	− 0,6
Luxembourg	122	134	129	1,3	− 3,7	80,9	86,9	87,9	1,0	1,2
Nederland	13 239	19 038	20 125	5,3	5,7	85,0	80,2	81,1	− 0,8	1,1
Portugal	:	2 759	2 688	×	− 2,6	:	68,7	67,9	×	− 1,2
United Kingdom	14 630	15 959	15 787	1,2	− 1,1	63,4	63,8	64,4	0,1	0,9

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.
(2) EUR 10.

4.16.1.2 Net pigmeat production (1)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	9 968 (2)	12 743	13 289	3,6	4,3
BLEU/UEBL	669	757	808	1,8	6,7
Danmark	966	1 150	1 168	2,5	1,6
BR Deutschland	3 206	3 272	3 250	0,3	− 0,7
Ellada	144	163	163	1,8	0,0
España	:	1 448	1 703	×	17,6
France	1 683	1 646	1 780	− 0,3	8,1
Ireland	157	137	145	− 1,9	5,8
Italia	1 085	1 113	1 154	0,4	3,7
Nederland	1 126	1 845	1 908	7,3	3,4
Portugal	:	189	189	×	0,0
United Kingdom	932	1 023	1 021	1,3	− 0,2

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	
	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100%	100%	100%	55 910	60 945	61 641	1,4	1,1
EUR 10	18,2	17,7	17,9	10 152	10 813	11 057	1,1	2,3
Spain	1,8	2,2	1,9	986	1 315	1 160	4,9	− 11,8
Portugal	0,3	0,3	0,3	173	178	180	0,5	1,1
EUR 12	20,2	20,2	20,1	11 311	12 306	12 397	1,4	0,7
Peop. R. China	29,4	31,1	30,6	16 438	18 980	18 864	2,4	− 0,6
USA	13,5	10,4	10,5	7 536	6 330	6 484	− 2,9	2,4
USSR	9,1	9,9	10,1	5 092	6 040	6 200	2,9	2,6
Poland	3,1	2,8	2,8	1 711	1 728	1 735	0,2	0,4
Japan	2,6	2,5	2,6	1 475	1 551	1 574	0,8	1,5
GDR	2,2	2,3	2,4	1 212	1 429	1 453	2,8	1,7
Brazil	1,8	1,5	1,6	980	890	994	− 1,6	11,7
Canada	1,6	1,5	1,6	877	939	965	1,1	2,8
Yugoslavia	1,3	1,4	1,4	723	841	855	2,6	1,7
Romania	1,7	1,6	1,6	977	973	990	− 0,1	1,7
Hungary	1,6	1,7	1,8	905	1 006	1 090	1,8	8,3
Czechoslovakia	1,5	1,4	1,4	819	827	835	0,2	1,0

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1 Supply balance — pigmeat EUR 12

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1980 (2)	1987	1988	1987/1980 (2)	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	10 114	12 809	13 330	3,4	4,1
Imports — Live animals	40	22,2	18,6	− 8,1	− 16,2
Exports — Live animals	2	0,6	0,6	− 15,8	0,0
Intra-Community trade	366	457	413	3,2	− 9,6
Net production	10 152	12 787	13 311	3,4	4,1
Changes in stocks	8	− 13	8	×	×
Imports	136	70	85	− 9,1	21,4
Exports	210	435	561	11,0	29,0
Intra-Community trade	1 590	2 024	2 355	3,5	16,4
Internal use	10 070	12 457	12 845	3,1	3,1
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	36,5	38,5	39,6	0,8	2,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,4	102,7	103,6	0,3	0,9

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Carcass weight.
(2) EUR 10.

4.16.5.1 Market prices for pigmeat (1)

	ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (4)	:	128,727	120,853	×	− 6,1
Belgique/België	146,664	129,340	122,772	0,4	− 3,9
Danmark	133,491	131,549	127,245	1,5	− 1,1
BR Deutschland	133,887	115,280	109,309	− 4,2	− 5,3
Ellada	:	174,749	164,335	×	11,5
España	124,937	133,161	120,088	7,2	− 6,0
France	:	128,770	121,179	×	− 4,6
Ireland	140,131	120,474	121,226	1,1	− 2,6
Italia	:	147,750	146,185	×	4,4
Luxembourg	168,053	147,087	138,616	0,4	− 4,8
Nederland	125,078	118,850	109,888	− 1,3	− 8,1
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	143,595	147,977	130,745	1,5	− 6,9

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheep						
EUR 12	55 216 (1)	86 289	90 900	100,0	2,4 (1)	5,3
Belgique/België	84	128	133	0,1	6,2	3,9
Danmark	54	70	73	0,1	3,8	4,3
BR Deutschland	1 145	1 383	1 414	1,6	2,7	2,2
Ellada	8 043	11 032	10 816	11,9	4,6	− 2,0
España	:	17 879	20 305	22,3	×	13,6
France	11 911	10 580	10 221	11,2	− 1,7	− 3,4
Ireland	2 360	3 672	4 301	4,7	6,5	17,1
Italia	9 110	11 451	11 457	12,6	3,3	0,1
Luxembourg	5	4	7	0,0	− 3,1	75,0
Nederland	895	1 115	1 320	1,5	3,2	18,4
Portugal	:	3 000	3 035	3,3	×	1,2
United Kingdom	21 609	25 976	27 820	30,6	2,7	7,1
Goats						
EUR 12	6 705 (1)	12 484	11 877	100,0	4,2 (1)	− 4,9
Belgique/België	6	7	8	0,1	2,2	14,3
Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	39	45	48	0,4	2,1	6,7
Ellada	4 532	6 600	5 876	49,5	5,5	− 11,0
España	:	2 760	2 785	23,4	×	0,9
France	1 125	980	1 003	8,4	− 2,0	2,3
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	978	1 201	1 206	10,2	3,0	0,4
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0,0	×	0,0
Nederland	12	43	55	0,5	20,0	27,9
Portugal	:	800	808	6,8	×	1,0
United Kingdom	13	48	87	0,7	20,5	81,3

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 10.

4.17.1.1 **Sheep and goats slaughtered**

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	46 988 (1)	70 997	74 074	0,9 (1)	4,3	15,9 (1)	14,2	13,9	− 0,5 (1)	− 2,1
BLEU/UEBL	198	355	324	8,7	− 8,7	23,5	30,5	27,0	3,8	− 11,5
Danmark	18	41	49	12,5	19,5	22,0	24,6	22,7	1,6	− 7,7
BR Deutschland	1 361	1 428	1 466	0,7	2,7	21,7	20,6	19,8	− 0,7	− 3,9
Ellada	11 231	12 136	11 794	1,1	− 2,8	10,7	10,0	11,0	− 1,0	10,0
España	:	19 523	21 032	×	7,7	:	11,4	10,9	×	− 4,5
France	9 356	9 745	9 714	0,6	− 0,3	19,5	17,4	16,9	− 1,6	− 2,9
Ireland	1 775	2 070	2 139	2,2	3,3	23,7	23,0	22,8	− 0,4	− 0,9
Italia	7 982	8 096	8 433	0,2	4,2	8,9	8,9	8,6	0,0	− 3,4
Nederland	818	530	517	− 6,0	− 2,5	25,0	24,1	24,1	− 0,5	0,0
Portugal	:	1 291	1 502	×	16,3	:	10,1	10,2	×	1,0
United Kingdom	14 249	15 782	17 104	1,5	8,4	19,6	19,2	18,8	− 0,3	− 2,1

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 10.

