Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1988 Report

(Published in conjunction with the 'Twenty-second General Report on the Activities of the European Communities')

Brussels · Luxembourg · 1989

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Foreword

Published in conjunction with the *Twenty-second General Report on the Activities of the European Communities* (1988), this is the 14th report on the agricultural situation in the Community. It was completed in November 1988.

Like the previous reports, it has two parts. The first covers the main events in the world of Community agriculture in 1988: the economic and political context, the economic situation for farmers and consumers, the Community's external relations as far as they concern agriculture, developments in policy on agricultural structures, the financing of the common agricultural policy, and the harmonization of national agricultural legislation within the Community framework.

A special chapter at the beginning of the report discusses the measures taken to reform the common agricultural policy during the last four years.

The second part of the report is a sizeable statistical annex providing in a single grouping all the main statistics needed for a proper understanding of the various aspects of Community agricultural prices, consumption of food products, the Community's trade in agricultural products, financial aspects of the common agricultural policy, agricultural structures in the Community, and the market for the Community's agricultural products.

This annex is an update with the same presentation of the tables as in the 1988 report. All the tables cover the Community of Twelve and its Member States. The figures on Spain and Portugal have been substantially improved but there are still some gaps. Thus, for some tables, it has still not been possible to give the relevant information for the new Member States or, by the same token, for the Community as a whole.

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.

Some of the subjects in this report have been dealt with elsewhere in separate documents of the Commission. For detailed information on one or more particular aspects of Community agriculture, the reader will find in this report references to various documents available from the Commission's departments or which can be obtained from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities or from the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Contents

I — The agricultural year

1. 1988 has been a year of change, contrast and potential conflict for agriculture.

2. As far as agricultural production is concerned, abundant harvests of cereals and oilseeds in the Community (162.5 million tonnes and 11.0 million tonnes respectively) contrast with a major drought in North America, which reduced for instance US maize production by 40 % and wheat by 14 %. This situation certainly was exceptional, and it was dramatic for the farmers and the regions concerned.

3. Very low world market prices over the last few years represented in many exporting countries an incentive to reduce production or, at least, not to increase it. This led together with the diminished production in North America to a decrease of the supply stress on world markets for cereals and oilseeds and, thereby, to moderate price increases. However, these developments have to be interpreted as an exceptional event, and not as a change in trends.

4. In the field of agricultural policy, the Community pursued further its reform of the common agricultural policy. The European Council of February 1988 approved—and the Council of Ministers subsequently adopted—a series of decisions on agricultural stabilizer mechanisms which have an important and direct impact on expenditure for agricultural policy through the establishment of maximum guaranteed quantities for virtually all farm products. These stabilizer mechanisms on the market side are accompanied and reinforced by a number of structural policy measures: set-aside, pre-pension, reconversion and extensification schemes.

5. These decisions complete a series of market policy measures which had already been introduced before 1988, the most important of which are the dairy market reforms established in 1984 and subsequently adapted and reinforced several times. The success of these reforms has enabled the Commission to dispose of the traditionally high levels of stocks of butter and skimmed-milk powder.

6. Taken together, these measures represent a considerable effort by the Community to stabilize agricultural markets and to respect rigorously the strict financial guideline for agricultural expenditure which the European Council has approved and the Council of Ministers has adopted as an essential element of budgetary discipline.

7. The Commission is fully aware that the efforts of reform undertaken so far have put a considerable strain on farmers in Europe, and in particular on a number of small and medium-sized holdings. In order to alleviate any economic or social disruption within the rural society of Europe, the Commission proposed, as an immediate measure to be taken, the creation of a system of direct income aids to facilitate adaptation to the new market policy, during a period of transition. The aid would be fully 'decoupled' from volumes of production.

8. In addition, and perhaps even more important in the long run, the Commission launched in 1987/88 an in-depth examination of the future of rural societies in Europe. A report on this subject was tabled in July 1988. It contains a series of new orientations and concrete suggestions to promote the diversification of rural economies—and thereby create new jobs and new sources of income—as well as to help farmers to convert to high quality products with specific market outlets.

9. The report on the future of rural society is to be seen together with two other important communications, one on the links between agriculture and the environment, and one on an action programme for forestry. Together, these three documents constitute a response from the Commission to the challenge of supporting rural society to the end of this century.

10. A series of proposals concerning concrete measures and actions are now being prepared to follow up these reports. Together with the market policy stabilizer measures and the accompanying structural policy actions, they will form a new and coherent policy approach which clearly goes beyond the relatively limited sectoral approach of traditional agricultural policy.

11. The Commission is convinced that this new combined policy approach of market stabilization and rural development constitutes an important contribution by the Community to a better equilibrium on world markets for agricultural products and to a necessary reform of the international agricultural system. The Commission therefore insists that the reforms of the CAP already established, as well as the considerable efforts which European farmers are undertaking to adapt to the new situation, are fully taken into account in the multilateral negotiations of the GATT Uruguay Round. In this context, the Community has submitted a number of proposals concerning actions to be taken in the short term as well as in the long run. Compared with some very radical proposals which have also been presented by other partners to GATT so far, the Commission believes the Community's proposals have the great advantage of being realistic and attainable.

Main events of the past 12 months

Date	Event
30.9.1987	The Commission sent the Council a Communication on the application of agricultural stabilizers in the following sectors: sugar, milk, sheepmeat and goatmeat, cereals, protein plants, wine, fruit and vegetables, and tobacco.
19.10.1987	The Council adopted a Regulation introducing special rules for the financing of the common agricultural policy.
18.11.1987	Parliament adopted a Resolution on the proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry into Agricultural Stocks.
19.11.1987	Parliament adopted a Resolution on the implementation of agricultural stabilizers.
29.11.1987	The Council adopted a Decision on transitional measures for implementing the provisions of the Directive on hormonal substances.
10.12.1987	The Council adopted the scheme proposed by the Commission for the distribution of free food to the most deprived persons in the Community.
13.1.1988	The Commission sent the Council a Communication on the set-aside of agricultural land, together with a proposal for a Regulation amending those of 12 March 1985 and 15 June 1987.
10.2.1988	Parliament adopted a Resolution embodying its general guidelines on set-aside.
23.2.1988	The Commission sent the Council proposals for Regulations supplementing its original proposals on agricultural stabilizers.
25.2.1988	The Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Regulation on the set-aside of agricultural land.
7.3.1988	The Council adopted, by a qualified majority, a Directive prohibiting the use in livestock farming of certain substances having a hormonal action.
25.3.1988	The Commission sent the Council its proposals for agricultural prices and related measures for 1988/89. These proposals reflected the agreement on agricultural stabilizers which the European Council had reached at the meeting held in Brussels in February.
28.3.1988	The Council endorsed a proposal for a Regulation amending that of 12 March 1985 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures.
25.4.1988	The Council adopted a Regulation on the set-aside of arable land, the extensification and conversion of production and the cessation of farming.
25.4.1988	The Council adopted Regulations applying agricultural stabilizers in the following sectors: cereals, oilseeds and protein plants, sheepmeat and goatmeat, sugar, milk, fruit and vegetables, and raw tobacco.
16.5.1988	The Council adopted a Decision recognizing certain parts of the Community territory as officially free of swine fever and formally adopted a Directive on trade in animals treated with certain substances having a hormonal action and in the meat from such animals, as referred to in Article 7 of the Directive on the use of hormones.
24.5.1988	The Council adopted a Regulation on the granting, for the 1988/89 to 1995/96 wine years, of premiums for the permanent abandonment of winegrowing areas.
24.5.1988	The Council adopted a Regulation on stabilizers in the wine sector.

Date	Event
30.5.1988	The Commission sent the Council an amended version of its proposal for a Regulation establishing a system of transitional aids to agricultural income.
3.6.1988	The Commission sent the Council a Communication entitled 'Environment and agriculture'.
13.6.1988	The Council adopted a number of veterinary Directives, one of which laid down the requirements applicable to intra-Community trade and imports into the Community of deep-frozen semen of bovine animals.
24.6.1988	The Council set general objectives for the EAGGF Guidance Section, as part of the overall reform of the structure and operation of the structural Funds.
18.7.1988	The Council adopted the proposals for agricultural prices and certain related measures for 1988/89.
27.7.1988	The Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive on the protection of natural habitats.
28.7.1988	The Commission sent the Council and Parliament a Communication entitled 'The future of rural society', which outlines an overall Community approach to the specific problems of rural areas.
28.9.1988	The Commission sent the Council a Communication setting forth a Community strategy and action programme for the forestry sector.
17.10.1988	The Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Regulation to reform the common organization of the market in beef and veal with effect from 1.1.1988.
21.10.1988	The Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Regulation on the reform of the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat.

II — Reforming the CAP: 1985 to 1988 — The future of European agriculture: laying the foundations

A new approach

The problem at the outset

12. There is nothing new about the effort to adjust the common agricultural policy. Scheme after scheme has been set up in the past, especially from the mid-1970s onwards, as part of the Community's ongoing drive to adapt to a changing world.

13. Nevertheless, despite these efforts, it was no easy matter to construct quickly enough a coherent and effective response to the growing challenge generated by the need to adjust agricultural systems not only in the Community but also throughout the developed world: this is an issue high on the agenda of the current GATT negotiations. 'Structural' surpluses were growing fast and costing the taxpayer more and more; internal inequalities were growing ever wider; international relations were endangered by growing acrimony. Under the circumstances, it was obvious that a new approach was needed, that the common agricultural policy would have to be thoroughly reviewed if its fundamental principles were not to be undermined and if European farming was to recapture the vigour of the early years and to compete with other countries from a position of strength. But it was no less clear that reform in the present would be useless without a clear vision of the future, without a properly thought-out strategy for the gradual achievement of objectives agreed, and without at least a minimum of social and political consensus underpinning the action taken.

Making a start: the Green Paper

14. As soon as it began work in 1985, the new Commission decided to launch a general discussion on the 'perspectives' for the policy. It put forward a number of its own ideas in the form of a consultative document—the Green Paper [1]—suggesting a number of fundamental options for the future.

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(1) COM(85) 333.

15. By then the target of secure food supplies had been fully achieved. But the markets were glutted, persistent surpluses were costing the taxpayer a fortune and creating political difficulties, and the Community's farmers were in danger of losing hard-won positions on world markets. In the circumstances, the Commission felt it must propose a more realistic policy with regard to the official EEC farm prices. In the situation of the early 1980s, this could only mean, for some products, lower prices, at least as expressed in real terms. The writing was on the wall, and a clear message had to be conveyed to the Community's farmers. Acreages farmed now well exceeded needs. Farmers must be encouraged to redeploy production, and outlets had to be diversified.

16. The Green Paper also stressed the importance of the general economic environment, particularly at regional level, for the progress of agriculture, and consequently, the need to make agricultural development part and parcel of a general—'multi-sectoral'—approach to the economic diversification of rural areas. To strengthen and stimulate economic and social life in those rural areas with major problems to contend with, the Commission argued that farmers should be encouraged to go into other lines of business (farm tourism, craft industry) and that incentives should be introduced for small and medium-sized rural firms (development of indigenous potential).

17. In addition to its strategic, economic and social functions, the key role agriculture has to play in the protection of the environment and the conservation of the countryside was also stressed.

A last point made in the Green Paper concerned ways and means of providing—carefully targeted—assistance for those farms which might be forced into serious difficulties by tighter pricing.

The wide-ranging consultation of the farming world following the publication of the Green Paper elicited broad agreement on the main points made by the Commission. This meant that a firm basis had been found for the reform programme to be put through without further delay.

A priority task: stabilizing the markets

The new watchword: rigour

18. As regards policy relating to the markets, the last Commission's four years saw an effort to achieve reform unprecedented in the history of the policy. To some extent, the Council of Ministers itself adopted directly the measures needed, on the basis of Commission proposals. Examples include the review and rationalization of beef and milk product buying-in arrangements in 1986 and the reduction in milk quotas (first introduced in 1984). Often, however, the issues raised were so delicate that they had to go to the higher court, as it were, represented by the European Council. But faced with sharp and uninterrupted increases in agricultural expenditure entailed by surplus production, this Summit of Heads of State or Government endorsed the Commission's guidelines and confirmed once again, in July 1987, the urgent need to trim supply down to demand levels by action as a result of which the market would gain more influence as a stabilizing force. It asked the Commission to produce appropriate proposals in this connection.

Agricultural stabilizers and 'budgetary discipline'

19. Within a few weeks, the Commission put forward a set of practical proposals quickly enough for the European Council to hammer out an agreement in February 1988 and open the road to decisive reform of the policy. At the same time, a new system of financial resources accruing to the Community in its own right was approved, guaranteeing the financial support needed—until 1993—for the creation of a single large economic area in Europe.

20. The Council of Ministers lost no time in transforming the European Council's conclusions into actual EEC legislation. As regards the agricultural 'stabilizers' which had been proposed, most of the new schemes were launched in the following few months. They now cover about half of all agricultural production. The only important product group not yet covered is beef/veal: the adjustments made to the beef/veal market organization in 1986 were in fact only provisional, and the Commission had undertaken to produce a far-reaching reform plan by the autumn of 1988, the aim being the stabilization of the market. The Commission kept its word but the Council was unable to take the necessary decisions before the end of 1988. These decisions are now expected early in 1989.

21. Each stabilization mechanism is tailored to the specific features of the relevant product, but the basic idea is always the same: whenever production breaks through a ceiling set in advance, support is automatically reduced for that product.

22. Attempts to reduce support where production runs beyond certain levels have already been made in the past, but the present arrangements break new ground in that decisions of this kind no longer have to go through the Council of Ministers, where the proposals often either got watered down or collapsed altogether. Under the new dispensation, it is the Commission, as Community executive, which, having carefully studied all the information available, must decide whether or not the 'maximum guaranteed quantity' has been exceeded. Then, complying with clearly spelled out rules, it reduces support if this is the verdict. In other words, a built-in mechanism operates to all intents and purposes automatically. The innovation is all the more important since support cuts can now be much greater than in the past, when limits were often set to the margin of reduction. For example, there was a 10% maximum on cuts in support for oilseeds. This rule has now been jettisoned. And only last year, the Commission, working closely to the rules agreed, had no choice but to cut the effective support price for some types of oilseed by up to 20%.

23. The purpose of the stabilizers is to curtail surplus production and to help the Community, by stabilizing the markets, to comply with the budgetary discipline arrangements that have been agreed with regard to agriculture. The rule is that market support expenditure may not increase by more than 74% of the increase in the gross Community product. This can only mean in effect that in coming years market support expenditure cannot grow by more than about 2% per year in real terms. If it is borne in mind that between 1980 and 1987 the actual figure averaged 6% (at constant prices and exchange rates), it is clear that the new rule is a draconian one.

Rigorous pricing and restricted buying-in

24. The purpose of the stabilization mechanisms was and is to enable the authorities to enforce discipline as firm as this. But manifestly the mechanisms could not be effective if they were thwarted by an indulgent pricing policy. Indeed, the policy on prices and the stabilization schemes must complement one another, as two sides of the same coin, the objective being the stabilization of the markets.

25. Thus, rigorous pricing became a key aspect of the approach proposed by the Commission over its four-year term. From the marketing year 1985/86 through to 1988/89, support prices were eased down on average by a real 10%, to bring the total cut for the last 10 years to about 20%. Recent action to discourage systematic sales to the agencies represents a further cut in farmgate prices of about 7 to 8%.

26. The main purpose of the changes that have been made in the rules concerning buying-in by the agencies is to make this facility less attractive as a risk-free market outlet in its own right, so that its original function is restored, namely that of a safety net to cushion farmers against short-term production fluctuations which are not structural in nature. Tighter rules concerning qualities and quantities that may be bought in, shorter and clearly fixed periods of the year during which the agencies are authorized to operate, and agency prices set below the intervention prices combine for the attainment of this objective. What this means is that, for most products, open-ended buying-in is a thing of the past.

Better targeting of support schemes

27. The Commission was always well aware that its drive to cut surpluses and its efforts to stabilize the markets—however indispensable—posed unprecedented problems for the farmers. To avoid unnecessarily severe damage to farming operations and hardship to farmers, it therefore laid before the Council a set of carefully thought-out schemes designed to help farmers who would have particular difficulties in coping with the reform, whilst at the same time avoiding any further incentives to step up production.

28. Some of the schemes are linked to a market organization. A good example is the direct aid paid to small grain farmers. In other cases, they form part of a general policy on agricultural structures (e.g. early retirement, aids to conversion and 'extensification' of production, arable land set-aside with income compensation (see p. 20)). The Commission also proposed a scheme for direct aids to incomes designed to facilitate, during a tide-over period, adaptation for farmers suffering difficulties in coming to terms with the new market situation or to help the farmers concerned until such time as other agricultural or rural development schemes enabled them to find alternative or additional sources of income.

29. Most of the supporting schemes were adopted before the end of last year. Only the income support proposal is still on the Council's table. As it is of great importance for European farmers, the Commission very much regrets that the decision-making process is taking so long.

Dealing with the 'legacy of the past'—schemes to scale down stocks

30. With markets stabilized and buying-in rules tightened up, the Community was at last in a position to tackle seriously the problem of the 'butter mountains' and the 'wine lakes'.

Over the last 15 years, output of a number of key items (cereals, wine, beef/veal, and milk products until 1984) forged ahead well beyond the increase in internal demand (2 % compared with 0.5 % on average per year), and gluts on the world markets became increasingly frequent. As a result, the disposal of surpluses tended to cost more and more, involving sums exceeding the Community's budget. The agencies were thus left with stocks building up to quite excessive levels.

The first real successes

31. Following a tide-over solution to the financing difficulties in 1984, the Commission tackled seriously, in 1985, the problems raised by the sheer scale of the stocks held by the agencies. The situation as regards milk products was critical, especially for butter. But the milk quotas had been operating since 1984 and there was therefore some prospect of gradual progress towards more reasonable stock levels in this area. The Commission therefore proposed a specific three-year scheme for running down the butter stocks.

32. Under this scheme, more than a million tonnes of butter were taken out of stock by mid-1988, mostly for export. Combined with more stringent milk quota rules and tighter buying-in arrangements for butter, the scheme brought stocks of this product down to below 185 000 tonnes by the end of the year. Four years previously, the agencies had been carrying more than a million tonnes.

33. Stocks of skimmed-milk powder were also brought down to very low levels. As in the case of butter, stricter milk quota rules and a tougher attitude required of the agencies were key factors, but the effect of a sharp increase in demand, due to higher prices for proteins of crop origin, was also a relevant factor. However, this development was entirely incidental in character, and was partly due to the severe drought in the main protein-cropping regions in the United States last year.

The way ahead

34. Cereals output fell in the United States in 1988, and this also helped to ease pressure on the world market for this product group. World market prices rose sharply, enabling the Community to step up exports. This development—again incidental, rather than structural, in character—facilitated modest reductions in grain stocks during the year. At the same time, the agencies are applying stricter rules, and the stabilization mechanism, combining with the arable land set-aside scheme (see p. 20) should exert an impact in the coming years. The prospects for the achievement of more normal conditions have thus been improved, although it is a fact that stocks, for the time being, are still well out of proportion to reasonable needs.

35. For other products of which the agencies still hold heavy stocks, the Commission took the necessary action, either in the shape of market management measures (olive oil and durum wheat) or by sending to the Council proposals for specific disposal arrangements (wine alcohol), or by proposing, for the beef/veal product group, a thorough-going reform of the market organization itself. The proposal relating to alcohol disposal was adopted by the Council in December 1988, and the proposal for a reform of the beef/veal market organization should be adopted early in 1989.

36. For wine, changes to the buying-in mechanisms and the scheme for subsidizing definitive grubbing up—two stabilization schemes approved in 1988—should also help to cut down on distillation. Similarly, the reform of the beef/veal market organization should stabilize this market, ease pressure on the agencies to buy in, and facilitate stock reduction.

No new 'legacies of the past' in future

37. The schemes for running down stocks are enabling the agencies to cut back their holdings to a level which is acceptable—and perhaps even desirable—from the point of view of the need to ensure secure food supplies. The stabilization schemes are designed to curb production sufficiently to prevent any substantial further build-up in the future beyond this level. But, obviously, the agencies will remain what they were intended to be—safety nets—and there is no question that buying-in should cease altogether. But what the Community is now doing is systematically writing down these stocks down to their real value. Thus, within limits, there will be new stocks, but there will be no 'legacies of the past' forming debts to be paid off in the future.

Support, guidance, development: the policy on agricultural structures

1985 — A new beginning

38. In its Green Paper, the Commission stressed the need to diversify the instruments used under the common agricultural policy. It underlined, in this connection, the important role of policy with regard to farm structures.

39. Major progress along these lines had already been made in 1985. In March of that year, the Commission obtained agreement endorsing a proposal worked out by the preceding Commission. This decision marked the beginning of a new policy on structures replacing the policy born 13 years earlier of the Mansholt plan. The main aspects of the new approach, as compared with the Mansholt plan, can be summarized as follows.

1. Investment incentives were adjusted to make room for a policy tailored more closely to real conditions on the markets. The objective is to enable the farmers to compete from a position of greater strength without aggravating the situation as regards surpluses, but also to encourage quality improvements, facilitate production redeployment in line with market needs, improve living and working conditions, achieve energy savings and support efforts to protect the environment. At the same time, some of the rules on eligibility have been changed to bring into the scheme more small and medium-sized family farms.

2. A scheme to help young people to start farming has been introduced. Its aim is to bring to a halt the steady ageing of the farming community and attract individuals with the drive needed to adapt farming methods to a changing world. A single statistic is enough to point up the urgent need for this action: in 1985 more than half of the Community's farmers were over 55 years of age.

3. The Member States have been authorized to pay acreage premiums to farmers undertaking to use methods compatible with the need to protect the environment, where their farms are located in areas recognized as of special value in terms of the ecology and countryside. Thus, for the first time, the concept of environmentally sensitive areas has become part and parcel of the common agricultural policy.

4. The strictly agricultural schemes are supplemented by special schemes relating to woodlands, the aim being to encourage the afforestation of some farmland and thus help to cut down acreages cropped or grazed. The compensatory allowance will be claimable in less-favoured areas, in this connection, for a period of 15 years after planting.

Other schemes launched—with success—during the 1970s have been retained and in some cases strengthened. One example is the scheme for compensatory allowances for the less-favoured areas. The need to offset—in terms of pressure on farmers' incomes—the difficulties they have to contend with in areas where nature is hostile, and to ensure that farming is not abandoned altogether in these parts of the Community, remains, just as much as in the past, a matter of great importance.

Supporting the policy for the markets and guiding production

41. The new approach adopted in 1985 was later given more depth, amplified and updated on a number of occasions.

One scheme was an acreage aid system to encourage the 'extensification'—and thus the reduction—of output of surplus products and redeployment to non-surplus products. These are measures which clearly illustrate the way the policy on structures is now being used to support policy with regard to the markets and with regard to guidance of production.

42. Following up schemes proposed in 1986 and adopted in 1987, closely connected with the market stabilization schemes, the Commission prepared new proposals at the beginning of 1988 which both prompted and facilitated the conclusions adopted by the European Council in mid-February and which led on to the adoption by the Council of Ministers in April of major new measures as regards farm structures.

1. To make sure that farmers over 55 not in a position to adapt to the new market conditions are not left destitute, the Community pays aids for the definitive cessation of farming (early retirement incentive); land released in this way must be either fallowed or used for the enlargement of neighbouring farms.

2. To strengthen the contribution made by schemes concerning structures to efforts to improve balance on the markets, and to offer alternative incomes to farmers trapped under the low prices policy, the Community has introduced an arable farmland set-aside scheme. To qualify, farmers must fallow at least 20% of cropping areas, but must keep the land in good heart.

These two new schemes supplement the range of instruments designed to cover the various situations arising and to facilitate the move towards a reformed common agricultural policy.

Agricultural development—rural development: new bearings

43. However, the policy on structures is not designed only to support the policy on markets or to guide production. On the contrary, the Commission has always been keenly aware of the wide disparities, in terms of size of farms, location of farms, and the—often hostile—natural conditions, between the various agricultural regions, and of the need to promote agricultural development, or, more generally, the rural development of those areas where farming is a struggle for existence.

44. Obviously, the accession of Greece in 1981 and of Spain and Portugal in 1986—given farming conditions in these countries—turned a real problem into a formidable challenge. The response took the form of two sets of measures:

1. *The integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs),* the aim of which is to help the southern regions of France, Italy and Greece to compete effectively in a Community now including Spain and Portugal. Apart from their economic importance for the regions concerned, the programmes underpin and strengthen the Commission's new approach to regional development and rural development: that of a 'multi-sectoral' integrated strategy based on real partnership between regions, Member States and the Commission. As most of the regions concerned are very largely rural in character, the agricultural aspect of the IMPs is generally very important.

2. *The agricultural development programmes,* in this case for the two new Member States: for Portugal, the Act of Accession provides for the establishment of a specific framework ensuring that Portuguese agriculture can be dovetailed smoothly into the CAP. An outline programme has been worked out, the 'Pedap', (1) financed by the Community in an amount of ECU 700 million over 10 years. So far the Commission has adopted 17 programmes implementing the Pedap, covering the main aspects of the modernization of agricultural structures in Portugal.

For Spain, the Council adopted in April, on the basis of Commission proposals, agricultural development measures concerning, on a priority basis, the least-favoured areas. Community financing has been set at ECU 420 million over five years.

As well as these specific development programmes for the Community's southern regions, the Commission has managed a wide range of schemes designed to help eliminate deficiences in the structures or infrastructure of agriculture in other regions.

Reform of the structural Funds and the future of rural society

45. Since publication of its Green Paper, the Commission has consistently stressed that schemes to stabilize the markets and curtail farm output are not enough, and that a

(1) Programa Especifico de Desenvolvimento da Agricultura Portuguesa (specific portuguese agricultural development programme).

special effort must be made to promote the development of those rural regions with particular problems. Action here must include—indeed it may be the main priority—a vigorous drive to achieve economic diversification.

46. In a Communication sent to the Council in July on the 'Future of rural society', (1) the Commission spelled out its ideas and put forward analyses on this subject, made tentative suggestions, and stated that it would be taking a number of initiatives in the coming months. This Communication must be read with two other documents sent to the Council in July: the Communication on relations between agriculture and the environment, (2) and the Forestry Action Programme, (3) as the three policy papers together represent the Commission's view as to how the Community should approach the wide range of problems arising in the countryside in the closing years of this century.

47. It is only a matter of consistency with the Commission's plans to ensure a proper future for rural society that the strengthening and stimulation of the economic and social fabric of 'problem' rural regions should also rank high as an objective of the reform of the structural Funds. This important reform was endorsed by the European Council in mid-February 1988. It entails a change of method, strengthening and broadening the approach adopted by the implementation of programmes on a basis of partnership, and is designed to achieve rationalization and better coordination of the various Community contributions that are made to improving structures.

48. The financial resources made available to all the Funds (mainly the EAGGF, the ERDF, and the ESF) will be doubled—in real terms—by 1993, and their contributions will be pinpointed more sharply on the regions most in need, with the special aim of helping their farms to compete more vigorously, as they will be more exposed to a cold wind of competition once the single internal market is completed. Most of these regions are, of course, very largely rural in character.

Thus agriculture has an important place in this new arrangement—witness the role assigned to the Guidance Section of the EAGGF. Its tasks concern the adaptation of farm structures throughout the Community and the agricultural and 'para-agricultural' aspect of the development of problem rural regions. More specifically, the aims are to:

(i) strengthen and reorganize agricultural structures;

(ii) ensure redeployment and development of 'sideline' or alternative work;

(iii) ensure a reasonable standard of living for farmers;

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(1) COM(88) 501.
(2) COM(88) 338.
(3) COM(88) 255.

(iv) contribute to the development of the social fabric of rural areas, to the protection of the environment and to efforts to offset hostile natural conditions.

A new basic regulation for the Guidance Section, spelling out its tasks, was laid before the Council by the Commission in July 1988 with a view to adoption before the end of the year. It must now be implemented.

The completion of the single market for agriculture — a path with many pitfalls

Health protection regulations: a complex problem — a specific approach

49. In fact, agriculture is an area in which the Community to a great extent already has a single market. However, there are still some obstacles to freedom of movement of goods, and it so happens that quite peculiar difficulties stand in the way of their elimination: they arise in areas as sensitive as that of public health and the protection of the consumer, and the health and protection of animals and plants.

As regards animal and plant health, the situation and standards vary from one Member State to another. Some diseases occur only in certain parts of the Community. And policies on prevention and protection also vary, for example as regards livestock vaccination. Although this is less immediately obvious, it is a fact that much the same can be said for public health: health protection levels imposed by law are by no means identical.

50. Unlike technical barriers to trade, these health-related barriers often cannot be overcome simply by mutual recognition of the Member States' individual legislations. The Court of Justice in Luxembourg has consistently ruled that freedom of trade on the basis of mutual recognition suffers exceptions, among which health protection (be it that of humans, animals or plants) is the most important. Thus the Member States retain their own powers in this field until such time as the Community has adopted relevant legislation.

51. Faced with this situation, the strategy which the Commission presented in its White Paper (1) on the completion of the single market involves an effort to bring health standards or the essential requirements more closely together (harmonization). This work must accompany the process of the liberalization of trade. In view of the complexity of the procedure, the Commission has stressed that harmonization should be

(1) COM(85) 310.

undertaken only in those cases where it is really indispensable and that liberalization of trade should be the rule in all cases as at 1 January 1993. At that time, inspections at frontiers are to be discontinued and replaced by verification at the place of production; also, certain checks in the course of freighting or at destination will be permitted on a sampling basis.

52. In the same context, the aim will be to extend the Community inspectorate in the veterinary field and to introduce a corresponding inspectorate in the field of plant health. The proposals sent to the Council by the Commission involve extensive delegation: the Member States would ensure inspection in their territory while the Community would carry out inspections in non-member countries and would have responsibility for verifying the effectiveness and uniformity of national inspection arrangements.

53. The complexity and sensitive character of some of the problems and the reservations (or special requirements) of some Member States delayed the implementation of the programme provided for in the White Paper. The White Paper planned a total of 94 proposals in the veterinary and plant health fields, of which 52 had gone to the Council before the end of 1988 and of these 22 were adopted. Thus the bulk of the work remains uncompleted. This legislation will be high on the new Commission's agenda in the coming months.

An agrimonetary system adapted to the single market

54. Another problem peculiar to the agricultural market as now organized is that of the existence of what are known as 'monetary gaps' between the exchange rates used for agricultural purposes (the 'green rates') and the 'real' exchange rates (market rates or central rates for the currencies stabilized within the European Monetary System (EMS)). The gaps are a reflection of the differing price levels from one Member State to another, and the Member States have had no choice but to introduce a system of monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) to prevent speculative trade induced only by price and exchange-rate differentials.

55. But a system of artificial maintenance of differing prices is, by definition, irreconcilable with the true concept of a genuine large market. For this reason, in its White Paper, the Commission planned the dismantlement of the monetary gaps by the end of 1992. Moreover, the system must be adapted in such a way that, from 1993 onwards, no new MCAs will be created.

Two important steps forward in this direction were made. In 1987, on a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted a scheme for the automatic dismantlement in three stages of all the MCAs created on the occasion of new exchange-rate realignments. In 1988, a decision was taken concerning the dismantlement, this time in four stages, of existing MCAs.

In general, the demobilization of the MCAs in recent years has in fact been facilitated by the relative stability of those currencies complying with the EMS exchange-rate mechanisms.

International relations in the field of agriculture: consistency and credibility

Growing importance — enhanced responsibility

56. For agricultural products, the Community constitutes not only a vast single market for its farmers and processors but is at the same time the world's largest importer and the world's second largest exporter. Inevitably, the common agricultural policy must therefore have a considerable impact on world trade. Changes to—and the reform of—the policy must have a corresponding impact. The interdependence between the internal and external aspects of the policy—acknowledged and stressed in the 1985 Green Paper—guided the Commission in its work over its four years.

57. In so far as the Community has been able to press forward its reforms internally, it has also been in a position to make a credible contribution to the achievement of a consensus at international level (OECD, GATT and the economic summits of the Seven in Tokyo, Venice and Toronto) on the principle that only consistent adjustments of the agricultural policies themselves will enable the world markets to be stabilized and trading conditions to be improved. Equally, in the same spirit of safeguarding its credibility both within its frontiers and outside, the Commission has always rejected any extreme suggestions bringing into question the very existence of the CAP, as for example the idea that the prices differential between the Community and world markets should be simply abolished.

58. The influence of the Community in the world was, of course, further strengthened when Spain and Portugal—two countries which are largely rural in character—joined in 1986. But this also added to the Community's responsibility in the world. The enlargement both widened the span of regional agricultural situations within the Community and gave greater depth to and amplified its international relations with a large number of countries, including, of course, those with Latin America.

Once Spain and Portugal joined, many contacts and negotiations were needed to adapt agreements with non-member countries such as the ACP countries, the EFTA countries and the non-member Mediterranean countries. Negotiations also had to be conducted, within GATT, with a number of countries to hammer out agreement on the compensation to which these countries were entitled because of the increased protection they necessarily faced against imports of certain agricultural items into the two new member countries.

Difficulties and strain

59. It is true that the negotiations yielded agreements with all the countries concerned except Canada, but it is a fact that in some cases they did not run smoothly, and there was a good deal of actual friction. A case in point was the negotiations with the United States, where the difficulties the two sides ran into reflect a more general problem of strain in trade in farm products. The strain has a background of disequilibrium of a structural nature between supply and effective demand on the 'key' agricultural markets at world level combined with problems generated by the United States' very heavy dual deficit—both in payments and in the budget. It is reflected in very active—and sometimes even aggressive—export policies, in a sharp increase in the bilateral disputes within GATT, and in a certain tendency to move towards more radical positions in the multilateral agricultural negotiations within the Uruguay Round. The new United States Trade Act adopted last year offers little prospect of a relaxation of the tension and has done little to reassure the trading partners of this exporter of formidably large quantities of agricultural products.

The Uruguay Round — towards a realistic approach

60. Despite growing strain in recent years, the Commission held to its view that the multilateral negotiations in the Uruguay Round, which will last until the end of 1990, represent a unique opportunity to encourage and consolidate the reforms—indispensable as they are—in the agricultural policies in the various countries, and to improve, on a lasting basis, conditions on world markets. In this spirit, it drafted proposals, drawing on the approach recommended by the OECD, for the long as well as for the short term. Compared with the much more radical proposals put forward for the same negotiations by the United States, the Community proposals have the great advantage of being realistic and practicable. Their credibility is much enhanced by the fact that the Community has for some time itself been taking steps along the road corresponding to the reform which it is recommending.

What about tomorrow?

The ground won: consolidation and entrenchment

61. For the next few years, there is no feasible alternative to the reform policy the Community has now embarked upon. From whatever angle the problems are analysed, the results are always the same. It is true that, as regards world markets, there has, since early 1988, been a definite improvement in the situation for certain key products such as cereals, oilseeds and milk and milk products. The tendency for supply to run well ahead of demand for these products is not nearly as marked as it was. But it must also be recognized that this improvement is largely incidental or accidental, rather than structural, in character. It does indeed, for the time being, facilitate market management, but it does not really get to the root of the problem.

Therefore, the reform policy must be pursued and consolidated. This means, in the first place, unrelenting application of the stabilization measures approved by the European Council and adopted by the Council of Ministers. Inescapably, the proper operation of the stabilizers entails, in particular, the retention of the rigourous policy as regards the prices for agricultural products agreed in Brussels. Moreover, the reforms in respect of other product groups, including beef/veal and sheepmeat, remain incomplete. And another problem is that the heavy stocks of wine, alcohol and beef must be liquidated or, at least, scaled down.

Completing the internal market

62. A priority issue in the next few years, which, there can be little doubt, will also affect policy on markets, is the completion of the internal market for agriculture. The main objective here remains the elimination of obstacles to trade between Member States, generally relating to health protection considerations. Also, the agrimonetary system as now operated is simply not reconcilable with the concept of a single market untrammelled by frontiers, so it will have to be adapted to ensure that the old MCAs have disappeared by 1992 and that no new ones can be created thereafter.

63. As regards, in particular, the health protection obstacles (veterinary, plant health), experience does show—despite the progress made so far—that the problem is complex and even intractable, and that, in many cases, the only solution can be that of harmonization. But within the Member States, health protection interests, situations and traditions vary, sometimes to the point of incompatibility. And another important point is that the achievement of a single market means that both as regards veterinary matters and as regards plant health protection, rules adopted at Community level should cover all of a Member State's production and not only products intended for export to other Member States, as is now the case. One implication of this is that in the veterinary field the food processing industry faces actual reorganization.

64. Given these formidable problems, with the Community already behind schedule, a vigorous effort to find solutions is now needed, both in the Council and in the Commission. If the work is to be completed on time, the only sensible approach would seem to be that of developing harmonization only for essential requirements, including the eradication of certain diseases, otherwise emphasizing the liberalization of trade.

Another problem in the same context is that of the introduction, if appropriate, of some quality aspects into Community legislation. Of late, in connection with proposals concerning public health, it has been found that some of the Member States are very keen to achieve, at Community level, the adoption of regulations on quality, notably as regards the ingredients of certain products.

The Commission approached the issue of quality from a different angle, that of the promotion of high-quality agricultural products by the introduction and the protection, as appropriate, of quality labels or approved designations of origin. In its Communication on the future of rural society, it mooted the idea of a Community approach on this question, and undertook to submit appropriate proposals.

Implementing the reform of the policy on agricultural structures

65. That the Community's citizens living and working in the country should have a proper future to look forward to is also one of the priority objectives underlying the work on the reform of the structural Funds. The basic regulations having been adopted, the aim now is to implement the reform. For the policy on agricultural structures, this will entail, in the next few months, detailed scrutiny of existing legislation and the preparation of new proposals to be adopted by the Council by the end of 1989 in respect of the 'horizontal' measures applicable throughout the Community.

As for the regional and rural development schemes, the new approach involving planning and partnership will apply now in 1989, and will mark a major turning-point in the Community's policy on structures.

Relations with the outside world: perseverance

66. No consideration of the conduct of the CAP in the coming years can make sense unless it is seen in its international context. The review in the Uruguay Round, now at about the half-way stage, has proved very hard going. But the Commission has not wavered in its conviction that the approach chosen by the Community, inspired by a sense of realities and the need to ensure credibility, is the right one. By now it has become clear that the negotiations cannot succeed unless concessions are made.

What the Community needs, in this context, is a feeling for real future needs and the courage that goes with it. The success of the Uruguay Round is a Community interest, dictated not only by the prospect of an increase in its exports of agricultural products, manufactured goods and services, but also because of the global importance and responsibility which the Community has gained, in recent years, at world level, and because of the responsibilities it has taken on in its relations with developing countries.

III — The agricultural outlook

The economic situation in the Community and prospects (1)

67. Like other major industrial countries, the economy of the European Community has shown a remarkable dynamism since the second half of 1987. Growth should continue at a brisk pace throughout 1988 and 1989. The hesitant economic recovery of the years 1982-83 has become a steady and stable upswing which allows the Community to achieve, with around 3.5% in 1988 and just below 3% in 1989 in real terms, rates of growth last experienced in 1978/79: yet at that time inflation averaged three times today's level.

68. Investment is now growing very fast because of favourable objective conditions, but also thanks to a remarkably confident business climate. Growth is strong throughout the industrialized world, world trade is expanding rapidly and exchange rates look less unstable. The fact that European currencies are not appreciating against the dollar as much as expected last year may delay progress in reducing international trade imbalances, but in the short term is certainly good news for European exporters.

69. In 1988, real domestic demand will increase at around the same level as in 1987 (+4%). In 1989, due to a certain deceleration of private consumption and to a return of construction investment to more normal rates of expansion, the growth of domestic demand could increase less rapidly. It will, however, as has been the case every year since 1986, still be faster than the growth of GDP.

70. The sources of expansion have changed over the last few years: in 1984 and 1985 growth was primarily led by exports; in 1986, by an increase in private consumption following the improvement in the terms of trade as a consequence of the fall in oil prices and an appreciation in European currencies. Since 1987, and to a greater extent in 1988, investment, where the rate of growth until then had been relatively moderate, has tended to be the most dynamic component of domestic demand. Furthermore, the upturn in investment is occurring in all Community countries. In 1989 the share of

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(1) This text is based on information available in October 1988.

equipment investment in GDP at constant prices should be around 11% for the Community as a whole against about 9% in 1982, following another increase of investment in equipment of around 8% in 1988 and just below 7% in 1989. Gross fixed capital formation will increase with rates of about 7% in 1988 and more than 5% in 1989.

71. If investment is the most dynamic component of domestic demand, private consumption—which represents over 60% of total domestic demand—also remains buoyant. It will slow down only marginally during the next months (3.5% in 1988 and 2.9% in 1989 after 3.8% in 1987). In 1986 and 1987, private consumption was boosted by the unexpected increase in the real value of disposable income resulting from the decline of import prices. Given the expected upward trend of these prices, the growth of private consumption will be determined by the increase of the household's disposable income and by the changes in the savings ratio.

72. Nominal disposable income will increase by more than 6.5% in 1988 and 1989. As fiscal policy changes almost cancel out at the Community level, the increase is entirely explained by the projections of per capita wages—just over 5% per year on average—and of employment. Given the expected trend in the rate of inflation, real disposable income will increase by 3.1% in 1988 and just 2.7% in 1989. The savings ratio, which came down by a full point between 1986 and 1987, is expected to go on declining slightly in 1988 and 1989. This reflects the improvement in the economic climate.

73. After remaining flat in 1987, exports to the rest of the world should show a moderate increase in 1988—around 1.25% in real terms—and should grow by some 3% in 1989. Intra-Community trade will be more buoyant so that overall exports should increase by around 5.5% a year in 1988 and 1989. Imports from outside the Community, on the other hand, will grow fast and overall imports, which already were very dynamic in 1987 (+8% in real terms), will still grow by around 9% in 1988 and over 6% in 1989.

74. After reaching a peak in 1986 with a surplus of around 1.25 points of GDP, the Community's trade balance (fob-fob) continues to decline throughout the forecast period. The surplus will amount to half a point of GDP in 1988 and only one quarter of a point in 1989. The current account balance follows a similar pattern at a level a shade higher than the trade balance: 0.5% of GDP in 1988 and 0.3% in 1989.

The convergence in inflation rates will accelerate in 1988 and 1989 especially among the countries participating in the EMS exchange rate mechanism where the gap between the highest and lowest rate will be in 1989 3.3 points against more than 5 points in 1987.

In spite of a small acceleration (3.5% in 1988 and 3.75% in 1989), inflation in the Community remains at a low level. There is, however, a growing perception, especially in some Member States, of a greater inflationary risk.

75. The annual trend in employment creation has since 1985 stabilized at a historically high level, almost 1% per annum. The increases expected for 1988 and 1989 (around 1% in each forecast year) should turn the years 1985-89—with a cumulative increase of almost 4.5%—into the best five-year period for employment since the beginning of the 1960s. Due to an increasing participation rate, unemployment as a percentage of civilian labour force will, however, fall only slightly, as it has done since 1985, and it will still be at around 11% of the economically active population in 1989.

76. The international economic environment is characterized by an unusual buoyancy in economic activity and trade, with little recorded inflation. Despite the international payments imbalances and the October 1987 stock-market crash, growth in industrial countries continues to be steady. Growth in the industrial countries is now in its sixth year (near 4% in real terms in 1988) and despite some weakening, GDP growth in the OECD area could still be close to 3% in 1989.

World trade, measured by import volumes, is growing at a rate of 8% in 1988 and should increase by 6% in 1989. The Community's export markets should, however, increase somewhat less: around 6% in 1988 and 5% in 1989.

The trade imbalances among the three major industrial areas are slowly narrowing, but the pace of the adjustment between 1988 and 1989 will be slower than between 1987 and 1988. The reduction of international current account imbalances is finally making progress, not only in real but also in nominal terms—but the pace of the adjustment is slow.

The agricultural economy

General

77. The agricultural situation in the Community in 1988 had both a positive and a negative side. On the one hand, the farming year may be considered as satisfactory in terms of production levels and the quality of harvests, weather conditions having been relatively favourable for the growing of crops. On the other hand, although the markets for several agricultural products showed some improvement, often as a result of the reforms undertaken over the past few years, many input prices (including those which had fallen sharply in previous years, such as feed and fertilizer prices) were on the increase.

78. It must also be remembered that as agriculture is increasingly integrated into the general economy and as it becomes increasingly sensitive to market forces, any increase in supply which is not matched by an equivalent increase in demand will inevitably mean a deterioration in farmgate prices. Conversely, a drop in the volume of production may be fully offset, in terms of income, by a corresponding rise in the prices obtained by

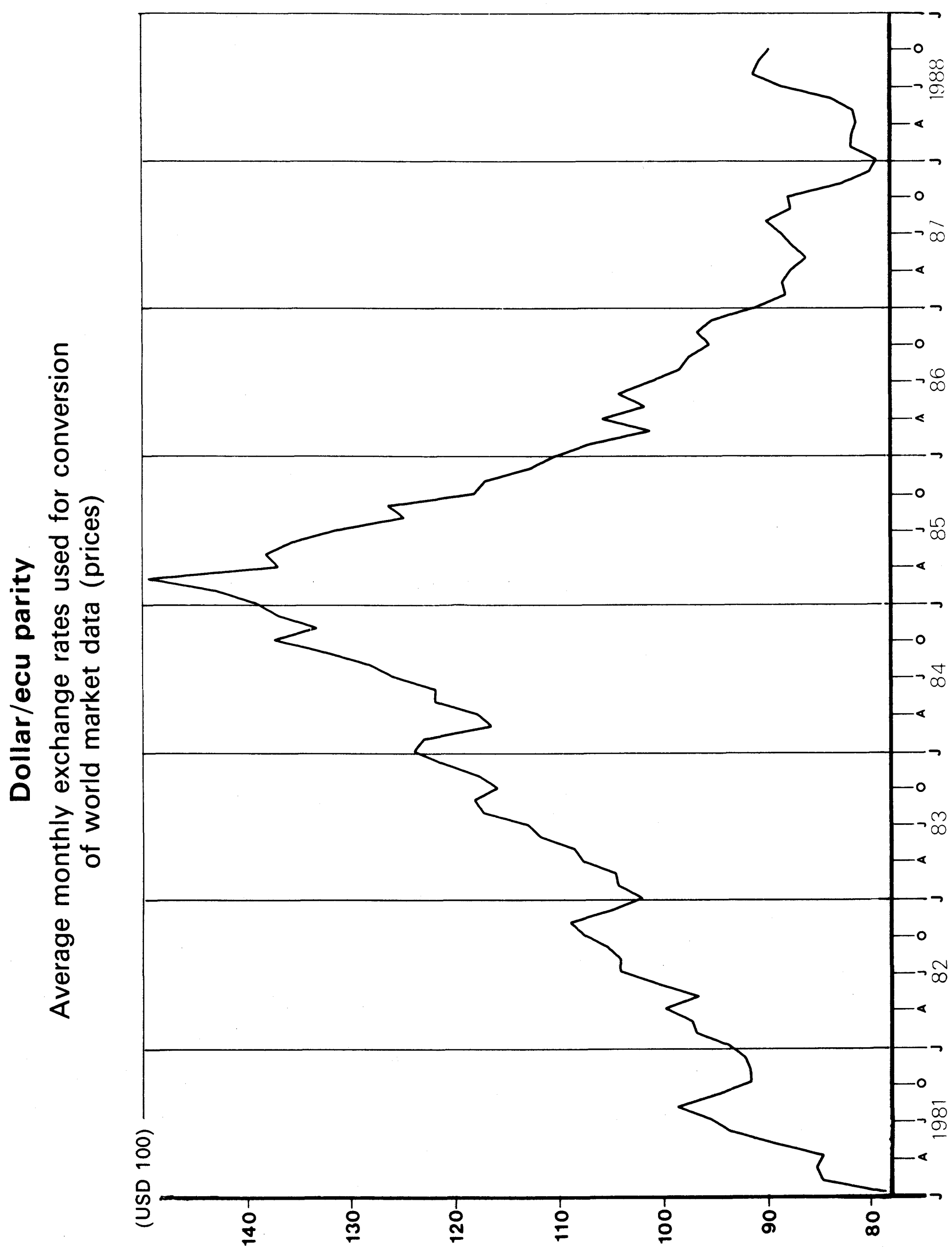

Dollar/ecu parity
Average monthly exchange rates used for conversion of world market data (prices)
(USD 100)
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
J A J O J A J O J A J O J A J O J A J O J A J O J A J O J A J O J
1981
82
83
84
85
86
87
1988

Figure 1

farmers. These considerations take on a new dimension now that mechanisms to stabilize production and expenditure on market support have been introduced in almost all sectors. These mechanisms, which were strengthened and brought into wider use in 1988 and which now apply more automatically than before, ensure that farmers are penalized for exceeding certain maximum guaranteed quantities, either via the support price or, as appropriate, via production aids or co-responsibility levies. These penalties are applied either during the year in which production exceeds the relevant limit or in the following year, depending on the product concerned. In certain cases, moreover, the penalties are cumulative from one year to the next. An additional factor which could have considerable influence on farming trends, given the present agricultural surpluses, is the level of stocks, particularly intervention stocks. In this connection it should be pointed out that in recent years the Community has successfully run down its stocks of certain products (and milk products in particular), thus making a positive contribution to the recovery in farmgate prices and restoring the balance of the markets concerned.

79. In view of these various considerations, it is clear that the economic situation in the agricultural sector can no longer be assessed in the traditional way, with each variable being evaluated separately in terms of its specific contribution (positive or negative) to the formation of incomes. Nowadays there is much more interaction between the variables (including the weather) which influence farming trends in the Community. Consequently, account must be taken of not only the direct effects but also the indirect effects which such variables have on agricultural income.

Production levels

80. In 1988 weather conditions were on the whole more favourable than in 1987. The winter was particularly mild and the summer, which had begun with heavy rainfall in almost all areas, ended with a period of fairly dry weather at harvest time. In some regions, particularly in Spain and Portugal, however, the unusually heavy rain in the early summer did great damage to crops, whilst in other regions, particularly in southern Italy and Greece, the drought lasted for several months.

81. The good weather experienced in most production regions was the main reason for the quantitative and qualitative improvement in cereal harvests as compared with 1987. In the Community as a whole, cereal production in 1988 is expected to be about 10 million tonnes greater than in 1987, chiefly because of the increase in production of common wheat, maize and barley. This increase means that production will exceed the maximum guaranteed quantity, which was fixed at 160 million tonnes for 1988/89, thus triggering the penalty arrangements laid down for this event (additional co-responsibility levy and 3% reduction in the intervention price for 1989/90). In the sugar-beet sector, too, both yields and the quantities produced were highly satisfactory, with new records being set for the sugar yield per hectare.

82. The 1988 oilseed harvest was also fairly satisfactory but was smaller than the exceptional harvest recorded in 1987, chiefly because of the reduction in the areas sown and (in the case of rapeseed) somewhat lower yields. Despite this the maximum guaranteed quantities fixed for this sector were once more exceeded in 1988, although less so than in 1987.

In overall terms, wine production is also expected to be well down on 1987, but the quality of the harvest should be particularly good in most production regions, given the favourable weather conditions.

83. Milk deliveries continued to decline in 1988 as a result of temporary or permanent cuts in production quotas.

Production of beef and veal in 1988 was substantially down on previous years, partly because of the beef production cycle and partly because fewer dairy cows were being slaughtered. Up to 1988, on the other hand, the effect of the cycle and the slaughtering of dairy cows had been to boost production.

Pigmeat production is also in a downward phase of its cycle, pig farming having become less profitable over the past few years.

Farmgate prices

84. The production figures for 1988 would seem to indicate that economic developments in 1988 have been particularly unfavourable to farmers in those sectors where substantial drops in production were recorded. This is not so in every case, however. On the contrary, in many cases the fall in the volume of production has entailed or reinforced the recovery of market prices, thus increasing the profitability of the types of farming concerned. This is one of the stated objectives of the reform of the common agricultural policy and the related measures taken to control production. The experience gained in 1988 has been meaningful in this respect. In the milk sector, where balance has been restored to the market by reducing the quantities delivered to dairies and by disposing of the bulk of the surpluses accumulated in the past, prices for milk products have either stabilized or shown a definite improvement. In the beef and veal sector, prices have also been on the increase since the end of 1987, in line with the sharp drop in production. Pigmeat prices have been moving upwards since April 1988, mainly because of the cutbacks in pig numbers and the volume of production, but are still relatively low as compared with the prices obtained in the three previous years. In the oilseed sector the case of rapeseed is particularly interesting, since it clearly illustrates how the measures taken to stabilize production and expenditure, together with the adjustments made to these measures in 1988, have led to a cutback in production, thus raising the support price and, consequently, the farmgate price as compared with 1987.

It should be pointed out that in 1987 the support price for rapeseed was lowered by 10% because the maximum guaranteed quantity fixed for 1987/88 had been exceeded. In 1988, when production was down on the previous year, the overstepping of the maximum guaranteed quantity entailed only a 7.6% reduction in the price of rapeseed. Thus, the support price expressed in ecu was 2.4% up on 1987.

85. This does not necessarily mean that the downward trend in farmgate prices was reversed in respect of every product and in every Member State. In most sectors, however, the decline in farmgate prices was much less marked in 1988, and in many cases prices increased in nominal terms. This improvement is particularly significant since it occurred despite the almost universal 'freeze' on institutional prices (as expressed in ecu) for 1988/89 and despite the postponement to 1 January 1989 of the price increases in national currency which follow from the agri-monetary adjustments agreed as part of the price package for 1988/89. According to preliminary estimates farmgate prices, expressed in nominal terms, rose in the Netherlands (by 2.0% as compared with 1987), Denmark (by 1.5%), Spain (by 3.2%), Ireland (by 10.2%), Luxembourg (by 1.3%), the United Kingdom (by 0.2%), Italy (by 0.7%) and Greece (by 12.7%). They fell slightly, however, in Belgium (by 0.5%). It must also be remembered that these are average figures for all products and that the changes in prices varied considerably from one sector to another. Generally speaking, prices for livestock products improved in all Member States and particularly in France (by 2.5%), the United Kingdom (by 3.7%), Spain (by 1.9%), Denmark (by 3.4%), Italy (by 1.6%), Ireland (by 11.8%), and Luxembourg (by 1.2%). Prices for crop products increased, on average, in the Netherlands (by 4.0%), Greece (by 14.2%), Spain (by 4.4%) and Luxembourg (by 2%), but declined in France (by 2.8%), the United Kingdom (by 6.5%), Denmark (by 4.2%) and Ireland (by 1.2%), whilst remaining relatively stable in Italy (increasing by only 0.2%).

Input prices

86. Whereas farmgate prices improved in 1988, input prices ceased to follow the downward trend which they had followed in recent years. In particular, the positive impact which the fall in the dollar and in world market prices for feedingstuffs had had on production costs was gradually lost from the second half of 1987 onwards. In the case of some inputs, such as fertilizers, and feed, there was even a reversal of the downward price trend which had worked to the farmer's advantage in 1986 and 1987. Although fuel prices generally continued to fall in 1988 because of the decline in crude petroleum prices, this was insufficient to offset the rise in feed prices on the world market, a trend which began in mid-1987 and gained impetus in the summer of 1988, following the drought in the United States.

87. The most striking example of this reversal of the downward trend in input prices was the spectacular surge in the price of soya cake. In the first nine months of 1988 the price of soya cake cif Rotterdam, expressed in ecu, increased by 26% as compared with the corresponding period of 1987, after falling steadily for two years. Between the first and third quarters of 1988 the price of soya rose by more than 40% as a result of a drop in United States production and feverish activity on world agricultural markets from the spring of 1988 onwards as the drought continued in the United States. This also had repercussions on compound feed prices and, consequently, led to higher feed costs for stockfarmers.

Another example was that of fertilizer prices, which had fallen sharply in recent years in line with diminishing fuel costs. Although the latter have remained low in most Member States, fertilizer prices are on the increase, generally speaking.

88. According to initial estimates the overall increase in input prices in nominal terms amounted to 2.6% in France, 4.8% in the United Kingdom, 1.2% in the Federal Republic of Germany, 3.1% in Italy, 2.0% in the Netherlands, 4.3% in Denmark, 2.8% in Ireland, 1.3% in Belgium, 0.5% in Luxembourg, 1.1% in Spain and 7.8% in Greece, as compared with the substantial reductions in input costs which were recorded in almost all these Member States in 1987.

The farmgate-price/input-cost 'squeeze' and farm incomes

89. When changes in farmgate prices are compared with changes in input prices, it is seen that the 'price squeeze' eased somewhat in Ireland (+7.2%), Greece (+4.5%) and Luxembourg (+0.8%), but tightened in Belgium (−1.5%), Denmark (−2.7%), the Federal Republic of Germany (−0.9%), Italy (−2.3%), the United Kingdom (−4.4%) and France (−2.4%). This tightening of the squeeze, although it presents a threat to the profitability of the sector, does not necessarily entail a drop in agricultural income, firstly because of the influence of other variables (such as fluctuations in the volume of production) and secondly because agricultural income is no longer so dependent on the level of final production and intermediate consumption or, consequently, on the changes in producer prices and input costs (in the Community as a whole, intermediate consumption represents on average 45.3% of the value of final agricultural production).

90. Tentative estimates of farm incomes in 1988 confirmed this finding: they point to an improvement in farm incomes (net value added at factor cost per work unit, in real terms) not only in the Member States in which the 'squeeze' became less rigorous but also in some Member States in which input prices actually rose faster than farmgate prices. None the less, the farm income lost ground in certain countries.

TABLE A

Changes in (nominal) farmgate prices of agricultural products in 1987 and 1988

	% change 1987/86			% change 1988/87 (1)		
	Crop products	Livestock products	All agricultural products	Crop products	Livestock products	All agricultural products
Belgique/België	2.0	– 5.6	– 3.2	– 1.0	0.2	– 0.2
Danmark	2.5	– 4.7	– 2.7	– 4.2	3.4	1.5
BR Deutschland	– 0.2	– 4.1	– 3.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Ellada	9.9	9.5	9.8	14.2	9.6	12.7
España	– 1.9	– 2.1	– 2.0	4.4	1.9	3.2
France	– 4.1	– 0.3	– 2.1	– 2.8	–2.5	0.1
Ireland	– 2.5	5.2	4.2	– 1.2	11.8	10.2
Italia	– 0.1	– 1.5	– 0.6	0.2	1.6	0.7
Luxembourg	3.2	0.1	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.3
Nederland	2.0	– 3.8	– 1.8	4.0	0.8	2.0
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	3.1	1.0	1.7	– 6.5	3.7	0.2
EUR 12 (2)	0.7	– 0.8	– 0.1	2.1	2.9	2.5

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

TABLE B

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

(%)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 (1)
EUR 10	95.8	92.5	88.5	85.3	81.7	79.8
Belgique/België	105.1	101.0	94.4	87.8	83.6	81.9
Danmark	99.7	96.6	90.5	83.7	78.3	75.4
BR Deutschland	93.9	90.6	85.2	80.6	78.0	76.4
Ellada	98.6	100.3	99.4	91.4	86.2	85.3
España	96.5	95.7	93.2	92.3	86.9	:
France	98.2	94.4	90.5	88.3	83.8	81.3
Ireland	86.9	82.4	76.0	73.0	73.7	79.2
Italia	91.2	87.4	85.5	84.3	80.0	77.1
Luxembourg	105.4	98.4	97.1	97.1	97.7	97.5
Nederland	99.0	97.7	93.7	87.2	85.7	86.7
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	99.0	94.5	87.6	85.6	83.8	80.6
EUR 12 (2)	95.9	92.9	89.0	86.0	n.a.	n.a.

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

TABLE C

Changes in (nominal) prices of inputs in 1987 and 1988
Total intermediate consumption (1)

	% change 1987/86			% change 1988/87 (2)		
	Total consumption (1)	of which Feed	of which Fuels	Total consumption (1)	of which Feed	of which Fuels
Belgique/België	− 5.4	− 6.7	− 6.0	1.3	1.8	− 9.9
Danmark	− 4.3	− 5.9	− 7.9	4.3	4.0	− 2.4
BR Deutschland	− 5.6	− 8.3	− 8.1	1.2	3.0	− 5.0
Ellada	9.7	11.0	− 0.8	7.8	7.3	1.0
España	0.9	0.1	− 1.4	1.1	2.4	0.1
France	− 0.7	− 2.6	− 0.3	2.6	5.4	− 3.2
Ireland	− 3.8	− 1.9	− 0.5	2.8	2.5	− 2.3
Italia	0.3	0.6	− 7.2	3.1	4.4	− 0.5
Luxembourg	− 4.9	− 6.2	− 8.1	0.5	− 1.5	2.8
Nederland	− 8.7	−10.2	−19.1	2.0	2.8	6.1
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	1.3	0.2	1.1	4.8	5.4	3.2
EUR 12	− 0.8	− 1.7	− 4.2	2.8	4.1	−0.8

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Intermediate consumption: feed, seed, fertilizers, plant health products, fuel and overheads.
(2) Estimate.

TABLE D

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

(%)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 (1)
EUR 10	98.5	97.9	93.5	97.5	83.2	82.5
Belgique/België	104.4	103.9	97.1	90.6	84.5	83.8
Danmark	105.7	105.2	97.5	88.6	81.5	80.5
BR Deutschland	99.2	98.9	94.9	88.0	82.8	82.4
Ellada	97.8	95.0	93.3	88.2	84.1	80.3
España	105.1	107.7	105.1	102.7	98.7	:
France	99.6	99.7	97.2	92.2	88.8	88.5
Ireland	86.6	86.0	82.7	75.8	70.8	71.2
Italia	93.3	91.8	85.7	80.1	76.7	74.9
Luxembourg	101.0	101.8	96.4	92.2	87.7	86.8
Nederland	101.4	101.6	95.2	85.7	78.3	79.2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	99.2	98.1	93.6	89.7	87.2	86.5
EUR 12 (2)	99.4	99.2	95.0	89.5	:	:

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

Markets for agricultural products

91. Each and every year a complex range of forces impinge on Community agricultural markets. In 1988 these forces were supplemented by special and in certain instances new components. These new components were:

(i) the European Council decisions taken in February 1988 concerning in particular the stabilizers and budget discipline mechanisms;

(ii) the significant progress made in reducing Community stocks of various products in particular butter and skimmed-milk powder;

(iii) the repercussions of the exceptional drought in North America.

The stabilizer and budgetary discipline mechanism decisions introduced in 1988 constitute further steps in the long process of adapting the agricultural policy to changing market realities. The main feature of these decisions, which are described elsewhere in this report, is that they open Community agriculture more fully than in the past to internal market forces.

The impact of these decisions on markets, and particularly on production levels during 1988, was, however, limited. The reason for this is essentially because the decisions were taken after producer plans for the year had been finalized. Consequently it would be premature to attempt to assess the impact of these stabilizer and budgetary discipline decisions on the basis of data relating simply to 1988. None the less, these policy decisions began to take effect in 1988 for various sectors especially in terms of changes in effective support prices. Their impact on production levels, and not simply on effective support prices, should be detected as from 1989.

92. The budgetary discipline and stabilizer provisions—the latter applied through the new maximum guaranteed quantity measures—were, however, implemented in 1988 in conformity with the objectives set by the European Council. Thus the Commission, when determining the level of ewe premium, in addition to the usual criteria, also took account of the overshoot of the maximum guaranteed quantitites and the forecast level of expenditure on sheepmeat in 1988. As a result the levels of premiums paid to producers were lower than they would otherwise have been. Likewise for various oilseeds, where production also exceeded the maximum guaranteed quantities, reductions in effective support prices were triggered for the crops involved.

In certain cases these support reductions were less severe than those applied in 1987. This situation occurred in the oilseed sector, where for some crops the overshoot of output, in relation to the maximum guaranteed quantities, was less in 1988 than in the previous year.

93. Consequently the objectives of the new maximum guaranteed quantity measures for the various sectors, including oilseeds, were fulfilled. It should be recalled that these objectives are to reduce support only to the extent that output exceeds the set guarantee levels and then only in proportion to the overshoot. In the event of production not reaching the determined levels no support reduction is made. In most cases the support reduction applies to the current years' production, but in others (particularly fruit and vegetables) the reduction applies on output in the following year. Thus the impact of the European Council conclusions on these 'other' products will not be felt on the market until 1989 and then only if the quantitative limits set for 1988 are exceeded.

For cereals, the market was also subject to policy changes determined by the European Council in February. Producer returns from sales were subject to the impact of the additional co-responsibility levy provisionally set at 3% of the intervention price of wheat. In addition, and to take account of the budgetary discipline changes also determined by the same Council, the Community cereal export programme was curbed during the summer months.

94. Significant progress was made towards reducing Community intervention stocks. This progress was most marked in the dairy sector. Here due to a combination of reduced supplies flowing from the cut-back in quotas, and to a number of major sales both on the domestic market and for export, stocks which had stood at 1 006 000 tonnes of butter and 708 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder in October 1987 were at only 183 000 tonnes and 13 000 tonnes respectively one year later. These levels are now the lowest for many years. These stock reductions contributed to a subsequent significant firming of prices both internally and externally. In this way the burden on the budget of stockholding and disposal is being progressively reduced. Stock reductions also make a major contribution to easing tensions in international trade and in improving the returns to those exporters whose revenues are highly dependent on international trade prices.

95. Trade circles in the Community are now readjusting their business patterns so that they no longer consider intervention to be either a convenient outlet or a reliable supplier. This development helps not only the Community budget but makes all involved in production and marketing more sensitive to market needs. These are precisely the objectives the Community has been striving to achieve over recent years. At last the benefits are beginning to be realized. However, success has not yet been realized in all sectors. In particular for beef the balance between intervention support and market forces is still inappropriate despite the various policy changes made in recent years.

The drought experienced in North America was one of the most severe ever recorded. Its impact was widespread given its intensity and the major contribution the area normally makes to markets both international and domestic, especially for cereals and oilseeds, but also for other products including sugar.

96. For the Community the main impact of the drought, on a short-term basis, was one of surging cereal and oilseed prices. For some weeks after the drought had become apparent there was considerable speculation as to its extent, and in particular on its likely output-depressing effect. During this period markets moved erratically in response to each successive weather forecast. This uncertainty impacted on the Community market both for oilseeds, where due to the absence of import levies, conditions are closely related to world conditions, and to a more limited degree, for cereals. As the extent and persistence of the drought grew, prices of the affected commodities, as well as of substitutes, continued their upward movement.

It is evident that, in the absence of the drought, prices in the Community of oilseeds would have been much lower than they were. This factor contributed significantly to curbing budget costs of support for oilseeds. For cereals these costs were likewise curbed especially because of the significant reductions—of around 50%— in export refund rates.

97. The impact, in the longer term, of 1988 North American drought is less clear. There is evidence that producers in certain parts of the world are already increasing their production objectives in response to the high prices obtained in the second part of 1988. If the drought experienced this year proves to be an exceptional event and North American production in 1989 is at normal levels, international markets could readily return to their over-supply conditions that caused so much difficulty in recent years. It is therefore vital that neither producers nor policy-makers misread any short-term signs flowing from the drought and become deflected from the need for more market-orientated agricultural support provisions.

Cereals

98. The weather conditions encountered with the 1988 harvest were generally more favourable than for the previous year. Thus, in the main producing regions of the Community, harvested yields in 1988 were well up on 1987 when losses of the order of 10 million tonnes were experienced due to very adverse weather. As a result the 1988 harvest is expected to be substantially up on the 153 million tonnes recorded last year. None the less in the United Kingdom weather conditions, especially in the latter part of August and early September, were very difficult, depressing both yield and quality. However despite the generally more favourable weather conditions in Western Europe, a derogation for seven Member States was again made from Community provisions to allow cereals with a 15.5% moisture content to be purchased into intervention, instead of at the 14.5% norm.

International market prices, which were low at the beginning of the year, firmed considerably as the seriousness of the impact of the drought in North America became fully apparent. This drought was the most acute since that experienced in 1934. It is estimated to have caused a reduction in output of maize of some 60 to 70 million tonnes (mainly in the United States) whereas for wheat, where the impact was marked also in Canada, the reduction is considered to be some 18 million tonnes. Overall world production of wheat, which peaked at 537 million tonnes in 1986 and declined to 513 million tonnes in 1987, is expected to be around 508 million tonnes in 1988. World stock levels have consequently been sharply reduced in 1988.

99. The change in the market situation triggered by the drought was reflected in record rates of increase in prices. Thus over the three-month period from when the drought became apparent and its full effect being irreversible, international prices increased by some 50 to 60% for wheat and barley, and by about 40% for maize. These increases allowed Community export refunds for trade in the latter part of the year to be reduced to about ECU 60 per tonne whereas earlier in the year they had been over ECU 110 per tonne.

Community exports of cereals, especially wheat, are expected to be significant in 1988. In view of the substantial reductions in export refunds for this trade in the latter part of the year, the cost to the budget will be significantly less than it would otherwise have been.

100. Community cereal stocks, in intervention, which were 14.2 million tonnes in 1987/88 were reduced to just over 11 million tonnes at the beginning of the 1988/89 marketing year. In 1986/87 they had reached a peak of over 18 million tonnes. Included in these figures are the stocks of durum wheat, where, contrary to the trend for cereals in general, stocks of this product are rising rapidly. They have doubled over the past two years to some 2.3 million tonnes, a quantity equivalent to about one-third of annual Community production.

The co-responsibility levy system raised ECU 477 million for the 1987/88 marketing year. This levy system was extended from the 1988/89 marketing year by the introduction of a supplementary levy (set at 3% of the intervention price of wheat). This supplementary levy is designed to reduce proper returns per tonne in the event of Community output exceeding a threshold set at 160 million. It was applied for the first time from the beginning of the 1988/89 marketing year and was fixed at 1.6% following the determination by the Commission of Community production of 162.5 million tonnes, which will mean a refund of 1.4% of the supplementary levy already collected.

Milk

101. Further progress was made towards restoring market balance within the Community. Deliveries of milk to dairies fell to 98.5 million tonnes in 1987/88, a reduction of 3.2% over the past year and 10% below the peak reached in 1983—the year prior to the introduction of quotas. This reduction in output is particularly marked for butter and skimmed-milk powder. Thus butter production in 1988 is expected to be down by 9.5% on the previous year, or 26% below the peak recorded in 1983. The corresponding figures for skimmed-milk powder are reductions of 19 and 47%.

Intervention stock levels have also continued to contract sharply. In part this is due to reduced purchases resulting from the changed buying-in rules agreed in December 1986 and the cut-back in production. Intervention purchases of butter in 1987 amounted to 368 000 tonnes, in contrast to the peak of 655 000 tonnes recorded in 1986. During the first six months of 1988 they were only 23 000 tonnes, 88% less than in the corresponding period in 1987 where purchases were 192 000 tonnes. The cut-back for skimmed-milk powder has been even more marked. In 1987 purchases amounted to 57 000 tonnes, a quantity 91% lower than in 1986. In 1988 purchases have been zero.

102. Stock levels have also been reduced to a number of major export sales as well as sales onto the domestic market. Of particular note are exports of butter which in 1987 reached a record high of nearly 440 000 tonnes, an amount almost double the annual average recorded from 1979 to 1986. A significant part of this recent export was old butter where the price obtained was well under 10% of the intervention price. Such sales were made in a manner to ensure that they did not impact negatively on international prices for fresh butter. They were made in the context of the special disposal programme set up in 1987. This programme involves four distinct actions:

(i) special exports;
(ii) animal feed;
(iii) industrial use;
(iv) concentrated butter (cooking butter).

By September 1988 the objectives of the disposal programme were well on target with 99.4% of the total planned amount of 1 030 000 tonnes having been sold at a budget cost of 99.2% of the budgeted allocation of ECU 3 200 million. Disposal under other, long-standing actions, such as sales for pastry and ice-cream continued to operate for significant quantities (estimated at 300 000 tonnes for 1988).

103. As expected, both internal and international prices firmed as a result of the lower stocks of Community dairy products. The International Dairy Arrangement minimum prices were increased for butter from USD 1 000 at the end of 1987 to USD 1 250 in September 1988. On the internal market butter prices almost reached the intervention level whereas one year earlier they had been some 5 to 6% lower. Even more significant price increases were noted for skimmed-milk powder where levels in mid-1988 were more than 25% above the intervention level.

104. Some complaints were voiced about what were termed 'shortages' of some dairy products. In practice these complaints relate to the fact that the dairy market, as intended, is now at last running on commercial lines where to a much more marked extent than in the past transactions are determined by the interplay of market forces rather than public policy actions.

In the *Mulder* and *Von Deetzen* cases, the Court of Justice handed down two rulings in the spring that are significant in terms of Community quota arrangements. The rulings concern the treatment to be accorded to those producers who during the late 1970s and early 1980s submitted their dairy herds to the premium system for non-marketing and reconversion. Under existing specific Community rules these producers had no rights to obtain quota entitlements, a situation that the Court later held to be incompatible with general Community provisions. In the latter part of 1988, the Council is due to regularize the situation.

Beef

105. The policy changes agreed by the Council late in 1986 including, in particular, a major weakening of the intervention support system, failed to bring about the market improvements that some had expected. Intervention purchases remained high in 1988, a result only in part due to supplementary slaughterings flowing from the reduction of milk quotas. These purchases in 1988 are forecast to be 400 000 tonnes, a rate far in excess of the levels of under 300 000 tonnes per annum recorded until the early 1980s but below the rate of 537 000 tonnes reached in 1987 and 578 000 tonnes in 1986.

Further changes in Community intervention provisions were therefore agreed by the Council and applied from the middle of 1988. These changes allow for greater flexibility in setting buying-in prices, in particular to discount elements that would otherwise unreasonably boost their level and so deflect supplies from the market. In addition the Commission decided to move away from the practice widely used in past years of switching intervention to hindquarter beef during some of the winter months. Throughout 1988 it continued its action, decided in December 1987, to restrict purchases to forequarters. In this way the losses on sale from intervention per tonne have been considerably reduced.

106. Market prices for beef, which had been on a downward path in the Community for some years, increased in 1988 by about 5% in relation to the low reached at the end of 1987. The price of calves likewise increased so that by mid-1988 they were some 10% above the levels reached in 1986 and 1987.

Problems on the domestic market were triggered by the detection of the illegal use of hormones and other prohibited substances. In the countries concerned (mainly the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands) this resulted in falls in market prices for veal.

Exports in 1988 are expected to be less than in 1987 (909 000 tonnes) which in turn was lower than the record level reached in 1986.

Imports in 1987 increased by about 6%, to 496 000 tonnes, from the level of 455 000 tonnes in 1986.

107. Various major sales from intervention to Eastern Europe are expected to be finalized in 1988. Sales from intervention onto the domestic market for processing are also running at a relatively rapid rate in 1988 and expected to total 90 000 tonnes for the year (70 000 tonnes in 1987).

Intervention stocks by the end of 1988 are expected to total 675 000 tonnes (776 000 tonnes in 1987 and 576 000 tonnes in 1986).

Sugar

108. The gross oversupply situation that dominated world markets since the late 1970s showed some signs of improving in mid-1988. This improvement was stimulated by the low level of stocks held by the principal exporting countries. Thus in mid-July world prices increased sharply to above ECU 320 per tonne, the highest since 1983/84. In the months before July these prices had fluctuated at around ECU 150 per tonne. Export refund rates were adjusted to take account of the price surge and measures taken to avoid speculation at the expense of Community sugar producers and of the budget. However, from late July international prices slipped again in the wake of forecasts of a new world record output level in 1988/89 and rain in the drought-hit regions of North America.

109. Community sugar production from the 1988/89 harvest is expected to be greater than the 13.2 million tonnes reached in 1987/88. The increase could, if early analyses prove to be correct and harvest conditions are good, be as much as 1 million tonnes. If this is the case then Community production would exceed the combined 'A' and 'B' quotas by some 2.89 million tonnes, 800 000 tonnes greater than in 1987/88.

The self-financing arrangements for the sugar market organization, which were modified in 1987 to ensure full budgetary balance within each marketing year, resulted in production levy receipts of ECU 925 million in 1987. They are forecast to be ECU 910 million in 1988.

Community exports of sugar in 1986/87 were 4.9 million tonnes (including sugar contained in processed products) and are forecast to be 4.6 million tonnes both in 1987/88 and in 1988/89.

Oilseeds

110. The new stabilizer measures were applied for the first time in 1988. The essential change represented by the new provisions is that they contain no set limit to the downward reduction in effective support price. Until this year the limit was 10%. The new provisions also include certain increases in the maximum guaranteed quantities beyond which support prices may be cut.

In the case of rape seed, the most important Community oilseed, the size of the harvest was determined by the Commission late in August. As a result a reduction in support prices of ECU 34.4 per tonne was made (7.65%). This reduction is a direct result of production exceeding the maximum guaranteed quantity by 800 000 tonnes. The reduction was incidentally less than that applied in 1987/88. The reason for this is that in 1987/88 the limit of 10% in the reduction in the support price provided for in Community rules had to be respected, even though the harvest of 5 900 000 tonnes exceeded the maximum guaranteed quantity by some 2 400 000 tonnes. Were a similar size of harvest to occur under current rules and support prices, the level of effective support prices would be cut by ECU 62.8 per tonne (13.95%). In 1989/90 the penalty coefficient applied to each 1% of production over the maximum guaranteed quantity changes from 0.45 (1988) to 0.5.

111. For sunflower seed, the 1988 crop is estimated to exceed the maximum guaranteed quantity of 2 million tonnes by 880 000 tonnes, with the result that the guaranteed price was reduced by ECU 11.55 (19.8%). This compares with a cut of ECU 5.83 (10%) in 1987/88.

Soya bean prices were also reduced by 10% in 1987/88, and in 1988/89, the stabilizer mechanism, applied to the level of production of around 1 600 000 tonnes or 300 000 tonnes above the maximum guaranteed quantity, reduced the guaranteed price by 10.35%.

For field peas and beans, a maximum guaranteed quantity of 3 500 000 tonnes was fixed for 1988/89 and with production estimated at 4 200 000 tonnes, the stabilizer mechanism reduced the guaranteed price by ECU 26.6 per tonne (5.94%).

Tobacco

112. Community tobacco production is relatively small on a world scale (some 6% of world output) but, with an annual output of some 400 000 tonnes it provides about 50% of Community consumption. It is also of major economic importance in many of the less prosperous regions of the Community.

About 90% of Community tobacco production is grown on farms using exclusively family labour. This family-based production is particularly important in the southern parts of the Community where most of the 250 000 smaller tobacco-producing holdings are located. For these farms, tobacco often represents as much as 80% of total revenue. The budget cost of support for this sector, much of which is paid through deficiency payments is none the less high in relation to the total value of output. Often over 75% of the total earnings from tobacco production is accounted for by such payments.

113. During 1988 marketing concentrated on production from the 1987 harvest. The market was relatively buoyant this year compensating to a large extent the low purchases made by operators in 1987, when they were reluctant to buy the 1986 crop due to the 'Chernobyl' effect. Consequently intervention purchases during 1988 are expected to be less than in recent years, when normally some 5 to 10% of total production is subject to such purchases.

Sales from intervention in 1988 have succeeded in removing all stocks from the 1985 harvest, and by September 1988 some 3 500 tonnes of the 18 000 tonnes of the 1986 crop had been sold. It is planned to sell all of the remaining 1986 crop in intervention by the end of 1988.

114. The maximum guaranteed quantity of 385 000 tonnes, agreed at the level of the European Council in February 1988, began to have an impact on the market in 1988. Total production in the Community is forecast at 395 000 tonnes in 1988. It will therefore exceed this quantity by 10 000 tonnes. However, the maximum guaranteed quantity is divided into various sub-groups by a greater level, estimated at some 100 000 tonnes. Consequently the varieties within these subdivisions were therefore subject to reduced support levels for the 1988 crop. The reduction in support prices was however in all cases limited to 5% as provided for in Community rules relating to 1988 production.

In line with the Community action programme against cancer, developments are well advanced to find low-tar varieties of tobacco but which retain other sought-after properties.

Farm incomes

Farm incomes in the Member States

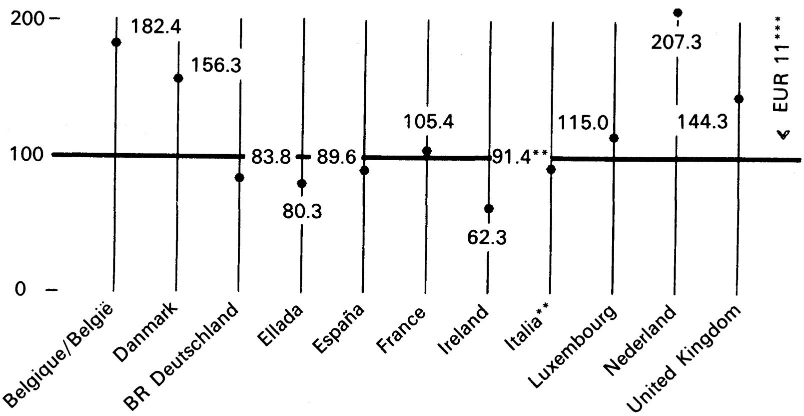
115. There are many different ways, several in regular use, of measuring farm profit and income. Most of the indicators give an indication of the performance of agriculture, and, furthermore, often the average for a country or sector of production. Consequently, sometimes the result may not at all correspond to what many farmers receive 'cash in hand'.

For an international comparison of the relative profitability of farming in the European Community 'net value-added' is often used. This is what remains of the value of agricultural production after deduction of intermediate consumption inputs (1) and a charge for replacement of capital (depreciation). The result is a profit figure out of which the farming sector has to remunerate its labour (including self-employed), managerial input and capital.

(1) Farm costs or intermediate consumption: includes all direct costs (the principle ones are: seeds, fertilizers, sprays, animal feed and energy) plus maintenance of machinery and buildings. No labour costs—either real or imputed—are included.

Average net value-added per person engaged in agriculture (*) in the Community and Member States

100 = EUR 11 average for 1982-86



Sources: Eurostat — Economic accounts for agriculture; Labour force survey.

* The units used for the calculation are purchasing power standards at current prices.
** Estimate.
*** Excluding Portugal.

Figure 2

116. The average net value-added per person engaged in agriculture (1) for the Member States of the Community is shown in Figure 2.

The calculation is theoretical: the total agricultural 'cake' (Net value-added) is divided by the total labour input in each Member State, and this figure is then compared with the Community average. A special calculation (2) has been made to take account of the different purchasing powers in Member States. Nevertheless, the variation between countries is considerable. The Netherlands has an average over twice that of the Community, followed closely by Belgium. Ireland stands at only 62% of the Community average, the next lowest are Greece (80%) and the Federal Republic of Germany (84%).

Agriculture and the rest of the economy

117. Table E shows estimates of the net value-added in the whole economy as compared to the agricultural sector.

(1) Equals final agricultural output (the value of all agricultural production) less intermediate consumption costs and the depreciation charge, per labour unit (annual work unit).
(2) The units used for the calculation are purchasing power standards at current prices.

TABLE E

Estimates of net value-added per person engaged in agriculture and the whole economy, indices of the average for 1982-86 (1)

Index for	EUR 11 (1)	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
All sectors	248 (3)	276	209	258	150	252	263 (3)	200	282 (3)	264	295	215
Agriculture	100	222	128	68	88	73	130	120	95	148	252	141

Source: Eurostat — *Economic accounts for agriculture;* Labour force surveys; National accountrs.

(1) Net National Product at factor cost is used for the whole economy, in purchasing power standards at current prices; for agriculture net value-added is taken. Numbers employed, for both rows, are taken from Table 3.5.1.3 'Employment in agriculture and in other sectors'.

(2) No result is available for Portugal.

(3) CEC estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

118. Here the total 'cake' in agriculture and the economy as a whole is divided up amongst all occupied persons (those occupied in agriculture in the case of the agricultural sector). The calculation is only approximate because of the lack of precise information on part-time working, both in agriculture and the general economy.

In Member States where agricultural net value-added (NVA) is highest, the index is closest to the all-sectors level (i.e. in the Netherlands and in Belgium); where agricultural NVA is low, the difference between agriculture and the rest of the economy is greatest (e.g. the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Italy and Greece). There is also a big difference for France between NVA in agriculture and the whole economy.

Cost and income shares in Member States

119. In Figure 3 the major cost and income components have been calculated as a proportion of the value of the total agricultural output to allow comparison between Member States. As with NVA above, the situations of Member States are very different.

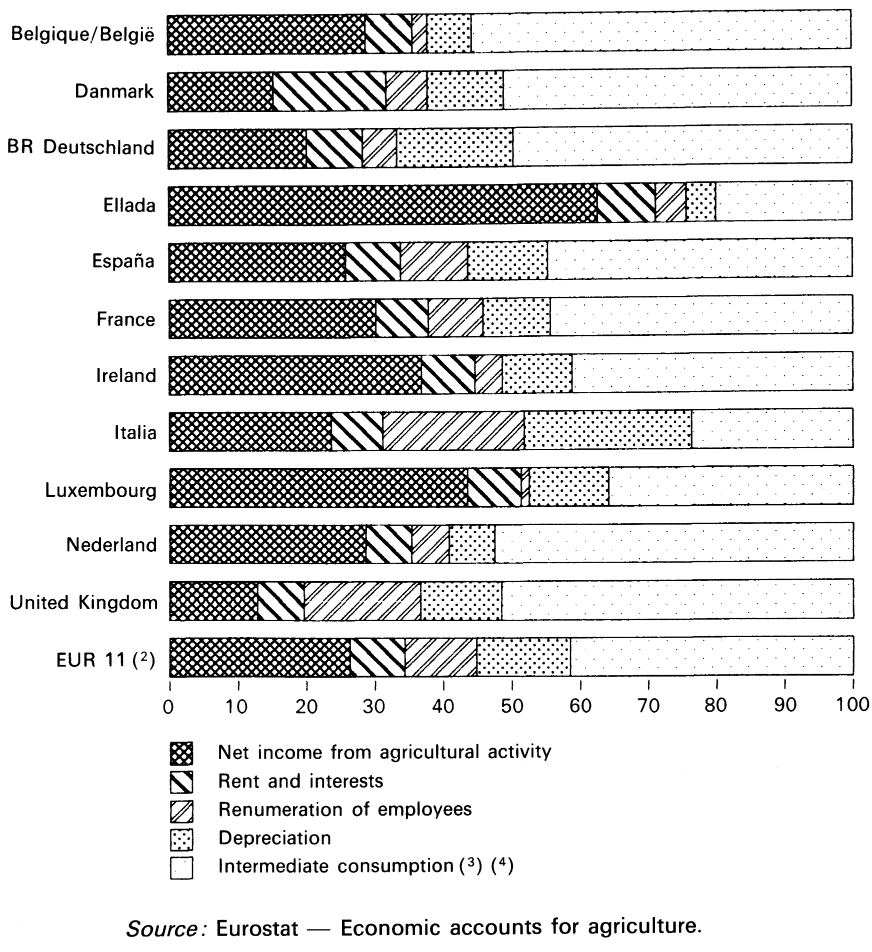
Income trends — the last 10 years

121. Returns to agriculture vary from year to year, sometimes with considerable fluctuations. Agriculture is particularly susceptible to changes in output because of the unreliability of the weather (this effects also inputs of agricultural origin), and fluctuations in prices.

Figure 4 shows the variations in income for each Member State and the Community for 10 years up to 1987. Each Member State is given its own base (average of 1979-81 = 100), so that direct comparisons in the variations can be made.

The relative value of outputs and inputs in the agricultural sector—comparison between Member States

Inputs and income expressed as a % of final output in each Member State and EUR 11 (1985) (1)
(current price)



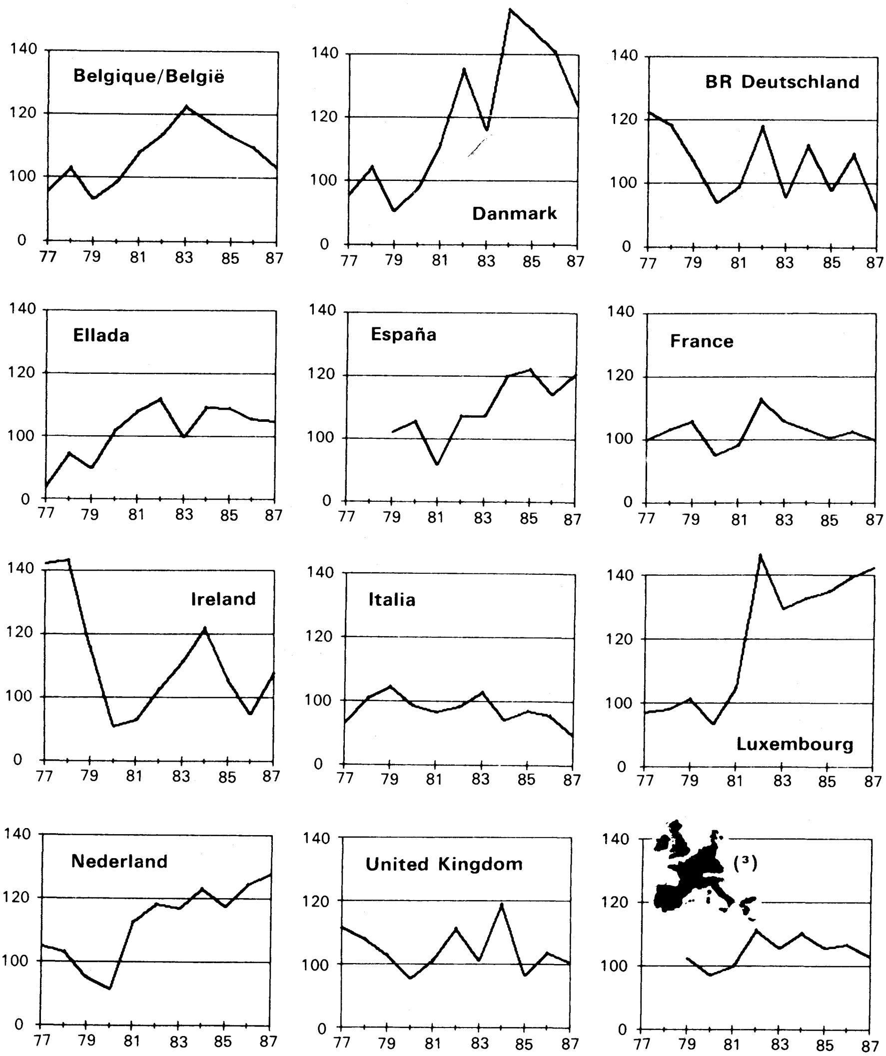
Source: Eurostat — Economic accounts for agriculture.

(1) Average of 1984-86.
(2) No results are available for Portugal.
(3) Including adjustments for taxes and subsidies.
(4) See footnote 1, p. 47.

Figure 3

Net value-added (1) per labour unit (2) in the agricultural sector (3)

1980 (4) = 100



Source: Eurostat — Sectoral income index analysis.
(1) At factor cost in real terms adjusted on the basis of the GDP indicator.
(2) Annual labour units.
(3) Except Portugal.
(4) Average 1979-81.

Figure 4

122. The Community result shows stability over the period with a maximum deviation of eight percentage points, 1980 level. However this apparent stability masks great differences in absolute income levels (see Table 2) and movement in Member States.

There have been sharp movements downwards (in Ireland) and upwards (in Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg). Several countries experienced a steady or sharp rise at the beginning of the 1980s, and in Belgium and Denmark this was followed by a rapid fall in net value-added. Performance in the Federal Republic of Germany has oscillated with regularity from year to year, whereas France and the UK (together accounting for one third of the Community's agricultural output) have shown considerable stability.

123. Income trends in Member States, relative to each other and to the Community average, can be seen in Table F.

TABLE F

Net value-added per person (in annual work units) in the agricultural sector

EUR 11 (1980)(1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
B	174.4	188.1	170.2	180.0	197.0	207.4	224.0	215.4	205.9	200.3	188.6
DK	149.8	163.1	141.6	152.6	174.8	211.7	181.2	241.1	230.9	220.6	193.2
D	102.8	99.1	89.7	78.8	82.9	98.8	80.3	93.9	82.1	91.8	76.8
GR	67.5	76.0	72.3	81.9	86.6	89.9	80.3	87.8	87.4	84.8	84.3
E	91.5	94.4	91.9	94.7	82.4	96.2	96.2	107.6	109.6	102.5	108.4
F	105.3	109.0	111.7	100.6	103.8	119.2	111.8	108.7	106.2	108.1	105.4
IRL	88.7	89.4	72.3	56.8	57.9	64.0	69.4	75.9	65.9	59.1	67.3
I(2)	85.4	92.3	95.3	90.3	88.2	90.0	94.0	86.2	88.7	87.3	81.9
L	111.6	112.7	116.4	107.9	120.8	168.1	149.3	152.7	155.3	160.1	163.9
NL	217.6	214.3	197.7	190.3	233.6	245.2	242.5	255.4	244.0	258.7	265.3
UK	161.2	155.9	148.6	138.1	146.2	160.6	146.1	171.9	139.7	149.8	145.5
EUR(3)	102.1	105.4	102.6	97.4	100.0	111.3	105.6	110.2	105.7	106.7	103.0

Source: Eurostat; Sectoral income index and employment statistics.
(1) Average of years 1979-81.
(2) Eurostat estimate.
(3) For 1977 and 1978 = EUR 10.

124. Medium-term trends in the components of productivity in agriculture are shown in Table G. These show a steady increase in production, in terms of volume, and at the same time a declining labour force and falling (albeit slowly) net value-added per person, in real terms. Input prices have increased relative to output prices (column 3) so that value-added in agriculture has been bolstered by increasing productivity of intermediate consumption inputs (column 2), this having risen by almost 6% between 1977 and 1987.

TABLE G

Factors in agricultural production and productivity
100 = average 1979-81

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Final production (volume)	Productivity of intermediate consumption inputs	Ratio of farmgate to input prices	Net value-added of the sector (real)	Farm labour	Net value-added per person (real)
1977	90.3	98.6	106.3	103.8	107.1	102.1
1978	95.0	99.0	107.8	104.7	104.6	105.4
1979	98.6	98.2	104.5	104.6	102.3	102.9
1980	100.5	99.7	99.2	96.2	100.5	96.3
1981	100.9	102.2	97.1	99.2	97.3	100.8
1982	105.6	104.8	97.3	109.6	94.1	111.5
1983	105.5	103.5	95.4	106.5	93.9	105.0
1984	108.4	106.2	93.4	108.1	92.2	108.3
1985	107.9	104.3	93.8	102.8	90.5	103.0
1986	110.1	105.5	96.9	105.2	89.3	104.9
1987	108.8	104.2	98.2	98.9	87.0	99.8

Source: Eurostat — Sectoral income index.

Output, costs and incomes on commercial farms

125. A sample survey of farm accounts (the farm accountancy data network — FADN) provides available detailed information on the economics of farm businesses. The diagram in Figure 5 gives an overview of the different criteria of output, costs and returns in the results.

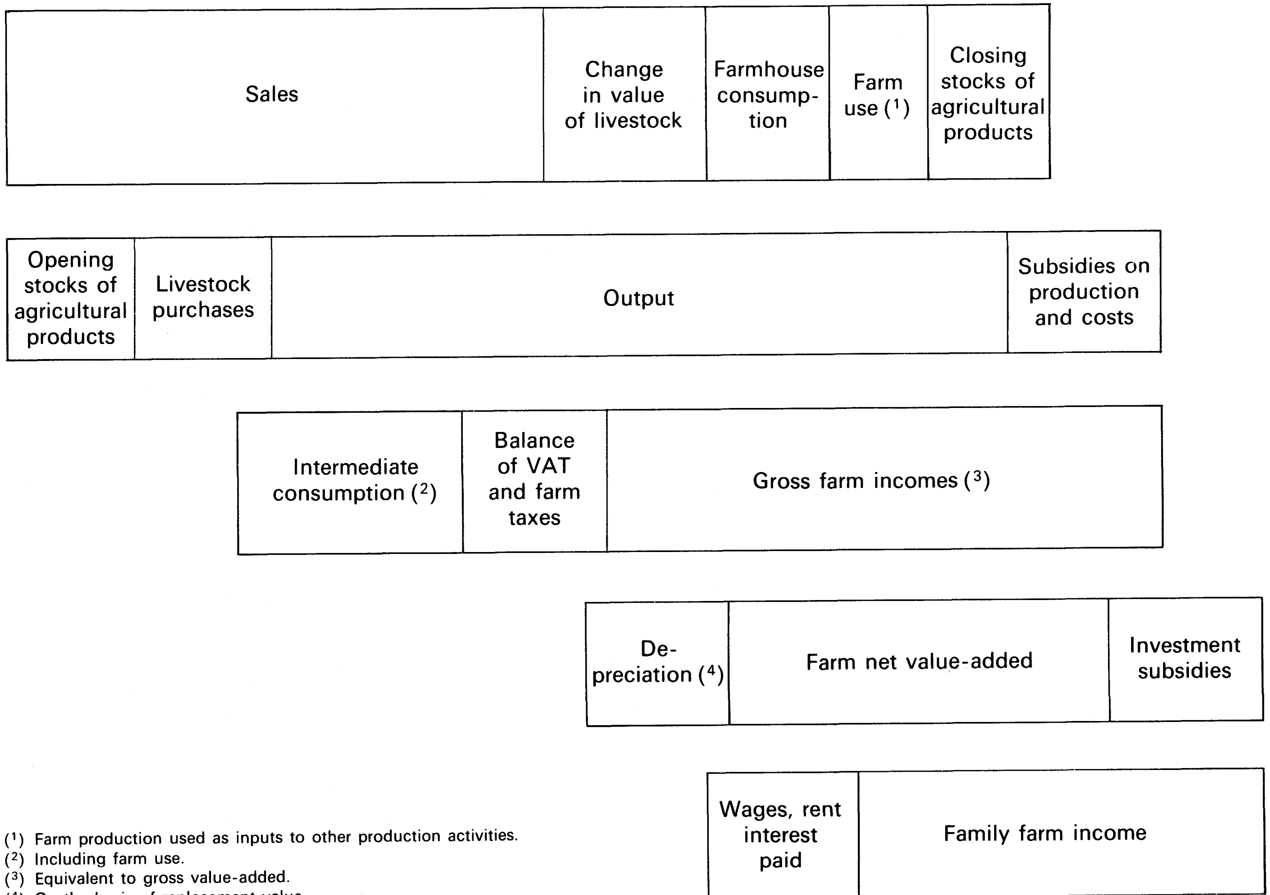
The economics of production on farms depends on the resources available, (land, labour, capital), the type of production (including the prices of inputs and outputs), location (see the section below dealing with the less-favoured areas) and management.

Costs and incomes according to type of production

126. In Figure 6, aggregate results for the Community (excepting Spain) are shown for 10 different production types or 'types of farming'. These include all farms in the Community covered by the FADN. The bars represent the absolute values of costs, output and income for the average of each type of farming. In order to try and remove the effect of different sizes of farms, all criteria are shown per unit of labour input.

127. Regarding farm output, pigs and poultry farms stand out immediately, with over twice the output of the next nearest type of farming, i.e. dairy farms. Pigs and poultry farms are an extraordinary group of specialist farms with large business size, very high

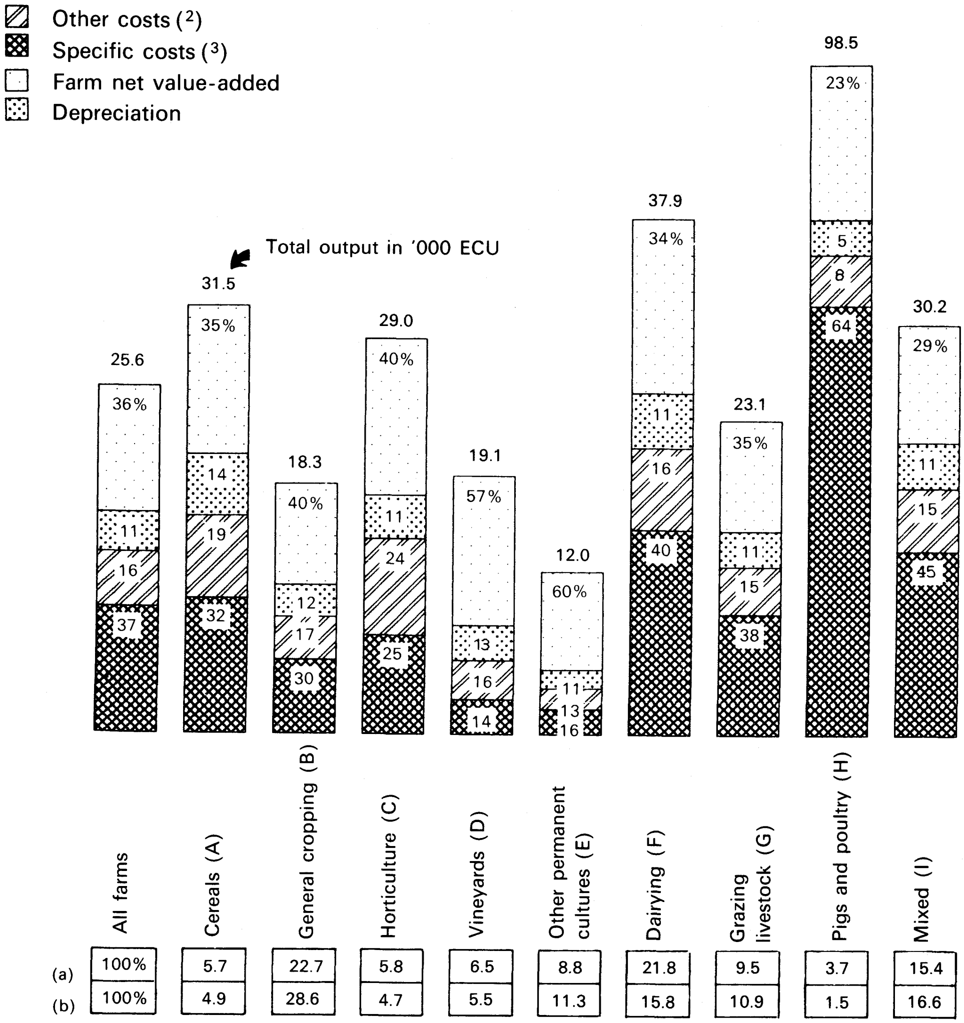
Calculation of FADN indicators
(see also Table 3.2.1)



(1) Farm production used as inputs to other production activities.
(2) Including farm use.
(3) Equivalent to gross value-added.
(4) On the basis of replacement value.

Figure 5

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



(As a percentage of all units)

Source: FADN, 1985/86 results.
(a) Net value-added.
(b) Labour input.
(1) For brief descriptions of the terms used in the Farm Accountancy Data Network results, see Table 3.2.1 of the statistical annex to this report.
(2) Mainly maintenance of buildings and machinery, energy and contract work costs.
(3) Costs directly related to production: seeds, fertilizers, sprays, animal feed and energy.

Figure 6

output and very high costs, and resemble industrial undertakings more than most agricultural holdings. However, they account for relatively little (less than 4%) of the total net value-added of commercial farms.

Dairy farms have well above average output per labour unit, whilst permanent crops' farms (including vineyards) and general cropping farms have well below average output. Some care with interpretation is needed: farms within 'type of farming' groups are very heterogeneous, being from many different regions in the Community with different structural conditions. For instance, the average mixed farm in the Federal Republic of Germany is 2.5 times larger (in terms of economic size ([1])) than the average of that type in Italy.

128. Specific costs, ([2]) which are directly related to crop or livestock production, are equivalent to a very low proportion of the value of output on permanent crop farms (including vineyards), at between 14 and 16%. At the other extreme are the pig and poultry farms with a very high 63%.

Other costs ([3]) (overhead costs) amount to a high 24% of output on horticultural farms, due to the high energy and packaging costs on these farms.

With the exception of pig and poultry farms (at 5%), depreciation forms a stable proportion of output, between 11% and 14%.

Farm net value-added as a share of total output ranges from 23% on pig and poultry farms to 57% for vineyards and 60% for 'other permanent crops'. For the remaining types it lies in the range 30 to 40%.

Distribution of incomes in agriculture

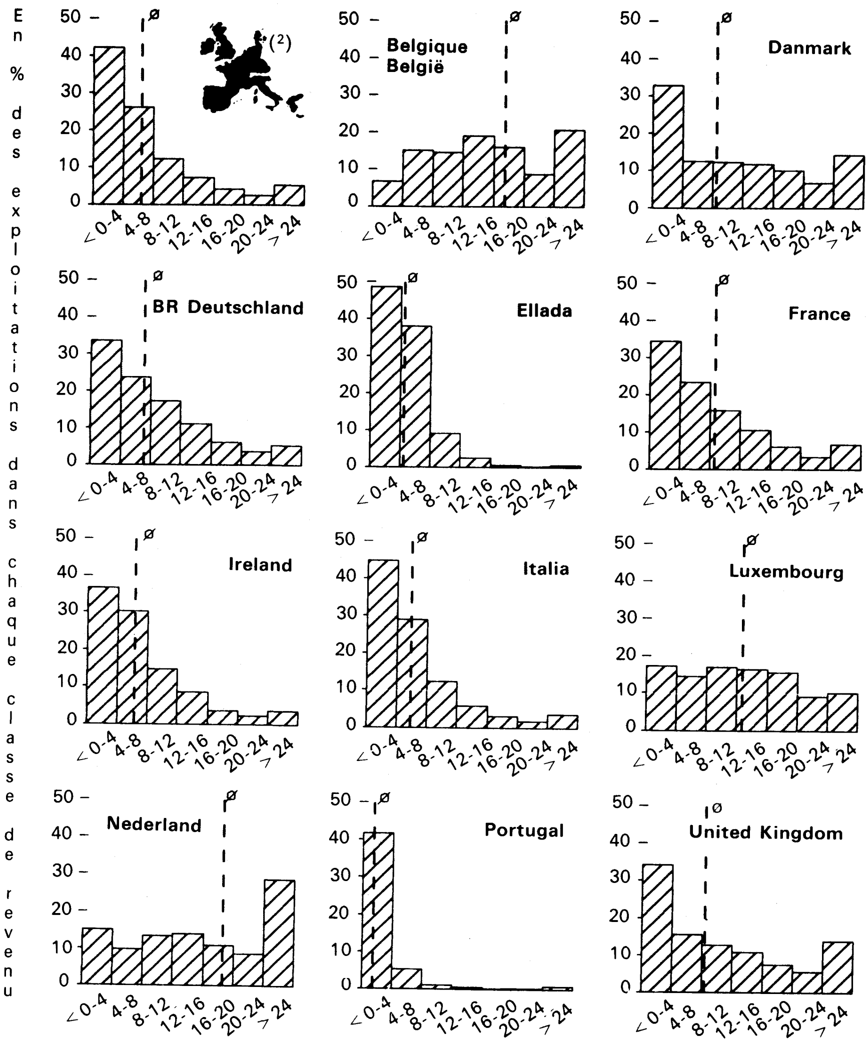
129. Incomes are frequently quoted as averages for countries, regions or different farm production types. This hides wide variations in the incomes of individual farmers. In Figure 7, the distribution of incomes in each Member State and the Community are represented, using the indicator 'family farm income' per labour unit. The labour force to which income accrues is self-employed labour in agricultural activity, essentially farmers and their working families.

([1]) Size of farm business, or economic size of farm, is expressed in European size units (ESU). 1 ESU = ECU 1 100 of 1982 standard gross margin. This is the sum of the imputed standard gross margins for all the enterprises on a farm (= the total farm gross margin or value-added). The gross margins are estimated for regions of the Community using standard values of output less certain direct costs. The advantage of this imputed measure is to be able to directly compare farms with different types of production and intensity, whereas using agricultural area may not allow this.

([2]) See note 3, p. 55.

([3]) See note 2, p. 55.

Distribution of farm incomes per person (1)



Classes de revenu / UTA (en 1 000 Écus)

Source: FADN, 1985-86 results.
(1) The measure is family farm income per unit unpaid labour on commercial holdings.
(2) EUR 12 excluding Spain.

Figure 7

This measure represents approximately the income for each full-time equivalent in agriculture. The main deviation from returns in practice would be the deduction of a depreciation charge (1) for machinery and buildings. On the other hand, the cost of investment (i.e. new purchases) is not deducted.

130. In 1985/86 the average income per person on commercial farms (see above) for the Community (excluding Spain) was ECU 7 040, a fall of 9% relative to 1984/85. This compares with net disposable revenue per head for EUR 10 of ECU 10 171 (mean of 1985-86), which increased from the 1984-85 mean (ECU 9 570) by 6%. The distribution of average incomes of commercial farms (per person) at Community level (see Figure 7) is very uneven: 68% of labour units earned less than ECU 8 000, whilst only 5% earned over ECU 24 000. These 5% of labour units had an average income of five times the Community average.

Extreme situations are evident in Greece, where 83% of labour units earned less than ECU 4 000, and in Portugal.

Two types of distribution are evident.

1. An even spread of incomes, i.e. approximately the same number in each income class (the Benelux countries and Denmark). In the Netherlands there is also a large proportion in the top income class: this is really due to the lack of higher income classes in Figure 7.
2. A skew at the lower end of the distribution, i.e. a majority of labour with lower than average income. This is the situation for the Community as a whole, and for all countries outside case 1 above.

No case approximates to an even distribution of incomes, that is with the majority of labour units having close to the average income for the country (which would give a delta-shaped distribution).

Not only are there large differences in incomes in agriculture between countries, but the distribution is also very uneven within countries and for the Community taken as a whole. This phenomenon is not unique to agriculture.

Cost structure and size of farm

131. There is a wide variety of size of farm, even within the 'commercial' farms covered by the FADN. Results are shown in Table H for six classes of economic or business size (2) of farm.

Between the largest and the smallest groups there is a difference factor of 60 in economic size, and a factor of 30 in agricultural area. A large proportion of the labour

(1) The depreciation charge is the imputed amount required to replace fixed equipment, machinery and buildings on the farm, based on the current cost of these items as new.

(2) See note 1, p. 56.

force in agriculture is concentrated in the smaller classes, and a large proportion of production in the larger classes. In the FADN survey, the two smallest size groups have 38% of the farms and 32% of the labour input, but account for only 8% of the production. The two largest classes include only 14% of the farms and 22% of the labour input, but nearly half (48%) of production. The more limited field of survey of the FADN is indicated by the fact that, from FADN data, 80% of production comes from 40% of the holdings surveyed, while in the agricultural sector as a whole, 80% of production comes from around 20% of all the holdings.

132. Incomes are also seen to be related to size of farm. Understandably, income per farm would be expected to be higher the larger the farm, but also income per person increases considerably with increasing business size of farm in the Community. Both farm net value-added and family farm income are seven times as high in the largest class than in the smallest.

TABLE H

Output, costs and income according to business size of farm 1985/86 — EUR 11 (without Spain)

	Very small	Small	Lower medium	Upper medium	Large	Very large	All sizes
% of farms in each class	19	19	21	27	12	2	100
Average economic size (ESU) (1)	3.3	6.3	12.7	29.1	64.9	196.0	24.0
% total output in each class	3	5	11	33	33	15	100
% AWU in each class	15	17	19	27	16	6	100
Average agricultural area (2) ha	5.1	7.5	15.7	30.6	54.0	151.7	23.4
Average family farm income per labour unit (ECU)	3 100	4 100	5 000	8 700	15 300	23 400	7 400
Costs and income as % of total output							
Seeds/plants	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.0	4.8	3.0
Fertilizer	4.1	4.5	5.8	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.4
Spray	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.7	2.5
Other crop	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.7	1.6
Animal feed	12.5	13.4	17.5	21.2	24.2	19.2	20.8
Other livestock	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0
Total specific	24.0	25.3	31.1	36.5	40.1	39.1	36.4
Mechanization, energy and other	10.9	11.4	16.8	16.9	15.6	16.5	15.9
Intermediate consumption	34.9	36.7	47.9	53.4	55.7	55.6	52.3
Depreciation	9.9	10.4	12.8	12.0	10.4	10.3	11.2
Wages paid	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9	5.0	12.4	4.9
Rent paid	1.0	1.4	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.9
Interest paid	0.8	1.4	3.2	4.3	5.1	5.4	4.3
Total inputs	49.3	52.9	69.0	75.6	79.3	87.1	75.6

Source: FADN results 1985/86.

(1) See note 1, p. 56.

(2) Agricultural area—more precisely named 'utilized agricultural area' (UAA) means agricultural land that can be directly used in agriculture (including rough grazing land).

These differences can largely be explained by the dominance of certain countries in the size classes. In the smallest class there is a large share of Italian, Greek and Portuguese farms (where typically the average size of farm is small and income low). In the largest, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Italy account for the majority of farms. (Perhaps surprisingly here, there is a relatively large number of Italian farms with very high incomes per person—see Chapter VII, Table 3.2.4.).

133. As farm size increases, intermediate consumption (1) costs go up from 35% of the value of output of the smallest group to 56% of the largest. Total costs go up from 49% of the value of output for the smallest to 76% for the largest size class. Family farm income, being the difference of value of output less total costs, declines correspondingly as a share of the value of output.

Depreciation as a share of farm output does not change very much over the sizes (varying from 10 to 13%), whilst both rent and interest payments creep up with increasing farm size. Rent paid rises from 1 to 3% of output, interest payments from less than 1 to over 5%. This is not at all surprising: larger farms use more external resources, by either employing labour, renting land or borrowing capital.

One observation that could be drawn from the comparison of the size group is that whilst the 'very small' farms would be much more concerned with their total output (because intermediate consumption costs (1) comprise only 35% of the value of output), the largest farms would be concerned much more with the cost and use of inputs (farm cost equivalent to 52% of output, rising to 69% with the inclusion of depreciation and wages) as well as with output—in other words with margins over costs and the efficiency of use of inputs.

Capital and size of farm

134. Table I includes some details of capital availability across the different sizes of farm. The two largest classes—making 14% of farms—include 40% of the total capital on commercial farms. The two smallest classes—comprising 38% of farms—include only 13% of the capital stock. This distribution of the capital could be expected from the relative contributions of the different size classes to total output (see paragraph on cost structure and size of farm) where the corresponding contributions to total output were 48% (two largest classes) and 8% (two smallest classes). However, the differences in the proportions suggest a lower than average capital to output ratio on the large farms and a higher than average on the small farms (see Table 3).

Two observations can be made regarding farm capital and size of farm (other than, of course, that total capital increases with increasing size of business).

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(1) See footnote 1, p. 47.

TABLE I

Business size of farm and capital structure 1985/86
EUR 11 (without Spain)

	very small	small	lower medium	upper medium	large	very large	all sizes
Distribution of capital							
% of farms in each class	19	19	21	27	12	2	100
% total capital in each class	5	8	14	32	28	12	100
Fixed (as % of total)	86.4	85.4	82.0	79.9	78.5	80.6	80.7
Current (as % of total)	13.6	14.6	18.0	20.1	21.5	19.4	19.3
Capital to output ratio	6.2	6.1	4.9	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.8
Liabilities							
Own capital (as % of total)	98.8	97.9	90.0	82.2	77.8	80.5	84.1
Borrowing (as % of total)	1.2	2.1	10.0	17.8	22.2	19.5	15.9

Source: FADN.

1. The ratio of current to total assets increases with size of farm business, at least up to the 'upper-medium' and 'large' sizes, then levels off at around 20%. This is explained by the diminishing share of land in total assets. The value of land forms an important share of total capital on 'small' farms.
2. The extent of borrowing (as shown by the ratio of liabilities to assets) rises rapidly with increasing farm size, up to a maximum average of 22% on 'large' farms.

Farm incomes and resource use in the less-favoured areas

135. The less-favoured areas (LFAs) (1) of the Community are those designated under the common agricultural policy as having particular disadvantages which, relative to the 'normal' agricultural areas, lead to poorer economic performance and in the longer term, the risk of decline in the population (normally because the population in these areas is considered to be dependent on agricultural activity).

Such zones are typified by—and indeed must show, in order to be considered for inclusion—problems of either climate, altitude, slope and poor land quality. Since 1986 they cover 52% (2) of the agricultural area of the Community. The areas are shown on a map of the Community (Figure 8).

Farms in the LFAs are eligible for additional assistance. In brief, these are: higher rates for investment aids; 'compensatory allowances' (headage payments) to supplement

(1) The less-favoured areas were initially defined in Council Directive 75/268/EEC of 28.4.1975.
(2) The extent of the less-favoured areas mentioned (52% of the agricultural area) refers to the situation after the enlargement of the Community to EUR 12, plus the latest extension of the areas (in particular in the Federal Republic of Germany), both in 1986. However, all the other statistics in the text refer to the pre-1986 position (i.e. EUR 10 and before extension of the German zone).

Map of the agriculturally less-favoured areas of the Community*
(Situation end 1986)

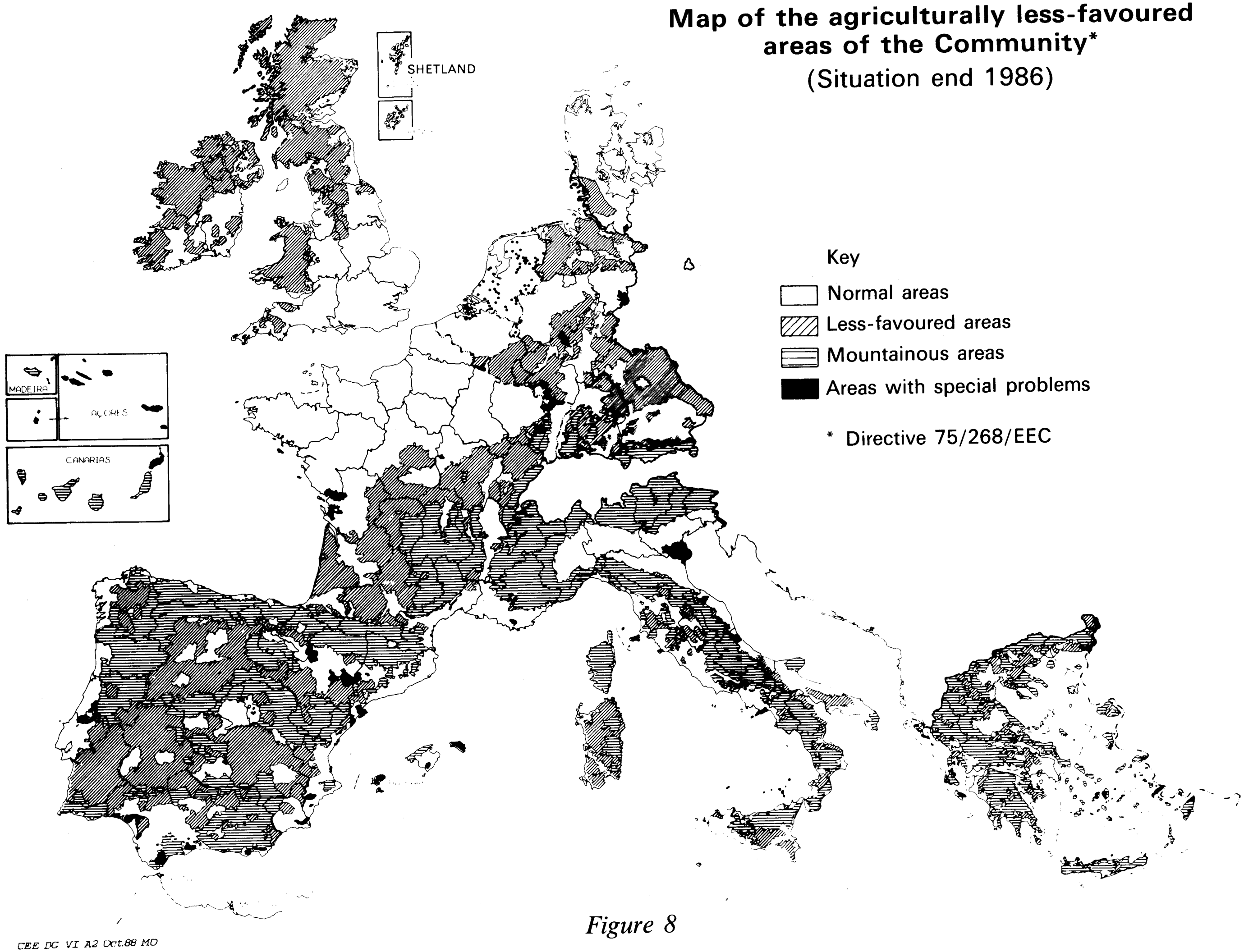

Figure 8

income from livestock production and special measures for particular problem regions within the less-favoured areas (including integrated development and Mediterranean programmes).

Comparison of farm structure

136. Observed statistics can give an idea of what is meant by the 'less-favoured' and 'normal' agricultural zones. The latest EC structural survey (Table J) shows that in 1985 about 40% of the total farms, labour input (1) and agricultural area (2) fell into the less-favoured areas (referred to from now on as LFAs). However, their share of agricultural activity, measured as the total of farm gross margins, (3) is markedly lower at 25%. This is to be expected, as we know that the farms in these areas produce less on the same area of land albeit with the same labour force as those in 'normal' areas.

TABLE J

Farm resources in the LFAs

% of total of:	in LFAs %	in 'normal' areas
Farms	41	59
Labour input (1)	37	63
Agricultural land (2)	39	61
Activity (4)	25	75

See footnotes below.

Part-time farming is more common in the LFAs. Only 42% of farmers have farming as their main activity, (4) compared to 48% in 'normal' zones. The labour force is predominantly family labour (88% of the labour input) (see Table K), and less hired labour is used than in 'normal' areas. The economic or business size and agricultural areas of farms are also much smaller, in fact about half that of farms in 'normal' areas (see Table L).

(1) Labour input refers to the amount of time actually spent on agricultural work. It is normally measured in annual work units (AWU), equivalent to the work of one person full-time over one year.
(2) See note 2, p. 59.
(3) See note 1, p. 56.
(4) Farmers have farming as their main activity when they devote at least 50% of their working time to farming.

TABLE K

Average labour input in the LFAs

Labour	LFA	'normal'
Labour input:		
— unpaid (family)	88 %	79 %
— paid workers	12 %	21 %

The economic situation of farms in the LFAs

137. In order to make any appraisal of the profitability and resources of farms in the different zones, we need to look at results from the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN). Unfortunately the smallest farms—of which there are a high proportion in the LFAs (49%)—are excluded, as the survey covers most full-time farms. However, a comparison can still be made of farms inside and outside the LFAs.

A comparison of farm size in the different zones of the Community, for both commercial farms and all farms, is given in Table L.

First, farms in the population covered by the FADN are larger than the average for the total population. The average size of business, probably the best indicator of size, is almost double. The relation (factor of 1.8) is the same whether farms in the less-favoured or 'normal' areas are taken. Farms in the LFAs have a greater share of livestock and livestock products in output, 56% compared to 50% on 'normal' farms.

TABLE L

Average size of farm in the LFAs: for all farms and for commercial farms only (FADN)

Zone	LFAs		'Normal' zones	
	All farms	Commercial farms	All farms	Commercial farms
Economic or business size	8.4 ESU	14.9	17.3 ESU	31.1
Agricultural area	7.6 ha	21.9	14.2 ha	24.9
Labour input	0.95 AWU	1.66	1.16 AWU	1.73

Source: FADN results for 1985/86; Eurostat (Farm structure survey) 1985.

138. In terms of agricultural area or labour input, LFA farms are not dramatically smaller than 'normal' farms. However, their average business size and agricultural activity are much greater. The comparison is made in Table M below.

TABLE M

Comparison of average output and inputs per farm: 'normal' compared to LFA average

	Ratios of 'normal'/LFA (average per farm)
Total output	2.24
Intermediate consumption (1)	2.42
Depreciation (2)	1.87
Business or economic size (3)	2.09
Agricultural area (ha) (4)	1.14
Labour input (AWU) (5)	1.04

Source: FADN results 1985/86.
(1) See note 1, p. 47.
(2) See note 1, p. 58.
(3) See note 1, p. 56.
(4) See note 2, p. 59.
(5) See note 1, p. 63.

This leads us to look at the use of the different resources used in agricultural production and their returns in the two groups. It is also important to look at the situation in the different Member States of the Community, as the 'average' farm in one country may be very different from that in another country.

Table N looks at farm resources and margins for the two zones. These are expressed per unit of labour input (annual work unit), thus serving as a common denominator.

TABLE N

Output, Inputs and Income — LFA and 'normal' farms

(all figures are '000 ECU per Annual Work Unit)

	LFA	'normal'	Ratio 'normal'/LFA
Total output	15.64	33.60	2.1
Farm costs (1)	7.78	18.10	2.3
Depreciation	2.04	3.67	1.8
Farm net value-added	6.41	11.84	1.9
Family farm income (2)	5.50	9.10	1.7
Total assets	72.9	118.0	1.6
Liabilities	8.1	21.2	2.6
Ratio liabilities/assets	11.1%	18.0%	
Labour/10 000 ECU gross margin	1.18 AWU	0.65 AWU	0.55
Total assets per ha	ECU 5 500	ECU 8 200	1.55

(1) See note 3, p. 55.
(2) See note 1, p. 55.

139. For the Community as a whole, 'normal' farms have about twice the economic activity per person working (in precise terms they have twice as many economic size units per annual work unit: 18.0 as compared to 9.0). Correspondingly, they use about twice the number of inputs (farm costs) and have almost double the depreciation charge. The result is that value-added per person is almost double, with family farm income per self-employed person (after deduction of cash rent and interest) being 1.7 times higher on average.

Looking at the relationship the other way round (last line of Table N), one sees that the labour requirement per ECU 10 000 profit (gross margin) is about twice as much in LFAs as in 'normal' agricultural areas.

140. This ties in with the average capital input of farms; normally during development of the farm business, capital is increasingly substituted for labour. We see that on 'normal' farms the capital available (measured as total assets per hectare to eliminate the effect of reduced labour) is 50% higher than on LFA farms. This may be explained by the higher land values in the 'normal' areas, but looking at assets per unit labour input (see Table N above) also reveals capital per unit labour as being 62% higher. The 'normal' farms have a higher availability of both fixed and current capital, and also borrow much more actively—18% of their assets are borrowed compared to only 11% in the less-favoured areas.

Less-favoured areas: farm size and incomes in Member States

Table O reveals wide variation between countries, for both (on average) farms inside and outside the LFAs.

141. There is a vast variation in economic or business size of farm within the LFAs: a factor of 6 between the largest (UK) and smallest (Greece). Even the average size in Greece in the 'normal' area (9.9 ESU) is well below the EUR 10 average for the LFAs (14.9 ESU). This suggests that the situation of farms in the LFAs in, for example, the UK and Greece, is very different.

For income, using the indicator family farm income per person, there is a factor of 3.4 between the highest (Belgium) and lowest (Greece) over the three-year period 1983/84-1985/86 (see Table P below). Income per person in Belgian LFAs, using this indicator, is still 50% above the average for the Community of Ten for the 'normal' zones; the result for Luxembourg is almost as high.

In four countries, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and Italy, the average family farm income in LFAs is equal to almost 80% of the average for the 'normal' zones (see Table P).

TABLE O

Business size of farm inside and outside the LFAs

	Average size of farm business (ESU)(1) (FADN 1985/86)		Proportion of agricultural activity in the LFA in each Member State (FSS 1985)
	LFA	'Normal'	
EUR 10	14.9	31.1	25%
B	33.7	43.5	11%
DK	× 2	37.3	0%
D	27.1	36.5	26%
GR	7.3	9.9	40%
FRA	24.9	35.3	24%
IRL	9.1	20.5	37%
I	11.2	16.8	34%
L	25.9	: (3)	100%
NL	: (2)	70.1	0%
UK	45.8	87.2	22%

Source: FADN 1985/86 results.

(1) See note 1, p. 56.
(2) There are no LFA's in Denmark or the Netherlands.
(3) All farms in Luxembourg fall geographically into the LFA's. However, vineyards are excluded from any special measures destined for the LFA's and are too few to used in the statistics.

TABLE P

Average income (FFI per person(1)) inside and outside the LFAs, 1984/85

	Ecu per person (annual work unit of family labour)		
	LFA	'Normal'	LFA as proportion of 'normal' (%)
EUR 10	5 465	8 905	62%
B	13 409	17 219	78%
DK	: (2)	10 754	: (2)
D	6 273	7 702	83%
GR	3 909	4 918	79%
F	5 689	9 729	59%
IRL	5 751	8 889	65%
I	5 632	7 313	77%
L	11 254	: (3)	: (3)
NL	: (2)	18 477	: (2)
UK	10 050	14 760	73%

Source: FADN results, averages of 1983/84, 1984/85, 1985/86 accounting years.

(1) See note 1, p. 55.
(2) See Table O, note 2 above.
(3) See Table O, note 3 above.

Productivity

142. The different agricultural zones show very similar results when it comes to certain productivity measures.

Table Q shows the ratios of, respectively, intermediate consumption inputs, (1) the depreciation charge (representing use of capital in machinery, equipment and buildings) and labour input, to output.

For the Community (EUR 10), farms in the LFAs use on average less intermediate consumption inputs (1) than farms in 'normal' zones (ECU 47 compared to ECU 53). Machinery use, in terms of depreciation charge, is the same in both zones. However, labour input in farms in LFAs per ECU 100 farm output is on average more than double that on farms in 'normal' zones.

Averages for Member States follow these trends, with certain exceptions. Productivity of intermediate consumption inputs is the same across both zones in the Federal Republic of Germany; the depreciation charge is significantly lower in 'normal' zones in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom but higher in Italy.

An important observation is the relative difference between Member States. For instance, Greek farms use ECU 31-34 intermediate consumption inputs per ECU 100 output, whereas German farms use ECU 60. However, in the same comparison, labour input per ECU 100 output is four to five times greater in Greece. In simple terms, not only is there a substitution between labour and machinery but also between labour and

TABLE Q

Productivity of different inputs inside and outside the LFAs
Use of each input per ECU 100 output

	Intermediat consumption (ECU)		Depreciation charge (ECU)		Labour input in days (*)	
	LFA	'normal'	LFA	'normal'	LFA	'normal'
EUR 10	47	53	11.0	11.0	1.45	0.66
B	55	51	10.0	6.7	0.64	0.46
DK	—	58	—	8.6	—	0.29
D	60	60	17.0	13.6	0.74	1.52
GR	34	31	8.7	8.4	3.11	2.47
F	53	49	15.6	12.0	0.98	0.60
IRL	55	53	9.2	8.8	0.52	0.85
I	43	41	8.3	10.1	1.51	1.45
L	38	—	13.8	—	0.52	—
NL	—	60	—	8.1	—	0.31
UK	61	55	15.6	11.5	0.72	0.41

Source: FADN results 1985/86.
(*) On the basis one annual work unit = 220 days.

(1) See note 1, p. 47.

intermediate consumption inputs. (In practice, for instance, crop yields may be greatly increased through labour intensive husbandry and/or irrigation.) This substitution is a general observation applying to both less-favoured and 'normal' zones. However, there is still a wide gap between labour input (per fixed volume of farm output) in less-favoured compared to 'normal' zones. This is true for all Member States (which have LFAs), excepting Italy, where the gap is very small (although in Italy machinery use is significantly less in the LFAs).

Low income problem

143. When the different agricultural regions are seen from the point of view of low incomes, the worst affected areas, irrespective of LFA designations, seem to be the LFAs in Italy and Ireland, and both LFA and 'normal' zones in Greece. These are areas typified by small economic or business size of farm (see Table R) and low capital/labour ratios (see Table O below).

Summary

144. The main features of the LFAs that stand out in results taken from farm accounts are the small average size of farm, high labour intensity and relatively low output per person. The designation 'less-favoured area' is more pronounced in some Member States than in others, but more significantly, differences in farm incomes and structure are much more marked between than within Member States, whether a comparison is made between less-favoured or 'normal' areas.

TABLE R

Output and use of capital per person

	Output per labour unit ECU 1 000		Depreciation charge per labour unit ECU	
	LFA	'normal'	LFA	'normal'
EUR 10	15.6	33.6	2 050	3 650
B	37.1	50.0	3 750	3 300
DK	x(1)	74.0	x(1)	7 100
D	34.9	43.3	5 650	5 900
GR	7.4	8.9	650	800
F	24.3	38.6	3 900	4 750
IR	14.3	29.7	1 350	2 400
I	12.0	17.7	1 250	1 550
L	45.5	x(2)	6 550	x(2)
NL	x(1)	72.1	x(1)	6 150
UK	32.0	53.1	5 250	6 600

Source: FADN 1985/86 results.
(1) See Table O, note 2, p. 67.
(2) See Table O, note 3, p. 67.

IV — The common agricultural policy in 1988

Measures relating to products

145. The European Summit which gathered the Community's Heads of Government in Brussels in early 1988 confirmed, once again, the course of reform for the common agricultural policy. Paving the way for agreements on the financial resources and the budgetary discipline for their use, the pursuit of a more market-orientated policy in agriculture stood out as vital for the Community's future prospects. Since 1985 and for the foreseeable future, farmers must plan accordingly. This is particularly so in as much as their expectations are affected by perseverance with the price policy recalled below.

The Brussels Summit also decided on a doubling of the structural Funds between 1987 and 1992. This will enable, *inter alia,* a reinforcement of the structural instruments for rural areas just as significant as the reinforcement, or tightening, of policy on prices and intervention mechanisms. Not only by increasing the funds available, but also by achieving greater effectiveness with them, the Community will help to establish a healthier economic climate for its agriculture. Policy documents were also published in 1988 on rural development in general, on the forestry sector, and on agriculture and the environment. Further information on these will be found elsewhere in this report.

Price Policy

146. As in 1986 and 1987, support prices for most agricultural products were frozen in 1988 in nominal terms, which, with inflation, means a reduction in real terms. The only exceptions this year, apart from products still governed by the Spanish and Portuguese accession treaties, were some nominal price reductions intended to emphasize the importance of quality. The new common prices in ecu are shown in Table A.

This persistent freeze is an inescapable necessity in view of the continuing imbalance on the agricultural markets. Given the scale of the problem when the Community's long-term restrictive price policy was embarked upon, it could not have been expected to be otherwise. Not even the important recent reductions in the levels of the Community's surplus stocks allow room for relaxation of this price policy. To appreciate the necessity for proper use of the price mechanism, one need only refer to

Table A. The budgetary cost of providing unlimited price guarantees far outpaces agricultural productivity, which, in turn, is then barely able to maintain the remuneration of agricultural work even with input costs falling in real terms.

147. The price policy was reinforced in 1988 by agreement on detailed mechanisms intended to stabilize production and agricultural expenditure. These 'stabilizers' are now in place for all but a few of the products subject to a common market organization. They impose corresponding and automatic reductions in the level of support if at any time the volume of production exceeds limits which correspond to our markets. These stabilizers are of course essential if the Community is to respect the budgetary discipline which goes with the agreement on total resources also decided at the Brussels Summit. This states that the annual rate of increase in EAGGF 'guarantee' expenditure may not be greater than 74% of the annual rate of increase of the gross national product of the Community.

The 1988/89 price decisions were accompanied by a number of agri-monetary measures (see below) giving the results shown in Table C when expressed in national currencies. It stands out clearly from this table that, regardless of the effects of devaluations of green currencies, the price policy maintains its properly restrictive character across the whole range of inflation rates apparent in the Community.

Related measures

148. The stabilization mechanisms described in Chapter II are the most significant adjuncts to the price policy. But other related measures were also decided upon at the same time as the common prices for 1988/89.

The monthly increments on intervention prices for cereals and rice were reduced by a quarter, and for oilseeds by a fifth. This reduces the incentive to hold back sales in the expectation of a higher price from intervention. All the basic co-responsibility levies, as distinct from the levies imposed by application of the stabilizers, were however left unchanged.

As with previous years, there was a link between the price decisions, with all their consequences for small farmers, and the need to help these latter. The aid for durum wheat producers was increased by 12.52%, and ECU 220 million was set as the new limit for direct aid to small cereal producers in general. For small olive oil producers, the production aid was increased by 1% as shown in Table A.

In the case of wine production, important changes were introduced along the lines of the stabilization mechanisms in other sectors. But at the time of the price decisions, changes were also made which make the distillation of some products of the vine much more unattractive. The products concerned are the by-products of winemaking, some enriched wines, and those made from table or dried grapes or meant for making cognac.

TABLE A

Price decisions in ecu for 1988/89

	Product	% variation	Amount in ECU/tonne
Cereals	Soft bread-making wheat	0	179.44
	Soft feed wheat	0	170.47
	Barley, sorghum, rye	0	170.47
	Maize	0	179.44
	Durum wheat	− 5.23	276.34
	Durum wheat production aid	12.52	137.05
	Quality premiums		
	quality bread-making wheat	0	3.59
	bread-making rye	0	8.97
Rice	Intervention price for paddy rice	0	314.19
Sugar	Basic sugar-beet price	0	40.89
Olive oil	Indicative price	0	3 225.60
	Intervention price	0	2 162.40
	Production aid	0	70.95
	Production aid for small producers	1	81.76
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 crops	Peas	0	257.70
	Beans and field beans	0	248.60
	Sweet lupins	0	289.90
	Soya (minimum prices)	0	489.40
	Dried fodder (target price)	0	178.92
Wines	Guide price	0	—
Tobaccos	Target prices for five types of variety	from 0 to − 8%	—
	Quality premiums	from + 2 to − 8%	—
Fresh fruit and vegetables	Basic prices	0	
Milk	Indicative price	0	278.4
	Butter	0	3 132.4
	Skimmed-milk powder	0	1 740.4
	Cheeses	0	—
Beef	Guide price	0	2 050.2
Sheepmeat	Basic price	0	4 323.3
Pork	Basic price	0	2 033.3

NB: The figures do not include the effects of co-responsibility levies. For cereals, rice, and oilseeds, the buying in prices are also less than the above intervention prices.

Agri-monetary measures

149. In 1988, those currencies officially maintained within an exchange-rate differential of 2.25% either way enjoyed relative stability. As a result, there was no need to activate the arrangements for automatic dismantlement made in July 1987.

This means that, apart from residues of MCAs for these currencies now being dismantled, MCAs paid or charged are either derived from 'stocks' of monetary gaps constituted in the past or due to changes in exchange rates for the currencies *not* complying with all the EMS rules.

In connection with the 1988/89 farm price decisions, the Council and the Commission agreed on the need to provide for appropriate action as regards dismantlement of the 'stocks' of MCAs. For the currencies complying with the 2.25% differential, the intention was stated that these MCAs would be phased out over four stages of adaptation of the agricultural conversion rates by 1992. For the other currencies, the Commission is studying what action would be appropriate, having due regard, in particular, to the fact that new MCAs can be created at any time through changes in exchange rates.

TABLE B

EAGGF expenditure, agricultural production and income (1975-87)

(Basic index: 1975 = 100)

	EAGGF Guarantee Expenditure (1)	Total GDP (2)	Final agricultural production (2)	Agricultural NVA (1)	NVA per AWU (1)
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	111.8	105.0	100.2	100.5	102.1
1977	124.8	107.4	103.3	96.8	101.1
1978	150.8	111.0	108.5	97.4	103.3
1979	166.5	114.8	111.9	92.5	100.5
1980	163.4	116.0	114.1	85.4	94.4
1981	143.5	116.0	114.1	85.1	96.1
1982	148.2	116.6	119.8	91.4	106.0
1983	178.0	118.3	119.4	85.4	100.5
1984	194.4	121.2	123.7	88.7	106.0
1985	202.1	124.2	121.7	81.6	99.7
1986	224.0 (3)	127.2	124.4	80.3	100.6
1987	225.9 (3)	132.6	122.9	74.5	95.7

Source: EAGGF — Eurostat — DG VI.

GDP: Gross domestic product at market prices.
NVA: Net value-added at factor cost.
AWU: Annual work unit.

(1) In real terms (GDP deflator).
(2) At constant price.
(3) EUR 12 (1987: 10 months).

TABLE C

Average change in intervention prices over the previous year

	1986/87			1987/88			1988/89		
	Intervention prices		Inflation 1986(3)	Intervention prices		Inflation 1987(3)	Intervention prices		Inflation 1988(3)
	ECU(1)	National currency(2)		ECU(1)	National currency(2)		ECU(1)	National currency(2)	
Belgique/België	−0.1	+1.7	3.7	0.0	+1.7	1.8	0.0	+0.4	1.5
Danmark	−0.7	+1.3	4.9	0.0	+2.3	5.0	0.0	+0.7	4.9
BR Deutschland	−0.2	−0.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Ellada	−0.5	+13.5	19.0	−0.4	+13.3	15.7	−0.6	+14.2	14.6
France	−0.3	+2.0	4.7	−0.2	+4.1	2.6	0.0	+1.1	2.8
Ireland	−0.3	+2.5	5.6	0.0	+8.5	2.7	0.0	+0.9	2.6
Italia	−0.6	+4.2	8.0	−0.6	+3.3	5.6	−0.3	+1.9	4.7
Luxembourg	−0.1	+1.7	2.6	0.0	+1.6	0.6	0.0	+0.4	2.2
Nederland	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	−0.5	−1.0	0.0	−0.2	0.8
United Kingdom	−0.5	+1.9	3.5	0.0	+6.3	4.4	0.0	+2.4	4.8
EUR 10	−0.3	+2.2		−0.2	+3.3		−0.1	+1.6	
España(4)	+1.8	+3.3	10.9	+1.8	+7.2	5.7	+1.3	+1.1	5.2
Portugal(4)	+0.3	+1.7	17.9	+0.5	+6.1	12.1	+0.7	+8.5	8.8
EUR 12	(5)	(5)		(5)	(5)		(5)	(5)	

NB: The figures do not include the effects of co-responsibility levies. For cereals, rice, and oilseeds, the buying in prices are less than the above intervention prices, and changes in the criteria for buying in are not comparable over time.

(1) Common prices in ECU (intervention price or equivalent prices) weighted by national agricultural production.
(2) Common prices in ECU converted into national currency at the green rate including all adjustments of green rates included in the price decisions or adopted since the price decisions of the preceding marketing year.
(3) Rate of inflation for the whole economy (GDP deflator) for the relevant calendar year, latest revisions.
(4) Includes alignment of the prices on the common prices following accession agreements.
(5) During the transition period the number of products under common price regimes in Spain and Portugal is very limited, so the calculation of the EUR 12 average is meaningless.

The decision was taken to start dismantling the negative MCAs from the beginning of the marketing year for the drachma and the escudo, and for the other currencies concerned from 1 January 1989 onwards.

These decisions are shown in Table D, which gives the number of monetary gap percentage points eliminated by devaluation of the agricultural conversion rates.

Harmonization of national laws

Veterinary and animal husbandry legislation

150. The Council adopted a large number of measures on a wide variety of veterinary matters and thus accomplished further progress towards the completion of the single market for livestock and livestock products.

Under the heading of animal health, it laid down the guarantees required in respect of enzootic bovine leucosis in intra-Community trade [1] and the rules for intra-Community trade and imports from non-member countries of frozen sperm of bovine animals. [2] For trade purposes several more regions of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece and the Netherlands were recognized as free or officially free from classical swine fever. [3]

151. Under the heading of public health, the Council adopted the health inspection rules for red meat intended for sale on Member States' domestic markets and fixed the

TABLE D

Country	Product group	MCA dismantlement (percentage points)
Belgique/België and Luxembourg	All products (1)	in their entirety
Danmark	All products (1)	1
Ellada	Livestock products (1)	15
	Crop products	20
France	All products (1)	1.5
Ireland	All products (1)	1.55
Italia	All products (1)	2.5
Portugal	All products (1)	in their entirety
United Kingdom	All products (1)	3.2

(1) Except beef.

(1) OJ L 194, 22.7.1988, p. 1.
(2) OJ L 194, 22.7.1988, p. 10.
(3) OJ L 353, 16.12.1987, p. 34; OJ L 132, 28.5.1988, p. 76.

fee to be charged by Member States for health inspections and checks on fresh meat. (1) Trading conditions for frozen meat and sliced bovine livers were also harmonized. (2) The Council laid down in detail the conditions for trade in breeding livestock, spent breeding stock and meat thereof, where in the course of its active breeding life such livestock has received hormonal substances for the purposes of treatment or performance enhancement. (3)

152. The Council also approved, on behalf of the European Economic Community, the European Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter. (4) Finally, the Commission was instructed to draw up a programme for the computerization of veterinary procedures applicable to imports (Shift project). (5)

The Commission has submitted proposals to the Council for the harmonization of rules on minced meat and meat in pieces of less than 100 g, (6) for health guarantees regarding nematodes in fish and fishery products, (7) and for rules governing pure-bred sheep and goats to be used for breeding. (8)

153. In the Commission's opinion a major effort is needed in the veterinary sector in order to establish the single market. It has submitted three basic proposals to the Council. (9) The first provides for the discontinuation of veterinary checks at the Community's internal frontiers; parallel to this, the protective arrangements would be extended and amended to cover all products subject to veterinary control. The second proposal concerns a measure to reinforce controls at the production and marketing stages. The third clarifies the scope of the rules on mutual cooperation between Member States' inspection services.

Whereas the Council lays down general rules, it falls to the Commission to attend to their management and to adopt detailed rules for their application. In this connection, it adopted a large number of decisions on classical swine fever (10) and plans for hormone residue testing. (11) The animal health situation in the Community has improved considerably, so the Commission was not obliged to take any protective measures.

(1) OJ L 194, 22.7.1988, p. 24; OJ L 194, 22.7.1988, p. 28.
(2) OJ L 124, 18.5.1988, p. 28; OJ L 124, 18.5.1988, p. 31.
(3) OJ L 128, 21.5.1988, p. 36.
(4) OJ L 137, 2.6.1988, p. 25.
(5) OJ L 89, 6.4.1988, p. 32.
(6) OJ C 18, 23.1.1988, p. 8.
(7) OJ C 66, 11.3.1988, p. 2.
(8) OJ C 348, 23.12.1987, p. 6.
(9) OJ C 225, 31.9.1988, p. 4 *et seq.*
(10) OJ L 9, 12.1.1988, p. 13; OJ L 60, 5.3.1988, p. 45; OJ L 71, 17.3.1988, p. 50; OJ L 71, 17.3.1988, p. 55; OJ L 83, 29.3.1988, p. 42; OJ L 83, 29.3.1988, p. 44; OJ L 106, 27.4.1988, p. 42; OJ L 156, 23.6.1988, p. 68; OJ L 221, 12.8.1988, p. 53.
(11) OJ L 94, 12.4.1988, pp. 22 to 32; OJ L 105, 26.4.1988, p. 28.

Veterinary inspection

154. Veterinary inspection work has progressed at a regular and sustained pace.

Animal health inspections were carried out in non-member countries where the health situation required them, especially Brazil and Canada, and appropriate decisions were adopted. The Commission agreed to take decisions concerning animal health conditions and veterinary inspection certificates for imports of live animals from certain non-member countries.

Public health inspections concerning fresh meat were pursued in all the approved establishments in non-member countries. Discussions with the US authorities were wound up this year and the temporary arrangements allowing the coexistence of a Community list of establishments and a national list came to an end on 31 March 1988. The sole remaining arrangements are therefore those provided for in the Commission Decision of 25 April 1988. (1) To optimize the system a Community inspector permanently resident in the United States has been responsible for inspections there since August 1988.

155. With a view to 1992, emphasis has been placed on inspections in those establishments in the Member States which produce meat for intra-Community trade. These inspections are beginning to bear fruit and, in addition to their significant practical impact, are improving the general level of awareness of Community rules in the trade and a good spirit of cooperation between the Commission and the veterinary authorities in the Member States.

The code of rules for Community inspections is technically complete and will be adopted shortly.

Most of the non-member countries have sent in plans or guarantees as required by Council Directive 86/469/EEC (2) for residue testing in animals and fresh meat. The appropriate decisions will be adopted shortly. Application of the legislation prohibiting the use of certain substances with a hormonal effect is making good progress.

Plant-health legislation

156. In March 1988 the Commission sent a proposal (3) to the Council for a directive embodying some of the measures outlined in the White Paper and detailed in a communication setting out the new plant-health strategy for the single market. (4)

(1) OJ C 116, 3.5.1988, p. 9.
(2) OJ L 275, 26.9.1986, p. 36.
(3) COM(88) 170 final.
(4) COM(87) 97 final.

The proposed directive would modify some of the plant-health arrangements laid down in Directive 77/93/EEC, mainly by setting up a Community plant-health inspectorate, phasing out plant-health inspections on imports from one Community country to another and improving the protective arrangements.

In November 1988 the Council adopted the last remaining points in a Commission proposal dating back to 1984, also for the amendment of Directive 77/93/EEC, mainly to improve plant-health inspection procedures in respect of imports from one Community country to another and to specify precisely the various wood products which are subject to the plant-health regime. (1) Agreement on these points had been held up until the question of the legal basis had been settled, as mentioned in the 1987 Report. (2)

157. On 16 May 1988, the Council adopted a Directive (3) amending, in the light of scientific and technical developments, the annexes to Directives 76/895/EEC (4) and 86/362/EEC (5) fixing maximum levels for pesticide residues in fruit, vegetables and cereals. This introduces stricter limits for the phthalimide group of fungicides following a re-evaluation of the safety of these substances by the Scientific Committee for Pesticides.

Seeds and other plant-propagating material

158. In June 1988 the Council adopted two Directives amending the basic rules on the marketing of seeds and seedlings of agricultural plant species and vegetables. The first Directive extends the present rules to several other species, in particular new types of hybrid, provides a framework for the organization of experiments to simplify seed certification systems, introduces more precise labelling requirements and a system for adapting traditional 'umbrella' varieties of vegetables to modern requirements. (6)

The second Directive provides a framework for the practical procedures for authorizing seed, which is subject to less stringent requirements when in short supply. (7)

The adoption of both these Directives had been delayed by at least 18 months because of the problem of the legal basis, now settled by Court of Justice decision 68/86 which decided that Article 43 of the Treaty was the only legal basis required (and not both Article 43 and Article 100). (8)

(1) OJ L 313, 19.11.1988, p. 39.
(2) See point 102 of the 1987 Report.
(3) OJ L 126, 20.5.1988, p. 53.
(4) OJ L 340, 9.12.1976, p. 26.
(5) OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, p. 37.
(6) OJ L 187, 16.7.1988, p. 31.
(7) OJ L 151, 17.6.1988, p. 82.
(8) See point 102 of the 1987 Report.

On 14 November 1988, after certain problems had been resolved in the Community's favour, the Council decided that, for five non-member countries, the duration of validity of the seed equivalence system allowing them to export seed to the Community should be aligned on the duration of validity fixed for most other non-member countries. (1) However, for two non-member countries, (2) equivalence was extended for a limited period only.

Feedingstuffs

159. On 1 June 1988 the Commission sent a proposal to the Council for a directive amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs. (3) The proposed changes take account of technical progress and should eliminate, with a view to the single market, all disparities resulting from the derogations currently allowed under Directive 79/373/EEC.

During the year, in the light of the latest scientific and technical developments, the Commission also adopted several directives adapting the annexes of Directives 70/524/EEC (4) and 82/471/EEC (5) concerning additives and certain products used in feedingstuffs.

Agricultural policy and consumer interests

Introduction

160. For some years the emphasis in agricultural policy has been shifting from production and price support towards more demand-orientated policies. Moreover the Commission this summer presented a new policy orientation placing the CAP in a wider framework of major interest from the consumers' point of view. Much in the Commission's communication on 'The future of rural society' (6) is along the lines European consumer organizations have been pressing for. They have long argued that agricultural policy should be part of an overall rural policy including such elements as protection of the environment and natural habitats, forestry, recreation and tourism. In their view, bringing agriculture more in line with environmental constraints (limiting the

(1) OJ L 313, 19.11.1988.
(2) Australia, Norway.
(3) OJ C 178, 7.7.1988, p. 4.
(4) OJ L 101, 20.4.1988, p. 30; OJ L 237, 27.8.1988, p. 39; OJ L 343, 13.12.1988, p. 25; OJ L 11, 14.1.1989, p. 34.
(5) OJ L 239, 30.8.1988, p. 36.
(6) COM(88) 501 final, 28.7.1988.

use of fertilizers and pesticides) and gearing it more towards quality and safety of foodstuffs (banning the use of antibiotics, hormones and other chemicals) would in the longer run render unnecessary measures such as quotas and stabilizers to bring over-production under control.

Policy framework

161. 'The future of rural society' provides the framework to face the diverse problems confronting rural areas. With the ongoing adaptation of agriculture to market demands (to bring over-production under control) less people and land will be needed for farming, aggravating the problems of rural areas already in decline. In other areas, suffering from the pressures of intensive farming and over-development of the countryside, further steps are needed to restore ecological equilibrium. The Commission has set out the major fields of action on a Community level to cope with environmental pressures and to reactivate rural areas in decline. (1) Two policy areas, environment and forestry, have been worked out in separate communications.

Environment

162. In its communication on 'Environment and agriculture' (2) the Commission further details its views on the role of agriculture in protecting the rural environment. A combination of regulatory and incentive measures is envisaged to curb certain potentially damaging practices (intensive livestock rearing, excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides) on the one hand and to encourage farming practices compatible with or beneficial to the environment (organic farming, extensification, set-aside, fallowing, etc.) on the other hand.

Forestry

163. In its communication on 'Community strategy and action in the forestry sector' (3) the Commission sets out a policy aimed at conservation of the environment (protection against soil erosion), of waterways and natural habitats, promoting wood production (diversifying rural economies and creating new employment opportunities) and enhancing the recreational function.

(1) COM(88) 501 pp. 39 to 69.
(2) COM(88) 338 final, 8.6.1988.
(3) COM(88) 255 final, 26.7.1988.

Reform of the CAP

164. Apart from the wider orientation the Commission is taking in setting farm policies, the European consumer organizations generally concur with the ongoing reform of the CAP. A restrictive price policy and other market management instruments such as the introduction of a wide range of stabilizers contribute to bringing over-production and soaring budget costs under control. Production quotas as used in the sugar and milk regimes artificially raise consumer prices. The socio-structural measures such as set-aside, early retirement and direct income aids are also seen to have a positive influence on balancing supply and demand.

Meanwhile, the Commission expressed in its document 'The future of rural society' the intention of bringing in proposals setting out a coherent policy in favour of up-market quality foodstuffs. This policy would be composed of a legal framework concerning quality labels and designations of origin, as well as appropriate stimulatory measures.

Special measures benefiting consumers

165. Since the 1960s the Community has had schemes to distribute certain agricultural products in surplus for welfare purposes. In 1988 the existing schemes for reduced-price sales of beef and butter from intervention store to charitable organizations, the school milk and cooking butter schemes, and the regulations authorizing the free distribution of fruit and vegetables withdrawn from the market to certain specified groups were continued.

Free food for the least well-off people in the Community
Final resource allocation for the 1988 action

(quantities are in tonnes and constitute upper limits)

Country	Amount allocated (MECU)	Soft wheat	Hard wheat	Butter	Beef	Olive oil	Starting date
Belgique/België	1.3	300		160	148		6.1.1988
Danmark	0.4			20	80		21.12.1987
BR Deutschland	7.3			2 331			24.2.1988
Ellada	4.1				1 400		21.3.1988
España	22.0		2 200	1 400	4 600	1 700	29.2.1988
France	18.5	3 000	6 000	1 650	3 300		15.12.1987
Ireland	3.7			24	850		24.12.1988
Italia	17.9		15 500	450	4 000	450	24.12.1988
Luxembourg	0.1	30		20	10		7.1.1988
Nederland	1.0			150	300		28.12.1987
Portugal	5.7	650	350	350	1 550		17.3.1988
United Kingdom	15.0			3 000	2 000		5.4.1988
Total	97.0	3 980	24 050	9 555	18 238	2 150	

In addition the Council adopted [1] a Commission proposal to give the emergency action which was undertaken after the cold spell in the winter of 1986/87 an annual character and make food from intervention stocks available to the most deprived persons in the Community using as intermediaries organizations designated by the Member States. In contrast to 1987, when allocations were limited to the first few months of the year, in 1988 they have taken place throughout the year. A comparison of the amounts distributed in both years is to be found in the table on the preceding page.

Agricultural structures

166. In implementation of the Single European Act the Commission has continued to encourage and direct the reform of the agricultural sector, whilst giving special consideration to the situation in the most sensitive regions.

Reform of the structural Funds — EAGGF Guidance Section

167. On 24 June 1988 the Council, acting on the proposal which the Commission had put forward in 1987 for the overall reform of the structure and operation of the structural Funds under Article 130d of the Treaty, adopted a comprehensive Regulation on the tasks of the said Funds, their effectiveness and the coordination of their activities, both between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments. [2]

The Regulation provides that, within the framework of multiannual programmes, the action taken through the structural Funds should aim to achieve the following five priority objectives:

(i) promoting the development and structural adjustment of the regions whose development is lagging behind (objective 1);

(ii) converting the regions seriously affected by industrial decline (objective 2);

(iii) combating long-term unemployment (objective 3);

(iv) facilitating the occupational integration of young people (objective 4);

(v) with a view to the reform of the CAP, adjusting agricultural structures (objective 5a) and promoting the development of rural areas (objective 5b).

168. Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 thus assigns three main tasks to the EAGGF Guidance Section, namely contributing towards the achievement of objectives 1, 5a

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 3730/87; OJ L 352, 15.12.1987.
(2) OJ L 185, 15.7.1988.

and 5b. Of these tasks, 'speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures' is horizontal in nature and applies theoretically to all parts of the Community.

The contribution towards the achievement of objective 1, on the other hand, will be made in certain well-defined regions of Spain, Greece, France, Italy, Ireland, Northern Ireland and Portugal whilst the rural areas to which objective 5b relates are, as a rule, located in those parts of the Community not covered by objective 1.

Priority criteria will have to be developed, however, to take account of such factors as the dependence on agriculture and the level of economic and agricultural development in the areas concerned.

The EAGGF Guidance Section will make its contribution towards the achievement of objective 1 through multiannual regional development plans which will provide the framework for all the measures contemplated.

In the case of objective 5b a similar procedure will apply, involving the submission of rural development plans.

169. The Regulation also defines the tasks of the EAGGF Guidance Section; apart from the customary range of structural measures, provision is made for the promotion of supplementary activities for farmers, forestry improvements, the safeguarding of the environment and the preservation of the countryside. The Regulation also re-emphasizes the special position of areas suffering from natural handicaps (upland and less-favoured areas).

Assistance from the Guidance Section will mainly take the form of contributions towards operational programmes designed to achieve objectives 1 and 5b and the co-financing (reimbursement) of national aids for the achievement of objective 5a. The financing arrangements for individual projects, which are currently applied in the context of direct measures, will have to be changed. It is felt to be particularly important that the Funds should make a simultaneous contribution towards the implementation of integrated operational programmes.

170. On 29 August 1988 the Commission sent to the Council four proposals [1] for implementing regulations which were adopted at the end of December. [2] The first concerns common operating rules for the three structural Funds (ERDF, EAGGF, ESF) and the other three relate to how each of the three Funds should operate.

In the case of the EAGGF, the implementing Regulation specifies the various measures to be financed with a view to achieving the three objectives mentioned above. It thus creates the institutional basis for EAGGF assistance to the areas covered by objectives 1 and 5b. Any measures currently in force will have to be gradually adjusted in line with the reform of the structural Funds.

(1) COM(88) 500 final, 29.8.1988.
(2) OJ L 374, 31.12.1988.

Horizontal measures

Application of existing measures

Farm investments, early retirement and occupational training.

171. The three socio-structural Directives of 1972 ceased to be applicable to aid applications as from 30 September 1985, but some applications submitted shortly after that date were not approved until 1986. Such applications were few in number, however, and they do not significantly alter the overall results achieved by the said Directives. (1)

Investment aids and other measures to assist agricultural holdings now come under Titles I, II and VII of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures. (2) A start on implementing the new arrangements was not made in the Member States until 1986 and in some Member States the new rules have still to be applied. It is not yet possible to draw up a meaningful report on the measures taken so far.

New socio-structural measures

Early retirement

172. The new Community scheme to encourage early retirement is the result of two years of discussions. The European Council of February 1988 decided that the early retirement scheme should be introduced at the same time as those relating to the stabilization of agricultural expenditure and the set-aside of farmland; the Regulation was adopted by the Council on 25 April 1988. (3)

Farmers are eligible for the scheme if they practise farming as their main occupation, are over the age of 55 and permanently cease all farming activities.

The new scheme has primarily a social purpose: to provide an adequate income for elderly farmers who will be unable to adjust to the new situation on the market. The land released by farmers taking early retirement may be used to help achieve two other objectives:

(a) either a reduction in agricultural surpluses, in the event of the land being withdrawn from production; or

(b) an improvement in agricultural structures, if the land is used to enlarge neighbouring farms.

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(1) 1987 Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community, points 124 to 127.
(2) OJ L 93, 30.3.1985.
(3) Regulation (EEC) No 1096/88; OJ L 110, 29.4.1988.

173. In either case (cessation of production or restructuring), the original farm no longer exists as an independent production unit; the early retirement scheme will probably appeal most to farmers on relatively unprofitable holdings, the absorption of which will have an effect on the socio-structural situation.

The early retirement scheme is voluntary and highly flexible. Member States may apply all or some of the scheme to all or part of their territory, or may make no use whatever of the scheme.

The financial contribution from the Community depends on the option selected. In the case of restructuring, the financial contribution towards eligible expenditure by the Member States varies from one region to another on the basis of a composite indicator which gives a 75% weighting to the gross domestic product per inhabitant and a 25% weighting to the percentage of total employment represented by non-agricultural employment. (1)

Where production is discontinued, the reimbursement from the Community does not depend on the level of regional prosperity and is at a higher rate than that generally applied to structural measures.

Set-aside of arable land, extensification and conversion of production

174. In April 1988 the Council introduced modified schemes relating to the set-aside of arable land, extensification and conversion of production. (2)

These three schemes reflect the new policy on agricultural structures whereby the modernization of farms and the improvement of farmers' incomes is to be achieved not by any increase in production but rather by rationalization measures which entail no such increase. The three schemes will also help to restore balance to the markets and to achieve greater control over production by introducing disincentives to the latter.

Although the schemes must be introduced by the Member States, individual farmers are not obliged to participate. Exemptions from compulsory implementation may be granted in the case of certain areas where natural conditions and the threat of depopulation make production cutbacks inadvisable. Portugal has been authorized not to apply the schemes concerned immediately.

(a) Set-aside

175. The purpose of this scheme, for which detailed rules were laid down in April 1988, (3) is to contribute to the limiting of the supply of surplus agricultural products by reducing the areas farmed. The link with the markets policy, and with

(1) Decision 88/470/EEC; OJ L 231, 20.8.88.
(2) OJ L 106, 27.4.1988.
(3) Regulation (EEC) No 1272/88; OJ L 121, 11.5.1988.

agricultural stabilizers in particular, is a fundamental aspect of the scheme and it is for this reason that it has come into force at the same time as the stabilizers.

To qualify for the scheme, farmers must undertake to withdraw from production at least 20% of the arable land on their holding for at least five years, although the contract may be terminated after three years. Where at least 30% of the arable land is set aside, beneficiaries are exempted from the co-responsibility levies in respect of 20 tonnes of cereals.

The land thus withdrawn from production may be left fallow, wooded or used for non-agricultural purposes, although the farmer is obliged to ensure that the land is properly maintained with a view to protecting the environment.

The premiums are set by the Member States according to detailed Community rules of application on the basis of the resulting loss of income and in a range from ECU 100 to 700 per hectare per annum.

The Community contribution is graduated in such a way that it is highest in those zones where the premiums (corresponding to the loss of income) are relatively small and lowest in the more productive areas where the premiums are relatively substantial.

(b) Extensification

176. The purpose of this scheme is to encourage farmers to adopt less intensive farming methods, with a view to achieving a 20% reduction in output on the farms concerned. The scheme is to be brought into force by the Member States as from 1 January 1989 in the beef/veal and wine sectors and as from 1 January 1990 in the other surplus sectors.

The reduction in output may be achieved, in the case of beef and veal, by reducing the number of livestock units by at least 20% and, in the case of wine, by reducing the yield per hectare by at least 20%.

The premiums are set by the Member States according to Community rules of application on the basis of the loss of income incurred.

(c) Conversion of production

177. The purpose of this scheme is to encourage farmers to convert towards non-surplus products or to activities which are not strictly agricultural but are relevant to rural society. The scheme is one of a number of Commission measures designed to encourage fresh initiatives.

Processing and marketing of agricultural products

178. In 1988 the Commission approved 34 programmes submitted by Member States pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed. (1)

Most of the programmes represent the continuation of earlier programmes. In some cases, however, they reflect a new interest in the improvement of quality and the manufacture or marketing of new products.

Producer groups

179. Following the extension of Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 on producer groups and associations thereof, (2) detailed rules have been adopted for applying the Regulation in Spain (3) and Portugal. (4) A proposal for an amendment has also been drawn up with a view to applying the Regulation in Ireland (5) in the beef/veal, sheepmeat, cereals and potato sectors and bringing the descriptions and tariff codes appearing in Regulation (EEC) No 1760/87 (6) into line with the new Combined Nomenclature based on the Harmonized System now in force. On the basis of experience with the economic activities of producer groups and associations thereof, certain limits relating to the volume of production have been adjusted in the interests of greater effectiveness. (7)

In view of the particularly difficult production conditions and the inadequacy of production structures on the Canary Islands, the Commission has proposed (8) that the Council extend to these islands the aid scheme provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 (9) so as to encourage the establishment of producer organizations and to facilitate their operation in the fruit and vegetables sector.

Less-favoured areas

180. In 1986 the number of holdings receiving the compensatory allowance in the Community totalled 806 679, i.e. 31% of all holdings located in the less-favoured areas. The average allowance per farm was ECU 938.

(1) OJ L 51, 23.3.1977.
(2) OJ L 166, 23.6.1978.
(3) OJ L 54, 1.3.1988.
(4) OJ L 249, 8.9.1988.
(5) COM(88) 467 final, 8.9.1988.
(6) OJ L 167, 26.6.1987.
(7) COM(88) 1747, 3.10.1988.
(8) COM(88) 464 final, 7.9.1988.
(9) OJ L 118, 20.5.1972.

For 1987 the Commission approved an extension of the less-favoured areas in France (1) and the Netherlands. (2) Taking into account the statistical corrections arising from a reassessment of the UAA, the less-favoured areas now represent 51.9% of the UAA in the Community.

Specific regional measures

181. Since 1978 there has been provision under the agricultural structures policy for specific schemes to assist rural regions facing difficulties. These schemes were added to the general measures which had proved inadequate given the scale of the structural and infrastructural handicaps in the regions concerned.

The main results of these measures so far are as follows:

Ireland

182. Application of the common measure for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland has been satisfactory. (3) In 1987 trees were planted on a total of 5 361 hectares under this scheme, which the Council has decided to extend to all the less-favoured areas in Ireland. (4)

By the end of 1987, field drainage work had been completed on 142 071 hectares (target: 150 000 hectares) under the programme for the acceleration of drainage in the west of Ireland. (5) Particularly wet weather in 1985 and 1986 having caused the programme to fall behind schedule, the Council decided to extend the said programme by two years so that it would end on 31 December 1988. (6)

United Kingdom

183. The common measure to improve the processing and marketing of feedingstuffs in Northern Ireland ended on 31 December 1987, having run for seven years. In all, 34 projects were financed from the funds allocated to this scheme. (7)

In 1987 the Regulation on the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of Northern Ireland was amended because the funds needed for rural

(1) OJ L 189, 11.6.1987.
(2) OJ L 252, 4.8.1987.
(3) OJ L 180, 14.7.1980.
(4) OJ L 102, 21.4.1988.
(5) OJ L 214, 1.8.1981.
(6) OJ L 323, 13.11.1987.
(7) OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.

infrastructures and land improvement had proved to be greater than forecast. The original allocation was increased by ECU 9 million. (1)

The Commission has approved (2) a five-year agricultural development plan for the Scottish islands pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1402/86. (3) Under this programme, aid may be granted for farm development, environmental measures, fish farming and crofter housing.

Federal Republic of Germany

184. The measure for the acceleration of infrastructural improvements in certain less-favoured agricultural areas came to an end in 1987, (4) 157 projects having been financed at a total cost of ECU 157.4 million.

France

185. In 1985 work began on the flood protection programme in the Hérault valley. The first stage (the building of the Peyne barrage) was completed in July 1988. The second stage (the dams on the lower reaches of the Hérault) will be completed towards the end of 1988. (5)

The implementation, since 1982, of Directive 81/527/EEC (4) reflects the importance attached to the development of the French overseas departments, and the difficulties which these territories encounter in overcoming the handicaps attributable to their remote location. Since implementation of the Directive has been satisfactory, the Council has decided to consolidate the progress achieved so far by extending the Directive for another two years and increasing the budget allocation by ECU 30 million.

186. The Commission has approved a programme for the Massif Central, (6) submitted under Regulation (EEC) No 1400/86 introducing a common measure for the encouragement of agriculture by improving the rearing of beef cattle in certain less-favoured areas of France. (7) Under this programme, aid may be granted for grassland improvement, water engineering works, rural infrastructures, forestry and the consolidation of holdings.

(1) OJ L 301, 24.10.1987.
(2) OJ L 105, 26.4.1988.
(3) OJ L 128, 14.5.1986.
(4) OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.
(5) OJ L 38, 6.2.1979.
(6) OJ L 76, 22.3.1988.
(7) OJ L 128, 14.5.1986.

A draft common decision of the Council and the Commission setting up a programme of specific options (Poseidom) regarding the remoteness and insularity of the French overseas departments was approved by the Commission on 30 November 1988 and transmitted to the Council.

This draft provided in particular for measures aimed at facilitating the supplying to the overseas departments of inputs destined for local farming as well as provisions to help the fruit, vegetable and flower sectors of these departments.

Italy

187. By the end of 1987 all the regional programmes for the improvement of cattle, sheep and goat farming had been approved and were being implemented. (1)

The Commission has approved seven regional aid schemes for the improvement of agriculture in certain less-favoured areas of northern Italy. (2) Under these schemes, aid may be granted for rural infrastructures, farm tourism, forestry improvements, land consolidation, the prevention of erosion, and the improvement of soil quality.

Greece

188. The programme for the acceleration of agricultural development (3) is now about 50% behind schedule. In order to speed up this programme, the Council has adopted new and more flexible implementing rules. (4)

Little progress has yet been made on the programme (5) drawn up pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 895/85 on a common measure to improve the structures of the wine-making sector in Greece. (6)

Cotton: Greece, Italy and Spain

189. By the end of 1987 the Regulation on cotton producer groups (7) had been implemented only in Greece, where 364 groups had been set up with a membership accounting for 50% of the cotton-growing area in that country. Over the period 1984-87, mechanized harvesting was introduced on 50 000 hectares under this scheme. In

(1) OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.
(2) OJ L 128, 14.5.1986.
(3) OJ L 214, 1.8.1981.
(4) OJ L 329, 20.11.1987.
(5) OJ L 237, 23.8.1986.
(6) OJ L 97, 4.4.1985.
(7) OJ L 51, 23.2.1982.

1987 the Council decided to extend the validity of the Regulation by a five-year period, widened its scope to include Spain, and raised the rate of the Community contribution to 50%. (1) The Regulation has not yet been applied in Italy as no programme has been adopted to date.

Emergency measures: Italy, France, Greece and Spain

190. The cold spell which affected southern Europe during the winter of 1986/87 caused great damage to citrus fruit plantations and delayed implementation of the Regulation laying down special measures for improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit. (2) In the case of Greece, therefore, the validity of the Regulation has been extended by two years. (3)

Under the scheme for the replanting of olive groves damaged by frost in 1985, (4) programmes have been approved for the Tuscany, Lazio, Umbria and Liguria regions in Italy, and for the Languedoc-Roussillon and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur regions in France. Bad weather has delayed the implementation of these programmes, which have still to be completed. To compensate for this delay, the scheme has been extended for one year. (5)

Following the severe frost which affected parts of Greece in March 1987, the Commission has proposed emergency measures to help re-establish frost-damaged olive groves in that country. (3)

The Commission has also proposed emergency action to restore the infrastructures damaged by floods in the Spanish regions of Valencia and Murcia. (3)

Portugal

191. Under the special scheme for the development of agriculture in Portugal, (6) work has been stepped up and 11 programmes have now been approved by the Commission. The Council, for its part, has approved two amendments which widen the scope of the scheme and raise the rate of the Community contribution to 75% in every case. (7)

(1) OJ L 329, 20.11.1987.
(2) OJ L 140, 20.5.1982.
(3) COM(88) 284 final, 2.6.1988.
(4) OJ L 145, 26.5.1986.
(5) OJ L 346, 15.12.1988.
(6) OJ L 372, 31.12.1985.
(7) COM(88) 327 final, 4.7.1988.

The specific common measure for the improvement of wine-growing structures in Portugal (1) provides for the restructuring of vineyards and for the permanent abandonment of wine-growing. Since 1987 some 700 hectares of vineyards have been withdrawn from production under this scheme. To encourage the permanent cessation of wine-growing, the Council has decided to raise the rate of the Community contribution to 75%. (2)

Spain

192. The Council has adopted a specific common measure to encourage the development of agriculture in certain less-favoured regions of Spain. (3) The measure is to last for five years and the total cost to the EAGGF Guidance Section will be ECU 420 million. Aid is to be granted for the improvement of rural infrastructures, irrigation works, land consolidation, the prevention of soil erosion, forestry improvements and farm housing.

Community regions overseas

193. The Community's overseas regions consist of the French overseas departments, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla, the Azores and Madeira.

The EAGGF contribution towards the improvement of agricultural structures in these regions over the period 1984-87 (including pre-accession payments) was approximately as follows:

	1 000 ECU
French overseas departments	13 790
Canary Islands	405
Azores and Madeira	4 377
Total	18 377

194. On 24 September 1988 an Interdepartmental Group for the Overseas Departments, Overseas Countries and Territories, Ceuta and Melilla, the Azores and Madeira was set up by the Commission to study the overall situation in the outlying areas of the Community. The Commission having received a French Goverment memorandum on the fuller integration of the French overseas departments into the EEC, the Group is preparing a report which particularly stresses the development of agricultural structures in these regions.

(1) OJ L 196, 18.7.1986.
(2) COM(88) 327 final, 4.7.1988.
(3) OJ L 107, 28.4.1988.

195. Structural development is further emphasized by a special conference on the overseas departments which the Commission organized on 4 and 5 June 1987. The Group has also been instructed to prepare analytical reports on the Canary Islands, the Azores and Madeira with special reference to the development of their agricultural structures.

(i) Directive 81/527/EEC on the development of agriculture in the French overseas departments has been extended for two years, the financial allocation having been increased from ECU 85 to 115 million (Council Directive of 19 October 1987).

(ii) Since 1987/88 additional aid has been granted to the refining industry in order to place the refining costs of overseas sugar on a par with those of preferential sugar.

(iii) France has been authorized to apply to the overseas departments and to continental France a reduced rate of fiscal duty on the consumption of rum traditionally produced in these departments (Council Decision of 19 April 1988).

Integrated development programmes (IDPs)

196. In addition to the aid granted for specifically agricultural purposes, provision is made under all such programmes for coordinated assistance from the other Funds (ERDF, ESF). The programme for the Western Isles of Scotland ended in June 1987. (1) Thanks to the proper coordination of all the Funds concerned, the programme was fully implemented and the entire allocation was put to good use. Further work will be required, however, if the results achieved are to be consolidated.

The programme in the department of Lozère in France is progressing satisfactorily. (1) To take account of the foreseeable rate of implementation, however, the programme has been extended by two years. (2)

Implementation of the IDP in the less-favoured areas of Belgium (1) has continued. It includes the testing, development and distribution of products with a high value added. Data-processing techniques have also been introduced to improve farm management.

Integrated development operations (IDOs)

197. At the end of January 1988 the Commission approved a number of decisions on an integrated approach to development in which not only the EAGGF but also other Funds such as the ERDF and the ESF would play their part over a period of several years. The development operations in question are to be implemented in Auvergne, Limousin, Île de la Réunion, Central Brittany, Ariège, eastern Tarn and southern Aveyron.

(1) OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.
(2) OJ L 301, 24.10.1987.

Integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs)

Greece

198. At the end of 1987 the Commission approved seven IMPs [1] including six regional IMPs (Crete, Northern Greece, Western Greece and the Peloponnese, the centre-east of Greece, the Aegean Islands and Attica) and one sectoral IMP (computer technology).

The measures to be financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section relate to the development of agricultural advisory services, irrigation in conjunction with the reorientation of production, the provision of rural infrastructures (particularly in inland areas), forestry measures, assistance to stock farmers and the processing and marketing of certain types of product. In 1988, the forestry and infrastructure measures have been implemented at approximately the rate originally forecast, whereas the progress made on advisory services and irrigation has varied considerably from one IMP to another and other work is now behind schedule, the delay in adopting the IMPs concerned having prevented national measures from being implemented in good time.