4.17.1.2 **Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	719 (1)	1 004	1 031	0,7 (1)	2,7
BLEU/UEBL	4	5	5	3,2	0,0
Danmark	0	1	1	×	0,0
BR Deutschland	20	26	26	3,8	0,0
Ellada	120	124	125	0,5	0,8
España	:	225	231	×	3,1
France	174	159	151	− 1,3	− 4,8
Ireland	39	49	50	3,3	2,1
Italia	53	47	51	− 1,7	8,5
Nederland	25	21	20	− 2,5	− 4,8
Portugal	:	27	28	×	3,7
United Kingdom	284	320	342	1,7	6,9

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 10.

4.17.3.1 **Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EC trade, by species** **EUR 12**

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1987			1988			1987			1988		
	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	0,7	9,9	10,6	0,3	6,9	7,2	2,2	13,9	16,1	2,7	8,4	11,0
Goats	4,4	3,1	7,5	3,2	2,2	5,4	3,8	2,7	6,5	0,6	1,7	2,3
— *Other live animals*												
Sheep	2 040,4	1 834,5	3 874,9	1 923,7	1 279,3	3 903,1	51,3	1 807,2	1 858,5	38,7	1 924,8	1 963,5
Goats	2,8	15,7	18,5	2,1	26,9	29,0	3,2	16,6	19,8	3,1	29,2	32,3
Total live animals	2 048,3	1 863,2	3 911,5	1 929,3	2 015,3	3 944,7	60,5	1 840,4	1 900,9	45,1	1 964,1	2 009,1
2. *Live animals* converted to meat weight (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	23,7	29,2	52,9	24,0	32,7	56,8	0,9	29,2	30,1	0,6	34,5	35,1
3. *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled	12,7	108,6	121,3	12,7	120,5	133,2	3,7	110,2	113,9	4,1	116,1	120,2
— Frozen	221,9	4,7	226,6	210,7	8,0	218,7	1,6	5,9	7,5	1,2	11,8	13,0
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
— Prepared and preserved	0,6	0,4	1,0	0,6	0,2	0,8	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,4
Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (2 + 3)	258,9	142,9	401,8	248,0	161,3	409,2	6,3	145,8	152,1	6,1	162,6	168,9

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	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Exports										
EUR 12	4,8 (1)	100	5,3 (1)	100	4,5	100,0	6,2	100,0	6,1	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Danmark	0,1	2,9	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	0,0	0,8	0,0	1,4	0,1	2,0	0,4	6,4	0,8	13,1
Ellada	0,2	3,2	0,2	2,9	0,0	0,2	0,3	4,8	0,3	5,0
España	—	—	—	—	0,6	13,8	1,0	16,2	1,1	18,0
France	1,3	24,7	0,7	12,9	0,7	15,0	0,8	12,9	0,9	14,8
Ireland	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,6	0,0	0,0
Italia	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,9	14,6	0,7	11,5
Nederland	0,0	1,9	0,0	1,3	0,1	2,0	0,1	1,6	0,0	0,0
Portugal	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	3,2	64,1	4,3	79,7	3,0	65,3	2,6	41,9	2,3	37,7
B. Imports										
EUR 12	248,4 (1)	100	253,2 (1)	100	248,8	100,0	258,9	100,0	248,0	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	3,2	1,3	3,7	1,5	4,5	1,8	4,8	1,9	7,4	3,0
Danmark	2,3	0,9	2,3	0,9	2,5	7,4	2,8	1,1	3,2	1,3
BR Deutschland	26,8	10,8	35,4	14,0	32,0	12,9	30,2	11,7	31,0	12,5
Ellada	16,4	6,6	18,0	7,1	18,6	7,4	15,0	5,8	15,9	6,4
España	—	—	—	—	4,9	2,0	8,7	3,3	12,2	4,9
France	7,2	2,9	7,9	3,1	8,0	3,2	9,2	3,6	8,8	3,5
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	20,9	8,4	25,6	10,1	25,3	10,1	28,3	10,9	29,4	11,9
Nederland	1,2	0,5	1,1	0,4	1,6	0,7	2,4	0,9	2,7	1,1
Portugal	—	—	—	—	0,1	0,1	3,0	1,2	1,9	0,8
United Kingdom	170,4	68,6	159,2	62,9	151,3	60,8	154,5	59,6	135,5	54,6

Source : Comext – Siena.
Coefficients : – Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47.
– Boneless meat
– Prepared and preserved meat
} Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight.

(1) EUR 10.

4.17.3.3 Imports of sheepmeat (1)

EUR 12	t (3)			% TAV	
	1980 (4)	1987	1988	1987 / 1980 (4)	1988 / 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (2)					
— New Zealand	198 263	201 170	189 397	0,2	– 5,9
— Argentina	7 358	7 613	6 739	0,5	– 11,5
— Australia	4 699	15 075	16 051	18,1	6,5
— Hungary	12 983	14 200	11 536	1,3	– 18,8
— Bulgaria	4 820	3 490	2 866	– 4,5	– 17,9
— Poland	7 203	7 203	7 631	0,0	5,9
— Yugoslavia	2 946	5 898	4 666	10,4	– 20,9
— Uruguay	1 513	1 178	2 583	– 3,5	119,3
— GDR (2)	5 002	293	2 249	– 33,3	667,6
— Romania	268	552	537	10,9	– 2,7
— Other countries	2 685	2 295	3 695	– 2,2	61,0
Grand total	247 740	258 967	247 950	0,6	– 4,3

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) EUR 10.

4.17.4.1 Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat — EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980 (4)	1987	1988*	1987 (4) / 1980 (4)	1988 / 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	720	1 003	1 031	0,7	2,8
Imports — live animals (1)	24	24	24	0,0	0,0
Exports — live animals (1)	0	1	1	×	0,0
Intra-Community trade (1)	24	29	33	2,7	13,8
Net production	744	1 016	1 046	0,4	3,0
Changes in stocks	– 15	– 6	11	×	×
Imports (2)	248	235	224	– 0,8	– 4,7
Exports (2)	8	6	6	– 4,0	0,0
Intra-Community trade (3)	79	114	129	8,8	13,2
Internal use	975	1 235	1 258	0,1	1,9
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,6	3,8	3,9	0,0	2,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	74,0	81,2	82,0	0,6	1,0

Sources: 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) EUR 10.

4.17.5.1 Market prices for sheepmeat ([1])

	ECU/kg ([2])			% TAV ([3])	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	3,005	3,817	4,005	5,8	4,9
Danmark	2,783	2,719	2,865	1,2	5,3
BR Deutschland	2,759	3,044	3,305	– 0,7	7,4
Ellada	3,955	4,292	4,699	×	16,7
España	:	3,444	3,319	×	– 3,6
France	3,457	3,144	3,192	2,5	1,6
Ireland	2,803	2,958	3,019	4,0	2,1
Italia	3,901	4,352	4,272	6,2	– 2,3
Nederland	3,150	3,079	3,350	– 0,9	8,2
Portugal	:	3,025	3,053	×	6,7
United Kingdom	2,159	3,032	2,735	15,4	– 9,8

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	
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	2 131 102 (1)	2 825 020	3 014 897	3 112 074	6,3	3,2
BLEU/UEBL	80 690	85 818	91 869	96 949**	7,1	5,5
Danmark	83 193	82 893	87 560**	91 177**	5,6	4,1
BR Deutschland	207 559	212 223	218 993	228 103	3,2	4,2
Ellada	67 487	67 687	68 700	72 548*	1,5	5,6
España	508 919**	469 001	498 383	516 197	6,3	3,6
France	606 453	622 333	658 344	656 595	5,8	− 0,3
Ireland	28 585	32 192	38 326	40 435**	19,1	5,5
Italia	292 165	330 040	373 922	396 308	13,3	6,0
Nederland	276 364	297 339	300 876	307 548**	1,2	2,2
Portugal	:	95 897	118 109	114 141	23,2	− 3,4
United Kingdom	488 606	529 600	559 815	592 073	5,7	5,8

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 10.