By 31 December 1987, 17% of the planned agricultural operations had been completed.

France

199. In 1987 Commission decisions were taken on seven IMPs covering the regions of Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Languedoc-Roussillon and Corsica and the departments of Drôme and Ardèche.

Good progress has been made on these programmes in general and on the agricultural operations in particular. Almost all the approved measures are on schedule. By 31 December 1987, 35% of the planned agricultural measures had been completed.

Italy

200. On 30 July 1988 the Commission approved the 14 regional programmes and one sectoral programme for lagoon aquaculture in the regions of Emilia Romagna, Friuli and Veneto.

The regional programmes cover Liguria, Emilia Romagna, Tuscany, Marche, Abruzzi, Umbria, Basilicata, Sardinia, Calabria, Lazio, Sicilia, Puglia, Campania and Molise.

The IMPs so far approved by the Commission (including the Molise programme approved in 1987) involve investments totalling ECU 2 568 million over the period 1987-92, of which the agricultural operations represent 37.2%, or ECU 995.5 million.

(1) OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.

Forestry

201. In 1988 the Commission took a particular interest in the forestry sector.

The most important event was undoubtedly the Commission's adoption of a communication to the Council proposing a strategy and a Community action programme for the forestry sector. (1)

202. This communication was the result of wide-ranging consultations which the Commission had held with all the various interested parties since 1986. (2) The Commission has reached the conclusion that a forestry strategy is necessary for the overall development of the forestry sector in the Community. The proposed measures should enable the sector to play its full part in the next phase of European integration and to make an effective contribution towards the reform of the common agricultural policy.

The eight main aims of the forestry strategy proposed by the Commission are:

(i) to participate fully in land-use planning and to help ensure the future of rural society in the Community;

(ii) to provide a proportion of the Community's timber requirements;

(iii) to help preserve and improve the environment;

(iv) to enable the forestry sector to perform all its essential functions;

(v) to safeguard and protect existing forests;

(vi) to extend the role of woodlands as a setting for social and cultural activities;

(vii) to help develop the most impoverished parts of the world;

(viii) to give due weight to the forestry sector in the formulation and implementation of Community policies.

203. The forestry strategy is to be implemented in stages, each covering a period of four years.

The first action programme (1989-92) submitted to the Council comprises eight proposals relating to such matters as the afforestation of agricultural land, the protection of woodlands, forestry development in the context of the reform of the structural Funds and the primary processing and marketing of forestry products.

Mention should also be made of certain other important events in this sector.

With a view to the improvement of agricultural structures, forestry schemes have been given an important role in the integrated development programme for Spanish

(1) COM(88) 255 final.
(2) COM(86) 792 final and COM(86) 26 final.

agriculture [1] and additional provision has been made for similar schemes already in force in Portugal.

Forestry projects have been proposed in the context of the integrated Mediterranean programmes [2] and as pilot schemes pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 797/85. [3]

A study on the forestry policies of the Member States has been carried out by the Commission with the assistance of the FAO. [4]

204. As regards protection against forest fires, the Commission has granted Community financial assistance towards 46 of the 81 projects submitted under Regulation (EEC) No 3529/86. [5] The aid granted totals ECU 4.34 million.

In 1988 the Community drew up, pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86, [5] its second inventory of the damage caused to forests by factors such as atmospheric pollution. Community financial assistance was granted towards 32 projects relating to the investigation of atmospheric pollution in the forestry environment and the effects thereof, the improvement of methods for the assessment of damage and the development of methods for the restoration of damaged woodlands. The aid granted totalled ECU 1.56 million.

Coordinated measures included the development of a common methodology for the use of remote sensors to detect forest damage and the adaptation of the common inventory techniques to conditions in the Mediterranean regions.

Protection of the environment

205. The common agricultural policy increasingly reflects awareness of the need to safeguard the environment, particularly in view of certain harmful effects of intensive farming.

Regulation (EEC) No 1760/87 [6] accordingly provides that aid may be granted in areas which are particularly sensitive as regards the protection of the environment and natural resources and as regards the preservation of the landscape and the countryside.

The aim of this scheme is to offset the real loss of income incurred by farmers who undertake to introduce farming practices compatible with the requirements of environmental protection.

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 1118/88; OJ L 107, 25.4.1988.
(2) Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85; OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.
(3) OJ L 93, 30.3.1985.
(4) Mr de Naurois, CEC, March 1988.
(5) OJ L 326, 21.11.1986.
(6) OJ L 167, 26.6.1987.

Since this Regulation entered into force, only the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom have notified measures with a view to Community financing.

206. The German Government has submitted for approval 16 measures introduced by the *Länder* to protect biotopes such as wetlands, rough grazing and the edges of fields or to preserve the countryside. So far, only one measure (Schleswig-Holstein, offshore islands) has been deemed eligible for aid by a Commission decision. All the measures notified have, however, been approved as national aids.

The United Kingdom Government has submitted 20 programmes, of which 11 are located in England, three in Wales, five in Scotland and one in Northern Ireland. The main objectives are to protect the environment and to preserve the countryside. The Commission has adopted decisions on the eligibility of measures relating to nine such programmes.

In June 1988, in a communication to the Council, the Commission defined its position on the strengthening of existing legislation and on ways to ensure that progress in the agricultural sector does not conflict with the needs of the environment.

207. The Commission takes the view that such progress may be achieved by a judicious combination of incentives and regulatory measures suited to the regional and structural diversity of European agriculture.

The planned incentives would include increased provision for advisory services and for structural and socio-economic schemes to improve and diversify farmers' incomes, particularly by recourse to alternative activities.

As regards regulatory measures, the Commission intends to present proposals relating to the marketing of plant health products, the production and marketing of the products of 'biological farming' and the protection of water resources against nitrogenous pollution. It also intends to propose a new version of the Directive on the assessment of environmental impact.

V — Financing of the common agricultural policy

The EAGGF and its financial resources

208. The EAGGF (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund) has two sections: the Guarantee Section, from which expenditure incurred under the market organizations is financed, and the Guidance Section, covering expenditure on improving farm structures. The EAGGF also contributes to the financing of expenditure incurred under the fisheries market organization and in connection with the policy on fisheries structures.

The EAGGF is not really a separate 'fund', but a set of appropriations in the Community's general budget, and the relevant appropriations are approved according to the normal budgetary procedure, as for other Community expenditure.

The CAP generates revenues as well as expenditure, these being the ordinary levies charged on imports into the Community of agricultural products coming under EEC market organizations and the special levies charged under the sugar market organization. These funds accrue to the Community as its own resources.

209. Also, dairy farmers and cereals growers pay financial contributions known as the 'co-responsibility levy', as well as an additional levy if milk production quotas or cereal maximum guarantee quantities are exceeded. These payments do not rank as the Community's own resources and are deemed to form part of the intervention arrangements designed to stabilize the agricultural markets. The funds contribute mainly to the expenditure involved in disposing of surpluses of the products concerned and, in the case of milk products, are used to finance specific schemes. For 1987, the contribution from dairy farmers came to ECU 601 million and from cereals growers ECU 379 million. At the end of September 1988, the contributions were ECU 506 million and ECU 523 million respectively.

Financing of the CAP in 1988

210. In recent years, the main problem hampering the financing of the CAP has been the very difficult budgetary arrangements which the Community has had to contend with in general. This situation derives from the widening gap between the limited appropriations assigned to the Guarantee Section and the increase in the volume of agricultural expenditure.

Accordingly, in view of the inadequacy of the Community's own resources and of appropriations allocated to the Guarantee Section for 1987, the European Council decided, when it met in Brussels on 29 and 30 June 1987, that compliance with the overall EAGGF guarantee budgetary total for that year, and, as a result, coverage of agricultural expenditure, would be ensured by transitional adjustment of the arrangements for advance payments to the Member States first made in 1971.

This adjustment was expressed in legal terms in a Council Regulation adopted on 19 October 1987 establishing special rules on the financing of the common agricultural policy, (1) flanked by three Commission regulations on procedures and implementing measures.

211. The result of the implementation of this legislation was that when the appropriations available to the Guarantee Section for 1987 ran out in November of that year, the Member States were required to find themselves the funds needed for the advance financing of the expenditure chargeable to the EAGGF Guarantee Section, and the Commission makes advance payments against the booking of the expenditure at the beginning of the second month following that during which the funds have been disbursed by the paying agencies. As a result of this adjustment, about ECU 4 500 million paid to the beneficiaries in 1987 were charged to 1988 and a similar lag effect is planned for the following years.

The 1987 budget thus bore a charge equivalent to the payments made to the beneficiaries during a little more than 10 months. Figures on the execution of the 1987 budget are given in Annex 3.4.3.

1988 budget

212. Because of the time taken in the Council to proceed to adoption of a draft budget for 1988, Parliament and the Commission instituted proceedings before the Court, under Article 175 of the EEC Treaty, for failure to act as required by the Treaty, asking the Court to rule that by not adopting the draft budget for 1988, the Council had disregarded obligations incumbent upon it. The Court's ruling, handed down on 12 July 1988, i.e. after the adoption of the budget, simply stated that there was no need to give judgment.

The delays also compelled the Community to use once again the provisional twelfths system, until June.

(1) OJ L 304, 27.10.1987.

Also, changes in the situation on the agricultural markets meant that the Commission had to use its right of initiative and submit, on 23 December 1987, amending letter No 1/1988 to the 1988 preliminary draft budget, which the authority had adopted on 14 May 1987. The letter, reflecting the Commission's need to allow for various factors unknown when the preliminary draft was established, sets out a new agricultural expenditure financing plan:

(a) in view of the transfer to Title 8 of the budget of the stock depreciation appropriations (ECU 1 240 million), the total for Titles 1 and 2 (Guarantee Section) is cut to ECU 27 000 million;

(b) the Guarantee Section's requirements are kept within this limit because of management savings and the maintenance at this stage of negative expenditure of ECU 1 270 million under the oils and fats stabilization mechanism;

(c) to cover any changes in the ecu/US dollar exchange rate, a currency reserve of ECU 1 000 million has been entered in Chapter 100 of the budget.

213. On 11, 12 and 13 February, the European Council, held in Brussels, reached an agreement on the financing of the Community and its annual budgets from 1988 to 1992. [1] Its conclusions cover the system of 'own resources', budgetary discipline, the management of appropriations and reforms of the CAP and the structural Funds.

As regards agricultural expenditure, a reference framework has been set up restricting the annual rate of increase in Guarantee Section expenditure to 74% of the annual growth rate of the Community's GNP. The reference basis for the calculation of the annual guarantee totals is ECU 27 500 million. This amount must also cover appropriations needed for the systematic depreciation of new agricultural stocks.

To ensure that the situation as regards stocks in general can be restored to normal conditions by 1992, the Council has undertaken to enter annually in its draft budget the appropriations needed to finance the cost of appropriate depreciations. Thus, the 1988 budget already includes an appropriation of ECU 1 240 million , and a sum of ECU 1 400 million per year is planned from 1989 to 1992 (at 1988 prices). This amount is in addition to the sums appropriated within the reference framework.

214. Also, to cover any situations arising from significant and unforeseen changes in the ecu/US dollar exchange rate on the market as compared with the rate referred to for the purposes of the budget, a 'monetary' reserve of ECU 1 000 million will be entered each year in the form of provisional appropriations. Transfers from the reserve to the corresponding headings of the EAGGF Guarantee Section will be made, or conversely, from the EAGGF headings to the reserve, up to a maximum of ECU 1 000 million, depending on whether exchange rate changes entail additional expenditure or yield

[1] See also Bulletin EC 2-1988, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11.

savings. The transfers will be made, however, only where the additional costs or the savings exceed ECU 400 million. This appropriation is made in addition to those under the reference framework, but it is provisional in character, and actual use of the reserve must be endorsed by the budgetary authority.

The budgetary management of guarantee expenditure is underpinned by an early warning system used to monitor expenditure chapter by chapter.

215. Since April 1988, the Commission has been reporting to the Council and Parliament each month under this system. Whenever the tempo of actual expenditure seems liable to exceed or is actually exceeding the expenditure 'profile', the Commission uses its management powers, including those it holds under the stabilization schemes, to restore equilibrium. If such action fails in its effect, the Commission reviews the operation of the stabilizers in respect of the relevant product group and, where necessary, may lay before the Council proposals to strengthen their impact. The Council must give a ruling within two months with a view to restoring an orderly situation.

The reference framework must be complied with each year. This obligation must be borne in mind when the Commission makes its farm price proposals. If it takes the view that the Council's guidelines, in deviating from its original proposal, are liable to engender additional costs, it can request that the final decision be taken at a special session of the Council including the Ministers for Finance as well as the Ministers for Agriculture.

216. As a result of the application of the reference framework, EAGGF guarantee expenditure may not increase, in real terms, over the next four years at a rate exceeding 1.8% (1) per year, contrasting with increases of about 7.5% per year, in real terms, since 1975.

The action taken to bring farm expenditure more firmly under control includes more general use of the stabilizers, reflected in the establishment of maximum guaranteed quantities, and the introduction of certain automatic mechanisms as regards adjustments of market schemes. A further important innovation of a structural character is the farmland set-aside plan.

The amending regulation introducing the arable farmland set-aside scheme in all Member States (except Portugal) was adopted by the Council on 25 April 1988 (see point 174).

The—relatively complex—detailed rules of application for this scheme provide for equal contributions from both sections of the EAGGF.

Following the Conclusions of the Brussels European Council of 11, 12 and 13 February last, the Commission sent to the budgetary authority on 19 February amending letter No 2 to its 1988 preliminary budget (PDB).

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(1) On the basis of present Community GDP growth forecasts.

217. Allowing, as well, for the latest estimates as regards revenues, the amending letter provides mainly for an increase of ECU 250 million for the financing of guarantee expenditure as compared with amending letter No 1/1988, which corresponds to a total of ECU 27 250 million in expenditure, a sum just inside the ECU 27 500 million ceiling fixed by the European Council. The increase in requirements is justified by the elimination from the budget of the oils and fats consumer price stabilization mechanism, which was not adopted (an increase of ECU 1 270 million) and by the inclusion of an amount for stock depreciation (an increase of ECU 585 million). On the other hand, three factors helped to hold down requirements: the two-week extension in the time-limit for transfer of the advance payments to the Member States, the effect of which was to shorten financial year 1988 to eleven-and-a-half months for the Guarantee Section (a reduction of ECU 1 200 million), the conclusions of the European Council concerning the agricultural stabilizers (a reduction of ECU 380 million) and the reduction in the interest rates to be referred to for the calculation of the cost of financing intervention in certain Member States (a reduction of ECU 25 million).

At the conclusion of the budgetary procedure, under which the appropriations allocated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section were raised from ECU 27 250 million to ECU 27 500 million, the President of Parliament recorded, on 1 June, the final adoption of the 1988 budget.

For the Guarantee Section, the budget provides for total appropriations which were initially ECU 28 770 million and were later fixed at ECU 28 795 million, broken down as follows:

(ECU)

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section (total of Titles 1 and 2)	27 500 000 000 (1)
Fishery products market organization (Chapter 40)	55 000 000
Stock depreciation (Chapter 81)	1 240 000 000
Total for Guarantee Section	28 795 000 000

(1) Further sums available up to ECU 1 000 million, deriving from the 'monetary' reserve entered in Chapter 102, may be added to this amount, in so far as the conditions governing mobilization of this reserve are met.

Amending and supplementary budget No 1/88

218. On the basis of the preliminary draft sent by the Commission on 21 June, the Council formally adopted, on 24 June, a draft amending and supplementary budget No 1 for 1988. Its purpose was to rectify the budget to bring it in line with the wording of the Council's decision on the 'own resources' system, adopted on the same day.

Expenditure and revenue

219. The table below shows EAGGF expenditure and also net CAP expenditure, i.e. net of revenue in the form of ordinary and sugar levies. The table indicates that net EAGGF expenditure has been steadily increasing since 1984. (1)

Agricultural expenditure

(MECU)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(2)	1989(3)
Guarantee(1)	18 346.5	19 744.2	22 137.4	22 967.7	28 795.0	28 323.3
Guidance	676.2	719.2	773.5	908.7	1 203.0	1 434.4
Total gross expenditure	19 022.7	20 463.8	22 910.9	23 876.4	29 998.0	29 757.7
Ordinary levies	1 259.9	1 121.7	1 175.5	1 626.1	1 594.4	1 419.2
Sugar levies	1 176.4	1 057.4	1 111.5	1 471.8	1 539.9	1 317.0
Total net expenditure(4)	16 586.4	18 284.7	20 623.9	20 778.5	26 863.7	27 021.5

NB: The figures for 1984 and 1985 refer to the 10 Community countries; from 1986 onwards they include Spain and Portugal.

(1) Net of expenditure disallowed in accounts clearance decisions (ECU 25.5 million in 1984, ECU 99.2 million in 1985, ECU 55.3 million in 1986 and ECU 208.2 million in 1987).

(2) Budget adopted on 1 June 1988 (OJ L 226) amending and supplementary budget No 1 and transfer No 6/88 including fisheries (Chapter 40, ECU 30 million) and stock depreciation (Chapter 81, ECU 1 240 million).

(3) Preliminary draft budget for 1989 as amended by amending letter No 1/89.

(4) Various aspects of the Community's policy on trade, not directly linked with the CAP, also have budgetary implications which are not shown separately under headings other than those directly concerned with the CAP. This factor includes:
(a) sugar imports (about 1.3 million tonnes/year) under preferential agreements within the Lomé Convention and a special agreement with India,
(b) imports of olive oil (46 000 tonnes) from Tunisia, because of agreements the Community has been negotiating following the accession of Spain and Portugal,
(c) reduced-levy imports of butter from New Zealand (75 000 tonnes in 1988),
(d) reduced- or nil-duty imports of beef (43 000 tonnes) and grain substitutes (mainly manioc and corn gluten feed).
These low- or nil-duty imports from certain non-member countries are the outcome of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in many instances serve to offset concessions granted to the Community.

220. At budgetary level, the share of gross EAGGF expenditure in the budget as a whole has been as follows:

(%)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(1)	1989(2)
EAGGF	69.9	72.8	65.1	67.0	68.4	66.0
of which, Guarantee Section	67.4	70.3	62.9	64.8	65.8	62.9

NB: The figures for 1984 and 1985 refer to the 10 Community countries; from 1986 onwards they refer to all 12.

(1) Budget and supplementary budget No 1 and transfer No 6/88.

(2) Preliminary draft budget for 1989, amended by letter of amendment No 1/89.

The Guarantee Section expenditure accounts for a large share of the budget, which is restricted because of the limits set to the Community's own resources. Revenue figures from year to year for the whole budget are given below.

Community revenue from 1984 to 1989

(MECU)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 (1)	1989 (2)
Customs duties	7 960.8	8 310.1	8 173.0	8 936.5	9 550.2	11 060.0
Ordinary and sugar levies	2 436.2	2 179.1	2 287.0	3 097.9	3 134.3	2 736.2
VAT	14 372.1	15 218.9	22 223.4	23 463.5	23 917.8	26 219.1
VAT rate (%) (3)	1.0	1.0	1.25	1.27	1.2661	1.2779
Fourth GNP-related resource	—	—	—	—	7 113.7	4 158.1
Financial contributions	222.5	260.9	210.1	210.6	211.5	p.m.
Own resources	24 991.6	25 969.0	32 893.5	35 708.5	43 927.5	44 173.3
Additional financing	1 001.8	1 975.0	—	—	—	

NB: The figures for 1984 and 1985 refer to the 10 Community countries; from 1986 onwards they include Spain and Portugal.
(1) Budget, supplementary budget No 1 and transfer No 6/88.
(2) Preliminary draft budget for 1989, amended by letter of amendment No 1/89.
(3) Uniform rate, before corrections to temper budgetary disequilibria.

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

221. The Guarantee Section finances the expenditure incurred under the EEC market organizations—refunds on exports to non-member countries and the cost of intervention to stabilize the agricultural markets. Depending on the product, intervention may take the form of production aids or premiums, price compensating aids, buying-in, or storage aids.

Guarantee expenditure is now covered by monthly advance payments made by the Commission to the Member States against the booking of payments effected previously by the national paying agencies handling the beneficiaries' files. Subsequently, the paying agencies' payments and accounts are audited by the Community authorities under what is known as an 'accounts clearance' procedure, with a view to definitive recognition by the Community.

222. As the table shows, in contrast with previous years, the aggregate effect of changes in the stocks of agricultural products in 1987 was a reduction in their book value, from ECU 11 360 million on 30 November 1986 to ECU 9 368 million on 31 December 1987, a cut of ECU 1 992 million (17.5%).

For the main items, the breakdown of book values changed in 1987: in that year, dairy products accounted for 43.5% (compared with 51.5% in 1986), cereals for 24.7% (compared with 26.2% in 1986) and beef 24.3% (compared with 17.6% in 1986).

As for quantities stored, between 1986 and 1987:

(a) there was a decline for cereals in general (29%), milk products (31%), and sunflower (38%);

(b) there was a very sharp increase in stocks of alcohol, a more modest increase in stocks of beef, olive oil and tobacco;

(c) stocks of pigmeat, sugar and rapeseed were eliminated altogether.

There was no financial depreciation of stocks in 1987 as no funds were available for this purpose.

The decline in the book value of stocks continued in the first nine months of 1988 and, allowing for intervening depreciations, the value of the stocks stood at ECU 4 800 million at 30 September.

223. In 1988, the regulations directly concerning the Guarantee Section were adapted on a number of occasions:

(i) On 10 February, (1) the Commission approved a Regulation listing measures deemed to comply with the concept of intervention intended to stabilize the agricultural markets, within the meaning of Article 3(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 of 21 April 1970 on the financing of the common agricultural policy. (2) In fact, this is a list of all the CAP schemes financed by the Guarantee Section under intervention arrangements. It has been brought up to date by Regulation (EEC) No 2938/88. (3)

(ii) On 12 February, (4) it also approved a Regulation on the method and the rate of interest to be used for calculating the costs of financing intervention measures comprising buying-in, storage and disposal. This Regulation consolidates the Regulation of 7 March 1977, (5) which had often been amended.

(iii) On 15 March, (6) the Commission adopted a Regulation amending for 1988 the Regulation of 12 February 1988 on the method to be used and the interest rates to be applied for the calculation of the cost of financing intervention in the form of buying-in, storage and disposal. (4)

224. This Regulation reflects the downward movement in interest rates in 1986 and continuing in 1987 in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. For the period from 1 January to 31 December 1988, it sets the specific interest rate at 5% for Germany and 5.5% for the Netherlands.

(1) OJ L 38, 11.2.1988.
(2) OJ L 94, 28.4.1970.
(3) OJ L 264, 24.9.1988.
(4) OJ L 40, 13.2.1988.
(5) OJ L 62, 9.3.1977.
(6) OJ L 70, 16.3.1988.

(iv) On 21 March, (1) it also adopted a Regulation fixing the amounts and laying down the procedure for the depreciation of certain stocks of cereals, butter and beef in public storage.

This Regulation formally ascertains that the legal conditions governing the financial depreciation of stocks of these products during 1988 are met and establishes, for each product, the depreciation amount; the depreciation took effect on 1 March 1988. Involving a total of ECU 1 240 million, the decision is to make the following depreciations:

- cereals, up to ECU 750 million,
- butter, up to ECU 300 million,
- beef, up to ECU 190 million.

(v) On 14 July, (2) the Commission adopted a Regulation establishing relevant amounts and procedures in respect of a further depreciation operation concerning certain stocks of cereals, butter, beef, alcohol and tobacco held in public storage.

225. This Regulation formally ascertains that the legal conditions governing financial depreciation of these stocks in 1988 are met and determines, in respect of each product, the depreciation amount; the depreciation itself took effect on 1 July 1988. Involving a total of ECU 700 million, the decision is to make the following depreciations:

- cereals, up to ECU 300 million,
- butter, up to ECU 135 million,
- beef, up to ECU 140 million,
- alcohol, up to ECU 115 million,
- tobacco, up to ECU 10 million.

226. The Council also adopted, on 24 June, after consulting Parliament, the following two Regulations:

(i) a Regulation (3) amending that of 21 April 1970 (Regulation (EEC) No 729/70) on the financing of the common agricultural policy. (4) This Regulation had already been adapted by a Regulation of 19 October 1987 (5) to enable the Community to ensure the financing of expenditure provided for by the various regulations relating to the market organizations where appropriations available for that purpose were

(1) OJ L 76, 22.3.1988.
(2) OJ L 184, 15.7.1988.
(3) OJ L 185, 15.7.1988.
(4) OJ L 94, 28.4.1970.
(5) OJ L 304, 27.10.1987.

exhausted. The amendment, adopted pursuant to a decision of the European Council taken in February, consists essentially in increasing to two-and-a-half months, only for expenditure of the second two weeks of the month of October, the time-lag between the disbursements by the Member States of their own funds and the booking of such expenditure by advance payments paid to the Member States by the Community;

(ii) a Regulation (1) amending that of 2 August 1978 (Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78) on general rules on the financing of intervention by the EAGGF Guarantee Section. (2) This Regulation follows up a decision taken by the European Council in February concerning the financial depreciation of current agricultural stocks and newly constituted stocks as soon as they are bought in, and also creates the legal framework for systematic depreciation operations.

Free food

227. It had been felt that the Community scheme organized in the winter of 1986-87 to help those most in need by grants of free food had been successful and of genuine benefit to those concerned, although some of the voluntary organizations involved had had financing and distribution problems to contend with. Also, because intervention stocks of various agricultural products are available, the Community has the potential to provide assistance to those most in need.

For these reasons, the Council agreed to adapt and improve the current distribution arrangements under the free food scheme by laying down general rules for the organization of any future scheme of this kind. For this purpose, it adopted, on 10 December 1987, Regulation (EEC) No 3730/87 laying down the general rules for the supply of food from intervention stocks to designated organizations for distribution to the most deprived persons in the Community. (3)

The Regulation includes the following points:

(i) the scheme will be implemented under an annual plan established by the Commission on the basis of information provided by the Member States;

(ii) the products will be drawn only from intervention stocks and placed at the disposal of certain agencies to be appointed by the relevant Member State. These agencies will distribute the food to those most in need in the Community, either without charge, or at a minimal charge meeting certain criteria;

(iii) expenditure incurred in the execution of these operations (provision of the products and, where appropriate, coverage of certain accessory costs) will be financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section and will be charged against the appropriations in a special budget heading to which ECU 100 million have been allocated for 1988.

(1) OJ L 185, 15.7.1988.
(2) OJ L 216, 5.8.1978.
(3) OJ L 352, 15.12.1987.

228. Taking the view that a food supply programme of this kind should be available as soon as possible, the Commission adopted on 14 December 1987, under Regulation (EEC) No 3744/87, (1) detailed rules of application of the Council's Regulation, including a requirement that distribution arrangements relating to 1988 should 'be subject to a limit for all Member States of a global quantity of product of a value of ECU 100 million, including administration and transport costs'.

Under this Regulation, the Commission adopted in December 1987 a number of decisions allocating to most of the Member States appropriations chargeable to 1988 and enabling them to draw from intervention limited quantities of food for distribution.

The final resource allocation by Member State for 1988 is shown on page 82.

229. The Commission has made good the time lost in clearing the EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts, i.e. the final recognition of the expenditure effected by the Member States pursuant to the Community regulations, after verification of the annual claims sent in by the Member States and after on-the-spot checks of details of the operations. Thus, it adopted in June, August and October 1987 accounts clearance decisions for 1983, 1984 and 1985 covering a total of ECU 52 000 million; the 1986 accounts—covering ECU 21 600 million—were cleared in the last quarter of 1988.

230. On 1 October 1988, the Commission had already received 202 notifications from the Member States concerning irregularities detected during the first half of 1988. The cases reported involve a total of ECU 74 million. The schemes concerned are mainly the tomato processing aid (33 cases), the suckler cow premiums (32 cases), the skimmed-milk aids (20 cases) and the refunds on beef/veal (14 cases). Out of a total of ECU 215 million, ECU 23 million have been recovered of the funds relating to previous cases.

Expenditure on the agricultural markets in 1988

231. Implementing the arrangements made under paragraph 8 of the Conclusions of the European Council held in February, the Commission sends a report on EAGGF guarantee expenditure to the budgetary authority every month (the 'early warning system') (see point 214).

The eighth report, (2) sent in on 8 November 1988, shows that the overall rate of expenditure was running at the level of the indicator based on the expenditure profile of the three preceding years.

(1) OJ L 352, 15.12.1987.
(2) SEC(88) 1625 final.

The payments made over 11 months of the budgetary exercise totalled ECU 24 994 million, i.e. 91% of the 1988 appropriations of ECU 27 500 million.

Only a fortnight's expenditure for 1988 was outstanding with ECU 2 500 million still available, so that it became clear that 1988 would be completed without exhaustion of the appropriations. The estimate showed a surplus of about ECU 1 000 million for the year.

During any given year, agricultural expenditure, heavily dependent upon external constraints (weather, international trade, harvests in non-member countries, and general economic conditions) seldom comes close to the estimates. The year 1988, because of a variety of circumstances, including the levels of certain Community harvests (cereals, and fruit and vegetables, in particular) and the influence on world prices of a drought in the summer in the United States was no exception. The authorities therefore transferred appropriations from chapter to chapter.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

232. The EAGGF Guidance Section finances 'common measures' approved with a view to the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 39(1)(a) of the Treaty, including adjustments to structures needed to ensure the proper operation of the common market.

Its financial resources are established under a five-year framework determined by Regulation (EEC) No 729/70. (1) The amount for the 1985-89 period was ECU 5 250 million, but was increased, by Regulation (EEC) No 3769/85, (2) to ECU 6 350 million to cover new requirements resulting from the accession of Spain and Portugal.

233. Within this framework, the Guidance Section has been expanded in recent years, both in terms of the number of schemes financed and in terms of annual expenditure, although the appropriations earmarked annually under the budget procedure still fall far short of the Guarantee appropriations.

The 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 assistance thus forges a direct link between the Community and the beneficiary, the aid being paid to the beneficiary and not the Member State; and

(1) OJ L 94, 28.4.1970.
(2) OJ L 362, 31.12.1985.

(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 endorsed by the Commission.

Financing

234. Guidance Section expenditure breaks down as shown in the following table, according to relevant field:

EAGGF Guidance expenditure

Type of measure	Commitment appropriations											
	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988 (1)		1989 (2)	
	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%
1. Projects for the improvement of agricultural structures (Regulation No 355/77)	238,4 (3)	28	313.9	34	371.2	38	307.9	33	240.0	21	300.0	21
2. General socio-structural measures	114.5	13	102.3	11	108.3	11	146.1	15	205.7	18	281.0	20
3. Regionalized measures	356.3	41	356.5	39	298.8	31	364.1	39	556.0	49	650.0	46
— of which Directive 75/268/EEC	136.4	16	118.1	13	229.2	24	260.7	28	320.0	28	345.0	24
4. Market-related measures	87.2	10	80.1	9	75.1	8	122.4	13	129.0	12	182.0	13
5. Structural measures in the fisheries sector	64.2	8	65.9	7	117.4	12	0.1 (4)	—	0.4 (4)	—	0.4 (4)	—
Total	860.6	100	918.7	100	970.8	100	940.6	100	1 131.1	100	1 413.4	100

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

(1) Budget.
(2) Draft budget—breakdown of appropriations given as a guide.
(3) Including ECU 24.3 million allocated to the recommitment of old projects introduced under Regulation (EEC) No 17/64.
(4) The new structural measure for fisheries will not be financed by the EAGGF.

As the preceding table shows, the scheme for the improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed (Regulation (EEC) No 355/77) (1) was again in 1987, as in previous years, one of the most important measures in terms of appropriations committed.

The scheme to assist mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas (Directive 75/268/EEC (2) and Regulation (EEC) No 797/85, Title III, (3)) ranks second in financial importance, and shows an upward trend.

For 1987, the Member States implementing this scheme—in declining order of scale—were as follows: France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Italy.

235. The third largest scheme in financial terms was that concerning the modernization of farms (Directive 72/159/EEC (4) and Regulation (EEC) No 797/85, Title I). The leading beneficiary is France, ahead of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Ireland, followed, at some distance, by the Netherlands, Italy and Belgium.

As regards market-related schemes, there was heavy expenditure (ECU 91.4 million) on various measures under Regulations (EEC) Nos 456/80, (5) 777/85, (6) 458/80, (7) 2511/69 (8) and 1204/82 (9) and Directive 78/627/EEC, (10) most of which relate to wine.

Outlook for the Guidance Section

236. The appropriations entered in the 1988 budget are substantially up (22.5%) on those for 1987, as the package of decisions taken by the European Council in Brussels enabled the budget to be brought more into line with real needs, after three years of austerity.

On the other hand, the amendment to the Financial Regulation in June (11) led to a reduction in 'non-budget' appropriations made available by the non-execution of certain projects. Re-use of these appropriations, which generally accounted for about 5% of the appropriations entered in the budget annually, will be possible only with

(1) OJ L 51, 23.2.1977, p. 1.
(2) OJ L 128, 29.5.1975, p. 1.
(3) OJ L 93, 30.3.1985, p. 1.
(4) OJ L 36, 23.4.1972, p. 1.
(5) OJ L 57, 29.2.1980, p. 16.
(6) OJ L 88, 28.3.1985, p. 8.
(7) OJ L 57, 29.2.1980, p. 27.
(8) OJ L 318, 18.12.1969, p. 1.
(9) OJ L 140, 20.5.1982, p. 38.
(10) OJ L 206, 29.7.1978, p. 1.
(11) OJ L 185, 15.7.1988, p. 3.

special authorization from the Commission. This amendment will particularly affect the appropriations available for funding investment projects under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77.

237. As regards the various schemes to be financed, the Member States are tending to make more use of the facilities offered by the general measures, in particular Directive 75/268/EEC, which enables allowances to be granted to farmers in the less-favoured areas of the Community. This trend, which was already noticeable in 1986 and 1987, must be regarded as the corollary to an increasingly rigourous farm price policy, particularly affecting those farms whose natural production conditions are the least favourable. It is therefore likely to continue.

In addition, expenditure on general socio-structural schemes (farm investment aids, aids for young farmers, aids for agricultural training, etc.) is gaining momentum following the changes made to the rules in 1985 and the enlargement of the Community. Expenditure under this heading in 1989 is expected to be almost twice the figure for actual expenditure in 1987.

238. In the years to come, the reform of the structural Funds should result in greater numbers of structural operations to assist, in particular, under-developed regions and rural areas. This reform is accompanied by a substantial increase in the financial resources available to the Funds: in 1993 they are expected to be double the figure for 1987 (in real terms). The draft 1989 budget represents the first step in this direction, for it shows an increase from ECU 7 800 million in 1988 for the structural Funds as a whole to ECU 9 400 million in 1989, i.e. a rise of 21%. Out of this total, the EAGGF Guidance Section is to receive a 25% increase on the 1988 budget. Compared with the Guarantee Section, the Guidance Section's appropriations represent 5% in 1989, against only 4.1% in 1988.

National aids in the agricultural sector

239. The general principles followed by the Commission in applying the rules of competition to the agricultural sector were described in the 1987 Report and, in greater detail, in the series 'Green Europe—Newsletter on the common agricultural policy'. (1)

Theoretically, the rules of competition set forth in Article 92(1) of the Treaty apply to agriculture as well as the various industrial sectors, but they cannot prevail over the relevant provisions of secondary legislation relating to Community agriculture. The specific features of the agricultural sector and the objectives of the common agricultural policy are taken into account so that certain types of aid may qualify for exemption from the rules under Article 92 of the Treaty.

(1) 'Competition policy in agriculture', No 221 of the series 'Green Europe - Newsletter on the common agricultural policy'.

When allowing such exemptions, the Commission must ensure that the aids are implemented in the common interest, which is usually the case as long as the aids in question do not distort the operation or the objectives of the common agricultural policy and as long as they do not disrupt the harmonious development of agriculture in competing Member States.

240. The Commission, acting within this framework, has approved more than a hundred draft aid measures.

It has, however, had to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of operating aids designed to reduce production costs. The Commission takes the view that such aids can have no lasting effect on the development of the sector concerned, since the effect which they have will not outlast the validity of the measures themselves.

Such aids do not therefore, as a rule, qualify for any of the exemptions provided for in Article 92(3) of the EEC Treaty. In most cases they must be seen as infringements which could jeopardize the proper operation of the market organization concerned, since they are set at levels calculated in terms of quantities, prices or production units or are intended to cover a proportion of production costs. Measures of this kind may adversely affect the mechanisms which govern markets and prices under the common agricultural policy. Steps must also be taken to prevent any measures which the Member States have adopted unilaterally in areas where, because of the common organization of the market, they no longer have the power to take independent action. The fact that such aids are in breach of the rules is a further reason why they cannot qualify for exemption under Article 92(3) of the Treaty.

The following cases were among those which the Commission examined in 1988 and against which it had to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure:

Italy

241. (i) Aid amounting to LIT 2 000 per kilogram of beef, to offset part of the loss on freezing and the cost of transporting hindquarters to sales outlets;

(ii) free insurance for farmers against the risk that they would not be paid for agricultural products sold to processing plants;

(iii) aid to subsidize market intervention by national associations of fruit and vegetable growers;

(iv) aid of LIT 5 000 per quintal for the storage and marketing of olive oil;

(v) Decree No 370 of 7 September 1987 concerning, in particular, the granting of an aid for production and use of concentrated musts (in 1987: LIT 3 300 per degree of alcohol and per litre of must);

(vi) Sicilian Law No 24 of 27 May 1987 concerning, in particular, the granting of aid for the processing of mandarines (in 1986/87: ECU 6.51 per 100 kilograms).

France

242. (i) Premium amounting to FF 500 per calf fed exclusively on farm-produced milk, such premium being granted in addition to Community aid;

(ii) storage aid for hemp seed, at the rate of FF 140 per quintal.

(iii) in addition to the Community premium, an aid payable per ewe and per goat;

(iv) refund of certain fiscal and parafiscal charges to producer-farmers of cereals when buying animal feedingstuffs.

243. The Commission also had to give rulings on aids financed from the revenue accruing from parafiscal levies or obligatory contributions and earmarked for certain specific purposes. The levies in question are payable under the terms of ministerial orders or other legislative provisions. The product of the levies is not spent under the overall farm budget but is, as a rule, used directly to finance expenditure in the sectors where the levies have been raised.

The Court has ruled (in particular in Case 47/69, *France* v *Commission,* textile products) that aids financed from such State resources are incompatible with the common market in that they are financed by means of charges, obligatory contributions or parafiscal levies payable on imports and/or exports and contrary to Articles 12 and 95 of the Treaty.

244. In order to obtain comprehensive data for an in-depth examination of aid schemes designed to promote agricultural products and financed by means of obligatory contributions which are also levied on imports and exports, the Commission has initiated the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of aids granted in Belgium for poultry and small livestock, fruit and vegetables, pigmeat, beef and veal, sheepmeat, goatmeat and horsemeat. Regarding the sectors of poultry farming, small livestock farming, fruit and vegetables, the Commission decided to send a negative decision to the Belgian Government and asked it to abolish these aids since they were partly financed by compulsory export charges which are considered as taxes of equivalent effect to customs duties and are, as such, incompatible with Article 12 of the Treaty.

VI — The Community's external relations

Overview

245. The year 1988 was marked by two major events.

The situation of the agricultural markets has improved considerably. Without doubt, a decisive element in this has been the internal measures taken to reform the CAP. Notably in the milk sector, where measures to curtail production have been in force for some years, the improvement in the situation has been reflected in an increase in world market prices.

In addition, the drought in the United States of America and the steps taken by the Community to stabilize and even cut production of cereals and oilseeds, have led to a rise in prices and a large fall in world stocks.

The United States is expected, in the aftermath of the drought, to increase its future production targets in order to replenish stocks and continue its export policy. If this proves to be the case there is good reason to fear that the current situation is only temporary.

The second outstanding feature of 1988 is the progress made in the Uruguay Round. The GATT contracting parties have clarified their positions on both short-term and long-term reform of agricultural policies world-wide.

The mid-term review which took place in December in Montreal has not yet allowed a consensus to be reached on the approach to be followed in the agricultural negotiations regarding short-term measures and long-term objectives. The Community has, on this occasion, shown its willingness to contribute in a constructive manner to an improvement in world market conditions, without having put into question the fundamental principles of the CAP.

Relations with industrialized countries

The United States of America

246. The US Trade Bill (Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988) signed into law by the President on 23 August 1988, grants to the Administration the authority to negotiate in the Uruguay Round, amends US trade law and implements certain trade agreements. For agriculture, the bill extends and expands export subsidies, makes provision for automatic triggering of marketing loans (a mechanism for granting higher subsidies) for wheat feed grains and soya beans should there be what the US would consider as 'insufficient' progress in the Uruguay Round, and strengthens import relief and 'unfair' trade practice legislation. Strict application of these latter provisions would put the common agricultural policy under further threat by depressing world prices through the use of larger US export subsidies or by increasing US protectionism through the import relief arrangement. The strengthened 'unfair' trade practice legislation is likely to lead to a multiplication of petitions against Community products and trade practices, and its new unilaterally determined mandatory retaliation clause, which seems at best questionable under GATT rules, is likely to harm Community trade interests.

247. At the end of May 1988, the US took a decision to reduce set-aside requirements for wheat producers from 27.5% for 1988 to 10% for 1989 and in September 1988 there were similar cuts for feed grains from 20% to 10%. The effect will be to increase production to above what it would otherwise have been. The combined effect of increased supplies through reduced set-aside coupled with increased funding for export subsidies through the Trade Bill will weigh on world prices and offset a recovery attributed, in large part, to exceptionally dry and hot weather in the US through the summer of 1988 which reduced grain yields and had therefore tightened supplies.

The accreditation of US meat establishments by Community veterinary officers under the Community's Third Country Meat Directive (Council Directive 72/462/EEC amended by 83/91/EEC), which subjects meat imports into the Community to regulatory requirements on standards in abattoirs and meat processing and packing establishments, has progressed sufficiently well. However, on a separate dispute, continued consultations with the US have still failed to settle differences concerning the equivalence guarantees sought in Council Directive 85/649/EEC which prohibits the use of hormones for fattening purposes in the production of red meat. If a mutually satisfactory solution is not found in the near future, then the United States will make use of the retaliation measures which were introduced in 1987 and immediately suspended. In this case, the Community reserves the right to take retaliatory countermeasures and has asked the Council of GATT to examine whether the American measures constitute an action contravening the rules and discipline of GATT, in particular its Articles XXII and XXIII.

Canada

248. The long-running dispute over the access of Community beef to the Canadian market remains unresolved. In 1985 Canada applied safeguard measures on the imports of beef from all suppliers. Later, in 1986, following considerable bilateral contact between Canadian and Community officials, a Canadian import tribunal in effect overturned a voluntary restraint agreement which had been all but concluded and applied a definitive countervailing duty on beef imported from the Community. The Commission requested the establishment of a GATT panel whose work was concluded in September 1987. The panel found that the imposition of the countervailing duty was not in conformity with Canada's obligations under GATT and recommended that Canada terminate the outstanding duty and refund any duties collected under the order. Despite repeated calls by the Community in the GATT and bilaterally with Canada that the findings be implemented, to date there has been no movement by Canada. The inaction by the Canadians on this matter, together with only relatively limited or slow progress on other concerns has contributed towards uneasy bilateral relations in agriculture between the Community and Canada.

249. It was because of the lack of willingness of the provinces of Canada to correct discriminatory pricing practices by the Canadian Provincial Liquor Boards on imported alcoholic drinks that the Community launched another panel against Canada in GATT. This panel also recommended that Canada take all necessary measures so as to ensure observance of Articles II and XI and to report on the action taken before the end of 1988. The panel report was adopted in March.

A conflict arose in March 1987 when, unexpectedly, an apparently new interpretation was put by Canadian officials on the various types of pasta imported into Canada. It meant that imports of Community pasta, instead of entering Canada free of duty, were suddenly required to pay an *ad valorem* tariff of 10%. The error was finally recognized by Canada and corrected.

Australia

250. Ministerial and high level consultations were held in Canberra in May 1988 in Australia's bicentennial year. It afforded an opportunity for agricultural experts to examine the situation and outlook for a number of key agricultural commodities and exchange views on multilateral and bilateral concerns.

New Zealand

251. Within the framework of the reforms for the sheepmeat sector, the European Council called for the Commission to prepare for negotiations with third countries. In order to fully explain the objectives of the sheepmeat review and to find a solution which suits the interests of both parties, consultations between the Commission and New Zealand have produced a result which was submittted to the Council by the Commission in November 1988.

Consultations and informal discussions have also been held on New Zealand's continued access to the United Kingdom butter market. A Commission report and proposal on this subject was also addressed by the Council in November 1988. Consultations also covered the market situation for apples in the Community in 1988, and the situation and outlook for milk and beef.

Japan

252. The Commission has continued to exert pressure on the Japanese authorities to open up their market to agricultural products from the Community.

In July Japan finally agreed to discuss the matter and the following requests have been repeated:

(i) the elimination of quantitative restrictions on some dairy products and a reduction in customs duties on cheese from 35% to 15%;

(ii) a change in the conditions for importing pigmeat into Japan, so that Community exporters receive equal treatment with those of Taiwan;

(iii) the adoption by Japan of plant-health legislation in line with international practice;

(iv) a change in the system of import 'levies' on preparations of pigmeat and the abolition of veterinary measures banning the importation of Parma ham into Japan.

253. The Commission also asked Japan to act on the commitments undertaken in November 1987 following the accession of Spain and Portugal (Article XXIV.6 of GATT), in particular:

(i) an agreement permitting Community-produced citrus fruit to be exported to Japan;

(ii) the elimination of quantitative restrictions and reduction of tariffs on tomato-based products;

(iii) a substantial reduction in the customs duties on fortified wines;

(iv) the inclusion of Spain in the system of on-the-spot plant-health inspections in the country of origin.

The panel dealing with the elimination of quantitative restrictions imposed by Japan on 12 categories of agricultural products finished its report in February and the Commission took the opportunity to state its interests in the matter; similarly, it urged access to the Japanese market for Community exporters, following the agreement between the United States and Japan on imports of beef and veal into Japan.

Austria

Negotiations under Article XXVIII of GATT

254. In December 1986 Austria informed the GATT contracting parties of its decision to amend or withdraw the bound concessions for a dozen agricultural products (broken rice, dried peas and beans, vegetable oils, chocolate, jams and marmalades, etc.) all of which were products for which the Community had negotiating rights.

The negotiations held on this matter under Article XXVIII of GATT led to the signature of a mutually satisfactory agreement on 4 July. The compensation offered by Austria covered preparations of fish and ground chilli peppers in particular. It was possible for two bilateral agreements to be signed in the wine sector. The first of these consisted of a revision of the existing agreement concerning the verification and reciprocal protection of quality wines. The second consisted of the reciprocal establishment of tariff quotas for quality wines.

Relations with the State-trading countries

Countries in Eastern Europe

255. In June, after years of negotiations, the EEC and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) signed a joint declaration on the establishment of official relations. At the same time, bilateral negotiations (in which agricultural questions played an important part) were held with a number of Eastern European countries and formal relations were established with them also.

Exploratory talks are under way with the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic with a view to negotiating agreements which would improve trade.

Negotiations with Czechoslovakia on a trade agreement have reached a more advanced stage, and the agreement is expected to be signed in the near future.

Hungary

256. In September a trade and commercial and economic cooperation agreement was signed between the EEC and Hungary.

In particular, the agreement provides for the Community to eliminate the quantitative restrictions it applies in respect of Hungary.

Provision is also made for negotiations on reciprocal concessions for agricultural products, which may be held at any time throughout the 10-year lifetime of the agreement.

Romania

257. There has been a trade agreement between the EEC and Romania since 1980, and negotiations are currently under way to renew and possibly extend it. There are regular contacts on the subject of agriculture under agreement. The most recent of these meetings was held in Bucharest in September and the discussions touched on problems involving sheepmeat and poultrymeat, quality wines, cheese and a number of animal health issues.

Relations with developing countries

Mediterranean

258. 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 the Community has association and cooperation agreements. Since Spain, in particular, is a substantial and expanding producer of many of the agricultural products exported from Mediterranean countries, these nations are concerned that their exports to the Community might be reduced as a result of Spain's entry. This trade often represents a substantial part of these countries' export earnings. Since, in general, the Community has a substantial favourable balance of trade with these countries, it is important to maintain their possibilities of export trade, particularly for agricultural products, in the interest of preserving their overall trade relations with the Community. Given, however, that their trade deficits include considerable imports of agricultural products, there is a need for domestic agricultural development to stabilize their economies.

As a result, the Council agreed, on 25 November 1985, the negotiating directives allowing the Commission to open negotiations with the Mediterranean countries having such cooperation agreements, with the particular object of maintaining their traditional trade with the Community, while encouraging diversification of their agricultural production and greater self-sufficiency. Following preliminary negotiations with these countries, the Council drew up revised directives on 21 October 1986, taking into account the concerns expressed by the Community's negotiating partners.

Under the terms of the revised directives, adapted trade and aid agreements have been initialled with 12 Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia). As of 1 September

1988, the new protocols have been concluded with nine countries (Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Turkey, Tunisia, Yugoslavia).

Libya and Albania do not at present have agreements with the EEC.

The EEC has in general an overall trade surplus with the Mediterranean countries in agricultural products (average 1981-87: MECU 768 per year).

ACP States

259. Following the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC, the Community started negotiations with the ACP countries to work out a protocol of accession of the new Member States to the Third Lomé Convention.

Pending the conclusion and entry into force of the protocol, the Community adopted transitional arrangements to enable Spain and Portugal to take part immediately in the Convention and to enable the ACP States to improve the conditions of access of their products on the markets of the two new Member States.

260. Further, the ACP States were concerned that their traditional agricultural trade with the Community could suffer from competition from Spain and Portugal after enlargement. For this reason, as for the Mediterranean countries, the Council drew up negotiating directives on 26 November 1985 allowing the Commission to open negotiations with the ACP countries to modify the provisions of the Lomé Convention with the object of maintaining their traditional trade.

Following subsequent negotiations, the Council arrived at an agreement initialled with the ACP on 14 and 15 July 1987 on the adaptations to be made to the Lomé Convention as a consequence of enlargement. While awaiting conclusion of the agreement, the measures concerned have been applied autonomously by the Community as of 1 July 1987.

The beginning of negotiations between the Community and the ACP countries on the Convention to follow the Third Lomé Convention was fixed for 12 October 1988. The present Convention applies until 28 February 1990.

The EEC has an overall deficit trade with the ACP in agricultural products (1987: MECU 4.396).

Overseas countries and territories (OCT)

261. The overseas countries and territories of the Community are covered by Part IV of the Rome Treaty. Their products have tariff exemption on entry into the Community, and they benefit from the same general provisions as the ACP States. Consequently, in the context of enlargement, the Community adopted similar measures for imports from the OCT as were agreed with the ACP countries to preserve their traditional trade.

On 24 September 1986, an Interservices group 'DOM, OCT, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla, Azores, Madeira' was set up by the Commission to study the overall situation of the peripherial territories of the EEC . This Group continues to examine certain aspects of agricultural trade between the OCT and the metropolitan EEC.

Structural spending by the FED on the agricultural sector and rural production in the OCT has represented approximately MECU 21 since 1979.

Agricultural trade between the OCT and the metropolitan Community represented in 1987:

Exports to the Community:	285 MECU
Imports from the Community:	135 MECU.

Activities within GATT

262. Where relations with GATT are concerned, attention and efforts were focused on two areas: the continuing work in the current round of international negotiations, and the modification of disputes between contracting parties.

The Uruguay Round negotiations

(a) The Community's activities in GATT have been concerned mainly with the continuing multilateral trade negotiations. After putting forward their negotiating proposals in 1987 and early 1988, the contracting parties had to submit more technical documents, mainly explaining in greater detail the key points of most of those proposals.

The Community submitted a number of documents to the Negotiating Group on Agriculture:

(i) a proposal on immediate measures in respect of cereals, dairy products and sugar;

(ii) a proposal for less urgent short-term measures to avoid any worsening of the existing imbalances for the main agricultural products worldwide;

(iii) a contribution suggesting a concerted approach to reduction in support levels in the long term. Sustained improvement in the situation on the world agricultural markets will involve equivalent reciprocal undertakings on the level of support granted by the different countries to their farmers; this in turn will require the parties to measure support, make an undertaking regarding its maximum level over a sufficiently long period and introduce adequate compensation mechanisms in case a party to the agreement fails to comply with its terms. During the discussions on the last two proposals, the Community also highlighted the internal measures it has taken, in particular since 1984, which aim to control in a more effective manner, the supply of agricultural products (for example, the introduction in 1984 of milk quotas and a co-responsibility levy for cereals) and the credit which should be accorded to the Community as a result of these measures;

(iv) finally, a plan has been submitted for the definition of a set of appropriate health and plant health rules.

263. These proposals, together with those of the other contracting parties, in particular the United States and the Cairns Group countries, were extensively discussed by the Negotiating Group on Agriculture, which has also been preparing for the mid-term review to be held in Montreal in December.

(b) In the Negotiating Group on Tropical Products, the Community has submitted a list of offers intended to facilitate access to its market. The offers concern both fresh and processed products. The negotiations on tropical products should be finalized before the completion of negotiations on other areas, in accordance with the Punta del Este declaration launching the Uruguay Round of negotiations.

Disputes between contracting parties

264. Disputes involving the Community and its agricultural policy have arisen in several areas:

(a) At the beginning of the year the Community was obliged to restrict imports of apples because of a serious imbalance on the market. Several contracting parties contested the validity of this measure, and in particular its compatibility with Article XI of the General Agreement.

Chile and the United States requested the setting up of a panel. In its written observations to the panel, the Community was able to specify the legal context and prove that the restrictions were in conformity with the GATT.

(b) A panel was also set up at the request of the United States to examine the workings of the Community oilseeds arrangements, which the United States claims cancel out or preclude the zero-duty tariff concession agreed for certain agricultural products in the Dillon Round.

(c) The Community is itself studying the way in which the United States applies the waiver by which in 1955 the contracting parties released it from its obligations under Articles II and XI of the General Agreement, to avoid conflict with the trade restrictions it had to take pursuant to Section 22 of the 1933 Agricultural Adjustment Act. Trade restrictions have been continued up to the present by virtue of the waiver.

The Community takes the view that the conditions spelled out at the time no longer obtain; this is particularly evident in the United States' sugar policy.

Accordingly, it has requested the setting up of a panel on sugar.

Other business

265. (a) Negotiations under Article XXIV.6 of GATT following the accession of Spain and Portugal came to a close with agreements with all third countries involved, except Canada, where an arbitration regarding some particular aspects has been asked for and recently received, permitting the negotiations to go on.

(b) Cooperation under the auspices of the GATT arrangements on dairy products and meat contributed very much to keeping track of and assisting the sometimes rapid movements noted in those markets over the last year.

Participants recognized in particular the efforts undertaken and positive results achieved by the Community in improving world market conditions for dairy products by vigorous and skilfully managed stock-disposal actions. As a consequence of such actions, world market prices increased considerably and the export minimum prices of the dairy products arrangement were increased several times.

Generalized system of preferences (GSP)

266. For 1989 the Commission has made a proposal to the Council for a reduction of the duties applied under the GSP in respect of processed tobacco, mushrooms (except cultivated mushrooms), okra, papaya chutney and limetto juice.

In addition, to give the least-developed countries access similar to that enjoyed by the ACP States, the Commission is proposing that pineapples, dried figs, dried grapes and frozen strawberries be imported at zero duty.

World Food Council (WFC)

267. The 14th ministerial session of the WFC took place in Nicosia, Cyprus, from 23 to 26 May.

The principal outcome of the session was agreement on a 'Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World'. This provides for the establishment of an informal *ad hoc* consultative group with the following functions :

(a) to review and assess the policies and instruments at present available to combat chronic hunger and malnutrition in developing countries, particularly in low-income food-deficit countries, and to identify the reasons and obstacles which may have hindered their greater impact;

(b) to consider concrete and realistic measures that could make existing policies and instruments more effective;

(c) to identify workable initiatives;

(d) to recommend a course of action to combat hunger more effectively.

The group's proposals will be presented to the WFC's 15th ministerial session in 1989.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

268. The FAO's agenda for the year included the risk of deterioration in food stocks following poor harvests by certain large producers, world debt, North-South financial flows and international trade in agricultural products.

In 1988 the FAO organized its five biennial regional conferences. The European Community was directly involved in the 16th Regional Conference for Europe, held in Krakow, Poland. The two main topics discussed at the Conference were environment policy, the shortcomings of which were much in the news (the North Sea seal disease, exports of waste to the Third World, acid rain, etc.) and cooperation between European countries themselves and between Europe and the Third World.

The delay in the payment of the United States contribution to the FAO budget (for the second year running) caused serious problems for the Organization this year. Italy's special payment to the FAO of USD 30 million was therefore especially appreciated.

Thirteen 'wise men' have been nominated to study ways of improving the efficiency of the FAO. Their report will be examined at the November 1989 Conference.

Food aid

269. On 16 March 1988 the Commission approved a Decision [1] fixing the overall quantities of food aid and establishing a list of products eligible to be supplied as food aid under the 1988 programme. Subsequently, on 26 July 1988, the Commission approved a further Decision [2] amending its earlier one.

(1) Decision 88/189/EEC; OJ L 85, p. /32.
(2) Decision 88/484/EEC; OJ L 239, p. 34.

The quantities of food aid made available under the 1988 programme are as follows: 1 160 000 tonnes of cereals (which includes the Community's contribution under the 1986 Food Aid Convention), a maximum of 110 000 tonnes of milk powder, a maximum of 25 000 tonnes of butteroil, a maximum of 11 000 tonnes of sugar, a maximum of 34 000 tonnes of vegetable oil, other products (e.g. beans, pulses, dried fish, etc.) corresponding to not more than 291 262 tonnes of cereal equivalent and, in addition, products intended to cover exceptional food shortages, corresponding to not more than 200 000 tonnes of cereal equivalent.

On 4 August 1988 the Council approved two Regulations having a bearing on food aid. Regulation (EEC) No 2507/88 (1) enables the Community to contribute to the financing in developing countries of early warning systems for collecting data on harvest and stock trends and also to small-scale operations to improve storage systems—in particular those of individual farmers.

Regulation (EEC) No 2508/88 (2) provides for the implementation of co-financing operations by the Community with international bodies or non-governmental organizations for the purchase of food products or seeds to benefit needy sections of the population of developing countries.

International agreements on agricultural commodities

270. The International Sugar Agreement, 1987, came into force on 1 January 1988 and its members, including the Community, have gradually been improving its statistical and study activities. They have also regularly debated in conformity with Article 32, the possibility of negotiating economic provisions, but so far such discussions have proved inconclusive.

The Community continued to participate actively as a major member of the 1986 International Wheat Agreement, attending all meetings of the International Wheat Council and the Food Aid Committee.

The Community also maintained its active role within the International Olive Oil Council under the Agreement of 1986, which Egypt and Yugoslavia also joined in 1988, bringing the membership to seven, the others being Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

(1) Council Regulation (EEC) 2507/88; OJ L 220, p. 1.
(2) Council Regulation (EEC) 2508/88; OJ L 220, p. 4.

VII — 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.

Geographic coverage of the tables

All the tables have, in general, been established for the Community of Twelve; they cover, according to case, the 12 Member States and the Community of Twelve, or only the Community total for the 12 countries. In the former case, the data for the Community of Ten have also been given to allow of historical analyses covering the Community before its last enlargement.

The figures for Spain and Portugal are normally from the same sources as those for the other Member States: the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) or the Directorate-General for Agriculture of the Commission of the European Communities. Where this information was not available, data prepared specially for this edition of the Report by the responsible agencies of the new Member States (Ministries of Agriculture and National Statistical Institutes) have been used. For this first edition of the Report referring to the enlarged Community, some data are still, despite all efforts, not available for one or other of the two new Member States; however, most of the tables have been presented for the Community and its 12 Member States.

In the few cases in which the data presented for Spain and/or Portugal are not entirely comparable with those of the other Member States, this is stated in the table and no total for the Community of Twelve has been calculated. Similarly, where it has not been possible to calculate a total for the Community of Twelve and the table concerns only the Community as a whole, without breakdown by Member State, the table has been constructed for the Community of Ten as a temporary measure. In later editions of the Report, these tables for the Community of Ten will be replaced by tables for the Community of Twelve as soon as comparable data are available for all the Member States.

Contents
Statistical data and tables

Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1987 Report* have not been repeated: 3.4.8, 4.7.9.1.

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)

	1987 Central rates ECU 1 = ... NC		1987 ECU 1 = ... NC Average market rate (2)	Green rates (3) used for the conversion of common prices and amounts 1986-1987 ECU 1 = ... NC	1987 USD 1 = ... NC (4) Average market rate
1	2		3	4	5
	Beginning	End	DG II		DG II
BFR/LFR	43,1139	42,4582	43,0410	47,3310/48,0467/48,0658	37,2830
DKR	7,81701	7,85212	7,88472	8,58163/8,75497/8,88697	6,8299
DM	2,11083	2,05853	2,07153	2,36110/2,37360/2,38591	1,79440
DR	148,968	161,248	156,268	124,840/128,340/134,174/ 134,328/137,262/150,275	135,363
PTA	142,287	138,222	142,165	151,806/154,213/155,643/ 155,786	123,146
FF	6,87316	6,90403	6,92910	7,47587/7,54539/7,43671/ 7,45826/7,69553/7,73579	6,00213
IRL	0,764976	0,768411	0,775448	0,817756/0,831375/0,832119/ 0,843427/0,843427	0,671710
LIT	1457,11	1499,45	1494,91	1554,00/1597,00/1603,00/ 1629,00/1674,00	1294,92
HFL	2,37833	2,31943	2,33418	2,64704/2,66089/2,67490	2,02192
ESC	156,928	165,990	162,616	171,725/173,609/181,888	140,861
UKL	0,732082	0,686328	0,704571	0,652575/0,656148/0,665557/ 0,704020/0,710546	0,610315
USD	×	×	1,15444	×	1,00000

(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) Range for the marketing years of the 'green rates' for the main products.
(4) Figures calculated from ecu values.

1.0.2 Conversion rates (1)

		1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	BFR 1 000 = ECU ...	24,732	22,501	22,265	22,832	23,234	−1,3	1,8
Danmark	DKR 1 000 = ECU ...	128,855	122,752	124,707	126,014	126,828	−0,4	0,6
BR Deutschland	DM 1 000 = ECU ...	398,050	446,806	449,172	469,883	482,735	2,8	2,7
Ellada	DR 1 000 = ECU ...	—	11,310	9,457	7,277	6,399	×	−12,1
España	PTA 1 000 = ECU ...	—	7,901	7,742	7,275	7,034	×	− 3,3
France	FF 1 000 = ECU ...	170,949	145,525	147,166	147,064	144,319	−2,5	− 1,9
Ireland	IRL 1 000 = ECU ...	1 484,830	1 377,520	1 398,270	1 363,280	1 289,580	−1,4	− 5,4
Italia	LIT 1 000 = ECU ...	0,849	0,724	0,691	0,684	0,669	−3,5	2,2
Luxembourg	LFR 1 000 = ECU ...	24,732	22,501	22,265	22,832	23,234	−1,3	1,8
Nederland	HFL 1 000 = ECU ...	363,057	396,299	398,246	416,510	428,416	2,3	2,9
Portugal	ESC 1 000 = ECU ...	—	8,645	7,677	6,799	6,149	×	− 9,6
United Kingdom	UKL 1 000 = ECU ...	1 651,420	1 693,120	1 697,860	1 489,110	1 419,300	−1,7	− 4,7
USA	USD 1 000 = ECU ...	718,221	1 267,380	1 310,460	1 016,090	866,221	2,5	−14,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Annual average of daily rates.

1.0.3 Conversion rates used under the common agricultural policy [1]

From	Belgique/België Luxembourg	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal [2]	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
1. 1.1980	4 059,51	772,338	278,341			556,725	65,9274	111 700	279,914		61,8655
31. 1.1983				7 156,19							
4. 4.1983	4 436,62					637,174					
23. 5.1983			251,457	7 724,79		649,211	71,6950	134 100	270,981		
20. 6.1983	4 490,08						72,5690				
2. 4.1984	4 641,18	841,499		9 052,81		686,866	75,0110	143 200			
1. 1.1985			238,516						268,749		
27. 5.1985				10 234,5		700,089		148 200			
1. 3.1986					14 438,5					15 035,5	
12. 5.1986	4 733,10	858,163		11 667,3	14 720,8	720,131	77,2618	155 400			63,5626
1. 7.1986										15 181,2	
22. 9.1986							81,7756				
5. 1.1987						754,539					66,8197
6. 7.1987	4 804,67	875,497		12 484,0	15 578,6	769,553	84,4177	161 300	267,387	17 172,5	71,0546
4. 4.1988			263,110						264,704		
25. 7.1988				13 875,9						18 800,7	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Beef and veal rates.
(2) Sugar rates.

2.0.1 **Basic data - key figures for agriculture in the EC (1987)**

Features	EUR 12	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5
Total area (km^2)	2 258 192	30 518	43 092	248 693
Population (1986) (1 000 inhabitants)	322 776	9 862	5 121	61 066
GDP/inhabitants (1986) (purchasing power standard - PPS)	13 639	13 883	16 025	15 702
Inflation (1987) (1)	3,9	1,8	5,0	2,1
Unemployment rate (1987) (% of civilian working population)	11,6	12,1	7,5	8,1
Trade of balance (1986) (Mio ECU)	39 423	1 169 (2)	−1 204	55 139
Utilized agricultural area (1 000 ha) (1987)	128 664*	1 406	2 818 (6)	11 956
Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector (1987)				
- number (1 000 persons)	9 886	102	172	1 327
- share in employed civilian working population (%)	8,0	2,8	6,5	5,2
Number of holdings (1985) (1 000 holdings)	8 947	98	92	740
UAA per holding (1985) (ha)	12,9	14,1	30,7	16,0
Final production of agriculture (1986) (Mio ECU)	181 469 (5)	5 543	6 539	27 616
Share of agriculture in the GDP (GVA/GDP) (1986) (%)	3,5 (5)*	2,6	5,1	2,0
Share of agriculture in total gross fixed capital formation (1986) (%)	3,6 (5)*	2,2	4,1	2,4
Share of imports of food and agricultural products in import of all products (1987) (%)	15,0	13,3 (2)	18,0	12,3
Share of exports of food and agricultural products in exports of all products (1987) (%)	8,4	5,3 (2)	26,5	3,4
External trade balance in food and agricultural products (1987) (Mio ECU)	−22 397	−1 714 (2)	1 201	−6 891
Share of household consumption expenditure devoted to food, beverages and tobacco as proportion of total consumer expenditure of households (1985) (%)	21,9	21,6	23,8	17,3

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

(1) GDP price deflator — estimates.
(2) BLEU/UEBL.
(3) 1982.
(4) 1979.
(5) EUR 11.
(6) 1986.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
131 957	504 766	549 087	70 283	301 278	2 586	39 724	92 071	244 139	1 661 356
9 966	38 668	55 394	3 541	57 246	370	14 572	10 208	56 763	273 900
7 670	9 893	15 042	8 537	14 037	17 326	14 527	7 196	14 158	14 396
15,7	5,7	2,6	2,7	5,6	0,6	−1,0	12,1	4,4	3,9
2,8	20,4	11,1	19,1	14,1	1,7	11,8	7,0	10,7	10,7
−4 520	−6 349	−2 503	598	4 343	1 169 (2)	7 436	−1 668	−13 018	47 439
5 742 (6)	27 121	31 354	5 676 (6)	17 404	127	2 033	4 532	18 505	97 011*
971	1 723	1 489	164	2 169	6,2	245	926	592	7 237
27,0	15,1	7,1	15,4	10,5	3,7	4,7	22,2	2,4	6,7
952	1 818 (3)	1 057	220	2 801	4	136	769 (4)	258	6 359
4,3	12,9 (3)	27,0	22,7	5,6	28,6	14,9	4,3 (4)	65,1	13,9
7 056	20 554	43 394	3 684	35 031	170	14 213	:	17 669	160 915
14,4	5,6	3,9	9,7	5,2	2,7	4,7	:	1,7	3,4
8,7	5,7	2,5	6,5	7,9	2,4	5,2	:	:	3,4*
15,2	21,2	15,0	10,6	16,1	13,3 (2)	18,5	30,5	13,4	14,7
28,6	16,9	12,4	27,8	5,4	5,3 (2)	21,5	12,9	6,4	8,0
− 146	−1 742	− 922	634	−5 188	−1 714 (2)	−1 596	−1 004	−5 030	−21 548
40,3	27,6	20,7	43,2	25,2	23,3	19,5	38,6	19,2	21,3

3.1.1 Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1987)

	EUR 12 p	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5
Products subject to EEC market organizations				
Wheat	5,9	3,3	5,4	5,1
Rye	0,2	0,0	1,2	0,8
Oats	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
Barley	2,1	1,5	7,9	2,8
Maize	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,2
Rice	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	2,2	4,0	1,9	3,8
Tobacco	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,1
Olive oil	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	2,2	0,0	3,6	1,7
Fresh fruit (1)	4,4	3,6	0,4	3,9
Fresh vegtables	8,7	12,9	1,8	2,5
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	1,7	0,1	2,2	0,3
Wine and must	5,3	0,0	0,0	3,9
Quality wine	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
Seeds	0,7	0,2	0,9	0,3
Textile fibres	0,3	—	0,0	—
Hops	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4
Milk	17,8	17,2	23,6	17,2
Beef/veal	11,7	20,0	8,8	16,7
Pigmeat	8,6	19,8	26,9	16,3
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1,4	0,2	0,1	0,3
Eggs	3,0	3,4	1,1	3,4
Poultry	3,8	3,1	1,7	2,0
Silkworms	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
Subtotal	84,1	89,5	87,7	91,8
Products not subject to EEC market organizations				
Potatoes	1,6	2,1	1,1	1,5
Other	14,3	8,3	11,2	6,7
Subtotal	9,5	10,4	12,3	8,2
Grand total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Value in Mio ECU	176 920	5 385	6 243	25 812

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.

(%)

Ellada	España (3)	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5,6	:	9,4	1,1	6,3	2,5	0,9	:	10,8	6,7
0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	:	0,0	0,2
0,0	:	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,7	0,1	:	0,2	0,1
2,6	:	2,6	3,7	0,5	2,6	0,3	:	6,0	2,4
3,8	:	4,5	0,0	3,1	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	2,1
0,5	:	0,1	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,3
0,8	:	2,6	2,1	2,1	—	2,2	:	1,8	2,5
6,0	:	0,3	0,0	1,1	—	—	:	0,0	0,6
8,6	:	0,0	0,0	4,2	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	4,1
0,8	:	4,7	0,0	2,4	0,6	0,1	:	2,5	2,5
7,0	7,0	3,1	0,3	7,6	1,1	1,4	:	1,9	1,3
11,7	12,5	6,6	2,2	14,2	1,2	10,9	:	7,0	8,2
2,1	4,1	1,3	0,0	2,8	0,0	0,4	:	1,0	1,4
1,6	4,1	10,9	0,0	7,9	8,0	0,0	:	0,0	5,4
0,0	:	7,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	—
0,2	:	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9	:	0,4	0,8
7,1	:	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,4
0,0	:	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	:	0,1	0,1
9,3	7,7	17,2	34,6	11,6	48,8	26,1	:	21,0	19,1
3,8	:	14,3	36,7	9,6	24,5	9,5	:	13,9	13,2
4,4	:	5,6	5,0	5,4	7,4	16,1	:	8,1	9,8
7,8	:	1,5	4,0	0,7	—	0,6	:	4,9	1,6
2,8	3,9	2,1	0,9	2,6	0,9	3,9	:	4,3	2,8
2,3	:	5,3	3,1	5,2	0,1	4,0	:	6,8	4,4
0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	—
88,9	:	94,2	93,9	88,6	98,6	78,4	:	90,7	90,8
2,4	:	1,1	1,7	1,4	1,2	3,2	:	4,4	1,9
8,7	:	4,7	4,4	10,0	0,2	18,4	:	4,9	7,9
11,1	11,1	5,8	6,1	11,4	1,4	21,6	:	9,3	9,8
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	:	100,0	100,0
6 849	21 076	42 164	3 661	34 851	169	13 954	:	16 748	155 844

3.1.2 Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1987)

	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5
Products subject to EEC market organizations				
Wheat	1,7	3,3	12,8	3,7
Rye	0,3	23,2	67,3	0,5
Oats	1,4	5,8	25,4	0,7
Barley	2,1	13,0	19,0	1,1
Maize	0,0	0,0	1,6	8,0
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,2
Sugarbeet	5,5	3,0	25,2	1,4
Tobacco	0,7	0,0	2,8	44,2
Olive oil	0,0	0,0	0,0	29,0
Oilseeds	0,0	3,7	11,3	1,4
Fresh fruit (1)	2,5	0,3	13,0	7,9
Fresh vegetables	4,5	0,7	4,2	5,2
Wine and must	0,0	0,0	10,8	1,2
Quality wine	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Seeds	0,7	4,9	6,6	1,2
Textile fibres	1,2	0,0	0,0	85,1
Hops	1,3	0,0	84,1	0,0
Milk	2,9	4,7	22,1	2,0
Beef/veal	5,2	2,7	20,9	1,3
Pigmeat	7,0	11,0	27,5	2,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,4	0,1	3,4	20,8
Silkworms	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	3,3	3,9	16,6	4,2
Eggs	3,5	1,4	16,7	3,7
Poultry	2,4	1,5	7,7	2,3
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	0,1	4,5	2,9	4,9
Subtotal	2,4	2,1	9,9	3,3
Products not subject to EEC market organizations				
Potatoes	3,8	2,4	13,5	5,6
Other	3,6	4,8	13,2	4,8
Subtotal	3,7	4,8	13,3	4,8
Grand total	3,1	3,5	14,6	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) Not including Portugal.

EUR 12 (3) = 100

(%)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
:	38,8	0,4	21,3	:	1,2	:	17,5
:	5,8	0,0	0,8	0,1	1,2	:	0,7
:	30,5	2,9	12,9	0,5	3,4	:	16,5
:	28,9	3,6	4,3	0,1	1,2	:	26,7
:	57,9	0,0	32,5	0,0	0,0	:	0,0
:	5,1	0,0	87,8	0,0	0,0	:	0,0
:	28,4	2,0	19,0	0,0	7,8	:	7,7
:	12,8	0,0	39,5	0,0	0,0	:	0,0
:	0,0	0,0	71,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0
:	49,9	0,0	21,0	0,0	0,3	:	10,4
18,8	16,7	0,1	33,8	0,0	2,5	:	4,1
17,1	18,0	0,5	32,2	0,0	9,9	:	7,6
9,3	49,1	0,0	29,5	0,1	0,0	:	0,0
:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0
:	59,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,1	:	4,9
:	13,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	:	0,0
:	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	11,8
5,2	23,1	4,0	5,2	0,3	11,6	:	11,2
:	29,2	6,5	16,3	0,2	6,5	:	11,3
:	15,4	1,2	12,3	0,1	14,7	:	8,8
:	24,7	5,7	9,9	0,0	3,2	:	31,7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	26,9	2,5	20,3	0,1	7,3	:	9,8
15,8	16,8	0,7	17,1	0,0	10,4	:	13,9
:	32,8	1,6	26,8	0,0	8,1	:	16,7
:	19,0	0,0	32,3	0,0	1,7	:	5,7
:	24,5	1,0	24,5	0,0	7,7	:	13,6
:	15,2	2,2	16,7	0,1	15,1	:	25,5
5,8	16,9	1,4	24,8	0,0	19,8	:	8,9
:	16,6	1,4	23,3	0,0	19,0	:	8,9
11,9	23,8	2,1	19,7	0,1	7,9	:	9,5

3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1987)

(%)

	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	78 102	5,7	41,2	12,1	5,2	0,9	9,8	0,7	11,8	9,0	2,6	0,2	44,1
Belgique/België	3 106	5,1	47,0	7,6	4,2	1,6	7,9	3,1	6,9	6,5	10,2	0,0	57,7
Danmark	3 211	3,4	49,1	9,8	4,7	0,0	6,8	0,0	13,8	12,5	0,0	0,0	51,4
BR Deutschland	14 138	4,7	30,6	13,8	4,2	0,0	14,4	0,9	16,7	13,2	1,4	0,0	54,8
Ellada	1 664	3,3	30,6	10,4	6,8	2,3	20,0	1,3	16,8	3,1	5,5	0,0	24,3
España	9 476	2,9	46,9	11,4	3,5	1,8	9,4	0,0	13,6	:	6,3	0,0	45,0
France	19 152	10,0	30,2	14,7	8,8	1,3	7,5	0,5	11,1	12,3	1,4	0,8	45,4
Ireland	1 527	3,4	40,5	18,9	2,3	3,1	10,8	0,4	7,7	6,0	6,9	0,0	41,7
Italia	9 870	5,2	56,2	11,6	5,3	0,2	10,3	0,0	0,0	7,5	3,7	0,0	28,3
Luxembourg	64	2,7	35,3	19,4	1,0	0,5	10,9	1,1	9,7	0,0	19,3	0,0	37,8
Nederland	6 871	4,0	59,0	5,7	1,9	0,0	7,9	1,8	11,5	7,9	0,2	0,0	49,2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	9 001	4,4	42,3	11,5	4,5	1,5	8,1	0,7	17,3	9,0	0,5	0,0	53,7
EUR 10	68 626	6,0	40,4	12,2	5,5	0,8	9,8	0,8	11,5	10,3	2,1	0,2	44,0

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

3.1.4 Situation and development of prices, in real terms (1)

(a) final agricultural production
(b) consumption of inputs
(c) gross value-added of agriculture
(d) net value-added at factor cost

		Prices in real terms (1987)						% TAV on the basis of data in national currencies in real terms	
		PPS	NC		ECU				
		Million	Million	Index 1980 = 100	Million	As % of aggregate (EUR 12 (4) = 100)	As % of final production by MS	1987/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Final production	EUR 12	170 901	–	–	148 262	100	100,0	1,4	0,3
	Belgique/België	4 604	195 229	114,8	4 809	3,2	100,0	2,0	– 1,0
	Danmark	4 808	40 435	115,9	5 166	3,5	100,0	2,1	0,1
	BR Deutschland	21 418	56 971	103,7	22 570	15,2	100,0	0,5	– 5,2
	Ellada	8 765	335 718	103,7	5 659	3,8	100,0	0,5	– 3,4
	España	24 038	1 675 439	112,5	16 804	11,3	100,0	1,7	8,3
	France	36 584	214 747	113,8	36 590	24,7	100,0	1,9	1,9
	Ireland	3 680	1 976	115,5	2 923	2,0	100,0	2,1	0,9
	Italia	36 902	31 624 (3)	105,8	26 593	17,9	100,0	0,8	1,9
	Luxembourg	137	5 403	112,5	133	0,1	100,0	1,7	– 1,7
	Nederland	11 493	31 030	120,0	11 242	7,6	100,0	2,7	– 1,0
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	×	×
	United Kingdom	18 072	9 439	108,0	15 772	10,6	100,0	1,1	– 2,1
	EUR 10	146 863	–	–	131 457	88,7	100,0	1,3	– 0,6
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	71 016	–	–	63 381	100,0	42,7	0,8	0,8
	Belgique/België	2 587	109 689	112,0	2 702	4,3	56,2	1,6	2,1
	Danmark	2 351	19 770	101,6	2 526	4,0	48,9	0,2	3,2
	BR Deutschland	11 023	29 321	95,5	11 616	18,3	51,1	–0,7	– 1,8
	Ellada	2 218	84 936	115,9	1 432	2,3	25,3	2,1	3,6
	España	9 812	683 923	120,4	6 860	10,8	40,8	2,7	– 2,9
	France	15 336	90 222	106,8	15 339	24,2	41,9	0,9	1,1
	Ireland	1 634	878	115,5	1 298	2,0	44,4	2,1	4,0
	Italia	10 356	8 875 (3)	104,7	7 463	11,8	28,1	0,7	3,0
	Luxembourg	58	2 287	115,0	56	0,1	42,3	2,0	4,8
	Nederland	5 914	15 967	110,0	5 785	9,1	51,5	1,4	3,1
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	9 727	4 970	103,8	8 305	13,1	52,7	0,5	– 2,1
	EUR 10	61 204	–	–	56 522	89,2	43,0	0,6	0,5

Gross value-added at market prices	EUR 12	99 885	–	–	84 880	100,0	57,3	1,8	0,0
	Belgique/België	2 017	85 540	118,7	2 107	2,5	43,8	2,5	– 1,0
	Danmark	2 457	20 665	133,8	2 640	3,1	51,1	4,2	0,1
	BR Deutschland	10 395	27 650	114,0	10 954	12,9	48,5	1,9	– 8,5
	Ellada	6 588	250 781	100,2	4 227	5,0	74,7	0,0	– 5,6
	España	14 225	991 516	107,6	9 945	11,7	59,2	1,0	12,4
	France	21 248	124 725	119,4	21 252	25,0	58,1	2,6	1,9
	Ireland	2 045	1 099	115,5	1 625	1,9	55,6	2,1	0,9
	Italia	26 545	22 749 (3)	106,2	19 130	22,5	71,9	0,9	1,9
	Luxembourg	79	3 116	110,7	77	0,1	57,7	1,5	– 1,7
	Nederland	5 579	15 063	133,1	5 457	6,4	48,5	4,2	– 1,6
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	8 745	4 469	113,1	7 467	8,8	47,3	1,8	– 2,1
	EUR 10	85 659	–	–	74 935	88,3	57,0	1,9	– 1,4
Net value-added at factor cost (2)	EUR 12	80 811	–	–	60 465	100,0	34,2	3,8	– 4,2
	Belgique/België	2 382	85 528	130,2	1 986	3,3	36,9	3,8	– 6,6
	Danmark	2 112	17 360	158,1	2 203	3,6	35,3	6,8	– 13,5
	BR Deutschland	8 468	16 852	101,0	8 132	13,4	31,5	0,1	– 19,8
	Ellada	10 198	827 086	342,2	5 321	8,8	77,7	19,2	13,4
	España	16 934	1 441 104	172,2	10 140	16,8	48,1	8,1	9,8
	France	21 996	130 655	150,8	18 877	31,2	44,8	6,0	– 1,8
	Ireland	2 482	1 483	195,9	1 914	3,2	52,3	10,1	18,1
	Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
	Luxembourg	113	3 837	157,1	89	0,1	52,7	6,7	– 1,9
	Nederland	6 929	13 272	143,6	5 725	9,5	41,4	5,3	– 7,2
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	9 195	4 294	142,6	6 078	10,1	36,4	5,1	– 0,9
	EUR 10	63 877	–	–	50 325	83,2	32,3	4,1	– 6,2

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series according to recording net of VAT.
(2) Prices in nominal terms.
(3) In thousand million lire.
(4) Not including Portugal.

3.1.5 Final agricultural production, crop production and livestock production

		1987, current prices		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1987/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EUR 12	–	176 921	1,4	0,3
	Belgique/België	231 873	5 384	2,0	– 1,0
	Danmark	49 205	6 243	2,1	0,1
	BR Deutschland	53 489	25 813	0,5	– 5,2
	Ellada	1 064 710	6 849	0,5	– 3,4
	España	2 995 405	21 077	1,7	8,3
	France	291 830	42 163	1,9	1,9
	Ireland	2 836	3 661	2,1	0,9
	Italia	51 964 (2)	34 859	0,8	1,9
	Luxembourg	7 281	169	1,7	– 1,7
	Nederland	32 590	13 954	2,7	– 1,6
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	11 833	16 748	1,7	– 2,1
	EUR 10	–	155 844	1,3	– 0,6
Crop production	EUR 12	–	85 560	2,3	2,2
	Belgique/België	81 378	1 890	2,7	– 3,7
	Danmark	16 454	2 088	4,8	7,0
	BR Deutschland	18 088	8 729	1,6	– 6,5
	Ellada	728 705	4 688	0,9	– 6,4
	España	1 720 321	12 105	2,1	13,0
	France	153 181	22 132	3,4	4,9
	Ireland	375	484	0,5	14,8
	Italia	31 972 (2)	21 448	1,1	2,4
	Luxembourg	1 337	31	6,8	– 1,8
	Nederland	12 709	5 442	4,5	1,7
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	4 610	6 525	2,7	– 3,7
	EUR 10	–	73 455	2,4	0,7
Livestock production	EUR 12	–	90 807	0,6	– 1,4
	Belgique/België	150 495	3 495	1,6	0,5
	Danmark	32 751	4 155	1,0	– 3,9
	BR Deutschland	35 399	17 083	0,0	– 4,5
	Ellada	336 004	2 161	– 0,4	4,4
	España	1 251 209	8 804	1,4	4,1
	France	139 167	20 107	0,2	– 2,2
	Ireland	2 461	3 177	2,4	– 1,0
	Italia	19 530 (2)	13 101	0,4	1,3
	Luxembourg	5 943	138	0,6	– 1,6
	Nederland	19 881	8 518	1,7	– 3,6
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	7 117	10 073	0,2	– 0,9
	EUR 10	–	82 003	0,5	– 1,9

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

		1987, current prices		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1987/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Cereals (excl. rice)	EUR 12	—	20 484	1,8	1,4
	Belgique/België	11 365	262	1,0	−17,5
	Danmark	7 223	916	2,9	21,6
	BR Deutschland	4 918	2 373	0,4	− 7,2
	Ellada	106 944	688	0,2	− 1,0
	España	347 106	2 442	1,4	33,8
	France	48 952	7 073	2,1	3,4
	Ireland	143	184	− 2,0	12,4
	Italia	5 198 (2)	3 487	2,7	0,4
	Luxembourg	435	10	5,1	21,4
	Nederland	428	183	− 2,0	−13,8
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	2 022	2 862	2,4	−11,3
	EUR 10	—	18 041	1,9	− 1,3
B — Beef/veal, total	EUR 12	—	:	− 0,8	− 8,8
	Belgique/België	48 455	1 079	2,4	− 2,0
	Danmark	4 344	551	− 2,1	− 4,9
	BR Deutschland	8 934	4 311	0,3	− 3,9
	Ellada	40 945	263	− 2,2	3,9
	España	:	:	×	×
	France	41 640	6 016	− 0,1	− 4,9
	Ireland	1 041	1 343	2,1	− 2,9
	Italia	5 005 (2)	3 357	− 0,5	− 0,8
	Luxembourg	1 781	41	0,1	− 0,8
	Nederland	3 108	1 331	0,2	−11,3
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	1 646	2 330	− 1,2	− 1,6
	EUR 10	—	20 623	0,0	− 3,7
C — Milk	EUR 12	—	31 410	− 0,1	− 4,9
	Belgique/België	39 767	924	0,0	− 4,5
	Danmark	11 622	1 475	− 0,9	− 6,3
	BR Deutschland	14 369	6 934	− 0,5	− 8,1
	Ellada	98 585	634	0,1	3,3
	España	230 936	1 625	0,3	− 2,8
	France	50 271	7 263	− 0,2	− 4,2
	Ireland	982	1 267	2,4	− 1,9
	Italia	6 051 (2)	4 059	0,5	0,7
	Luxembourg	3 550	82	0,9	− 3,8
	Nederland	8 492	3 636	− 0,3	− 8,1
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	2 481	3 511	− 0,5	− 5,6
	EUR 10	—	29 785	− 0,2	− 5,1

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

		1987, current prices		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1987/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
D — Pigmeat	EUR 12	—	15 255	0,0	− 9,7
	Belgique/België	45 842	1 065	1,9	6,8
	Danmark	13 259	1 682	2,2	− 1,3
	BR Deutschland	8 700	4 198	0,4	− 1,8
	Ellada	46 950	302	0,6	3,3
	España	:	:	×	×
	France	16 215	2 343	0,7	1,7
	Ireland	142	183	− 0,5	− 0,1
	Italia	2 799 (2)	1 878	1,6	2,6
	Luxembourg	540	13	2,3	5,7
	Nederland	5 237	2 242	4,4	1,9
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	953	1 349	1,1	0,7
	EUR 10	—	15 255	1,5	0,7
E — Eggs and poultrymeat	EUR 12	—	12 004	0,0	− 4,7
	Belgique/België	15 071	350	0,7	− 0,8
	Danmark	1 379	175	1,3	− 2,9
	BR Deutschland	2 883	1 392	− 0,4	− 0,5
	Ellada	54 277	349	− 1,1	2,0
	España	117 254 (3)	825 (3)	− 12,0 (3)	− 56,3 (3)
	France	21 447	3 098	2,4	3,3
	Ireland	114	147	5,0	7,1
	Italia	4 040 (2)	2 710	0,4	4,2
	Luxembourg	73	2	− 7,0	− 2,0
	Nederland	2 561	1 097	3,3	3,8
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	1 314	1 860	1,9	4,3
	EUR 10	—	11 179	1,4	3,0

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

(1) The changes are calculated on the basis of series at constant 1980 prices for the 1980 to 1987 period. For the Member States, the changes are calculated on the basis of figures in national currency and for EUR 10 and EUR 12 on the basis of figures converted into ecus.

(2) In thousand million lire.

(3) Not including poultrymeat.

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

(1980 = 100)

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Final production	EUR 12	104,8	104,8	108,5	108,2	109,7	110,0
	Belgique/België	104,8	103,2	108,8	109,9	116,0	114,8
	Danmark	108,7	105,5	117,6	118,0	115,8	115,9
	BR Deutschland	107,9	104,8	108,1	104,2	109,3	103,7
	Ellada	102,9	98,8	101,7	105,1	107,4	103,7
	España	97,8	101,0	106,7	110,1	103,8	112,5
	France	109,0	106,0	110,5	111,0	111,7	113,8
	Ireland	106,0	109,5	118,7	116,8	114,4	115,5
	Italia	97,8	104,2	101,1	101,5	103,7	105,8
	Luxembourg	117,7	111,2	113,5	111,0	114,4	112,5
	Nederland	109,0	111,2	115,3	116,1	122,2	120,2
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	106,9	104,5	112,5	108,7	110,3	108,0
	EUR 10	105,7	105,3	108,7	108,0	110,4	109,7
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	100,7	101,7	102,3	103,8	104,9	105,8
	Belgique/België	100,9	100,4	102,7	105,4	109,7	112,0
	Danmark	98,8	100,9	98,2	99,6	98,4	101,6
	BR Deutschland	96,9	96,7	95,6	98,7	97,2	95,5
	Ellada	106,4	109,7	109,8	113,8	111,8	115,9
	España	109,3	109,6	112,9	113,0	117,0	120,4
	France	100,5	100,8	102,8	103,5	105,6	106,8
	Ireland	105,2	111,9	110,4	112,0	120,3	115,5
	Italia	97,7	99,3	99,5	100,0	101,6	104,7
	Luxembourg	97,3	107,7	105,2	109,2	110,0	115,0
	Nederland	98,6	100,6	102,8	107,5	106,8	110,0
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	103,9	106,5	105,0	104,2	106,0	103,6
	EUR 10	99,8	100,9	101,2	102,8	103,7	104,2
Gross value-added	EUR 12	108,1	107,3	113,4	111,8	113,4	113,5
	Belgique/België	110,2	107,1	117,1	116,1	124,6	118,7
	Danmark	121,3	111,2	142,0	141,2	137,6	133,8
	BR Deutschland	121,9	115,1	123,9	111,2	124,6	114,0
	Ellada	101,9	95,6	99,4	102,6	106,1	100,2
	España	90,7	95,7	102,9	108,4	95,7	107,6
	France	115,8	110,3	116,8	117,0	116,5	119,4
	Ireland	106,6	108,4	125,4	120,7	109,8	115,5
	Italia	97,8	106,1	101,7	102,1	104,6	106,2
	Luxembourg	132,0	113,7	119,3	112,3	117,6	110,7
	Nederland	122,4	124,9	131,3	127,1	141,9	133,1
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	110,6	102,2	121,5	114,2	115,5	113,1
	EUR 10	110,6	108,9	114,9	112,2	115,9	114,3

Source: Eurostat.

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

(1980 = 100)

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal	EUR 12	117,5	121,0	124,5	125,1	122,9	119,3
	Belgique/België	116,6	130,1	129,9	129,4	123,1	118,8
	Danmark	124,5	130,2	133,5	130,7	128,5	121,7
	BR Deutschland	108,4	107,8	107,0	104,4	97,7	93,9
	Ellada	146,6	172,5	213,1	254,0	281,3	317,1
	España	130,6	143,6	158,8	164,3	183,1	178,8
	France	123,1	134,1	136,9	139,8	140,0	135,9
	Ireland	125,8	136,4	139,6	136,6	138,0	143,5
	Italia	130,8	144,4	153,7	162,0	165,1	164,3
	Luxembourg	122,3	130,3	131,6	138,0	135,9	134,7
	Nederland	112,7	114,1	116,2	115,2	108,1	105,0
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	116,7	122,2	124,1	121,2	123,1	125,3
	EUR 10	117,1	122,1	124,4	124,9	121,7	118,5
Real	EUR 12	96,0	91,1	87,9	83,3	77,6	72,5
	Belgique/België	103,7	109,4	104,0	98,1	90,0	85,3
	Danmark	102,3	98,6	96,4	89,6	84,0	75,8
	BR Deutschland	99,8	96,1	93,6	89,7	81,2	76,3
	Ellada	97,9	96,7	99,3	100,5	93,5	91,2
	España	102,5	101,0	100,6	95,9	96,3	88,9
	France	99,0	98,2	93,3	90,1	86,2	81,6
	Ireland	93,0	91,4	86,8	80,9	77,4	78,4
	Italia	95,0	91,0	87,8	85,1	80,2	75,6
	Luxembourg	103,7	103,4	99,0	100,3	96,3	94,9
	Nederland	97,2	100,1	100,1	97,5	90,9	89,2
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	97,3	96,9	94,4	87,0	85,3	83,2
	EUR 10	95,7	91,9	87,9	83,2	76,8	72,0

Source: Eurostat.

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

(1980 = 100)

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal	EUR 12	119,9	126,5	133,3	133,5	127,1	123,2
	Belgique/België	120,6	131,5	138,3	136,7	129,8	121,9
	Danmark	130,0	138,4	146,3	142,0	133,3	128,0
	BR Deutschland	111,7	116,3	116,6	112,7	103,9	99,9
	Ellada	138,6	171,4	203,3	240,5	281,2	304,6
	España	133,3	156,0	176,6	187,9	196,2	196,9
	France	125,5	139,5	150,7	154,3	150,0	147,3
	Ireland	126,5	135,3	145,2	148,4	141,1	134,8
	Italia	138,8	154,4	168,0	171,2	167,3	165,8
	Luxembourg	121,0	132,4	139,4	134,5	130,7	120,3
	Nederland	113,3	117,4	119,7	115,4	106,8	100,5
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	116,5	124,4	129,6	129,7	126,4	127,9
	EUR 10	119,5	127,0	132,6	132,2	125,3	121,4
Real	EUR 12	98,0	95,2	94,1	88,9	80,2	74,9
	Belgique/België	107,3	110,5	110,6	103,7	94,9	87,6
	Danmark	106,8	105,6	105,6	97,3	87,1	79,6
	BR Deutschland	102,8	103,7	102,0	96,9	86,3	81,2
	Ellada	92,5	96,1	94,8	95,2	93,5	87,6
	España	104,6	109,7	111,8	109,6	103,1	98,0
	France	100,9	102,1	102,7	99,4	92,4	88,4
	Ireland	93,5	90,6	90,3	87,9	79,1	73,6
	Italia	100,8	97,2	96,0	89,9	81,3	76,3
	Luxembourg	102,6	105,1	104,8	97,7	92,6	84,7
	Nederland	97,7	103,0	103,1	97,8	89,8	85,4
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	97,2	98,6	98,6	93,1	87,6	85,0
	EUR 10	97,6	95,6	93,6	88,0	79,1	73,8

Source: Eurostat.

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

(1980 = 100)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	98,0	95,7	93,4	93,7	96,7	96,8
Belgique/België	96,7	99,0	94,0	94,6	94,9	97,4
Danmark	95,8	94,1	91,3	92,0	96,3	95,1
BR Deutschland	97,1	92,7	91,8	92,6	94,0	94,0
Ellada	105,8	100,6	104,8	105,6	100,1	104,1
España	98,0	92,1	90,0	87,5	93,3	90,8
France	98,1	96,1	90,9	90,6	93,3	92,3
Ireland	99,4	100,8	96,2	92,1	97,9	106,5
Italia	94,2	93,6	91,5	94,6	98,7	99,1
Luxembourg	101,1	98,4	94,5	102,7	104,0	112,0
Nederland	99,4	97,2	97,1	99,8	101,2	104,5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	100,1	98,2	95,7	93,5	97,4	97,9
EUR 10	98,0	96,1	93,8	94,5	97,1	97,6

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)

(1980 = 100)

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	99,7	110,8	114,7	115,4	122,6	135,0
	Danmark	67,8	74,1	86,3	107,5	114,3	113,0
	BR Deutschland	101,9	117,2	102,1	105,0	101,7	95,0
	Ellada	129,2	150,3	190,3	257,4	223,1	188,3
	España	137,4	162,9	143,8	147,0	153,3	:
	France	124,7	135,3	124,7	131,1	121,4	123,2
	Ireland	129,8	110,5	112,0	107,8	89,6	113,3
	Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Luxembourg	145,2	171,4	139,7	113,7	98,8	103,4
	Nederland	90,4	102,0	98,8	109,4	127,6	106,3
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross value-added (GVA)	Belgique/België	121,4	137,2	139,0	138,5	140,8	133,7
	Danmark	148,6	140,5	181,8	177,4	176,3	159,5
	BR Deutschland	124,6	109,9	123,6	114,1	123,8	107,3
	Ellada	157,4	170,5	222,4	272,3	304,6	344,6
	España	117,9	131,1	152,1	162,7	166,2	181,7
	France	142,2	143,4	148,6	151,3	155,3	153,5
	Ireland	139,2	157,9	183,0	170,5	163,5	188,4
	Italia	125,4	152,6	155,2	165,5	172,9	178,5
	Luxembourg	155,6	143,7	147,8	151,9	155,5	153,7
	Nederland	136,7	138,4	147,4	143,5	152,6	143,8
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	128,0	124,7	145,2	130,5	139,5	139,5
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	15,6	15,4	15,7	15,9	16,6	19,2
	Danmark	14,9	17,3	15,6	19,9	21,2	23,2
	BR Deutschland	28,6	37,4	29,0	32,2	28,8	31,0
	Ellada	11,9	12,8	12,4	13,7	10,6	7,9
	España	28,1	30,0	22,8	21,8	22,3	:
	France	16,5	17,7	15,8	16,3	14,7	15,1
	Ireland	24,3	18,2	16,0	16,5	14,3	15,7
	Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Luxembourg	34,2	43,7	34,6	27,4	23,3	24,6
	Nederland	20,5	22,8	20,8	23,6	25,9	22,9
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	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 »1986« as compared with 1980 (1)

	Final production at 1980 prices	Gross value-added at 1980 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 ha of UAA calculated on the basis of:	
					final production	gross value-added	final production	gross value-added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	1,5	2,0	−2,7	−0,2 (2)	4,3	4,9	1,7	−7,3
Belgique/België	2,1	3,1	−1,3	−0,4	3,5	4,5	2,6	3,5
Danmark	2,6	5,5	−0,1	−0,5 (2)	4,7	7,6	3,1	5,9
BR Deutschland	0,9	2,6	−1,1	−0,4	2,1	3,8	1,3	3,0
Ellada	0,9	0,5	−3,1	0,1 (2)	1,0	0,6	0,8	0,4
España	1,4	0,6	0,6	−0,1	5,0	4,1	1,5	−7,1
France	1,9	2,7	−3,1	−0,2	5,2	6,0	2,3	3,1
Ireland	2,4	2,4	−3,3	−0,2 (2)	6,3	−3,7	2,5	2,4
Italia	0,6	0,7	−4,2	−0,4	5,1	5,2	1,0	1,1
Luxembourg	2,0	2,1	−3,6	−0,3	7,3	7,4	2,3	2,4
Nederland	3,0	5,0	−4,4	0,0	2,8	4,8	3,2	5,2
Portugal	:	:	−1,3	0,0	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1,4	2,2	−2,0	−0,3	2,8	−9,2	1,7	2,6
EUR 10	1,5	2,2	−2,5	−0,3 (2)	4,1	4,8	1,8	2,5

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

(1) The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.
(2) »1985«.

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

(1980 = 100)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EUR 12	97,6	98,7	109,4	100,2	104,4	99,6	100,1	0,4	0,5
Belgique/België	99,2	108,4	114,7	123,1	117,7	111,0	109,8	1,7	– 1,1
Danmark	98,9	109,5	131,5	111,2	147,5	138,1	131,7	4,9	– 4,7
BR Deutschland	94,3	100,0	117,9	93,5	108,9	95,1	105,7	1,9	11,1
Ellada	104,0	100,9	111,0	93,4	104,0	105,7	103,5	–0,1	– 2,1
España	106,4	91,0	103,6	102,5	111,5	110,9	110,9	0,6	0,0
France	95,9	98,0	118,4	110,2	110,2	108,4	109,2	2,2	0,8
Ireland	94,7	100,0	107,9	115,8	131,6	121,1	110,5	2,6	– 8,7
Italia	98,2	96,4	101,8	107,3	100,0	105,8	105,8	1,2	0,0
Luxembourg	94,2	111,5	149,7	143,8	139,6	138,2	137,5	6,5	– 0,5
Nederland	93,9	111,5	115,5	115,0	120,6	113,3	119,7	4,1	5,6
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	93,9	100,0	108,2	100,0	118,4	95,9	102,0	1,4	6,4
EUR 10	96,7	99,8	110,8	101,9	105,0	99,9	99,4	0,5	– 0,5

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 (1985)

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
EUR 12 (2)	3,0	103 779	100,0	45,3	32,3	12,7	7,5	12,3	4,6	17,7	13,4	11,2	7,4
Belgique/België	2,1	2 371	143,7	58,4	15,8	5,4	7,0	13,8	—	16,2	20,8	21,1	6,6
— Vlaams gewest/ Région flamande + Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	2,0	1 584	153,7	60,3	14,0	2,2	4,8	17,5	—	13,6	15,8	27,7	8,2
— Région wallonne/ Waals gewest	2,6	788	126,2	53,7	20,3	13,2	12,4	4,5	—	22,8	33,2	4,8	2,7
Danmark													
— Danmark	4,3	3 256	183,1	51,2	33,5	15,1	8,7	2,0	—	22,8	10,4	28,7	2,9
BR Deutschland	1,4	12 831	85,5	57,7	30,8	9,3	7,1	6,1	3,5	25,5	17,1	19,3	5,0
— Schleswig-Holstein	3,0	998	126,6	63,2	27,9	16,5	7,3	5,1	—	29,9	15,6	15,0	2,6
— Hamburg	0,1	49	:	54,7	43,7	1,8	0,8	48,8	—	4,4	4,4	1,6	1,3
— Niedersachsen	3,4	3 124	398,9	56,6	25,6	9,6	8,5	4,8	—	25,4	13,7	25,2	7,7
— Bremen	0,1	11	:	52,7	78,4	0,6	0,5	28,9	—	23,9	17,9	2,8	1,8
— Nordrhein-Westfalen	0,8	2 007	102,4	62,2	27,3	8,2	6,6	6,8	—	18,6	13,2	29,3	7,0
— Hessen	0,7	677	65,9	59,1	34,4	12,2	6,9	7,8	2,7	22,7	15,2	18,6	5,2
— Rheinland-Pfalz	2,4	1 106	92,2	44,0	33,4	9,6	6,5	6,8	37,7	14,7	9,4	8,0	2,7
— Baden-Württemberg	1,2	1 766	73,6	53,3	35,8	8,4	4,9	11,5	5,8	21,1	18,3	15,2	3,9
— Bayern	1,8	3 003	59,3	59,7	34,9	7,0	7,8	2,5	0,3	35,3	26,0	14,1	3,2
— Saarland	0,5	68	103,9	50,5	33,5	9,8	4,6	19,1	0,9	23,8	16,8	7,1	6,8
— Berlin (West)	0,1	22	:	51,7	7,8	0,9	—	50,5	—	0,4	0,7	2,4	3,4

Ellada	13,8	6 298	44,4	23,6	17,7	9,8	19,0	19,6	1,9	9,0	3,8	4,0	5,2
– Anatoliki Makedonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Anatoliki Sterea	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Kriti	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Kentriki kai Dytiki Makedonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Peloponnissos kai Dytiki Sterea Ellada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Thraki	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Ipeiros	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Thessalia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Nissia Anatolikou Aigaiou	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
España	5,3	11 643	:	44,8	29,5	14,1	8,3	17,3	2,9	9,0	6,1	11,0	9,4
– Galicia	5,6	797	:	43,9	18,6	0,8	9,2	9,5	3,1	29,4	13,7	11,9	16,8
– Principado de Asturias	2,7	174	:	52,2	13,0	0	5,6	6,1	0,1	50,7	14,1	11,0	7,9
– Cantabria	2,7	90	:	53,5	16,5	0,1	1,7	4,6	0,1	55,0	24,3	3,5	5,0
– País Vasco	2,1	313	:	32,3	10,0	6,6	7,4	6,3	3,8	19,6	23,7	8,9	6,7
– Navarra	6,5	232	:	49,5	16,0	29,1	3,2	21,1	4,0	7,2	4,4	8,0	9,7
– La Rioja	8,5	186	:	37,8	16,9	16,2	9,7	25,5	10,1	2,2	2,9	7,5	9,1
– Aragón	6,3	486	:	64,2	21,9	32,2	2,2	13,6	1,3	2,2	6,6	7,2	14,7
– Cataluña	2,8	1 114	:	62,1	12,6	8,9	1,3	15,1	1,4	5,3	6,0	27,8	19,3
– Baleares	2,0	112	:	54,7	25,4	1,9	5,6	38,4	0,3	10,9	8,4	6,9	11,0
– Castilla-León	8,9	1 292	:	51,1	23,8	30,5	14,5	4,2	0,7	14,5	8,1	10,4	8,3
– Madrid	1,1	346	:	32,4	16,0	7,9	1,5	6,0	1,1	8,0	28,3	13,9	15,4
– Castilla-La Mancha	13,2	1 029	:	47,2	31,9	22,1	8,6	17,6	11,1	6,3	2,3	6,7	8,5
– Communidad Valenciana	6,4	1 349	:	31,5	16,3	0,3	2,5	24,3	1,7	1,4	2,8	7,9	5,1
– Región de Murcia	7,4	389	:	51,2	22,1	0,7	7,8	44,1	1,3	1,6	0,9	11,9	3,4
– Extremadura	11,4	480	:	39,7	33,1	27,0	16,4	18,2	3,4	7,2	0,7	7,5	2,5
– Andalucía	10,8	3 109	:	27,9	24,4	13,4	14,0	20,4	2,6	4,4	2,1	6,2	3,6
– Canarias	1,9	146	:	64,2	36,9	0,2	5,7	54,1	2,7	5,2	4,8	3,4	10,1

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	3,5	23 516	104,2	44,1	25,9	18,5	8,0	10,0	10,3	17,0	15,5	6,4	7,0
— Ile de France	0,4	646	210,3	40,3	31,5	47,5	15,4	13,8	0	1,4	1,5	0,5	3,6
— Champagne-Ardennes	8,8	1 364	183,1	39,6	26,2	35,0	17,9	2,1	19,5	8,8	7,1	1,2	0,9
— Picardie	6,6	1 169	184,2	44,2	27,0	35,8	25,2	7,0	1,3	12,2	8,6	2,2	2,8
— Haute-Normandie	2,9	630	136,0	43,9	27,5	29,2	12,3	5,5	—	21,1	20,4	3,1	2,9
— Centre	7,2	1 798	153,8	40,2	25,9	43,9	13,4	8,6	5,4	5,5	6,8	1,8	5,1
— Basse-Normandie	7,4	1 022	95,0	42,8	24,3	8,4	3,3	6,9	—	42,3	28,0	3,7	3,2
— Bourgogne	7,3	1 263	141,7	37,1	23,5	24,9	8,2	4,5	22,6	6,9	22,7	2,1	2,6
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais	2,3	902	126,4	48,2	25,8	19,7	13,7	12,4	—	20,8	12,3	10,0	4,7
— Lorraine	2,4	599	109,0	42,8	26,5	22,5	7,1	4,8	0,2	31,9	22,4	2,6	3,2
— Alsace	2,1	416	96,0	36,7	27,7	22,3	—	9,2	19,1	14,0	9,4	4,1	6,2
— Franche-Comté	2,9	363	83,0	46,8	23,7	8,6	3,7	3,4	1,3	50,5	22,7	3,7	2,2
— Pays de la Loire	7,0	2 240	110,6	44,3	23,2	8,6	2,2	8,9	5,1	24,8	26,1	5,7	12,1
— Bretagne	7,5	2 070	97,4	58,7	16,8	3,1	0,7	5,8	—	28,9	17,3	24,5	17,5
— Poitou-Charentes	7,5	1 137	98,4	45,5	27,1	23,5	12,2	3,0	13,5	13,2	15,3	3,2	5,9
— Aquitaine	5,2	1 643	86,5	40,4	28,9	16,3	3,9	11,1	29,1	8,1	11,4	4,3	9,3
— Midi-Pyrénées	5,7	1 389	70,1	47,0	24,8	18,7	10,2	12,0	4,2	13,0	16,4	7,0	7,6
— Limousin	4,0	319	44,3	51,3	30,7	2,8	1,8	6,2	0,3	9,8	54,5	8,5	2,7
— Rhône-Alpes	2,2	1 392	78,4	44,1	24,0	9,6	4,2	15,0	13,4	19,6	14,4	5,7	9,6
— Auvergne	4,3	605	58,3	48,3	31,3	9,4	3,9	4,4	0,6	27,5	35,4	6,6	5,1
— Languedoc-Roussillon	6,2	1 277	89,1	30,5	42,8	4,2	3,0	24,6	55,5	2,4	2,3	0,9	3,2
— Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	2,5	1 224	113,9	33,5	31,0	5,1	2,6	41,3	22,5	0,9	0,8	2,2	2,3
— Corse	1,1	48	23,8	68,1	78,1	2,4	3,7	39,1	44,3	11,1	7,0	9,5	5,2

Ireland													
— Ireland	8,4	2 237	50,7	46,5	22,2	4,9	3,1	2,4	—	35,4	37,8	5,5	3,7
Italia	4,3	25 863	77,2	29,5	52,9	10,9	5,3	21,1	6,5	11,4	10,5	6,5	8,5
— Piemonte	:	1 718	65,4	37,2	:	19,9	2,7	15,7	6,5	12,3	20,6	5,4	8,3
— Valle d'Aosta	:	29	31,1	34,8	:	0,2	—	8,0	2,8	36,4	35,7	0,7	4,0
— Liguria	:	552	81,6	15,5	:	0,2	1,7	18,4	1,3	3,2	2,1	0,2	2,5
— Lombardia	:	2 455	109,8	44,6	:	13,4	2,2	4,9	1,8	25,6	18,5	16,4	12,0
— Trentino-Alto Adige	:	517	69,8	26,5	:	0,1	—	49,1	10,3	19,1	10,6	1,4	5,0
— Veneto	:	2 232	79,5	36,5	:	14,0	6,4	17,3	8,5	12,4	13,8	4,3	17,6
— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	:	409	64,4	39,1	:	16,0	9,6	6,7	7,6	17,4	13,5	6,6	11,0
— Emilia-Romagna	:	2 885	112,4	35,7	:	10,3	7,6	23,6	3,4	14,8	10,2	12,7	13,3
— Toscana	:	974	51,1	32,6	:	15,7	6,7	15,2	11,0	6,4	7,0	7,3	8,8
— Umbria	:	472	60,3	31,2	:	19,7	17,4	6,5	6,1	4,1	8,6	14,9	13,8
— Marche	:	669	62,2	34,1	:	20,8	7,8	15,6	9,1	3,7	10,6	8,6	12,2
— Lazio	:	1 494	70,7	25,7	:	7,3	3,4	31,8	8,9	12,5	8,1	2,7	5,1
— Campania	:	2 257	57,3	20,6	:	4,0	10,9	44,2	2,7	6,5	6,8	2,3	5,6
— Abruzzi	:	715	61,4	25,4	:	8,8	8,4	23,7	13,5	6,7	8,3	3,7	8,7
— Molise	:	204	43,4	29,4	:	26,6	8,5	11,7	6,5	9,6	7,7	6,7	9,4
— Puglia	:	2 691	85,6	17,0	:	8,0	6,0	26,3	11,2	3,9	3,3	0,5	1,9
— Basilicata	:	375	49,2	28,5	:	18,9	2,1	24,4	2,9	6,2	8,7	8,5	3,2
— Calabria	:	1 469	82,5	15,0	:	3,7	3,3	14,8	2,2	5,2	6,4	3,6	2,8
— Sicilia	:	3 041	102,8	15,0	:	8,3	1,9	26,4	9,5	3,3	4,1	0,9	3,2
— Sardegna	:	706	59,9	31,4	:	5,6	2,1	17,4	8,0	20,8	13,7	7,3	3,7
Luxembourg													
— Luxembourg	2,1	105	94,2	39,3	20,8	5,9	—	2,7	6,1	46,1	27,5	8,9	1,0
Nederland	4,0	6 340	193,2	52,0	18,7	1,3	5,6	10,8	—	26,4	10,5	19,5	8,1
— Noord-Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	—	:	:	:	:
— Oost-Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	—	:	:	:	:
— West-Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	—	:	:	:	:
— Zuid-Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	—	:	:	:	:

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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1,5	9 138	109,8	56,5	36,7	18,2	7,6	8,5	:	20,9	16,0	8,3	10,5
— North	1,3	443	102,3	61,6	33,8	13,8	2,0	1,5	:	33,8	22,1	3,7	6,5
— Yorkshire-Humberside	1,8	873	148,4	54,4	33,3	24,4	7,6	7,0	:	10,0	10,4	18,8	10,3
— East Midlands	2,7	1 095	167,4	51,2	33,5	28,2	8,9	10,8	:	10,3	10,9	6,3	11,8
— East Anglia	5,5	1 114	212,3	48,5	34,6	26,6	15,3	13,3	:	3,3	5,5	13,0	14,3
— South-East	0,8	1 550	131,9	50,1	41,9	26,5	3,5	16,8	:	11,7	10,1	7,4	10,5
— South-West	2,3	1 087	98,6	61,3	35,0	14,1	1,6	4,6	:	38,5	16,3	7,2	9,1
— West Midlands	1,5	761	119,2	58,0	37,4	15,9	5,9	7,8	:	24,6	15,7	6,0	12,4
— North-West	0,7	489	122,9	53,6	31,4	4,6	3,3	14,2	:	36,8	12,9	8,1	11,4
— Wales	1,4	525	51,2	66,4	42,5	2,1	—	1,5	:	37,2	27,3	2,7	7,4
— Scotland	1,4	924	67,7	60,7	45,4	15,9	—	2,5	:	19,7	27,7	4,8	8,9
— Northern Ireland	2,7	458	51,3	68,4	29,1	0,9	—	2,8	:	28,6	36,7	10,9	10,1

(1) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.
(2) Not including Portugal.

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 more than 50 000 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 1985/86
	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	6,5
B. General cropping (TF 12+60)	21,1	34,1	18,3	18,6	4,9	2,1	7,2	9,4	23,4	26,8
C. Horticulture (TF 21)	0,4	0,2	0,7	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	8,2	2,7
D. Vineyards (TF 31)	2,2	0,8	2,0	59,2	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	5,5	5,8
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	12,6
F. Dairy (TF 41)	18,1	7,1	0,6	0,6	27,5	69,6	4,0	5,7	18,2	16,9
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	12,0
H. Granivores (TF 50)	0,7	1,1	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,3	39,6	3,3	1,3
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	15,3
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 1985/86 and 1986/87

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (1)		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types of farming								
EUR 12	3 827 582	3 920 862	50 380	52 115	25,0	24,0	1,68	1,57
Belgique/België	55 404	55 185	1 010	1 022	23,3	24,2	1,68	1,66
Danmark	85 535	85 402	2 225	2 278	33,2	32,7	1,12	1,11
BR Deutschland	366 076	374 431	5 104	5 224	28,0	27,9	1,75	1,68
Ellada	486 356	538 723	6 709	6 927	6,5	6,3	1,86	1,29
España	545 352	515 612	6 081	5 921	34,6	30,1	1,33	1,24
France	575 916	594 857	5 757	5 953	38,5	38,5	1,65	1,59
Ireland	145 300	145 118	1 298	1 346	34,3	35,2	1,26	1,27
Italia	1 109 393	1 108 077	16 122	16 710	10,5	10,5	1,62	1,60
Luxembourg	2 321	2 453	320	328	45,9	47,2	1,77	1,73
Nederland	97 380	95 187	1 519	1 510	20,8	21,4	1,91	1,91
Portugal	212 822	258 866	1 361	1 908	17,8	17,1	2,25	2,09
United Kingdom	145 727	146 951	2 874	2 988	99,7	98,4	2,57	2,54
EUR 10	3 069 408	3 146 384	42 938	44 286	23,8	23,6	1,70	1,58
A. *Cereals*								
EUR 12	279 874	278 462	3 142	3 233	41,6	41,5	1,27	1,19
Belgique/België	243	:	2	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	14 557	14 544	171	184	27,5	25,7	0,49	0,46
BR Deutschland	5 183	7 280	62	98	42,2	37,0	1,50	1,24
Ellada	25 336	33 066	332	395	14,9	13,0	1,34	0,64
España	75 999	67 209	962	882	54,7	58,4	0,98	1,06
France	44 415	45 427	388	381	60,0	59,2	1,33	1,30
Ireland	3 349	2 966	42	38	42,3	48,4	0,86	1,03
Italia	90 576	87 466	827	829	16,4	16,5	1,32	1,26
Luxembourg	:	7	:	1	:	:	:	:
Nederland	:	42	:	2	:	:	:	:
Portugal	5 113	5 540	62	93	65,6	63,1	2,75	2,81
United Kingdom	15 103	14 915	294	330	122,3	128,0	2,37	2,32
EUR 10	198 762	205 713	2 118	2 258	35,9	35,3	1,34	1,19
B. *General cropping*								
EUR 12	1 055 040	1 073 390	13 244	13 807	22,9	21,7	1,76	1,58
Belgique/België	7 876	8 109	112	137	35,3	37,0	1,58	1,56
Danmark	23 056	22 669	508	497	38,5	38,4	0,87	0,87
BR Deutschland	50 349	50 349	749	822	38,6	39,3	1,78	1,67
Ellada	223 501	232 493	3 261	3 273	6,9	6,9	1,94	1,34
España	147 577	133 991	2 091	1 863	41,0	35,7	1,48	1,31
France	100 609	101 950	944	1 036	45,9	45,4	1,60	1,55
Ireland	3 310	3 720	65	70	51,9	46,5	1,61	1,62
Italia	379 318	389 097	4 363	4 887	9,4	9,7	1,60	1,57
Luxembourg	26	32	1	4	:	:	:	:
Nederland	14 831	14 695	282	265	40,3	40,1	1,45	1,47
Portugal	83 342	94 851	411	482	18,9	16,9	2,36	2,31
United Kingdom	20 824	21 434	457	474	139,4	138,9	4,09	3,81
EUR 10	824 121	844 548	10 742	11 462	20,0	20,0	1,74	1,55
C. *Horticulture*								
EUR 12	98 264	104 586	2 414	2 606	3,4	3,4	2,81	2,71
Belgique/België	5 665	5 679	113	107	2,6	3,0	2,48	2,35
Danmark	1 867	1 898	216	211	4,8	5,6	3,33	3,38
BR Deutschland	8 239	9 402	216	261	1,8	2,0	4,12	3,79
Ellada	10 798	10 920	88	77	2,7	2,6	2,04	1,61
España	5 464	7 453	213	164	4,6	5,4	1,36	1,96
France	10 050	11 655	150	175	5,1	4,7	2,99	2,59
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	27 722	28 343	895	1 045	2,1	1,9	2,31	2,23
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	15 227	14 767	379	369	3,9	3,7	3,70	3,67
Portugal	9 090	10 403	82	142	3,2	4,1	2,35	2,05
United Kingdom	4 142	4 066	62	55	9,7	8,0	5,10	6,48
EUR 10	83 710	86 730	2 119	2 300	3,3	3,1	2,96	2,85

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	
85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
40,9	39,8	21,4	20,7	4,4	4,5	15,3	14,9	9,1	9,5	7,4	7,7
80,6	84,1	43,7	44,7	5,6	6,2	32,3	34,3	19,2	20,6	17,2	18,4
82,9	82,2	50,3	50,5	7,9	8,4	24,4	22,9	21,7	20,6	9,2	6,0
71,4	72,1	43,1	42,9	10,2	10,9	18,8	19,6	10,8	11,7	8,0	8,7
14,9	11,9	4,7	4,1	1,3	1,2	9,6	7,1	5,1	5,5	4,8	5,0
21,1	19,2	9,9	8,9	1,1	1,1	9,9	9,0	7,5	7,3	8,4	7,6
57,3	56,4	29,5	29,7	7,4	7,4	19,7	18,9	12,0	11,9	8,6	8,1
28,2	27,7	15,7	16,5	2,4	2,4	11,2	9,8	8,9	7,7	7,2	6,0
24,8	25,7	10,7	10,5	2,3	2,4	12,0	13,0	7,4	8,1	6,9	7,6
75,2	75,5	42,1	41,9	10,6	11,7	24,7	25,1	13,9	14,5	12,9	13,1
137,8	146,1	82,2	83,5	11,7	15,3	43,5	46,7	22,8	24,5	18,1	19,9
14,8	13,2	7,5	6,8	1,1	1,0	6,7	5,8	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,7
127,2	118,8	75,9	67,3	16,3	14,7	37,6	38,9	14,7	15,3	9,1	12,0
46,2	45,3	24,5	23,7	5,3	5,4	16,8	16,6	9,9	11,4	7,7	8,2
38,6	37,2	19,6	18,7	4,9	5,0	13,7	13,0	10,8	10,9	8,1	7,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
28,8	29,0	16,9	16,4	4,9	5,1	6,3	6,7	12,9	14,6	−4,1	−4,7
53,0	52,6	31,1	29,0	9,9	10,4	12,0	13,7	8,0	11,1	4,0	7,1
15,0	12,5	6,3	5,1	1,6	1,4	7,5	6,5	5,6	10,2	4,0	7,7
24,5	22,7	12,7	12,6	1,3	1,5	10,3	8,2	10,5	7,8	10,8	6,8
73,9	67,5	35,9	36,0	10,5	10,4	24,6	17,7	18,5	13,6	13,0	7,3
34,3	41,0	22,5	23,0	3,8	4,3	8,2	13,7	9,6	13,3	1,2	7,3
23,0	24,9	10,9	10,9	2,7	3,0	9,7	11,5	7,3	9,1	6,4	8,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
37,1	34,5	18,4	16,7	2,6	2,0	17,1	16,5	6,2	5,9	10,5	9,0
145,3	136,1	79,9	66,6	24,7	22,6	40,4	46,3	17,1	20,0	7,9	15,8
44,1	42,0	22,3	20,8	6,3	6,2	14,9	14,4	11,1	12,1	7,3	8,2
31,5	30,9	14,8	14,0	3,7	3,7	13,0	13,2	7,4	8,3	5,9	6,8
81,8	90,8	40,4	41,8	5,6	6,1	36,2	43,5	23,0	27,9	20,0	24,6
60,0	60,8	34,0	34,0	7,4	7,9	18,2	18,3	21,0	21,0	3,2	1,9
80,6	82,6	45,9	45,8	12,0	13,0	23,3	24,7	13,1	14,7	9,6	10,8
14,6	12,1	4,2	3,7	1,3	1,3	9,6	7,4	4,9	5,6	4,6	4,9
22,7	21,2	9,6	8,3	1,4	1,4	11,4	11,2	7,7	8,6	9,3	10,0
63,0	63,5	32,3	32,6	8,8	9,0	20,4	19,9	12,8	12,9	8,7	8,2
53,7	54,5	33,0	31,4	5,2	5,1	16,7	19,1	10,4	11,8	5,3	7,3
18,2	18,7	6,5	6,4	2,0	2,0	9,8	10,4	6,1	6,6	5,6	6,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
95,9	114,9	55,9	58,7	10,8	13,9	28,6	42,0	19,6	28,6	9,4	19,2
11,8	10,7	5,4	4,6	0,9	0,9	5,9	5,6	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,3
223,8	215,6	129,6	110,3	32,6	28,3	61,0	76,1	14,9	20,0	1,9	21,0
35,1	34,7	16,7	15,9	4,4	4,4	14,0	14,4	8,0	9,3	5,9	7,0
80,5	82,7	39,8	39,2	8,8	9,5	31,8	33,9	11,3	12,5	10,1	12,1
95,3	86,2	42,6	35,2	9,0	9,2	42,9	40,9	17,3	17,4	18,7	18,2
182,0	190,8	108,9	108,6	14,4	16,3	59,9	67,4	18,0	20,0	7,8	10,0
147,0	141,4	84,9	78,5	15,5	15,3	45,7	47,2	11,1	12,5	10,4	12,4
22,9	18,6	7,2	5,8	2,3	2,3	14,1	10,8	6,9	6,7	6,9	7,4
15,6	25,3	7,0	9,2	1,2	0,6	6,9	15,4	5,1	7,8	5,2	10,0
87,1	80,4	44,5	36,2	10,4	9,8	32,1	34,0	10,7	13,1	7,5	10,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
33,3	35,9	11,3	12,5	2,8	2,9	19,2	20,5	8,3	9,2	8,3	8,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
199,3	203,7	104,0	101,1	23,4	29,7	71,7	72,4	19,4	19,8	20,2	23,2
10,8	10,4	4,5	4,2	1,9	1,4	4,6	5,1	1,9	2,5	1,3	2,0
133,7	247,6	64,9	126,9	16,3	21,8	51,8	99,8	10,2	15,4	7,8	26,4
92,3	96,3	45,8	46,0	10,0	11,2	36,4	38,9	12,3	13,7	11,0	13,0

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)	
		85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Vineyards	EUR 12	207 989	211 552	2 016	2 110	9,0	8,9	1,62	1,50
Belgique/België		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland		13 449	14 002	121	141	8,1	7,8	2,08	2,00
Ellada		22 898	24 011	300	317	4,1	4,0	1,91	1,18
España		20 003	16 762	180	140	15,7	18,1	1,05	1,00
France		55 971	57 829	476	514	14,7	14,7	1,82	1,73
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia		83 928	82 445	824	849	5,3	4,9	1,41	1,42
Luxembourg		282	258	23	20	6,5	8,1	2,23	2,04
Nederland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal		11 458	16 245	92	129	8,2	8,0	2,03	1,60
United Kingdom		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	176 528	178 545	1 744	1 841	8,3	8,2	1,66	1,54
E. Fruit (and other permanent crops)	EUR 12	532 016	537 179	5 177	5 566	8,5	8,7	1,54	1,31
Belgique/België		1 520	1 506	43	48	7,4	7,6	2,54	2,59
Danmark		934	909	77	90	10,6	10,9	2,12	2,30
BR Deutschland		4 340	4 935	89	93	9,0	9,6	3,70	3,49
Ellada		116 420	131 620	1 268	1 415	5,3	5,0	1,79	1,09
España		121 777	108 145	781	810	16,6	19,3	1,41	1,11
France		14 596	14 008	205	213	15,1	16,3	2,55	2,44
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia		244 137	245 890	2 362	2 433	5,2	5,0	1,33	1,32
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland		3 688	3 663	97	105	7,3	6,9	2,51	2,57
Portugal		23 181	25 101	208	310	11,4	12,6	1,72	1,72
United Kingdom		1 423	1 402	47	49	23,0	24,4	5,13	4,77
	EUR 10	387 058	403 933	4 188	4 446	5,7	5,6	1,58	1,34
F. Dairy	EUR 12	568 857	580 650	8 417	8 726	28,4	28,5	1,69	1,67
Belgique/België		12 988	12 878	259	172	25,6	25,6	1,53	1,54
Danmark		17 255	17 325	501	490	33,5	32,9	1,43	1,40
BR Deutschland		128 961	129 387	1 565	1 432	26,8	27,2	1,63	1,61
Ellada		2 251	4 293	19	30	4,3	5,3	1,73	1,48
España		42 626	43 851	701	982	11,8	10,5	1,39	1,39
France		144 194	146 169	1 390	1 376	34,3	34,8	1,60	1,58
Ireland		60 044	61 001	456	472	30,2	30,2	1,42	1,42
Italia		73 366	73 985	2 021	2 220	15,2	15,5	2,14	2,08
Luxembourg		1 012	973	197	195	50,9	52,1	1,65	1,72
Nederland		41 312	41 152	497	498	26,3	27,2	1,63	1,60
Portugal		7 111	12 177	89	148	18,5	14,9	2,45	2,07
United Kingdom		37 737	37 459	722	711	57,3	58,6	2,25	2,24
	EUR 10	519 120	524 622	7 627	7 596	29,9	30,3	1,70	1,68
G. Drystock (excl. milk)	EUR 12	459 432	487 515	6 219	6 284	41,5	38,0	1,57	1,55
Belgique/België		7 509	7 208	105	117	29,3	33,4	1,57	1,58
Danmark		250	320	7	8	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland		27 141	27 819	349	359	28,9	27,9	1,63	1,48
Ellada		44 184	54 405	901	894	3,9	3,9	1,87	1,74
España		72 720	81 435	660	702	37,3	20,2	1,35	1,33
France		99 432	106 277	1 007	1 023	47,7	47,0	1,53	1,48
Ireland		69 356	68 259	579	624	35,9	37,7	1,09	1,10
Italia		68 067	64 918	1 573	1 413	27,4	27,2	2,02	2,08
Luxembourg		665	656	60	58	55,2	59,3	1,82	1,85
Nederland		4 516	3 066	20	19	10,9	11,7	1,22	1,49
Portugal		18 601	25 075	124	200	17,4	30,4	1,89	1,80
United Kingdom		46 991	48 077	834	867	120,7	113,4	1,66	1,65
	EUR 10	368 111	381 005	5 435	5 382	43,6	42,3	1,60	1,58

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	
85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
30,1	31,0	8,7	9,2	4,0	4,0	17,1	17,6	10,6	11,7	9,9	10,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
49,9	51,9	21,1	22,4	9,3	9,3	19,3	20,9	9,3	10,4	6,4	6,7
13,8	10,9	2,5	2,2	1,5	1,5	10,6	7,9	5,6	6,7	5,6	6,6
9,0	8,8	2,9	3,4	1,0	1,4	4,8	3,8	4,6	3,8	4,5	3,3
63,2	65,2	18,3	19,2	7,6	7,5	36,0	37,3	19,7	21,5	19,5	20,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
16,9	18,4	4,2	4,3	2,5	2,5	10,2	11,5	7,2	8,1	6,7	7,7
54,9	57,6	19,3	22,0	6,9	8,3	29,7	27,9	13,3	13,7	14,6	13,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
10,7	7,3	2,6	2,5	1,4	1,2	6,9	3,8	3,4	2,4	5,3	2,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
33,7	35,2	9,8	10,3	4,5	4,5	19,2	20,1	11,6	13,1	10,5	11,7
17,3	16,4	5,1	4,8	1,8	1,8	10,8	10,1	7,0	7,7	6,9	7,4
75,9	77,4	19,0	24,6	6,3	6,9	50,8	46,0	20,0	17,8	27,1	23,2
71,7	84,8	34,9	37,8	4,8	6,2	32,2	40,9	15,2	17,8	4,3	7,5
116,8	121,4	61,2	61,4	10,6	12,4	44,3	47,8	12,0	13,7	10,4	12,5
12,9	8,6	2,7	2,0	1,4	1,2	9,9	6,1	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,4
13,6	12,2	3,8	3,6	0,8	0,8	8,7	7,8	6,1	7,0	7,7	8,7
66,2	70,9	25,0	25,5	9,4	9,1	31,2	35,5	12,2	14,5	10,6	13,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15,0	15,5	3,9	3,8	1,8	1,8	9,8	10,4	7,3	7,9	6,9	7,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
96,9	109,8	32,6	37,1	10,9	13,9	53,3	58,3	21,3	22,7	24,5	27,7
9,8	8,3	2,9	2,9	1,2	1,1	6,0	4,5	3,5	2,6	4,5	2,9
108,6	101,6	55,8	52,3	16,7	14,8	35,3	33,9	6,9	7,1	−12,0	−6,5
19,0	18,0	5,6	5,3	2,2	2,1	11,7	11,0	7,4	8,2	6,8	7,4
61,4	61,3	34,4	33,8	6,4	6,8	20,8	21,2	12,3	12,7	9,6	10,0
65,3	69,2	31,6	33,5	5,3	5,6	29,9	31,9	19,6	20,7	17,1	17,9
100,1	98,5	58,6	58,0	8,6	8,9	32,6	31,2	22,8	22,3	13,7	11,8
60,6	63,0	34,7	35,5	9,2	10,3	17,8	19,4	10,9	12,0	8,6	9,6
23,7	19,4	15,2	10,6	1,9	1,8	7,2	7,6	4,1	5,2	3,7	4,1
21,2	21,4	13,1	11,2	0,8	1,0	7,3	9,2	5,2	6,7	5,0	6,6
50,7	50,9	27,7	28,0	6,2	6,2	16,2	16,1	10,1	10,2	7,1	7,1
37,6	35,6	19,3	19,8	2,9	2,8	16,0	13,5	11,3	9,6	9,8	8,0
55,7	59,2	29,5	29,8	3,8	4,1	22,5	25,4	10,5	12,2	9,9	11,5
77,4	84,4	42,9	45,2	11,3	13,1	25,5	28,6	15,5	16,7	14,4	15,6
122,2	129,7	70,2	71,1	9,1	12,5	42,8	45,7	26,3	28,5	19,4	20,7
30,4	23,4	18,9	12,9	1,3	1,1	10,5	9,8	4,3	4,7	4,3	4,8
122,0	110,9	71,5	64,6	12,3	11,5	38,5	34,9	17,2	15,6	13,6	12,6
65,2	65,6	36,4	36,1	6,9	7,4	22,1	22,4	13,0	13,3	10,0	10,4
32,8	31,1	18,5	17,7	3,7	3,6	12,2	11,7	7,8	7,6	6,3	6,2
66,8	66,1	36,2	32,4	5,1	6,1	28,0	30,5	17,8	19,3	14,8	16,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
59,4	59,6	36,5	36,9	10,2	10,7	13,6	13,7	8,3	9,2	5,8	6,6
15,3	12,8	6,9	5,8	0,7	0,7	8,8	7,3	4,7	4,2	4,5	4,0
19,4	19,4	10,4	10,0	0,7	0,6	8,2	8,6	6,1	6,5	6,0	6,4
37,9	35,6	20,7	21,0	5,7	5,7	13,0	12,5	8,5	8,4	5,5	5,4
13,9	13,1	7,8	8,2	1,4	1,5	6,3	5,1	5,7	4,6	4,7	3,6
46,5	48,9	24,8	24,6	3,0	3,2	19,0	21,3	9,4	10,2	8,8	9,9
75,9	79,7	44,0	46,0	11,7	13,6	23,1	24,1	12,7	13,0	10,4	10,4
80,5	133,3	52,2	91,9	6,4	10,5	21,1	29,7	17,3	19,9	11,3	12,9
11,6	13,0	6,2	7,0	0,8	0,9	4,9	5,4	2,6	3,0	2,2	2,7
49,2	42,7	31,5	27,8	7,9	7,0	17,6	14,2	10,7	8,6	7,8	5,4
36,5	34,7	20,7	20,0	4,4	4,4	13,4	12,8	8,4	8,1	6,6	6,3

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)	
	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H. *Granivores*								
EUR 12	57 469	55 407	732	816	11,5	10,9	1,69	1,72
Belgique/België	3 335	3 552	44	92	4,4	5,1	1,42	1,34
Danmark	3 433	3 565	127	126	26,9	26,8	1,73	1,75
BR Deutschland	6 618	6 335	66	76	20,6	20,0	1,58	1,53
Ellada	2 063	3 068	37	35	1,5	0,8	1,74	1,56
España	11 295	6 917	142	86	12,2	14,0	1,03	1,32
France	8 135	8 246	57	92	16,7	16,7	1,65	1,51
Ireland	414	274	5	4	:	:	:	:
Italia	5 267	4 000	53	48	6,9	8,1	2,34	2,43
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 122	9 086	120	123	5,1	4,8	1,44	1,43
Portugal	4 756	7 351	34	73	6,0	3,0	2,01	1,61
United Kingdom	3 031	3 013	47	61	8,3	8,7	3,68	4,05
EUR 10	41 418	41 139	556	657	11,9	11,8	1,84	1,80
I. *Mixed (crops + livestock)*								
EUR 12	568 641	592 121	9 019	8 967	30,4	28,4	1,77	1,70
Belgique/België	16 268	16 253	332	349	25,3	25,8	1,61	1,60
Danmark	24 183	24 172	618	675	35,3	35,0	1,23	1,19
BR Deutschland	121 375	124 922	1 887	1 942	29,1	28,7	1,65	1,56
Ellada	38 905	44 847	503	491	7,7	7,8	1,91	1,55
España	47 891	49 849	351	292	61,9	44,1	1,27	1,28
France	98 514	103 296	1 140	1 143	40,6	41,1	1,65	1,61
Ireland	8 827	8 898	151	138	41,0	42,0	1,48	1,44
Italia	137 012	131 933	3 204	2 986	13,4	13,2	1,85	1,87
Luxembourg	336	527	39	50	46,5	42,6	1,73	1,51
Nederland	8 684	8 716	124	129	19,0	18,5	1,52	1,48
Portugal	50 170	62 123	259	331	20,1	16,4	2,43	2,17
United Kingdom	16 476	16 585	411	441	112,0	110,8	3,10	2,90
EUR 10	470 580	480 149	8 409	8 344	28,3	28,3	1,75	1,68

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN—Weighting by farm structure survey 1985, classification as Decision 85/377/EEC, standard gross margins » 1982 «, 1986/87 results are provisional and subject to change.

(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	
85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
159,4	150,5	113,5	112,4	7,9	8,7	38,0	29,2	22,5	17,0	21,9	14,6
174,8	164,1	128,8	126,8	6,8	7,6	39,7	30,1	27,9	22,5	26,8	20,3
221,9	216,8	143,5	152,7	15,1	16,0	63,0	47,8	36,4	27,4	27,9	10,0
119,0	116,2	84,9	86,8	11,0	12,2	22,9	17,4	14,5	11,4	11,8	6,8
67,5	51,0	48,1	39,7	3,8	2,4	15,8	8,7	9,1	5,6	7,6	5,0
66,3	56,6	43,8	41,5	1,3	2,0	21,0	12,7	20,4	9,6	23,2	9,7
144,3	136,6	107,1	104,4	11,5	10,4	26,4	21,9	16,1	14,5	11,7	10,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
260,5	284,2	175,0	198,3	5,9	6,7	78,9	78,5	33,7	32,3	37,4	36,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
217,8	206,7	166,3	157,5	11,1	13,2	40,3	34,9	27,9	24,4	20,8	16,2
83,9	63,7	59,3	49,4	1,6	1,9	23,1	12,5	11,4	7,8	16,3	9,6
343,9	314,6	243,0	238,4	15,4	16,0	85,1	59,8	23,1	14,8	37,7	18,8
193,4	181,9	138,7	135,6	10,4	11,0	44,3	34,9	24,2	19,4	22,2	15,8
52,4	49,4	31,6	29,9	5,6	5,7	15,4	14,2	8,7	8,4	6,6	6,2
75,4	82,9	44,2	47,7	4,8	5,5	27,6	30,9	17,1	19,3	14,1	16,2
97,9	93,5	62,7	61,4	8,4	8,8	26,6	22,9	21,6	19,2	10,3	5,4
75,6	74,0	49,6	48,3	10,2	10,6	16,6	16,2	10,0	10,4	7,2	7,4
17,3	14,2	8,1	6,6	1,1	1,1	8,9	7,2	4,7	4,7	4,3	4,2
27,7	19,6	13,6	10,7	1,3	1,1	12,5	7,8	9,8	6,0	10,8	5,6
58,2	57,5	34,5	35,4	7,2	7,3	16,1	14,7	9,8	9,1	6,6	5,6
46,8	53,7	32,0	37,8	4,6	4,8	11,2	12,1	7,6	8,4	5,1	5,4
28,7	30,0	14,4	14,6	2,6	2,8	11,9	12,7	6,4	6,8	6,0	6,4
86,5	65,1	55,6	41,3	9,9	8,5	23,0	19,3	13,2	12,8	12,8	11,9
138,6	133,8	95,1	93,0	9,2	11,3	34,1	28,5	22,4	19,2	16,6	12,1
14,1	11,3	7,5	6,1	0,8	0,8	6,1	4,8	2,5	2,2	2,5	2,1
182,8	151,2	114,5	88,1	21,6	17,8	48,4	46,4	15,6	16,0	7,2	10,9
59,0	57,4	36,0	35,0	6,6	6,8	16,7	16,1	9,5	9,6	6,9	6,8

3.2.4 Results by income class, 1985/86 and 1986/87

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	
		85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EUR 12	<0-4	1 305 601	1 353 723	14,5	14,7	13,6	13,1	8,7	8,6	2,4	2,4	2,8	2,3	1,7	1,4	0,9	0,4
	4-8	1 024 893	985 498	18,6	17,6	24,2	22,7	12,0	11,6	2,8	2,8	9,7	8,7	5,8	5,8	5,0	5,0
	8-12	557 134	579 277	27,8	25,8	43,4	39,9	22,3	20,5	4,8	4,6	16,5	15,3	9,8	9,8	8,4	8,7
	12-24	679 812	724 158	40,7	37,6	76,3	71,7	39,7	36,5	7,7	7,5	29,3	28,1	16,6	16,6	14,6	15,2
	>24	260 142	278 206	56,0	53,2	145,0	146,8	72,9	70,7	11,7	13,0	60,4	63,2	34,8	36,0	34,3	36,7
	All holdings	3 827 582	3 920 862	25,0	24,0	40,9	39,8	21,4	20,7	4,4	4,5	15,3	14,9	9,1	9,5	7,4	7,7
Belgique/België	<0-4	1 928	2 118	14,7	9,4	31,0	49,6	22,7	39,0	4,2	5,9	3,1	2,8	1,9	1,8	−0,8	−1,1
	4-8	5 551	4 471	12,8	13,4	38,6	42,3	24,7	28,3	3,6	3,6	10,3	10,5	6,4	6,3	5,0	5,1
	8-12	8 252	6 923	20,0	16,3	48,2	52,8	28,9	31,7	4,1	4,5	16,2	17,2	9,9	10,1	7,8	8,1
	12-24	25 308	25 436	22,1	21,2	68,8	67,2	35,7	34,4	5,1	5,3	29,4	28,9	17,3	17,3	15,5	15,4
	>24	14 365	16 237	32,4	37,2	142,7	139,9	76,6	71,6	8,5	9,3	59,0	60,9	34,6	36,6	32,5	33,2
	All holdings	55 404	55 185	23,3	24,2	80,6	84,1	43,7	44,7	5,6	6,2	32,3	34,3	19,2	20,6	17,2	18,4
Danmark	<0-4	17 779	21 544	16,2	15,6	18,0	20,3	16,2	18,3	3,3	3,5	−1,9	−1,8	−3,8	−3,9	−15,4	−17,6
	4-8	7 226	6 993	19,2	20,8	30,9	37,1	22,6	27,4	3,6	4,2	4,5	5,1	6,1	6,1	− 1,1	− 3,2
	8-12	10 191	9 184	24,8	25,2	45,9	52,9	31,1	36,5	4,9	5,9	9,5	10,1	10,1	10,1	1,7	0,0
	12-24	26 093	25 937	31,4	33,6	83,7	88,8	51,6	55,4	7,7	8,7	24,0	24,2	18,3	18,4	8,5	6,4
	>24	24 246	21 744	55,4	55,4	160,6	162,6	90,0	89,8	14,1	15,2	56,1	56,8	35,6	35,1	22,6	19,9
	All holdings	85 535	85 402	33,2	32,7	82,9	82,2	50,3	50,5	7,9	8,4	24,4	22,9	21,7	20,6	9,2	6,0
BR Deutschland	<0-4	79 841	84 321	19,9	18,8	35,4	34,6	26,4	26,8	8,0	8,4	1,0	−0,3	0,6	−0,2	− 1,9	− 3,0
	4-8	80 792	67 616	22,2	21,8	49,1	49,7	30,9	31,7	8,3	8,8	10,6	10,4	6,1	6,1	4,2	4,0
	8-12	72 292	73 726	27,1	25,1	73,3	66,5	44,3	39,8	10,2	10,3	19,3	17,9	10,0	10,0	7,6	7,8
	12-24	105 680	111 430	33,7	32,7	95,3	94,9	54,8	53,5	12,0	12,6	29,7	30,6	16,3	16,7	13,9	14,4
	>24	27 471	37 338	49,0	50,5	144,6	140,2	79,8	74,1	15.4	16,8	52,0	52,1	32,0	32,5	29,7	30,2
	All holdings	366 076	374 431	28,0	27,9	71,4	72,1	43,1	42,9	10,2	10,9	18,8	19,6	10,8	11,7	8,0	8,7
Ellada	<0-4	211 406	211 460	5,2	4,6	8,7	7,3	3,5	3,1	1,1	1,0	4,6	3,5	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,1
	4-8	198 459	187 686	6,4	6,0	15,8	12,4	4,7	4,1	1,3	1,2	10,6	7,6	5,6	5,7	5,4	5,3
	8-12	53 731	78 671	8,6	7,8	24,2	16,0	6,5	4,8	1,7	1,5	17,2	10,4	9,5	9,6	9,4	9,3
	12-24	20 218	52 071	13,0	10,1	38,5	20,7	11,6	6,3	2,5	1,8	26,0	13,5	15,1	15,5	15,0	15,1
	>24	2 542	8 835	27,2	16,7	74,8	23,1	18,1	6,9	2,8	2,0	56,1	15,2	39,9	32,9	37,9	28,2
	All holdings	486 356	538 723	6,5	6,3	14,9	11,9	4,7	4,1	1,3	1,2	9,6	7,1	5,1	5,5	4,8	5,0
España	<0-4	180 680	186 733	26,6	23,6	11,1	9,3	8,1	7,2	0,9	1,1	1,8	0,8	1,4	0,7	0,3	− 0,3
	4-8	163 595	154 377	29,7	22,3	18,3	16,0	8,1	7,3	0,9	1,0	9,1	7,6	5,8	5,7	6,4	5,9
	8-12	89 971	79 727	34,6	32,8	24,4	24,8	10,2	10,5	1,1	1,1	12,8	13,2	9,8	9,8	12,3	12,0
	12-24	80 285	76 805	52,1	50,4	32,7	33,9	13,5	13,2	1,4	1,3	17,5	19,0	16,1	16,0	19,0	22,2
	>24	30 821	17 970	62,4	67,0	55,3	62,4	20,3	15,3	1,8	1,5	33,1	45,9	40,5	51,6	49,6	76,6
	All holdings	545 352	515 612	34,6	30,1	21,1	19,2	9,9	8,9	1,1	1,1	9,9	9,0	7,5	7,3	8,4	7,6

France	<0-4	109 578	123 835	30,8	32,0	26,5	26,8	19,2	20,3	5,8	5,9	1,6	1,2	1,0	0,8	−1,0	−1,4
	4-8	120 467	121 880	32,7	34,2	37,2	39,0	21,4	23,4	5,9	6,3	10,0	9,6	6,0	6,0	3,6	3,3
	8-12	112 123	109 201	38,0	37,4	53,3	51,4	29,0	28,3	7,2	6,9	16,8	16,2	9,9	10,0	6,6	6,5
	12-24	170 980	173 748	41,2	42,6	72,3	71,5	35,2	35,2	8,2	8,2	28,0	27,3	16,7	16,5	13,2	12,7
	>24	62 768	66 193	57,2	49,6	115,8	112,2	48,6	47,0	11,7	11,1	53,0	51,9	34,6	34,2	31,1	30,3
	All holdings	575 916	594 857	38,5	38,5	57,3	56,4	29,5	29,7	7,4	7,4	19,7	18,9	12,0	11,9	8,6	8,1
Ireland	<0-4	46 489	60 873	24,1	25,1	9,7	9,4	7,2	7,3	1,4	1,3	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,3	0,7	0,6
	4-8	46 362	39 862	29,6	35,7	16,7	17,8	9,2	10,6	1,4	1,6	7,2	7,1	5,8	5,7	4,9	4,7
	8-12	22 037	19 848	41,1	41,8	29,8	34,2	15,8	18,9	2,5	3,1	13,0	13,3	9,7	9,7	8,5	8,3
	12-24	24 294	19 439	47,9	50,6	57,4	69,2	30,5	39,8	4,7	5,4	23,6	25,3	16,8	16,4	15,0	14,4
	>24	6 118	5 096	69,1	67,7	133,7	138,7	69,7	75,0	7,8	7,9	57,4	56,8	33,5	32,5	34,9	34,2
	All holdings	145 300	145 118	34,3	35,2	28,2	27,7	15,7	16,5	2,4	2,4	11,2	9,8	8,9	7,7	7,2	6,0
Italia	<0-4	455 581	418 539	6,6	6,3	9,4	9,3	4,7	4,4	1,7	1,8	3,1	3,2	2,0	2,0	1,8	1,8
	4-8	341 797	333 051	8,4	8,5	17,7	17,1	7,1	6,7	1,9	1,9	8,9	8,7	5,7	5,8	5,4	5,5
	8-12	149 108	160 975	13,0	12,1	29,9	28,1	11,3	10,5	2,7	2,5	16,1	15,4	9,8	9,7	9,6	9,4
	12-24	130 701	152 497	21,5	18,1	59,3	54,9	25,0	22,2	4,1	3,9	30,6	29,1	16,3	16,5	16,6	16,6
	>24	32 206	43 015	32,5	33,1	155,2	138,7	71,2	57,7	6,3	6,5	78,2	75,2	36,3	36,6	43,2	43,9
	All holdings	1 109 393	1 108 077	10,5	10,5	24,8	25,7	10,7	10,5	2,3	2,4	12,0	13,0	7,4	8,1	6,9	7,6
Luxembourg	<0-4	338	166	31,8	38,5	42,9	44,6	31,0	35,2	8,4	9,0	4,4	0,3	2,6	0,2	2,3	−0,8
	4-8	163	262	42,7	39,0	54,8	54,9	32,2	38,3	10,5	8,7	13,0	10,1	7,0	6,4	5,8	4,8
	8-12	340	499	49,9	46,1	68,4	64,6	42,1	38,1	9,8	11,0	19,0	18,9	10,0	10,0	8,4	8,4
	12-24	1 195	1 249	47,9	47,9	82,6	80,1	44,8	42,1	11,2	12,1	29,2	29,3	16,3	16,7	15,3	15,4
	>24	285	277	51,6	58,7	102,0	112,7	49,4	55,0	12,0	15,4	43,6	46,4	27,6	29,0	27,5	27,2
	All holdings	2 321	2 453	45,9	47,2	75,2	75,5	42,1	41,9	10,6	11,7	24,7	25,1	13,9	14,5	12,9	13,1
Nederland	<0-4	3 966	6 510	15,7	10,9	96,4	69,6	86,4	57,3	13,1	11,7	−4,3	−2,1	−2,5	−1,2	−10,4	−9,2
	4-8	7 866	5 919	15,0	12,3	66,1	70,2	47,6	45,8	7,4	10,8	10,2	11,5	6,4	6,2	− 0,3	1,2
	8-12	10 317	9 350	12,9	12,4	86,6	90,2	58,2	60,7	8,8	10,2	19,0	18,3	10,0	10,3	4,8	5,2
	12-24	36 538	31 421	16,7	15,9	113,2	118,5	68,3	70,1	10,4	13,3	34,2	34,4	17,6	18,0	13,6	14,2
	>24	38 693	41 987	28,6	30,4	193,4	201,7	108,5	107,9	14,5	19,2	70,6	74,8	35,9	38,1	32,2	34,2
	All holdings	97 380	95 187	20,8	21,4	137,8	146,1	82,2	83,5	11,7	15,3	43,5	46,7	22,8	24,5	18,1	19,9
Portugal	<0-4	170 610	209 170	12,7	13,4	9,1	8,6	4,8	4,5	0,9	0,9	3,7	3,5	1,7	1,7	1,4	1,3
	4-8	30 721	39 418	37,8	24,9	29,1	23,1	13,2	10,8	1,7	1,3	14,8	11,6	5,5	5,4	8,1	6,8
	8-12	5 464	6 615	49,8	50,7	42,4	46,2	18,5	23,8	2,1	1,9	22,5	21,2	9,7	9,4	15,4	16,3
	12-24	5 309	3 119	33,6	85,8	71,3	85,1	37,0	45,6	2,2	2,8	32,4	37,8	16,7	15,8	28,9	28,5
	>24	718	544	19,0	69,1	151,1	264,9	86,6	161,9	1,7	4,5	63,0	99,8	30,6	43,4	65,9	105,2
	All holdings	212 822	258 866	17,8	17,1	14,8	13,2	7,5	6,8	1,1	1,0	6,7	5,8	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,7
United Kingdom	<0-4	27 405	28 454	50,2	53,6	43,3	33,3	35,2	26,7	10,2	8,4	−0,0	0,3	−0,0	0,2	−7,8	−4,7
	4-8	21 894	23 963	67,8	65,5	69,6	52,9	47,1	35,8	10,9	7,4	13,8	12,0	6,1	6,0	−0,7	1,7
	8-12	23 308	24 558	86,5	89,1	97,7	86,1	60,2	52,8	13,5	10,7	26,7	25,0	10,0	10,0	3,8	6,4
	12-24	53 211	51 006	120,4	114,0	156,8	145,4	91,4	81,1	18,8	17,4	49,5	49,2	16,9	17,2	12,8	15,5
	>24	19 909	18 970	162,8	177,6	261,2	301,5	140,1	149,3	27,1	31,7	96,8	121,1	31,6	31,6	37,0	47,9
	All holdings	145 727	146 951	99,7	98,4	127,2	118,8	75,9	67,3	16,3	14,7	37,6	38,9	14,7	15,3	9,1	12,0
EUR 10	<0-4	954 311	957 820	12,5	13,2	15,0	14,8	9,5	9,7	2,9	3,0	2,8	2,3	1,7	1,5	0,9	0,3
	4-8	830 577	791 703	15,7	16,3	25,2	24,0	12,7	12,5	3,2	3,3	9,6	8,8	5,8	5,8	4,8	4,7
	8-12	461 699	492 935	26,2	24,3	47,1	42,2	24,7	22,1	5,6	5,2	17,2	15,5	9,8	9,8	7,9	8,0
	12-24	594 218	644 234	39,2	35,9	82,2	76,1	43,3	39,2	8,6	8,2	30,8	29,1	16,7	16,7	14,2	14,3
	>24	228 603	259 692	55,3	52,2	157,1	152,4	80,0	74,3	13,1	13,8	64,1	64,4	34,5	34,9	33,3	33,8
	All holdings	3 069 408	3 146 384	23,8	23,6	46,2	45,3	24,5	23,7	5,3	5,4	16,8	16,6	9,9	10,5	7,7	8,2

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN—Weighting by farm structure survey 1985, classification as Decision 85/377/EEC, standard gros 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	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	% TAV 1986/87 / 1st year	% TAV 1987/88 / 1980/81	% TAV 1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Durum wheat	Target price	294,71	357,70	357,70	334,91	4,6	2,8	−6,4
	Single/basic intervention price	260,33/232,88	299,60/211,06	291,59/219,78	276,34/221,90	4/2,1	1,6/−0,8	0/1,0
	Threshold price	289,9	352,35	352,99	330,29	4,6	2,9	−6,4
	Production aid	79,24 ha	113,79 ha/16,26	121,80/33,85 ha	137,05/54,49 ha	5,4/−4,9	6,3/−11,4	12,5/61,0
2. Common wheat	Target price	214,01	256,16	256,10	250,30	3,7	2,6	−2,3
	Single/basic intervention price	155,88	179,44/172,58	179,44/173,72	179,44/179,44	2,2/2,0	2,0/1,6	0/3,3
	Threshold price	209,2	250,81	251,39	245,68	3,7	2,7	−2,3
	Ref. price (breadmaking quality)	175,20/163,02	:	:	:	×	×	×
3. Barley	Target price	194,32	233,86	233,80	228	4,0	2,7	−2,5
	Single/basic intervention price	155,88	170,47/156,53	170,47/158,85	170,41/161,17	2,7/2,3	1,3/0,5	0/0,1
	Threshold price	189,50	228,51	229,09	223,38	4,0	2,7	−2,5
4. Rye	Target price	197,31	233,86	233,80	228	3,9	2,5	−2,5
	Single/basic intervention price	163,82/156,37	170,47/159,05	170,47/160,95	170,47/161,17	2,5/2,2	0,6/0,4	0/0,1
	Threshold price	192,50	228,51	229,09	223,38	4,1	2,5	−2,5
5. Maize	Target price	194,32	233,86	233,80	228	4,1	2,7	−2,5
	Single/basic intervention price	155,88	179,44/172,58	179,44/173,72	179,44/179,44	3,5/2,0	2,0/1,0	0/3,3
	Threshold price	189,50	245,57	248,11	245,09	4,5	3,9	−1,2
Rice								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	233,71	314,190/248,88	314,190/259,76	314,19/270,64	4,0/2,7	4,3/1,5	0/4,2
2. Husked rice	Target price	408,16	548,37	548,37	549,85	4,9	4,3	0,3
Round-grain	Threshold price	401,07	541,63	542,64	543,15	5,0	4,4	0,1
Long-grain	Threshold price	401,07	541,63	542,64	543,15	5,0	4,4	0,1
3. Wholly milled								
Round-grain	Threshold price	531,38	720,69	721,99	722,65	5,3	4,5	0,1
Long-grain	Threshold price	580,61	791,81	793,28	794,02	5,8	4,6	0,1
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	255,83	319,91	320,73	312,73	4,6	3,3	−2,5

Beginning of single market: 1968/69: sugar 1977/78: isoglucose	España	–	47,98	47,98	–	×	×	×
	Portugal	–	43,72	43,72	–	×	×	×
1. Beet	– From 1981/82 (except Spain and Portugal 1986/87):							
	Basic price							
	Community	33,10	40,89	40,89	40,89	2,6	3,1	0
	Italia	35,62	40,89	40,89	40,89	1,2	2,0	0
	Ireland	34,67	40,89	40,89	40,89	1,8	2,4	0
	United Kingdom	34,67	40,89	40,89	40,89	1,8	2,4	0
	– From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet							
	Community	33,10	40,07	40,07	40,07	2,6	2,8	0
	Italia	35,62	40,07	40,07	40,07	1,2	1,7	0
	Ireland	34,67	40,07	40,07	40,07	1,7	2,1	0
	United Kingdom	34,67	40,07	40,07	40,07	1,7	2,1	0
	España/Portugal	–	–	47,16/42,90	47,16/42,90	×	×	0
	– From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'B' sugarbeet							
	Community	23,17	27,81	24,74	27,81	2,6	0,9	12,4
	Italia	25,69	27,81	24,74	27,81	0,6	–0,5	12,4
	Ireland	24,74	27,81	24,74	27,81	1,4	0	12,4
	United Kingdom	24,74	27,81	24,74	27,81	1,4	0	12,4
	España/Portugal	–	–	31,83/27,57	34,90/30,64	×	×	×
2. Raw sugar	Intervention price							
	Community	358,90	449,20	449,20	449,20	4,0	3,3	0
	Italia	358,90	449,20	449,20	449,20	3,6	3,3	0
	French OD	362,60	449,20	449,20	449,20	3,9	3,1	0
	Ireland	358,90	449,20	449,20	449,20	4,1	3,3	0
	United Kingdom	358,90	449,20	449,20	449,20	5,3	3,3	0
	Threshold price	457,71	574,00	574,00	567,50	4,3	3,3	–1,1
3. White sugar	Target price	455,50	570,30	570,30	570,30	4,2	3,3	0
	Intervention price							
	Community	432,70	541,80	541,80	541,80	4,2	3,3	0
	Italia	452,10	561,20	561,20	561,20	4,1	3,1	0
	French OD	430,30	541,80	541,80	541,80	4,3	3,3	0
	Ireland	444,80	553,90	553,90	553,90	4,4	3,2	0
	United Kingdom	444,80	553,90	553,90	553,90	4,4	3,2	0
	España/Portugal	–	627,80/501,20	627,80/510,00	627,80/518,80	×	×	1,7
	Threshold price	533	670,30	670,30	663,30	4,5	3,3	–1,0
	Maximum amount levy	:	:	:				
4. Molasses	Threshold price	60,00	69,00	69,00	69,00	3,3	2,0	0
Isoglucose	Maximum amount levy	53,4	:	–	–	×	×	×
Olive oil								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1966/67								
	Target production price	2 479,70	3 225,60	3 225,60	3 225,60	2,8	3,8	0
	Representative market price	1 450,00	1 666,70	:	:	2,8	×	×
	Intervention price	1 801,2/1 708,0	2 162,40	2 162,40	2 162,40	4,6	2,6	0
	Threshold price	1 427,9	1 630,50	:	:	2,7	×	×
	Production aid	558,10	709,50	709,50	709,50	2,6	3,5	0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	% TAV 1986/87 / 1st year	% TAV 1987/88 / 1980/81	% TAV 1988/89 / 1987/88
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	386,90	464,10	450,20	450,20	4,7	2,2	0
	Basic intervention price	367,70	421,50	407,60	407,60	4,2	1,5	0
2. Sunflower	Target price	426,30	583,50	583,50	583,50	6,4	4,6	0
	Basic intervention price	400,50	534,70	534,7	534,70	6,0	4,2	0
3. Soya	Target price	420,50	575,80	558,5	558,50	6,1	4,1	0
	Minimum price	386,90	506,70	489,4	489,40	2,3	3,4	0
4. Flax seeds	Target price	421,80	554,10	554,1	554,10	3,3	4,0	0
Dried fodder								
Marketing year: Dehydrated potatoes: July-June Dehydrated lucerne: April-March Beginning of single market: 1974/75								
1. Dehydrated potatoes	Production aid	12,42	:	:	:	×	×	×
2. Dehydrated lucerne	Production aid	6,51	8,49	0	0	1,3	×	0
	Target price	134,62	178,92	178,92	178,92	3,1	4,1	0
Cotton (natural)								
Marketing year: August-July	Target price	760	960,20	960,20	960,20	4,8	3,4	0
Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Minimum price	722	912,30	912,30	912,30	4,8	3,4	0
Flax and hemp — ECU/ha								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1970/71								
1. Flax	Community aid	264,71	355,09	355,09	355,09	6,3	4,3	0
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	240,41	322,48	322,48	322,48	7,8	4,3	0

Seeds (1) (2)								
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	129,00	156,00	156,00	156,00	5,7	2,8	0
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	178,00	216,00	216,00	216,00	6,4	2,8	0
3. Seed flax (1)	Aid	141,00	171,00	171,00	171,00	3,8	2,8	0
4. Grasses (1)	Aid	123,00 - 503,00	146,00 - 669,00	146,00 - 669,00	146,00 - 669,00	3 - 4,5	2,5 – 4,2	0 - 0
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	368,00	541,00	541,00	541,00	5,9	5,7	0
6. Hybrid maize (2)	Reference price	690,00 - 1 350,00	900,00 - 2 400,00	:	:	×	×	×
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	2,68	3,42	3,35/2,28	3,35/2,49	4,5	3,2	0/9,2
	Activating price	2,49	3,15	3,08/2,10	3,08/2,31	4,3	3,1	0/10,0
2. Type R II	Guide price	2,68	3,42	3,35/2,28	3,35/2,49	5,0	3,2	0/9,2
	Activating price	2,49	3,15	3,08/2,10	3,08/2,31	4,8	3,1	0/10,0
3. Type R III	Guide price	41,79	53,30	52,23/35,55	52,23/38,89	4,3	3,2	0/9,4
	Activating price	38,87	49,04	48,05/32,71	48,05/33,05	4,1	3,1	0/1,0
4. Type A I	Guide price	2,51	3,17	3,11/2,11	3,11/2,31	4,3	3,1	0/9,5
	Activating price	2,27	2,92	2,86/1,94	2,86/2,14	4,0	3,4	0/10,3
5. Type A II	Guide price	55,69	71,02	69,60/47,32	69,60/51,78	4,5	3,2	0/9,4
	Activating price	50,79	65,34	64,03/43,53	69,03/43,88	4,3	3,4	0/0,8
6. Type A III	Guide price	63,60	81,11	79,49/54,05	79,49/54,05	4,5	3,2	0/0
	Activating price	58,00	74,62	73,13/49,73	73,13/49,73	4,3	3,4	0/0
B — 1. Red wine	Reference price	3,55	4,48	4,48	4,48	4,8	3,4	0
2. White wine	Reference price	3,38	4,23	4,23	4,23	4,7	3,3	0
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	59,00 - 86,00	69,00 - 75,20	69,00 - 75,20	69,00 - 75,80	1,7 - 2,2	2,3 - – 1,9	0 - 0,8
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	51,00 - 74,00	60,60 - 86,70	60,60 - 86,70	60,60 - 86,70	4,8 - 7,1	2,5 - 2,3	0 - 0
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	2,19	2,61	2,61	2,61	4,0	2,5	0
6. Grape must	Reference price	2,39	2,80	2,80	2,80	1,8	2,3	0
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	70,43	89,63	89,63	89,63	4,8	3,5	0
C — Grape juice								
1. White	Reference price	3,07	3,84	3,84	3,84	2,6	3,2	0
2. Other	Reference price	3,22	4,07	4,07	4,07	2,7	3,4	0
Hops — ECU/ha								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1971 Different varieties	Aid							

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	% TAV		
						1986/87 / 1st year	1987/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88
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	3,014	3,572	3,643	3,643	3,1	2,7	0
	Intervention price	2,713	3,036	3,097	3,097	2,7	1,9	0
	Derived intervention price	3,994	4,570	4,644	4,644	2,2	2,2	0
	Premium	2,074	2,484	2,534	2,534	3,1	2,9	0
No 2	Norm price	3,603	4,512	4,512	4,512	3,4	3,3	0
	Intervention price	3,243	3,835	3,835	3,835	3,0	2,4	0
	Derived intervention price	4,541	5,426	5,426	5,426	2,6	2,6	0
	Premium	2,228	2,847	2,932	2,961	4,3	4,0	1,0
No 3	Norm price	3,514	4,491	4,626	4,626	3,8	4,0	0
	Intervention price	3,163	3,817	3,932	3,932	3,5	3,2	0
	Derived intervention price	4,155	5,052	5,179	5,179	3,4	3,2	0
	Premium	2,096	2,733	2,870	2,352	5,4	4,6	−18,0
No 4a+b	Norm price	2,721	3,333	3,400	3,400	4,3	3,2	0
	Intervention price	2,449	2,833	2,890	2,890	4,0	2,4	0
	Premium	1,799	2,306	2,352	2,352	4,4	3,9	0
No 5	Norm price	2,650	3,291	3,357	3,357	3,9	3,4	0
	Intervention price	2,385	2,797	2,853	2,853	3,5	2,6	0
	Premium	1,653	2,090	2,132	2,132	3,5	3,7	0
No 6a+b	Norm price	2,470	3,067	3,128	3,128	4,4	3,4	0
	Intervention price	2,223	2,607	2,659	2,659	4,0	2,6	0
	Premium	1,720	2,117	2,159	2,159	4,2	3,3	0
No 17	Norm price	—	5,913	6,090	6,090	10,2	×	0
	Intervention price	—	5,026	5,177	5,177	9,8	×	0
	Derived intervention price	—	6,747	6,914	6,914	1,6	×	0
	Premium	—	2,869	3,012	3,012	8,9	×	0
No 18	Norm price	—	4,925	5,073	5,073	7,8	×	0
	Intervention price	—	4,186	4,312	4,312	7,4	×	0
	Derived intervention price	—	6,050	6,196	6,196	1,3	×	0
	Premium	—	2,552	2,680	2,734	6,8	×	2,0
No 7	Norm price	2,952	3,951	4,070	4,070	4,3	4,7	0
	Intervention price	2,657	3,358	3,459	3,459	3,9	3,8	0
	Derived intervention price	3,678	4,650	4,764	4,764	3,9	3,8	0
	Premium	1,714	2,298	2,413	2,461	6,0	5,0	2,0

No 8	Norm price	2,190	2,848	2,848	2,848	3,2	3,8	0
	Intervention price	1,971	2,421	2,421	2,421	2,8	3,0	0
	Derived intervention price	2,883	3,565	3,565	3,565	2,7	3,1	0
	Premium	1,221	1,589	1,637	1,653	4,3	4,3	1,0
No 9	Norm price	2,520	3,313	3,313	3,313	4,2	4,0	0
	Intervention price	2,268	2,816	2,816	2,816	3,8	3,1	0
	Derived intervention price	3,220	4,014	4,014	4,014	3,4	3,2	0
	Premium	1,360	1,802	1,856	1,875	5,1	4,5	1,0
No 10a+b+c	Norm price	2,249	2,741	2,796	2,796	3,2	3,2	0
	Intervention price	2,024	2,330	2,376	2,376	2,8	2,3	0
	Derived intervention price	2,824	3,294	3,347	3,347	3,0	2,5	0
	Premium	1,218	1,730	1,765	1,765	8,5	5,4	0
No 11a+b+c+d	Norm price	2,138	3,130	2,942	2,707	4,0	4,7	−8,0
	Intervention price	1,924	2,661	2,501	2,301	3,7	3,8	−8,0
	Derived intervention price	2,824	4,053	3,858	3,614	3,7	4,6	−6,3
	Premium	1,597	2,161	2,075	1,909	3,7	3,8	−8,0
No 12a+b	Norm price	1,628	1,690	1,589	1,462	1,6	−0,3	−8,0
	Intervention price	1,465	1,437	1,350	1,243	1,2	−1,2	−7,9
	Derived intervention price	2,138	2,232	2,134	2,012	1,6	0	−5,7
	Premium	1,171	1,220	1,171	1,077	2,5	0	−8,0
No 13	Norm price	3,062	3,465	3,465	3,257	1,9	1,8	−6,0
	Intervention price	2,756	2,945	2,945	2,768	1,5	1,0	−6,0
	Derived intervention price	4,265	4,725	4,725	4,521	1,5	1,5	−4,3
	Premium	1,970	2,552	2,552	2,399	3,6	3,8	−6,0
No 14a+b	Norm price	1.628	3,280	3,280	3,083	2,1	10,5	−6,0
	Intervention price	1,465	2,788	2,788	2,621	1,7	9,6	−6,0
	Derived intervention price	2,138	4,116/4,140	4,116/4,140	3,925/3,949	1,6/1,7	9,8/9,9	−4,6/−4,6
	Premium	1,171	2,429/2,364	2,429/2,364	2,283/2,222	3,7/3,5	11,0/10,6	−6,0/−6,0
No 15	Norm price	2,604	2,947	2,947	2,770	2,1	1,8	−6,0
	Intervention price	2,083	2,505	2,505	2,355	1,7	2,7	−6,0
	Derived intervention price	3,070	3,712	3,712	3,540	1,7	2,7	−4,6
	Premium	1,654	2,188	2,188	2,057	3,3	4,1	−6,0
No 16a+b+c	Norm price	13,654	15,596	15,596	15,908	2,3	1,9	2,0
	Intervention price	12,289	13,257	13,257	13,522	2,0	1,1	2,0
	Derived intervention price	18,267	20,478	20,478	20,782	2,0	1,6	1,5
	Premium	7,384	9,420	9,420	9,608	2,8	3,5	2,0
No 20a+b	Norm price	2,654	3,223	3,223	3,030	4,0	2,8	−6,0
	Intervention price	2,389	2,740	2,740	2,576	2,8	2,0	−6,0
	Derived intervention price	3,588	4,163	4,163	3,979	3,0	2,1	−4,4
	Premium	1,366	1,514	1,514	1,423	2,1	1,5	−6,0
No 19a+b	Norm price	2,654	4,279	4,279	4,022	10,0	7,1	−6,0
	Intervention price	2,389	3,637	3,637	3,419	8,8	6,2	−6,0
	Derived intervention price	3,588	5,170	5,170	4,925	7,6	5,4	−4,7
	Premium	1,366	2,211	2,211	2,078	10,1	7,1	−6,0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	% TAV 1986/87 / 1st year	% TAV 1987/88 / 1980/81	% TAV 1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No 21 (81/82)	Norm price	3,422	4,253	4,253	3,998	4,4	3,2	−6,2
	Intervention price	3,080	3,615	3,615	3,398	3,3	2,3	−6,0
	Derived intervention price	4,308	5,080	5,080	4,840	3,4	2,4	−4,7
	Premium	1,882	2,233	2,233	2,099	3,5	2,5	−6,0
No 22 (81/82)	Norm price	3,434	4,419	4,419	4,154	5,2	3,7	−6,0
	Intervention price	3,091	3,756	3,756	3,531	4,0	2,8	−6,0
	Derived intervention price	4,376	5,303	5,303	5,051	3,9	2,8	−4,8
	Premium	1,919	2,355	2,355	2,214	4,2	3,0	−6,0
Fruit and vegetables — ECU/100 kg (3)								
Marketing year: differs according to product Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67								
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	15,960	21,96	26,94	26,94	3,4	7,8	0
	Buying-in price	6,860	9,46	11,60	11,60	3,8	7,8	0
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	59,13/62,65	78,42/61,64	80,73	81,38	3,6/2,3	4,5/3,7	0,8/0,8
	Basic price	20,95	24,08/22,87	23,68	23,68	2,2/2,0	1,8/1,8	0/0
	Buying-in price	8,83	9,12/8,66	8,95	8,95	1,9/1,6	0,2/0,2	0/0
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	22,850	22,660	22,660	:	0	−0,1	×
	Basic price	30,780	39,74	38,74	38,74	4,5	3,3	0
	Buying-in price	20,010	25,05	24,42	24,42	4,0	2,9	0
4. Mandarins	Reference price	23,870	27,51	27,51	—	1,2	2,0	×
	Basic price	34,91	44,26	42,04	42,04	4,8	2,7	0
	Buying-in price	22,71	27,93	26,53	26,53	4,5	2,2	0
5. Lemons	Reference price	27,25	48,80	50,74	47,02	4,3	9,3	−7,3
	Basic price	31,30	40,38	38,98	38,98	6,1	3,2	0
	Buying-in price	19,21	24,03	23,22	23,22	5,7	2,7	0
6. Table grapes	Reference price	37,40	48,45	48,63	48,28	1,5	3,8	−0,7
	Basic price	25,02	33,79	33,79	33,79	1,4	4,4	0
	Buying-in price	15,61	21,08	21,08	21,08	1,6	4,4	0
7. Apples (Group 1)	Reference price	28,39	48,39	48,39	48,62	5,3	7,9	0,5
	Basic price	23,54	29,63	29,63	29,63	2,4	3,3	0
	Buying-in price	12,01	15,12	15,12	15,12	2,3	3,3	0
8. Pears	Reference price	27,63	46,03	46,03	46,03	3,5	7,6	0
	Basic price	21,08	27,27	27,27	27,27	1,2	3,7	0

9. Peaches	Reference price	49,370	63,73/51,20	63,73/50,34	63,89	4,3/3,1	3,7/0,3	0,3/26,9
	Basic price	34,980	45,88/43,69	42,99	42,99	4,0/3,8	3,0/3,0	0/0
	Buying-in price	21,520	25,64/24,41	24,08	24,08	3,6/3,4	1,6/1,6	0/0
10. Cherries	Reference price	88,52	116,44	116,44	117,28	4,6	4,0	0,7
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	46,69	65,85	66,83	65,95	5,6	5,3	−1,3
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	94,26	75,94	76,51	76,64	2,0	−2,9	0,2
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	51,58	89,884	89,884		9,5	8,3	–
	Minimum price	21,66	31,64	31,64		5,0	5,6	–
2. Tomato concentrates	Production aid	37,10	28,258/25,981			−4,0/−5,0	–	–
	Minimum producer price	8,75	9,234/8,707			1,9/1,2	–	–
3. Peeled tomatoes								
— whole	Production aid	12,73 à 15,98	8,642 à 11,746			−3,3 à −2,3	–	–
— other			6,808 à 8,733			−6,1 à −5,9		
— whole	Minimum producer price	11,03 à 14,63	11,761 à 15,447			2,0 à 1,9	–	–
— other			11,129 à 14,706			1,3 à 1,3		
	Production aid	6,24	3,892/3,066			−4,2/−7,0	–	–
	Minimum producer price	9,12	9,472/8,963			1,7/1,0	–	–
4. Tomato juice	Production aid	9,15 à 17,10	3,276			−11,3		
	Minimum producer price	8,75 à 9,12	8,707			0,6/0,6	–	–
5. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	26,06	14,625/9,482	14,363/11,242		−4,9/−9,9	−8,2/−11,3	–
	Minimum producer price	31,58	31,284/29,714	28,781/25,286		1,1/0,5	−1,3/−3,1	–
6. Prunes	Production aid	47,90	52,11	57,501/33,753		4,9/4,9	2,6/−4,9	–
	Minimum producer price	140,11	162,72	158,673/133,222		3,1/3,1	1,8/−0,7	–
Milk products								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Milk (3,7% FC)	Target price	222,60	278,40	278,40	278,40	4,6	3,2	0
2. Low-fat milk	Aid	55,00	:	:		–	–	–
3. Butter	Intervention price							
	Community	2 916,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	2,3	1,0	0
	Danmark	2 916,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	2,4	1,0	0
	Ireland	2 916,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	2,9	1,0	0
	United Kingdom	2 916,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	7,0	1,0	0
4. Cheese								
— Grana Padano (30-60 days)	Intervention price	2 896,10	3 889,3	3 889,3	3 889,3	5,4	4,3	0
(6 months)		3 498,50	4 803,3	4 803,3	4 803,3	5,6	4,6	0
— Parmigiano Reggiano (6 months)	Intervention price	3 807,40	5 291,9	5 291,9	5 291,9	5,6	4,8	0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	% TAV 1986/87 / 1st year	% TAV 1987/88 / 1980/81	% TAV 1988/89 / 1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	1 215,10	1 740,4	1 740,4	1 740,4	7,2	5,3	0
	Aid	540,00	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Pilot products	Serum powder – Threshold price	391,8	570,8	570,8	570,8	4,5	5,5	0
	Milk powder (15%) – Threshold price	1 396,9	1 955,7	1 955,7	1 955,7	6,3	4,9	0
	Milk powder (26%) – Threshold price	2 155,6	2 772,7	2 772,7	2 772,7	4,5	3,7	0
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) – Threshold price	844,2	1 026,3	1 026,3	1 026,3	3,5	2,8	0
	Condensed milk (sweetened) – Threshold price	1 095,3	1 360,2	1 360,2	1 360,2	3,4	3,1	0
	Butter – Threshold price	3 215,4	3 510,1	3 510,1	3 510,1	2,3	1,3	0
	Emmental – Threshold price	3 180,3	3 961,3	3 961,3	3 961,3	4,5	3,2	0
	Blue-veined cheese – Threshold price	2 559,9	3 274,4	3 274,4	3 274,4	4,1	3,6	0
	Parmigiano Reggiano – Threshold price	4 175,7	6 081,7	6 081,7	6 081,7	5,1	5,5	0
	Cheddar – Threshold price	2 761,2	3 554,1	3 554,1	3 554,1	4,2	3,7	0
	Gouda and other – Threshold price	2 538,3	3 267,4	3 267,4	3 267,4	4,4	3,7	0
	Lactose – Threshold price	780,5	945,6	945,6	945,6	3,4	2,8	0
Beef/veal								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price							
	Community	1 607,60	2 050,20	2 050,20	2 050,20	5,2	3,5	0
	Ireland + United Kingdom	1 607,60	2 050,20	2 050,20	2 050,20	5,9	3,5	0
	Intervention price							
	Community	1 446,80	3 440,00	3 440,00	3 440,00	10,0	13,2	0
Pigmeat								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Pig carcasses	Basic price	1 587,9	2 033,30	2 033,30	2 033,30	4,5	3,6	0
	Sluice-gate price	1 143,70	1 013,60	849,20	1 122,20	1,9	–4,2	32,1
Eggs								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	108,00	812,40	800,80	800,80	1,5	33,1	0
Poultrymeat								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. 70% chickens	Sluice-gate price	1 055,40	1 035,50	1 080,40	1 081,30	0,9	0,3	0,1
2. 70% ducks	Sluice-gate price	1 299,50	1 306,80	1 208,60	1 210,20	2,2	–1,0	0,1

3. 75% geese	Sluice-gate price	1 468,30	1 497,90	1 484,00	1 485,70	4,3	0,2	−3,3
4. 80% turkeys	Sluice-gate price	1 347,20	1 421,20	1 440,90	1 440,90	1,8	1,0	0
5. Guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1 774,20	1 723,20	1 661,70	1 580,01	0,8	−0,9	−4,9
Silkworms — ECU/box of seed								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	71,21	108,67	112,00	112,00	7,4	6,7	0
Peas, beans and field beans								
Marketing year: July-June								
Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	375,90	509,60	457,2	447,6	5,0	2,8	−2,1
	Minimum purchase price (peas)	226,60	286,30	257,7	257,7	3,9	1,9	0
	Minimum purchase price (beans)	226,60	276,20	248,6	248,6	3,4	1,3	0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat — ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	345,00	432,32	432,32	432,32	3,8	3,3	0
	Intervention price	293,20	367,47	367,47	367,47	3,8	3,3	0
	Derived intervention price (Ireland)	276,20	347,66	347,66	355,47	3,9	3,3	0
	Reference price:							
	Benelux	315,00	432,32	432,32	432,32	5,4	4,6	0
	Danmark	315,00	432,32	432,32	432,32	5,4	4,6	0
	Deutschland	315,00	432,32	432,32	432,32	5,4	4,6	0
	Ellas	345,00	432,32	432,32	432,32	3,8	3,3	0
	France	345,00	432,32	432,32	432,32	3,8	3,3	0
	Ireland	310,00	432,32	432,32	432,32	5,7	4,9	0
	Italia	375,00	432,32	432,32	432,32	2,4	2,1	0
	Northern Ireland	293,00	432,32	432,32	432,32	6,7	5,7	0
	United Kingdom	293,00	432,32	432,32	432,32	6,7	5,7	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) Reference prices for hybrid maize for sowing 1983/84 (ECU/100 kg): double hybrids — topcross hybrids — 78, three-cross hybrids — 97, single hybrids — 174.