4.18.1.1 Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	4 021 (1)	5 443	5 784**	5 995	×	3,6
BLEU/UEBL	113	134	141	152	3,2	7,8
Danmark	97	116	113	117	2,2	3,5
BR Deutschland	374	377	390	411	0,6	5,4
Ellada	120	145	149	153**	3,1	2,7
España	:	754	786	823**	×	4,7
France	1 136	1 328	1 408	1 449	3,1	2,9
Ireland	50	59	67	72**	4,3	7,5
Italia	1 007	1 001	1 046	1 057**	0,5	1,1
Nederland	376	442	484	501**	3,7	3,5
Portugal	:	157	171	175	×	2,3
United Kingdom	748	930	1 029	1 085	4,7	5,4

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 10.

4.18.3.1 Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries (1)

(1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988**	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Exports										
EUR 12	365 044 (2)	100	328 041 (2)	100	327 328	100	366 669	100	400 990	100
BLEU/UEBL	14 366	3,9	20 709	6,3	20 963	6,4	24 625	6,7	26 891	6,7
Danmark	35 037	9,6	36 994	11,3	34 009	10,4	35 612	9,7	41 275	10,3
BR Deutschland	15 067	4,1	12 892	3,9	7 611	2,3	12 083	3,2	12 668	3,2
Ellada	112	0,0	594	0,2	11	0,0	67	0,0	67	0,0
España	:	×	:	×	2 336	0,7	6 524	1,7	6 830	1,7
France	271 673	74,4	236 501	72,1	239 968	73,3	242 219	66,0	253 671	63,4
Ireland	106	0,0	148	0,0	205	0,1	510	0,1	484	0,1
Italia	1 265	0,4	1 649	0,5	2 093	0,6	3 026	0,8	3 980	1,0
Nederland	24 605	0,8	15 019	4,6	14 613	4,5	31 841	8,6	40 968	10,2
Portugal	:	×	:	×	22	0,0	25	0,0	125	0,0
United Kingdom	2 813	0,8	3 535	1,1	5 407	1,7	10 137	2,7	14 030	3,5
B. Imports										
EUR 12	66 898 (2)	100	77 283 (2)	100	64 815	100	67 682	100	102 055	100
BLEU/UEBL	499	0,7	1 259	1,6	2 724	4,2	1 793	2,6	2 717	2,7
Danmark	1	0,0	24	0,0	63	0,1	16	0,0	54	0,1
BR Deutschland	38 634	57,8	42 297	54,7	31 780	49,1	36 618	54,1	54 105	53,0
Ellada	404	0,6	449	0,6	728	1,1	1 732	2,5	1 732	1,7
España	:	×	:	×	850	1,3	254	0,3	437	0,4
France	6 627	9,9	7 256	9,4	7 025	10,8	6 995	10,3	8 285	8,1
Ireland	1	0,0	1	0,0	10	0,0	9	0,0	5	0,0
Italia	20 072	30,0	24 860	32,2	19 255	29,7	18 146	26,8	27 830	27,3
Nederland	654	1,0	1 090	1,4	2 075	3,2	1 436	2,1	4 255	4,2
Portugal	:	×	:	×	7	0,0	30	0,0	469	0,5
United Kingdom	6	0,0	47	0,1	298	0,5	653	0,9	2 166	2,1

Sources : 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.

(2) EUR 10.

4.18.4.1 **Supply balance — poultrymeat** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t (1)				% TAV	
	1980 (2)	1986	1987	1988**	1987/1980 (2)	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross internal production	4 021	5 443	5 784	5 995	5,3	3,6
Imports — live birds	2	3	10	2	25,8	− 80,0
Exports — live birds	1	5	14	3	45,8	− 78,6
Intra-Community trade	61	74	80	:	3,9	×
Net production	4 020	5 441	5 780	5 994	5,3	3,7
Changes in stocks	+ 11	− 37	+ 41	0	×	×
Imports	78	77	105	100	4,3	− 4,8
Exports	342	326	402	401	2,3	− 0,2
Intra-Community trade	277	437	449	604	7,1	34,5
Internal use (total)	3 752	5 229	5 442	5 693	5,5	4,6
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	13,9	16,2	16,8	17,6	2,7	4,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	107,2	104,1	106,3	105,3	− 0,1	− 0,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.
(2) EUR 10.

4.18.5.1 **Market prices for chickens** (1)

	ECU/Kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,127	1,266	1,206	4,1	– 4,0
Danmark	1,338	1,397	1,392	2,3	0,7
BR Deutschland	1,253	1,327	1,288	– 1,3	– 3,5
Ellada	1,357	2,053	2,115	×	13,5
España	1,013	1,097	1,072	×	0,3
France	1,016	1,599	1,481	10,7	– 5,7
Ireland	1,886	1,983	1,932	6,9	– 18,9
Italia	1,624	1,227	1,395	3,5	15,7
Luxembourg	1,726	:	—	×	×
Nederland	1,208	1,209	1,148	– 0,6	– 5,9
Portugal	:	:	—	×	×
United Kingdom	1,434	1,573	1,450	9,0	– 38,7

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	
	1980	1986	1987	1988**	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	304 526 (1)	292 766 (1)	294 290 (1)	303 165 (1)	– 0,5 (1)	3,0 (1)
Belgique/België	12 559	10 719	10 652	9 992	– 2,3	– 6,2
Danmark	4 563	4 224	3 828	3 979	– 2,5	3,9
BR Deutschland	55 800	49 700	47 900	46 842	– 2,2	– 2,2
Ellada	16 764	16 784**	17 177	14 154	0,3	– 17,6
España	:	:	:	:	×	×
France	72 550	68 600	66 830**	69 120	– 1,2	3,4
Ireland	2 800	3 281	3 480**	3 256	3,2	– 6,4
Italia	47 513	48 035	51 950	59 487	1,3	14,5
Luxembourg	95	91	91	91	– 0,6	0,0
Nederland	34 552	39 291	38 348**	40 997	1,5	6,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	57 330	52 041	54 034	55 247	– 0,8	2,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

4.19.0.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	183 296 (1)	220 478	234 022	226 959	6,1	– 3,0
BLEU/UEBL	9 481	8 391	8 172	7 678**	– 2,6	– 6,0
Danmark	4 058	3 843	4 091	4 253**	6,5	4,0
BR Deutschland	35 380	33 638	33 850	32 143	0,6	– 5,0
Ellada	3 008	3 921	2 781	3 037*	– 29,1	9,2
España	39 300**	35 026	37 954	36 302	8,4	– 4,4
France	42 248	38 317	40 776	40 876	6,4	0,2
Ireland	1 629	1 749	1 598	1 430**	– 8,6	– 10,5
Italia	22 007	27 903	31 733	32 785**	13,7	3,3
Nederland	30 134	28 237	31 372	30 043	11,1	– 4,2
Portugal	:	4 152	4 777	5 276	15,1	10,4
United Kingdom	35 351	35 301	36 918	33 136	4,6	– 10,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

4.19.1.1 **Usable production of eggs in shell** (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1988**	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	4 062 (1)	4 879**	4 911**	5 022	2,7	2,3
BLEU/UEBL	199	184	182	171	− 1,3	− 6,0
Danmark	76	81	77	78	0,2	1,3
BR Deutschland	785	743	717	712	− 1,3	− 0,7
Ellada	120	123	128	125	0,9	− 2,3
España	:	707**	681**	728	×	6,9
France	853	909	896**	942	0,7	5,1
Ireland	33	37	39	34	2,4	− 12,8
Italia	634	572	631	661	− 0,1	4,8
Nederland	540	656	654	644	2,8	− 1,5
Portugal	:	95**	104**	100	×	− 3,8
United Kingdom	822	772	802	827	− 0,4	3,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

4.19.3.1 Trade in eggs with non-member countries (¹)

(t)

Reporting country	1984 **	%	1985 **	%	1986 **	%	1987 **	%	1988 **	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Exports										
EUR 12	127 472	100	94 290	100	91 178	100	68 670	100	81 656	100
BLEU/UEBL	3 165	2,5	1 298	1,4	2 530	2,7	3 379	4,9	1 981	2,4
Danmark	616	0,5	756	0,8	940	1,0	853	1,2	529	0,6
BR Deutschland	14 543	11,4	13 600	14,4	15 807	17,3	14 242	20,7	15 089	18,5
Ellada	49	0,0	36	0,0	30	0,0	29	0,0	26	0,0
España	6 818	5,4	764	0,8	7 988	8,7	4 986	7,3	5 305	6,5
France	18 510	14,5	14 151	15,0	11 313	12,4	9 110	13,3	9 576	11,7
Ireland	1	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,0	2	0,0	13	0,0
Italia	237	0,2	359	0,4	291	0,3	219	0,3	158	0,2
Nederland	82 275	64,5	62 035	65,8	51 867	56,8	35 089	51,1	48 230	59,1
Portugal	430	0,3	71	0,1	36	0,0	31	0,0	40	0,0
United Kingdom	827	0,7	1 219	1,3	375	0,4	730	1,1	710	0,9
B. Imports										
EUR 12	20 525	100	20 929	100	14 392	100	21 165	100	14 159	100
BLEU/UEBL	2 667	13,0	1 980	9,5	1 109	7,7	537	2,5	79	0,6
Danmark	1 114	5,4	1 990	9,5	1 630	11,3	1 898	8,9	2 534	17,9
BR Deutschland	6 292	30,7	6 786	32,4	5 649	39,2	6 510	30,7	2 826	20,0
Ellada	249	1,2	86	0,4	213	1,4	131	0,6	28	0,2
España	13	0,1	246	1,2	20	0,1	78	0,3	81	0,6
France	489	2,4	246	1,2	127	0,8	147	0,6	158	1,1
Ireland	8	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	5 601	27,3	4 009	19,2	1 930	13,4	7 527	35,5	2 987	21,1
Nederland	4 035	19,7	5 549	26,5	3 691	25,6	4 301	20,3	5 420	38,3
Portugal	7	0,0	30	0,1	8	0,0	0	0,0	34	0,2
United Kingdom	49	0,2	7	0,0	15	0,1	36	0,1	13	0,1

Sources : 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	
	1980 (1)	1986	1987	1988**	1987/1980 (1)	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Usable production	4 062	4 879**	4 911**	5 022	2,7	2,3
Change in stocks	− 1	4	3	0	×	×
Imports	38	34	46	41	2,8	− 10,9
Exports	86	124	115	142	4,2	23,5
Intra-Community trade	493	579	650	639	4,0	− 1,7
Internal use of which:	4 014	4 785	4 783	4 921	2,5	2,9
— eggs for hatching	211	274	280	285	4,1	1,8
— industrial use	14	11	11	11	− 3,4	0,0
— losses (market)	6	5	5	10	− 2,6	100,0
— human consumption	3 783	4 495	4 487	4 615	2,5	2,9
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	14,0	13,9	13,9	14,3	− 0,1	2,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,2	102,0	102,7	102,1	0,2	− 0,6

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 10.

4.19.5.1 **Market prices for eggs** (1)

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV (2)	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	5,673	5,077	4,223	0,9	− 20,3
Danmark	6,835	7,755	7,173	3,4	− 6,3
BR Deutschland	5,709	5,547	4,538	5,5	− 53,3
Ellada	5,816	10,544	10,139	×	6,5
España	:	6,276	5,482	×	− 9,9
France	5,543	6,372	4,809	6,1	− 23,7
Ireland	7,114	5,781	5,183	0,3	− 9,7
Italia	6,372	6,320	5,340	5,2	− 14,0
Luxembourg	6,167	6,544	5,734	3,2	− 11,9
Nederland	5,377	4,719	3,814	− 2,4	− 19,8
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	6,958	6,097	5,190	− 6,1	− 18,2

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	
	1980	1988	1989	1988/1980	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	25 520 ([4])	24 120	23 457	− 0,7	− 2,7
Belgique/België	978	918	880	− 0,8	− 4,1
Danmark	1 056	807	764	− 3,3	− 5,3
BR Deutschland	5 443	5 074	5 034	− 0,9	− 0,8
Ellada	252	232	234	− 1,0	0,9
España ([3])	1 852	1 783	1 741	− 0,5	− 2,4
France	7 452	5 841	5 574	− 3,0	− 4,6
Ireland	1 503	1 444	1 380	− 0,5	− 4,4
Italia	3 074	2 550	2 500	− 2,3	− 2,0
Luxembourg	67	64	61	− 0,6	− 4,5
Nederland	2 343	1 953	1 900	− 2,3	− 2,7
Portugal	:	402	414	×	3,0
United Kingdom	3 352	3 052	2 975	− 1,2	− 2,5

Dairy cows yields ([2])	kg/head			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
EUR 12	4 067 ([4])	4 471	4 571	1,4	2,2
Belgique/België	3 848	4 042	4 068	0,7	0,6
Danmark	4 846	5 803	5 978	2,6	3,0
BR Deutschland	4 552	4 604	4 713	0,2	2,4
Ellada	2 651	2 671	2 706	0,1	1,3
España	3 350	3 213	3 114	− 0,6	− 3,1
France	3 605	4 452	4 702	3,1	5,6
Ireland	3 227	3 552	3 536	1,4	− 0,5
Italia	3 384	4 263	4 270	3,4	0,2
Luxembourg	4 030	4 462	4 512	1,5	1,1
Nederland	5 030	5 417	5 668	1,1	4,6
Portugal	:	3 718	3 662	×	− 1,5
United Kingdom	4 757	5 012	5 075	0,7	1,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) December of the previous year.

(2) Production of the year divided by $\left(\frac{\text{the herd at the beginning of the year + the herd at the end of the year}}{2}\right)$.

(3) During the month of September.

(4) EUR 10.