(3) 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	
	1985	1986	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986	1985	1986	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	143,9	146,2	146,6	1,7	0,3	88,5	85,3	81,7	– 3,6	– 4,2
Crop products	152,0	159,0	160,8	4,6	1,1	88,2	86,7	83,2	– 1,7	– 4,1
Cereals and rice	132,7	135,6	133,9	2,2	– 1,3	80,7	78,5	74,1	– 2,8	– 5,7
Common wheat	125,5	131,0	128,0	4,3	– 2,3	77,9	77,5	72,5	– 0,5	– 6,4
Durum wheat	155,4	166,1	157,4	6,9	– 5,2	78,9	78,2	69,2	– 0,9	– 11,4
Fodder barley	125,2	124,9	120,8	– 0,2	– 3,3	81,8	78,2	72,5	– 4,4	– 7,3
Barley for brewing	119,3	123,7	127,6	3,7	3,1	82,9	83,3	83,3	0,5	– 0,1
Oats	115,1	111,7	125,1	– 2,9	12,0	78,0	73,4	80,2	– 6,0	9,3
Grain maize	152,7	150,0	151,6	– 1,8	1,1	86,4	79,5	76,1	– 8,0	– 4,3
Paddy rice	193,6	176,3	197,6	– 8,9	12,1	99,5	84,4	89,4	– 15,1	5,9
Other	104,0	104,6	97,2	0,6	– 7,0	78,6	77,9	71,7	– 0,8	– 8,0
Roots and grassicas	124,1	147,6	148,8	18,9	0,8	77,8	88,5	85,2	13,8	– 3,7
Ware potatoes	121,2	160,2	161,5	32,2	0,8	70,3	91,6	86,3	30,3	– 5,8
Sugarbeet	126,2	141,5	143,1	12,1	1,1	81,6	86,6	84,6	6,1	– 2,2
Other	119,1	119,9	113,8	0,7	– 5,1	90,4	89,8	84,0	– 0,7	– 6,4
Fresh vegetables	171,8	164,8	183,3	– 4,1	11,2	98,7	88,3	94,1	– 10,5	6,5
Fruits	162,4	180,2	176,2	10,9	– 2,2	87,5	89,9	81,8	2,7	– 9,0
Fresh fruits	161,8	178,2	171,3	10,1	– 3,9	89,0	91,4	82,4	2,7	– 9,8
Dried fruits	168,3	198,5	220,4	17,9	11,0	74,7	76,6	76,2	2,5	– 0,5
Wine/must	155,9	165,0	160,2	5,8	– 2,9	89,9	89,6	83,2	– 0,3	– 7,2
Olives and olive oil	221,8	232,4	247,5	4,8	6,5	104,2	96,1	93,8	– 7,8	– 2,4
Seeds	143,8	157,5	158,0	9,5	0,3	91,1	95,7	91,7	5,1	– 4,2
Flowers and plants	134,2	132,0	134,1	– 1,7	1,6	92,1	88,8	88,4	– 3,6	– 0,4
Other crop products	200,1	209,8	208,3	4,8	– 0,7	100,6	93,7	83,6	– 6,9	– 10,8
Animals and livestock products	137,5	136,1	135,4	– 1,0	– 0,6	88,7	84,2	80,6	– 5,1	– 4,3
Animals (for slaughter and export)	137,0	133,1	129,6	– 2,9	– 2,7	87,8	81,4	76,0	– 7,3	– 6,6
Beef animals	130,9	126,3	126,4	– 3,5	0,1	85,8	80,1	77,8	– 6,7	– 2,9
Calves	156,8	162,3	167,7	3,5	3,3	94,0	92,0	90,9	– 2,2	– 1,1
Pigs	129,9	121,5	110,1	– 6,5	– 9,3	88,1	78,8	69,0	– 10,5	– 12,5
Sheep and goats	158,8	161,3	167,3	1,6	3,7	92,4	87,9	84,6	– 4,8	– 3,8
Poultry	147,0	146,4	141,0	– 0,4	– 3,7	88,2	83,2	76,6	– 5,6	– 8,0
Other animals	160,2	164,3	166,9	2,6	1,6	84,5	80,8	76,5	– 4,3	– 5,3
Milk	140,1	144,5	146,2	3,2	1,1	92,2	91,8	89,9	– 0,4	– 2,1
Eggs	125,5	116,2	129,6	– 7,4	11,5	79,0	69,3	74,1	– 12,3	6,9
Other livestock production	161,8	177,6	179,5	9,8	1,1	92,1	89,9	85,2	– 2,4	– 5,3

Source: Eurostat.

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

(1980 = 100)

	1979	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	13
Crop products:												
EUR 12	:	112,5 (1)	127,1 (1)	140,1 (1)	147,6 (1)	152,6 (1)	162,2 (1)	163,2 (1)		8,4	0,6	
Belgique/België	96,6	109,4	119,7	139,3	141,9	129,3	123,6	124,9		3,6	1,0	
Danmark	90,3	109,6	119,0	134,1	125,2	123,7	122,1	125,1		3,4	2,4	
BR Deutschland	95,6	107,0	105,7	107,4	106,8	101,2	97,8	97,6		− 0,4	−0,3	
Ellada	81,3	119,9	146,6	172,3	209,7	246,7	278,9	306,5		18,6	9,9	
España	:	112,3	132,8	144,3	153,0	156,1	180,4	177,0		10,3	−1,9	
France	93,8	111,8	127,1	138,4	142,3	141,8	144,8	138,8		6,4	−4,1	
Ireland	103,9	113,7	121,3	133,1	138,3	116,4	130,5	127,2		4,5	−2,5	
Italia	88,1	113,6	130,9	144,4	152,9	165,1	174,3	174,2		9,7	−0,1	
Luxembourg	96,5	110,3	106,9	131,1	111,9	112,9	114,3	118,0		2,3	3,2	
Nederland	94,1	107,2	105,5	116,2	121,4	112,8	107,4	109,4		1,2	1,9	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
United Kingdom	100,4	112,4	121,1	137,1	132,1	121,3	127,1	131,1		4,1	3,1	
EUR 10	91,4	112,5	126,1	139,3	146,7	152,0	159,0	160,8		8,0	1,1	
Livestock products:												
EUR 12	:	112,0 (1)	124,6 (1)	130,1 (1)	136,7 (1)	141,4 (1)	140,6 (1)	139,5 (1)		5,0	−0,8	
Belgique/België	97,9	110,5	125,6	129,2	132,2	134,2	125,5	118,5		3,9	−5,6	
Danmark	90,5	113,1	127,6	130,0	139,0	136,0	128,9	122,8		4,3	−4,7	
BR Deutschland	98,9	105,9	111,0	109,0	107,4	103,9	97,1	93,1		− 0,5	−4,2	
Ellada	83,0	135,0	165,2	194,6	228,5	272,3	308,4	337,8		20,6	9,6	
España	:	114,1	128,7	139,1	160,3	173,8	177,2	173,5		10,0	−2,1	
France	94,3	112,0	126,7	134,8	139,6	144,0	141,8	141,4		6,0	−0,3	
Ireland	101,8	118,4	128,6	135,8	139,6	138,8	135,9	143,0		5,2	5,2	
Italia	88,3	114,2	132,5	142,3	151,6	159,3	163,4	161,0		8,5	−1,4	
Luxembourg	97,5	107,4	127,3	136,1	137,3	142,7	142,9	142,5		6,1	−0,3	
Nederland	98,0	109,5	116,0	114,0	114,4	115,5	106,8	102,7		1,1	−3,8	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
United Kingdom	92,1	110,1	118,9	120,1	123,0	125,4	124,9	126,1		3,8	1,0	
EUR 10	93,9	111,8	124,1	129,0	133,8	137,5	136,1	135,4		5,3	−0,6	

Total:											
EUR 12	:	112,2 (1)	125,7 (1)	134,6 (1)	141,6 (1)	146,5 (1)	150,4 (1)	150,2 (1)		7,0	−0,1
Belgique/België	97,5	110,1	123,7	132,4	135,3	132,6	124,9	120,5		3,8	−3,5
Danmark	90,5	112,1	125,1	131,1	135,1	132,5	126,9	123,5		4,1	−2,7
BR Deutschland	98,0	106,2	109,5	108,6	107,2	103,1	97,3	94,4		− 0,5	−3,0
Ellada	81,8	124,3	152,1	178,9	215,2	254,2	287,5	315,7		19,2	9,8
España	:	113,1	130,9	141,9	156,4	164,3	178,9	175,4		10,2	−2,0
France	94,0	111,9	126,9	136,5	140,8	143,0	143,2	140,2		6,2	−2,1
Ireland	102,1	117,7	127,6	135,4	139,4	135,6	135,2	140,8		5,2	4,2
Italia	88,2	113,8	131,5	143,5	152,3	162,7	169,7	168,7		9,2	−0,6
Luxembourg	97,3	107,8	124,2	135,3	133,5	138,2	138,6	138,8		5,6	0,1
Nederland	96,7	108,7	112,4	114,7	116,8	114,6	107,0	105,0		1,1	−1,8
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×
United Kingdom	94,9	110,9	119,7	125,9	126,0	124,0	125,6	127,8		3,9	1,7
EUR 10	92,9	112,1	125,0	133,6	139,5	143,9	146,2	146,6		6,5	0,3

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			
	1986/1980	1987/1980	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	XII 1987	III 1988	VI 1988	I-VI 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages											
EUR 12	8,5	7,6	10,0	8,6	6,0	4,4	2,4	1,9	3,4	5,4	3,6
Belgique/België	6,0	5,1	3,6	7,6	3,2	1,8	− 0,4	− 0,4	−0,1	−1,3	−0,1
Danmark	7,1	6,2	10,0	8,8	4,2	2,0	0,9	2,0	4,7	3,3	3,5
BR Deutschland	2,2	1,8	4,4	1,9	0,2	− 0,5	− 0,5	0,0	−0,3	0,0	−0,3
Ellada	21,1	19,9	27,6	18,2	19,5	20,3	12,6	11,1	7,2	5,0	7,9
España	12,1	11,0	9,2	13,1	9,6	10,4	4,9	2,7	1,9	2,1	1,6
France	8,6	7,6	10,4	8,1	4,9	3,3	1,7	1,5	1,1	1,4	1,2
Ireland	8,4	7,6	9,3	10,1	3,1	4,4	2,6	2,6	1,9	1,9	1,9
Italia	11,0	9,9	16,0	9,2	8,8	5,4	3,6	3,5	3,0	3,1	3,0
Luxembourg	6,6	5,4	3,5	7,3	3,5	2,4	− 1,8	− 2,6	−0,1	1,3	0,1
Nederland	2,3	1,7	3,8	3,0	0,6	− 1,1	− 1,9	− 0,5	−0,2	0,4	0,0
Portugal	21,3	19,4	25,6	32,6	17,7	7,6	8,8	7,8	5,9	7,1	6,4
United Kingdom	5,2	4,9	11,7	5,6	3,1	3,3	3,1	3,7	3,2	3,2	2,9
EUR 10	7,5	6,7	10,3	7,2	5,1	3,4	2,0	1,7	:	:	:

Producer prices for agricultural products									
EUR 12	7,0 (1)	6,0 (1)	:	5,2 (1)	3,4 (1)	2,7 (1)	−0,1 (1)	:	:
Belgique/België	3,8	2,7	2,6	2,2	− 2,0	− 5,8	−3,5	−0,1	−3,2
Danmark	4,1	3,1	10,5	3,0	− 1,9	− 4,2	−2,7	−2,0	1,9
BR Deutschland	− 0,5	− 0,8	2,0	− 1,2	− 3,9	− 5,6	−3,0	1,9	−2,2
Ellada	19,2	17,9	22,2	20,3	18,1	13,1	9,8	9,0	7,6
España	10,2	8,4	:	10,3	5,1	8,9	−2,0	:	:
France	6,2	5,0	6,4	3,2	1,5	0,2	−2,1	−1,1	−4,6
Ireland	5,2	5,0	− 2,1	2,9	− 2,7	− 0,3	4,2	2,6	6,3
Italia	9,2	7,8	13,4	6,2	6,8	4,3	−0,6	3,9	8,5
Luxembourg	5,6	4,8	2,8	− 1,4	3,5	0,3	0,1	2,9	0,9
Nederland	1,1	0,7	3,4	1,8	− 1,9	− 6,6	−1,8	9,2	−0,6
Portugal	×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	3,9	3,6	5,4	0,2	− 1,6	1,3	1,7	5,3	−1,0
EUR 10	6,5	5,6	7,8	4,4	3,1	1,7	0,3	3,5	1,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Portugal not included.

3.3.5 **Input prices** (excl. VAT)

		Belgique/België	Danmark	Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
A — *Animal feed*													
Barley													
ECU/100 kg	1987	22,81	20,21	19,88	18,84		20,78		29,42	21,51	20,39		19,75
% TAV	1987/1986	– 1,1	1,0	– 4,1	11,1		10,9		35,3	– 1,5	– 6,5		2,1
% TAV	1986/1980	4,1	3,8	– 1,0	19,3		5,6		7,1	3,5	1,2		3,4
Oats													
ECU/100 kg	1987	24,74		19,07	27,63		19,09		29,42	22,89	:		20,18
% TAV	1987/1986	14,3		10,3	10,0		18,7		4,8	13,6	×		19,8
% TAV	1986/1980	3,1		– 2,0	22,5		4,0		12,0	2,4	– 1,9		0,1
Maize													
ECU/100 kg	1987	28,80		23,43	19,97		24,65		23,15	24,99	24,20		26,15
% TAV	1987/1986	2,2		– 9,9	15,3		25,2		4,5	2,1	– 0,7		– 1,2
% TAV	1986/1980	4,6		– 1,0	19,4		4,8		7,5	3,7	1,1		4,5
Toasted extracted soya bean meal													
ECU/100 kg	1987	24,05	20,91	24,51			:		22,75		18,94		25,43
% TAV	1987/1986	– 7,2	–10,5	–10,4			×		– 5,2		– 8,7		– 2,0
% TAV	1986/1980	2,6	1,4	– 0,5			×		4,9		– 1,8		2,9
Fish meal													
ECU/100 kg	1987	40,87	50,80	41,72			40,73		46,66		36,76		44,87
% TAV	1987/1986	– 5,4	– 5,4	– 4,2			– 0,7		– 6,8		– 3,8		– 2,3
% TAV	1986/1980	2,2	3,2	– 2,9			2,8		5,7		– 3,7		2,6
Dried sugarbeet pulp													
ECU/100 kg	1987	16,88		16,14	10,93		12,64	16,12	20,46		:		20,83
% TAV	1987/1986	–13,2		–12,3	15,2		–13,8	– 6,7	– 6,5		×		4,9
% TAV	1986/1980	4,0		0,3	20,8		5,1	5,7	11,1		1,2		3,6
B — *Compound feedingstuffs*													
Supplementary feed for breeding calves													
ECU/100 kg	1987	27,07	:		21,26		:	25,73	28,60	:	:		21,56
% TAV	1987/1986	– 6,5	– 8,2		12,8		×	0,3	– 1,1	– 4,7	×		4,9
% TAV	1986/1980	3,9	4,0		20,7		6,2	4,1	8,4	3,3	– 0,2		2,6
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed)													
ECU/100 kg	1987	22,31			19,02		:		28,09	20,08	:		22,24
% TAV	1987/1986	– 9,0			13,0		×		0,2	– 8,9	×		– 1,8
% TAV	1986/1980	3,6			21,1		3,8		7,5	3,2	–0,9		1,6
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (grass-fed)													
ECU/100 kg	1987	22,25		17,08			:	21,74	26,77		:		18,32
% TAV	1987/1986	– 8,3		–12,8			×	– 4,0	– 3,7		×		– 3,4
% TAV	1986/1980	3,5		– 3,6			4,9	2,8	7,9		– 1,5		1,4
Complete feed for breeding piglets													
ECU/100 kg	1987	32,51	22,35	29,51			:	25,46	29,27	28,39	:		31,48
% TAV	1987/1986	– 5,5	– 5,9	– 6,3			×	– 0,8	– 3,2	– 7,4	×		– 1,4
% TAV	1986/1980	3,7	4,2	– 0,6			5,4	4,2	8,1	3,6	0,2		3,4
Complete feed for fattening pigs													
ECU/100 kg	1987	25,47	21,96	:	22,45		:	24,37	27,70	23,91	:		23,97
% TAV	1987/1986	– 6,9	– 5,7	×	12,5		×	– 0,4	– 2,5	– 8,1	×		0,6
% TAV	1986/1980	3,6	3,8	×	21,2		6,5	3,9	8,2	4,0	– 0,6		2,8

Complete feed for broilers													
ECU/100 kg	1987	32,45		:	25,39		:		31,59	30,28	:		28,08
% TAV	1987/1986	− 6,3		×	11,3		×		1,1	− 7,2	×		− 1,8
% TAV	1986/1980	4,2		×	23,9		4,5		8,5	3,2	0,0		3,4
Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens													
ECU/100 kg	1987	27,24		23,96	22,88		:	27,07	30,99	27,25	:		23,87
% TAV	1987/1986	− 6,8		−11,1	12,7		×	− 0,6	1,5	− 5,1	×		0,1
% TAV	1986/1980	3,7		− 0,1	21,4		4,1	4,4	8,4	3,7	0,1		2,9
C — *Fertilizers* (¹):													
Nitrate of ammonia													
ECU/100 kg	1987	51,50	62,09	57,43	25,71		:	45,69	51,00	46,49	:		52,97
% TAV	1987/1986	−11,3	− 8,0	−19,0	18,3		×	−19,9	− 6,9	−17,4	×		−10,0
% TAV	1986/1980	2,5	4,1	0,3	12,5		3,6	3,4	8,8	3,2	− 0,5		5,9
Superphosphate													
ECU/100 kg	1987	61,51	70,58	72,09	28,42		:	74,13	70,95		:		76,03
% TAV	1987/1986	−20,7	− 4,9	−16,8	18,2		×	−19,5	− 6,5		×		− 1,5
% TAV	1986/1980	6,1	6,9	2,3	19,3		8,2	9,4	11,0		− 0,3		8,4
Potassium chloride													
ECU/100 kg	1987	35,58	33,10	32,36			:	27,58	27,42		:		23,06
% TAV	1987/1986	− 5,5	− 1,7	− 6,3			×	−15,6	−13,0		×		− 8,1
% TAV	1986/1980	9,8	8,5	4,0			8,9	9,3	9,9		4,6		×
D — *Compound fertilizers* (¹):													
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K 20-10-10													
ECU/100 kg	1987	17,46		14,75					18,76		:		15,97
% TAV	1987/1986	−20,4		−25,6					0,0		×		−17,9
% TAV	1986/1980	6,5		− 1,7					6,1		1,5		2,4
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K 17-17-17													
ECU/100 kg	1987	19,95		23,81	12,83		:	18,43	23,97	23,47	:		18,83
% TAV	1987/1986	−21,2		−15,8	18,2		×	−23,5	− 4,6	−13,3	×		−17,0
% TAV	1986/1980	5,1		1,1	12,4		3,6	5,2	7,5	5,7	1,8		2,1
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K 9-9-18													
ECU/100 kg	1987	14,59		16,25			:		15,75		:		12,06
% TAV	1987/1986	−16,7		−12,0			×		0,0		×		18,3
% TAV	1986/1980	6,8		1,4			×		6,7		2,6		×
E — *Motor fuels and other fuels:*													
Diesel fuel for tractors:													
ECU/100 kg	1987	15,61	18,54	18,78	24,01		:	:	19,15	17,36	23,28		32,06
% TAV	1987/1986	−13,2	− 8,8	−18,3	− 2,0		×	×	−12,2	−18,9	4,7		− 1,7
% TAV	1986/1980	− 2,7	− 0,9	− 4,0	16,5		6,4	×	2,1	0,3	− 3,0		6,8
Heating fuel													
ECU/100 kg	1987	15,61	17,86	15,93	24,01		:	26,48	40,37		17,39		26,65
% TAV	1987/1986	−13,2	−16,1	−14,2	− 2,0		×	3,8	6,8		− 8,1		12,6
% TAV	1986/1980	− 2,6	0,0	− 5,7	16,5		4,5	3,6	15,5		− 2,2		3,4

Source: Eurostat.

Note: The TAV are calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

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

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

(1980=100)

	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 *	1987	1988	% TAV		
										1986/1980	1987/1986	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Farm wages												
EUR 12 (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
Belgique/België	93,4	105,6	110,9	118,7	122,8	127,1	131,2	134,0		4,6	2,1	
Danmark	92,4	108,8	120,8	131,8	140,5	144,2	146,5	158,8	169,8	6,6	8,4	6,9
BR Deutschland	93,3	104,6	110,0	114,3	118,5	121,9	124,7	127,8		3,7	2,5	
Ellada	79,9	120,1	147,7	172,8	203,6	256,5	290,8	339,9		19,5	16,9	
España **	88,4	111,9	122,3	133,3	145,0	158,4	169,6	:		9,2	×	
France	86,7	116,6	131,7	152,9	162,4	175,8	183,0	192,2		10,6	5,0	
Ireland	84,1	116,5	125,5	142,8	155,5	165,2	173,6	182,4		9,6	5,1	
Italia	81,3	121,9	142,8	168,2	186,6	208,3	219,1	231,2		14,0	5,5	
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
Nederland	:	107,0	116,0	119,0	121,0	121,0	125,0	127,0		3,8	1,6	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
United Kingdom	83,5	111,9	122,5	135,5	142,4	155,8	163,3	:		8,5	×	
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
Inputs (2)												
EUR 12 (4)	:	114,2	124,7	135,3	145,3	148,3	146,6	145,5		6,6	−0,8	
Belgique/België	92,1	109,4	121,0	131,6	139,2	136,4	129,0	122,1		4,3	−5,3	
Danmark	86,8	117,3	131,0	139,0	147,0	142,8	134,4	128,6		5,1	−4,3	
BR Deutschland	93,8	109,8	113,8	114,6	117,1	114,9	106,2	100,2		1,0	−5,6	
Ellada	76,2	123,8	142,2	177,5	204,0	239,7	280,6	307,9		18,8	9,7	
España	:	121,2	135,0	154,5	176,5	187,1	197,1	199,4		12,0	1,2	
France	87,4	112,8	126,2	138,5	148,8	152,9	149,6	148,5		6,9	−0,7	
Ireland	88,6	114,2	125,2	135,0	145,5	147,5	140,5	135,2		5,8	−3,8	
Italia	88,1	119,4	133,2	146,9	160,0	163,1	161,4	161,8		8,3	0,2	
Luxembourg	91,9	109,5	118,7	129,7	138,0	136,2	131,6	125,1		4,7	−4,9	
Nederland	93,1	109,2	114,2	117,5	121,5	116,5	105,1	96,0		0,8	−8,7	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
United Kingdom	89,3	110,0	117,8	126,0	130,9	132,5	131,2	132,9		4,6	1,3	
EUR 10	89,4	113,1	123,1	132,3	140,5	142,3	138,8	137,1		5,6	−1,2	
Producer prices (3)												
EUR 12 (4)	:	112,2	125,7	134,6	141,6	146,5	150,4	150,2		7,0	−0,1	
Belgique/België	97,5	110,1	123,7	132,4	135,3	132,6	124,9	120,5		3,8	−3,5	
Danmark	90,5	112,1	125,1	131,1	135,1	132,5	126,9	123,5		4,1	−2,7	
BR Deutschland	98,0	106,2	109,5	108,6	107,2	103,1	97,3	94,4		−0,5	−3,0	
Ellada	81,8	124,3	152,1	178,9	215,2	254,2	287,5	315,7		19,2	9,8	
España	:	113,1	130,9	141,9	156,4	164,3	178,9	175,4		10,2	−2,0	
France	94,0	111,9	126,9	136,5	140,8	143,0	143,2	140,2		6,2	−2,1	
Ireland	102,1	117,7	127,6	135,4	139,4	135,6	135,2	140,8		5,2	4,1	
Italia	88,2	113,8	131,5	143,5	152,3	162,7	169,7	168,7		9,2	−0,6	
Luxembourg	97,3	107,8	124,2	135,3	133,5	138,2	138,6	138,8		5,6	0,1	
Nederland	96,7	108,7	112,4	114,7	116,8	114,6	107,0	105,0		1,1	−1,9	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
United Kingdom	94,9	110,9	119,7	125,9	126,0	124,0	125,6	127,8		3,9	1,8	
EUR 10	92,8	112,1	125,0	133,6	139,5	143,9	146,2	146,6		6,5	0,3	

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)

	1979	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	13
Feedingstuffs												
EUR 12	:	113,7 (1)	121,7 (1)	134,7 (1)	145,0 (1)	140,8 (1)	140,2 (1)	137,8 (1)		5,8	– 1,7	
Belgique/België	94,8	108,6	119,1	130,8	137,2	130,7	125,9	117,5		3,9	– 6,7	
Danmark	88,8	117,3	129,0	140,0	147,0	133,5	127,3	119,8		4,1	– 5,9	
BR Deutschland	96,8	108,0	108,8	111,3	114,1	103,9	97,6	89,5		– 0,4	– 8,3	
Ellada	78,2	132,4	158,6	202,0	234,6	274,0	315,7	350,4		21,1	11,0	
España	:	117,5	128,6	152,9	179,6	182,0	191,1	192,1		11,4	0,5	
France	92,0	113,8	126,9	141,4	152,8	147,8	144,3	140,5		6,3	– 2,6	
Ireland	96,0	108,8	117,1	129,0	137,7	129,5	126,9	124,5		4,1	– 1,9	
Italia	89,3	121,6	131,2	147,5	160,4	157,7	158,1	159,0		7,9	0,6	
Luxembourg	94,4	109,0	117,0	132,7	141,8	128,3	123,9	116,2		3,6	– 6,2	
Nederland	95,1	107,2	107,9	112,2	114,0	103,5	94,4	84,7		– 1,0	– 10,3	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
United Kingdom	93,7	108,0	113,9	123,7	127,0	122,6	123,7	124,0		3,6	0,2	
EUR 10	92,6	113,1	120,7	132,0	139,8	134,5	132,5	129,6		4,8	– 2,2	
Fertilizers and soil improvement												
EUR 12	:	115,5 (1)	127,6 (1)	133,3 (1)	139,8 (1)	148,6 (1)	143,5 (1)	131,9 (1)		6,2	– 8,1	
Belgique/België	89,0	111,4	129,6	129,6	139,2	148,1	141,9	120,4		6,0	– 15,2	
Danmark	81,3	123,7	148,3	145,8	166,5	176,5	156,6	130,1		7,8	– 16,9	
BR Deutschland	92,1	112,0	117,9	111,3	109,5	115,4	110,6	95,4		1,7	– 13,7	
Ellada	68,2	111,1	111,1	149,4	153,1	165,2	195,6	233,5		11,8	19,4	
España	:	130,5	147,4	160,4	179,6	190,7	202,9	193,7		12,5	– 4,5	
France	80,6	110,3	120,7	128,7	137,9	148,6	137,8	123,1		5,5	– 10,7	
Ireland	85,2	113,9	121,1	122,6	134,6	147,4	132,6	109,4		4,8	– 17,5	
Italia	81,0	126,8	158,3	180,3	177,0	181,2	180,9	179,3		10,4	– 0,9	
Luxembourg	88,8	112,2	123,3	126,8	130,1	138,5	134,0	119,0		5,0	– 11,2	
Nederland	89,8	111,3	120,5	103,8	106,5	116,7	107,6	91,6		1,2	– 14,9	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
United Kingdom	85,5	110,2	115,5	116,8	120,2	127,7	115,1	105,6		2,4	– 8,3	
EUR 10	84,3	113,3	124,7	129,3	133,9	142,4	134,7	122,7		5,1	– 8,9	

Fuels and lubricants											
EUR 12	:	123,9 (1)	139,5 (1)	148,2 (1)	158,5 (1)	171,3 (1)	141,3 (1)	135,3 (1)		5,9	– 4,2
Belgique/België	72,1	122,0	137,6	146,1	163,5	161,7	101,5	95,4		0,3	– 6,0
Danmark	72,2	126,9	144,5	140,3	144,1	149,0	110,4	101,7		1,7	– 7,9
BR Deutschland	85,0	117,2	122,9	118,7	123,2	127,5	91,2	83,8		– 1,5	– 8,1
Ellada	70,6	121,2	132,3	157,6	177,7	215,1	247,5	245,5		16,3	– 0,8
España	:	140,2	154,0	176,0	195,8	215,5	212,0	209,0		13,3	– 1,4
France	73,7	123,1	143,7	155,4	166,3	179,7	146,2	145,8		6,5	– 0,3
Ireland	69,8	134,7	155,0	172,7	182,0	190,1	155,6	154,8		7,7	– 0,5
Italia	82,3	128,1	158,4	167,8	178,2	204,6	155,9	144,7		7,7	– 7,2
Luxembourg	81,1	116,8	131,3	144,3	156,6	164,0	130,7	120,1		4,6	– 8,1
Nederland	78,7	124,5	149,4	160,4	177,1	177,9	122,6	99,2		3,5	–19,1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×
United Kingdom	76,5	120,8	137,5	151,2	155,1	169,3	140,8	142,3		5,9	1,1
EUR 10	78,7	121,9	137,7	145,0	154,0	166,1	132,9	126,5		4,9	– 4,8
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)		9,9	4,2
Belgique/België	94,1	104,0	118,5	129,3	140,0	150,8	161,4	163,1		8,3	1,1
Danmark	90,6	109,5	124,3	136,8	141,6	146,8	152,8	157,4		7,3	3,0
BR Deutschland	96,3	104,6	111,4	115,7	119,2	121,8	124,3	126,7		3,7	1,9
Ellada	83,8	123,6	141,8	177,6	213,7	256,8	350,5	391,4		23,2	11,7
España	:	110,3	123,6	135,7	148,2	162,4	181,2	190,6		10,4	5,2
France	89,6	113,5	129,3	142,0	152,1	160,1	168,6	176,8		9,1	4,9
Ireland	93,6	112,2	127,1	137,9	155,1	156,8	163,9	171,3		8,6	4,5
Italia	86,0	118,3	130,2	147,1	184,9	200,4	214,4	221,6		13,6	3,4
Luxembourg	93,2	104,6	119,1	129,3	139,0	149,8	159,2	162,2		8,1	1,9
Nederland	95,9	104,0	108,8	114,6	120,1	124,1	128,1	131,9		4,2	3,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×
United Kingdom	87,1	107,7	115,9	121,7	129,4	137,1	144,5	148,6		6,3	2,8
EUR 10	90,1	111,8	122,8	134,2	153,1	163,5	175,8	183,0		9,9	4,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Portugal not included.

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

		ECU/ha (1)			% TAV (1)	
		1980 (6)	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België (3)	Arable land	11 412	9 751	10 069	−2,6	3,3
	Meadow	9 830	7 923	7 839	−3,5	− 1,1
Danmark (5)	Agricultural land	5 300	6 343	6 484	3,0	2,2
BR Deutschland	Agricultural land	15 167	15 560	14 611	0,4	− 6,1
Ellada	Agricultural land	:	:	:	×	×
España	Agricultural land: arable land	:	:	:	×	×
	non-arable land	:	:	:	×	×
France	Arable land	3 467	3 202	3 158	−1,3	− 1,4
	Natural meadow	3 116	2 503	2 430	−3,6	− 2,9
Ireland		:	:	:	×	×
Italia		:	:	:	×	×
Luxembourg		:	:	:	×	×
Nederland (2)	Arable land	12 728	15 733	14 306	3,6	− 9,1
	Meadow	12 690	18 349	17 834	6,3	− 2,8
Portugal		:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom						
— England (4)	Agricultural land	6 191	5 752	5 926	−1,2	3,0
— Wales (4)	Agricultural land	4 150	4 199	3 217	0,2	−23,4
— Scotland (4) (5)	Agricultural land	3 303	2 509	2 514	−4,5	0,2
— Northern Ireland (4)	Agricultural land	5 758	5 296	5 423	−1,4	2,4

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).
(6) Converted at exchange rates (1982).

3.3.9 **Rents for agricultural land**

	ECU/ha (1)			% TAV		Ratio rent/ market value (gross income) %	
	1980 (6)	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
— Arable land	98,68	121,52	124,05	3,5	2,1	1,2	1,2
— Meadow	93,71	119,34	121,41	4,1	1,7	1,5	1,5
Danmark	126,89	:	:	×	×	×	×
BR Deutschland (2)	132,36	:	176,94	×	×	×	1,2
Ellada (5)							
— Arable land	:	604,48	672,40	×	11,2	×	×
España							
— Arable land	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
France							
— Arable land (3)	55,91	72,12	72,12	4,3	0,0	2,3	2,3
Ireland	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
Italia	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
Nederland							
— Arable land	158,77	212,02	221,93	4,9	4,7	1,3	1,6
— Meadow	136,19	170,41	184,28	3,8	8,1	0,9	1,0
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
United Kingdom (4)							
England	88,91	156,87	162,23	9,9	3,4	2,9	2,7
Wales	43,64	79,03	80,59	10,4	2,0	2,1	2,5
Scotland	55,22	101,94	106,12	10,8	4,1	4,4	4,2

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.
(6) Converted at exchange rates (1982).

3.3.10 Average annual interest rate (%) (1) payable on loans for farm investments (1980-88)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italie	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portu-gal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1980												
— short term			11,0	13,7		10,9	16,8			10,0		18,6
— medium term	13,3	20,4			12,1	11,3	17,3		7,8	10,0		16,4
— long term		20,4	10,0	12,5		11,6	17,8	15,6		11,3		
- fixed												16,4
- variable												19,0
1982												
— short term			13,0	:		12,0	18,0			:		14,3
— medium term	14,5	19,9			12,3	13,0	18,5		8,3	:		15,5
— long term		21,4	12,0	:		13,5	19,0	21,0		:		
- fixed												15,5
- variable												14,3
1983												
— short term			:	13,0		12,5	15,6			:		12,2
— medium term	13,0	14,6			12,7	12,7	16,1		8,1	:		14,4
— long term		15,1	:	14,0		13,0	16,6	20,2		8,9		
- fixed												14,4
- variable												11,7
1984												
— short term			8,0	13,0		:	14,3			:		12,2
— medium term	12,8	14,9			13,3	:	14,8		8,0	:		13,7
— long term		14,5	9,5	14,0		:	15,3	18,3		:		
- fixed												13,7
- variable												11,6
1985												
— short term			7,9	13,7		11,3	13,5			8,0		14,7
— medium term	12,0	10,7	8,1		13,1	12,0	13,9		8,0			13,8
— long term		12,2	8,3	14,2		13,0	14,9	16,8		7,6		
- fixed												13,8
- variable												13,8
1986												
— short term	9,6		7,0	17,0		10,2	14,2			7,5		13,3
— medium term	9,0	10,7	7,5		:	10,8	14,1		7,8	7,6		12,5
— long term		11,3	8,1	15,0		11,4	14,8	15,8		7,0		
- fixed												12,5
- variable												12,4
1987												
— short term	9,5		:	18,0		9,5	15,0			7,4		12,4
— medium term	8,8	11,9	:		:	9,9	15,3		7,3	7,5		12,1
— long term		12,6	:	16,0		10,3	16,0	12,5		6,9		
- fixed												12,1
- variable												11,4
1988												
— short term												
— medium term												
— long term												
- fixed												
- variable												

Source: EC Commission, DG for Agriculture.
(1) National definitions.
(2) Operating loans to farmers.
(3) Mortgage loans to farmers.

3.3.11 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices (1) at 1 January 1988

(%)

		Scheme	
		Normal	Flat-rate (2)
1	2	3	4
Belgique/België	Most products (excl. flowers)	6,0	6,0
	Flowers	19,0	19,0 (8)
Danmark	All products	22,0	–
BR Deutschland	Most products	7,0 (4)	13,0 (5)
	Wine must, beverages, services	14,0 (4)	14,0 (6)
Ellada	All products	6,0	–
España	Products used for animal feed, excluding wine:		
	– Not processed on the holding	6,0	4,0
	– Processed on the holding	6,0	–
	Wine	12,0	–
	All products not used for human or animal consumption:		
	– Not processed on the holding	12,0	4,0
	– Processed on the holding	12,0	–
France	All plant products except wine	5,5	2,55
	Wine	18,6	2,55
	All livestock products	5,5	3,65
	Products sold through a producers' group:		
	– fruit, vegetables and wine	–	3,05
	– pigs, eggs and poultry	–	4,85
Ireland	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	1,7	1,7
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	25,0	1,7 (3)
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	1,7
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	14,0
	Pigs	15,0	14,0
	Raw milk	18,0	14,0
	All other products	10,0	2,0
Luxembourg	Most products and services	6,0	6,0
Nederland	Most products	6,0	5,71 (7)
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) Horses have been exempt since 3.9.1973.
(4) 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).
(5) For the purposes of income loss compensation, the VAT flat rate was raised, with effect from 1.7.1984 by 5 points to 13% for most products.
(6) 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.
(7) Rate applies to the VAT-inclusive price.
(8) 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 1988

(%)

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	18,0
	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	5,5
	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	16,0
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.

3.4.1 EAGGF expenditure

	Unit	1980 (3)	1985 (3)	1986	1987	1988 (1)	1989 (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EC budget	Mio ECU	16 290,4	28 085,1	35 174,1	35 783,3	43 820,0	45 030,0
EAGGF	Mio ECU	11 895,0	20 463,8	22 910,9	23 876,4	29 998,0	29 757,7
of which: 'Guarantee'	Mio ECU	11 315,2	19 744,2	22 137,4	22 967,7	28 795,0	28 323,3
'Guidance' (4)	Mio ECU	579,8	719,6	773,5	908,7	1 203,0	1 434,4
'Depreciation'	Mio ECU	—	—	—	—	(1 240,0)	(1 449)
Charges under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	2 002,3	2 179,1	2 287,0	3 097,9	3 134,3	2 995,7
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	1 535,4	1 121,7	1 175,5	1 626,1	1 594,4	1 485,6
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	466,9	1 057,4	1 111,5	1 471,8	1 539,9	1 510,1
Community GDP	Mrd ECU	2 017	2 975,5	3 509	3 672	3 856	4 140
Gross EAGGF guarantee expenditure	Mio ECU	11 315,2	19 744,2	22 137,4	22 967,7	28 795,0	28 323,3
— % of GDP	%	0,56	0,66	0,63	0,63	0,75	0,68
Net EAGGF guarantee expenditure	Mio ECU	9 312,9	17 565,1	19 850,4	19 869,8	25 660,7	25 327,6
— % of GDP	%	0,46	0,59	0,57	0,54	0,67	0,61

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1988 budget and transfer No 6/88.
(2) 1989 preliminary draft budget, as amended by letter of amendment No 1/89.
(3) 1980 = EUR 9, 1985 = EUR 10.
(4) Payments, including structural operations in 'fisheries'.

3.4.2 EAGGF guarantee and guidance expenditure, by Member State

(Mio ECU)

	EAGGF Guarantee expenditure						EAGGF Guidance expenditure					
	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EUR 12	–	–	–	–	22 192,7 (4)	23 175,9 (6)	–	–	–	–	971,7 (5)	938,0
Belgique/België	571,1	617,3	702,1	916,0	976,1	822,9	14,7	16,0	16,8	20,1	15,9	21,0
Danmark	615,8	681,4	879,0	833,7	1 070,7	1 079,2	20,9	21,1	20,1	25,8	23,4	11,6
BR Deutschland	2 452,9	3 076,6	3 322,5	3 624,6	4 398,4	3 996,2	98,6	113,0	92,6	90,9	103,6	121,8
Ellada	–	1 007,4	961,3	1 197,2	1 412,4	1 353,7	–	85,1	111,0	137,9	139,5	105,1
España	–	–	–	–	271,3	604,1	–	–	–	–	86,5	79,4
France	2 829,7	3 635,0	3 513,2	4 633,7	5 453,0	5 701,2	152,6	186,6	191,2	161,2	209,1	243,4
Ireland	564,6	615,6	893,4	1 169,3	1 215,1	962,6	49,1	101,4	73,2	82,1	79,0	96,4
Italia	1 828,0	2 871,6	3 993,5	3 452,0	3 062,7	3 947,6	167,3	232,4	181,6	235,6	154,2	95,5
Luxembourg	11,6	4,6	3,7	4,7	2,0	1,6	0,6	1,5	4,3	0,9	1,8	3,9
Nederland	1 543,3	1 717,0	1 963,8	2 091,1	2 294,3	2 748,1	22,1	29,3	19,5	20,1	22,1	13,8
Portugal	–	–	–	–	30,8	147,2	–	–	–	–	32,8	62,2
United Kingdom	885,2	1 692,7	2 133,7	1 914,7	1 999,9	1 909,6	98,2	157,3	134,6	123,7	103,8	83,9
Community	13,0	0,5	5,7	6,4	6,0	2,0	–	–	–	–	–	–
EUR 10	11 315,2	15 919,7 (1)	18 371,9 (2)	19 843,4 (3)	21 890,6 (4)	22 424,6 (6)	624,7	943,7	844,9	898,3	852,4 (5)	796,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The amount does not include a figure of ECU 108,1 Mio released when the 1976/77 accounts were cleared.
(2) The amount does not include a figure of ECU 25,5 Mio released when the 1978/79 accounts were cleared.
(3) The amount does not include a figure of ECU 99,2 Mio released when the 1980/81 accounts were cleared.
(4) The amount does not include a figure of ECU 55,3 Mio released when the 1982 accounts were cleared.
(5) Plus ECU 800 000 committed for a proposed study to be financed under Article 22 of Regulation No 797/85.
(6) The amount does not include a figure of ECU 208,2 Mio released when the 1983/85 accounts were cleared.

3.4.3 EAGGF guarantee expenditure, by product

Product	1980	1986 (1)		1987 (1) (6)		1988 (2)		1989 (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	3 391,2	15,3	4 223,8	18,2	4 506	15,7	4 133	14,6
Refunds (food aid included)	1 174,7	1 711,7	7,7	3 156,8	13,6	2 805	9,8	2 773	9,8
Intervention, of which:	494,6	1 679,5	7,6	1 067,1	4,6	1 701	5,9	1 360	4,8
– production refund	148,1	177,7	0,8	235,5	1,0	442	1,5	342	1,2
– aid for durum wheat	129,0	210,8	0,9	256,2	1,1	290	1,0	348	1,2
– storage	212,8	1 347,4	6,1	937,2	4,0	1 666	5,8	1 358	4,8
– co-responsibility levy	–	– 56,4	– 0,2	– 378,7	– 1,6	– 814	– 2,8	–1 119	– 4,0
– small producer aid	–	–		16,9	p.m.	75	0,3	122	0,4
Rice	58,7	93,7	0,4	103,0	0,4	106	0,4	121	0,4
Refunds (food aid included)	44,4	91,9	0,4	99,0	0,4	89	0,3	94	0,3
Intervention	14,3	1,8	p.m.	4,0	p.m.	17	0,1	27	0,1
Sugar	575,2	1 725,5	7,8	2 035,6	8,8	2 010	7,0	2 051	7,3
Refunds (food aid included)	286,2	1 238,4	5,6	1 515,8	6,5	1 394	4,9	1 420	5,0
Intervention, of which:	289,0	487,2	2,2	519,0	2,3	616	2,1	631	2,3
– refund of storage – costs	272,6	470,8	2,1	469,0	2,1	512	1,8	523	1,9
Olive oil	317,9	604,3	2,7	1 139,2	4,9	1 365	4,7	1 765	6,2
Refunds (food aid included)	0	29,4	0,1	23,2	0,1	82	0,3	125	0,4
Intervention	317,9	574,9	2,6	1 116,0	4,8	1 283	4,4	1 640	5,8
Oils and fats	369,4	2 027,5	9,1	2 687,4	11,6	3 236	11,2	2 944	10,4
Refunds	3,7	2,3	p.m.	64,1	0,3	441	1,5	24	0,1
Intervention, of which:	365,7	2 025,2	9,1	2 623,3	11,3	2 795	9,7	2 920	10,3
– rapeseed, sunflower	349,4	1 801,8	8,1	2 188,7	9,3	2 204	7,7	2 364	8,3
– soya beans	6,3	200,2	0,9	405,3	1,7	564	1,9	504	1,8
– flax seed	9,8	23,1	0,1	29,7	0,1	30	0,1	51	0,2
Protein products	60,5	460,0	2,1	587,2	2,5	688	2,4	706	2,5
Refunds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intervention, of which	60,5	460,0	2,1	587,2	2,5	688	2,4	706	2,5
– peas, field beans	27,0	305,4	1,4	419,4	1,8	502	1,8	501	1,8
– dried fodder	33,5	154,1	0,7	167,3	0,7	182	0,6	204	0,7
Textile plants and silkworms, of which	17,2	565,0	2,5	306,4	1,3	448	1,5	646	2,3
– flax and hemp	16,8	32,3	0,1	21,2	0,1	31	0,1	32	0,1
– cotton	–	532,2	2,4	284,7	1,2	416	1,4	613	2,2
Fruit and vegetables	687,3	986,0	4,4	967,1	4,2	1 091	3,8	1 221	4,3
Refunds	41,3	77,0	0,3	66,8	0,3	77	0,3	87	0,3
– fresh	39,3	65,0	0,3	52,3	0,2	63	0,2	69	0,2
– processed	1,9	12,0	p.m.	14,5	0,1	14	0,1	18	0,1
Intervention	646,0	909,0	4,1	900,3	3,9	1 014	3,5	1 134	4,0
– fresh	155,7	491,8	2,2	533,7	2,3	468	1,6	575	2,0
– processed	490,3	417,3	1,9	366,6	1,6	546	1,9	559	2,0
Wine	299,5	630,8	2,8	800,3	3,5	1 659	5,8	1 466	5,2
Refunds	26,4	11,2	p.m.	20,4	0,1	36	0,1	45	0,2
Intervention, of which:	273,1	619,6	2,8	779,9	3,4	1 623	5,7	1 421	5,0
– aid for private storage	71,4	70,5	0,3	57,2	0,2	66	0,2	72	0,3
– other (especially distillation)	194,5	406,1	1,8	508,0	2,2	665	2,3	573	2,0
Compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	0,1	55,8	0,3	91,4	0,4	99	0,3	109	0,4
Depreciation of alcohol stocks	–	–	–	–	–	250	0,9	273	1,0
Tobacco	309,3	782,2	3,5	803,6	3,5	948	3,3	975	3,5
Refunds	4,5	32,1	0,1	43,1	0,2	47	0,2	49	0,2
Intervention	304,8	750,1	3,4	760,5	3,3	901	3,1	926	3,3

Other sectors, of which:	38,2	56,4	0,3	44,5	0,2	73	0,3	77	0,3
— seeds	32,0	46,5	0,2	41,9	0,2	59	0,2	63	0,2
— hops	6,2	8,6	—	1,5	p.m.	13	0,1	13	0,1
Milk products	4 752,0	5 405,8	24,4	5 182,3	22,4	5 876	20,4	4 908	17,3
Refunds (food aid included)	2 745,9	2 154,9	9,7	2 427,1	10,5	2 633	9,2	2 443	8,6
Intervention, of which:	2 006,1	3 250,9	14,7	2 755,2	11,9	3 243	11,2	2 465	8,7
— aids for skimmed milk	1 281,6	1 950,3	8,8	1 743,0	7,5	1 635	5,7	1 136	4,0
— skimmed milk storage	20,6	384,0	1,7	244,4	1,0	30	0,1	5	—
— butter storage	439,5	1 035,4	4,7	705,5	3,1	759	2,6	439	1,6
— butter disposal	207,6	201,7	0,9	252,5	1,1	379	1,3	447	1,6
— contribution milk producers	−222,9	−717,1	−3,2	−601,3	−2,5	−496	−1,7	− 645	− 2,3
— extension of the markets	109,4	204,7	0,9	310,9	1,3	182	0,6	204	0,7
Beaf/veal	1 363,3	3 481,7	15,7	2 148,7	9,3	2 825	9,8	2 589	9,2
Refunds	715,5	1 214,3	5,5	878,0	3,8	1 303	4,5	1 209	4,3
Intervention, of which:	647,8	2 267,4	10,2	1 270,7	5,5	1 522	5,3	1 380	4,9
— public and private storage	504,1	2 030,5	9,1	1 050,3	4,5	1 064	3,7	794	2,8
— calf premiums	77,7	72,2	0,3	19,4	0,1	36	0,1	33	0,1
— premiums for suckler cows	42,4	90,5	0,4	62,0	0,3	173	0,6	255	0,9
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	53,5	616,9	2,8	573,8	2,4	1 000	3,5	1 454	5,1
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention	53,5	616,9	2,8	573,8	2,4	1 000	3,5	1 454	5,1
Pigmeat	115,6	151,8	0,7	158,6	0,7	183	0,6	237	0,8
Refunds	91,6	75,3	0,3	111,5	0,5	125	0,4	177	0,6
Intervention	24,0	76,5	0,4	47,1	0,2	58	0,2	60	0,2
Eggs and poultrymeat	85,5	97,8	0,5	152,0	0,7	178	0,6	221	0,8
Refunds	85,5	97,8	0,5	152,0	0,7	178	0,6	221	0,8
— eggs	17,5	27,3	0,1	29,1	0,1	41	0,1	48	0,2
— poultrymeat	68,0	70,5	0,3	122,9	0,6	137	0,5	173	0,6
Non-annex II products	221,3	502,9	2,3	590,2	2,5	597	2,1	624	2,2
Refunds	221,3	502,9	2,3	590,2	2,5	597	2,1	624	2,2
Fishery products	23,0	18,0	0,1	17,4	0,1	55	0,1	37	0,1
Refunds	11,4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention	11,6	18,0	0,1	17,4	0,1	55	0,1	37	0,1
Total market organizations	11 016,7	21 597,5	97,3	22 521,1	97,2	26 844	93,2	26 175	92,5
Accession compensatory amounts (ACAs) in intra-Community trade	—	5,8	—	18,0	0,1	20	0,1	45	0,2
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs)	298,5	475,9	2,1	636,9	2,7	496	1,8	370	1,3
— intra-Community trade	56,0	305,9	1,4	409,8	1,7	362	1,3	307	1,1
— extra-Community trade	242,6	170,0	0,7	227,1	1,0	134	0,5	63	0,2
Total market organizations ACAs+MCAs	11 315,2	22 079,2	99,5	23 176	100	27 360	95,1	26 590	94,0
Other	—	113,5	0,5	—	—	135	0,4	264	0,9
Income aids in agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	60	0,2	—	5,1
Depreciation and disposal of stocks	—	—	—	—	—	1 240	4,3	1 449	—
Grand total	11 315,2	22 192,7 (4)	100,0	23 176 (5)	100	28 795	100	28 303	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 1.6.1988 (OJ L 226, 16.8.1988) and transfer No 6/88.
(3) 1989 preliminary draft budget as amended by letter of amendment No 1/89.
(4) Not including ECU −55,3 Mio from clearance of the 1982 accounts bringing the total to ECU 22 137,4 Mio.
(5) Not including ECU −208,2 Mio from clearance of the 1983, 1984 and 1985 accounts bringing the total to ECU 22 967,7 Mio.
(6) 1987 expenditure includes payments to beneficiaries between 1 January and 31 October 1987.

3.4.4 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures — financial year 1987 (1) — financial year 1988 ** (2)

	1987 — 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)	4 223,8	3 156,8	937,1	—	129,9	—
Rice (5)	103,0	99,0	—	—	4,0	—
Sugar	2 035,6	1 515,8	469,0	—	50,8	—
Olive oil	1 139,2	23,2	61,2	—	1 054,8	—
Oils and fats, of which:	2 687,4	64,0	−0,4	—	2 623,8	—
- rape seed, sunflower	(2 252,4)	(64,0)	(−0,4)	—	(2 118,7)	—
- soya beans and flax seed	(435,0)	—	—	—	(435,0)	—
Protein products, of which:	587,2	—	—	—	587,2	—
- peas, broad beans and field beans	(419,4)	—	—	—	(419,4)	—
- dried fodder	(167,3)	—	—	—	(167,3)	—
Textile plants, of which:	306,4	—	—	—	306,4	—
- flax and hemp	(21,2)	—	—	—	(21,2)	—
- cotton	(284,7)	—	—	—	(284,7)	—
Fruit and vegetables	967,1	66,8	1,5	418,0	480,8	—
Wine	800,3	20,4	64,2	599,4	116,3	—
Tobacco	803,6	43,1	26,5	—	734,0	—
Other sectors of agricultural products, of which:	44,5	—	—	—	44,5	—
- seeds	(41,9)	—	—	—	(41,9)	—
- hops	(1,5)	—	—	—	(1,5)	—
Milk and milk products, (4) (5)	5 182,3	2 427,2	1 027,1	—	1 657,0	71,0
of which: - skimmed milk (5)	(2 401,8)	(414,4)	(244,4)	—	(1 743,0)	—
- butter (5)	(1 602,7)	(644,7)	(705,5)	—	(252,5)	—
Beef/veal	2 148,7	877,9	1 050,3	—	201,0	19,5
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	573,8	—	0,1	—	573,7	—
Pigmeat	158,6	111,5	47,1	—	—	—
Eggs and poultrymeat	152,0	152,0	—	—	—	—
Non-Annex II products	590,2	590,2	—	—	—	—
Fishery products	17,4	—	0,1	11,4	5,9	—
Total A	22 521,1	9 147,9	3 683,8	1 028,8	8 570,1	90,5
%	97,2	39,5	15,9	4,4	37	0,4
B - Accession compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade	18,0	—	—	—	18,0	—
C - Monetary compensatory amounts						
- in intra-Comunity trade	409,9	—	—	—	409,9	—
- in extra-Comunity trade	227,0	227,0	—	—	—	—
D - Other (6)	—					
Total A+B+C+D	23 176 (3)	9 374,9	3 683,8	1 028,8	8 998	90,5
%	100	40,5	15,9	4,4	38,8	0,4

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 1.6.1988 (OJ L 226, 16.8.1988) and transfer No 6/88.
(3) The amount does not include a figure of ECU −208,2 Mio released when the 1983, 1984 and 1985 accounts were cleared.
(4) The amount includes the financial participation of cereal and milk producers.
(5) Including food aid refunds.
(6) Direct income support, distribution of products to the needy and interest to certain Member States.
(7) 1987 expenditure includes payments to beneficiaries between 1 January and 31 October 1987.

	1988 — Mio ECU (2)							
			Breakdown of economic nature of the measures					
			Interventions					
Total	Appropriatons	Export refunds	Storage	Withdrawals from the market+similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums	Total	
8= 4+5+6+7	9= 10+15	10	11	12	13	14	15= 11+12+13+14	
1 067,0	4 506	2 805	1 666	—	35	—	1 701	
4,0	106	89	—	—	17	—	17	
519,8	2 010	1 394	513	—	103	—	616	
1 116,0	1 365	82	98	—	1 185	—	1 283	
2 623,4	3 236	441	−3	—	2 798	—	2 795	
(2 118,3)	(2 642)	(441)	(−3)	—	(2 204)	—	(2 201)	
(435,0)	(594)	—	—		(594)	—	(594)	
587,2	688	—	—	—	688	—	688	
(419,4)	(502)	—	—	—	(502)	—	(502)	
(167,3)	(182)	—	—	—	(182)	—	(182)	
306,4	448	—	—	—	448	—	448	
(21,2)	(31)	—	—	—	(31)	—	(31)	
(284,7)	(416)	—	—	—	(416)	—	(416)	
900,3	1 091	77	—	468	546	—	1 014	
779,9	1 659	36	316	1 127	179	1	1 623	
760,5	948	47	67	—	834	—	901	
44,5	73	—	—	—	73	—	73	
(41,9)	(59)	—	—	—	(59)	—	(59)	
(1,5)	(13)	—	—	—	(13)	—	(13)	
2 755,1	5 876	2 633	869	—	2 374	—	3 243	
(1 987,4)	(2 142)	(477)	(30)	—	(1 635)	—	(1 665)	
(958,0)	(1 702)	(564)	(759)	—	(379)	—	(1 138)	
1 270,8	2 825	1 303	1 064	—	422	36	1 522	
573,8	1 000	—	—	—	1 000	—	1 000	
47,1	183	125	58	—	—	—	58	
—	178	178	—	—	—	—	—	
—	597	597	—	—	—	—	—	
17,4	55	—	—	18	37	—	55	
13 373,2	26 844	9 807	4 648	1 613	10 739	37	17 037	
57,7	97,4	35,6	16,9	5,8	39,0	0,1	61,8	
18,0	20	—	—	—	20	—	20	
409,9	362	—	—	—	362	—	362	
—	134	134	—	—	—	—	—	
—	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13 801,1	27 555	9 941	4 648	1 613	11 121	37	17 419	
59,5	100	36,1	16,9	5,8	40,4	0,1	63,2	

3.4.5 Quantity and value of products in public storage

EUR 10

	Situation at 30.11.1985		Situation at 30.11.1986		Situation at 31.12.1987	
	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	3 890,4	776,8	2 475,3	541,2	2 392,5	526,3
Non-breadmaking common wheat	8 012,3	1 613,6	6 084,6	1 135,4	1 722,0	332,4
Barley	4 650,7	940,5	3 792,8	728,8	3 585,8	706,4
Rye	1 108,2	225,7	1 147,9	248,1	754,9	165,3
Durum wheat	986,2	264,2	1 022,5	287,7	2 027,5	577,8
Maize	—	—	190,4	34,9	22,3	4,1
Sorghum	—	—	3,4	0,7	8,2	1,6
Sugar	—	—	15,7	9,7	0	—
Olive oil	75,4	115,6	283,1	421,1	311,1	485,1
Rape	—	—	0,2	0,1	0	—
Sunflower	—	—	27,6	14,7	17,2	8,5
Leaf tobacco	7,0	6,7	26,9	18,6	2,2	1,4
Processed tobacco	3,8	3,0	6,7	4,9	19,0	14,2
Baled tobacco	3,9	4,8	5,8	6,9	20,7	25,1
Skimmed-milk powder	513,8	866,7	846,8	1 593,0	593,6	1 136,7
Butter	1 018,1	3 415,7	1 297,3	4 254,1	888,4	2 941,7
Beef carcases	588,9	1 508,7	452,5	1 212,0	537,2	1 475,5
Boned beef	214,2	761,5	219,5	783,6	216,6	805,4
Pigmeat	25,8	28,9	0,1	0,1	—	—
Alcohol	501,4 (1)	47,3	666,4 (1)	64,8	1 688,0 (1)	160,4
Total	×	10 579,7	×	11 360,4	×	9 367,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Hectolitres of alcohol at 100% vol.

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)	1986 (1)	1987 (1)	Since the starting of the scheme and up to 31.12.1987 (1)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. *General socio-structural*					
Investment plans (holdings) (Dir. 72/159/EEC, Reg. (EEC) 797/85)	86 546	99 325 (2)	135 400 (7)	983 931 (7)	94,1
Cessation of farming (Dir. 72/160/EEC)	739	1 296	1 023	8 341	0,8
Training and information (Dir. 72/161/EEC, Reg. (EEC) 797/85) (Arts 9-12, 21, 22)	5 303	6 961 (3)	7 688 (8)	53 058 (8)	5,1
Total I	92 588	107 582	144 111	1 045 330	100
II. *Less-favoured areas*					
Compensatory allowances (less-favoured regions) (Dir. 75/268/EEC) (Reg. (EEC) 797/85)	88 675	229 171 (4)	260 672 (9)	1 433 232 (9)	76,5
Drainage in Ireland (Dir. 78/628/EEC) (Reg. (EEC) 2195/81)	3 725	2 427	2 270	57 972	3,1
Grubbing-up of vines in Charentes (Dir. 79/359/EEC)	2 408	—	— (5)	— (5)	—
Irrigation in Corsica (Dir. 79/173/EEC)	—	—	—	2 847	0,2
Drainage in Ireland/Northern Ireland (Dir. 79/197/EEC)	—	2 493	1 274	8 893	0,5
Programme, west of Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1820/80)	—	11 651	8 462	68 137	3,6
Advisory services in Italy (Reg. (EEC) 270/79)	—	125	323	538	—
Stockfarming, Ireland/Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1054/81)	—	80	185	30 939	1,7
Programme, French overseas departments (Dir. 81/527/EEC)	—	13 451	6 497	67 294	3,6
Programme, Western Isles of Scotland (Reg. (EEC) 1939/81)	—	6 894	1 992	10 889	0,6
Integrated programme, Lozère (Reg. (EEC) 1940/81)	—	731	870	4 423	0,2
Programme, Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1942/82)	—	1 110	—	34 097	1,8
Programme, Greece (less-favoured regions) (Reg. (EEC) 1975/82)	—	19 351	20 563	103 180	5,5
Stockfarming, Italy (Reg. (EEC) 1944/81)	—	—	1 485	13 436	0,7
Advisory services in Greece (Reg. (EEC) 2966/82)	—	—	—	3 233	0,2
Programme, France (inundation of Herault valley) (Dir. 79/174/EEC)	—	400	1 673	2 903	0,2
Programme, Portugal (development of agriculture) (Reg. (EEC) 3828/85)	—	—	23 078	23 078	1,2
IMP (Reg. (EEC) 2088/85)	—	—	7 664	7 664	0,4
Total II	94 808	287 884	337 008	1 872 755	100

3.4.6 *(cont.)*

	1 000 ECU	1 000 ECU	1 000 ECU	1 000 u.a./EUA/ECU	
	1980 (1)	1986 (1)	1987 (1)	Since the starting of the scheme and up to 31.12.1987 (1)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
III. *Related to EEC market organizations*					
Milk non-marketing (Reg. (EEC) 1078/77)	82 285	6 295	19	490 849	52,6
Vineyard conversion (Reg. (EEC) 1163/76)	10 137	–	–	– (5)	–
Citrus fruit plan (Reg. (EEC) 2511/69)	5 958	–	15 545	53 267	5,7
Producers' groups, fruit and vegetables (Reg. (EEC) 1035/72)	1 652	1 384	3 102	25 025	2,7
Producers' groups, fisheries (Reg. (EEC) 3796/81)	–	–	–	–	–
Vineyard abandonment (Reg. (EEC) 456/80) (Reg. (EEC) 777/85)	–	45 588	68 799	191 528	20,5
Vineyard restructuring (Reg. (EEC) 458/80)	–	6 616	4 129	19 705	2,1
Producers' groups, cotton (Reg. (EEC) 389/82)	–	1 816	1 050	9 294	1,0
Eradication of bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis, leucosis (Dir. 77/391/EEC) (Dir. 82/400/EEC)	31 628	–	–	87 248 (6)	9,3
Eradication of swine fever (Dec. 80/1096/EEC)	–	–	–	109 (9)	–
Improvement of beef cattle production (Reg. (EEC) 1353/73)	1 305	–	–	–	–
Hops producers' groups (Reg. (EEC) 1696/71)	82	–	–	–	–
Producers' organization in the fisheries sector (Reg. (EEC) 100/76)	74	–	–	–	–
Vineyards south of France (Dir. 78/627/EEC)	5 527	3 638	2 904	54 944	5,9
Producers' groups and their associations (Reg. (EEC) 1360/78)	–	–	27	27	–
Vine-growing structures in Portugal (Reg. (EEC) 2239/86)	–	–	1 430	1 430	0,2
Total III	138 648	65 337	97 005	933 426	100
Total I+II+III	326 044	460 803	578 124	3 851 511	–

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1975-77, u.a.
1978-80, EUA.
1981 onwards, ECU.
(2) Including ECU 211 000 under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.
(3) Including ECU 687 000 under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.
(4) Including ECU 36 019 under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.
(5) Measure completed.
(6) Measures financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section up to 13.5.1983.
(7) Including ECU 12,800 Mio under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.
(8) Including ECU 3,297 Mio under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.
(9) Including ECU 195,832 Mio under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.

3.4.7 Aid granted from the Fund in 1987 (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)	305 133	11 106	4 697	19 711	50 924	44 359	31 773	26 253	53 883	318	4 930	37 537	19 642
Infrastructure, Mediterranean (Reg. (EEC) 1760/78)	10 220	—	—	—	—	—	10 220	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry, Mediterranean regions (Reg. (EEC) 269/79)	13 370	—	—	—	—	—	13 206	—	164	—	—	—	—
Less-favoured zones in Belgium (Reg. (EEC) 1941/81)	240	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle feed, Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1943/81)	2 226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 226
Infrastructure, FRG regions (Reg. (EEC) 1938/81)	3 276	—	—	3 276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard restructuring (Reg. (EEC) 458/80)	29 540	—	—	2 398	—	18 102	1 696	—	7 344	—	—	—	—
Total I	364 005	11 346	4 697	25 385	50 924	62 461	56 895	26 253	61 391	318	4 930	37 537	21 868
							II — Indirect actions						
Indirect actions	573 995	9 630	6 934	96 446	54 217	16 898	186 461	70 192	34 069	3 575	8 867	24 628	62 078
Total II	573 995	9 630	6 934	96 446	54 217	16 898	186 461	70 192	34 069	3 575	8 867	24 628	62 078
Total I+Ii	938 000	20 976	11 631	121 831	105 141	79 359	243 356	96 445	95 460	3 893	13 797	62 165	83 946

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The cumulative amounts until 31.12.1986 are given in the 1987 Report on *The Agricultural Situation in the Community.*

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' 1960-87

	× 1 000				% VAT			
	1960	1970	1980	1987	1970/1960	1980/1960	1980/1970	1987/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	:	16 968**	11 959	9 884	:	:	−3,4	−2,7
Belgique/België	300	174	112	100	−5,3	−4,8	−4,3	−1,3
Danmark	362	266	200	172	−3,0	−2,9	−2,8	−2,1
BR Deutschland	3 581	2 262	1 437	1 327	−4,5	−4,5	−4,4	−1,1
Ellada	2 019**	1 279**	1 016	971	−4,5	−3,4	−2,3	−0,7
España	:	3 662	2 205	1 723	×	×	−4,9	−3,5
France	4 180	2 751	1 854	1 489	−4,1	−4,0	−3,9	−3,1
Ireland	390	283	209	164	−3,2	−3,1	−3,0	−3,4
Italia	6 611	3 878	2 899	2 169	−5,2	−4,0	−2,9	−4,1
Luxembourg	21,9	13,1	8,5	6,2	−5,0	−4,6	−4,2	−4,4
Nederland	408*	289*	244	245	−3,4	−2,5	−1,7	0,1
Portugal	:	:	1 121	926	×	×	×	−2,7
United Kingdom	1 134	792	654	592	−3,5	−2,8	−1,8	−1,4
EUR 10	19 007**	11 987**	8 633	7 235	−4,5	−3,9	−3,2	−2,5

Source: Eurostat, annual employment estimates, by country.

(1) 'Persons employed' includes all persons working for remuneration or self-employed, plus unpaid family workers. Persons employed in more than one economic sector are counted only in the sector in which they mainly work.

3.5.1.3 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors

		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total civilian employment (1 000 persons)	1960	117 276	3 447	1 985	25 957	3 386	11 353	18 595
	1970	120 708	3 603	2 315	26 169	3 134	12 433	20 328
	1980	123 657	3 706	2 460	25 797	3 356	11 495	21 334
	1984	120 543	3 546	2 497	24 839	3 551	10 674	20 981
	1985	121 188	3 573	2 556	25 010	3 589	10 567	20 914
	1986	122 155	3 608	2 633	25 265	3 601	10 814	20 962
	1987	123 589	3 621	2 663	25 440	3 597	11 383	20 976
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
	1984	8,9	3,0	7,5	5,5	29,4	18,4	7,8
	1985	8,7	2,9	7,1	5,4	28,9	18,2	7,6
	1986	8,3	2,9	6,8	5,3	28,5	16,1	7,3
	1987	8,0	2,8	6,5	5,2	27,0	15,1	7,1
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
	1984	34,3	30,6	25,8	41,3	27,9	32,8	32,9
	1985	33,6	29,9	26,8	41,0	27,4	31,9	32,0
	1986	33,2	29,3	27,2	40,9	28,1	32,1	31,3
	1987	32,9	29,0	26,5	40,5	28,0	32,3	30,9
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
	1984	56,8	66,4	66,8	53,1	42,7	48,8	59,3
	1985	57,7	67,1	66,1	53,5	43,7	49,9	60,4
	1986	58,5	67,8	66,1	53,7	43,4	51,8	61,3
	1987	59,1	68,2	67,1	54,2	45,0	52,5	62,1
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
	1984	24,7	11,3	29,8	18,3	3,9	27,2	17,4
	1985	25,5	11,4	30,7	18,5	4,1	29,8	17,6
	1986	25,7	11,7	32,0	18,5	3,9	31,4	17,9
	1987	25,4	11,8	32,0	18,5	3,9	31,3	18,3

Source: Eurostat, annual employment estimates, by country and OECD.

Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10	USA	Japan
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 046	20 269	132,0	4 162	3 290	23 654	102 663	65 778	44 360
1 045	19 218	139,5	4 679	3 345	24 381	104 930	78 678	50 940
1 141	20 313	157,5	4 970	3 924	25 004	108 238	99 303	55 360
1 089	20 418	158,0	4 980	4 076	23 734	105 793	105 005	57 660
1 062	20 508	160,2	5 076	4 057	24 116	106 564	107 150	58 070
1 068	20 614	164,4	5 155	4 063	24 208	107 278	109 597	58 530
1 067	20 584	168,9	5 251	4 169	24 669	108 037	112 440	59 110
37,3	32,6	16,6	9,8	43,9	4,8	18,4	8,5	30,2
27,1	20,2	9,4	6,3	30,0	3,2	11,4	4,5	17,4
18,3	14,3	5,4	4,9	28,6	2,6	8,0	3,6	10,4
16,6	11,9	4,6	5,0	23,8	2,6	7,4	3,3	8,9
16,1	11,2	4,2	4,9	23,9	2,6	7,1	3,1	8,8
15,8	10,9	4,0	4,8	21,9	2,5	7,0	3,1	8,5
15,4	10,5	3,7	4,7	22,2	2,4	6,7	3,0	8,3
23,7	33,9	44,9	40,5	31,3	47,6	41,5	35,3	28,5
29,9	39,5	44,3	39,1	32,9	44,8	42,6	34,4	35,7
32,5	37,9	38,2	31,4	36,1	37,7	38,0	30,5	35,3
29,3	34,5	34,5	28,3	34,1	32,5	34,4	28,5	34,8
28,8	33,6	33,7	27,1	33,9	31,8	33,8	28,0	34,9
28,3	33,1	33,0	26,8	34,1	30,9	33,3	27,7	34,5
28,1	32,6	32,6	27,1	34,9	30,2	32,9	27,1	33,8
39,0	33,5	38,4	49,7	24,8	47,6	40,1	56,2	41,3
43,1	40,3	46,3	54,6	37,1	52,0	45,9	61,1	46,9
49,2	47,8	56,4	63,6	35,4	59,7	54,0	65,9	54,2
54,1	53,6	60,9	66,7	42,2	64,9	58,2	68,2	56,3
55,1	55,2	62,0	68,0	42,2	65,7	59,1	68,8	56,4
55,8	56,0	63,1	68,4	44,0	66,6	59,7	69,3	57,1
56,5	56,8	63,8	68,2	42,9	67,4	60,4	69,9	57,9
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	25,8	43,8	7,8
11,6	36,0	15,3	25,9	18,4	55,3	24,9	48,0	8,4
13,5	37,3	14,7	25,8	18,1	55,0	25,3	49,5	8,4
13,7	36,9	13,8	27,3	17,8	54,7	25,3	50,3	8,9
12,2	36,7	14,5	27,8	15,8	54,2	25,2	:	9,0

4)

3.5.1.4 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1986)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	numbers	1 000	10 046	112	155	1 315
	– men	%	64,9	70,5	78,1	53,4
	– women	%	35,1	29,5	21,9	46,6
Industry	numbers	1 000	41 873	1 127	737	10 676
	– men	%	77,0	80,9	73,9	75,7
	– women	%	23,0	19,1	26,1	24,3
Services	numbers	1 000	71 935	2 283	1 678	14 497
	– men	%	53,1	56,1	44,0	50,8
	– women	%	46,9	43,9	56,0	49,2
Agriculture	paid workers	%	25,3	10,3	36,5	22,6
	self-employed	%	74,7	89,7	63,5	77,4
Industry	paid workers	%	89,6	90,9	91,5	94,6
	self-employed	%	10,4	9,1	8,5	5,4
Services	paid workers	%	83,6	79,5	91,6	89,2
	self-employed	%	16,4	20,5	8,4	10,8
Agriculture	full time	%	:	94,4	81,0	80,8
	part time	%	:	5,6	19,0	19,2
Industry	full time	%	:	96,9	90,0	93,8
	part time	%	:	3,1	10,0	6,2
Services	full time	%	:	87,4	69,7	82,8
	part time	%	:	12,6	30,3	17,2
Agriculture	less than 25 years	%	:	13,9	17,9	13,2
	25 to 35	%	:	19,5	11,7	15,7
	35 to 45	%	:	19,0	17,8	15,5
	45 to 55	%	:	24,9	21,4	26,4
	55 to 65	%	:	21,4	20,7	21,9
	65 and over	%	:	1,4	10,4	7,3
Industry	less than 25 years	%	:	16,1	22,2	20,0
	25 to 35	%	:	30,9	24,1	22,8
	35 to 45	%	:	26,8	25,7	21,5
	45 to 55	%	:	20,0	16,8	25,5
	55 to 65	%	:	6,0	9,5	9,8
	65 and over	%	:	0,3	1,5	0,4
Services	less than 25 years	%	:	13,3	19,1	20,0
	25 to 35	%	:	34,0	25,2	25,0
	35 to 45	%	:	26,0	26,4	22,6
	45 to 55	%	:	17,9	16,7	21,7
	55 to 65	%	:	8,3	10,8	9,6
	65 and over	%	:	0,8	1,8	1,0

Source: Sample survey of manpower 1986.

(1) CBS estimates.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg (1)	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 026	1 752	1 627	172	2 168	6	270	909	534	7 385
55,6	75,0	64,5	89,5	65,2	66,7	80,0	51,9	80,0	64,1
44,4	25,0	35,5	10,5	34,8	33,3	20,0	48,1	20,0	35,9
945	3 445	6 713	318	6 860	44	1 419	1 431	8 159	36 998
77,7	84,6	74,9	78,9	76,3	90,9	85,9	71,2	76,7	76,5
22,3	15,4	25,1	21,1	23,7	9,1	14,1	28,8	23,3	23,5
1 630	5 619	13 075	579	11 656	97	3 608	1 878	15 334	64 438
66,1	60,9	48,2	57,0	62,4	54,6	57,5	55,6	47,0	52,3
33,9	39,1	51,8	43,0	37,6	45,4	42,5	44,4	53,0	47,7
3,8	30,4	15,2	13,3	37,2	14,1	33,7	18,1	50,3	24,9
96,2	69,6	84,8	86,7	62,8	85,9	66,3	81,9	49,7	75,1
73,1	85,5	90,9	91,3	83,3	95,7	95,8	87,6	89,8	90,0
26,9	14,5	9,1	8,7	16,7	4,3	4,2	12,4	10,2	10,0
64,1	74,0	88,2	86,4	70,0	90,2	90,9	78,9	88,9	84,6
35,9	26,0	11,8	13,6	30,0	9,8	9,1	21,1	11,1	15,4
90,4	:	84,4	94,3	85,4	93,7	:	88,1	84,3	:
9,6	:	15,6	5,7	14,6	6,3	:	11,9	15,7	:
96,0	:	95,6	97,5	96,8	97,3	:	97,4	92,3	:
4,0	:	4,4	2,5	3,2	2,7	:	2,6	7,7	:
95,6	:	84,9	91,7	95,7	91,6	:	94,2	70,7	:
4,4	:	15,1	8,3	4,3	8,4	:	5,8	29,3	:
9,2	14,1	8,7	11,1	8,7	13,8	:	18,7	17,5	:
12,0	14,7	16,4	15,7	14,5	19,4	:	12,0	20,4	:
17,5	16,4	18,5	18,6	18,5	21,2	:	15,2	20,5	:
26,7	24,9	27,2	19,2	27,5	25,2	:	21,9	18,9	:
24,9	25,5	25,7	22,0	24,8	16,8	:	21,5	16,8	:
9,8	4,5	3,4	13,4	6,1	3,6	:	10,8	5,8	:
13,5	14,6	13,7	26,1	17,5	17,7	:	27,4	20,6	:
27,1	25,6	30,3	30,4	25,6	24,9	:	26,9	23,2	:
27,0	25,4	28,4	22,2	26,3	26,1	:	21,2	23,8	:
22,9	22,7	21,1	13,6	22,0	25,0	:	15,4	19,6	:
8,8	11,2	6,2	7,1	7,6	6,3	:	8,0	11,9	:
0,7	0,5	0,2	0,6	0,8	0,1	:	1,1	1,0	:
10,7	14,7	14,3	25,5	11,5	21,8	:	13,6	20,2	:
29,0	27,4	30,8	30,0	27,1	32,4	:	26,5	23,0	:
26,9	23,6	27,8	20,4	28,2	22,8	:	26,4	25,0	:
21,3	19,3	18,1	13,8	21,2	16,2	:	21,0	18,7	:
10,5	13,5	8,2	8,3	10,5	6,2	:	10,4	11,3	:
1,7	1,4	0,8	2,0	1,5	0,6	:	2,3	1,7	:

3.5.1.5 Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings (1)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutsch-land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of persons working on agricultural holdings (1)	1975	× 1 000	:	221	236	2 215
	1980		:	186	234	1 983
	1985			158	158	1 740
Total number of AWU (equivalent full time workers)	1975	× 1 000	:	140	177	1 234
	1980		:	124	172	1 051
	1985			107	122	918
Average AWU/persons working on agricultural holdings	1975	1	:	0,63	0,73	0,55
	1980		:	0,66	0,73	0,52
	1985			0,67	0,77	0,53
Breakdown by type of labour:						
• Numbers:						
– farm heads	1975	%	:	61,5	55,1	39,6
	1980		:	61,2	51,2	41,8
	1985			61,9	58,3	42,4
– spouses	1975	%	:	23,0	31,6	28,6
	1980		:	24,2	33,5	27,7
	1985			23,5	24,3	26,8
– other family members	1975	%	:	12,2	4,3	27,7
	1980		:	10,9	4,0	25,4
	1985			10,6	2,8	25,1
– regularly employed non-family members	1975	%	:	3,3	9,0	4,1
	1980		:	3,7	11,3	5,1
	1985			4,0	14,6	5,7
• AWU:						
– farm heads	1975	%	:	68,4	58,6	45,8
	1980		:	69,3	53,9	47,6
	1985			68,7	62,5	48,4
– spouses	1975	%	:	15,8	25,8	23,8
	1980		:	15,2	26,3	22,3
	1985			:	:	:
– other family members (4)	1975	%	:	11,9	4,3	23,0
	1980		:	10,8	4,6	20,8
	1985			26,6	13,9	40,7
– regularly employed non-family members	1975	%	:	3,9	11,3	5,9
	1980		:	4,7	15,2	8,0
	1985			3,9	19,0	9,5
– irregularly employed non-family members	1975	%	:	0,0	0,0	1,5
	1980		:	0,0	0,0	1,3
	1985			0,8	4,6	1,4
• Volume of labour in agriculture:						
– family members	1975	× 1 000	:	129,1	:	1 045,0
	1980	AWU	7 487,4 (5)	108,7	109,8	881,0
	1986		6 651,6 (5)	97,2	84,7	780,0
– non-family members	1975	× 1 000	:	8,1	:	123,0
	1980	AWU	1 639,6 (5)	6,9	27,8	106,0
	1986		1 349,4 (5)	7,7	27,1	110,0
– Total	1975	× 1 000	:	137,2	168,2	1 168,0
	1980	AWU	9 127,0 (5)	115,6	137,6	987,0
	1986		8 001,0 (5)	104,8	111,8	890,0

Source: Eurostat – Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data.

(1) Without irregularly employed non-family members.
(2) 1983.
(3) 1979/80.
(4) Including spouses.
(5) Not including Portugal.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal (3)	United Kingdom	EUR 10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
:	:	3 069	474	5 390	16	332	:	758	:
1 841	:	2 659	469	5 301	12	302	:	724	13 712
:	:	2 246	428	5 134	10	295	1 898	713	12 953
:	:	1 950	325	2 827	12	254	:	626	:
797	:	1 848	310	2 158	9	242	:	583	7 293
:	1 432 (2)	1 565	276	2 126	7	234	1 156	543	6 834
:	:	0,61	0,67	0,46	0,78	0,75	:	0,76	:
0,43	:	0,66	0,64	0,36	0,73	0,77	:	0,75	0,51
:	:	0,69	0,64	0,41	0,70	0,79	0,61	0,76	0,53
:	:	42,2	3,7	48,3	39,3	48,3	:	34,4	:
54,1	:	45,5	45,7	52,1	39,4	48,1	:	32,8	48,3
:	:	44,7	51,2	54,3	42,5	45,0	:	32,6	48,3
:	:	27,5	19,0	24,1	26,2	26,6	:	16,1	:
30,1	:	27,5	20,9	22,4	32,0	24,8	:	13,6	25,0
:	:	25,5	18,5	21,1	24,8	22,2	:	15,5	24,4
:	:	20,7	70,4	22,7	31,3	15,2	:	18,7	:
15,4	:	13,0	27,6	22,1	25,1	16,5	:	18,3	20,9
:	:	14,7	22,4	22,7	27,5	18,1	:	18,4	20,4
:	:	9,6	6,9	4,9	3,2	9,9	:	30,8	:
0,4	:	8,0	5,8	3,4	3,5	10,6	:	35,3	5,8
:	:	15,1	7,9	1,9	5,2	14,7	:	33,5	6,9
:	:	47,7	1,4	42,8	49,6	54,4	:	39,3	:
56,8	:	47,6	53,0	46,7	42,9	51,4	:	34,1	50,8
43,4	44,8 (2)	47,1	56,3	49,3	46,3	49,7	35,1	31,9	47,3
:	:	20,1	14,8	19,0	26,5	17,7	:	9,0	:
28,4	:	22,0	15,5	18,7	26,7	18,6	:	11,4	21,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	16,3	76,1	19,5	28,9	15,2	:	17,3	:
14,0	:	16,4	23,6	19,7	25,9	15,4	:	16,1	18,5
43,4	31,6 (2)	30,8	31,0	36,7	46,6	31,9	50,4	26,3	35,0
:	:	12,3	7,7	7,1	4,0	10,1	:	34,4	:
0,8	:	9,6	7,9	4,1	4,4	11,4	:	38,4	9,1
0,4	9,8 (2)	17,6	11,0	4,0	7,0	15,8	8,3	36,6	10,9
:	:	3,6	0,0	11,6	0,0	2,6	:	0,0	:
0,0	:	4,4	0,0	10,8	0,1	3,2	:	0,0	0,0
12,8	13,8 (2)	4,5	1,7	10,0	0,1	2,6	6,2	5,2	6,8
939,0	:	1 716,0	291,9	2 262,5	11,0	228,9	:	322,7	:
858,0	1 229,4	1 552,0	274,9	1 950,5	8,6	203,7	:	310,8	6 258,0
798,0	879,0	1 368,0	240,3	1 904,8	6,4	189,4	:	303,8	5 772,6
129,0	:	292,0	32,8	564,0	0,5	48,6	:	236,1	:
98,0	350,4	282,0	35,4	463,5	0,6	50,6	:	218,4	1 289,2
133,0	271,4	235,0	34,7	293,7	0,6	53,2	:	183,0	1 078,0
1 068,0	:	2 008,0	324,6	2 826,5	11,5	277,5	:	558,8	8 548,3
956,0	1 579,8	1 834,0	310,3	2 414,0	9,2	254,3	:	529,2	7 547,2
931,0	1 150,4	1 603,0	275,0	2 198,5	7,0	242,7	:	486,8	6 850,6

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	1975	× 1 000	:	136	130	878
	1980		:	114	120	828
	1985		:	97	91	723
No other gainful employment	1975	%	:	76,4	79,2	56,9
	1980		:	67,5	80,3	56,8
	1985		:	68,1	68,9	57,5
With other main gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	29,5	13,2	37,3
	1985		:	29,2	9,3	37,6
With other secondary gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	3,1	6,5	5,9
	1985		:	2,6	21,8	4,9
Working hours = 100% (2)						
Numbers	1975	× 1 000	:	78	78	408
	1980		:	72	75	365
	1985		:	61	57	324
No other gainful employment	1975	%	:	96,4	96,9	93,8
	1980		:	94,6	95,2	95,2
	1985		:	98,2	82,8	95,5
With other main gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	2,0	0,0	:
	1985		:	:	1,4	:
With other secondary gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	3,4	4,9	4,9
	1985		:	1,8	15,6	4,5
Working hours from 50 to 100% (2)						
Numbers	1975	× 1 000	:	11	21	89
	1980		:	9	16	64
	1985		:	8	15	58
No other gainful employment	1975	%	:	68,4	68,3	32,7
	1980		:	54,1	65,4	37,2
	1985		:	59,1	59,9	36,3
With other main gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	39,0	15,0	26,6
	1985		:	25,5	14,1	40,5
With other secondary gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	7,0	19,5	36,2
	1985		:	15,4	26,1	23,2
Working hours of < 50% (2)						
Numbers	1975	× 1 000	:	47	31	380
	1980		:	33	29	400
	1985		:	28	19	341
No other gainful employment	1975	%	:	45,3	41,9	23,1
	1980		:	11,1	49,8	25,0
	1985		:	5,7	33,8	25,0
With other main gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	87,7	46,8	73,1
	1985		:	93,6	29,2	72,8
With other secondary gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	1,2	3,4	1,9
	1985		:	0,7	3,8	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	EUR 10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
:	:	1 297	381	2 603	6	160	:	261	:
997	:	1 210	214	2 760	5	145	:	237	6 631
951	:	998	213	2 754	4	132	:	219	6 181
:	:	80,1	100,0	70,3	77,0	81,2	:	76,9	:
70,4	:	79,8	73,7	70,6	78,6	79,1	:	78,9	71,2
65,6	:	67,7	66,5	73,8	82,4	79,9	:	78,8	69,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
20,6	:	15,8	18,8	26,0	14,7	14,7	:	14,8	23,7
27,5	:	13,0	23,4	22,5	15,0	14,6	:	12,3	22,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
9,0	:	4,4	7,5	3,4	6,7	6,2	:	6,3	5,1
6,8	:	19,3	10,0	3,7	5,4	5,4	:	9,0	7,5
:	:	672	:	424	4	114	:	188	:
165	:	666	109	322	3	108	:	150	2 033
103	:	565	95	371	3	98	:	138	1 815
:	:	99,6	:	96,8	89,8	95,4	:	99,6	:
95,4	:	98,5	94,2	97,9	93,5	93,3	:	95,3	96,5
97,1	:	76,8	91,0	97,7	94,8	93,9	:	95,4	89,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0,0	:	0,1	0,9	:	0,7	1,9	:	1,7	0,4
:	:	0,1	1,2	:	0,2	2,4	:	0,6	0,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
4,6	:	1,4	5,0	2,1	5,9	4,8	:	3,5	3,1
2,9	:	23,1	7,8	2,3	5,0	3,7	:	4,0	10,1
:	:	236	:	641	1	22	:	52	:
265	:	184	51	440	1	21	:	31	1 081
236	:	150	56	467	1	18	:	28	1 036
:	:	78,4	:	84,2	53,2	54,5	:	8,2	:
76,2	:	71,0	72,0	87,3	42,5	42,5	:	55,8	73,9
82,9	:	60,4	66,9	88,6	62,0	41,9	:	50,2	76,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2,7	:	9,7	14,2	4,4	42,9	52,4	:	24,9	8,4
5,6	:	7,7	15,6	2,7	27,5	44,5	:	8,8	8,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
21,1	:	19,3	13,8	8,3	1,4	16,8	:	19,3	15,8
11,4	:	31,9	17,5	8,7	10,5	13,6	:	41,0	15,3
:	:	388	381	1 538	1	24	:	21	:
566	:	360	54	1 997	1	17	:	56	3 514
612	:	283	61	1 916	1	14	:	53	3 328
:	:	47,4	100,0	57,3	46,5	39,6	:	44,4	:
60,3	:	49,7	34,1	62,5	38,6	34,2	:	47,6	55,2
53,7	:	53,4	28,1	65,6	41,7	34,6	:	50,1	56,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
35,0	:	47,8	59,3	35,0	55,6	60,1	:	45,8	41,9
40,6	:	41,7	65,3	31,8	55,5	60,3	:	44,5	39,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
4,6	:	2,5	6,6	2,5	5,8	5,7	:	6,6	2,9
5,7	:	4,8	6,6	2,6	2,8	5,1	:	5,4	3,7

3.5.2.1 **Land use in 1987**

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total area	225 819	3 052	4 309	24 869	13 196
Inland waters	3 568	27	70	444	312
Land (total)	222 251	3 025	4 239	24 425	12 884
Area under timber	53 785	617	493	7 360	5 755
Other areas	39 775 (1)	1 002	928 (1)	5 105	1 388 (1)
Utilized agricultural area (UAA):					
– area	128 999 (1)	1 406 (1)	2 818 (1)	12 000	5 741 (1)
– share of total area	57,1 (1)	65,4 (1)	65,4 (1)	48,1	43,5 (1)
Arable land:					
– area	67 805 (1)	744	2 592 (1)	7 262	2 925 (1)
– share of total UAA	52,6 (1)	52,9	92,0 (1)	60,7	50,9 (1)
Permanent meadows and grasslands:					
– area	–	623	–	4 471	1 789 (2)
– share of total UAA	–	44,5	–	37,5	–
Permanent crops:					
– area	11 805 (1)	15	12	181	1 040 (1)
– share of total UAA	9,2 (1)	1,0	0,4	1,5	18,1 (1)
Gardens:					
– area	409 (1)	22	0 (1)	32	–
– share of total UAA	0,3 (1)	1,5	0,0 (1)	0,3	–

Source: Eurostat.

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

(areas in 1 000 ha)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
50 477	54 909	7 028	30 128	259	3 972	9 207	24 414	166 135
534	611	139	721	1	337	44	328	2 990
49 943	54 298	6 889	29 407	258	3 636	9 163	24 086	163 146
12 511	14 627	327	6 410	89	330	2 968	2 297	38 305
10 311	8 269	886 (1)	5 592	42	1 281 (1)	1 663	3 284	27 903 (1)
27 121	31 401	5 676 (1)	17 404	127	2 024 (1)	4 532	18 505	97 245 (1)
53,7	57,2	80,8 (1)	57,8	49,1	51,0 (1)	49,2	75,8	58,5 (1)
15 561	17 909	1 062 (1)	9 021	56	876 (1)	2 906	6 861	49 249 (1)
57,4	57,0	18,7 (1)	51,8	44,0	43,3 (1)	64,1	37,1	50,6 (1)
6 645	11 942	4 612 (1)	4 942	70	—	761	12 056 (3)	—
24,5	38,0	81,2 (1)	28,4	54,7	—	16,8	63,4 (3)	—
4 915	1 308	2 (1)	3 353	2	36	865	61	6 014 (1)
18,1	4,2	0,0 (1)	19,3	1,2	1,7	19,1	0,3	6,2 (1)
—	247	0 (1)	88	0	5	—	16	409 (1)
—	0,8	0,0 (1)	0,5	0,1	0,2	—	0,1	0,4 (1)

3.5.2.2 Main crops in 1986

	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)	35 464	27,5	350	24,8	1 588	56,3	4 812	40,1	1 446	25,4	7 630	28,0
of which: common wheat	12 917	10,0	189	13,4	353	12,5	1 623	13,5	426	7,5	1 996	7,3
durum wheat	2 747	2,1	—	—	0	0,0	25	0,2	478	8,4	118	0,4
grain maize	3 927	3,0	7	0,5	—	—	187	1,6	218	3,8	524	1,9
barley	12 653	9,8	128	9,1	1 088	38,6	1 947	16,2	266	4,7	4 340	15,9
rye	998	0,8	4	0,3	126	4,3	414	3,4	13	0,2	221	0,8
Rice	329	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	0,3	78	0,3
Sugarbeet	1 912	1,5	113	8,0	70	2,5	390	1,5	42	0,7	195	0,7
Oilseeds (total)	3 816	3,0	3	0,2	229	8,1	308	3,0	313	5,5	1 041	3,8
of which: rape	1 255	1,0	3	0,2	226	8,0	308	3,0	—	—	5	0,0
sunflower	2 049	1,6	—	—	—	—	0	0,0	79	1,4	939	3,4
Olive trees	4 265	3,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	655 (²)	11,4 (²)	2 099 (²)	7,7 (²)
Cotton	309 (¹)	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	4,0	79	0,3
Tobacco	214	0,2	1	0,0	—	—	3	0,0	97	1,7	22	0,1
Hops	27	0,0	1	0,1	—	—	20	0,2	0	0,0	2	0,0
Potatoes	1 462	1,1	48	3,4	31	1,1	210	1,7	56	1,0	297	1,1
Dry pulses	1 636	1,3	3	0,2	140	5,0	69	0,6	43	0,7	418	1,5
Fresh vegetables (total)	1 676	1,3	32	2,3	19	0,7	48	0,4	141	2,5	467	1,7
of which: tomatoes	254	0,2	1	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	44	0,7	57	0,2
onions (¹)	104	0,1	1	0,1	1	0,0	2	0,0	11	0,2	34	0,1
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	11 582	9,0	11	0,8	8	0,3	157	1,3	1 024 (²)	17,8 (²)	4 819 (²)	17,7 (²)
of which: apples	331	0,3	6	0,2	3	0,1	26	0,2	196 (²)	0,3 (²)	52 (²)	0,2 (²)
pears	135	0,1	5	0,2	0	0,0	2	0,0	7 (²)	0,1 (²)	35 (²)	0,1 (²)
peaches	213	0,2	0	0,0	—	—	0	0,0	32 (²)	0,6 (²)	61 (²)	0,2 (²)
apricots	61	0,0	—	—	—	—	0	0,0	7 (²)	0,1 (²)	21 (²)	0,1 (²)
melons	109	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	—	—	9 (²)	0,2 (²)	67 (²)	0,2 (²)
Citrus fruit (total)	524	0,4	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 (²)	0,9 (²)	255 (²)	0,9 (²)
of which: oranges and mandarins	341	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 (²)	0,6 (²)	154 (²)	0,6 (²)
lemons	113	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 (²)	0,2 (²)	56 (²)	0,2 (²)
Almonds	779	0,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 (²)	0,6 (²)	578 (²)	2,1 (²)
Vines	4 261	3,3	0	0,0	—	—	101	0,8	173 (²)	3,0 (²)	1 573 (²)	5,8 (²)
Flowers and ornamental plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green fodder	4 625	3,3	132	9,3	83	2,9	953	7,9	66	1,2	504	1,9
Fallow land and green fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Harvested area.

(²) Main area.

(1 000 ha)

France		Ireland		Italia		Luxembourg		Nederland		Portugal (1)		United Kingdom		EUR 10	
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 (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
9 488	30,2	380	6,7	4 563	26,2	34	26,6	170	8,4	981	21,6	4 024	21,6	26 853	27,6
4 604	14,7	76	1,3	1 245	7,1	7	5,5	116	5,7	293	6,5	1 987	10,7	10 628	10,9
261	0,8	—	—	1 827	10,5	—	—	—	—	24	0,5	10	0,1	2 602	2,7
1 884	6,0	—	—	849	4,9	—	—	0	0,0	258	5,7	0	0,0	3 145	3,3
2 097	6,7	283	5,0	440	2,5	18	14,1	42	2,1	87	1,9	1 916	10,3	8 225	8,5
81	0,3	0	0,0	8	0,0	1	0,8	4	0,2	124	2,7	7	0,0	653	0,7
12	0,0	—	—	189	1,1	—	—	—	—	32	0,7	—	—	218	0,2
449	1,4	37	0,7	273	1,6	0	0,0	138	6,8	1	0,0	201	1,1	1 716	1,8
1 337	4,3	2	0,0	232	1,3	1	0,8	6	0,3	45	1,0	299	1,6	2 730	2,8
392	1,2	2	0,0	14	0,1	1	0,8	6	0,3	—	—	299	1,6	1 250	1,3
897	2,9	—	—	90	0,5	—	—	—	—	44	1,0	—	—	1 066	1,1
17	0,1	—	—	1 177	6,7	—	—	—	—	317 (2)	7,0 (2)	—	—	4 265	4,4
—	—	—	—	0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230 (1)	0,2 (1)
15	0,0	—	—	74	0,4	—	—	—	—	2	0,0	—	—	190	0,2
1	0,0	0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0,0	25	0,0
201	0,6	31	0,5	120	0,7	1	0,8	167	8,3	124	2,7	178	1,0	1 041	1,1
357	1,1	2	0,0	169	1,0	0	0,0	32	1,6	253	5,6	150	0,8	964	1,0
324	1,0	8 (1)	0,1 (1)	411	2,4	0	0,0	68	3,4	88	1,9	147	0,8	1 122	1,2
12	0,0	0 (1)	0,0 (1)	119 (1)	0,7 (1)	0 (1)	0,0 (1)	2 (1)	0,1 (1)	20	0,4	1 (1)	0,0 (1)	177	0,2
8	0,0	0	0,0	19	0,1	0	0,0	15	0,7	2	0,0	10	0,1	67	0,1
1 288	4,1	2	0,0	3 337	19,1	2	1,6	24	1,2	857	18,9	53	0,3	5 907	6,1
74	0,2	1	0,0	88	0,5	0	0,0	15	0,7	19 (2)	0,4 (2)	27	0,1	259	0,3
19	0,1	0	0,0	49	0,3	0	0,0	5	0,2	10 (2)	0,2 (2)	4	0,0	90	0,1
28	0,1	—	—	82	0,5	—	—	0	0,0	9 (2)	0,2 (2)	—	—	143	0,1
14	0,0	—	—	16	0,1	—	—	—	—	3 (2)	0,1 (2)	—	—	37	0,0
17 (1)	0,1	—	—	16 (1)	0,1 (1)	—	—	0 (1)	0,0 (1)	0	0,0	—	—	42	0,0
2	0,0	—	—	184	1,1	—	—	—	—	31 (2)	0,7 (2)	—	—	238	0,2
0	0,0	—	—	124	0,7	—	—	—	—	25 (2)	0,6 (2)	—	—	163	0,2
0	0,0	—	—	40	0,2	—	—	—	—	5 (2)	0,1 (2)	—	—	53	0,1
2	0,0	—	—	125	0,7	—	—	—	—	41 (2)	0,9 (2)	—	—	160	0,2
1 044	3,3	—	—	1 099	6,3	1	0,8	0	0,0	270 (2)	6,0 (2)	0	0,0	2 418	2,5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 783	5,7	1	0,0	853	4,9	10	7,8	196	9,7	—	—	43	0,2	4 121	4,2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	1987	67 802 (1)	52,6 (1)	48 989 (1)	38,0 (1)
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,0 (1)	—	−0,5 (1)	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	0,0 (1)	—	−0,6 (1)	—
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1987	744	44,0	626	44,5
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,0	—	−0,9	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	0,0	—	−1,0	—
Danmark	1 000 ha	1987	2 592 (1)	92,0 (1)	210	7,6 (1)
	% TAV	1987/1980	−0,3 (1)	—	−2,6	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	−0,3 (1)	—	−2,1	—
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1987	7 262	60,7	4 481	37,5
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,0	—	−0,8	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	1,2	—	−1,2	—
Ellada	1 000 ha	1987	2 925	50,9 (1)	1 789	31,2 (1)
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,1	—	0,0	
	% TAV	1987/1986	0,0	—	0,0	
Esoaña	1 000 ha	1987	15 561	57,4	6 645	24,5
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,0	—	−0,1	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	−0,6	—	−0,0	—
France	1 000 ha	1987	17 709	57,1	11 894	37,9
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,6	—	−1,1	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	1,0	—	−1,6	—
Ireland	1 000 ha	1987	1 062 (1)	18,7 (1)	4 612 (1)	81,2 (1)
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,6	—	−0,2 (1)	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	−3,4 (1)	—	0,0 (1)	—
Italia	1 000 ha	1987	9 021	51,8	4 942	28,4
	% TAV	1987/1980	−0,6	—	−0,5	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	−0,4	—	−0,1	—
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1987	56	44,0	70	54,7
	% TAV	1987/1980	−0,3	—	−0,4	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	0,1	—	−1,3	—
Nederland	1 000 ha	1987	892	44,1	1 090	54,0
	% TAV	1987/1980	1,1	—	−0,9	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	2,2	—	−1,6	—
Portugal	1 000 ha	1987	2 906	64,1	761	16,8
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,0	—	0,0	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	0,0	—	0,0	—
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1987	6 861	37,1	11 567	62,5
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,2	—	−0,4	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	−1,3	—	−0,1	—
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1987	49 245 (1)	50,6 (1)	41 583 (1)	42,8 (1)
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,0 (1)	—	−0,6 (1)	—
	% TAV	1987/1986	0,0 (1)	—	−0,4 (1)	—

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 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 (1)	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
8	9	10	11	12	13
11 805 (1)	9,2 (1)	128 995 (1)	100,0	53 846	23,8
−0,3 (1)	—	−0,3 (1)	—	0,2	—
−0,6 (1)	—	−0,2 (1)	—	0,7	—
15	1,0	1 412	1,1	617	20,2
−0,2	—	−0,5	—	0,0	—
2,6	—	−0,4	—	0,0	—
12	0,4 (1)	2 818 (1)	2,2	493	11,4
−2,0	—	−0,5 (1)	—	0,0	—
−0,2	—	−0,5 (1)	—	0,0	—
181	1,5	11 956	9,3	7 360	29,6
−0,2	—	−0,4	—	0,1	—
0,3	—	−0,3	—	0,0	—
1 040 (1)	18,1 (1)	5 741 (1)	4,5	5 755	43,6
0,6 (1)	—	0,0 (1)	—	0,0	—
−0,6 (1)	—	−0,1 (1)	—	0,0	—
4 915	18,1	27 121	21,1	12 511	24,8
−0,4	—	−0,4	—	0,0	—
−0,2	—	−0,1	—	0,0	—
1 304	4,2	31 352	24,3	14 688	26,8
−1,3	—	−0,1	—	0,1	—
−0,3	—	−0,2	—	0,3	—
2 (1)	0,0 (1)	5 676 (1)	4,4	327	4,7
−1,2 (1)	—	−0,6 (1)	—	1,0	—
4,0 (1)	—	−0,2 (1)	—	0,0	—
3 353	19,3	17 404	13,5	6 410	21,3
0,2	—	−0,2	—	0,9	—
−0,2	—	−0,4	—	5,1	—
2	1,2	127	0,1	89	34,3
−0,2	—	0,3	—	1,1	—
−3,4	—	−0,3	—	0,0	—
36	1,8	2 023	1,6	330	8,3
−0,6	—	0,1	—	1,9	—
1,5	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
865	19,1	4 532	3,5	2 968	32,2
−0,1	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
61	0,3	18 505	14,4	2 297	9,4
−2,3	—	−0,2	—	1,3	—
0,0	—	−0,3	—	0,0	—
6 014 (1)	6,2 (1)	97 241 (1)	75,4	38 366	23,1
−0,3 (1)	—	−0,3 (1)	—	0,3	—
−1,3 (1)	—	−0,3 (1)	—	0,9	—

3.5.2.4 Area used for the principal agricultural products

1	2	3	4 Cereals including rice	5 Fresh vegetables	6 Roots and brassicas: Potatoes	7 Roots and brassicas: Sugarbeet
EUR 12	1 000 ha	1987	42 704	1 677 (2)	1 460	1 869
	% TAV	1987/1980	2,1	−0,1 (4)	−1,8	−1,0
	% TAV	1987/1986	19,3	−0,9 (3)	−0,1	−2,3
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1987	351	30	53	106
	% TAV	1987/1980	−1,5	6,7	1,9	−1,4
	% TAV	1987/1986	0,5	−6,8	9,5	−5,8
Danmark	1 000 ha	1987	1 524	20	29	68
	% TAV	1987/1980	−2,5	8,3	−2,1	−1,8
	% TAV	1987/1986	−4,0	2,8	1,1	−2,5
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1987	4 697	44	206	376
	% TAV	1987/1980	−1,5	2,5	−3,2	−0,7
	% TAV	1987/1986	−2,4	−7,7	−1,9	−3,8
Ellada (1)	1 000 ha	1987	1 471	139	55	30
	% TAV	1987/1980	−1,3	−1,5	−2,2	0,8
	% TAV	1987/1986	0,5	−1,3	−0,4	−29,0
España (1)	1 000 ha	1987	7 805	468	292	182
	% TAV	1987/1980	0,5	0,9	−2,8	−0,1
	% TAV	1987/1986	1,3	0,3	−1,6	−6,5
France	1 000 ha	1987	9 253	250	193	446
	% TAV	1987/1980	−0,9	0,6	−2,1	−2,9
	% TAV	1987/1986	−2,6	−1,4	−3,6	−0,7
Ireland	1 000 ha	1987	353	3	30	37
	% TAV	1987/1980	−3,2	0,0	−4,4	1,7
	% TAV	1987/1986	−7,0	0,0	−0,7	0,3
Italia	1 000 ha	1987	4 657	411 (2)	113	292
	% TAV	1987/1980	−0,6	0,3 (4)	−2,6	0,1
	% TAV	1987/1986	−2,0	−1,6 (3)	−5,4	7,2
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1987	34	0	1	0
	% TAV	1987/1980	−2,2	−2,9	−4,5	6,0
	% TAV	1987/1986	−1,9	0,0	1,4	260,0
Nederland	1 000 ha	1987	177	64	168	128
	% TAV	1987/1980	−3,3	1,4	−0,4	0,8
	% TAV	1987/1986	4,4	−6,1	0,8	−7,2
Portugal (1)	1 000 ha	1987	1 050	87	141	1
	% TAV	1987/1980	−0,7	−0,5	2,0	1,2
	% TAV	1987/1986	3,6	−1,1	13,3	27,2
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1987	11 333	147	178	203
	% TAV	1987/1980	16,3	−2,3	−2,0	−0,7
	% TAV	1987/1986	181,6	−8,9	−7,1	−1,0
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1987	33 850	1 123 (2)	1 027	1 686
	% TAV	1987/1980	2,5	0,0 (4)	−2,0	−1,1
	% TAV	1987/1986	25,0	−0,3 (3)	−1,3	−1,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Harvested area.
(2) 1986.
(3) 1986/1985.
(4) 1986/1979.
(5) Main area.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
4 831	13 854 (2)	1 636 (2)	2 429 (2)	4 205
15,0	−0,4 (4)	2,6 (4)	0,7 (4)	−1,7
26,6	−0,2 (3)	11,9 (3)	0,3 (3)	−1,3
4	163	6	11	0
41,0	2,8	19,0	−0,7	−11,6
48,0	−0,3	116,1	2,9	×
255	354	140	5	—
13,9	−3,5	67,7	−4,7	—
4,7	−8,9	10,4	−2,7	—
437	1 224	111	46	101
17,9	2,9	38,6	−1,8	0,8
42,0	−2,4	60,5	−1,8	−0,1
305	220 (2)	39	144 (5)	171 (5)
10,4	−6,7 (4)	−9,1	1,1	−1,7
−2,7	−8,9 (3)	0,8	0,7	−0,6
1 110	1 110 (2)	426	871 (5)	1 531 (5)
5,4	−0,3 (4)	−2,1	0,5	−1,7
5,6	−0,6 (3)	−2,0	0,7	−2,7
1 868	5 084	509	209	1 035
20,5	−0,2	26,1	−0,3	−1,6
39,6	−3,7	42,6	0,2	−0,8
6	592 (2)	2	14	—
58,3	1,2 (4)	−1,5	−1,8	—
180,0	−0,6 (3)	0,0	−0,3	—
411	2 603	170	842	1 095
44,1	−1,6	−1,7	2,1	−2,5
76,9	−3,8	0,6	−0,3	−0,3
1	19	0	0	1
17,2	3,2	19,0	−0,7	0,4
63,0	1,2	53,9	1,5	−0,3
10	236	48	22	1
2,8	4,0	30,1	−1,9	−9,4
64,5	1,0	53,8	0,1	−0,0
45	470	265	237 (5)	270 (5)
6,6	0,0	−3,9	−0,6	0,0
−0,9	0,0	4,4	−0,8	0,0
391	1 719	210	37	0
23,0	−2,1	14,4	−3,5	3,0
30,7	−1,8	39,7	−2,7	0,0
3 686	12 275 (2)	964 (2)	1 322 (2)	2 403
19,9	−0,4 (4)	10,5 (4)	1,0 (4)	−1,9
35,0	−0,2 (3)	20,7 (3)	0,2 (3)	−0,6

3.5.3.1 Livestock numbers by Member State — cattle and dairy cows

	Cattle (1)							
	Total				of which, dairy cows			
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 12	% TAV		1 000 head	as % of EUR 12	% TAV	
	1987	1987	1987/1980	1987/1986	1987	1987	1987/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	79 441	100	×	−1,7	24 663	100	×	−3,8
Belgique/België	2 950	3,7	0,3	−0,6	918	3,7	−0,9	−2,4
Danmark	2 323	2,9	−3,2	−6,7	807	3,3	−3,9	−6,7
BR Deutschland	14 887	18,8	−0,2	−2,7	5 077	20,6	−1,1	−5,8
Ellada	741	0,9	−1,9	−2,7	232	0,9	−0,6	−0,4
España	5 071	6,4	×	×	1 778	7,2	×	×
France	21 052	26,5	−1,6	−5,0	5 841	23,7	−2,8	−8,1
Ireland	5 580	7,0	−0,6	−0,8	1 444	5,8	−0,1	−3,1
Italia	8 898	11,2	0,1	−0,3	3 024	12,3	0,1	0,1
Luxembourg	209	0,3	−0,7	−2,4	64	0,3	−1,1	−6,2
Nederland	4 549	5,7	−1,4	−7,6	2 038	8,2	−2,1	−9,8
Portugal	1 332	1,7	×	×	388	1,6	×	×
United Kingdom	11 849	14,9	−1,4	−5,0	3 052	12,4	−1,0	−5,9
EUR 10	73 037	91,9	−1,0	−3,7	22 495	91,2	−1,5	−5,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) December survey.

3.5.3.2 Livestock numbers by Member State — pigs and sheep

	Pigs (1)				Sheep (1)			
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 12	% TAV		1 000 head	as % of EUR 12	% TAV	
	1987	1987	1987/1980	1987/1986	1987	1987	1987/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	103 976	100	×	3,3	89 883	100	×	5,1
Belgique/België	5 970	5,7	2,5	3,6	133	0,1	6,4	4,0
Danmark	9 048	8,7	−1,0	−4,0	77	0,1	4,7	11,6
BR Deutschland	23 670	22,8	0,7	−2,1	1 414	1,6	2,6	2,2
Ellada	1 139	1,1	1,9	0,8	10 816	12,0	4,3	−2,0
España	17 221	16,6	×	×	20 297	22,6	×	×
France	11 915	11,5	−0,1	−1,2	10 360	11,5	−3,2	−2,1
Ireland	960	0,9	−1,0	−2,0	3 252	3,6	4,8	11,5
Italia	9 383	9,0	0,7	1,1	11 457	12,7	3,1	0,0
Luxembourg	77	0,1	−1,9	4,0	7	0,0	7,2	76,4
Nederland	14 226	13,7	4,9	1,2	1 215	1,4	2,8	9,0
Portugal	2 452	2,3	×	×	3 035	3,4	×	1,2
United Kingdom	7 915	7,6	0,3	−0,5	27 820	31,0	3,7	7,1
EUR 10	84 302	81,1	1,1	−0,7	66 549	74,0	2,4	2,9

Source: Eurostat.
(1) December survey.

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	EUR 10
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Average size of stocks		:	48,2	57,7	35,5	9,5	:	42,3	32,9	19,7	71,1	69,6	6,3	80,7	37,9
Total	- Animals	100	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	100
1- 2	- Animals	:	0,2	0,1	0,2	5,5	:	0,2	0,1	1,6	0,1	0,1	11,0	0,1	0,4
	- Holders	:	5,4	5,2	4,7	31,5	:	4,1	2,2	19,3	3,0	2,7	45,1	2,7	8,6
3- 4	- Animals	:	0,4	0,3	0,6	8,4	:	0,4	0,6	3,0	0,2	0,2	13,7	0,1	0,8
	- Holders	:	5,6	4,7	6,4	22,9	:	4,8	5,7	17,3	3,1	3,1	25,1	3,2	8,7
5- 9	- Animals	:	1,4	1,1	2,7	16,8	:	1,7	3,2	6,9	0,6	0,7	18,0	0,7	2,5
	- Holders	:	9,6	9,2	13,9	24,7	:	10,4	15,4	20,6	5,8	7,0	17,8	7,8	14,2
10- 14	- Animals	:	1,8	1,4	3,6	9,3	:	2,7	5,2	8,3	0,9	1,0	8,2	1,0	3,3
	- Holders	:	7,5	7,0	10,8	7,6	:	9,6	14,6	13,8	5,4	5,9	4,4	6,8	10,7
15- 19	- Animals	:	2,1	1,7	4,0	7,1	:	3,2	5,3	4,5	1,0	1,1	6,4	1,2	3,2
	- Holders	:	6,1	5,7	8,4	4,1	:	8,0	10,4	5,2	4,1	4,7	2,4	5,9	7,1
20- 29	- Animals	:	5,5	4,0	9,0	7,1	:	7,2	11,1	11,1	2,6	2,9	8,2	2,8	7,1
	- Holders	:	10,8	9,5	13,2	2,9	:	12,5	15,3	9,1	7,5	8,3	2,2	9,3	11,2
30- 39	- Animals	:	6,6	4,7	9,5	6,3	:	8,3	10,4	7,8	2,9	3,8	4,6	3,1	7,3
	- Holders	:	9,3	7,9	9,9	1,8	:	10,2	10,2	4,5	6,0	7,7	0,8	7,3	8,1
40- 49	- Animals	:	7,6	5,2	9,8	6,1	:	8,8	9,0	6,7	3,6	4,9	3,7	3,6	7,5
	- Holders	:	8,3	6,8	7,9	1,3	:	8,4	6,7	3,0	5,9	7,7	0,5	6,6	6,4
50- 59	- Animals	:	8,0	5,6	9,4	3,9	:	8,4	7,6	3,7	4,7	5,9	3,1	3,8	6,9
	- Holders	:	7,1	5,9	6,1	0,7	:	6,5	4,7	1,4	6,2	7,6	0,4	5,6	4,8
60- 99	- Animals	:	29,5	25,4	27,3	12,5	:	30,6	21,4	11,7	27,9	27,7	6,5	15,7	24,0
	- Holders	:	18,6	18,8	12,8	1,6	:	17,1	9,3	3,1	25,2	24,8	0,6	16,4	11,9
100-199	- Animals	:	27,1	38,7	19,4	11,9	:	23,3	18,6	11,9	46,6	31,7	8,1	32,6	23,4
	- Holders	:	10,1	16,8	5,3	0,8	:	7,6	4,7	1,7	25,2	16,9	0,4	18,9	6,7
200-299	- Animals	:	4,8	8,6	2,8	3,0	:	3,6	4,2	8,0	7,5	6,7	2,9	17,6	6,7
	- Holders	:	1,0	2,1	0,4	0,1	:	0,7	0,6	0,7	2,3	2,0	0,1	6,0	1,1
⩾300	- Animals	:	4,9	3,2	1,6	2,1	:	1,6	3,1	14,9	1,5	13,3	5,5	17,9	6,9
	- Holders	:	0,4	0,5	0,1	0,0	:	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,3	1,8	0,1	3,4	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.4 Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Holdings (× 1 000)														
1981	:	77	58	528	134	:	669	187	668	4	84	:	169	2 577
1985	:	69	46	465	99	:	567	175	491	3	77	:	160	2 150
1987	:	64	41	431	83	:	498	169	446	3	70	211	147	1 952
% TAV 1987/1981	×	−3,0	−5,6	−4,0	−7,7	×	−4,8	−1,7	−6,5	−4,7	−3,0	×	−2,3	−4,5
% TAV 1987/1985	×	−3,7	−5,6	−3,7	−8,4	×	−6,3	−1,7	−4,7	0,0	−4,7	×	−4,2	−4,7
Animals (× Mio)														
1981	:	3 014	2 914	15 065	824	:	23 492	5 758	8 797	224	5 191	:	12 958	78 238
1985	:	3 092	2 618	15 673	776	:	22 802	5 779	8 908	220	5 248	:	12 695	77 810
1987	:	3 079	2 351	15 291	786	:	21 052	5 580	8 794	208	4 895	1 332	11 849	73 885
% TAV 1987/1981	×	0,4	−3,5	0,3	−0,8	×	−1,8	−0,5	0,0	−1,2	−1,0	×	−1,5	−1,0
% TAV 1987/1985	×	−0,2	−5,2	−1,2	0,6	×	−3,9	−1,7	−0,6	−2,8	−3,4	×	−3,4	−2,6
Average number of animals per holding														
1981	:	39,4	50,0	28,5	6,2	:	35,1	30,8	13,2	61,5	61,8	:	76,9	30,4
1985	:	45,1	56,6	33,7	7,9	:	40,2	33,0	18,2	67,4	68,5	:	79,5	36,2
1987	:	48,2	57,7	35,5	9,5	:	42,3	32,9	19,7	71,1	69,6	6,3	80,7	37,9

Source: Eurostat.

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	168	170	276	209	138	219	158	125	94	233	131	21	11	1 952
% TAV 1987/1981	−8,5	−8,2	−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	−7,2	−5,7	−6,7	−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	282	594	1 871	2 472	2 331	5 279	5 390	5 531	5 103	17 714	17 307	4 948	5 065	73 885
% TAV 1987/1981	−8,4	−8,3	−6,6	−5,5	−5,7	−3,3	−3,6	−3,1	−2,9	0,3	1,0	3,3	1,5	−0,9
% TAV 1987/1985	−7,3	−6,0	−6,8	−4,2	−7,7	−3,8	−4,6	−3,6	−4,4	−1,4	−1,5	−0,1	0,4	−2,6

Source: Eurostat.

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	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Average size of herds	:	24,2	30,4	16,0	3,7	:	20,0	20,9	9,7	31,8	37,6	3,6	63,2	18,4
Total - Animals	100	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	100
1- 2 - Animals	:	0,3	0,3	0,9	23,0	:	0,7	1,1	4,9	0,1	0,3	26,8	0,1	1,4
- Holders	:	5,8	5,3	9,5	58,2	:	10,0	15,6	35,5	2,7	7,7	67,0	4,3	18,4
3- 4 - Animals	:	0,5	0,3	2,0	19,9	:	1,0	1,1	6,5	0,1	0,3	15,8	0,1	1,9
- Holders	:	3,6	2,8	9,3	22,1	:	5,6	6,2	18,6	1,3	3,5	16,8	1,4	10,3
5- 9 - Animals	:	3,2	1,9	9,2	21,9	:	4,5	4,3	12,1	1,2	1,0	15,5	0,2	5,8
- Holders	:	11,0	8,2	21,5	13,3	:	13,0	13,0	18,5	5,4	5,4	8,7	2,1	15,7
10- 14 - Animals	:	7,1	4,1	12,3	8,6	:	8,6	8,9	9,2	3,0	1,9	12,2	0,7	7,6
- Holders	:	14,5	10,4	16,6	2,8	:	14,5	15,9	7,9	7,8	5,9	3,7	3,8	12,0
15- 19 - Animals	:	8,8	5,6	13,2	5,8	:	10,6	7,7	11,2	4,5	2,9	7,1	1,2	8,8
- Holders	:	12,6	10,1	12,5	1,3	:	12,6	9,7	6,6	8,3	6,5	1,6	4,5	9,7
20- 29 - Animals	:	20,8	14,9	24,5	7,6	:	25,1	17,1	14,1	16,9	9,7	7,8	3,7	18,0
- Holders	:	21,2	18,8	16,5	1,2	:	21,0	15,3	5,9	21,8	14,9	1,2	9,5	13,9
30- 39 - Animals	:	18,7	17,7	15,6	5,4	:	20,3	14,2	8,1	24,1	13,1	4,8	5,8	14,3
- Holders	:	13,5	15,8	7,4	0,6	:	12,0	9,0	2,3	22,4	14,3	0,5	10,8	7,8
40- 49 - Animals	:	14,8	17,0	9,4	1,9	:	13,8	12,1	6,4	21,4	15,1	2,0	7,7	11,0
- Holders	:	8,3	11,8	3,5	0,2	:	6,3	5,9	1,4	15,4	12,8	0,2	11,0	4,7
50- 59 - Animals	:	9,5	12,2	5,9	1,4	:	7,1	8,3	5,7	14,2	14,6	1,9	7,9	7,8
- Holders	:	4,4	6,9	1,8	0,1	:	2,7	3,3	1,1	8,5	10,1	0,1	9,4	2,7
60- 99 - Animals	:	13,5	19,6	6,1	3,6	:	7,1	17,7	10,7	13,1	30,6	2,8	30,4	14,0
- Holders	:	4,6	8,4	1,4	0,2	:	2,0	5,2	1,4	5,9	15,7	0,1	25,3	3,5
⩾100 - Animals	:	2,8	6,3	0,8	0,9	:	1,1	7,6	11,1	1,4	10,6	3,3	42,2	9,4
- Holders	:	0,6	1,5	0,1	0,0	:	0,2	1,2	0,7	0,4	3,1	0,1	18,0	1,2

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.7 Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Holdings (× 1 000)														
1981	:	53	39	431	94	:	458	92	468	3	67	:	59	1 763
1985	:	45	32	369	73	:	329	77	338	2	61	:	53	1 379
1987	:	38	27	337	64	:	291	69	310	2	58	108	48	1 245
% TAV 1987/1981	×	−5,4	−5,9	−4,0	−6,2	×	−7,3	−4,7	−6,6	−6,5	−2,4	×	−3,4	−5,6
% TAV 1987/1985	×	−8,1	−8,1	−4,4	−6,4	×	−6,0	−5,3	−4,2	0,0	−2,5	×	−4,8	−5,0
Animals (× 1 000)														
1981	:	969	1 016	5 469	242	:	7 053	1 458	3 016	67	2 419	:	3 293	25 003
1985	:	973	896	5 581	219	:	6 506	1 528	3 075	70	2 412	:	3 257	24 518
1987	:	922	811	5 390	239	:	5 841	1 444	3 024	64	2 166	388	3 052	22 952
% TAV 1987/1981	×	−0,8	−3,7	−0,2	−0,2	×	−3,1	−0,2	0,0	−0,8	−1,8	×	−1,3	−1,4
% TAV 1987/1985	×	−2,7	−4,9	−1,7	4,5	×	−5,2	−2,8	−0,8	−4,4	−5,2	×	−3,2	−3,2
Average number of animals per holding														
1981	:	18,3	25,8	12,7	2,6	:	15,4	15,8	6,4	24,1	36,2	:	56,1	14,2
1985	:	21,7	28,2	15,1	3,0	:	19,8	19,9	9,1	30,7	39,4	:	61,6	17,8
1987	:	24,2	30,4	16,0	3,7	:	20,0	20,9	9,7	31,8	37,6	3,6	63,2	18,4

Source: Eurostat.

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	229	129	196	149	121	173	97	58	34	44	15	1 245
% TAV 1987/1981	− 9,7	−10,1	−7,7	−6,2	−3,8	−1,1	1,1	2,2	3,3	1,6	0,0	−5,6
% TAV 1987/1985	− 6,5	− 6,0	−8,7	−6,4	−2,4	−2,0	−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	323	444	1 320	1 754	2 021	4 121	3 285	2 534	1 785	3 212	2 153	22 952
% TAV 1987/1981	−10,6	−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	− 6,8	− 6,3	−8,6	−6,5	−2,5	−1,8	−1,5	−0,3	−1,9	−4,7	−3,9	−3,2

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.9 Pig numbers and number of holders (1987)

(%)

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Average size of stocks	:	221,1	245,9	62,4	31,5	:	175,7	200,0	19,3	53,8	405,9	9,3	382,8	76,7
Total - Animals	100	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	100
1- 2 - Animals	:	0,1	0,0	0,6	2,8	:	0,0	0,3	5,3	0,8	0,0	10,6	0,0	0,8
- Holders	:	10,8	2,5	20,1	68,5	:	4,7	39,6	69,0	22,4	2,1	68,3	11,6	40,8
3- 9 - Animals	:	0,3	0,2	2,2	1,9	:	0,9	0,4	5,1	2,7	0,0	10,3	0,2	1,4
- Holders	:	11,6	6,6	27,6	12,5	:	32,3	16,7	22,2	31,6	3,3	22,3	13,3	22,8
10- 19 - Animals	:	0,5	0,5	2,6	2,3	:	0,8	0,7	3,2	2,3	0,1	7,0	0,4	1,4
- Holders	:	7,4	8,2	11,8	5,3	:	10,5	10,4	4,6	8,8	3,2	5,1	10,9	7,8
20- 49 - Animals	:	2,0	2,3	7,7	7,4	:	2,2	2,1	2,8	8,7	0,6	7,2	1,2	3,6
- Holders	:	13,4	17,5	15,1	6,7	:	12,2	14,6	1,8	14,4	7,7	2,2	14,5	8,6
50- 99 - Animals	:	4,2	4,7	11,0	9,2	:	3,2	1,7	2,8	12,4	2,3	5,9	1,8	5,4
- Holders	:	12,9	16,1	9,7	3,6	:	7,8	4,2	0,8	9,7	12,9	0,8	9,6	5,8
100-199 - Animals	:	9,2	9,0	16,2	5,6	:	7,1	1,7	2,3	16,0	6,8	10,0	3,1	9,0
- Holders	:	14,3	15,5	7,2	1,3	:	8,6	2,1	0,3	6,3	19,0	0,7	8,3	4,9
200-399 - Animals	:	17,3	16,9	22,7	6,9	:	16,6	3,7	6,6	19,7	13,7	7,9	7,4	15,7
- Holders	:	13,5	14,5	5,0	0,8	:	9,9	2,1	0,4	4,0	19,5	0,3	10,0	4,2
400-999 - Animals	:	34,0	36,5	31,5	17,4	:	38,3	11,4	18,0	25,1	34,9	12,0	19,3	30,7
- Holders	:	12,2	14,5	3,3	0,8	:	10,8	4,2	0,5	2,2	22,2	0,2	11,2	3,8
≥1 000 - Animals	:	32,5	29,9	5,6	46,5	:	31,0	77,9	53,8	12,3	41,5	29,1	66,5	32,0
- Holders	:	3,9	4,5	0,2	0,5	:	3,3	4,2	0,4	0,6	10,1	0,1	10,4	1,2

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.10 Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Holdings (× 1 000)														
1981	:	38	62	511	77	:	259	10	1 001	2	41	:	29	2 029
1985	:	30	44	432	57	:	166	7	598	2	36	:	24	1 396
1987	:	27	38	392	37	:	67	5	487	1	35	263	21	1 110
% TAV 1987/1981	×	−5,5	−7,8	−4,3	−11,5	×	−20,2	−10,9	−11,3	−10,9	−2,6	×	−5,2	− 9,6
% TAV 1987/1985	×	−5,1	−7,1	−4,7	−19,4	×	−36,5	−15,5	− 9,8	−29,3	−1,4	×	−6,5	−10,8
Animals (× 1 000)														
1981	:	5 112	9 799	22 540	1 323	:	11 421	1 027	9 015	75	10 315	:	7 910	78 537
1985	:	5 365	9 089	23 563	1 095	:	10 956	994	9 169	72	12 383	:	7 930	80 616
1987	:	5 861	9 266	24 470	1 169	:	11 702	960	9 383	77	14 349	2 456	7 915	85 153
% TAV 1987/1981	×	2,3	−0,9	1,4	− 2,0	×	0,4	− 1,1	0,7	0,4	5,7	×	0,0	1,4
% TAV 1987/1985	×	4,5	1,0	1,9	3,3	×	3,4	− 1,7	1,2	3,4	7,6	×	−0,1	2,8
Average number of animals per holding														
1981	:	136,1	157,9	44,1	17,1	:	44,2	101,7	9,0	48,4	252,3	:	270,9	38,7
1985	:	178,9	205,5	54,5	19,4	:	66,2	140,0	15,3	38,6	343,2	:	336,0	57,8
1987	:	221,1	245,9	62,4	31,5	:	175,7	200,0	19,3	53,8	405,9	9,3	382,8	76,7

Source: Eurostat.

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	2 029
1985	674	281	102	112	71	59	47	39	11	1 396
1987	453	253	87	95	65	54	47	42	14	1 110
% TAV 1987/1981	−13,3	−7,4	−7,9	−8,2	−5,8	−4,5	−1,4	3,1	7,6	−9,6
% TAV 1987/1985	−18,0	−5,1	−7,6	−7,9	−4,3	−4,3	0,0	3,8	12,8	−10,8
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	85 153
% 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 1980	1985	1986	% of total 1980	1986	% TAV 1985/1980	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	1- 5	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	5-10	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	10-20	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	20-50	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	⩾50	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
Belgique/België	1- 5	25,9	22,8	23,0	28,4	28,2	− 2,5	0,9
	5-10	18,1	15,2	14,9	19,8	18,3	− 3,4	− 2,0
	10-20	24,3	20,8	20,2	26,6	24,8	− 3,1	− 2,9
	20-50	19,1	19,0	19,0	20,9	23,3	− 0,1	0,0
	⩾50	3,8	4,3	4,4	4,2	5,4	2,5	2,3
	Total	91,2	82,2	81,5	100	100	− 2,1	− 0,6
Danmark	1- 5	12,9	1,8	1,8	11,1	2,0	−32,6	0,0
	5-10	20,5	15,4	14,7	17,6	16,6	− 5,6	− 4,5
	10-20	30,8	24,1	22,7	26,5	25,6	− 4,8	16,7
	20-50	40,4	35,9	35,1	34,7	39,5	− 2,3	− 2,2
	⩾50	11,8	14,1	14,5	10,1	16,3	3,6	2,8
	Total	116,3	91,3	88,8	100	100	− 4,7	− 2,7
BR Deutschland	1- 5	275,8	210,8	219,3	34,5	31,0	− 5,2	4,0
	5-10	149,1	128,2	126,3	18,6	17,8	− 3,0	− 1,5
	10-20	181,3	157,4	155,1	22,7	21,9	− 2,8	− 1,5
	20-50	177,9	170,1	168,4	20,3	23,8	− 0,9	− 1,0
	⩾50	31,3	37,3	38,7	3,9	5,5	3,6	3,8
	Total	797,4	703,9	707,8	100	100	− 2,5	0,6
Ellada	1- 5	541,3	491,7	:	72,0	×	− 1,9	×
	5-10	149,9	138,8	:	19,9	×	− 1,5	×
	10-20	46,6	53,1	:	6,2	×	2,6	×
	20-50	12,4	18,1	:	1,6	×	7,9	×
	⩾50	1,6	4,6	:	0,2	×	23,5	×
	Total	751,8	706,3	:	100	×	− 1,2	×
España (2)	1- 5	:	849,5	:	×	×	×	×
	5-10	:	247,2	:	×	×	×	×
	10-20	:	183,1	:	×	×	×	×
	20-50	:	132,8	:	×	×	×	×
	⩾50	:	84,4	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	:	1 524,0	:	×	×	×	×
France	1- 5	234,0	180,8	185,0	20,6	18,5	− 5,0	2,3
	5-10	165,0	122,2	125,0	14,6	12,5	− 5,8	2,3
	10-20	240,0	193,2	190,0	21,1	19,0	− 4,2	− 1,7
	20-50	345,0	317,5	316,0	30,4	31,6	− 1,6	− 0,5
	⩾50	151,0	160,8	184,0	13,3	18,4	1,3	14,4
	Total	1 135,0	974,5	1 000,0	100	100	− 3,0	2,6

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1980	1986	1980	1985	1986	1980	1986	1985/1980	1986/1985
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	66,7	59,3	59,7	4,7	4,3	– 2,3	0,7
×	×	132,6	111,1	108,0	9,4	7,9	– 3,5	– 2,8
×	×	349,7	302,8	293,6	24,9	21,3	– 2,3	– 3,0
×	×	566,0	570,6	573,8	40,2	41,7	0,2	0,6
×	×	292,0	329,9	340,3	20,8	24,7	2,5	3,2
15,4	16,9	1 407,0	1 373,7	1 375,4	100	100	– 0,5	0,1
×	×	37,1	5,7	5,1	1,2	0,2	– 31,2	– 10,5
×	×	150,0	113,1	107,2	4,8	3,8	– 5,5	– 5,2
×	×	447,5	349,6	329,2	14,5	11,7	– 4,8	– 5,8
×	×	1 248,7	1 133,3	1 112,2	40,5	39,4	– 1,9	– 1,9
×	×	1 202,7	1 232,6	1 265,2	40,0	44,9	0,5	2,6
26,5	31,7	3 086,0	2 834,3	2 818,9	100	100	– 1,7	– 0,5
×	×	659,5	543,3	559,7	5,4	4,7	– 3,8	3,0
×	×	1 086,0	932,3	920,0	8,9	7,7	– 3,0	– 1,3
×	×	2 635,2	2 291,6	2 256,9	21,6	19,0	– 2,8	– 1,5
×	×	5 342,9	5 190,7	5 154,7	43,9	43,3	– 0,6	– 0,7
×	×	2 448,8	2 907,4	3 018,3	20,1	25,3	3,5	3,8
15,3	16,8	12 172,4	11 865,3	11 909,6	100	100	– 0,5	0,4
×	×	1 342,0	1 213,9	:	39,1	×	– 2,0	×
×	×	1 004,2	931,7	:	29,3	×	– 1,5	×
×	×	609,0	702,0	:	17,8	×	2,9	×
×	×	340,8	507,8	:	9,9	×	8,3	×
×	×	133,4	642,7	:	3,9	×	37,0	×
4,6	:	3 429,3	3 998,1	:	100	×	3,1	×
×	×	:	2 007,0	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	1 894,7	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	2 522,9	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	4 070,2	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	12 881,4	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	:	23 376,2	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	620,0	471,2	450,0	2,1	1,6	– 5,3	– 4,5
×	×	1 215,0	895,2	900,0	4,3	3,2	– 5,9	0,5
×	×	3 550,0	2 836,9	2 780,0	12,3	9,8	– 4,4	– 2,0
×	×	10 960,0	10 139,1	10 060,0	38,0	35,6	– 1,5	– 0,8
×	×	12 500,0	14 103,7	14 050,0	43,3	49,8	2,4	– 0,4
25,4	28,2	28 845,0	28 446,2	28 240,0	100	100	– 0,3	– 0,7

3.5.4.1 *(cont.)*

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1985	1986	1980	1986	1985/1980	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ireland	1- 5	33,9	35,2	:	15,2	×	0,8	×
	5-10	35,4	34,7	:	11,9	×	−0,4	×
	10-20	67,7	63,8	:	30,3	×	−1,2	×
	20-50	66,6	66,8	:	29,8	×	−0,1	×
	≥50	19,7	19,6	:	8,8	×	−0,1	×
	Total	223,3	220,1	:	100	×	−0,3	×
Italia	1- 5	1 501,1 (3)	1 272,8	:	×	×	−2,0 (4)	×
	5-10	377,4 (3)	318,1	:	×	×	−2,1 (4)	×
	10-20	183,8 (3)	168,1	:	×	×	−1,1 (4)	×
	20-50	91,4 (3)	92,7	:	×	×	0,2 (4)	×
	≥50	38,2 (3)	40,0	:	×	×	0,6 (4)	×
	Total	2 192,0 (3)	1 891,8	:	×	×	−1,8 (4)	×
Luxembourg	1- 5	0,9	0,8	0,7	19,1	17,9	−2,3	−12,5
	5-10	0,5	0,4	0,4	10,6	10,3	−4,4	0,0
	10-20	0,7	0,5	0,5	14,9	12,8	−6,5	0,0
	20-50	1,8	1,3	1,3	38,3	33,3	−6,3	0,0
	≥50	0,8	1,0	1,0	17,0	25,6	4,6	0,0
	Total	4,7	4,0	3,9	100	100	−3,2	−2,5
Nederland	1- 5	31,0	29,2	28,9	24,0	24,3	−1,2	−1,0
	5-10	26,1	22,9	22,2	20,2	18,7	−2,6	−3,1
	10-20	37,3	32,2	31,0	28,9	26,1	−2,9	−3,7
	20-50	30,8	31,9	32,0	23,9	26,9	0,7	0,3
	≥50	3,8	4,6	4,8	2,9	4,0	3,9	4,3
	Total	129,0	120,9	118,9	100	100	−1,3	−1,7
Portugal (5)	1- 5	:	272,4	:	×	×	×	×
	5-10	:	43,9	:	×	×	×	×
	10-20	:	18,3	:	×	×	×	×
	20-50	:	8,7	:	×	×	×	×
	≥50	:	6,2	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	:	349,5	:	×	×	×	×
United Kingdom	1- 5	29,4	29,9	31,3	11,8	12,9	0,3	4,7
	5-10	31,2	30,2	30,1	12,5	12,4	−0,6	−0,3
	10-20	39,8	37,7	37,3	16,0	15,4	−1,1	−1,1
	20-50	67,6	63,6	62,6	27,1	25,8	−1,2	−1,6
	≥50	81,3	81,1	81,1	32,6	33,5	−0,0	0,0
	Total	249,2	242,5	242,4	100	100	−0,5	−0,0
EUR 10	1- 5	2 495,0	2 275,8	:	×	×	−1,8	×
	5-10	923,9	826,1	:	×	×	−2,2	×
	10-20	847,7	750,9	:	×	×	−2,4	×
	20-50	852,8	816,9	:	×	×	−0,9	×
	≥50	338,6	367,4	:	×	×	1,6	×
	Total	5 458,0	5 037,4	:	×	×	−1,6	×

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

(1) Holdings of 1 ha UAA or more.
(2) 1982 survey.
(3) 1977 instead of 1980 (not yet available).
(4) $\frac{1985}{1977}$
(5) 1979/80 survey.

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1980	1986	1980	1985	1986	1980	1986	1985/1980	1986/1985
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	98,0	99,6	:	1,9	×	0,3	×
×	×	264,9	260,5	:	5,2	×	−0,3	×
×	×	977,7	923,9	:	19,4	×	−1,1	×
×	×	2 037,6	2 037,3	:	40,4	×	−0,0	×
×	×	1 670,2	1 674,2	:	33,1	×	0,0	×
22,6	:	5 048,4	4 995,6	:	100	×	−0,2	×
×	×	3 512,8 (3)	2 907,2	:	×	×	−2,3 (4)	×
×	×	2 572,6 (3)	2 187,5	:	×	×	−2,0 (4)	×
×	×	2 485,3 (3)	2 287,3	:	×	×	−1,6 (4)	×
×	×	2 738,9 (3)	2 784,5	:	×	×	0,3 (4)	×
×	×	4 961,3 (3)	4 982,0	:	×	×	0,1 (4)	×
7,4	:	16 270,9 (3)	15 148,5	:	×	×	−0,9 (4)	×
×	×	2,4	2,1	2,1	1,8	1,6	−2,6	0,0
×	×	3,8	2,9	2,8	2,9	2,2	−5,3	−3,4
×	×	10,1	7,7	7,3	7,8	5,8	−5,3	−5,2
×	×	61,8	46,7	45,5	47,6	35,9	−5,4	−2,6
×	×	51,7	66,6	69,1	39,8	54,5	5,2	3,8
27,6	32,5	129,8	125,9	126,8	100	100	−0,6	0,7
×	×	82,1	76,5	75,2	4,1	3,7	−1,4	−1,7
×	×	191,7	167,8	162,0	9,5	8,1	−2,6	−3,5
×	×	536,6	465,6	448,7	26,7	22,4	−2,8	−3,6
×	×	902,6	951,9	955,5	44,8	47,6	1,1	−0,4
×	×	300,2	357,8	364,5	14,9	18,2	3,6	1,9
15,6	16,9	2 013,2	2 019,5	2 005,9	100	100	0,1	−0,7
×	×	:	581,6	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	300,7	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	247,6	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	261,5	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	1 723,6	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	:	3 115,0	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	82,9	80,7	84,3	0,5	0,6	−0,5	−2,7
×	×	230,0	222,1	221,4	1,3	1,3	−0,7	−3,4
×	×	581,4	545,8	541,6	3,4	3,2	−1,3	−0,8
×	×	2 228,9	2 094,3	2 071,9	13,0	12,3	−1,2	−1,1
×	×	13 999,2	13 883,6	13 882,7	81,8	82,6	−0,2	−0,0
68,7	69,3	17 123,2	16 826,5	16 801,9	100	100	−0,3	−0,1
×	×	6 053,7	5 459,6	:	×	×	−2,0	×
×	×	6 534,9	5 824,1	:	×	×	−2,3	×
×	×	12 115,9	10 713,2	:	×	×	−2,4	×
×	×	26 280,7	25 456,1	:	×	×	−0,6	×
×	×	37 892,8	40 180,5	:	×	×	1,2	×
16,2	:	88 878,0	87 633,5	:	×	×	−0,3	×

3.5.4.2 Number and area of holdings in ESU

	Size class in ESU	Agricultural holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1975	1980	1985	1980	1985	1985/1975	1985/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	< 2	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	2-< 4	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	4-< 8	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	8-< 16	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	16-< 40	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	> 40	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	Total		:	:				×
Belgique/België	< 2	40,3	22,2	15,7	19,4	16,1	– 9,0	– 6,7
	2-< 4	16,2	9,6	8,2	8,4	8,4	– 6,6	– 3,1
	4-< 8	22,8	13,1	10,3	11,4	10,6	– 7,6	– 4,7
	8-< 16	31,8	20,0	14,5	17,5	14,8	– 7,6	– 6,2
	16-< 40	23,2	37,3	30,3	32,6	31,0	2,7	– 4,1
	> 40	3,0	12,3	18,6	10,7	19,1	20,0	8,6
	Total	137,2	114,5	97,6	100	100	– 3,4	– 3,1
Danmark	< 2	14,4	9,6	0,4	7,8	0,4	–30,1	–47,0
	2-< 4	17,4	11,3	5,5	9,2	6,0	–10,9	–13,4
	4-< 8	28,7	18,2	13,8	14,8	14,9	– 7,1	– 5,4
	8-< 16	38,7	25,6	18,4	20,8	19,9	– 7,2	– 6,4
	16-< 40	29,0	40,7	31,0	33,2	33,6	0,7	– 5,3
	> 40	3,9	17,4	23,3	14,2	25,2	19,6	6,0
	Total	132,2	122,7	92,3	100	100	– 3,5	– 5,5
BR Deutschland	< 2	246,2	172,5	128,9	20,3	17,4	– 6,3	– 5,7
	2-< 4	155,9	114,6	92,7	13,5	12,5	– 5,1	– 4,2
	4-< 8	184,6	142,5	114,5	16,8	15,5	– 4,7	– 4,3
	8-< 16	197,1	165,1	132,4	19,4	17,9	– 3,9	– 4,3
	16-< 40	110,7	206,7	193,0	24,3	26,1	5,7	– 1,4
	> 40	13,3	48,5	79,0	5,7	10,7	19,5	10,2
	Total	907,7	850,0	740,5	100	100	– 2,0	– 2,7
Ellada	< 2	:	473,4	:	×	×	×	×
	2-< 4	:	213,0	:	×	×	×	×
	4-< 8	:	184,8	:	×	×	×	×
	8-< 16	:	90,6	:	×	×	×	×
	16-< 40	:	25,7	:	×	×	×	×
	> 40	:	2,4	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	:	990,0	:	×	×	×	×
España (2)	< 2	:	:	873,2	×	48,0	×	×
	2-< 4	:	:	353,7	×	19,5	×	×
	4-< 8	:	:	289,7	×	15,9	×	×
	8-< 16	:	:	186,1	×	10,2	×	×
	16-< 40	:	:	86,4	×	4,8	×	×
	> 40	:	:	29,2	×	1,6	×	×
	Total	:	:	1 818,2	×	100	×	×
France	< 2	345,7	246,9	157,9	19,7	14,9	– 7,5	– 8,6
	2-< 4	177,5	133,5	100,6	10,7	9,5	– 5,5	– 5,5
	4-< 8	271,2	174,7	132,0	13,9	12,5	– 6,9	– 5,5
	8-< 16	312,0	256,4	189,7	20,5	18,0	– 4,9	– 5,8
	16-< 40	172,4	328,7	317,1	26,2	30,0	6,2	– 0,7
	> 40	35,5	113,3	159,3	9,0	15,1	16,2	7,1
	Total	1 314,2	1 253,5	1 056,6	100	100	– 2,2	– 3,4

Average size in ESU		ESU × 1 000 ESU			ESU % of total		ESU % TAV	
1980	1985	1975	1980	1985	1980	1985	1985/1975	1985/1980
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	30,7	19,9	15,3	1,0	0,6	– 6,7	– 5,1
×	×	47,6	28,1	24,0	1,3	1,0	– 6,6	– 3,1
×	×	134,0	76,5	60,0	3,6	2,6	– 7,7	– 4,7
×	×	369,1	237,7	171,0	11,3	7,4	– 7,4	– 6,4
×	×	532,4	966,6	807,1	45,9	34,7	4,3	– 3,5
×	×	182,2	775,8	1 249,1	36,9	53,7	21,2	10,0
18,4	23,8	1 296,1	2 104,7	2 326,5	100	100	6,0	2,0
×	×	16,5	10,6	0,6	0,4	0,0	–28,2	–43,7
×	×	52,0	33,9	17,9	1,3	0,6	–10,1	–12,0
×	×	170,1	107,0	81,0	4,0	2,8	– 7,2	– 5,4
×	×	451,1	301,1	216,0	11,3	7,6	– 7,1	– 6,4
×	×	673,4	1 054,5	821,4	39,5	28,8	2,0	– 4,9
×	×	272,4	1 161,6	1 718,0	43,5	60,2	20,2	8,1
21,7	30,9	1 635,5	2 668,6	2 854,9	100	100	5,7	1,4
×	×	243,3	173,9	135,6	1,5	1,1	– 5,7	– 4,9
×	×	454,0	335,7	269,9	2,9	2,1	– 5,1	– 4,3
×	×	1 075,2	830,2	670,1	7,1	5,2	– 4,6	– 4,2
×	×	2 257,7	1 921,8	1 541,3	16,5	12,0	– 3,7	– 4,3
×	×	2 492,9	5 168,0	4 997,4	44,5	39,0	7,2	– 0,7
×	×	938,3	3 201,9	5 204,5	27,5	40,6	18,7	10,2
13,7	17,3	7 461,4	11 631,5	12 818,9	100	100	5,6	2,0
×	×	:	407,7	:	10,7	×	×	×
×	×	:	615,9	:	16,1	×	×	×
×	×	:	1 042,1	:	27,3	×	×	×
×	×	:	980,3	:	25,7	×	×	×
×	×	:	564,4	:	14,8	×	×	×
×	×	:	207,8	:	5,4	×	×	×
3,9	:	:	3 818,2	:	100	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	796,0	×	7,5	×	×
×	×	:	:	1 009,4	×	9,4	×	×
×	×	:	:	1 642,7	×	15,3	×	×
×	×	:	:	2 060,6	×	19,3	×	×
×	×	:	:	2 016,9	×	18,8	×	×
×	×	:	:	3 184,8	×	29,7	×	×
:	5,9	:	:	10 710,4	×	100	×	×
×	×	301,5	232,8	174,3	1,1	0,7	– 5,3	– 5,6
×	×	522,1	392,1	292,9	1,8	1,2	– 6,2	– 5,7
×	×	1 604,4	1 029,7	773,9	4,9	3,2	– 7,0	– 5,6
×	×	3 537,8	3 019,1	2 228,9	14,2	9,3	– 4,5	– 5,9
×	×	4 016,7	8 177,0	8 218,8	38,5	34,1	7,4	0,1
×	×	2 622,7	8 373,9	12 397,6	39,5	51,5	16,8	8,2
16,9	22,8	12 605,4	21 224,7	24 086,4	100	100	6,7	2,6

5)

3.5.4.2 *(cont.)*

	Size class in ESU	Agricultural holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1975	1980	1985	1980	1985	1985/1975	1985/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ireland	< 2	93,2	61,9	72,5	29,5	33,1	− 2,5	3,2
	2-< 4	53,4	42,7	38,2	20,4	17,4	− 3,3	− 2,2
	4-< 8	42,0	42,8	39,4	20,4	18,0	− 0,6	− 1,6
	8-<16	22,9	35,4	33,8	16,9	15,4	4,0	− 0,9
	16-<40	7,0	23,1	28,6	11,0	13,0	15,1	4,4
	>40	0,6	3,7	6,7	1,8	3,1	27,2	12,6
	Total	218,9	209,5	219,1	100	100	0,0	0,9
Italia	< 2	1 752,8	1 405,2	1 291,0	49,9	46,5	− 3,0	− 1,7
	2-< 4	454,8	544,7	529,0	19,3	19,0	1,5	− 0,6
	4-< 8	260,7	404,3	413,0	14,4	14,9	4,7	0,4
	8-<16	120,1	247,0	270,6	8,8	9,7	8,5	1,8
	16-<40	54,9	152,8	186,6	5,4	6,7	13,0	4,1
	>40	18,6	61,4	88,4	2,2	3,2	16,9	7,6
	Total	2 662,0	2 815,4	2 778,5	100	100	0,4	− 0,3
Luxembourg	< 2	1,2	0,5	0,6	9,8	14,1	− 6,7	3,7
	2-< 4	0,8	0,5	0,4	9,8	10,1	− 6,7	− 4,4
	4-< 8	1,2	0,7	0,5	13,7	12,0	− 8,4	− 6,5
	8-<16	1,6	0,9	0,7	17,7	16,0	− 7,9	− 4,9
	16-<40	1,4	2,0	1,6	39,2	36,1	1,3	− 4,4
	>40	0,1	0,5	0,5	9,8	11,6	0,0	0,0
	Total	6,2	5,1	4,4	100	100	− 3,4	− 2,9
Nederland	< 2	8,2	0,7	0,0	0,5	0,0	×	×
	2-< 4	16,7	7,8	5,3	5,2	3,9	−10,9	− 7,4
	4-< 8	23,2	15,6	14,7	10,5	10,8	− 4,5	− 1,2
	8-<16	40,0	20,5	18,6	13,8	13,7	− 7,4	− 1,9
	16-<40	63,3	47,6	38,1	32,0	28,0	− 5,0	− 4,4
	>40	10,7	56,6	59,2	38,0	43,6	18,7	0,9
	Total	162,2	148,7	135,9	100	100	− 1,8	− 1,8
Portugal (3)	< 2	:	:	525,6	×	68,6	×	×
	2-< 4	:	:	135,3	×	17,8	×	×
	4-< 8	:	:	63,8	×	8,3	×	×
	8-<16	:	:	25,1	×	3,3	×	×
	16-<40	:	:	11,1	×	1,4	×	×
	>40	:	:	4,8	×	0,6	×	×
	Total	:	:	765,8	×	100	×	×
United Kingdom	< 2	55,5	34,0	47,6	13,8	19,1	− 1,5	7,0
	2-< 4	39,5	27,1	19,8	11,0	8,0	− 6,7	− 6,1
	4-< 8	48,3	29,8	26,4	12,1	10,6	− 5,9	− 2,4
	8-<16	52,2	34,0	29,8	13,8	12,0	− 5,5	− 2,6
	16-<40	49,5	58,6	50,4	23,7	20,2	0,2	− 3,0
	>40	22,5	63,2	74,8	25,6	30,1	12,8	3,4
	Total	267,5	246,7	248,9	100	100	− 0,7	0,2
EUR 10	< 2	2 557,5 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
	2-< 4	932,2 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
	4-< 8	882,7 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
	8-<16	816,4 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
	16-<40	511,4 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
	>40	108,2 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	5 809,2 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×

Source: FADN (weighted on the basis of the current year).

(1) EUR 9 instead of EUR 10.
(2) 1982 survey.
(3) 1979/80 survey.

Average size		ESU						
in ESU		× 1 000 ESU			% of total		% TAV	
1980	1985	1975	1980	1985	1980	1985	1985/1975	1985/1980
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	94,3	66,8	59,0	4,1	3,1	– 4,6	– 2,5
×	×	152,8	123,8	110,9	7,7	5,8	– 3,2	– 2,2
×	×	236,5	245,7	227,4	15,2	11,9	– 0,4	– 1,5
×	×	250,0	401,3	384,5	24,9	20,1	4,4	– 0,9
×	×	153,6	544,7	699,5	33,8	36,6	16,4	5,1
×	×	44,3	231,6	429,3	14,3	22,5	25,5	13,1
7,7	8,7	931,5	1 613,9	1 910,6	100	100	7,5	3,4
×	×	1 452,3	1 267,4	1 157,8	7,4	5,2	– 2,2	– 1,8
×	×	1 278,2	1 551,4	1 509,6	9,0	6,8	1,7	– 0,5
×	×	1 447,6	2 279,3	2 329,0	13,3	10,6	4,9	0,4
×	×	1 323,6	2 758,7	3 011,6	16,0	13,7	8,6	1,8
×	×	1 304,5	3 686,7	4 547,9	21,5	20,6	13,3	4,3
×	×	1 604,9	5 626,2	9 496,6	32,8	43,1	19,5	11,0
6,1	7,9	8 411,1	17 169,7	22 052,5	100	100	10,1	5,1
×	×	1,4	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	– 8,1	0,0
×	×	2,3	1,5	1,3	1,5	1,6	– 5,5	– 2,8
×	×	6,9	4,1	3,1	4,2	3,8	– 7,7	– 5,4
×	×	19,2	11,0	8,3	11,3	10,1	– 8,0	– 5,5
×	×	31,6	52,8	43,0	54,0	52,2	3,1	– 4,0
×	×	2,2	27,7	26,1	28,4	31,7	28,0	– 1,2
19,2	18,7	63,5	97,7	82,3	100	100	2,6	– 3,4
×	×	12,1	1,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	×	– 38,1
×	×	49,0	24,3	17,3	0,4	0,3	– 9,9	– 6,6
×	×	137,0	91,6	86,6	1,6	1,4	– 4,5	– 1,1
×	×	478,2	240,2	216,2	4,1	3,6	– 7,6	– 2,1
×	×	1 569,6	1 314,3	1 052,1	22,5	17,7	– 3,9	– 4,3
×	×	653,3	4 179,0	4 581,6	71,4	77,0	21,4	1,9
39,3	43,8	2 899,3	5 850,5	5 953,8	100	100	7,5	0,4
×	×	:	:	488,5	×	21,2	×	×
×	×	:	:	376,3	×	16,3	×	×
×	×	:	:	350,4	×	15,2	×	×
×	×	:	:	273,5	×	11,9	×	×
×	×	:	:	266,7	×	11,6	×	×
×	×	:	:	549,0	×	23,8	×	×
:	3,0	:	:	2 304,4	×	100	×	×
×	×	56,1	35,1	21,3	0,4	0,2	– 9,2	– 9,5
×	×	115,0	79,0	57,3	0,9	0,5	– 6,7	– 6,2
×	×	279,8	172,8	152,6	2,0	1,6	– 5,9	– 2,5
×	×	603,2	397,3	345,4	4,6	3,3	– 5,4	– 2,8
×	×	1 241,5	1 558,6	1 351,6	18,2	12,9	0,9	– 2,8
×	×	1 992,0	6 333,6	8 522,7	73,9	81,5	15,6	6,1
34,8	42,0	4 287,6	8 576,4	10 450,9	100	100	9,3	4,0
×	×	2 208,2 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	2 673,0 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	5 091,5 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	9 289,9 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	12 016,2 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	8 312,3 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	39 591,7 (1)	:	:	×	×	×	×

3.5.5.1 Production structures (1986)

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Irrigated areas: (1)														
– areas (1 000 ha)	:	9,1	403,9	:	1 049,3	2 464,1 (2)	891,2	:	2 746,7	:	353,3	597,2 (3)	181,4	5 634,8
– share in utilized agricultural area (%)	:	0,6	14,2	:	18,3	9,1 (2)	2,8	:	15,7	:	17,4	13,2 (3)	1,0	5,8
Crops under glass: (1)														
– areas (1 000 ha)	:	1,7	0,5	3,2	3,6	11,9 (2)	6,2	0,1	16,6	0,0	9,0	0,7 (3)	1,9	42,8
– share in utilized agricultural areas (%)	:	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1 (2)	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0 (3)	0,0	0,0
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/ha UAA):														
– N	:	:	136	126	:	30	77	57	57	133	247	33	84	:
– P 205	:	:	38	61	:	16	47	24	35	47	40	27	24	:
– K 20	:	:	52	78	:	11	58	31	19	62	59	14	28	:
Tractors:														
– number (1 000)	:	109	169	1 479	:	:	1 485	:	:	9	:	76	510	:
– per 100 ha of UAA	:	7,7	6,0	12,3	:	:	4,7	:	:	7,0	:	1,6	2,7	:
Combine harvesters:														
– number (1 000)	:	7	34	:	:	:	145	:	:	2	:	:	54	:
– per 100 ha of cereals	:	2,1	2,1	:	:	:	1,5	:	:	4,7	:	:	1,4	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1985.
(2) 1983.
(3) 1980.

3.5.6.1 Agricultural products sold through cooperatives (1986)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland (2)	Ellada	España	France (1)	Ireland (1)	Italia (1)	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	15	98	:	2	2	76 (4)	27	15	±25	26	:	22
Beef/veal	—	45	:	5	5	25 (4)	5	6	±25	16	:	5
Poultrymeat	—	0	:	20	4	41	10	—	—	27	:	—
Eggs	—	60	:	2	18	21	2-5	5	—	20	:	25
Milk	65	91	:	26 (3)	10	48	97	32	85	85	:	1
Sugarbeet	—	15	:	—	14	16 (5)	—	—	—	63	:	—
Cereals	15-20	47	50	43	10	75	34	35 (7)	79	55-60	:	19
All fruit	55-60	90	:	12	26	40	—	31 (8)	10	75-80	:	35
All vegetables	55-60	90	:	12	12	30 (6)	1	10	—	75-80	:	30

Source: EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1985.
(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.

3.5.6.2 Products sold under contracts concluded in advance (1986)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland (2) (3)	Ellada	España	France (5)	Ireland (1)	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom (7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	55	—	14-15	:	:	25-30	:	:	10	50	:	50
Calves	90	0	14-15	:	:	25-30	:	:	—	85	:	-1
Poultrymeat	90	—	73	:	:	45-50	90	:	—	90	:	95
Eggs	70	—	20-25	:	:	15-20	25	:	—	50	:	65
Milk	—	—	27	2 (4)	:	1 (6)	10	:	—	90	:	—
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	40	:	90-95	100	:	—	90	:	95

Source: EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1985.
(2) 1979.
(3) Including producers' group.
(4) Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.
(5) 1981.
(6) Milk production is not subject to contracts. Only the prices are set by contract (for nearly all farmers).
(7) 1982.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	2 412	2 037	1 879	75	13	12	32	22	46
Danmark	603	236	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	1 784	2 312	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 337	1 803	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10	15 093	12 659	2 745	71	17	12	20	26	54

Source: EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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

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

	Number of beneficiaries		Transferee holdings		Area released			Ratio of transferers to transferees 1986
	Premium and annuity	% eligible under EAGGF	Number	% with develop-ment plan	Total ha	% used for development plans	per 1 000 ha UAA total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	2 359	11,4	4 873	5,0	19 223	12,1	13,6	1:0,42
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	40 835	12,1	85 228	31,2	378 882	40,7	31,5	1:0,02
Ellada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	:
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom (3)	1 495	16,3	1 603	23,9	59 281	32,6	3,4	1:0,83
EUR 10	121 671	8,2	215 741	14,0	1 619 144	13,7	16,6	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1975-83.

(2) 1975-84.

(3) 1975-85.

(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
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
27	15	34	16	8	11	59	17	33	11	—

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
—	—	—	—	—
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	3,0
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	100,0	52,4	10,6
22,3	30,4	47,3	—	—

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

	Year	Title I: Socio-economic counsellors							
		Total	Freshly recruited	Having completed further training	Total at all courses	Basic training			
						Number	Age category		
							< 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 1986			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1984	1985	1986	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1986 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1985	1986		1981	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	9 193	9 208	8 928	9 057 372	976	1 014	206,0	41,2	44,0
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	84 002	121 760	216 006	236 586 398	861	1 095	5 755,4	40,7	41,1
Ellada	195 010	213 350	202 979	70 643 412	382	348	1 473,6	48,4	47,9
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	137 055	133 608	130 970	141 058 300	1 020	1 077	2 826,9	51,1	49,9
Ireland	72 515	91 605	97 195	93 840 903	696	965	1 342,5	46,8	69,9
Italia	41 721	64 150	93 790	32 072 762	322	342	610,4	53,2	52,5
Luxembourg	3 338	3 242	3 138	5 776 294	1 655	1 841	93,3	65,2	61,9
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	35,6	:
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	43 309	53 996	53 673	167 344 237	2 351	3 118	2 434,6	63,1	68,7

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	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cereals	2 249	83	—	272	316	—	466	102	786	4	—	106	114	2 143
Potatoes	816	47	49	174	—	—	112	84	—	—	—	—	350	816
Oilseeds and oleaginous plants	829	—	10	—	277	—	104	—	438	—	—	—	—	829
Tobacco	351	—	—	2	104	—	74	—	171	—	—	—	—	351
Seeds	828	26	63	117	81	—	396	—	88	—	47	—	10	828
Fruit and vegetables	4 483	195	276	499	1 563	—	792	22	880	—	137	119	—	4 364
Wine	2 490	—	—	373	174	626	928	—	323	11	—	55	—	1 809
Ornamental plants and nurseries	652	6	—	67	60	—	182	36	40	—	113	—	148	652
Meat	3 096	265	331	61	—	—	1 471	473	162	—	136	—	197	3 096
Milk	2 113	96	265	704	9	—	209	396	122	—	94	—	218	2 113
Eggs and poultrymeat	362	45	18	12	—	—	137	39	19	—	59	—	33	362
Livestock production, mixed programmes	1 252	—	50	190	379	—	191	8	434	—	—	—	—	1 252
Fisheries	1 619	24	244	64	50	475	162	129	267	—	11	129	64	1 015
Others, including programmes involving more than one product group	1 121	28	—	10	—	—	446	—	—	—	—	—	637	1 121
Marketing and processing of agricultural products	324	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	289	—	—	—	—	324
Total	22 585	815	1 306	2 580	3 013	1 101	5 670	1 289	4 019	15	597	409	1 771	21 075

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) (1978-87)

Member State	
Belgique/België	
Several regions	841
Flandre orientale/ Oost-Vlaanderen	9 326
Flandre occidentale/ West-Vlaanderen	16 207
Anvers/Antwerpen	7 153
Limbourg/Limburg	4 146
Brabant	6 546
Hainaut/Henegouwen	4 538
Namur/Namen	4 467
Liège/Luik	5 918
Luxembourg/Luxemburg	1 295
Total	60 437
Danmark	
Several regions	102
Storkøbenhavn	1 560
Øst for Storebælt ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	7 083
Vest for Storebælt	42 916
Grønland	
Total	51 661
BR Deutschland	
Several regions	
Schleswig-Holstein	19 486
Hamburg	3 623
Niedersachsen	32 987
Bremen	1 604
Nordrhein-Westfalen	21 723
Hessen	21 371
Rheinland-Pfalz	24 630
Baden-Württemberg	52 773
Bayern	39 351
Saarland	2 312
Berlin (West)	
Total	219 860

Member State	
Ellada	
Several regions	48 927
Nissi	7 566
Anatoliki Sterea	29 230
Ditiki Sterea	13 918
Peloponnisos	46 862
Thraki	11 670
Anatoliki Makedonia	16 864
Kentriki Makedonia	63 395
Ditiki Makedonia	2 645
Ipiros	17 775
Kentriki Sterea	2 881
Thessalia	26 265
Kriti	19 679
Total	307 677
España	
Several regions	–
Galicia	064
Principado de Asturias	2 179
Cantabria	763
País Vasco	2 632
Navarra	3 507
Castilla-León	7 167
La Rioja	1 730
Madrid	5 557
Cataluña	16 411
Aragón	5 211
Extremadura	4 004
Castilla-La Mancha	4 526
Comunidad Valenciana	12 047
Murcia	5 678
Andalucía	27 100
Baleares	813
Canarias	405
Total	108 794

Member State	
France	
Several regions	9 284
Ile-de-France	1 903
Champagne-Ardennes	12 200
Picardie	4 280
Haute-Normandie	8 505
Centre	7 196
Basse-Normandie	11 919
Bourgogne	6 832
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	13 839
Lorraine	4 134
Alsace	6 392
Franche-Comté	1 795
Pays de la Loire	23 998
Bretagne	28 078
Poitou-Charentes	5 414
Aquitaine	27 623
Midi-Pyrénées	13 435
Limousin	7 588
Rhône-Alpes	21 758
Auvergne	4 605
Languedoc-Roussillon	96 179
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	29 937
Corse	514
DOM	5 941
Total	353 349

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(in 1 000 ECU)

Member State	
Ireland	
Several regions	2 401
Donegal	15 479
North-West	4 813
North-East	32 845
West	18 226
Midlands	15 426
East	19 917
Midwest	9 179
South-East	28 052
South-West	23 870
Total	170 208
Italia	
Several regions	19 252
Piemonte	14 546
Valle d'Aosta	1 842
Liguria	4 472
Lombardia	32 918
Trentino-Alto Adige	35 218
Veneto	37 262
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	8 102
Emilia-Romagna	70 710
Toscana	18 692
Umbria	18 188
Marche	40 090
Lazio	56 859
Campania	50 535
Abruzzi	36 210
Molise	6 748
Puglia	49 854
Basilicata	34 957
Calabria	49 466
Sicilia	54 562
Sardegna	38 422
Total	678 905

Member State	
Luxembourg	
Several regions	
Total	2 953
Nederland	
Several regions	230
Groningen	932
Friesland	3 834
Drenthe	231
Overijssel	3 025
Gelderland	6 721
Utrecht	1 595
Noord-Holland	10 519
Zuid-Holland	24 810
Zeeland	3 685
Noord-Brabant	9 985
Limburg	3 701
Z.-O.-Polders	496
Total	69 764
Portugal	
Several regions	
Entre Douro e Minho	9 950
Trás-os-Montes	4 236
Beira Litoral	9 696
Beira Interior	3 164
Ribatejo	21 318
Alentejo	6 488
Algarve	3 266
Açores	3 324
Madeira	858
Total	62 300

Member State	
United Kingdom	
Several regions	391
North	7 444
Yorkshire-Humberside	10 905
East Midlands	15 643
East Anglia	16 410
South-East	16 310
South-West	11 591
West Midlands	8 950
North-West	6 902
Wales	7 376
Scotland	33 766
Northern Ireland	29 818
Total	165 506

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	178 770	448 273	276 857	556 388	37 175	148 668	218 702
Belgique/België	5 586	23 046	—	15 263	255	2 658	4 721
Danmark	3 597	19 371	—	3 241	2 887	11 013	378
BR Deutschland	29 965	21 183	44 734	42 106	8 805	6 337	28 393
Ellada	32 941	48 502	24 352	76 336	5 258	5 415	50 406
España	7 692	24 857	6 573	30 382	1 917	9 018	8 656
France	7 847	89 169	97 526	88 031	2 743	12 061	11 024
Ireland	17 566	87 652	—	7 029	356	19 785	7 002
Italia	39 495	49 831	95 134	239 340	2 169	51 913	79 109
Luxembourg	—	—	2 402	—	—	—	318
Nederland	12 665	14 631	—	22 735	12 049	3 658	—
Portugal	7 041	13 986	6 136	17 302	150	7 858	3 255
United Kingdom	14 375	56 045	—	14 623	586	18 952	25 440
EUR 10	164 037	409 430	264 148	508 704	35 108	131 792	206 791

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

operations (Reg. 355/77) 1978-87

(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
32 392	55 601	58 853	61 136	74 488	104 106	2 251 409	8 715 448
961	1 553	2 997	—	—	3 396	60 436	324 435
4 254	2 073	1 150	—	—	3 697	51 661	390 119
—	14 049	1 671	—	169	22 449	219 861	1 129 997
—	8 199	13 025	26 457	15 093	1 694	307 678	720 181
1 257	1 017	8 887	3 013	—	5 525	108 794	513 531
—	23 179	902	1 632	—	19 233	353 347	1 490 736
11 598	70	10 826	—	—	8 322	170 206	569 282
10 358	2 175	2 913	28 553	57 243	20 670	678 903	2 058 773
23	211	—	—	—	—	2 954	13 192
—	1 035	2 988	—	—	—	69 761	552 472
—	—	573	1 481	1 983	2 535	62 300	140 148
3 941	2 040	12 921	—	—	16 585	165 508	812 582
31 135	54 584	49 393	56 642	72 505	96 046	2 080 315	8 061 769

3.6.1 World exports and EC external trade in all products, agricultural products (1) and other products — EUR 12

(Mrd USD)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 p	1987 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports (2):								
- All products	1 604,4	1 628,1	1 513,2	1 481,9	1 574,8	1 580,0	1 673,2	1 928,0
of which: agricultural products	243,6	243,1	220,8	217,7	229,6	216,7	230,1	256,9
other products	1 360,8	1 385,0	1 292,4	1 264,2	1 345,2	1 363,3	1 443,1	1 671,1
External EC trade (2):								
Exports:								
- all products	305,0	296,9	278,8	269,7	278,5	289,0	336,3	391,7
of which: agricultural products	28,8	30,8	26,4	24,9	26,2	26,1	28,3	32,8
Imports:								
- all products	393,9	353,4	327,6	304,8	311,3	310,1	329,1	392,6
of which: agricultural products	62,8	53,6	50,3	48,0	48,6	46,7	51,9	58,7
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	15,2	14,9	14,6	14,7	14,6	13,7	13,8	13,3
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,4	10,4	9,5	9,2	9,4	9,0	8,4	8,4
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	15,9	15,2	15,4	15,7	15,6	15,1	15,8	15,0
Index changes (1980=100)								
World exports:								
- all products	100,0	101,5	94,3	92,4	98,2	98,5	104,3	120,2
- agricultural products	100,0	99,8	90,6	89,4	94,3	89,0	94,5	105,5
- other products	100,0	101,8	95,0	92,9	98,9	100,2	106,0	122,8
External EC trade								
Exports:								
- all products	100,0	97,3	91,4	88,4	91,3	94,8	110,3	128,4
- agricultural products	100,0	106,9	91,7	86,5	91,0	90,6	98,3	113,9
Imports:								
- all products	100,0	89,7	83,2	77,4	79,0	78,7	83,5	99,7
- agricultural products	100,0	85,4	80,1	76,4	77,4	74,4	82,6	93,5

Sources: GATT statistics and Eurostat.