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	103 778 (4)	112 101	109 834	1,1	− 2,0
Belgique/België	3 763	3 777	3 675	0,1	− 2,7
Danmark	5 117	4 860	4 739	− 0,7	− 2,5
BR Deutschland	24 779	24 420	23 976	− 0,2	− 1,8
Ellada	668	649	648	− 0,4	− 0,2
España	6 065	5 941	5 732	− 0,3	− 3,5
France	26 867	27 146	26 606	0,1	− 2,0
Ireland	4 850	5 523	5 315	1,9	− 3,8
Italia	10 402	10 898	10 850	0,7	− 0,4
Luxembourg	270	293	285	1,2	− 2,5
Nederland	11 785	11 672	11 406	− 0,1	− 2,3
Portugal	:	1 435	1 494	×	4,1
United Kingdom	15 945	15 488	15 107	− 0,4	− 2,5
Deliveries of milk from dairy cows (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
EUR 12	:	101 806	99 196	×	− 2,6
Belgique/België	2 986	3 158	3 057	0,8	− 3,2
Danmark	4 917	4 660	4 539	− 0,8	− 2,6
BR Deutschland	22 948	22 181	21 648	− 0,5	− 2,4
Ellada	:	486	490	×	0,8
España	4 230	4 548	4 377	1,0	− 3,8
France	24 830	24 878	24 095	0,0	− 3,1
Ireland	4 556	5 389	5 193	2,4	− 3,6
Italia	7 874	8 724	8 610	1,5	− 1,3
Luxembourg (3)	262	281	269	1,0	− 4,1
Nederland	11 444	11 297	11 024	− 0,2	− 2,4
Portugal	:	1 253	1 310	×	4,5
United Kingdom	15 494	14 951	14 584	− 0,5	− 2,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. milk for suckling.
(2) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).
(3) Excl. deliveries to the Federal Republic of Germany.
(4) EUR 10.

4.20.1.2 Deliveries of cows' milk to dairies, as a proportion of production [1]

(%)

Deliveries of cows' milk	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	92,1	91,8	91,4	91,3	90,8	90,3
Belgique/België	83,3	80,9	83,4	84,2	83,6	83,2
Danmark	96,3	96,2	96,1	96,1	95,9	95,8
BR Deutschland	93,5	92,9	92,1	91,8	90,8	90,3
Ellada	66,4	66,1	69,5	71,9	74,9	75,6
España	74,1	74,9	76,1	75,9	76,6	76,4
France	94,6	94,3	91,7	92,5	91,6	90,6
Ireland	95,4	96,1	97,8	97,7	97,6	97,7
Italia	77,5	77,7	80,0	79,4	80,1	79,4
Luxembourg	97,6	98,0	97,7	97,7	95,9	94,4
Nederland	97,5	97,5	97,5	97,1	96,8	96,7
Portugal	94,7	94,6	94,9	87,2	87,3	87,7
United Kingdom	97,5	97,4	97,3	96,7	96,5	96,5

Source: Eurostat.

[1] Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

4.20.1.3 **Sales of fresh dairy products** (1)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983	1987	1988	1987/1983	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	27 272	27 975	28 196	0,6	0,8
BLEU/UEBL	903	970	971	1,8	0,2
Danmark	716	662	655	− 1,9	− 1,1
BR Deutschland	5 729	6 302	6 678	2,4	6,0
Ellada	255	364	260	9,3	− 28,6
España	3 000	2 989	2 978	− 0,1	− 0,4
France	3 615	3 774	3 630	1,1	− 3,8
Ireland	781	703	665	− 2,6	− 5,4
Italia	3 137	3 227	3 260	0,7	1,0
Nederland	1 305	1 186	1 180	− 2,4	− 0,5
Portugal	645	762	826	4,3	8,5
United Kingdom	7 186	7 041	7 094	− 0,5	0,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. cream.

4.20.1.4 **Production in dairies of butter and cheese**

Butter (1)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	1 875	1 671	×	– 10,9
Belgique/België	71	72	62	0,2	– 14,0
Danmark	113	96	94	– 2,3	– 2,5
BR Deutschland	576	464	390	– 3,0	– 16,1
Ellada	:	2	9	×	×
España	26	28	24	1,1	– 15,8
France	598	571	516	– 0,7	– 9,6
Ireland	124	133	124	1,0	– 6,4
Italia	72	80	80	1,5	– 0,2
Luxembourg	8	7	6	– 1,9	– 8,7
Nederland	209	235	216	1,7	– 8,1
Portugal	:	9	10	×	3,2
United Kingdom	169	176	140	0,6	– 20,5
Cheese (2)	**1 000 t**			**% TAV**	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
EUR 12	:	4 252	4 413	×	3,8
Belgique/België	44	55	59	3,2	7,5
Danmark	221	272	260	3,0	– 4,7
BR Deutschland	775	955	1 008	3,0	5,5
Ellada	:	17	48	×	×
España	131	139	137	0,9	– 1,4
France	1 123	1 267	1 291	1,7	1,9
Ireland	49	65	76	4,1	17,7
Italia	530	628	628	2,5	0,0
Luxembourg	2	3	3	6,0	25,9
Nederland	445	555	564	3,2	1,6
Portugal	:	31	38	×	25,5
United Kingdom	237	266	300	1,7	13,0

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	747 (4)	888	971	2,5	9,3
Belgique/België	53	56	56	0,8	0,0
Danmark	86	97	97	1,7	0,0
BR Deutschland	127	128	157	0,1	22,7
Ellada	0	0	0	×	0,0
España	9	15	14	7,6	− 6,7
France	187	224	238	2,6	6,3
Ireland	32	32	37	0,0	15,6
Italia	2	2	3	0,0	50,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	0,0
Nederland	233	234	259	0,1	10,7
Portugal	:	6	6	×	0,0
United Kingdom	27	94	104	19,5	10,6

Skimmed-milk powder (3)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
EUR 12	2 128 (4)	1 667	1 338	− 3,4	− 19,7
Belgique/België	111	86	71	− 3,6	− 17,4
Danmark	36	18	7	− 9,4	− 61,1
BR Deutschland	646	474	408	− 4,3	− 13,9
Ellada	0	0	0	×	0,0
España	30	38	31	3,4	− 18,4
France	773	595	476	− 3,7	− 20,0
Ireland	136	127	94	− 1,0	− 26,0
Italia	0	0	0	×	0,0
Luxembourg	14	11	10	− 3,4	− 9,1
Nederland	175	114	94	− 5,9	− 17,5
Portugal	:	8	9	×	12,5
United Kingdom	237	194	136	− 2,8	− 30,0

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) EUR 10.

4.20.1.6 **Production in dairies of concentrated milk and casein** (1)

Concentrated milk (a) (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	1 286	1 335	×	3,8
Belgique/België	9	14	15	6,5	6,4
Danmark	6	12	13	10,4	4,9
BR Deutschland	507	409	458	– 3,0	11,9
España	:	53	55	:	4,6
France	119	94	104	– 3,3	10,6
Ireland	0	57	60	×	5,3
Italia	3	3	3	0,0	8,0
Nederland	531	464	444	– 1,9	– 4,3
Portugal	:	1	1	×	0,0
United Kingdom	144	180	183	3,2	1,8

Casein (b)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
EUR 12	105** (3)	168**	181**	6,9	7,7
Danmark	5	17	21	19,1	23,5
BR Deutschland	19	24	25	3,4	4,2
France	40	53	60	4,1	13,2
Ireland	17	39	41	12,6	5,1
Nederland	21**	30**	32**	5,2	6,7
United Kingdom	4	5	2	3,2	– 60,0

Sources : (a) Eurostat.
(b) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.
(2) Including that of 'chocolate crumb'.
(3) EUR 10.