NB: When comparing statistical series for trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that, because of exchange rate movements, the use of one currency unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, between 1980 and 1981, the ratio of the USD to the ECU changed by 24,7%, and, between 1981 and 1983, by a further 24,4%.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261 to 265+268, 29, 4.
(2) Excl. intra-Community trade.

3.6.2 EC trade by product

EUR 12
(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Balances		
		1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	Food products	24 485	32 483	30 338	13 971	18 824	18 190	−10 515	−13 659	−12 148
04	of which: – cereals	3 458	1 535	1 206	3 246	3 926	3 097	− 212	2 391	2 720
05	– fruit and vegetables	5 089	7 562	8 266	1 719	2 666	2 758	− 3 370	− 4 896	− 5 508
011.1	– beef and veal	540	608	752	548	960	940	8	352	188
1	Beverages and tobacco	1 607	2 317	2 383	3 600	5 857	5 882	1 992	3 540	1 157
21	Skins and furs	1 589	1 598	1 705	373	601	789	− 1 217	− 997	− 916
22	Oilseeds	3 932	3 558	3 255	23	30	66	− 3 910	− 3 528	− 3 225
232	Natural rubber	875	761	775	5	7	8	− 870	− 754	− 767
24	Timber and cork	6 120	5 748	6 188	306	566	581	− 5 814	− 5 182	− 5 607
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	2 935	3 410	3 494	234	352	429	− 2 702	− 3 058	− 3 065
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 050	1 456	1 495	694	1 337	1 344	− 355	− 119	− 151
4	Oils and fats	1 525	1 465	1 193	971	1 174	1 080	− 554	− 291	− 113
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, gluten	11	7	6	39	57	67		50	61
	Total	44 130	52 802	50 832	20 215	28 804	28 435	−23 915	−23 998	−22 397

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

3.6.3 Exports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1980	1986	1980	1986	1980	1986	1980	1986	1980	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	305 041	336 350	216 592	206 408	64 935	86 851	21 408	21 664	5 266	5 706
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	28 750	28 334	46 402	31 207	11 199	12 190	9 830	8 582	3 779	3 876
0	Food products and live animals	19 869	18 516	27 655	17 152	6 600	6 640	7 158	5 576	2 459	2 694
	of which:										
00	Live animals	391	489	214	382	206	236	236	195	31	70
01	Meat	1 982	2 556	1 293	1 424	447	719	1 873	1 320	1 300	1 020
02	Milk and eggs	3 963	2 934	235	381	155	154	306	299	734	738
03	Fish	809	1 063	912	1 295	1 074	1 756	249	346	158	346
04	Cereals	4 617	3 862	18 068	7 346	4 102	2 800	3 009	2 477	19	47
05	Fruit and vegetables	2 444	2 622	2 922	2 649	264	393	264	291	131	374
06	Sugar and honey	2 594	1 388	474	189	52	176	1 140	469	12	17
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1 159	1 534	196	212	49	139	31	42	16	12
08	Animal feed	961	981	2 885	2 628	213	200	34	114	36	44
09	Other food products	978	1 088	456	646	38	67	16	25	23	26
1	Beverages and tobacco	5 120	5 762	2 663	2 920	421	493	47	68	9	20
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	4 111	4 712	153	166	345	381	29	48	5	15
21	Hides	530	591	1 046	1 519	237	231	296	301	154	189
22	Oilseeds	33	30	6 550	4 665	553	517	8	30	0	1
232	Natural rubber	7	7	26	23	0	0	0	2	0	—
24	Timber and cork	436	556	3 071	2 418	3 070	3 956	239	195	134	74
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	332	345	2 946	876	9	18	1 882	2 251	895	786
29	Agricultural raw materials	987	1 315	447	559	100	165	67	53	74	82
4	Oils and fats	1 381	1 155	1 975	1 045	200	161	114	83	53	31

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	1986	1980	1986	1980	1986	1980	1986	1980	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	393 896	329 099	252 997	387 054	58 976	80 893	19 910	24 449	5 516	6 134
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	62 763	51 939	25 041	32 890	5 213	5 907	1 403	1 633	384	452
0	Food products and live animals	34 824	31 953	16 908	22 372	3 696	4 374	759	1 024	250	303
	of which:										
00	Live animals	588	541	410	682	84	100	28	61	8	58
01	Meat	3 307	2 209	2 580	2 604	278	338	12	11	4	5
02	Milk and eggs	707	685	353	451	85	110	43	53	2	3
03	Fish	3 030	3 965	2 740	4 933	311	457	201	239	16	23
04	Cereals	4 918	1 510	232	596	303	275	20	48	19	17
05	Fruit and vegetables	7 238	7 438	2 364	4 795	1 290	1 727	135	182	72	91
06	Sugar and honey	1 521	1 284	2 366	1 231	501	266	11	17	63	30
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	8 737	9 554	5 619	6 449	616	748	248	298	60	58
08	Animal feed	4 812	4 469	116	193	145	202	32	28	2	5
09	Other food products	236	297	127	439	85	151	26	86	4	13
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 286	2 279	3 027	4 226	328	377	182	213	49	64
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	406	324	2 430	3 362	265	331	99	134	31	44
21	Hides	2 260	1 572	236	214	168	172	3	3	4	5
22	Oilseeds	5 593	3 500	62	67	174	92	15	5	8	7
232	Natural rubber	1 244	748	891	698	108	79	58	30	14	6
24	Timber and cork	8 705	5 654	2 320	3 328	338	444	216	200	12	18
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	4 174	3 354	226	256	135	78	44	39	10	5
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 493	1 432	754	1 075	156	194	47	61	15	18
4	Oils and fats	2 169	1 441	576	589	103	83	79	58	22	23

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

3.6.5 »1985« 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) x 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)	1 365 829	185 922	13,6	6,0	12,2	6,2
of which: total wheat	519 444	94 640	18,2	3,4	16,3	12,9
Feed grain (except rice) (3)	846 385	91 282	10,8	8,6	7,9	− 0,7
of which: maize	473 896	69 534	14,7	10,1	0,4	− 9,7
Oil seeds (by weight produced)	222 871	34 497	15,5	43,1	0,1	−43,0
of which: soya	95 443	26 198	27,4	49,2	0,0	−49,2
Wine	31 675	2 320	7,3	8,1	68,4	60,3
Sugar	113 655	27 399	24,1	6,7	15,7	9,0
Total milk	461 935	290	0,1	1,4	60,7	59,3
Butter	7 680	750	9,8	11,3	44,8	33,5
Cheese	13 101	847	6,5	13,1	48.6	35,5
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	6 615	1 881	28,4	1,4	40,8	39,4
Total meat (except offal)	150 197 (4)	5 592 (5)	3,7	12,8	22,1	9,3
of which: - beef and veal	47 816 (4)	2 411 (5)	5,0	8,5	28,9	20,4
- pigmeat	59 162 (4)	914 (5)	1,5	10,2	18,3	8,1
- poultrymeat	31 390 (4)	1 252 (5)	4,0	5,0	26,9	21,9
Eggs	31 067	415	1,3	1,8	26,7	24,9

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 1985)	Exports			Corresponding imports			Trade balance		
		1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	2 192	5 160	4 742	9 889	7 701	7 523	– 7 697	– 2 541	– 2 781
2	Switzerland	1 442	2 289	2 413	509	806	844	933	1 483	1 569
3	Soviet Union	1 195	1 161	934	906	933	1 101	289	228	– 167
4	Japan	677	1 459	1 677	194	227	217	483	1 232	1 460
5	Saudi Arabia	780	1 282	1 038	4	18	39	776	1 264	999
6	Sweden	745	1 305	1 358	1 049	1 547	1 460	– 304	– 242	– 102
7	Egypt	636	716	728	171	194	189	465	522	539
8	Austria	718	1 168	1 225	813	944	987	– 95	224	238
9	Algeria	609	649	659	19	23	24	590	626	635
10	Canada	403	815	765	1 749	1 379	1 515	– 1 346	– 564	– 750
11	Libya	553	482	343	2	1	1	551	481	342
12	Norway	315	557	577	470	760	931	– 155	– 203	– 354
13	Morocco	325	229	165	450	586	556	– 125	– 357	– 391
14	Iran	639	412	498	105	189	261	534	223	237
15	Iraq	300	196	172	14	7	11	286	189	161
16	Nigeria	813	298	249	323	281	246	490	17	3
17	Australia	177	330	301	859	1 407	1 507	– 682	– 1 077	– 1 206
18	Poland	598	301	276	564	746	785	34	– 445	– 509
19	Finland	200	380	397	1 152	901	926	– 952	– 521	– 529
20	Hong Kong	148	376	472	29	31	30	119	345	442
21	Yugoslavia	211	280	223	473	625	707	– 262	– 345	– 484
22	United Arab Emirates	165	290	301	1	4	7	164	286	294
23	India	112	141	194	485	535	449	– 373	– 394	– 255
24	Turkey	144	165	298	586	856	888	– 442	– 691	– 590
25	North Yemen	126	157	105	3	6	4	123	151	101
	Total of 25 countries (A)	14 223	20 598	20 110	20 819	20 707	21 208	– 6 596	– 109	– 1 098
	Total of third countries (B)	20 215	28 804	28 435	44 130	52 802	50 832	–23 915	–23 998	–22 397
	% A/B	70,4	71,5	70,7						

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

(1) In SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 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 1985)	Imports			Corresponding exports			Trade balance		
		1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	9 889	7 701	7 523	2 192	5 160	4 742	– 7 697	– 2 541	– 2 781
2	Brazil	2 791	4 002	3 762	121	448	229	– 2 670	– 3 554	– 3 533
3	Argentina	1 608	1 983	1 551	105	33	25	– 1 503	– 1 950	– 1 526
4	Ivory Coast	1 489	2 080	1 608	160	211	194	– 1 329	– 1 869	– 1 414
5	Sweden	1 049	1 547	1 460	745	1 305	1 358	– 304	– 242	– 102
6	Canada	1 749	1 379	1 515	403	815	765	– 1 346	– 564	– 750
7	New Zealand	1 075	1 337	1 330	24	59	46	– 1 051	– 1 278	– 1 284
8	Malaysia	1 268	1 225	1 227	81	86	83	– 1 187	– 1 139	– 1 144
9	Australia	859	1 407	1 507	177	330	301	– 682	– 1 077	– 1 206
10	Colombia	272	1 798	1 186	34	24	27	– 938	– 1 774	– 1 159
11	China	704	1 326	1 259	29	108	136	– 675	– 1 218	– 1 123
12	Thailand	720	1 289	1 320	56	90	124	– 664	– 1 199	– 1 196
13	Indonesia	821	1 122	1 080	30	41	39	– 791	– 1 081	– 1 041
14	South Africa	1 159	834	855	121	186	233	– 1 038	– 648	– 622
15	Turkey	586	856	888	144	165	298	– 442	– 691	– 590
16	Austria	813	944	988	718	1 168	1 225	– 95	224	237
17	Israel	533	760	742	111	244	255	– 422	– 516	– 487
18	Finland	1 152	901	926	200	380	397	– 952	– 521	– 529
19	Soviet Union	906	933	1 101	1 195	1 161	934	289	228	– 167
20	Cameroon	638	788	636	87	187	131	– 551	– 601	– 505
21	Poland	564	746	785	598	301	276	34	– 445	– 509
22	Switzerland	509	806	844	1 442	2 289	2 413	933	1 483	1 569
23	Norway	470	760	931	315	557	577	– 155	– 203	– 354
24	Hungary	587	590	619	123	143	126	– 464	– 447	– 493
25	Yugoslavia	473	625	707	211	280	223	– 262	– 345	– 484
	Total of 25 countries (A)	33 384	37 739	36 350	9 422	15 771	15 157	–23 962	–21 968	–21 193
	Total of third countries (B)	44 130	52 802	50 832	20 215	28 804	28 435	–23 915	–23 998	–22 397
	% A/B	75,6	71,5	71,5						

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) In SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265+268, 29, 4, 592.1.

3.6.8 Community imports, by product **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1984/85	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	13 434	10 915	7 050	−18,8	−35,4
— Common wheat	2 819	2 662	2 172	− 5,6	−18,4
— Durum wheat	828	551	627	−33,5	13,8
— Rye	58	58	56	0,0	− 3,4
— Barley	322	118	428	−63,4	262,7
— Oats	168	76	103	−54,8	35,5
— Maize	8 697	7 199	3 201	−17,2	−55,5
— Other (including sorghum)	602	251	462	−58,3	84,1
Husked rice	694	569	537	−18,0	− 5,6
Sugar (2)	1 820	1 915	1 584	5,2	−17,3
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	1 827	1 909	2 791	4,5	46,2
Fresh fruit	4 818	4 378	:	− 9,1	×
Fresh vegetables	2 001	2 203	:	10,1	×
Rapeseed	207	440	:	112,6	×
Sunflower seed	645	360	:	−44,2	×
	1985	1986	1987	1986 / 1985	1987 / 1986
Olive oil	57,3	9,3	26,1	−83,8	180,6
Soya:					
— seed	12 998,7	12 949,2	14 439,2	− 0,4	11,5
— oil	5,7	4,9	2,5	−14,0	−49,0
— cake	11 266,3	10 895,0	10 341,5	− 3,3	− 5,1
Lucerne meal	76,4	162,4	129,2	112,6	−20,4
Fibres :					
— flax	25,8	32,5	25,0	26,0	−23,1
— hemp	3,3	3,2	3,2	− 3,0	0,0
Raw tobacco	488,7	456,0	456,5	− 6,7	0,1
Apples (fresh)	512,1	577,2	584,6	12,7	1,3
Pears (fresh)	101,7	105,9	154,4	4,1	45,8
Peaches	1,7	3,2	4,3	88,2	34,4
Oranges	862,0	914,1	891,8	6,0	− 2,4
Lemons	89,0	69,6	56,5	−21,8	−18,8
Tomatoes	271,9	264,7	273,8	− 2,6	3,4
Potatoes	319,1	380,5	343,4	19,2	− 9,8
Live plants (4)	321,2	340,6	376,6	6,0	10,6
Hops:					
— cones and powders	10,0	7,0	8,7	−30,0	24,3
— saps and extracts	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0
Butter and butteroil	80,1	84,9	78,8	6,0	− 7,2
Cheese	113,7	107,6	109,2	− 5,4	1,5
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	48,8	71,3	33,4	46,1	−53,2
Whole-milk powder	4,5	2,0	2,5	−55,6	25,0
Condensed milk	0,6	0,7	1,9	16,7	171,4
Casein	25,9	25,1	26,0	− 3,1	3,6
Beef/veal (5)	302,5	271,6	304,7	−10,2	12,2
Pigmeat (5)	129,4	87,9	52,6	32,1	−40,2
Poultrymeat (5)	94,9	59,1	62,7	−37,7	6,1
Sheepmeat (5)	224,6	221,5	226,6	− 1,4	2,3
Eggs (6)	25,1	15,4	23,6	−38,6	53,2

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

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.
(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(4) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

3.6.9 Community exports, by product

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1984/85	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	29 194	27 520	27 302	− 5,7	− 0,8
— Common wheat	17 694	14 203	15 110	−19,7	6,4
— Durum wheat	1 869	1 873	1 506	0,2	−19,6
— Rye	9	127	370	1 311,1	191,3
— Barley	9 142	9 583	8 552	4,8	−10,8
— Oats	103	24	48	−76,7	100,0
— Maize	336	1 697	1 686	405,1	− 0,6
— Other (including sorghum)	41	12	29	−70,7	141,7
Husked rice	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Sugar (2)	3 847	4 525	4 826	17,6	6,7
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	16 023	14 054	12 744	−12,3	− 9,3
Fresh fruit	1 643	1 647	:	0,2	×
Fresh vegetables	5 165	5 120	:	− 0,9	×
Rapeseed	15	0	:	×	×
Sunflower seed	0	17	:	×	×
	1985	1986	1987	1986 / 1985	1987 / 1986
Olive oil	154,0	118,3	151,1	−23,2	27,7
Soya:					
— seed	4,1	9,1	9,2	127,5	1,1
— oil	775,2	762,6	876,3	− 1,6	14,9
— cake	1 757,1	952,9	1 515,5	−45,8	59,0
Lucerne meal	45,9	85,1	57,8	85,4	−32,1
Fibres :					
— flax	31,8	40,4	42,9	27,0	6,2
— hemp	0,4	0,6	0,7	50,0	16,7
Raw tobacco	128,1	132,5	157,8	3,4	19,1
Apples (fresh)	189,2	172,7	186,1	− 8,7	7,8
Pears (fresh)	58,1	53,7	149,8	− 7,6	179,0
Peaches	97,7	77,7	101,9	−20,5	31,1
Oranges	328,0	447,7	393,4	36,5	−12,1
Lemons	250,7	272,6	223,2	8,7	−18,1
Tomatoes	71,6	75,9	88,6	6,0	16,7
Potatoes	610,5	612,6	827,9	0,3	35,1
Live plants (4)	683,1	711,9	740,0	4,2	3,9
Hops:					
— cones and powders	15,7	10,8	11,8	−31,2	9,3
— saps and extracts	1,8	1,8	1,5	0,0	−16,7
Butter and butteroil	353,2	304,8	588,0	−13,7	92,9
Cheese	400,1	376,7	406,4	− 5,8	7,9
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	338,5	295,1	434,8	−12,8	47,3
Whole-milk powder	477,9	477,8	572,5	0,0	19,8
Condensed milk	545,1	433,5	386,9	−20,5	−10,7
Casein	59,9	57,0	77,1	− 4,8	35,3
Beef/veal (5)	636,2	985,4	735,4	54,9	−25,4
Pigmeat (5)	176,0	161,5	201,3	− 8,2	24,6
Poultrymeat (5)	333,5	328,7	368,5	− 1,4	12,1
Sheepmeat (5)	5,9	4,5	6,1	−23,7	35,6
Eggs (6)	101,9	96,5	77,8	− 5,3	−19,4

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		
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. World total [2]	82 835	123 140	123 942	6,8	0,7	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	38 704	70 078	72 846	10,4	3,9	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	44 130	52 802	50 832	3,0	– 3,7	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	20 333	20 071	20 496	– 0,2	2,1	46,1	38,0	40,3
of which: USA	9 889	7 701	7 523	– 4,1	– 2,3	22,4	14,6	14,8
Canada	1 749	1 379	1 515	3,9	9,9	4,0	2,6	3,0
Japan	194	227	217	2,7	– 4,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
5. Developing countries (class II)	20 377	28 230	25 710	5,6	– 8,9	46,2	53,5	50,6
of which: Argentina	1 608	1 983	1 551	3,6	–21,8	3,6	3,8	3,1
Brazil	2 791	4 002	3 762	6,2	– 6,0	6,3	7,6	7,4
Morocco	450	586	556	4,5	– 5,1	1,0	1,1	1,1
6. State-trading countries (class III)	3 346	4 500	4 625	5,1	2,8	7,6	8,5	9,1
of which: Poland	564	746	785	4,8	5,2	1,3	1,4	1,5
Hungary	424	590	619	5,7	4,9	1,0	1,1	1,2
Romania	148	152	152	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,3
7. Western Europe [3]	4 710	6 109	6 431	4,4	5,3	10,7	11,6	12,7
of which: Yugoslavia	473	625	707	4,8	13,1	1,1	1,2	1,4
8. Industrialized commonwealth [4]	4 841	4 958	5 208	0,4	5,0	11,0	9,4	10,3
9. Mediterranean basin [5]	2 120	2 816	2 804	4,8	– 0,4	4,8	5,3	5,5
10. Latin America, Central and South	7 541	10 693	9 140	6,0	–14,5	17,1	20,3	18,0
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	6 132	8 760	7 349	6,1	–16,1	13,9	16,6	14,5

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

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 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		
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. World total (2)	59 156	98 558	101 066	8,9	2,5	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	38 941	69 044	71 950	10,0	4,2	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	20 215	28 804	28 435	6,1	– 1,3	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	7 607	14 495	14 603	11,3	0,7	37,6	50,3	51,4
of which: USA	2 192	5 160	4 742	15,3	– 8,1	10,8	17,9	16,7
Canada	403	815	765	12,5	– 6,1	2,0	2,8	2,7
Japan	677	1 459	1 677	13,7	14,9	3,3	5,1	5,9
5. Developing countries (class II)	9 793	11 970	11 831	3,4	– 1,2	48,4	41,6	41,6
of which: Argentina	105	33	25	–17,5	–24,2	0,5	0,1	0,1
Brazil	121	448	229	24,4	–48,9	0,6	1,6	0,8
Morocco	324	229	165	– 5,6	–28,0	1,6	0,8	0,6
6. State-trading countries (class III)	2 745	2 340	2 002	– 2,6	–14,4	13,6	8,1	7,0
of which: Poland	598	301	276	–10,8	– 8,3	3,0	1,0	1,0
Hungary	126	143	126	2,1	–11,9	0,6	0,5	0,4
Romania	199	145	56	– 5,1	–61,4	1,0	0,5	0,2
7. Western Europe (3)	3 668	6 039	6 251	8,7	3,5	18,1	21,0	22,0
of which: Yugoslavia	211	280	223	4,8	–20,4	1,0	1,0	0,8
8. Industrialized commonwealth (4)	726	1 390	1 345	11,4	– 3,2	3,6	4,8	4,7
9. Mediterranean basin (5)	3 192	3 449	3 209	1,3	– 7,0	15,8	12,0	11,3
10. Latin America, Central and South	954	1 052	937	1,6	–10,9	4,7	3,7	3,3
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 215	2 317	1 995	0,8	–13,9	11,0	8,0	7,0

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

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 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		
		1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	21 092	20 225	16 871	17 432	17 403	15 376	−3 660	−2 822	−1 495
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	6 250	9 016	7 641	2 365	2 575	2 256	−3 885	−6 441	−5 385
00	Live animals	0	0	0	16	9	10	16	9	10
01	Meat	18	86	83	102	231	253	84	145	170
02	Milk and eggs	0	0	0	473	414	418	473	414	418
03	Fish	245	619	729	101	106	97	− 145	− 513	− 632
04	Cereals	41	46	101	400	555	373	359	509	272
05	Fruit and vegetables	336	625	604	113	150	141	− 223	− 475	− 463
06	Sugar and honey	479	638	665	400	269	195	− 79	− 369	− 470
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	2 858	4 761	3 268	34	41	37	−2 824	−4 720	−3 231
08	Animal feed	153	76	76	30	33	25	− 122	− 43	− 51
09	Food products	1	1	1	161	187	190	160	186	189
11	Beverages	50	59	80	258	302	303	209	243	223
12	Tobacco	154	275	291	81	96	98	− 73	− 179	− 193
21	Hides	94	109	95	1	1	1	− 93	− 108	− 94
22	Oilseeds	131	62	55	0	1	1	− 131	− 61	− 54
232	Natural rubber	82	122	122	0	0	0	− 82	− 122	− 122
24	Timber and cork	982	837	805	6	12	12	− 976	− 825	− 793
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	284	373	336	3	3	3	− 281	− 370	− 333
29	Agricultural raw materials	80	134	147	20	21	19	− 59	− 113	− 128
4	Oils and fats	257	193	182	161	135	74	− 96	− 58	− 108
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	1	4	7	5	4	7	4

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

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 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		
		1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	21 350	23 277	23 981	23 855	30 185	28 226	2 505	6 908	4 245
	Agricultural products (total) (2)	2 120	2 816	2 804	3 192	3 449	3 209	1 073	633	405
00	Live animals	3	3	2	129	136	134	127	133	132
01	Meat	33	23	29	165	300	310	131	277	281
02	Milk and eggs	3	6	8	527	546	551	525	540	543
03	Fish	107	245	305	32	36	33	– 75	– 209	– 272
04	Cereals	12	10	14	1 010	827	578	998	817	564
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 228	1 696	1 661	166	186	178	–1 062	–1 510	–1 483
06	Sugar and honey	12	20	24	356	291	393	344	272	369
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	12	22	21	58	69	59	46	47	38
08	Animal feed	11	14	16	148	225	158	137	211	142
09	Food products	12	43	44	71	139	124	59	96	80
11	Beverages	29	29	32	54	79	81	25	50	49
12	Tobacco	42	69	74	49	60	54	7	– 9	– 20
21	Hides	12	21	28	11	32	44	– 1	11	16
22	Oilseeds	14	16	16	5	2	3	– 9	– 14	– 13
232	Natural rubber	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
24	Timber and cork	4	3	3	49	63	72	45	60	69
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres		364	273	34	26	47	– 283	– 338	– 226
29	Agricultural raw materials	149	212	212	44	79	73	– 105	– 133	– 139
4	Oils and fats	122	20	42	282	350	315	160	330	273
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	3	2

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, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.11-12.

3.6.14 EC trade in agricultural and food products

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio ECU			% TAV		Mio ECU			% TAV	
	1981	1986	1987	1986/1981	1987/1986	1981	1986	1987	1986/1981	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra-Community										
EUR 12	44 625	70 078	72 846	9,4	3,9	45 296	69 044	71 950	8,8	4,2
BLEU/UEBL	5 050	6 773	6 893	6,0	1,8	4 390	6 782	7 205	9,1	6,2
Danmark	921	1 484	1 535	10,0	3,4	3 350	4 191	4 166	4,6	– 0,6
BR Deutschland	11 051	16 584	16 961	8,5	2,3	6 241	9 793	9 891	9,4	1,0
Ellada	658	1 613	1 761	19,6	9,2	491	1 330	1 316	22,1	– 1,1
España	735	1 780	2 075	19,4	16,6	1 800	2 890	3 689	9,9	27,6
France	6 551	10 666	10 881	10,2	2,0	9 281	14 775	15 433	9,7	4,5
Ireland	973	1 364	1 297	7,0	– 4,9	1 607	2 548	2 989	9,7	17,3
Italia	6 706	12 248	12 511	12,8	2,1	3 151	4 505	4 662	7,4	3,5
Nederland	4 460	7 253	8 022	10,2	10,6	10 838	16 190	16 497	8,4	1,9
Portugal	252	432	720	11,4	66,7	309	518	541	10,9	4,4
United Kingdom	7 269	9 882	10 190	6,3	3,1	3 839	5 521	5 561	7,5	0,7
EUR 10	42 016	64 380	65 760	8,9	2,1	42 294	63 630	65 327	8,5	2,7
With non-EEC countries										
EUR 12	47 758	52 802	50 832	2,0	– 3,7	27 463	28 804	28 435	1,0	– 1,3
BLEU/UEBL	2 339	2 685	2 657	2,8	– 1,0	1 337	1 177	944	–2,5	–19,8
Danmark	1 576	1 946	1 872	4,3	– 3,8	2 046	3 024	3 073	8,1	1,6
BR Deutschland	10 743	12 056	11 011	2,3	– 8,7	3 796	4 349	4 120	2,8	– 5,3
Ellada	486	650	666	6,0	2,5	581	563	520	–0,6	– 7,6
España	3 431	3 356	3 845	–0,4	14,6	1 748	1 556	2 103	–2,3	35,2
France	7 034	7 271	6 999	0,7	– 3,7	7 267	6 448	6 077	–2,4	– 5,8
Ireland	476	359	352	–5,5	– 1,9	792	961	986	3,9	2,6
Italia	6 627	7 586	7 546	2,7	– 0,5	2 394	2 571	2 357	1,4	– 8,3
Nederland	5 551	6 297	5 908	2,6	– 6,2	3 722	4 123	4 312	2,1	4,6
Portugal	1 578	1 328	1 296	–3,4	– 2,4	262	325	292	4,4	–10,2
United Kingdom	7 919	9 268	8 680	3,2	– 6,3	3 517	3 709	3 651	1,1	– 1,6
EUR 10	44 722	51 604	49 982	2,9	– 3,1	26 055	28 928	28 434	2,1	– 1,7

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

3.6.15 Intra-Community trade, by product, incoming merchandise — EUR 12

	1 000 t			%TAV	
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1984/85	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	24 448	28 266	28 639	15,6	1,3
– Common wheat	9 637	12 434	11 842	29,0	– 4,8
– Durum wheat	901	1 392	1 295	54,5	– 7,0
– Rye	229	154	233	–32,8	51,3
– Barley	5 223	5 559	6 148	6,4	10,6
– Oats	366	408	263	11,5	–35,5
– Maize	7 867	8 167	8 678	3,8	6,3
– Other (including sorghum)	224	151	178	–32,6	17,9
Husked rice	144	114	217	–20,8	90,4
Sugar (2)	1 517	1 502	1 206	– 1,0	–19,7
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	27 095	22 429	22 460	–17,2	0,1
Fresh fruit	4 407	4 730	:	7,3	×
Fresh vegetables	6 690	6 999	:	4,6	×
Rapeseed	1 398	1 641	:	17,4	×
Sunflower seed	582	859	:	47,6	×
	1985	1986	1987	1986 / 1985	1987 / 1986
Olive oil	242,9	313,8	450,6	29,2	43,6
Soya:					
– seed	87,3	108,2	187,8	23,9	73,6
– oil	507,8	478,6	527,0	– 5,8	10,1
– cake	2 950,7	2 756,2	2 943,0	– 6,6	6,8
Lucerne meal	455,6	439,0	433,1	– 3,6	– 1,3
Fibres					
– flax	179,9	174,2	167,4	– 3,2	– 3,9
– hemp	3,4	3,5	3,9	2,9	11,4
Raw tobacco	98,8	102,7	136,5	3,9	32,9
Apples (fresh)	1 199,8	1 135,8	1 358,0	– 5,3	19,6
Pears (fresh)	279,7	237,4	306,9	–15,1	29,3
Peaches	415,2	433,1	507,5	4,3	17,2
Oranges	877,2	1 198,0	1 245,0	36,6	3,9
Lemons	271,8	301,5	330,6	10,9	9,7
Tomatoes	732,9	788,2	812,9	7,5	3,1
Potatoes	3 237,7	3 377,1	3 794,2	4,3	12,4
Live plants (4)	2 048,1	2 310,5	2 559,3	12,8	10,8
Hops:					
– cones and powders	8,3	8,5	6,8	2,4	–20,0
– saps and extracts	0,9	1,1	1,1	22,2	0,0
Butter and butteroil	504,2	535,9	731,6	6,3	36,5
Cheese	954,0	983,2	986,8	3,1	0,4
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	1 239,8	1 325,8	1 201,7	6,9	– 9,4
Whole-milk powder	114,5	105,1	174,6	– 8,2	66,1
Condensed milk	293,6	326,7	321,6	11,3	– 1,6
Casein	58,2	61,8	68,3	6,2	10,5
Beef and veal (5)	1 520,3	1 580,0	1 595,4	3,9	1,0
Pigmeat (5)	1 531,4	1 738,3	1 818,6	13,5	4,6
Poultrymeat (5)	400,8	466,2	498,5	16,3	6,9
Sheepmeat (5)	106,2	123,7	141,9	16,5	14,7
Eggs (6)	464,1	484,2	525,6	4,3	8,6

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

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.
(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(4) Million ECU; including horticultural products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

3.6.16 Intra-Community trade, by product, outgoing merchandise — EUR 12

	1 000 t			%TAV	
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1984/85	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	24 226	28 940	28 313	19,5	− 2,2
— Common wheat	9 760	12 793	11 532	31,1	− 9,9
— Durum wheat	1 095	1 396	1 500	27,5	7,4
— Rye	223	140	234	−37,2	67,1
— Barley	5 747	5 526	6 132	− 3,8	11,0
— Oats	386	394	274	2,1	−30,5
— Maize	6 794	8 530	8 436	25,6	− 1,1
— Other (including sorghum)	220	159	203	−27,7	27,7
Husked rice	137	70	189	−48,9	170,0
Sugar (2)	1 581	1 808	1 480	14,4	−18,1
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	27 721	23 616	23 794	−14,8	0,8
Fresh fruit	4 740	5 085	:	7,3	×
Fresh vegetables	7 697	8 259	:	7,3	×
Rapeseed	1 347	1 631	:	21,1	×
Sunflower seed	579	871	:	50,4	×
	1985	1986	1987	1986 / 1985	1987 / 1986
Olive oil	265,0	276,1	395,7	4,2	43,3
Soya:					
— seed	90,7	143,0	277,0	57,7	93,7
— oil	524,3	477,9	544,0	− 8,8	13,8
— cake	2 919,6	2 874,4	3 064,5	− 1,5	6,6
Lucerne meal	438,6	437,7	430,0	− 0,2	− 1,8
Fibres					
— flax	178,9	175,6	167,6	− 1,8	− 4,6
— hemp	3,2	3,8	3,9	18,8	2,6
Raw tobacco	93,2	99,5	131,0	6,8	31,7
Apples (fresh)	1 203,9	1 133,4	1 372,5	− 5,9	21,1
Pears (fresh)	280,8	243,1	305,9	−13,4	25,8
Peaches	420,2	417,3	496,6	− 0,7	19,0
Oranges	845,6	1 427,2	1 284,4	68,8	−10,0
Lemons	290,6	321,9	344,2	10,8	6,9
Tomatoes	742,6	786,6	844,2	5,9	7,3
Potatoes	3 108,9	3 483,9	3 856,5	12,1	10,7
Live plants (4)	1 989,0	2 261,3	2 525,7	13,7	11,7
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,5	8,9	7,6	4,7	−14,6
— saps and extracts	1,0	1,0	1,1	0,0	10,0
Butter and butteroil	496,5	535,5	733,2	7,9	36,9
Cheese	940,1	980,5	999,4	4,3	1,9
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	1 174,4	1 283,7	1 176,4	9,3	− 8,4
Whole-milk powder	112,1	105,6	166,5	− 5,8	57,7
Condensed milk	292,9	298,9	311,7	2,0	4,3
Casein	47,4	49,3	57,5	4,0	16,6
Beef and veal (5)	1 495,2	1 588,7	1 587,2	6,3	− 0,1
Pigmeat (5)	1 489,6	1 732,1	1 813,8	16,3	4,7
Poultrymeat (5)	402,7	468,9	498,3	16,4	6,3
Sheepmeat (5)	106,8	120,8	144,7	13,1	19,8
Eggs (6)	462,8	489,3	527,7	5,7	7,8

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 1986					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1986/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12 (3)	21,9 (2)	17,5 (2)	0,5 (4)	2,1 (4)	2,0 (4)	7,3 (5)
Belgique/België	21,3	17,7	0,5	1,4	1,7	6,6
Danmark	23,5	16,4	0,6	3,5	3,0	8,5
BR Deutschland	17,0	12,7	0,5	2,2	1,6	3,1
Ellada	39,9	33,0	1,4	2,6	2,9	21,8
España	27,2	24,5	0,4 (2)	11,1 (2)	1,3 (2)	12,6
France	20,5	16,8	0,5	2,1	1,1	9,9
Ireland (2)	43,2	24,5	1,5	12,2	5,0	12,2
Italia	28,7	24,5	0,3	1,7	2,1	14,6
Luxembourg	23,3	14,9	0,5	1,5	6,4	9,1
Nederland	19,1	14,8	0,5	2,0	1,8	3,1
Portugal	38,6 (2)	33,4 (2)	0,2 (4)	2,2 (4)	2,2 (4)	22,5 (5)
United Kingdom	18,9	13,6	0,6	1,9	2,8	7,3
EUR 10 (2) (3)	21,3	16,7	0,5	2,1	2,0	7,3 (5)

Source: Eurostat — SEC.

(1) Within the economic territory, and based on current prices.
(2) 1985.
(3) Calculated from data in national currencies converted into ecus at current rates.
(4) 1983.
(5) 1985/1980.

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	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cereals (1)														
– Total cereals	»1980/81«	82 (9)	72	67	68	106	71 (9)	75	86	128	61	105 (9)	68	83
(without rice)	»1985/86«	85	86	70	74	114	74	79	90	116	58	102	79	86
– Wheat (1)	»1980/81«	73 (9)	69	45	50	103	70 (9)	73	80	124	55	69 (9)	62	76
	»1985/86«	73	68	46	52	113	72	70	80	109	52	68	64	73
– Rye (1)	»1980/81«	4 (9)	1	16	14	0	1 (9)	0	0	0	4	8 (9)	0	4
	»1985/86«	3	1	18	13	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	0	4
– Grain/maize (1)	»1980/81«	6 (9)	1	4	3	2	0 (9)	1	4	4	2	27 (9)	8	6
	»1985/86«	8	2	2	7	1	1	9	8	7	2	27	13	8
– Total milled rice (2)	»1980/81«	4 (9)	1	2	2	4	6 (9)	4	2	4	3	14 (9)	2	3
	»1985/86«	4	3	2	2	5	6	4	2	5	2	13	3	3
Potatoes	»1980/81«	78 (9)	100	68	80	73	101 (9)	74	140	40	81	89 (9)	102	76
	»1985/86«	80	99	64	74	80	107	74	140	39	87	87	109	76
Sugar (3)	»1980/81«	34 (9)	33	44	36	27	27 (9)	36	41	29	39	28	41	36
	»1985/86«	33	37	41	36	28	24	35	39	27	39	28	36	34
Vegetables														
– Total vegetables	»1980/81«	113	65	58	69	204	160	117	79	163	86	102	78	105
(incl. preserved veg.),	»1985/86«	116 (8)	90	79	75	207	150	118 (8)	83	174	97	113 (8)	86	111 (8)
of which: Cauliflowers (4)	»1980/81«	5	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	7	6	1	6	5
	»1985/86«	5 (8)	6	3	3	3	5 (8)	5 (8)	4 (8)	4	6	1 (8)	7	5 (8)
Tomatoes (4)	»1980/81«	25	15	13	13	118	33	18	13	43	15	30	12	24
	»1985/86«	26 (8)	22	14	14	91	27 (8)	21 (8)	11 (8)	46	17	29 (8)	15	26 (8)
Fruit (5)														
– Total fresh fruit	»1980/81«	60	60	35	79	65	69	53	30	71	82	37	33	60
(including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	»1985/86«	60 (8)	50	41	86	72	64	55 (8)	31	71	63	37 (8)	39	60 (8)
of which: Apples (4)	»1980/81«	21	26	17	22	24	22	15	14	26	42	11	12	21
	»1985/86«	19 (8)	20	19	21	22	21 (8)	16	18 (8)	21	33	9 (8)	12	19 (8)
Pears (4)	»1980/81«	7	6	3	4	12	10	6	2	17	5	5	2	7
	»1985/86«	7 (8)	5	3	4	9	11 (8)	6	2 (8)	13	4	6 (8)	2	6 (8)
Peaches (4)	»1980/81«	7	4	2	5	18	9	6	1	15	2	3	2	7
	»1985/86«	7 (8)	4	2	5	10	10 (8)	6 (8)	1 (8)	15	3	3 (8)	2	7 (8)
Citrus fruit														
Total citrus fruit	»1980/81«	27	20	10	30	48	25	19	13	38	68	14	14	28
	»1985/86«	28 (8)	20	12	30	53	21	20	15	38	69	13 (8)	15	29 (8)
of which: Oranges (4)	»1980/81«	16	17	6	8	27	20	9	10	24	60	9	9	16
	»1985/86«	16 (8)	16	7	8	29	17 (8)	11 (8)	12 (8)	25	76	9 (8)	10	16 (8)
Wine (6)	»1980/81«	44 (8)	66	14	25	43	49 (8)	92	3	87	13	72 (8)	8	47
	»1985/86«	42	76	19	25	32	49	79	3	66	14	69	10	40

Milk products															
Fresh products (without cream)	»1980«	:	86	157	84	22	:	90	190	83	136	:	136	99
	»1985«	:	83	154	88	62	:	96	195	81 (8)	134	:	132	102 (8)
– Cheese	»1980«	:	10	10	12	18	:	18	3	13	13	:	6	12
	»1985«	:	12	12	14	22	:	20	4	15 (8)	13	:	6	14 (8)
– Butter (fats)	»1980«	:	7	9	6	1	:	8	10	2	3	:	5	5
	»1985«	:	7	6	6	1	0	8	8	2 (8)	3	:	4	5 (8)
– Margarine (fat)	»1980«	5 (9)	9	12	7	2 (9)	1 (9)	3	4	1	12	5 (9)	6	5 (9)
	»1985«	5	11	12	7	2	1	3	5	1	11	5	7	5
Eggs	»1980«	:	14	13	17	12	:	15	12	12	11	:	14	14
	»1985«	:	14	15	17	12	:	15	13	11	12	:	13	14
Meat (7)															
Total meat (without offal),	»1980«	81 (8)	89	75	94	65	70 (8)	96	80	74	74	51	70	82
	»1985«	82	93	85	95	72	72	96	81	79	75	54	70	84
of which: Total beef/veal	»1980«	23 (8)	28	14	24	21	12 (8)	33	25	26	21	11 (8)	23	26
	»1985«	23	25	15	23	22	11	32	23	27	18	12	22	25
Beef	»1980«	20 (8)	25	13	22	14	9 (8)	26	25	22	20	10 (8)	23	23
	»1985«	20	22	14	21	18	9	25	23	23	16	11	22	22
Veal	»1980«	3 (8)	3	1	2	6	3 (8)	7	0	4	1	1 (8)	0	3
	»1985«	3	3	1	2	3	3	7	0	4	2	1	0	3
Pigmeat	»1980«	36 (8)	41	51	58	18	31	36	32	24	41	21 (8)	26	36
	»1985«	37	45	58	60	21	33	35	34	28	42	23	24	38
Poultrymeat	»1980«	16 (8)	13	9	10	13	22 (8)	17	14	18	9	15 (8)	13	14
	»1985«	16	15	11	10	16	21	18	17	18	14	15	16	15
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1980«	4 (8)	2	1	1	13	4 (8)	4	8	1	1	3	7	4
	»1985«	4	2	1	1	14	4	4	7	2	1	2	7	4
Oils and fats															
Total fats and oils	»1980«	25 (9)	23	28	21	30 (9)	25 (9)	22	17	26	34	23	25	25 (9)
	»1985«	26	30	31	20	32	28	21	20	28	36	21	32	26
of which: vegetable	»1980«	13 (9)	5	8	6	24 (9)	19 (9)	13	10	22	4	16 (9)	9	12 (9)
	»1985«	14	5	17	6	24	23	13	12	23	7	14	13	13
of marine animals	»1980«	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	»1985«	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
of land animals	»1980«	5 (9)	7	6	6	3 (9)	3 (9)	6	1	3	11	2 (9)	7	6 (9)
	»1985«	5	8	2	6	3	2	4	1	4	13	2	9	6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Flour equivalent.
(2) Expressed in product weight.
(3) White-sugar equivalent.
(4) Human consumption based on marketed produce and including processed products.
(5) Not including citrus fruits.
(6) Litres/head.
(7) Including cutting-room fat.
(8) »1984/85« – »1984«.
(9) »1982/83« – »1982«.

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	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cereals														
– Total cereals	»1980/81«	101(5)	52	109	90	101	79(5)	173	85	71	28	26(5)	85	101
(excl. rice)	»1985/86«	114	59	126	97	106	89	205	93	81	29	35	125	121
– Total wheat	»1980/81«	123(5)	78	126	106	149	100(5)	105	50	82	61	39(5)	83	118
	»1985/86«	126	76	125	103	123	93	237	62	80	55	40	122	132
– Rye	»1980/81«	98(5)	92	136	106	100	91(5)	121	0	98	53	99(5)	74	107
	»1985/86«	114	72	216	109	101	100	102	0	82	33	100	69	116
– Barley	»1980/81«	112(5)	82	112	92	99	88(5)	178	117	37	46	48(5)	118	113
	»1985/86«	124	86	125	105	92	106	197	124	61	27	51	164	129
– Grain/maize	»1980/81«	61(5)	3	0	23	51	35(5)	140	0	65	0	16(5)	0	62
	»1985/86«	82	6	0	45	97	59	181	0	90	0	27	0	94
– Total milled rice	»1980/81«	76(5)	0	0	0	117	117(5)	8	0	212	0	62(5)	0	76
	»1985/86«	79	0	0	0	140	119	13	0	225	0	65	0	72
Potatoes	»1980/81«	100(5)	96	100	86	104	99(5)	107	98	100	136	93(5)	96	101
	»1985/86«	102	109	101	92	105	99	102	85	92	143	88	93	103
Sugar	»1980/81«	135(5)	248	187	125	92	98(5)	200	114	93	156	3(5)	47	125
	»1985/86«	129	239	246	140	96	103	226	139	90	172	2	63	135
Fresh vegetables	»1980/81«	102	137	69	34	118	113	95	88	120	192	143	76	99
	»1985/86«	107(7)	118	70	38	150	133	91(7)	77	124	198	146(7)	65	101(7)
Fresh fruit														
(excl. citrus fruit)	»1980/81«	87	60	48	53	143	108	97	19	128	55	94	32	83
	»1985/86«	87(7)	63	37	55	136	114	89(7)	15	127	57	95(7)	22	83(7)
Citrus fruit	»1980/81«	72	0	0	0	148	237	2	0	114	0	100	0	44
	»1985/86«	75(7)	0	0	0	163	328	3	0	113	0	100(7)	0	47(7)
Wine	»1980/81«	104(7)	39(8)	0	45	119	115(6)	104	0	137	0	113(7)	0	105
	»1985/86«	105	65(8)	0	55	116	121	112	0	121	0	114	0	102
Milk products														
– Fats	»1980«	–	106	216	120	:	:	121	231	74	250	:	76	:
	»1985«	–	103(4)	205(3)	124(6)	57(3)	0	121(6)	241(4)	71(4)	289(4)	0	87(3)	80(3)
– Proteins	»1980«	–	123	164	128	:	:	118	177	66	143	:	102	:
	»1985«	–	98(4)	187(3)	131(4)	58(3)	0	122(6)	167(4)	65(4)	126(4)	0	103(3)	:
– Fresh milk products	»1980«	–	121	105	101	99	:	101	100	99	94	:	100	101
(excl. cream)	»1985«	–	125	105	104	98	0	111	100	98(6)	93(7)	0	100	101(6)
– Whole-milk powder	»1980«	–	312	1 412	131	0	:	2 216	2 867	13	611	:	396	378
	»1985«	–	279	2 494	140	0	0	2 174	2 767(7)	13(6)	573(7)	0	1 712	334(6)

– Skimmed-milk powder	»1980«	–	292	100	224	0	0	117	9 183	0	70	0	212	128
	»1985«	–	232	118	301	0	0	133	1 024(7)	0	42(7)	0	172	118(6)
– Concentrated milk	»1980«	–	25	358	134	22	0	191	0	53	372	0	126	154
	»1985«	–	106	967	140	0	0	227	0	63	375(7)	0	112	185(6)
– Cheese	»1980«	–	40	420	93	92	0	115	560	229	229	0	70	106
	»1985«	–	38	436	95	88	0	114	467	250(7)	250(7)	0	70	107(6)
– Butter	»1980«	–	111	221	130	49	0	119	302	62	351	0	49	119
	»1985«	–	116	187	107	62	0	117	484	59(6)	444(7)	0	72	133(6)
– Margarine	»1980«	102(3)	131	112	100	104(3)	96(3)	84	102	87	123	102(3)	96	102(3)
	»1985«	102	134	118	101	95	98	74	94	84	146	106	90	102
Eggs	»1980«	–	136	102	72	100	–	100	81	95	290	–	99	102
	»1985«	–	114	98	72	97	–	99(7)	78(7)	91(7)	327(7)	–	96	102(7)
Meat (1)														
– Total (2)	»1980«	:	121	327	89	73	97(6)	97	246	76	208	97(6)	76	100(3)
	»1986«	102(9)	125	308	91	68	97(7)	100(7)	264	74(7)	240(7)	95	81	102(6)
– Total beef/veal	»1980«	:	107	356	105	40	90(6)	112	555	62	143	92(6)	82	103(3)
	»1986«	107(9)	134	300	117	32	90(7)	119(7)	657(7)	62(7)	200(7)	84	85	108(6)
– Beef	»1980«	:	107	364	108	47	87(6)	114	561	61	102	92(6)	81	103(3)
	»1986«	106(9)	134	305	121	34	87(7)	121(7)	659(7)	60(7)	143(7)	85	84	108(6)
– Veal	»1980«	:	112	100	69	17	99(6)	108	70	67	840	89(6)	125	106(3)
	»1986«	113(9)	134	100	79	23	99(7)	110(7)	66 699(7)	76(7)	735(7)	71	231	110(6)
– Pigmeat	»1980«	:	159	369	87	74	99(6)	82	134	74	234	97(6)	65	102(3)
	»1986«	102(9)	151	355	87	69	98(7)	81(7)	116(7)	71(7)	270(7)	96	71	102(6)
– Poultrymeat	»1980«	:	88	230	62	101	98(6)	128	97	89	293	100(6)	99	110(3)
	»1986«	104(9)	83	196	61	97	98(7)	130(7)	92(7)	98(7)	217	100	96	107(6)
– Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1980«	:	20	0	39	88	100(6)	78	142	64	287	100(6)	64	74(3)
	»1986«	80(9)	21	30	46	87	99(7)	70(7)	190	58(7)	261(7)	101	79	76(6)
Oils and fats														
– Total	»1980«	57(4)	33	89	41	113(3)	124(3)	56	47	55	32	144(3)	22	53(3)
	»1985«	63	31	93	49	129	131	63	62	52	32	144	28	59
– Vegetable	»1980«	47(4)	1	4	11	120(3)	85(4)	35	0	50	2	28(4)	13	40(3)
	»1985«	56	3	20	21	144	105	52	0	47	1	25	20	49
– Cutting-room fat	»1980«	84(4)	88	106	111	75(3)	83(3)	96	130	90	59	103(3)	75(3)	84(3)
	»1985«	84	70	152	116	65	82	99	186	80	59	73	65	85
– Of marine animals	»1980«	22(3)	0	265	9	0	85(3)	5	22	1	0	483(3)	7	21(3)
	»1985«	20	0	143	7	0	89	9	43	1	0	92	3	18

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. offal.
(2) Incl. cutting-room fat.
(3) »1982«.
(4) »1983«.
(5) Ø 1981/82.
(6) »1984«.
(7) »1985« – »1985/86«.
(8) Only Luxembourg.
(9) 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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EUR 12	13 518	12 924	13 044	– 0,8	0,9	41,9	50,2	49,4	3,1	– 1,6	56 693	64 900	64 409	2,3	– 0,8
Belgique/België	188	189	192	0,1	1,6	46,9	68,3	55,8	6,5	–18,3	879	1 295	1 069	6,7	–17,5
Danmark	139	353	400	16,8	13,3	46,8	61,5	57,5	4,7	– 6,5	652	2 171	2 299	22,2	5,9
BR Deutschland	1 668	1 623	1 656	– 0,5	2,0	48,9	63,4	59,6	4,4	– 6,0	8 156	10 286	9 864	3,9	– 4,1
Ellada	770	426	398	– 9,4	– 6,6	29,7	26,4	26,4	–1,9	0,0	2 290	1 124	1 052	–11,2	– 6,4
España	2 602	1 996	2 116	– 4,3	6,0	22,3	20,6	25,8	–1,3	25,2	5 798	4 113	5 467	– 5,6	32,9
France	4 474	4 604	4 623	0,5	0,4	52,2	55,5	56,4	1,0	1,6	23 357	25 541	26 066	1,5	2,1
Ireland	53	76	57	6,2	–25,0	51,3	55,7	70,6	1,4	26,8	272	424	402	7,7	– 5,2
Italia	1 695	1 271	1 192	– 4,7	– 6,2	32,4	36,8	41,2	2,2	12,0	5 498	4 671	4 906	– 2,7	5,0
Luxembourg	9	7	8	– 4,1	14,3	30,8	41,8	42,2	5,2	1,0	28	30	32	1,2	6,7
Nederland	142	118	111	– 3,0	– 5,9	62,0	80,0	69,4	4,3	–13,3	882	940	769	1,1	–18,2
Portugal	337	274	307	– 3,4	12,0	12,2	16,8	16,2	5,5	– 3,6	411	460	497	1,9	8,0
United Kingdom	1 441	1 987	1 986	5,5	– 0,1	58,8	69,7	60,4	2,9	–13,3	8 470	13 845	11 987	8,5	–13,4
EUR 10	10 579	10 654	10 622	0,1	– 0,3	47,7	56,6	55,0	2,9	– 2,8	50 484	60 326	58 445	3,0	– 3,1
Durum wheat															
EUR 12	2 186	2 783	2 840	4,1	2,1	23,0	26,0	26,1	2,1	0,4	5 025	7 238	7 407	6,3	2,3
Ellada	242	478	470	12,0	– 1,7	28,1	26,5	23,3	–1,0	–12,1	680	1 266	1 095	10,9	–13,5
España	97	118	107	3,3	– 9,3	24,8	23,6	28,1	–0,8	19,1	241	279	301	2,5	7,9
France	116	261	311	14,5	19,2	36,5	39,4	44,0	1,3	11,7	424	1 029	1 368	15,9	32,9
Italia	1 713	1 866	1 895	1,4	1,6	21,4	23,8	23,5	1,8	– 1,3	3 658	4 433	4 453	3,3	0,5
Portugal	18	24	26	4,9	8,3	12,2	16,7	16,5	5,4	– 1,2	22	40	43	10,5	7,5
EUR 10	2 071	2 641	2 707	4,1	2,5	23,0	26,2	26,1	2,2	– 0,4	4 762	6 919	7 063	6,4	2,1

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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EUR 12	1 172	1 023	1 040	– 2,2	1,7	28,7	29,9	29,1	0,7	– 2,7	3 384	3 060	3 018	– 1,7	– 1,4
Belgique/België	10	4	5	–14,2	25,0	37,5	43,2	40,2	2,4	– 6,9	38	19	19	–10,9	0,0
Danmark	56	121	136	13,7	12,4	35,6	45,1	37,6	4,0	–16,6	199	546	512	18,3	– 6,2
BR Deutschland	567	425	419	– 4,7	– 1,4	38,4	42,7	39,0	1,8	– 8,7	2 184	1 817	1 636	– 3,0	–10,0
Ellada	5	13	13	17,3	0,0	19,0	22,7	19,8	3,0	–14,6	8	29	25	23,9	–13,8
España	220	230	235	0,7	2,2	13,1	9,9	14,1	–4,6	42,4	287	230	330	– 3,6	43,5
France	135	87	86	– 7,1	– 1,2	31,6	28,4	36,4	–1,8	28,2	429	246	316	– 8,9	28,5
Ireland	–	–	–	×	×	–	–	–	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
Italia	15	8	8	–10,0	0,0	23,5	26,5	26,8	2,0	1,1	35	22	20	– 7,5	– 9,1
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	26,7	34,3	30,5	4,3	–11,1	3	3	3	0,0	0,0
Nederland	10	4	6	–14,2	50,0	39,7	48,6	42,0	3,4	–13,6	39	19	25	–11,3	31,6
Portugal	147	123	125	– 2,9	1,6	9,4	7,8	8,7	–3,1	11,5	138	96	109	– 5,9	13,5
United Kingdom	6	7	7	2,6	0,0	37,9	46,4	48,3	3,4	4,1	24	32	35	4,9	9,4
EUR 10	805	670	680	– 3,0	1,5	36,7	40,9	38,0	1,8	– 7,1	2 959	2 734	2 589	– 1,3	– 5,3
Barley															
EUR 12	13 474	12 648	12 248	– 1,1	– 3,2	37,3	37,0	38,5	–0,1	4,1	50 323	46 839	47 201	– 1,2	0,8
Belgique/België	153	128	123	– 2,9	– 3,9	52,8	62,0	55,1	2,7	–11,1	807	793	676	– 0,3	–14,8
Danmark	1 577	1 088	965	– 6,0	–11,3	38,3	47,2	45,1	3,5	– 4,5	6 044	5 134	4 355	– 2,7	–15,2
BR Deutschland	2 002	1 947	1 837	– 0,5	– 5,7	44,1	48,2	46,3	1,5	– 3,9	8 826	9 377	8 514	1,0	– 9,2
Ellada	345	266	267	– 4,2	0,4	26,4	25,6	23,5	–0,5	– 8,2	911	681	626	– 4,7	– 8,1
España	3 575	4 340	4 352	3,3	0,3	24,3	17,1	22,1	–5,7	29,2	8 705	7 431	9 602	– 2,6	29,2
France	2 647	2 097	1 992	– 3,8	– 5,0	44,2	48,3	52,7	1,5	9,1	11 692	10 120	10 490	– 2,4	3,7
Ireland	366	283	276	– 4,2	– 2,5	46,4	50,5	57,9	1,4	14,7	1 700	1 428	1 599	– 2,9	12,0
Italia	329	434	445	4,7	2,5	28,7	33,3	38,4	2,5	15,3	947	1 447	1 708	7,3	18,0
Luxembourg	19	18	17	– 0,9	– 5,6	31,6	35,7	35,5	2,1	– 0,6	59	65	60	1,6	– 7,7
Nederland	53	42	50	– 3,8	19,1	48,3	62,4	52,0	4,4	–16,7	258	262	262	0,3	0,0
Portugal	79	87	88	1,6	1,2	6,8	10,3	10,4	7,2	0,0	54	90	91	8,9	1,1
United Kingdom	2 330	1 917	1 836	– 3,2	– 4,2	44,3	52,2	50,2	2,8	– 3,8	10 320	10 010	9 217	– 0,5	– 7,9
EUR 10	9 820	8 221	7 808	– 2,9	– 5,0	42,3	47,8	48,0	2,1	0,4	41 564	39 318	37 508	– 0,9	– 4,6

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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EUR 12	2 737	2 007	1 867	– 5,0	– 7,0	29,0	29,1	29,7	0,1	2,1	8 158	6 009	5 747	– 5,0	– 4,4
Belgique/België	34	16	19	–11,8	18,8	38,5	43,8	41,2	2,2	– 5,9	130	71	78	– 9,6	9,9
Danmark	44	25	21	– 9,0	–16,0	39,7	44,3	43,9	1,8	– 0,9	174	111	93	– 7,2	–16,2
BR Deutschland	856	605	548	– 5,6	– 9,4	38,5	45,0	43,6	2,6	– 3,1	3 249	2 687	2 358	– 3,1	–12,2
Ellada	52	43	40	– 3,1	– 7,0	15,9	16,1	15,9	0,2	– 1,2	83	70	63	– 2,8	–10,0
España	458	393	349	– 2,5	–11,2	14,8	11,0	14,4	–4,8	30,9	680	433	503	– 7,3	16,2
France	678	407	372	– 8,2	– 8,6	36,2	34,2	39,9	–0,9	16,7	2 419	1 384	1 489	– 8,9	7,6
Ireland	25	21	22	– 2,9	4,8	37,1	48,8	47,4	4,7	– 2,9	91	102	106	1,9	3,9
Italia	226	182	176	– 3,5	– 3,3	19,9	21,6	20,4	1,4	– 5,6	450	394	361	– 2,2	– 8,4
Luxembourg	11	8	8	– 5,2	0,0	29,0	32,9	34,2	2,1	4,0	31	28	26	– 1,7	– 7,1
Nederland	18	7	9	–14,6	28,6	51,9	61,1	52,5	2,8	–14,1	94	42	49	–12,6	16,7
Portugal	175	194	197	1,7	1,6	5,5	7,9	8,1	6,2	2,5	96	153	159	8,1	3,9
United Kingdom	161	104	105	– 7,0	1,0	40,8	52,1	44,1	4,2	–15,4	660	534	463	– 3,5	–13,3
EUR 10	2 105	1 419	1 321	– 6,4	– 6,9	35,0	38,3	38,2	1,5	– 0,3	7 382	5 423	5 085	– 5,0	– 6,2
Maize															
EUR 12	3 762	3 934	3 764	0,8	– 4,3	54,6	64,6	68,1	2,8	5,4	20 538	25 400	25 645	3,6	1,0
Belgique/België	6	7	9	2,6	28,6	62,8	79,4	65,0	4,0	–18,1	39	57	59	6,5	3,5
BR Deutschland	119	187	191	7,8	2,1	56,5	69,6	62,9	3,5	– 9,6	672	1 302	1 202	11,7	– 7,7
Ellada	173	218	245	3,9	12,4	74,2	91,6	96,6	3,6	5,5	1 279	1 994	2 370	7,7	18,9
España	454	524	545	2,4	4,0	50,9	65,3	65,2	4,2	– 0,2	2 314	3 424	3 555	6,8	3,8
France	1 754	1 884	1 735	1,2	– 7,9	53,2	61,8	69,5	2,5	12,5	9 323	11 636	12 052	3,8	3,6
Italia	942	843	763	– 1,8	– 9,5	67,7	75,4	74,9	1,8	– 0,7	6 377	6 355	5 718	– 0,1	–10,0
Nederland	1	0	0	×	0,0	42,1	50,0	50,0	2,9	0,0	2	1	2	–10,9	100,0
Portugal	314	271	275	– 2,4	1,5	16,9	23,3	25,0	5,5	7,3	532	631	688	2,9	9,0
EUR 10	2 994	3 139	2 944	0,8	– 6,2	59,1	68,0	72,7	2,4	6,9	17 692	21 345	21 402	3,2	0,3

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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals (¹)															
EUR 12	181	197	229	1,4	16,2	34,6	38,9	48,0	2,0	23,4	627	767	1 099	3,4	43,3
Ellada	1	1	0	0,0	×	50,0	10,0	1,0	−23,5	−90,0	5	1	1	−23,5	0,0
España	50	29	23	− 8,7	−20,7	41,4	39,0	38,3	− 1,0	− 1,8	207	113	88	− 9,6	−22,1
France	81	148	163	10,6	10,1	43,5	36,9	46,7	− 2,7	26,6	352	546	761	7,6	39,4
Italia	15	18	20	3,1	11,1	41,3	47,8	42,5	2,5	−11,1	62	86	85	5,6	− 1,2
EUR 10	99	169	206	9,3	21,9	42,4	38,7	48,7	− 1,5	25,8	420	654	1 003	7,7	53,4
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
EUR 12	36 998	35 516	35 032	− 0,7	− 1,4	39,1	43,4	44,1	1,8	1,6	144 748	154 212	154 466	1,1	0,2
Belgique/België	391	350	354	− 1,8	1,1	48,4	64,5	54,7	4,9	−15,2	1 894	2 258	1 935	3,0	−14,3
Danmark	1 816	1 588	1 524	− 2,2	− 4,0	38,9	50,2	47,7	4,3	− 5,0	7 070	7 968	7 271	2,0	− 8,8
BR Deutschland	5 212	4 812	4 689	− 1,3	− 2,6	44,3	53,2	50,6	3,1	− 4,9	23 087	25 590	23 746	1,7	− 7,2
Ellada	1 588	1 446	1 433	− 1,6	− 0,9	33,1	35,7	36,5	1,3	2,2	5 256	5 164	5 232	− 0,3	1,3
España	7 456	7 630	7 727	0,4	1,3	24,5	21,0	25,7	− 2,5	22,4	18 232	16 023	19 845	− 2,1	23,9
France	9 885	9 488	9 282	− 0,7	− 2,2	48,6	53,2	56,6	1,5	6,4	47 996	50 502	52 540	0,9	4,0
Ireland	444	380	355	− 2,6	− 6,6	46,5	51,4	59,4	1,7	15,6	2 063	1 954	2 107	− 0,9	7,8
Italia	4 935	4 621	4 499	− 1,1	− 2,6	34,5	37,7	38,3	1,5	1,6	17 027	17 408	17 251	0,4	− 0,9
Luxembourg	40	34	34	− 2,7	0,0	30,3	36,8	35,6	3,3	− 3,3	121	125	121	0,5	− 3,2
Nederland	224	171	177	− 4,4	3,5	56,9	74,0	62,5	4,5	−15,5	1 275	1 265	1 106	− 0,1	−12,6
Portugal	1 070	973	1 018	− 1,6	4,6	11,7	15,1	15,6	4,3	3,3	1 253	1 470	1 587	2,7	8,0
United Kingdom	3 938	4 025	3 941	0,4	− 2,1	49,5	60,8	55,1	3,5	− 9,4	19 474	24 486	21 726	3,9	−11,3
EUR 10	28 473	26 913	26 288	− 0,9	− 2,3	44,0	50,8	50,6	2,4	− 0,4	125 263	136 719	133 034	1,5	− 2,7

(¹) Including 'triticale'.

4.1.2.1 World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I – *Wheat* (1)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	446,2	536,2	516,1	3,1	– 3,8
of which:								
- EUR 10	12,4	12,6	12,6	55,4	67,3	65,5	3,3	– 2,7
- Spain	1,3	0,8	1,2	6,0	4,3	5,8	– 5,4	34,9
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,5	8,9	0,0
- EUR 12	13,8	13,5	13,9	61,7	72,1	71,8	2,6	0,4
- USA	14,5	10,6	11,1	64,6	56,8	57,3	– 2,1	0,9
- Canada	4,4	5,9	5,1	19,3	31,9	26,3	8,7	–17,6
- Argentina	1,7	1,7	1,9	7,8	8,9	10,0	2,2	12,4
- Australia	2,4	3,2	2,3	10,9	17,4	12,0	8,1	–31,0
- Others	63,2	65,1	65,7	281,9	349,1	338,7	3,6	– 3,0
II – *Other cereals* (2)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	740,5	855,9	798,5	2,4	– 6,7
of which:								
- EUR 10	9,4	8,1	8,5	69,9	69,5	67,6	– 0,1	– 2,7
- Spain	1,7	1,4	1,8	12,2	11,6	14,1	– 0,8	21,6
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,8	0,0
- EUR 12	11,2	9,6	10,4	83,0	82,1	82,7	– 0,2	0,7
- USA	26,8	29,6	27,0	198,7	253,3	215,6	4,1	–14,9
- Canada	3,0	3,2	3,1	22,2	27,6	24,9	3,7	– 9,8
- Argentina	1,4	2,1	1,7	10,4	17,7	13,2	7,9	–25,4
- Australia	0,7	0,8	0,8	4,9	6,9	6,5	5,9	– 5,8
- Others	56,9	54,7	43,0	421,3	468,3	342,9	1,8	–26,8

Source: FAO – Production Directory + Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics. Eurostat for Community figures.
(1) Common and durum wheat.
(2) Excl. rice.

4.1.3.1 The Community's share in world cereals trade

		Mio t						% TAV	
		1980	%	1985	%	1986	%	1985/1980	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. *Imports* (1)									
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	90,2	100,0	86,0	100,0	81,1	100,0	– 0,9	– 5,7
	EUR 12	5,4	6,0	3,1	3,6	2,7	3,3	–10,5	–12,9
	EUR 10	4,6	5,1	2,5	2,9	2,1	2,6	–11,5	–16,0
Other cereals (2)	World	90,3	100,0	101,0	100,0	80,1	100,0	2,3	–20,7
	EUR 12	14,2	15,7	8,7	8,6	3,7	4,6	– 9,3	–57,5
	EUR 10	10,8	12,0	3,6	3,6	1,4	1,7	–19,7	–61,1
All cereals (2)	World	180,5	100,0	187,0	100,0	161,2	100,0	0,7	–13,8
	EUR 12	19,6	10,6	11,8	6,3	6,4	4,0	– 9,7	–45,8
	EUR 10	15,4	8,5	6,2	3,3	3,5	2,2	–16,6	–43,6
2. *Exports* (1)									
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	91,7	100,0	93,3	100,0	81,7	100,0	0,4	–12,4
	EUR 12	12,0	13,1	16,3	17,5	12,6	15,4	6,3	–22,7
	EUR 10	11,8	12,9	16,2	17,4	12,5	15,3	6,5	–22,8
Other cereals (2)	World	103,1	100,0	98,8	100,0	83,3	100,0	– 0,9	–15,7
	EUR 12	6,1	5,9	9,4	9,5	9,3	11,2	9,0	– 1,1
	EUR 10	6,1	5,9	8,5	8,6	8,4	10,1	6,9	– 1,2
All cereals (2)	World	194,8	100,0	192,1	100,0	165,0	100,0	– 0,3	–14,1
	EUR 12	18,1	9,3	25,7	13,4	21,9	13,3	7,3	–14,8
	EUR 10	17,9	9,2	24,6	12,8	20,8	12,6	6,6	–15,5

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)	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	5 009	5 755	7 102	2,8	23,4
Change in stocks	426	– 312	1 421	×	×
Imports (1)	1 307	551	242	–15,9	– 56,1
Exports (1)	963	1 873	1 024	14,2	– 45,3
of which intra-EC trade (1)	431	1 392	813	26,4	– 41,6
Internal use	4 927	4 745	4 899	– 0,8	3,3
of which:					
– animal feed	20	206	62	59,4	– 69,9
– seed	432	529	591	4,1	11,7
– industrial use	–	2	4	×	100,0
– losses (market)	29	4	25	–32,7	525,0
– human consumption (grain)	4 446	4 004	4 217	– 2,1	5,3
Human consumption (after processing)	3 182	2 835	2 986	– 2,3	5,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,0	8,8	9,3	– 2,5	5,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,7	121,3	145,0	3,6	19,5
Common wheat					
Usable production	56 417	65 531	64 913	3,0	– 0,9
Change in stocks	1 047	– 679	– 3 197	×	×
Imports (1)	3 938	2 662	2 208	– 7,5	– 17,1
Exports (1)	14 404	14 203	15 766	– 0,3	11,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	6 284	12 434	10 529	14,6	– 15,3
Internal use	44 904	54 669	54 552	4,0	– 0,2
of which:					
– animal feed	13 804	22 792	23 207	10,6	1,8
– seed	2 282	2 461	2 179	1,5	– 11,5
– industrial use	475	1 125	1 386	18,8	23,2
– losses (market)	585	813	781	6,8	– 3,9
– human consumption (grain)	27 758	27 478	26 999	– 0,2	– 1,7
Human consumption (after processing)	20 728	20 589	20 230	– 0,1	– 1,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	65,1	63,9	62,8	– 0,4	– 1,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	125,6	119,9	119,0	– 0,9	– 0,8

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 — barley — rye
(1 July-30 June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81 (2)	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	50 111	51 571	46 598	0,6	– 9,6
Change in stocks	1 822	925	– 995	– 12,7	×
Imports (1)	923	118	529	– 33,7	348,3
Exports (1)	6 012	9 583	8 360	9,8	– 12,8
of which intra-EC trade (1)	5 139	5 559	5 190	1,6	– 6,6
Internal use	43 200	41 181	39 762	– 1,0	– 3,5
of which:					
— animal feed	34 656	32 572	31 587	– 1,2	– 3,0
— seed	2 014	2 034	1 957	0,2	– 3,8
— industrial use	5 662	5 670	5 568	0,0	– 1,8
— losses (market)	759	788	559	0,8	– 29,1
— human consumption (grain)	109	117	91	1,4	– 22,2
Human consumption (after processing)	54	67	52	4,4	– 22,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	116,0	125,2	117,2	1,5	0,0
Rye					
Usable production	3 382	3 253	3 040	– 0,8	– 6,6
Change in stocks	– 48	274	– 337	×	×
Imports (1)	59	58	49	– 0,3	– 15,5
Exports (1)	264	127	439	– 13,6	245,7
of which intra-EC trade (1)	129	154	215	3,6	39,6
Internal use	3 225	2 910	2 987	– 2,0	2,7
of which:					
— animal feed	1 504	1 349	1 523	– 2,2	12,9
— seed	149	151	193	0,3	27,8
— industrial use	40	35	35	– 2,6	0,0
— losses (market)	71	74	55	0,8	– 25,7
— human consumption (grain)	1 461	1 301	1 181	– 2,3	– 9,2
Human consumption (after processing)	1 219	1 107	1 005	– 1,9	– 9,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,8	3,4	3,1	– 2,2	– 8,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	104,9	111,8	101,8	1,3	– 8,9

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 — oats and mixed summer cereals (1 July-30 June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81 (2)	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	20 517	25 816	25 396	4,7	– 1,6
Change in stocks	1 265	444	– 1 743	– 18,9	×
Imports (1)	17 982	7 199	2 960	– 16,7	– 58,9
Exports (1)	1 911	1 697	1 780	– 2,4	4,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	4 446	8 167	8 104	12,9	– 0,8
Internal use	35 323	30 874	28 319	– 2,7	– 8,3
of which:					
— animal feed	28 100	23 822	22 318	– 3,3	– 6,3
— seed	197	227	207	2,9	– 8,8
— industrial use	5 323	3 315	3 044	– 9,0	– 8,2
— losses (market)	313	145	148	– 14,3	2,1
— human consumption (grain)	1 390	3 365	2 602	19,3	– 22,7
Human consumption (after processing)	1 082	2 509	1 940	18,3	– 22,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,4	7,8	6,0	18,1	– 23,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	58,1	83,6	89,7	7,6	7,3
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	8 171	7 843	5 873	– 0,8	– 25,1
Change in stocks	278	– 30	– 457	×	×
Imports (1)	153	76	103	– 13,1	35,5
Exports (1)	93	24	34	– 23,7	41,7
of which intra-EC trade (1)	305	408	243	6,0	– 40,4
Internal use	7 953	7 925	6 399	– 0,8	– 19,3
of which:					
— animal feed	7 159	7 059	5 637	– 0,3	– 20,1
— seed	370	331	288	– 2,2	– 13,0
— industrial use	–	50	16	×	– 68,0
— losses (market)	99	115	82	3,0	– 28,7
— human consumption (grain)	325	370	376	2,6	1,6
Human consumption (after processing)	213	235	239	2,0	1,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,7	99,0	91,8	– 0,7	– 7,3

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 — total cereals (excl. rice)

(1 July-30 June) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81 (2)	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals (3)					
Usable production	626	662	501	1,1	−24,3
Change in stocks	277	2	25	−62,7	1 150,0
Imports (1)	977	251	40	−23,8	−84,1
Exports (1)	58	13	0	−25,9	×
of which intra-EC trade (1)	219	151	1	− 7,2	−99,3
Internal use	1 268	898	516	− 6,7	−42,5
of which:					
— animal feed	1 232	870	498	− 6,7	−42,8
— seed	6	21	16	28,5	−23,8
— industrial use	12	4	0	−19,7	×
— losses (market)	5	0	0	×	0,0
— human consumption (grain)	13	3	2	−25,4	−33,3
Human consumption (after processing)	7	2	1	−22,2	−50,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	49,4	73,7	97,1	8,3	31,8
Total cereals (excl. rice)					
Usable production	144 233	160 431	153 785	2,2	− 4,1
Change in stocks	5 067	624	−5 298	−34,2	×
Imports (1)	25 339	10 915	6 333	−15,5	−42,0
Exports (1)	23 705	27 520	27 404	3,0	− 0,4
of which intra-EC trade (1)	16 953	28 266	25 190	10,8	−10,9
Internal use	140 800	143 202	138 012	0,3	− 3,6
of which:					
— animal feed	86 475	88 670	85 405	0,5	− 3,7
— seed	5 450	5 754	5 432	1,1	− 5,6
— industrial use	11 533	10 199	10 058	− 2,4	− 1,4
— losses (market)	1 840	1 940	1 650	1,1	−15,0
— human consumption (grain)	35 502	36 639	35 467	0,6	− 3,2
Human consumption (after processing)	26 096	27 344	26 469	0,9	− 3,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	81,7	84,8	82,2	0,8	− 3,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,4	112,0	111,4	1,8	− 0,5

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	8,910	22 418	662	44,95	—	10,03
	1985	791	152,46	42,05	1 947	—	110,48	9,108	31 301	770	45,65	—	11,18
	1986	830	146,94	40,96	2 172	—	115,16	10,490	33 949	765	44,85	—	11,07
% TAV	1985/1980	3,0	3,3	– 2,1	15,3	×	4,6	0,4	6,9	3,1	0,3	×	2,2
% TAV	1986/1985	4,9	– 3,6	– 2,6	11,6	×	4,2	15,2	8,5	– 0,7	– 1,8	×	– 1,0
Rye	1980	632,3	120,02	45,15	—	—	77,41	—	21 790	594	44,30	—	—
	1985	775,3	138,59	41,91	—	—	95,64	—	30 594	780	43,60	—	—
	1986	850,1	130,50	40,79	—	—	114,73	—	31 588	785	42,80	—	—
% TAV	1985/1980	4,5	2,9	– 1,5	×	×	4,3	×	7,0	5,6	– 0,3	×	×
% TAV	1986/1985	9,7	– 5,8	– 2,7	×	×	20,0	×	3,3	0,6	– 1,8	×	×
Barley	1980	607,6	117,76	41,55	909	—	77,73	8,36	20 557	589,0	43,05	—	9,38
	1985	759,9	143,24	39,85	1 919	—	104,09	9,25	30 380	740,0	45,90	—	10,66
	1986	809,3	139,62	37,31	2 112	—	105,09	10,18	32 008	735,0	44,95	—	10,83
% TAV	1985/1980	4,6	4,0	– 0,8	16,1	×	6,0	2,0	8,1	4,7	1,3	×	2,6
% TAV	1986/1985	6,5	– 2,5	– 6,4	10,1	×	1,0	10,1	5,4	– 0,7	– 2,1	×	1,6
Oats	1980	605,7	121,27	40,69	995	—	73,30	8,71	21 716	564	41,80	—	9,70
	1985	694,6	133,38	38,62	2 597	—	88,18	7,77	38 289	700	42,50	—	10,03
	1986	700,3	116,06	34,59	2 495	—	88,78	10,37	34 206	695	41,15	—	10,12
% TAV	1985/1980	2,8	1,9	– 1,0	21,2	×	3,8	– 2,3	12,0	4,4	0,3	×	0,7
% TAV	1986/1985	0,8	–13,0	–10,4	–3,9	×	0,7	33,5	–10,7	– 0,7	– 3,2	×	0,9
Maize	1980	—	—	47,37	907	—	84,78	—	21 839	—	—	—	—
	1985	—	—	47,59	1 818	—	120,91	—	33 957	—	—	—	—
	1986	—	—	43,35	2 072	—	111,34	—	35 090	—	—	—	—
% TAV	1985/1980	×	×	0,1	14,9	×	7,4	×	9,2	×	×	×	×
% TAV	1986/1985	×	×	– 8,9	14,0	×	–7,9	×	3,3	×	×	×	×

Source: Eurostat.

4.1.5.2 Market prices for domestic cereal production

(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 of breadmaking quality (1)	1980/81	773,4	146,03	50,89	—	—	106,6	—	24 464	662	50,89	—	11,28
	1986/87	892,7	156,66	45,88	2 437,6	3 022,2	137,1	16,29	32 230	765,4	51,28	—	12,77
	1987/88	846,2	149,93	42,29	2 632,7	2 826,4	129,4	16,64	31 638	—	45,82	—	13,84
% TAV	1986/87 / 1980/81	2,4	1,2	– 1,7	×	×	4,3	×	4,7	2,4	0,1	×	2,1
% TAV	1987/88 / 1986/87	– 5,2	–4,3	– 7,8	8,0	– 6,5	– 5,6	2,1	–1,8	×	–10,6	×	8,4
Rye	1980/81	733,5	141,11	50,43	—	—	—	—	—	570,0	46,89	—	—
	1986/87	1 028,3	144,63	45,88	2 650,0	—	—	—	33 035	784,6	49,20	—	—
	1987/88	787,1	134,59	41,95	2 269,5	—	—	—	31 517	—	—	—	—
% TAV	1986/87 / 1980/81	5,8	0,4	– 1,6	×	×	×	×	×	5,5	0,8	×	×
% TAV	1987/88 / 1986/87	–23,5	–6,9	– 8,6	–14,4	×	×	×	–4,6	×	×	×	×
Barley	1980/81	685,9	133,79	46,00	—	—	99,1	11,56	21 726	—	47,36	—	9,95
	1986/87	848,9	153,37	42,51	2 557,6	2 473,7	127,38	14,14	30 872	1 001,3	49,62	—	11,24
	1987/88	778,6	146,26	37,99	2 299,4	2 337,6	120,94	13,44	29 301	—	43,73	—	10,70
% TAV	1986/87 / 1980/81	3,6	2,3	– 1,3	×	×	4,3	3,4	6,0	×	0,2	×	2,1
% TAV	1987/88 / 1986/87	–8,3	–4,6	–10,6	–10,1	– 5,5	– 5,1	–5,0	–5,1	×	– 8,7	×	– 4,8
Oats	1980/81	695,1	—	43,30	—	—	—	—	23 782	—	48,03	—	9,9
	1986/87	851,4	—	43,13	—	—	—	—	31 676	1 025,0	52,48	—	11,79
	1987/88	880,0	—	42,89	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,39	—	12,11
% TAV	1986/87 / 1980/81	3,4	×	– 0,1	×	×	×	×	4,9	×	1,5	×	3,0
% TAV	1987/88 / 1986/87	3,4	×	– 0,6	×	×	×	×	×	×	– 4,0	×	2,7
Maize	1980/81	877,3	—	55,93	—	—	111,46	14,76	23 695	—	55,71	—	—
	1986/87	1 208,6	—	48,98	2 611,7	2 947,5	141,46	18,38	34 109	—	65,41	—	—
	1987/88	1 208,3	—	46,81	2 572,2	2 932,8	136,09	18,19	34 528	—	—	—	—
% TAV	1986/87 / 1980/81	5,5	×	– 2,2	×	×	4,1	3,7	6,3	×	2,7	×	×
% TAV	1987/88 / 1986/87	0,0	×	– 4,4	– 1,5	– 0,5	– 3,8	–1,0	1,2	×	×	×	×
Durum wheat	1980/81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1986/87	—	—	—	3 457,8	3 415,1	206,74	—	45 331	—	—	—	—
	1987/88	—	—	—	3 448,0	3 070,6	167,27	—	40 681	—	—	—	—
% TAV	1986/87 / 1980/81	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
% TAV	1987/88 / 1986/87	×	×	×	– 0,3	–10,1	–19,1	×	–10,3	×	×	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) For Spain 'wheat of breadmaking quality'.

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

	1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1985	1986	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal terms					
Belgique/België	135,0	139,3	142,8	3,2	2,5
Danmark	150,4	155,5	165,2	3,4	6,3
BR Deutschland	117,6	119,0	120,2	1,2	1,0
Ellada	254,1	314,1	356,1	23,6	13,4
España	192,5	215,6	217,8	12,0	1,1
France	160,4	167,0	171,9	4,1	2,9
Ireland	159,6	173,9	182,2	8,9	4,8
Italia	185,3	198,6	206,7	7,1	4,1
Luxembourg	140,9	147,1	149,8	4,4	1,9
Nederland	118,4	119,8	120,7	1,1	0,8
Portugal*	344,8	386,8	430,7	12,2	11,3
United Kingdom	130,0	137,0	141,8	5,4	3,5
Real terms					
Belgique/België	102,4	101,9	102,6	−0,5	0,7
Danmark	103,1	101,6	102,9	−1,4	1,2
BR Deutschland	100,7	98,9	97,8	−1,8	−1,1
Ellada	100,5	104,4	102,3	3,9	−2,0
España	112,3	113,4	108,4	1,0	−4,4
France	103,4	102,8	103,2	−0,5	0,4
Ireland	94,5	97,5	99,5	3,1	2,1
Italia	97,3	96,5	95,1	−0,8	−1,4
Luxembourg	102,4	104,2	105,5	1,8	1,2
Nederland	100,3	100,7	102,5	0,4	1,8
Portugal*	129,5	125,0	124,1	−3,5	−0,7
United Kingdom	93,4	95,0	94,1	1,7	−0,9

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

4.1.6.1 Cereals bought in

(1 000 t)

		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat	1980/81	3 143	36	37	799	0	0	2 139	0	0	0	31	0	101	3 143
	1984/85	9 037	62	493	1 928	—	—	3 195	19	—	2	95	—	3 243	9 037
	1985/86	5 637	48	157	1 778	—	3	1 988	57	300	—	44	—	1 263	5 634
	1986/87	2 413	3	154	1 334	—	91	767	15	—	—	21	—	28	2 322
	1987/88	2 105	64	70	855	—	—	815	—	—	—	—	—	301	2 105
Rye	1980/81	228	—	22	205	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
	1984/85	603	—	186	417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603
	1985/86	576	—	244	327	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	575
	1986/87	425	—	105	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425
	1987/88	362	—	46	306	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	362
Barley	1980/81	1 331	11	13	443	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	738	1 331
	1984/85	3 136	58	237	1 294	—	—	272	104	—	—	—	—	1 171	3 136
	1985/86	4 907	13	295	1 692	—	217	1 144	125	—	—	—	—	1 421	4 690
	1986/87	2 692	24	68	1 139	—	428	900	46	—	—	—	—	87	2 264
	1987/88	2 048	24	37	812	150	131	435	81	50	—	—	—	328	1 917
Durum wheat	1980/81	56	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	49	—	—	—	—	56
	1984/85	562	—	—	—	65	—	9	—	488	—	—	—	—	562
	1985/86	588	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	556	—	—	—	—	588
	1986/87	712	—	1	—	—	47	57	—	607	—	—	—	—	665
	1987/88	1 643	87	—	—	—	10	26	—	1 520	—	—	—	—	1 643
Maize	1980/81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1984/85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985/86	392	—	—	—	—	—	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
	1986/87	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
	1987/88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sorghum	1980/81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1984/85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985/86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1986/87	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	1987/88	301	—	—	—	—	298	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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

		1987				
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	100,79	93,40	93,94	96,57	97,30
	Danmark	102,34	—	—	90,80	90,60
	BR Deutschland	97,95	92,29	94,44	96,56	93,65
	Ellada	99,34	99,73	101,99	102,94	103,07
	España	97,98	97,55	106,69	109,14	105,62
	France	90,90	92,02	95,54	95,08	96,51
	Italia	102,76	102,16	103,80	106,73	108,39
	Nederland	85,25	85,25	85,25	85,25	84,33
	Portugal	91,54	93,24	93,43	96,17	94,38
	United Kingdom	116,05	—	116,63	121,34	122,59
Common feed wheat (²)	BR Deutschland	121,75	103,07	102,01	102,46	103,29
	España	—	—	—	—	—
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	122,09	—	101,85	105,82	106,76
Durum wheat	Ellada	88,18	88,15	87,47	86,00	85,09
	España	90,57	86,44	89,12	92,14	90,66
	France	83,72	88,77	72,47	71,59	80,03
	Italia	88,34	85,21	85,56	85,77	84,89
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Barley (³)	Belgique/België	—	—	91,15	92,97	93,38
	Danmark	105,99	—	—	93,44	93,78
	BR Deutschland	96,53	88,21	89,55	91,36	90,91
	Ellada	99,42	100,00	99,81	99,23	97,16
	España	87,73	92,79	89,72	89,74	89,37
	France	88,21	89,65	92,34	95,13	95,33
	Nederland	95,98	93,34	92,91	93,42	93,59
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	88,23	—	90,20	94,52	95,98
Rye (³)	Danmark	—	—	—	83,70	85,99
	BR Deutschland (⁴)	103,40	100,54	100,99	104,11	103,88
	España	—	—	—	—	—
	Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Maize (³)	Ellada	109,26	111,01	108,67	106,05	99,82
	España	135,55	127,63	110,08	101,29	100,27
	France	105,96	95,27	98,63	99,65	99,00
	Italia	135,09	134,58	121,20	114,97	112,90
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—

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.