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	1986	1987	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986	1985	1986	1987	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Butter (2)												
World:	7 620	7 830	7 400	100,0	2,8	– 5,5	880	735	1 024	100,0	– 16,5	39,3
— EUR 12	2 030	2 205	1 875	25,3	8,6	– 15,0	387	331	621	60,6	– 14,5	87,6
— Australia	114	105	103	1,4	– 7,9	– 1,9	47	49	35	3,4	4,3	– 28,6
— New Zealand	293	299	243	3,3	2,0	– 18,7	227	224	236	23,0	– 1,3	5,4
— USA	566	545	505	6,8	– 3,7	– 7,3	82	25	39	3,8	– 69,5	56,0
— Canada	108	109	96	1,3	0,9	– 11,9	1	0	3	0,3	×	×
— USSR	1 596	1 700	1 742	23,5	6,5	2,5	17	16	20	2,0	– 5,9	25,0
— Brazil	70	65	65	0,9	– 7,1	0,0	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Argentina	32	32	34	0,5	0,0	6,3	—	—	—	—	×	×
— India	700	720	750	10,1	2,9	4,2	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Others	2 111	2 050	1 987	26,9	– 2,9	– 3,1	119	90	70	6,8	– 24,4	– 22,2
Cheese												
World:	13 100	13 300	13 700	100,0	1,5	3,0	860	811	852	100,0	– 5,7	5,1
— EUR 12	4 077	4 106	4 252	31,0	0,7	3,6	408	370	406	47,7	– 9,3	9,7
— Australia	160	170	181	1,3	6,3	6,5	68	66	61	7,2	– 2,9	– 7,6
— New Zealand	118	127	116	0,8	7,6	– 8,7	85	91	101	11,9	7,1	11,0
— USA	2 305	2 363	2 413	17,6	2,5	2,1	39	27	20	2,3	– 30,8	– 25,9
— Canada	213	226	244	1,8	6,1	8,0	11	12	9	1,1	9,1	– 25,0
— USSR	809	844	861	6,3	4,3	2,0	5	6	6	0,7	20,0	0,0
— Brazil	59	59	60	0,4	0,0	1,7	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Argentina	210	256	277	2,0	21,9	8,2	6	8	5	0,6	33,3	– 37,5
— India	—	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Others	5 149	5 149	5 296	38,7	0,0	2,9	238	231	244	28,6	– 2,9	5,6
Casein												
World:	:	:	:	×	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×
— EUR 12	145	147	168	×	1,4	14,3	80	74	99	×	– 7,5	33,8
— Australia	8	7	8	×	– 12,5	14,3	8	5	8	×	– 37,5	60,0
— New Zealand	64	75	62	×	17,2	– 17,3	77	73	74	×	– 5,2	1,4
— USA	—	—	—	×	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Canada	—	—	—	×	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	×
— USSR	—	—	—	×	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Brazil	—	—	—	×	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Argentina	—	—	—	×	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	×
— India	—	—	—	×	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Others	33	25	25	×	– 24,2	0,0	22	22	21	×	0,0	– 4,5

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	1986	1987	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986	1985	1986	1987	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Whole-milk powder												
World:	1 912	1 925	2 099	100,0	0,7	9,0	710	750	836	100,0	5,6	11,5
— EUR 12	794	766	887	42,3	− 3,5	15,8	483	479	573	68,5	− 0,8	19,6
— Australia	45	58	65	3,1	28,9	12,1	32	38	43	5,1	18,8	13,2
— New Zealand	137	175	170	8,1	27,7	− 2,9	135	166	160	19,1	23,0	− 3,6
— USA	54	55	66	3,1	1,9	20,0	1	1	4	0,5	0,0	×
— Canada	12	10	10	0,5	− 16,7	0,0	8	5	5	0,6	− 37,5	0,0
— USSR	257	296	310	14,8	15,2	4,7	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Brazil	150	150	150	7,1	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Argentina	84	82	93	4,4	− 2,4	13,4	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Others	399	333	348	16,6	− 16,5	4,5	51	61	51	6,1	19,6	− 16,4
Skimmed-milk powder												
World:	4 657	4 813	4 152	100,0	3,3	− 13,7	1 130	1 059	1 108	100,0	− 6,3	4,6
— EUR 12	1 947	2 156	1 627	39,2	10,7	− 24,5	307	267	390	35,2	− 13,0	46,1
— Australia	148	124	128	3,1	− 16,2	3,2	93	83	84	7,6	− 10,8	1,2
— New Zealand	242	215	173	4,2	− 11,2	− 19,5	235	179	183	16,5	− 23,8	2,2
— USA	630	582	480	11,6	− 7,6	− 17,5	446	408	384	34,7	− 8,5	− 5,9
— Canada	102	109	110	2,6	6,9	0,9	61	66	46	4,2	8,2	− 30,3
— USSR	260	280	310	7,5	7,7	10,7	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Brazil	40	30	30	0,7	− 25,0	0,0	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Argentina	17	12	13	0,3	− 29,4	8,3	—	—	—	—	×	×
— India	61	79	54	1,3	29,5	− 31,6	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Others	1 210	1 226	1 227	29,6	1,3	0,1	12	56	21	1,9	×	− 62,5
Concentrated milk												
World:	4 735	4 671	4 491	100,0	− 1,4	− 3,9	770	598	520	100,0	− 22,3	− 13,0
— EUR 12	1 511	1 421	1 286	28,6	− 6,0	− 9,5	545	432	387	74,4	− 20,7	− 10,4
— Australia	66	62	60	1,3	− 6,1	− 3,2	4	5	5	1,0	25,0	0,0
— New Zealand	3	4	4	0,1	33,3	0,0	1	1	1	0,2	0,0	0,0
— USA	931	958	891	19,8	2,9	− 7,0	13	14	12	2,3	7,7	− 14,3
— Canada	194	123	100	2,2	− 36,6	− 18,7	109	59	30	5,8	− 45,9	− 49,2
— USSR	570	580	595	13,2	1,8	2,6	26	26	25	4,8	0,0	− 3,8
— Brazil	36	36	36	0,8	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Argentina	7	9	9	0,2	28,6	0,0	—	—	—	—	×	×
— India	363	370	375	8,4	1,9	1,4	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Others	1 054	1 108	1 135	25,3	5,1	2,4	72	61	60	11,5	− 15,3	− 1,6

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	1980 (5)	1983 (5)	1984 (5)	1985 (5)	1986	1987	1988 (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Butter/butteroil (1) (3)							
— World	950	735	785	880	735	1 024	1 050
— EEC	593	355	380	387	331	621	648
— Others	357	380	405	493	404	403	402
— EEC share	62,5 %	48,3 %	48,4 %	44,0 %	45,0 %	60,6 %	61,7 %
Skimmed-milk powder (1) (2)							
— World	995	875	1 040	1 130	1 059	1 108	1 251
— EEC	578	192	312	307	267	390	650
— Others	417	683	728	823	792	718	601
— EEC share	58,1 %	21,9 %	30,0 %	27,2 %	25,2 %	35,2 %	52,0 %
Cheese (3)							
— World	710	810	900	860	811	852	841
— EEC	307	405	468	408	370	406	402
— Others	403	405	432	452	441	446	439
— EEC share	43,2 %	50,0 %	52,0 %	47,4 %	45,6 %	47,7 %	47,8 %
Whole-milk powder (2)							
— World	715	595	705	710	750	836	845
— EEC	524	394	495	483	479	573	597
— Others	191	201	210	227	271	263	248
— EEC share	73,4 %	66,2 %	70,2 %	68,0 %	63,9 %	68,5 %	70,7 %
Condensed milch (3)							
— World	805	725	770	770	598	520	500
— EEC	561	522	521	545	432	387	383
— Others	244	203	249	225	166	133	117
— EEC share	69,7 %	72,0 %	67,7 %	70,8 %	73,2 %	74,4 %	76,6 %
Casein							
— World	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EEC	52 **	71 **	75 **	89 **	86 **	99 **	84 **
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EEC share	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.20.3.1 *(cont.)*

B. Imports	1980 (5)	1983 (5)	1984 (5)	1985 (5)	1986	1987	1988 (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Butter/butteroil (1) (3)							
— World	950	735	785	880	735	1 024	1 050
— EEC	103	105	89	79	85	79	76
— Others	877	630	696	801	650	945	974
— EEC share	10,8 %	14,3 %	11,3 %	9,0 %	11,6 %	7,7 %	7,2 %
Cheese (3)							
— World	710	810	900	860	811	852	841
— EEC	96	100	104	106	98	110	112
— Others	614	710	796	754	713	742	740
— EEC share	13,5 %	12,3 %	11,6 %	12,3 %	12,1 %	12,9 %	13,1 %
Casein							
— World	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EEC	18	12	18	24	22	26	29
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EEC share	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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)

	1980 (2)	1983 (2)	1984 (2)	1985 (2)	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stocks							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	227	576	983	617	520	772	473
Production							
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	2 081	2 435	2 065	1 915	2 156	1 627	1 296
— buttermilk powder	48	48	40	35	46	40	42
Imports (b)	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	270	220	220	200	200	300	300
Subsidized consumption							
— animal feed (calves)	1 276	1 305	1 244	1 125	1 137	1 103	975
Special measures							
— deposit system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— pigs and poultry	—	479	612	258	272	:	—
— pigs and poultry, direct aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total consumption	1 546	2 004	2 076	1 583	1 609	1 400	1 265
Exports at world market prices	436	119	146	183	168	278	501
Food aid	144	73	167	124	98	110	113
Special schemes – Reg. No. 2054/76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total exports	580	192	313	307	266	388	614
Closing stock							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	230	983	617	520	772	473	10
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(b) Eurostat.

(1) Including buttermilk powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.
(2) EUR 10.

4.20.4.3 **Detailed supply balance** (a) — **butter** ([1])

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

	1980 ([6])	1983 ([6])	1984 ([6])	1985 ([6])	1986	1987	1988**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stock							
— private, aided by EC	101	194	161	108	128	83	98
— public (intervention)	271	112	692	841	996	1 283	860
Production							
— dairy (b)	1 941	2 257	2 080	2 067	2 205	1 875	1 671
— farm (b)	44	36	35	32	30	28	29
Imports	103	105	89	79	85	79	74
Total availability	2 460	2 704	3 057	3 127	3 444	3 348	2 732
Consumption							
— at normal prices ([2])	1 414	1 245	1 342	1 292	1 394	1 225	1 222
— at reduced prices ([3])	12	22	125	76	0	0	0
Special schemes ([4])	198	229	233	278	341	360	470
Reg. No 2409/86	—	—	—	—	14	184	190
Total consumption	1 624	1 496	1 700	1 646	1 749	1 769	1 882
Exports at world market prices	542	334	235	173	191	272	274
Food aid	54	21	59	36	35	30	51
Exports at special prices	—	—	114 ([5])	148	105	319	323
Total exports (b)	596	355	408	357	331	621	648
Closing stock							
— private, aided by EC	112	161	108	128	83	98	100
— public (intervention)	128	692	841	996	1 283	860	102
Total closing stock	240	853	949	1 124	1 366	958	202

Sources: (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):

	1980	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
— Welfare schemes	6	5	4	6	5	6	40
— Armed forces and non-profit organizations	35	40	42	44	45	44	59
— Butter concentrate	5	5	4	15	26	34	43
— Sales to food processors	152	170	183	228	267	258	328

([5]) Of which 87 physically exported.
([6]) EUR 10.

4.20.6.1 Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1988)

(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	24 867	464 630	279 819	37 853	782 301	264 904
Belgique/België	—	6 381	5 000	1 755	13 136	43 946
Danmark	—	5 245	—	—	5 245	732
BR Deutschland	4 898	54 870	156 000	17 455	228 325	69 870
Ellada	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	4 529	5 834	9 000	—	14 834	380
France	680	92 905	16 000	3 416	112 321	43 840
Ireland	2 245	110 702	3 542	9 800	124 044	22 752
Italia	500	17 893	—	—	17 893	1 691
Luxembourg	—	10	—	685	695	418
Nederland	10 214	37 280	89 820	706	127 806	61 901
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 801	133 509	457	4 036	138 002	19 374

Skimmed-milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Release from storage			
		To the Community market	For export	For food aid (4)	Total
EUR 12	—	342 323	91 555	32 150	466 028
Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	—	—	206	—	206
BR Deutschland	—	335 211	90 262	27 001	452 474
Ellada	—	7 000	—	—	7 000
España	—	—	—	5 149	5 149
France	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
Italia	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	112	1 087	—	1 199

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)

	1988/89						1989/1990				
	Overall guaranteed quantity	Quantity suspended	Allocation out of the Community reserve	Overall quantity available	Deliveries (p)	Difference	Overall guaranteed quantity	Quantity suspended	Allocation out of the Community reserve	SLOM (3)	Overall quantity available
1	2	3	4	5=2 − 3 + 4	6	7 = 6 − 5	8	9	10	11	12 = 8 − 9 + 10 + 11
EUR 12 (1)	101 059	5 396	443	96 106	97 753	1 647	100 209	4 518	443	1 542,1	97 676
Belgique/België	3 122	177	—	2 945	3 100	155	3 089	144	—	37,6	2 983
Danmark (2)	4 736	269	—	4 467	4 523	56	4 687	220	—	56,9	4 524
BR Deutschland	22 753	1 288	—	21 465	21 775	310	22 519	1 054	—	369,2	21 834
Ellada	521	30	—	491	490	− 1	556	24	—	5,4	537
España	4 561	256	50	4 355	4 354	− 1	4 664	209	50	46,5	4 551
France	24 965	1 410	—	23 555	24 060	505	24 709	1 154	—	310,0	23 865
Ireland	5 122	290	303	5 135	5 173	38	5 069	238	303	151,7	5 286
Italia	8 534	161	—	8 373	8 745	372	8 446	235	—	88,0	8 299
Luxembourg	257	15	25	267	269	2	254	12	25	3,4	271
Nederland (2)	11 620	659	—	10 961	11 012	51	11 500	539	—	159,9	11 121
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	14 870	843	65	14 092	14 252	160	14 716	690	65	313,6	14 405

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including the adjustment made for the leap year.
(2) 52 weeks.
(3) SLOM : quantities allocated pursuant to Article 3 bis of Regulation (EEC) No 857/84.

4.20.6.3 **Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks (¹) on 1 April**

	t			% TAV	
	1980	1988	1989	1988/1980	1989/1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
Butter (²)					
EUR 12	291 571 (³)	639 986	64 227	10,3	− 90,0
Belgique/België	18 004	6 129	317	− 12,6	− 94,8
Danmark	861	2 330	23	13,3	− 99,0
BR Deutschland	202 859	171 962	4 240	− 2,0	− 97,5
Ellada	—	—	—	×	×
España	:	24 880	8 669	×	− 65,2
France	11 740	90 095	4 660	29,0	− 94,8
Ireland	7 671	120 437	16 538	41,1	− 86,3
Italia	0	16 913	1 030	×	− 93,9
Luxembourg	1 548	181	—	− 23,5	×
Nederland	20 219	72 909	11 112	17,4	− 84,8
Portugal	:	—	—	×	×
United Kingdom	28 669	134 150	17 638	21,3	− 86,9
Skimmed-milk powder (²)					
EUR 12	155 883 (³)	239 837	7 041	5,5	− 97,1
Belgique/België	3 350	—	—	×	×
Danmark	0	84	—	×	×
BR Deutschland	149 858	227 292	2 229	5,3	− 99,0
Ellada	—	3 000	—	×	×
España	:	9 317	4 812	×	− 48,4
France	100	—	—	×	×
Ireland	424	—	—	×	×
Italia	0	—	—	×	×
Luxembourg	911	—	—	×	×
Nederland	0	—	—	×	×
Portugal	—	—	—	×	×
United Kingdom	1 240	144	—	− 23,6	×

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.
(³) EUR 10.

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	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	4 505 (3)	3 336	1 667	– 4,2	– 50,0	1 274 (3)	1 103	975	– 2,0	– 11,6	3 970 (3)	6 602	6 818	7,5	3,3
Belgique/België	385	284	241	– 4,3	– 15,1	35	16	15	– 10,6	– 6,3	—	—	—	×	×
Danmark	1 045	341	241	– 14,8	– 29,3	11	10	7	– 1,4	– 30,0	180	698	809	2,1	15,9
BR Deutschland	1 859	1 592	828	– 2,2	– 48,0	252	119	103	– 10,2	– 13,4	727	944	873	– 1,1	– 7,5
France	91	150	89	7,4	– 40,7	536	485	423	– 1,4	– 12,8	1 417	2 050	2 204	1,0	7,5
Ireland	298	250	44	– 2,5	– 82,4	22	19	18	– 2,1	– 5,3	681	1 511	1 584	0,7	4,8
Italia	70	145	115	11,0	– 20,7	212	168	177	– 3,3	5,4	—	—	—	×	×
Luxembourg	2	—	—	×	×	2	1	1	– 9,4	0,0	—	—	—	×	×
Nederland	73	82	15	1,7	– 81,7	182	268	207	5,7	– 22,8	823	1 207	1 264	0,7	4,7
United Kingdom	682	491	95	– 4,6	– 80,7	24	18	24	– 4,0	33,3	142	193	83	– 11,4	– 57,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Normal aid + special aid.
(2) Product weight.
(3) EUR 10.

4.21.4.1. **Supply balance — honey**

	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
1986/87												
Usable production (1 000 t)	73*	1	3	16	12	17	24**	0	7	0	3	2
Imports	144*	6	3	86	2	9	11*	1	11	7	1	25
Exports	8*	2	1	15	0	2	2*	0	0	3	0	1
Intra-Community trade	18*	2	0	2	1	0*	5*	0	3	4	0	1
Internal use: — human consumption	208*	5	5	87	13	24	21*	1	18	4	4	26
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,6*	0,5	1,0	1,4	1,3	0,6	0,4*	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	35,2*	20,0	60,0	18,4	92,3	70,8	74,0**	0,0	38,9	0,0	75,0	7,7
1987/88												
Usable production (1 000 t)	94**	1	3**	16	13**	22	25**	0**	7	0*	4**	3
Imports	:	5	:	82	:	9	:	:	9	10	:	23
Exports	:	1	:	14	:	2	:	:	0	2	:	1
Intra-Community trade	:	1	:	1	:	0	:	:	2	4	:	1
Internal use: — human consumption	220**	5	6**	84	13**	29	31**	:	16	8*	3**	25
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	:	0,5	1,2**	1,4	:	0,7	0,6**	:	0,3	0,5*	0,3**	0,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	42,7**	20,0	40,8**	19,0	:	75,9	75,0**	:	43,7	0,0*	103,0**	12,0

Source: Eurostat.

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 :	World	1980	39 248	9 941	13 400	3 164	– 6 777
Wood and articles of wood,	(Intra	1987	38 769	12 063	19 030	5 064	– 6 999
wood charcoal	+	1988	41 314	13 135	19 680	5 383	– 7 752
	Extra)	» 1987 «	39 777	11 713	17 370	4 537	– 7 176
		» 1987 «		(100 %)		(100 %)	
	Intra	1980	10 064	2 230	10 218	2 268	38
	EUR 12	1987	12 707	3 525	12 731	3 499	– 26
		1988	14 020	3 878	14 166	3 830	– 48
		» 1987 «	12 264	3 211	12 372	3 199	– 12
		» 1987 «		(27 %)		(71 %)	
	Extra	1980	29 184	7 711	3 182	896	– 6 815
	EUR 12	1987	26 062	8 538	6 299	1 565	– 6 973
		1988	27 294	9 257	5 514	1 553	– 7 704
		» 1987 «	27 513	8 502	4 998	1 338	– 7 164
		» 1987 «		(73%)		(29 %)	
47 :	World	1980	11 880	3 584	3 097	594	– 2 990
Papermaking material	(Intra	1987	13 818	5 628	5 351	1 423	– 4 205
	+	1988	14 598	6 552	6 034	1 774	– 4 778
	Extra)	» 1987 «	13 432	5 255	4 827	1 263	– 3 992
		» 1987 «		(100 %)		(100 %)	
	Intra	1980	2 513	511	2 462	481	– 30
	EUR 12	1987	4 109	1 194	4 155	1 162	– 32
		1988	4 790	1 475	4 823	1 457	– 18
		» 1987 «	3 804	1 060	3 813	1 033	– 27
		» 1987 «		(20 %)		(82 %)	
	Extra	1980	9 367	3 073	635	113	– 2 960
	EUR 12	1987	9 709	4 434	1 196	261	– 4 173
		1988	9 808	5 077	1 211	317	– 4 760
		» 1987 «	9 628	4 195	1 014	230	– 3 965
		» 1987 «		(80 %)		(18 %)	
48 :	World	1980	16 183	9 570	7 775	6 403	– 3 167
Paper and paper board,	(Intra	1987	22 704	19 576	12 863	14 148	– 5 428
articles of paper pulp,	+	1988	26 087	22 898	14 141	15 873	– 7 025
of paper or of paper board	Extra)	» 1987 «	21 658	17 348	11 593	12 142	– 5 206
		» 1987 «		(100 %)		(100 %)	
	Intra	1980	6 034	4 717	6 022	4 587	– 130
	EUR 12	1987	9 867	10 621	9 836	10 275	– 346
		1988	10 982	11 923	10 813	11 474	– 449
		» 1987 «	8 961	9 087	8 890	8 779	– 308
		» 1987 «		(52 %)		(72 %)	
	Extra	1980	10 149	4 853	1 753	1 816	– 3 037
	EUR 12	1987	12 837	8 955	3 027	3 873	– 5 082
		1988	15 105	10 975	3 328	4 399	– 6 576
		» 1987 «	12 697	8 261	2 703	3 363	– 4 898
		» 1987 «		(48 %)		(28 %)	
Total	World	» 1987 «	74 867	34 316	33 790	17 942	– 16 374
	Intra	» 1987 «	25 029	13 358	25 075	13 011	– 347
	Extra	» 1987 «	49 838	20 958	8 715	4 931	– 16 027

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

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