(%)

	1988					
XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
96,72	95,47	93,02	89,46	88,23	87,53	94,08
90,84	92,00	90,02	86,43	—	86,78	92,05
96,18	94,02	92,89	91,80	90,83	90,23	97,40
104,03	105,22	104,70	105,67	106,69	108,52	112,07
102,42	101,20	97,56	96,46	98,34	97,37	100,64
95,84	92,64	89,73	88,06	87,17	88,45	95,48
107,91	109,53	108,80	106,29	103,59	100,14	106,82
83,43	82,55	81,68	80,84	80,01	79,19	85,25
93,49	91,86	87,94	86,14	84,66	84,75	93,43
123,80	120,50	109,61	102,27	97,81	99,00	105,90
105,31	103,81	101,42	100,06	98,57	97,87	106,93
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107,90	106,11	100,14	96,00	94,20	94,91	105,73
85,57	81,72	86,52	84,82	86,25	87,13	88,82
89,70	89,07	90,34	—	—	—	86,74
66,26	67,24	66,42	66,09	90,47	—	—
84,67	86,51	87,35	86,57	85,63	84,37	85,28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95,06	93,05	91,70	90,11	88,83	89,03	95,23
92,80	95,43	94,77	93,20	—	91,50	98,14
91,26	90,80	89,61	88,31	87,06	87,54	94,90
95,90	94,82	94,32	93,56	96,62	97,09	107,00
88,86	89,21	90,62	94,43	101,47	99,22	98,60
95,24	95,12	92,12	91,66	90,47	90,86	92,69
95,20	94,83	92,53	90,39	89,20	88,74	95,29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96,16	96,01	93,58	91,22	90,32	89,92	95,67
85,60	88,27	87,83	90,50	—	—	98,33
102,72	100,19	98,01	96,53	95,65	91,64	102,17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98,88	99,57	99,09	98,42	104,75	102,54	112,43
99,40	98,08	95,62	96,76	102,63	102,70	111,90
100,98	98,83	97,56	97,19	95,98	96,93	101,27
114,11	116,58	114,65	112,90	111,12	109,86	113,08
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	:	329	332	×	0,9	:	57,8	57,5	×	−0,5	:	1 903	1 909	×	0,3
Ellada	18	16	18	−2,0	12,5	44,4	62,6	63,3	5,9	1,1	80	103	114	4,3	10,7
España	68	79	80	2,5	1,3	63,3	62,5	62,1	−0,2	−0,6	433	494	496	2,2	0,4
France	7	11	12	7,8	9,1	38,6	52,8	50,3	5,4	−4,7	27	59	59	13,9	0,0
Italia	176	193	190	1,5	−1,6	54,0	57,2	57,4	1,0	0,3	950	1 103	1 096	2,5	−0,6
Portugal	:	30	32	×	6,7	:	47,5	44,6	×	−6,1	:	144	144	×	0,0
EUR 10	201	220	220	1,5	0,0	52,3	57,5	57,7	1,6	0,3	1 057	1 265	1 269	3,0	0,3

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	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	1 140	1 331	1 370	3,1	2,9
Changes in stock	6	−53	10	×	×
Imports	1 227	898	674	− 6,1	−24,9
Exports	882	643	378	− 6,1	−41,2
Intra-Community trade (2)	519	583	775	2,4	32,9
Internal use	1 480	1 640	1 658	2,1	1,1
of which:					
— animal feed	110	118	122	1,4	3,4
— seed	38	47	48	4,3	2,1
— industrial use	46	57	48	4,4	−15,8
— losses (market)	13	7	8	−11,6	14,3
— gross human consumption	1 273	1 412	1 432	2,1	1,4
Human consumption in kg/head (processed)	—	—	—	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	77,0	81,1	82,7	1,0	2,0

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

(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]														
1977/78	258,1	271,8	291,8	300,2	286,9	281,0	278,5	278,4	309,3	322,2	297,0	274,8	287,5	35,4
1978/79	240,7	224,5	223,8	222,3	211,5	214,4	219,4	221,3	235,0	270,4	278,7	286,3	237,5	−17,4
1979/80	288,5	289,1	282,3	273,7	272,0	286,5	314,2	331,3	316,3	306,2	315,1	309,6	298,8	25,8
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
Long-grain rice [3]														
1977/78	239,5	243,4	253,5	282,8	288,3	289,2	285,6	277,5	282,9	262,3	244,3	225,0	264,6	25,6
1978/79	202,0	196,6	211,4	220,0	203,7	206,3	216,9	235,4	239,8	245,3	243,0	254,6	223,0	−15,7
1979/80	269,1	269,3	267,5	247,8	242,9	264,0	303,4	325,9	293,8	272,9	275,8	273,3	275,5	23,5
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

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					
	Balilla round-grain rice Community origin		Ribe long-grain rice		Lido long-grain rice	
	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX. 1986	48 000	98,31	53 300	109,17	47 600	97,47
X.	47 460	96,19	54 540	110,55	48 000	97,29
XI.	47 000	94,28	54 970	110,26	48 000	96,29
XII.	47 000	93,32	54 000	107,22	48 000	95,31
I. 1987	47 220	92,82	54 000	106,14	48 450	95,23
II.	48 600	94,62	54 620	106,30	50 750	98,76
III.	49 660	95,68	52 100	110,01	52 000	100,19
IV.	51 180	97,65	60 330	115,11	52 920	100,96
V.	52 850	98,72	63 920	120,77	55 190	104,28
VI.	53 000	99,18	66 500	124,44	55 570	103,98
VII.	52 350	97,04	66 500	123,55	52 480	97,28
VIII.	52 000	96,38	..	—	52 000	96,38
IX. 1987	52 000	102,60	59 250	117,50	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.	..	—	..	—	..	—

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	1987/88	1988/89 p	1987/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88 p	1980/81	1987/88	1988/89	1987/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88 p	1980/81	1987/88	1988/89 p	1987/88 / 1980/81	1988/89 / 1987/88 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1 989	1 838	1 831	−1,1	−0,4	6,46	7,00	7,52	1,1	7,4	13 169	13 211	14 107	0,1	6,8
Belgique/België	120	112	115	−1,0	2,7	6,66	7,19	8,26	1,1	14,8	799	805	950	0,1	18,0
Danmark	75	67	67	−1,6	0,0	5,69	5,79	7,84	0,3	35,4	427	388	525	−1,4	35,3
BR Deutschland ([3])	414	383	386	−1,1	0,8	6,60	7,08	7,42	1,0	4,8	2 749	2 731	2 885	−0,1	5,6
Ellada	28	28	36	0,0	28,5	6,21	6,50	6,94	0,6	6,8	174	182	250	0,6	37,4
España ([5])	183	181	190	−0,2	5,0	4,86	5,48	5,96	1,7	8,8	904	1 005	1 148	1,5	14,2
France ([4])	521	421	415	−3,0	−1,4	7,53	8,67	9,64	2,0	11,2	4 205	3 952	4 300	−0,9	8,8
Ireland	33	35	33	−1,0	−5,7	4,48	6,34	6,00	5,1	−5,4	148	222	198	6,0	−10,8
Italia	282	283	263	×	−7,1	6,31	6,07	5,70	−0,6	−6,1	1 779	1 718	1 500	−0,5	−12,7
Luxembourg	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Nederland	122	127	123	0,6	−3,1	7,17	7,72	8,13	1,1	5,3	875	980	1 000	1,6	2,4
Portugal ([5])	1	1	×	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	3	2	1	×	×
United Kingdom	210	200	203	−0,7	1,5	5,27	6,13	6,65	2,2	8,5	1 106	1 226	1 350	1,5	10,1
EUR 10	1 805	1 656	1 641	−1,2	−0,9	6,63	7,18	7,71	1,1	7,4	12 262	12 204	12 958	−0,1	6,2

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	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World of which :	100,0	100,0	100,0	84 489	100 261	104 457	2,9	4,2
Europe								
EUR 12	16,0	15,1	13,8	13 545	15 111	14 401	1,8	– 4,7
USSR	8,5	8,6	9,6	7 174	8 660	10 000	3,2	15,5
America								
USA	6,3	5,7	6,3	5 313	5 676	6 603	1,1	16,3
Cuba	8,0	7,4	6,9	6 805	7 467	7 232	1,6	– 3,1
Dominican Rep.	1,2	0,9	0,8	1 013	895	816	– 2,0	– 8,8
Mexico	2,6	4,1	3,9	2 179	4 068	4 061	11,0	– 0,2
Argentina	2,0	1,1	1,0	1 716	1 120	1 063	– 6,9	– 5,1
Brazil	9,8	8,0	8,9	8 270	7 999	9 266	– 0,6	15,8
Asia								
India	5,4	7,6	8,8	4 528	7 595	9 215	9,0	21,3
Peop. Rep. China	3,3	5,7	5,3	2 800	5 670	5 530	12,5	– 2,5
Philippines	2,8	1,5	1,2	2 332	1 514	1 304	– 6,9	–13,9
Thailand	0,9	2,7	2,4	778	2 718	2 532	23,2	– 6,8
Africa								
South Africa	2,1	2,2	2,1	1 780	2 248	2 235	4,0	– 0,6
Oceania								
Australia	4,0	3,4	3,4	3 415	3 439	3 511	0,1	2,1

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	1986/87	1987/88 p	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) *Supply balance (marketing year Sept./August)*					
Initial stock	25 898	36 936	34 860	6,1	−5,6
Production	88 726	104 537	104 528	2,8	0,0
Imports	28 982	27 776	28 307	−0,7	1,9
Availability	143 606	169 249	167 695	2,8	−0,9
Exports	28 216	29 084	28 444	0,5	−2,2
Consumption	89 805	105 305	106 817	2,7	1,4
Final stock	25 585	34 860	32 434	5,3	−7,0
of which : as % of consumption	28,5	33,1	30,4	×	×
	1980	1986	1987	1986 / 1980	1987 / 1986
(II) *International trade*					
Imports/world	26 746	27 063	27 536	0,2	1,7
of which : EUR 12	1 431	1 828	1 743	4,2	−4,6
%	5,3	6,8	6,3	×	×
Exports/world	26 832	27 080	28 295	0,1	4,5
of which : EUR 12	4 325	4 374	5 480	0,2	25,3
%	16,1	16,2	19,4	×	×

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	
	1980/81 (5)	1986/87	1987/88 p	1985/86 / 1980/81 (5)	1987/88 / 1986/87 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	12 262	14 096	13 211	0,7	− 6,3
of which: C sugar production for export	1 191	1 312	818	0,5	−37,7
Usable production (1)	11 071	12 784	12 393	0,8	− 3,1
Change in stocks	− 687	+ 24	− 451	×	×
Imports (2)	1 320	1 704	1 773	2,2	4,0
Exports (1) (2)	3 534	3 557	3 717	−1,1	4,5
Intra-Community trade	(1 144)	(1 562)	(1 650)	7,1	5,6
Internal use	9 544	10 907	10 900	−0,3	0,0
of which: — animal feed	10	10	12	0,0	20,0
— industrial use	88	169	180	0,5	6,5
— human consumption	9 446	10 728	10 708	−0,3	− 0,2
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	34,9	33,2	33,7	−0,6	1,5
Self-sufficiency (%) (4)	128,5	129,2	113,7	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excl. C sugar.
(2) Excl. sugar traded for processing.
(3) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.
(4) Ratio of total production to domestic use.
(5) EUR 10.

4.3.5.1 Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg			% TAV (5)	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (2)	53,58	17,31	18,43	−14,9	6,5
London Exchange (3)	50,59	17,43	18,33	− 6,4	10,6
New York Exchange (4)	46,79	12,56	14,45	−22,0	27,2

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.

4.3.6.1 Sugar production, by quota

(1 000 t white sugar)

	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)					
	A Sugar	B Sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1986/87	1987/88 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 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	10 540	2 288	1 280	13 211	10 237	2 162	818	1 274
Belgique/België	680	146	45	805	680	144	9	17
Danmark	328	97	0	388	328	60	0	0
BR Deutschland	1 990	612	378	2 731	1 990	610	285	224
Ellada	290	29	0	182	182	0	0	0
España	960	40	30	1 005	960	37	0	38
France (1)	2 996	806	426	3 952	2 863	759	299	457
Ireland	182	18	12	222	182	18	0	34
Italia	1 320	248	149	1 718	1 320	248	35	264
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	690	182	138	980	690	182	108	138
Portugal	64	6	0	2	2	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1 040	104	102	1 226	1 040	104	82	102
EUR 10	9 516	2 242	1 250	12 204	9 275	2 125	818	1 236

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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	EUR 12	731	1 264*	1 860*	9,6	47,2	27,3	29,1	31,7	1,1	8,9	1 998	3 683	5 975*	10,7	62,3
Rapeseed	Belgique/België	0	3	4	×	33,3	27,3	30,6	31,5	1,9	2,9	1	8	12*	41,4	50,0
	Danmark	102	226	252	14,2	39,0	19,3	27,3	22,3	5,9	−18,3	196	618	562	21,1	− 9,1
	BR Deutschland	138	308	428	14,3	39,0	27,4	31,5	28,7	2,4	− 8,9	377	969	1 265	17,0	30,5
	España	—	5	7*	×	40,0	—	12,5	6,0	×	−52,0	—	6	10*	×	66,7
	France	390	392	737*	0,1	88,0	28,0	26,6	36,2	−0,9	36,1	1 093	1 045	2 655*	− 0,7	154,1
	Ireland	0	2	6	×	200,0	26,4	29,7	28,2	2,0	− 5.1	1	6	16	34,8	166,7
	Italia	0	23	28	×	21,7	21,1	19,6	24,4	−1,2	24,5	1	45	68	88,6	51,1
	Luxembourg	0	1	1	×	0,0	27,3	28,5	30,2	0,7	6,0	1	2	3	12,2	50,0
	Nederland	8	6	10	− 4,7	66,7	35,9	34,6	31,9	−0,6	− 7,8	29	20	31	− 6,0	55,0
	United Kingdom	92	299*	388	21,7	29,8	32,7	32,3	33,7	−0,2	4,3	300	965	1 353	21,5	40,2
	EUR 10	731	1 259*	1 853*	9,5	47,2	27,3	29,2	31,8	1,1	8,9	1 998	3 677	5 965*	10,7	62,2
	EUR 12	831	2 063	2 291*	16,4	11,1	9,9	15,5	17,7	7,8	14,2	831	2 063	2 291*	16,4	11,1
Sunflower seed	BR Deutschland	—	—	8*	×	×	—	—	1,0	×	×	—	—	8*	×	×
	Ellada	3	79	97	72,5	22,8	15,4	20,7	14,4	5,1	−30,4	3	79	97	72,5	22,8
	España	668	939	987	5,8	5,1	7,4	9,3	10,1	3,9	8,6	668	939	987	5,8	5,1
	France	103	897	1 048	43,4	16,8	23,9	20,8	25,4	−2,3	22,1	103	897	1 048	43,4	16,8
	Italia	32	104	109	21,7	4,8	18,1	24,5	21,4	5,2	−12,7	32	104	109	21,7	4,8
	Portugal	25	44	43	9,9	− 2,3	8,9	7,5	6,6	−2,8	−12,0	25	44	43	9,9	− 2,3
	EUR 10	138	1 080	2 261*	40,9	109,4	22,3	21,2	24,2	−0,8	14,2	138	1 080	1 261*	40,9	16,8
	EUR 12	16	281*	567*	61,2	101,8	20,3	32,2	32,0	8,0	− 0,6	16	281*	567*	61,2	101,8
Soya beans	Ellada	—	0	2	×	×	—	30,0	32,0	×	6,7	—	0	2	×	×
	España	7	1	4*	−27,7	300,0	19,3	23,0	15,0	3,0	−34,8	7	1	4*	− 2,8	300,0
	France	9	47	81	31,7	72,3	21,1	20,3	26,5	−0,6	30,5	9	47	81	31,7	72,3
	Italia	0	232	481	×	107,3	26,4	34,7	33,1	4,7	− 4,6	0	232	481	×	107,3
	EUR 10	9	280*	563	77,3	101,1	21,2	32,3	32,1	7,3	− 0,6	9	280*	563	77,3	101,1

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	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Intra-EC trade (1)	Rapeseed	1985	1 640	353	0	1 028	0	1	69	0	3	129	0	46	1 639
		1986	1 471	282	0	923	0	0	30	1	6	150	0	77	1 470
		1987	1 863	427	1	987	0	0	15	3	0	279	0	151	1 863
	Sunflower seed	1985	683	98	1	272	0	0	2	0	29	256	0	25	683
		1986	952	170	1	312	4	0	15	0	64	301	14	71	938
		1987	1 448	257	1	470	4	0	14	0	11	406	180	105	1 241
	Soya beans	1985	87	12	5	33	0	0	12	3	1	1	4	17	83
		1986	108	23	5	34	0	0	33	5	0	3	0	5	108
		1987	188	62	3	53	0	2	46	2	1	6	3	9	181
	Flax seed	1985	49	16	4	13	0	1	7	0	4	4	0	0	49
		1986	54	21	3	15	0	1	6	0	2	4	0	1	53
		1987	42	16	2	12	0	0	7	0	1	5	0	0	42
Imports	Rapeseed	1985	274	27	0	127	0	3	4	0	6	93	0	14	272
		1986	575	55	0	196	0	2	12	0	3	124	0	181	572
		1987	496	100	0	188	0	3	0	—	4	160	0	41	493
	Sunflower seed	1985	626	20	2	214	0	2	16	0	44	111	173	44	451
		1986	291	2	3	55	0	5	15	0	26	68	109	8	178
		1987	131	2	3	51	0	10	16	—	7	7	28	6	119
	Soya beans	1985	12 999	1 400	103	2 857	152	1 956	588	2	1 551	2 959	924	507	10 119
		1986	12 950	1 369	61	3 056	143	2 389	505	1	1 270	2 743	758	655	9 802
		1987	14 439	1 450	58	3 246	176	2 771	595	—	1 054	3 633	905	552	10 765
	Flax seed	1985	347	31	1	250	3	1	3	0	6	11	0	40	346
		1986	476	57	2	348	5	4	3	0	6	7	0	42	472
		1987	492	82	2	346	2	1	3	—	6	17	0	33	492
Exports	Rapeseed	1985	36	0	35	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	37
		1986	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	1
		1987	228	7	0	6	0	0	196	—	0	16	—	1	228
	Sunflower seed	1985	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	—	0	1	0	0	4
		1986	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	26
		1987	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	191
	Soya beans	1985	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	—	1	1	0	0	9
		1986	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	0	5	1	0	8
		1987	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	7	—	0	12
	Flax seed	1985	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	3
		1986	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	0	1	0	0	3
		1987	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	0	1	—	0	3

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)	1985/86	1986/87 p	1985/86 / 1980/81 (1)	1986/87 / 1985/86 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	1 995	3 737	3 688	13,4	– 1,3
Imports	319	404	523	5,0	29,5
Exports	40	6	158	–31,6	2 533,3
Availabilities	2 274	4 135	4 053	12,7	– 2,0
Oil					
EC production:					
– from Community seed	770	1 455	1 377	13,6	– 5,4
– from imported seed	60	158	204	21,4	29,5
Total production of rapeseed oil	830	1 613	1 581	14,2	– 2,0
Oil imports	23	25	34	1,7	36,0
Oil exports	221	393	486	12,2	23,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	632	1 245	1 129	14,5	– 9,3
Cake					
EC production	1 192	2 316	2 270	14,2	– 2,0
Imports	181	502	766	22,6	52,6
Exports	4	47	33	63,7	–29,8
Availabilities	1 369	2 771	3 003	15,1	8,4

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)	1985/86	1986/87 p	1985/86 / 1980/81 (2)	1986/87 / 1985/86 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	307	2 700	3 150	54,5	16,7
Imports	1 087	358	235	−19,9	−34,4
Exports	2	4	3	14,9	−25,0
Availabilities	1 392	3 054	3 382	17,0	10,7
Oil					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	116	1 132	1 322	57,7	16,7
— from imported seed	243	150	99	− 9,2	−34,0
Total sunflower-oil production	359	1 282	1 421	29,0	10,8
Oil imports	35	161	129	35,7	−19,9
Oil exports	25	86	131	28,0	52,3
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	369	1 357	1 419	29,8	4,6
Cake					
EC production	821	1 191	1 319	7,7	10,7
Imports	509	1 228	1 128	19,3	− 8,1
Exports	8	16	11	14,9	−31,3
Availabilities	1 322	2 403	2 436	12,7	1,4

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)	1985/86	1986/87 p	1985/86 / 1980/81 (1)	1986/87 / 1985/86 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	32	348	918	61,2	163,8
Imports	10 796	13 076	12 334	3,9	− 5,7
Exports	6	8	6	5,9	− 25,0
Availabilities	10 822	13 416	13 246	1,9	− 1,3
Oil					
EC production:					
− from Community seed	6	60	160	58,5	166,7
− from imported seed	1 888	2 288	2 158	1,7	− 5,7
Total soya-oil production	1 894	2 348	2 318	4,4	− 1,3
Oil imports	23	7	2	− 2,1	− 71,4
Oil exports	327	803	797	19,7	− 0,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	1 590	1 552	1 523	− 0,5	− 1,9
Cake					
EC production	8 658	10 733	10 597	4,4	− 1,3
Imports	10 347	11 249	11 047	1,7	− 1,8
Exports	710	1 583	1 388	17,4	− 12,3
Availabilities	18 295	20 399	20 256	2,2	− 0,7

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

(1) EUR 10.

4.4.5.1 Prices fixed (1) and market prices on the Bari market for: — olive oil semi-fine 3° — lampante grade olive oil 5°

			XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Olive oil semi-fine 3°	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	1986/87	220,40	223,19	222,97	222,97
	Representative market price	1986/87	166,67	166,67	168,46	170,25
	Intervention price	1986/87	216,24	216,24	218,03	219,82
	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
Lampante grade olive oil 5°	Market price	1980/81	:	167,35	167,38	:
	Intervention price	1980/81	165,68	165,68	167,10	168,52
	Market price	1986/87	207,53	204,42	201,39	202,06
	Intervention price	1986/87	195,30	195,30	197,09	198,88
	Market price (2)	1987/88	189,30	192,73	191,79	191,70
	Intervention price (2)	1987/88	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 3° 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
	1986/87	241,120	236,808	235,378	232,579
	1987/88	211,431	210,167	210,167	210,167
Milan — refined olive oil	1980/81	196,279	194,422	197,143	206,428
	1986/87	249,497	244,316	243,601	238,187
	1987/88	222,562	220,737	217,897	218,537
Milan — edible seed oils	1980/81	54,738	55,925	55,062	55,278
	1986/87	38,691	36,572	35,714	35,094
	1987/88	33,267	34,308	39,708	39,197
Ratio: olive oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1980/81	3,54	3,42	3,53	3,71
	1986/87	6,23	6,48	6,59	6,63
	1987/88	6,69	6,43	5,49	5,58

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
222,97	222,97	222,97	222,97	. .	. .	. .	. .	222,68
172,04	173,83	175,62	177,41	179,20	180,99	182,78	184,57	174,87
221,61	223,40	225,19	226,98	228,77	228,77	228,77	216,24	222,51
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
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
169,94	171,36	172,78	174,20	175,62	175,62	175,62	165,68	170,65
202,06	201,44	201,35	200,54	200,27	200,77	200,77	199,45	201,84
200,67	202,46	204,25	206,04	207,83	207,83	207,83	195,30	201,57
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

(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
228,547	226,904	226,315	225,225	225,817	225,869	222,330	221,037	228,994
210,607	214,734	217,967	223,228	226,167	233,726	—	—	216,836
210,099	203,545	209,046	207,009	205,786	211,084	216,218	216,993	206,171
238,375	235,350	233,414	233,913	233,166	230,438	230,599	232,110	236,913
219,057	224,014	226,816	231,101	233,296	233,416	—	—	224,743
55,926	56,357	59,921	60,208	59,535	61,125	60,106	59,393	57,745
34,843	34,406	36,960	36,465	35,071	34,363	34,063	35,886	35,677
38,248	39,244	41,328	61,066	60,156	54,867	—	—	44,139
3,71	3,56	3,44	3,37	3,42	:	3,56	3,59	3,51
6,56	6,59	6,12	6,18	6,44	6,71	6,77	6,47	6,48
5,73	5,71	5,49	3,78	3,88	4,25	—	—	5,30

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

(1986)

		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	5 923	1 973	353	8 249	1 356	9 605	1 420	493	1 797	2	4 537	8 249	1 356
	BLEU/UEBL	187	98	21	306	66	372	103	64	86	–	53	306	66
	Danmark	139	12	19	170	31	201	55	3	4	–	108	170	31
	BR Deutschland	782	345	46	1 173	400	1 573	384	108	340	–	341	1 173	400
	Ellada	275	34	–	309	7	316	20	13	34	–	242	309	7
	España	927	121	–*	1 048	17*	1 065	53	67	68	–*	860	1 048	17*
	France	835*	254*	20	1 109	437	1 546	167	20	250*	–	672*	1 109	437
	Ireland	57	8	8	73	23	96	17	6	4	–*	46	73	23
	Italia	1 272	240	2	1 514	113	1 627	41	25	240	2	1 206	1 514	113
	Nederland	258	215	46	519	49	568	148	69	204	–	98	519	49
	Portugal	149	40*	2	191	5*	196	45	8	13*	–	125	191	5*
	United Kingdom	1 042*	606*	189*	1 837	208	2 045	387*	110*	554*	–*	786*	1 837	208
	EUR 10	4 847	1 812	351	7 010	1 334	8 344	1 322	418	1 716	2	3 552	7 010	1 334
%	EUR 12	62	21	4	86	14	100	15	5	19	0	47	86	14
	BLEU/UEBL	50	26	6	82	18	100	28	17	23	–	14	82	18
	Danmark	69	6	9	85	15	100	27	1	2	–	54	85	15
	BR Deutschland	50	22	3	75	25	100	24	7	22	–	22	75	25
	Ellada	87	11	–	98	2	100	6	4	11	–	77	98	2
	España	87	11	–	98	2	100	5	6	6	–	81	98	2
	France	54	16	1	72	28	100	11	1	16	–	43	72	28
	Ireland	59	8	8	76	24	100	18	6	4	–	48	76	24
	Italia	78	15	0	93	7	100	3	2	15	0	74	93	7
	Nederland	45	38	8	91	9	100	26	12	36	–	17	91	9
	Portugal	76	20	1	97	3	100	23	4	7	–	64	97	3
	United Kingdom	51	30	9	90	10	100	19	5	27	–	38	90	10
	EUR 10	58	22	4	84	16	100	16	5	21	0	43	84	16
kg/head	EUR 12	18	6	1	26	4	30	4	2	6	0	14	26	4
	BLEU/UEBL	18	10	2	30	6	36	10	6	8	–	5	30	6
	Danmark	27	2	4	33	6	39	11	1	1	–	21	33	6
	BR Deutschland	13	6	1	19	7	26	6	2	6	–	6	19	7
	Ellada	28	3	–	31	1	32	2	1	3	–	24	31	1
	España	24	3	–	27	0	28	1	2	2	–	22	27	0
	France	15	5	0	20	8	28	3	0	5	–	12	20	8
	Ireland	16	2	2	21	6	27	5	2	1	–	13	21	6
	Italia	22	4	0	26	2	28	1	0	4	0	21	26	2
	Nederland	18	15	3	36	3	39	10	5	14	–	7	36	3
	Portugal	15	4	0	19	0	19	4	1	1	–	12	19	0
	United Kingdom	18	11	3	32	4	36	7	2	10	–	14	32	4
	EUR 10	18	7	1	26	5	30	5	2	6	0	13	26	5

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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
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	3 028	3 026	0,8	– 0,1	77	75	71	– 0,4	– 4,7	22 218	22 686	21 611	0,4	– 4,7
Belgique/België	12	11	12	– 1,4	9,1	371	372	321	0,0	–13,7	445	409	385	– 1,4	– 5,9
Danmark	10	8	8	– 3,7	0,0	86	103	63	3,0	–39,0	86	82	50	– 0,8	–39,0
BR Deutschland	58	54	54	– 1,2	0,0	563	664	411	2,8	–38,1	3 263	3 584	2 219	1,6	–38,1
Ellada	280	284	284	0,2	0,0	78	84	73	1,2	–13,1	2 181	2 377	2 066	1,4	–13,1
España	1 091	1 128	1 125	0,6	– 0,3	34	35	38	0,5	8,4	3 716	3 968	4 290	1,1	8,1
France	261	251	252	– 0,7	0,4	128	136	141	1,1	3,7	3 332	3 423	3 562	0,5	4,1
Ireland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	80	65	70	– 3,4	7,7	16	13	14	– 3,4	7,7
Italia	829	963	965	2,5	0,2	89	76	78	– 2,5	2,7	7 371	7 351	7 568	– 0,1	3,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	10	9	4	– 1,7	–55,6
Nederland	27	24	24	– 1,9	0,0	281	244	217	– 2,3	–11,3	759	586	520	– 4,2	–11,3
Portugal	262	254	252	– 0,5	– 0,8	18	15	17	– 2,6	12,5	471	389	434	– 3,1	11,6
United Kingdom	61	49	48	– 3,6	– 2,0	93	101	104	1,4	2,9	568	495	499	– 2,3	0,8
EUR 10	1 540	1 646	1 649	1,1	0,2	117	111	102	– 0,8	– 8,0	18 031	18 329	16 887	0,3	– 7,9
Apples															
EUR 12	333	316	313	– 0,9	– 1,0	246	261	236	1,0	– 9,9	8 189	8 260	7 371	0,1	–10,8
Belgique/België	6	5	6	– 3,0	20,0	537	524	390	– 0,4	–25,6	322	262	234	– 3,4	–10,7
Danmark	5	3	3	– 8,2	0,0	126	190	87	7,1	–54,4	63	57	26	– 1,7	–54,4
BR Deutschland	27	24	24	– 1,9	0,0	682	881	440	4,4	–50,0	1 841	2 115	1 057	2,3	–50,0
Ellada	19	19	19	0,0	0,0	152	161	155	1,0	– 3,6	288	306	295	1,0	– 3,6
España	62	51	50	– 3,2	– 2,0	141	156	194	1,6	24,7	877	794	971	– 1,6	22,3
France	69	67	68	– 0,5	1,5	256	279	282	1,4	1,3	1 769	1 867	1 920	0,9	2,8
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	90	80	90	– 1,9	12,5	9	8	9	– 1,9	12,5
Italia	72	88	88	3,4	0,0	269	230	244	– 2,6	6,1	1 937	2 020	2 143	0,7	6,1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	8	7	3	– 2,2	–57,1
Nederland	17	15	15	– 2,1	0,0	347	297	227	– 2,6	–23,6	590	445	340	– 4,6	–23,6
Portugal	27	19	16	– 5,7	–15,8	47	40	53	– 2,8	31,3	128	76	84	– 8,3	10,5
United Kingdom	28	24	23	– 2,5	– 4,2	128	126	126	– 0,2	– 0,5	357	303	289	– 2,7	– 4,6
EUR 10	244	246	247	0,1	0,4	294	300	256	0,3	–14,9	7 184	7 390	6 316	0,5	–14,5

Pears	EUR 12	139	134	133	−0,6	− 0,8	216	188	194	−2,3	2,9	3 002	2 522	2 576	− 2,9	2,1
Belgique/België		3	3	3	0,0	0,0	250	270	303	1,3	12,4	75	81	91	1,3	12,4
Danmark		1	0	0	0,0	0,0	40	×	×	×	×	4	4	3	0,0	−25,0
BR Deutschland		2	2	2	0,0	0,0	1 910	2 370	1 425	3,7	−39,9	382	474	285	3,7	−39,9
Ellada		6	7	7	2,6	0,0	218	184	134	−2,8	−27,1	131	129	94	− 0,3	−27,1
España		36	35	35	−0,5	0,0	121	107	148	−2,2	39,1	437	373	519	− 2,6	39,1
France		24	19	19	−3,8	0,0	173	183	233	1,0	27,0	414	348	442	− 2,9	27,0
Ireland		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Italia		47	49	48	0,7	− 2,0	282	186	186	−6,7	− 0,0	1 326	913	894	− 6,0	− 2,1
Luxembourg		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Nederland		6	5	5	−3,0	0,0	217	206	280	−0,8	35,9	130	103	140	− 3,8	35,9
Portugal		9	10	10	1,8	0,0	66	50	45	−4,4	−10,0	59	50	45	− 2,7	−10,0
United Kingdom		5	4	4	−3,7	0,0	88	118	158	4,9	34,0	44	47	63	1,1	34,0
	EUR 10	94	89	88	−0,9	− 1,1	267	236	229	−2,0	− 3,1	2 506	2 099	2 012	− 2,9	− 4,1
Peaches	EUR 12	198	212	212	1,2	0,0	125	126	125	0,2	− 1,2	2 476	2 680	2 649	1,3	− 1,2
BR Deutschland		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	27	31	23	2,3	−25,8
Ellada		29	32	32	1,7	0,0	141	180	162	4,2	−10,2	408	576	517	5,9	−10,2
España		46	61	62	4,8	1,6	82	84	85	0,5	1,3	376	514	529	5,4	2,9
France		32	28	28	−2,2	0,0	126	130	129	0,5	− 0,8	402	363	360	− 1,7	− 0,8
Italia		81	82	80	0,2	− 2,4	152	143	149	−0,9	4,0	1 228	1 175	1 192	− 0,7	1,5
Portugal		10	9	10	−1,7	11,1	35	23	28	−6,5	20,0	35	21	28	− 8,2	33,3
	EUR 10	142	142	140	0,0	− 1,4	145	151	149	0,6	− 1,1	2 065	2 145	2 092	0,6	− 2,5
Table grapes	EUR 12	224	209	207	−1,2	− 1,0	112	130	132	2,6	1,9	2 497	2 710	2 735	1,4	0,9
Belgique/België		0	0	9	0,0	0,0	×	×	0	×	×	5	2	2	−14,2	0,0
Ellada		21	19	19	−1,7	0,0	110	131	177	2,8	35,9	232	248	337	1,1	35,9
España		83	73	70	−2,1	− 4,1	62	72	72	2,5	− 0,3	518	527	504	0,3	− 4,4
France		33	25	24	−4,5	− 4,0	56	53	51	−1,1	− 3,7	186	132	122	− 5,6	− 7,6
Italia		81	86	88	1,0	2,3	184	203	193	1,7	− 5,0	1 493	1 749	1 700	2,7	− 2,8
Nederland		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
Portugal		6	6	6	0,0	0,0	103	85	115	− 3,2	35,3	62	51	69	−3,2	35,3
	EUR 10	135	130	131	−0,6	0,8	142	164	165	2,4	0,6	1 917	2 132	2 162	1,8	1,4
Apricots	EUR 12	51	61	63	3,0	3,3	78	91	87	2,6	− 4,9	398	555	545	5,7	− 1,8
BR Deutschland		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	3	2	2	− 6,5	0,0
Ellada		6	7	7	2,6	0,0	170	139	157	−3,4	13,4	102	97	110	− 0,8	13,4
España		20	21	22	0,8	4,8	57	72	64	4,0	−10,9	114	151	141	4,8	− 6,6
France		13	14	15	1,2	7,1	59	81	63	5,3	−21,5	77	113	95	6,6	−15,9
Italia		10	16	16	8,2	0,0	96	116	119	3,2	2,7	96	186	191	11,7	2,7
Portugal		2	3	3	7,0	0,0	30	20	20	−6,5	0,0	6	6	6	0,0	0,0
	EUR 10	29	37	38	4,1	2,7	96	108	105	1,9	− 2,6	278	398	398	6,2	0,0

4.5.1.1 *(cont.)*

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
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	524	525	2,0	0,2	142	168	142	2,8	−15,6	6 608	8 796	7 435	4,9	−15,5
Ellada	47	52	52	1,7	0,0	189	216	114	2,3	−47,2	887	1 122	592	4,0	−47,2
España	220	255	256	2,5	0,4	135	152	164	2,1	7,9	2 962	3 880	4 202	4,6	8,3
France	3	2	2	−6,5	0,0	77	200	190	17,3	− 5,0	23	40	38	9,7	− 5,0
Italia	167	184	183	1,6	−0,5	155	196	134	4,0	−31,9	2 596	3 614	2 448	5,7	−32,3
Portugal	28	31	32	1,7	3,2	50	45	48	− 1,7	7,3	140	140	155	0,0	10,7
EUR 10	217	238	237	1,6	−0,4	162	201	130	3,7	−35,3	3 506	4 776	3 078	5,3	−35,6
Oranges															
EUR 12	280	296	297	0,9	0,3	142	176	147	3,6	−16,8	3 985	5 220	4 360	4,6	−16,5
Ellada	31	34	34	1,6	0,0	211	246	131	2,6	−46,8	653	837	445	4,2	−46,8
España	128	134	135	0,8	0,8	133	154	177	2,5	15,1	1 699	2 063	2 392	3,3	16,0
France	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	3	3	20,1	0,0
Italia	102	108	107	1,0	−0,9	151	205	132	5,3	−35,6	1 540	2 218	1 416	6,3	−36,2
Portugal	19	20	21	0,9	5,0	48	50	50	0,4	0,1	92	99	104	1,2	5,1
EUR 10	133	142	141	1,1	−0,7	165	215	132	4,5	−38,6	2 194	3 058	1 864	5,7	−39,1
Lemons															
EUR 12	94	114	114	3,3	0,0	131	145	128	1,6	−11,5	1 234	1 649	1 460	5,0	−11,5
Ellada	13	13	13	0,0	0,0	140	154	68	1,6	−56,0	182	200	88	1,6	−56,0
España	41	56	56	5,3	0,0	82	111	124	5,1	12,1	336	619	694	10,7	12,1
France	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	1	0	0	0,0	0,0
Italia	36	40	40	1,8	0,0	193	203	165	0,8	−18,8	696	813	660	2,6	−18,8
Portugal	4	5	5	3,8	0,0	48	34	36	− 5,4	5,9	19	17	18	− 1,8	5,9
EUR 10	49	53	53	1,3	0,0	179	191	141	1,1	−26,2	879	1 013	748	2,4	−26,2
Other citrus fruit															
EUR 12	6	6	6	0,0	0,0	117	111	108	− 0,7	− 3,0	70	67	65	− 0,7	− 3,0
Ellada	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	5	8	7	8,2	12,5
España	2	3	3	7,0	0,0	65	53	60	− 3,2	12,5	13	16	18	3,5	12,5
France	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Italia	4	3	3	−4,7	0,0	130	143	113	1,6	−20,9	52	43	34	− 3,1	−20,9
Portugal	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	6	0,0	×
EUR 10	4	3	3	−4,7	0,0	143	170	137	3,0	−19,6	57	51	41	− 1,8	−19,6

C. *Vegetables*

All vegetables	EUR 12	1 619	1 667	1 649	0,5	-1,1	235	252	247	1,2	-1,8	37 993	41 967	40 763	1,7	-2,9
Belgique/België		19	32	30	9,1	-6,3	386	330	335	-2,6	1,5	733	1 057	1 006	6,3	-4,8
Danmark		11	19	20	9,5	5,3	195	143	125	-5,1	-12,7	215	272	250	4,0	-8,1
BR Deutschland		37	48	44	4,4	-8,3	297	315	291	1,0	-7,4	1 100	1 511	1 282	5,4	-15,2
Ellada		140	140	141	0,0	0,7	298	264	270	-2,0	2,4	4 173	3 690	3 807	-2,0	3,2
España		455	455	460	0,0	1,1	185	210	205	2,2	-2,5	8 412	9 565	9 430	2,2	-1,4
France		239	254	250	1,0	-1,6	193	201	208	0,7	3,3	4 614	5 107	5 191	1,7	1,6
Ireland		6	3	3	0,0	0,0	617	760	753	3,5	-0,9	185	228	226	3,5	-0,9
Italia		409	411	411	0,1	0,0	280	296	281	0,9	-5,0	11 457	12 167	11 563	1,0	-5,0
Luxembourg		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	3	3	2	0,0	-33,3
Nederland		58	68	64	2,7	-5,9	394	439	425	1,8	-3,2	2 285	2 988	2 722	4,6	-8,9
Portugal		90	90	92	0,0	2,2	166	191	179	2,4	-5,9	1 492	1 715	1 650	2,4	-3,8
United Kingdom		158	147	134	-1,2	-8,8	210	249	271	2,9	8,8	3 324	3 664	3 634	1,6	-0,8
	EUR 10	1 074	1 122	1 097	0,7	-2,2	262	274	271	0,8	-1,1	28 089	30 687	29 683	1,5	-3,3
Cauliflowers	EUR 12	113	129	126	2,2	-2,3	167	145	162	-2,3	11,8	1 887	1 870	2 042	-0,2	9,2
Belgique/België		2	5	5	16,5	0,0	195	142	114	-5,2	-19,7	39	71	57	10,5	-19,7
Danmark		1	1	1	0,0	0,0	110	120	110	1,5	-8,3	11	12	11	1,5	-8,3
BR Deutschland		4	4	3	0,0	-25,0	205	215	250	0,8	16,3	82	86	75	0,8	-12,8
Ellada		3	4	4	4,9	0,0	167	133	130	-3,8	-1,9	50	53	52	1,0	-1,9
España		9	11	11	3,4	0,0	238	209	213	-2,1	1,7	214	230	234	1,2	1,7
France		39	47	46	3,2	-2,1	120	82	118	-6,2	43,6	469	385	541	-3,2	40,5
Ireland		1	1	1	0,0	0,0	130	120	120	-1,3	0,0	13	12	12	-1,3	0,0
Italia		35	31	31	-2,0	0,0	165	182	191	1,6	5,0	578	564	592	-0,4	5,0
Luxembourg		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Nederland		2	3	2	7,0	-33,3	245	207	245	-2,8	18,6	49	62	49	4,0	-21,0
Portugal		1	1	1	0,0	0,0	150	190	190	4,0	0,0	15	19	19	4,0	0,0
United Kingdom		16	21	21	4,6	0,0	229	179	190	-4,0	6,4	367	376	400	0,4	6,4
	EUR 10	103	117	114	2,2	-2,6	161	139	157	-2,5	13,3	1 658	1 621	1 789	-0,4	10,4
Tomatoes	EUR 12	277	253	238	-1,5	-5,9	401	465	467	2,5	0,5	11 113	11 770	11 124	1,0	-5,5
Belgique/België		1	1	1	0,0	0,0	930	1 740	1 750	11,0	0,6	93	174	175	11,0	0,6
Danmark		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	15	16	15	1,1	-6,3
BR Deutschland		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	25	26	19	0,7	-26,9
Ellada		48	41	38	-2,6	-7,3	465	415	462	-1,9	11,3	2 230	1 700	1 754	-4,4	3,2
España		61	57	56	-1,1	-1,8	352	421	419	3,0	-0,5	2 147	2 400	2 347	1,9	-2,2
France		18	12	12	-6,5	0,0	473	590	571	3,8	-3,3	851	708	685	-3,0	-3,3
Ireland		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	27	12	14	-12,6	16,7
Italia		127	119	108	-1,1	-9,2	359	448	441	3,8	-1,5	4 560	5 330	4 766	2,6	-10,6
Luxembourg		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Nederland		3	2	2	-6,5	0,0	1 320	2 735	2 735	12,9	0,0	396	547	547	5,5	0,0
Portugal		18	20	20	1,8	0,0	356	360	335	0,2	-6,9	640	720	670	2,0	-6,9
United Kingdom		1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1 290	1 370	1 320	1,0	-3,7	129	137	132	1,0	-3,7
	EUR 10	198	176	162	-1,9	-8,0	421	492	500	2,6	1,8	8 326	8 650	8 107	0,6	-6,3
Aubergines	EUR 12	22	20	19	-1,6	-5,0	249	260	282	0,8	8,3	547	520	535	-0,8	2,9
Ellada		3	3	3	0,0	0,0	227	233	263	0,5	12,9	68	70	79	0,5	12,9
España		5	4	4	-3,7	0,0	224	278	288	3,6	3,6	112	111	115	-0,2	3,6
France		1	1	1	0,0	0,0	250	260	260	0,7	0,0	25	26	26	0,7	0,0
Italia		13	12	11	-1,3	-8,3	256	245	268	-0,7	9,5	333	294	295	-2,1	0,3
Nederland		0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	9	19	20	13,3	5,3
	EUR 10	17	16	15	-1,0	-6,3	256	256	280	-0,0	9,5	435	409	420	-1,0	2,7

Source: Eurostat.

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

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

			1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Intra-EC trade (1)	Vegetables of which:	Total	2 977	3 622	3 801	4 084	4 135	5,4	1,3
		Cauliflowers	224	276	190	287	237	4,2	−17,4
		Tomatoes	549	692	733	788	813	6,2	3,2
		Aubergines	25	32	32	35	36	5,8	2,9
	Fruits (2) of which:	Total	2 700	2 990	3 168	3 140	3 635	2,6	15,8
		Apples	1 078	1 145	1 163	1 117	1 293	0,6	15,8
		Pears	257	267	276	234	302	− 1,6	29,1
		Peaches	346	425	415	433	507	3,8	17,1
		Apricots	45	53	51	61	58	5,2	− 4,9
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	1 784	2 305	1 872	2 226	2 404	3,8	8,0
		Oranges	923	1 190	877	1 198	1 245	4,4	3,9
		Lemons	253	299	272	301	331	2,9	10,0
Imports	Vegetables of which:	Total	603	613	662	650	730	1,3	12,3
		Cauliflowers	0	0	1	0	1	×	×
		Tomatoes	236	262	272	265	274	2,0	3,4
		Aubergines	12	10	13	8	9	− 6,5	12,5
	Fruits (2) of which:	Total	981	1 002	1 014	1 081	1 210	1,6	11,9
		Apples	401	445	461	491	543	3,4	10,6
		Pears	76	78	101	102	151	5,0	48,0
		Peaches	3	2	2	3	4	0,0	33,3
		Apricots	6	4	6	4	3	− 6,5	−25,0
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	1 722	1 259	1 419	1 520	1 529	− 2,1	0,6
		Oranges	1 073	761	862	914	862	− 2,6	− 2,4
		Lemons	78	45	89	70	57	− 1,8	−18,6
Exports	Vegetables of which:	Total	341	436	457	499	593	6,6	18,8
		Cauliflowers	31	29	21	27	25	− 2,3	− 7,4
		Tomatoes	38	64	72	76	89	12,3	17,1
		Aubergines	2	2	2	3	3	7,0	0,0
	Fruits (2) of which:	Total	478	576	622	578	735	3,2	27,2
		Apples	204	189	189	173	184	− 2,7	6,4
		Pears	60	62	58	53	149	− 2,1	181,1
		Peaches	58	80	98	78	102	5,1	30,8
		Apricots	5	16	18	15	18	20,1	20,0
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	203	606	685	894	752	28,0	−15,9
		Oranges	80	247	328	448	393	33,3	−12,3
		Lemons	115	243	251	273	223	15,5	−18,3

Source: Eurostat.

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

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

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (excl. citrus)					
Usable production	20 057	21 166	19 774	1,1	– 6,6
Imports	981	1 014	1 081	0,7	6,6
Exports	478	622	578	5,4	– 7,1
Intra-EC trade	2 700	3 168	3 140	3,3	– 0,9
Change in stocks	– 25	6	2	×	– 66,7
Internal use	23 131	24 587	22 423	1,2	– 8,8
of which:					
— animal feed	277	305	171	1,9	– 43,9
— losses (market)	1 957	2 369	1 714	3,9	– 27,7
— industrial uses	510	756	510	8,2	– 32,5
— human consumption (gross)	19 832	20 029	19 212	0,2	– 4,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	:	:	:	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	87	86	88	– 0,2	2,3
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	7 301	7 087	6 568	– 0,6	– 7,3
Imports	401	461	491	2,8	6,5
Exports	204	189	173	– 1,5	– 8,5
Intra-EC trade	1 078	1 163	1 117	1,5	– 4,0
Change in stocks	– 100	– 35	– 108	– 18,9	208,6
Internal use	7 746	7 539	6 988	– 0,5	– 7,3
of which:					
— animal feed	53	114	103	16,6	– 9,7
— losses (market)	617	734	527	3,5	– 28,2
— industrial uses	149	613	413	32,7	– 32,6
— human consumption (2)	6 927	6 035	5 945	– 2,7	– 1,5

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	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	2 388	2 467	2 241	0,7	– 9,2
Imports	76	101	102	5,9	1,0
Exports	60	58	53	– 0,7	– 8,6
Intra-EC trade	257	276	234	1,4	–15,2
Change in stocks	6	7	–6	3,1	×
Internal use	2 430	2 414	2 230	– 0,1	– 7,6
of which:					
— animal feed	18	35	36	14,2	2,9
— losses (market)	157	147	157	– 1,3	6,8
— industrial uses	23	44	5	13,9	–88,6
— human consumption (1)	2 234	2 175	2 031	– 0,5	– 6,6
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	2 429	2 944	2 870	3,9	– 2,5
Imports	3	2	3	– 7,8	50,0
Exports	58	98	78	11,1	–20,4
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	2 335	2 853	2 784	4,1	– 2,4
of which:					
— animal feed	29	24	25	– 3,7	4,2
— losses (market)	171	:	:	×	×
— industrial uses	53	93	90	11,9	– 3,2
— processing	234	602	694	20,8	15,3
— human consumption (1)	1 853	1 781	1 558	– 0,8	–12,5

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	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Table grapes					
Usable production	:	2 606	:	×	×
Imports	443	589	586	5,9	− 0,5
Exports	79	140	135	12,1	− 3,6
Intra-EC trade	97	77	69	− 4,5	− 10,4
Change in stocks	0	− 150	0	×	×
Internal use	2 323	2 516	2 486	1,6	− 1,2
of which:					
— animal feed	:	:	:	×	×
— losses (market)	107	111	122	0,7	9,9
— industrial uses	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption	2 431	2 314	2 434	− 1,0	5,2
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	42 244	45 703	46 495	1,6	1,7
Imports	603	662	650	1,9	− 1,8
Exports	341	457	499	6,0	9,2
Intra-EC trade	2 977	3 801	4 084	5,0	7,5
Change in stocks	− 68	70	100	×	42,9
Internal use	41 175	42 427	43 478	0,6	2,5
of which:					
— animal feed	527	743	730	7,1	− 1,8
— losses (market)	4 486	4 671	4 556	0,8	− 2,5
— seed	13	14	15	1,5	7,1
— human consumption (1)	36 151	37 041	38 583	0,5	4,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	:	:	:	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	102	108	107	1,2	− 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	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1 575	1 541	1 648	– 0,4	7,0
Imports	0	1	0	×	×
Exports	31	21	27	– 7,5	28,6
Intra-EC trade	224	190	287	–3,2	51,1
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1 550	1 517	1 621	– 0,4	6,9
of which:					
— animal feed	2	32	32	74,1	0,0
— losses (market)	84	80	94	– 1,0	17,5
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption (1)	1 464	1 413	1 493	– 0,7	5,7
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	10 828	13 393	12 622	4,3	– 5,8
Imports	236	272	265	2,9	– 2,6
Exports	38	72	76	13,6	5,6
Intra-EC trade	549	733	788	6,0	7,5
Internal use	10 865	13 438	12 671	4,3	– 5,7
of which:					
— animal feed	93	138	98	8,2	–29,0
— losses (market)	554	503	1 218	– 1,9	142,2
— processing	6 227	8 971	7 154	7,6	–20,3
— human consumption (1)	3 992	3 826	4 201	– 0,9	9,8

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	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit					
Usable production	6 479	6 345	8 000	− 0,4	26,1
Imports	1 722	1 419	1 520	− 3,8	7,1
Exports	203	685	894	27,5	30,5
Intra-EC trade	1 784	1 872	2 226	1,0	18,9
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	9 279	8 571	10 521	− 1,6	22,8
of which:					
— animal feed	27	25	35	− 1,5	40,0
— losses (market)	699	630	1 148	− 2,1	82,2
— industrial uses	46	88	20	13,9	−77,3
— human consumption	8 506	7 828	9 314	− 1,7	19,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	:	:	:	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	70	74	76	1,1	2,7
Oranges					
Usable production	:	4 455	:	×	×
Imports	1 073	862	914	− 4,3	6,0
Exports	80	328	448	32,6	36,6
Intra-EC trade	923	877	1 198	− 1,0	36,6
Change in stocks	0	0	526	×	×
Internal use	5 215	4 795	5 337	− 1,7	15,5
of which:					
— animal feed	1	10	12	58,5	20,0
— losses (market)	262	215	365	− 3,9	69,8
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption	4 951	4 549	:	− 1,7	×

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	1985/86	1986/87*	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Processed tomatoes					
Usable production	5 988	7 154	5 176	3,6	−27,6
Imports	142	94	91	− 7,9	− 3,2
Exports	2 008	3 441	2 418	11,4	−29,7
Intra-EC trade	912	1 441	1 300	9,5	− 9,8
Change in stocks	−17	10	0	×	×
Internal use	4 139	3 796	2 849	− 1,7	−24,9
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
— human consumption (1)	4 139	3 796	2 849	− 1,7	−24,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	13,0	11,8	11,8	− 1,9	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	144,7	188,5	181,7	5,4	− 3,6
Processed peaches					
Usable production	342	694	658	15,2	− 5,2
Imports	117	18	16	−31,2	−11,1
Exports	17	64	67	30,3	4,7
Intra-EC trade	84	149	157	12,1	5,4
Change in stocks	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Internal use	442	648	607	7,9	− 6,3
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
— human consumption (1)	442	648	607	7,9	− 6,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	1,4	2,0	2,0	7,3	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	77,4	107,1	108,4	6,7	1,2

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	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Belgique/België	20,22	21,33	27,02	0,9	26,7
	Danmark	:	32,50	30,16	×	− 7,2
	BR Deutschland	23,80	31,41	36,01	4,7	14,7
	Ellada	23,41	42,86	46,57	10,6	8,7
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	25,71	33,13	28,04	4,3	−15,4
	Ireland	31,86	:	19,62	×	×
	Italia	34,87	36,71	29,56	0,9	−19,5
	Luxembourg	19,25	:	:	×	×
	Nederland	30,42	26,04	38,99	− 2,6	49,7
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
Pears	Belgique/België	30,30	38,46	31,87	4,1	−17,1
	Danmark	28,35	51,45	38,84	10,4	−24,5
	BR Deutschland	28,93	39,91	34,07	5,5	−14,6
	Ellada	38,06	79,04	83,94	13,1	6,2
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	27,32	52,81	32,11	11,6	−39,2
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	25,26	42,31	54,39	9,0	28,6
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	Nederland	41,11	53,84	40,32	4,6	−25,1
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	36,03	61,03	43,59	9,2	−28,6
Peaches	Ellada	20,37	48,59	43,61	15,6	10,3
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	40,48	64,28	48,91	8,0	−23,9
	Italia	43,67	61,36	51,69	5,8	−15,8
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
Apricots	Ellada	:	66,41	127,57	×	92,1
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	:	:	100,32	×	×
	Italia	:	58,26	61,42	×	5,4
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
Table grapes	Ellada	30,73	47,30	41,68	7.5	−11,9
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	50,74	47,57	46,07	− 1,1	− 3,2
	Italia	24,05	24,91	28,45	0,6	14,2
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×

Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Ellada	19,06	45,04	48,56	15,4	7,8
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	35,33	38,21	56,02	1,3	46,6
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
Mandarins	Ellada	32,49	41,31	47,97	4,1	16,1
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	51,88	41,38	51,01	− 3,7	23,3
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
Lemons	Ellada	30,98	48,42	59,28	7,7	22,4
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	39,84	33,36	49,73	− 2,9	49,1
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	47,26	39,31	72,21	− 3,0	83,7
	Danmark	52,43	57,28	86,18	1,5	50,5
	BR Deutschland	24,14	24,85	39,44	0,5	58,7
	Ellada	24,28	44,32	32,77	10,6	−26,1
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	27,56	29,70	32,57	1,3	9,7
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	21,21	20,33	32,96	− 0,7	62,1
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	Nederland	52,17	34,75	76,61	− 6,6	120,5
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	34,34	31,59	37,45	− 1,4	18,6
'Round' tomatoes	Belgique/België (2)	68,00	63,80	71,71	− 1,1	12,4
	Danmark (2)	82,41	85,12	99,68	0,5	17,1
	BR Deutschland (1)	46,05	34,27	46,84	− 4,8	36,7
	Ellada (1)	20,50	:	:	×	×
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France (1)	41,62	42,17	55,46	0,2	31,5
	Ireland (2)	63,10	55,05	59,96	− 2,3	8,9
	Italia (1)	29,67	25,72	33,81	− 2,4	31,5
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	Nederland (2)	50,84	50,54	65,00	− 0,1	28,6
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom (2)	54,42	75,42	82,93	5,6	10,0
Aubergines	Ellada	:	:	:	×	×
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	:	66,43	70,62	×	6,3
	Italia	:	29,44	33,15	×	12,6
	Nederland	:	96,41	119,52	×	24,0

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	1986/87	1987/88 p	1986/87	1987/88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples	EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	Belgique/België	52 704	22 179	748	8,5	0,3
	Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	BR Deutschland	34 513	37 874	41	1,8	0,0
	Ellada	12 614	82 049	79 984	26,8	27,1
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	178 828	93 315	106 320	5,0	5,5
	Ireland	879	369	190	4,4	2,2
	Italia	159 939	79 387	400 000	3,9	18,7
	Nederland	53 916	30 750	550	6,9	0,2
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	24 403	8 164	3 599	2,7	1,3
	EUR 10	517 796	354 087	591 432	4,8	9,4
Pears	EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	Belgique/België	7 425	6 082	5 614	7,6	6,2
	BR Deutschland	178	26	14	0,0	0,0
	Ellada	0	978	1 358	0,8	1,4
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	12 283	3 217	8 715	0,9	2,0
	Italia	139 040	21 457	60 000	2,4	6,7
	Nederland	3 813	2 289	10 518	2,2	7,5
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	187	263	2 690	0,6	4,2
	EUR 10	162 926	34 312	88 909	1,6	4,4
Peaches	EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	BR Deutschland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Ellada	0	165 194	230 420	28,7	44,6
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	14 741	20 353	47 630	5,6	13,2
	Italia	40 879	168 989	249 000	14,4	20,9
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 10	55 620	354 536	527 050	16,5	25,2
Table grapes	EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellada	0	0	0	×	×
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	0	0	0	×	×
	Italia	530	0	0	×	×
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 10	530	0	0	×	×
Apricots	EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellada	0	12	2 289	0,0	2,1
	España	:	:	:	×	×
	France	0	553	0	0,5	0,0
	Italia	0	32	10	0,0	0,0
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 10	0	597	2 299	0,2	0,6

Oranges		EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellada		0	243 099	0	29,0	0,0
	España		:	:	:	×	×
	France		564	998	0	37,2	0,0
	Italia		100 527	421 821	0	19,0	0,0
	Portugal		:	:	:	×	×
		EUR 10	101 091	665 918	0	21,8	0,0
Mandarins		EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellada		0	9 596	0	12,5	0,0
	España		:	:	:	×	×
	Italia		53 025	201 365	5 608	71,1	2,9
	Portugal		:	:	:	×	×
		EUR 10	53 025	210 961	5 608	58,6	2,3
Lemons		EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellada		0	23 769	0	11,9	0,0
	España		:	:	:	×	×
	Italia		21 755	460 083	5 000	56,6	0,8
	Portugal		:	:	:	×	×
		EUR 10	21 755	483 852	5 000	47,8	0,7
Cauliflowers		EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	Belgique/België		193	694	201	1,0	0,4
	BR Deutschland		883	9 685	3 813	11,3	5,1
	Ellada		0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	España		:	:	:	×	×
	France		7 398	61 745	5 573	16,0	1,0
	Ireland		0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Italia		3 663	49 201	100 000	8,7	16,9
	Portugal		:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom		1 080	23 804	10 700	6,3	2,7
		EUR 10	13 217	145 129	120 287	9,0	6,7
Tomatoes		EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	Belgique/België		74	22	4	0,0	0,0
	BR Deutschland		1	30	9	0,1	0,1
	Ellada		0	80 815	15 300	4,8	0,9
	España		:	:	:	×	×
	France		3 657	24 233	10 948	3,4	1,6
	Ireland		105	195	114	1,7	0,8
	Italia		69 284	528 507	4 561	9,9	0,1
	Nederland		5 754	18 454	11 766	3,4	2,2
	Portugal		:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom		4	0	0	0,0	0,0
		EUR 10	78 879	652 256	42 702	7,5	0,5
Aubergines		EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellada		0	0	0	×	0,0
	España		:	:	:	×	×
	France		0	465	358	45,3	35,8
	Italia		0	364	0	3,2	0,0
	Portugal		:	:	:	×	×
		EUR 10	0	829	358	5,3	2,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.6.1.1 Area under vines, yield and production of wine and must

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		hl/ha			% TAV		1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1980/81	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86	1980/81	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86	1980/81	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	4 240	3 973	3 924	−1,3	−1,2	51,8	46,6	53,9	−2,1	15,7	219 694	189 040	211 420	− 3,0	11,8
Belgique/België	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4	2	2	−12,9	0,0
Danmark	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
BR Deutschland	89	93	93	0,9	0,0	54,4	65,6	117,3	3,8	78,8	4 872	6 102	10 921	4,6	79,0
Ellada	98	86	86	−2,6	0,0	47,7	48,0	50,4	0,1	5,0	5 395	4 782	4 334	− 2,4	− 9,4
España	1 571	1 469	1 442	−1,3	−1,8	28,3	23,4	25,7	− 3,7	9,8	44 407	34 511	37 042	− 4,9	7,3
France	1 095	1 011	1 000	−1,6	−1,1	63,9	70,5	74,0	2,0	5,0	69 984	71 297	73 974	0,4	3,8
Ireland	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Italia	1 122	993	982	−2,4	−1,1	75,5	59,8	75,6	− 4,6	26,4	84 750	62 340	76 962	− 6,0	23,5
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	43,7	92,0	137,6	16,0	49,6	50	107	160	16,4	49,5
Nederland	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Portugal	264	320	320	3,9	0,0	38,8	30,9	25,1	− 4,5	−18,8	10 230	9 893	8 017	− 0,7	−19,0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	6	8	24,6	33,3
EUR 10	2 405	2 184	2 162	−1,9	−1,0	68,6	64,5	76,9	− 1,2	19,2	165 057	144 636	166 361	− 2,6	15,0

Source : Eurostat.

4.6.3.1 Trade in wine and share in world trade

(1 000 hl)

	Imports			% TAV		Exports			% TAV		% of world trade (1986)
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EUR 12	23 321	23 604	24 999	0,2	5,9	32 933	34 157	34 065	0,6	– 0,3	74,2
BLEU/UEBL	1 825	1 876	2 093	0,5	11,6	163	108	114	– 6,6	5,6	0,2
Danmark	652	993	1 038	7,3	4,5	19	36	36	11,2	0,0	0,1
BR Deutschland	8 620	8 335	8 880	– 0,6	6,5	1 851	2 517	2 619	5,3	4,1	5,5
Ellada	3	5	9	8,9	80,0	255	960	695	24,7	–27,6	2,1
España	12	41	30	22,7	–26,8	6 115	5 597	4 835	– 1,5	–13,6	12,1
France	6 665	4 033	4 164	– 8,0	3,2	8 868	12 872	13 269	6,4	3,1	28,0
Ireland	101	132	131	4,6	– 0,8	4	3	1	– 4,0	–66,7	0,0
Italia	195	468	510	15,7	9,0	14 670	10 427	10 825	– 5,5	3,8	22,6
Nederland	1 731	2 134	2 087	3,5	– 2,2	21	85	49	26,3	–42,4	0,2
Portugal	1	3	3	20,1	0,0	792	1 498	1 568	11,2	4,7	3,3
United Kingdom	3 516	5 584	6 054	8,0	8,4	175	54	54	–17,8	0,0	0,1
EUR 10	23 308	23 560	24 966	0,2	6,0	26 026	27 062	27 662	0,7	2,2	58,8

Source: Eurostat.

4.6.4.1 Supply balance — wine **EUR 12**

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1980/81	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	218 503	185 735	208 335	– 3,2	12,2
Change in stocks	3 720	295	3 224	×	×
Imports	2 294	4 614	2 827	15,0	–39,7
Exports	11 011	17 053	12 780	9,1	–25,1
Intra-EC trade	24 028	20 597	22 424	– 3,0	8,9
Internal uses	205 834	173 001	195 158	– 3,4	12,8
— losses - production	654	545	764	– 3,6	40,2
- marketing	757	519	553	– 7,3	6,6
— processing	50 695	40 578	58 602	– 4,4	44,4
— human consumption	153 728	131 359	135 239	– 3,1	3,0
Human consumption (l/head)	48,3	40,8	41,8	– 3,3	2,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	106,1	107,4	106,8	0,2	– 0,6

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

4.6.5.1 Producer prices (1) for table wines

	ECU			% TAV (2)	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Heraklion	2,492	..	:	×	×
Patras	2,317	3,209	:	5,6	×
Requena	..	2,176	2,304	×	5,9
Reus	..	2,449	:	×	×
Villafranca del Bierzo	..	2,482	2,400	×	– 3,3
Bastia	2,140	2,375	2,576	1,8	8,5
Béziers	2,318	2,573	2,430	1,8	– 5,6
Montpellier	2,303	2,609	2,413	2,1	– 7,5
Narbonne	2,311	2,616	2,468	2,1	– 5,7
Nîmes	2,295	2,611	2,428	2,2	– 7,0
Perpignan	2,321	2,700	2,483	2,6	– 8,0
Asti	1,864	2,719	2,751	6,5	1,2
Firenze	1,630	2,450	2,041	7,0	–16,7
Lecce	:	..	:	×	×
Pescara	1,563	2,552	:	8,5	×
Reggio Emilia	1,943	2,674	2,594	5,5	– 3,0
Treviso	1,736	2,524	2,371	6,4	– 6,1
Verona (local wines)	1,897	2,555	2,464	5,1	– 3,6
Type R II: Red, 12.5 to 15°, % vol./hl					
Heraklion	2,532	..	:	×	×
Patras	:	..	2,980	×	×
Calatayud	..	..	:	×	×
Falset	..	2,752	2,633	×	– 4,3
Jumilla	..	2,642	2,614	×	– 1,1
Navalcarnero	..	2,198	2,312	×	5,2
Requena	..	..	2,240	×	×
Toro	..	..	:	×	×
Villena	..	2,295	2,599	×	13,2
Bastia	2,112	2,384	2,341	2,0	– 1,8
Brignoles	:	..	:	×	×
Bari	1,975	2,275	2,034	2,4	–10,6
Barletta	2,204	2,383	1,936	1,3	–18,8
Cagliari	1,823	..	2,353	×	×
Lecce	:	..	:	×	×
Taranto	1,703	2,413	:	6,0	×
Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl					
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	68,35	98,888	99,398	6,3	0,5
Type A I: White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl					
Athens	2,142	3,005	3,122	5,8	3,9
Heraklion	2,344	3,008	:	4,2	×
Patras	:	3,470	3,226	×	– 7,0
Alcazar de San Juan	..	1,816	2,039	×	12,3
Almedralejo	..	1,931	1,910	×	– 1,1
Medina del Campo	..	..	2,602	×	×
Ribadavia	..	..	:	×	×
Villafranca del Penedés	..	..	2,327	×	×
Villar del Arzobispo	..	..	2,448	×	×
Villarrobledo	..	2,049	2,078	×	1,4
Bordeaux	2,639	2,622	2,857	–0,1	9,0
Nantes	2,564	2,681	2,680	0,7	0,0
Bari	1,535	2,246	2,074	6,5	– 7,7
Cagliari	1,732	2,314	2,209	4,9	– 4,5
Chieti	1,519	2,300	2,046	7,2	–11,0
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	1,725	2,567	2,369	6,8	– 7,7
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,646	2,172	1,931	4,7	–11,1
Treviso	1,813	2,814	2,620	7,6	– 6,9
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	63,60	35,382	38,043	–9,3	7,5
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	64,37	36,475	39,460	–9,0	8,2
Luxembourg Moselle wine-growing area	..	..	..	×	×
Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl					
Mosel/Rheingau	83,28	55,046	60,130	–6,7	9,2
Luxembourg Moselle wine-growing area	..	..	..	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Weighted average market prices.
(2) Calculated on the basis of prices in ECU.

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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1 690	1 463	1 470	−2,4	0,5	241	270	282	1,9	4,4	40 743	39 549	41 399	−0,5	4,7
Belgique/België	46	48	53	0,7	10,4	308	349	358	2,1	2,6	1 416	1 673	1 898	2,8	13,4
Danmark	34	31	29	−1,5	−6,5	248	364	325	6,6	−10,7	842	1 129	942	5,0	−16,6
BR Deutschland	258	210	206	−3,4	−1,9	259	352	332	5,3	− 5,7	6 694	7 390	6 836	1,7	− 7,5
Ellada	65	44	45	−6,3	2,3	158	213	194	5,1	− 8,9	1 030	939	872	−1,5	− 7,2
España	355	289	292	−3,4	1,0	161	168	184	0,7	9,5	5 737	4 857	5 379	−2,7	10,7
France	229	201	196	−2,2	−2,5	289	300	343	0,6	14,3	6 618	6 021	6 720	−1,6	11,6
Ireland	40	31	30	−4,2	−3,2	245	200	232	−3,3	16,0	981	619	697	−7,4	12,6
Italia	161	120	131	−4,8	9,2	182	212	188	2,6	−11,3	2 923	2 547	2 464	−2,3	− 3,3
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	340	250	230	−5,0	− 8,0	34	25	23	−5,0	− 8,0
Nederland	172	167	168	−0,5	0,6	364	410	445	2,0	8,5	6 267	6 854	7 478	1,5	9,1
Portugal	123	131	141	1,1	7,6	98	85	92	−2,3	8,2	1 200	1 114	1 300	−1,2	16,7
United Kingdom	205	177	178	−2,4	0,6	346	360	381	0,7	5,8	7 103	6 380	6 790	−1,8	6,4
EUR 10	1 211	1 043	1 037	−2,5	−0,6	327	321	335	−0,3	4,4	33 908	33 578	34 720	−0,2	3,4

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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	191	143	147	−4,7	2,8	176	206	199	2,7	− 3,4	3 356	2 942	2 926	−2,2	− 0,5
Belgique/België	4	4	6	7,0	50,0	185	210	195	2,1	− 7,1	74	84	117	2,1	39,3
Danmark	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
BR Deutschland	23	20	19	−3,1	− 5,0	235	278	313	2,8	12,6	541	556	594	0,5	6,8
Ellada	18	14	14	−4,1	0,0	199	226	194	2,1	−14,2	359	316	271	−2,1	−14,2
España	56	39	42	−5,9	7,7	163	180	171	1,7	− 5,0	915	702	719	−4,3	2,4
France	29	21	18	−7,6	−14,3	164	183	199	1,8	8,7	477	386	359	−3,5	− 7,0
Ireland	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
Italia	29	28	31	1,1	10,7	185	178	152	−0,6	−14,6	536	498	471	−1,2	− 5,4
Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×	250	:	:	×	×	1	:	:	×	×
Nederland	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	20	17	17	−2,7	0,0	227	235	232	0,6	− 1,3	453	400	395	−2,1	− 1,3
EUR 10	123	104	105	−2,6	1,0	198	215	210	1,4	− 2,3	2 441	2 240	2 207	−1,4	− 1,5

Source: Eurostat.

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

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1980/81	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	34 150	36 743	40 852	1,2	11,2
Change in stocks	– 185	117	– 129	×	×
Imports	467	427	446	– 1,5	4,4
Exports	1 173	1 083	962	– 1,3	– 11,2
Intra-EC trade	3 207	4 406	5 177	5,4	17,5
Internal use	33 629	35 896	40 464	1,1	12,7
of which:					
— animal feed	4 308	4 970	4 296	2,4	– 13,6
— seed	2 636	2 460	3 062	– 1,2	24,5
— industrial use	464	475	446	0,4	– 6,1
— alcohol	464	475	446	0,4	– 6,1
— processing	3 929	5 050	4 878	4,3	– 3,4
— losses (market)	1 683	1 950	1 797	2,8	– 7,8
— human consumption	20 608	20 991	25 987	0,3	23,8
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	76,1	76,7	80,4	0,1	4,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,5	102,4	101,0	0,1	– 1,4

Source: Eurostat.

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

		Area				
		ha			% TAV	
		1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EUR 12	48 112	40 733	47 698	– 2,7	17,1
Dark air cured	Belgique/België	423	512	388	3,2	–24,2
	BR Deutschland	1 532	1 555	1 507	0,2	– 3,1
	España	19 939	10 869	11 879	– 9,2	9,3
	France	18 499	9 844	9 744	–10,0	– 1,0
	Italia	7 719	17 953	24 180	15,1	34,7
	EUR 10	28 173	29 864	35 819	1,0	19,9
	EUR 12	104 597	116 176	103 319	1,5	–11,1
Sun cured	Ellada	84 111	92 602	89 554	1,6	– 3,3
	Italia	20 486	23 574	14 365	2,4	–39,1
	EUR 10	104 597	116 176	103 319	1,5	–11,1
	EUR 12	22 730	30 701	28 882	5,3	– 5,9
Light air cured	BR Deutschland	1 453	1 114	1 125	4,3	0,1
	Ellada	5 146	6 429	4 258	3,8	–33,8
	España	:	5 180	5 768	×	11,4
	France	3	1 812	1 329	×	–26,7
	Italia	15 881	15 558	15 822	– 0,3	1,7
	Portugal	247	608	580	16,2	4,6
	EUR 10	22 483	24 913	22 534	1,7	– 9,6
	EUR 12	12 709	28 526	31 555	14,4	10,6
Flue cured	BR Deutschland	373	484	575	4,4	18,8
	Ellada	49	433	662	44,1	52,9
	España	954	6 182	7 007	37,0	13,3
	France	199	3 296	3 443	60,0	4,5
	Italia	10 531	16 747	18 495	8,0	10,4
	Portugal	603	1 384	1 373	14,9	– 0,8
	EUR 10	11 152	20 960	23 175	11,1	10,6
	EUR 12	5 863	5 203	4 309	– 2,0	–17,2
Fire cured	Italia	5 863	5 203	4 309	– 2,0	–17,2
	EUR 10	5 863	5 203	4 309	– 2,0	–17,2
	EUR 12	224	42	59	–28,0	40,5
Other special tobaccos, etc.	BR Deutschland	5	:	:	×	×
	España	15	29	37	11,6	27,6
	Ellada	:	13	12	×	– 7,7
	Italia	204	:	10	×	×
	EUR 10	209	13	22	–35,0	69,2
	EUR 12	194 235	221 381	216 422	2,2	– 2,2
Raw tobacco	Belgique/België	423	512	388	3,2	–24,2
	BR Deutschland	3 363	3 153	3 207	– 1,1	1,7
	Ellada	89 306	99 477	94 486	1,8	– 5,0
	España	20 908	22 260	24 691	1,0	10,9
	France	18 701	14 952	14 516	– 3,2	– 2,9
	Italia	60 684	79 035	77 181	4,5	– 2,4
	Portugal	850	1 992	1 953	1,7	– 2,0
	EUR 10	172 477	197 129	189 778	2,3	– 3,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20,4	20,7	19,0	0,2	– 8,2	98 242	84 234	90 783	– 2,5	7,7
28,1	45,2	23,4	8,2	–48,0	1 187	2 315	908	11,8	–60,8
22,8	25,4	20,2	1,8	–20,5	3 507	3 945	3 038	2,0	–23,0
17,7	15,8	13,5	–1,2	–14,6	35 276	17 176	16 009	–11,3	– 4,5
24,0	26,3	25,1	1,5	– 4,6	44 344	25 913	24 424	– 8,6	– 6,8
18,0	19,4	19,8	1,3	2,1	13 929	34 885	47 954	16,5	37,5
22,3	22,5	21,3	0,1	– 5,3	62 966	67 058	76 324	1,1	13,8
11,9	13,0	14,7	1,5	13,0	123 059	151 571	153 134	3,5	1,0
11,8	13,8	14,8	2,6	7,2	98 875	128 111	132 186	4,4	3,2
12,3	10,4	14,6	–2,8	40,3	25 120	23 460	20 948	– 1,1	–10,7
11,9	13,0	14,7	1,5	13,1	123 059	151 571	153 134	3,5	1,0
33,6	26,1	24,3	–4,1	– 6,9	76 463	80 227	70 336	0,8	–12,3
20,1	25,3	20,5	3,9	–19,0	2 925	2 817	2 301	– 0,6	–18,3
34,4	29,4	23,9	–2,6	–18,7	17 719	18 877	10 169	1,1	–46,0
:	16,7	14,0	×	–16,2	:	8 789	8 057	×	– 8,3
16,7	24,6	21,8	6,7	–11,4	5	4 465	2 893	×	–35,2
34,9	28,2	28,8	–3,5	2,1	55 436	43 907	45 570	– 3,8	3,8
15,3	22,8	23,2	6,9	1,8	378	1 372	1 346	23,9	– 1,9
33,8	28,1	27,0	–3,0	– 3,9	76 085	70 066	60 933	– 1,6	–13,0
19,1	20,4	19,3	1,1	– 5,4	24 314	58 301	60 827	15,7	0,7
12,0	21,3	14,5	10,0	–31,9	447	1 029	834	14,9	–20,0
13,3	24,0	25,5	10,3	6,2	65	1 042	1 690	59,0	62,2
16,7	18,6	13,1	1,8	–29,6	1 589	11 494	9 199	40,0	–20,0
16,1	22,4	16,8	5,7	–25,0	321	7 388	5 785	69,0	–21,7
19,9	20,5	22,1	0,5	7,8	20 954	34 373	40 802	8,6	18,7
15,6	21,5	18,3	5,5	–14,9	938	2 975	2 517	21,2	–15,4
19,5	20,9	21,2	1,2	1,4	21 787	43 862	49 111	12,4	12,0
16,7	16,6	19,1	–0,1	15,1	9 779	8 630	8 217	– 2,1	– 4,8
16,7	16,6	19,1	–0,1	15,1	9 779	8 630	8 217	– 2,1	– 4,8
16,7	16,6	19,1	–0,1	15,1	9 779	8 630	8 217	– 2,1	– 4,8
16,0	14,8	13,7	–1,3	– 7,4	359	62	81	–29,0	30,6
20,0	:	:	×	×	10	:	:	×	×
16,6	12,8	9,2	–4,2	–28,1	25	37	31	6,8	– 8,1
:	19,2	24,2	×	26,0	:	25	29	×	16,0
15,9	:	18,0	×	×	324	:	18	×	×
16,0	19,2	21,4	3,1	11,6	334	25	47	–33,0	88,0
17,1	17,3	17,7	0,2	2,3	331 836	383 025	383 375	2,4	0,0
28,1	45,2	23,4	8,2	–48,2	1 187	2 315	908	11,8	–60,8
20,5	24,7	19,2	3,2	–22,2	6 889	7 791	6 173	2,1	–20,8
13,1	14,9	15,3	2,2	2,7	116 659	148 055	144 074	4,1	– 2,7
17,6	16,8	12,9	–0,8	–23,2	36 890	37 496	31 746	0,3	– 3,4
23,9	25,3	22,8	1,0	– 9,9	44 669	37 766	33 102	2,8	–12,4
24,0	18,4	21,2	–4,3	15,2	145 542	145 255	163 509	0,0	12,6
15,5	22,3	19,8	6,2	–11,2	1 316	4 347	3 863	22,1	–11,1
17,1	17,3	18,3	0,2	5,8	294 946	341 182	347 766	2,5	1,9

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

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987 p	1980	1986	1987 p	1986/1980	1987/1986 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100	100	100	5 259,5	6 005,5	6 181,5	2,2	2,9
of which:								
– EUR 10	5,6	5,7	5,4	294,9	342,2	341,5	2,5	– 0,2
– Spain	0,7	0,6	0,6	36,9	38,7	36,2	0,7	– 6,5
– Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	4,2	4,3	3,9	0,4	– 9,3
– EUR 12	6,4	6,4	6,2	336,0	385,2	381,7	2,3	– 0,9
– Turkey	4,3	2,7	2,9	228,3	161,5	177,2	– 5,6	9,7
– USSR	5,6	5,3	5,2	289,0	321,0	296,0	1,8	– 7,8
– Bulgaria	2,3	2,3	1,8	122,0	137,0	112,3	1,9	– 18,0
– Zimbabwe	2,4	1,9	2,1	125,1	117,0	131,5	– 1,1	12,4
– Malawi	1,1	1,1	1,1	55,6	63,7	69,7	2,3	9,4
– India	8,3	7,3	7,4	438,5	439,4	460,3	0,0	4,6
– Rep. of Korea	1,8	1,4	1,3	92,5	83,0	78,0	– 1,8	– 6,2
– USA	15,4	8,8	8,8	811,3	528,0	542,5	– 6,9	2,7
– Canada	2,1	1,2	1,0	107,9	70,1	60,5	– 6,9	– 13,7
– Mexico	1,5	1,3	0,8	78,9	78,0	48,7	– 0,2	– 37,6
– Brazil	6,7	6,4	6,6	350,0	385,0	410,0	1,6	6,5
– Argentina	1,2	1,1	1,1	61,8	66,4	70,2	1,2	5,7
– Peop. Rep. China	17,1	28,4	31,5	898,0	1 707,0	1 945,0	11,3	13,9

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	
		1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 424,0	1 350,0	1370,0 (p)	–0,9	1,5
	EUR 12	533,5	456,0	456,5	–2,6	0,1
	%	37,5	33,8	33,3	×	×
	EUR 10	447,3	407,4	406,9	–1,6	– 0,1
	%	31,4	30,2	29,7	×	×
Exports	World	1 358,0	1 310,0	1340,0 (p)	–0,6	2,3
	EUR 12	90,9	132,5	157,7	6,5	19,0
	%	6,7	10,1	11,8	×	×
	EUR 10	83,4	132,1	152,0	8,0	15,1
	%	6,1	10,0	11,3	×	×

Sources: Eurostat and World Tobacco Situation (USDA).

(1) Excl. intra-EC trade.

4.8.3.2 Italy's exports of raw tobacco — Situation as at 1.4.1988

(t)

Harvest	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984p	1985p	1986p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
World total:	43 887	42 645	53 890	63 556	71 583	70 072	78 030	80 304	70 263	49 963
Intra EUR 12										
Total	27 613	27 342	27 853	28 354	32 565	31 307	30 081	31 053	23 142	11 571
BLEU/UEBL	880	864	822	1 234	1 779	2 411	2 410	2 969	2 786	2 117
Danmark	14	4	61	121	252	265	211	210	140	52
BR Deutschland	16 690	17 108	16 944	16 179	15 267	13 161	10 417	9 934	6 451	2 739
Ellada	20	30	91	346	134	191	386	409	713	20
España	13	15	32	—	5	742	1 473	33	10	25
France	2 282	2 027	2 498	1 571	1 717	2 361	2 985	2 840	1 445	465
Ireland	180	41	138	8	277	421	664	455	536	455
Nederland	6 327	5 574	5 298	7 274	10 215	7 969	8 368	8 990	6 547	3 701
Portugal	670	966	1 208	727	571	795	1 083	124	211	359
United Kingdom	537	713	761	894	2 348	2 991	4 638	4 857	4 304	1 638
Extra EUR 12										
Total	16 274	15 303	26 037	35 202	39 018	38 765	47 950	49 251	47 121	38 392
Switzerland	2 320	1 770	1 186	1 689	710	1 252	1 630	1 355	1 571	1 199
Egypt	1 655	857	3 973	4 349	2 768	2 574	3 684	6 518	4 774	909
USA	5 816	5 639	9 212	9 061	9 203	6 927	5 998	5 108	4 182	1 976
Japan	1 691	821	1 816	1 674	2 509	2 410	1 901	1 300	1 151	472
Bulgaria	—	107	806	6 858	8 766	11 105	22 138	14 034	16 869	8 559
Others	4 792	6 109	9 044	11 571	15 062	14 497	12 599	20 936	18 574	25 277

Source: AIMA.

4.8.6.1 Quantities of tobacco bought in

	t			% of commercial production		
	Harvest					
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bad. Geudertheimer	116	—	145	3,3	—	2,1
Bad. Burley	—	—	11	—	—	0,1
Bright	—	449	1 310	—	1,1	4,3
Burley I	69	3 482	1 416	0,1	8,1	4,1
Kentucky	1 210	826	274	14,1	7,8	3,6
F. Havanna	873	268	2 922	10,5	1,5	11,9
Beneventano	22	4	—	8,0	13,3	—
Xanti-Yaka	1 097	—	173	15,1	—	2,2
Perustitza	347	81	155	5,7	0,9	1,9
Erzegovina	293	—	100	3,4	—	2,3
Round Tip	33	—	—	11,7	—	—
Basmas	—	611	3 717	—	3,7	16,2
Katerini	—	1 100	2 760	—	6,8	13,9
Kaba Kulak c.	—	2 030	3 553	—	7,0	13,3
Kaba Kulak n.c.	—	852	952	—	16,2	18,3
Myrodata	—	525	731	—	7,9	11,5
Zichnomyrodata	—	86	137	—	8,8	16,5
Tsebelia	—	—	1 709	—	—	7,5
Mavra	—	650	1 923	—	7,3	20,5
Burley EL	—	17 425	3 286	—	73,1	22,1
Total	4 060	28 389	25 540	2,6	9,1	7,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.9.1.1 Seed production and related aid (1987)

Product	100 kg					
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. *Gramineae*						
Festuca pratensis Huds.	23 060	0	12 120	9 240	0	0
Poa pratensis L.	86 971	528	49 410	33	0	0
Poa trivialis L.	6 230	0	6 230	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	420 710	4 968	189 690	13 769	0	0
Lolium per. L. (new. var. & others)	161 061	1 884	70 800	14 755	0	0
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	15 699	0	15 690	9	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	243 289	14 350	51 660	53 441	0	13 200
Phleum pratense L.	10 820	0	3 180	4 495	0	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	80	0	30	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	96 145	464	67 150	3 881	0	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	26 807	0	11 830	116	0	56
Agrostis canina L.	30	0	30	0	0	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	20	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis tenuis Sibth.	112	0	0	2	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	3 568	828	1 140	0	0	0
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	39 127	0	14 770	307	0	0
Arrhenatherum elatius L - P	551	0	0	551	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	20 899	192	0	0	0	700
Poa nemoralis L.	200	0	0	0	0	0
2. *Leguminosae*						
Pisum sativum L. partim	1 939 030	0	220 530	124 785	0	0
Vicia faba L. partim	482 724	0	0	138 202	60	0
Vicia sativa L.	221 424	0	0	5 370	110 000	19 500
Vicia villosa roth.	739	0	0	639	0	0
Trifolium pratense L.	40 483	0	940	861	0	318
Trifolium repens L.	1 763	0	1 710	2	0	0
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	463	0	0	2	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	925	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	6 045	0	0	11	0	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	103	0	0	3	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	99 807	0	0	0	0	25 280
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	86 005	0	0	2	18 000	8 050
Medicago lupulina L.	40	0	40	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	70	0	0	0	0	50
Hedysarium coronarium L.	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. *Ceres*						
Triticum spelta L.	14 906	11 900	0	3 006	0	0
Oryza sativa L.	852 675	0	0	0	37 500	82 125
4. *Oleagineae*						
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	140 978	87 228	0	0	0	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	34 972	0	9 600	372	0	0
Cannabis sativa L.	4 287	0	0	0	0	187

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	EUR 10		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
300	0	0	0	800	0	600	23 060	32,7	754
0	0	0	0	37 000	0	0	86 971	29,7	2 583
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 230	29,7	185
22 500	3 510	5	463	113 300	0	72 505	420 710	26,7	11 233
4 600	700	0	97	33 200	0	35 025	161 061	20,8	3 350
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 699	14,6	229
63 800	110	55	1 414	27 100	0	18 159	230 089	16,1	3 917
300	0	5	110	130	0	2 600	10 820	66,9	724
0	0	0	0	0	0	50	80	40,9	3
8 300	0	0	0	15 800	0	550	96 145	28,2	2 711
12 800	0	5	0	100	0	1 900	26 751	41,6	1 115
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	60,8	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,8	—
0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	60,8	1
0	0	0	0	110	0	0	112	60,8	7
1 000	0	0	0	600	0	0	3 568	32,7	117
7 500	50	0	0	900	0	15 600	39 127	16,1	630
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	51,3	28
14 700	0	7	0	5 200	0	100	20 199	45,0	940
0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200	29,7	6
930 000	1 600	80	835	257 200	0	404 000	1 939 030	0	0
90 000	8 000	3 896	966	40 000	0	201 600	482 724	0	0
80 000	0	1 254	0	0	0	5 300	201 924	23,8	4 806
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	739	17,4	13
37 000	0	1 140	24	0	0	200	40 165	38,6	1 550
0	0	1	0	0	0	50	1 763	54,1	95
0	0	461	0	0	0	0	463	54,1	25
0	0	925	0	0	0	0	925	35,0	32
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	35,1	x
5 600	0	434	0	0	0	0	6 045	35,0	212
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	35,0	4
0	0	74 527	0	0	0	0	74 527	16,2	1 617
45 000	0	14 953	0	0	0	0	77 955	26,7	2 296
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	24,3	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	27,9	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 906	11,0	164
9 800	0	723 250	0	0	0	0	770 550	14,6	12 449
35 000	0	0	0	18 750	0	0	140 978	21,6	3 045
5 000	0	0	0	0	0	20 000	34 972	17,1	598
4 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 100	15,6	67

4.10.1.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	:	26 871	26 022	×	– 3,2	:	16,2	15,3	×	– 5,6	:	43 508	39 880	×	– 8,3
Belgique/België	823	578	436	– 5,7	–24,6	17,3	17,6	17,1	0,3	– 2,8	1 422	1 016	747	– 5,5	–26,5
BR Deutschland	17 954	19 649	19 310	1,5	– 1,2	15,0	17,3	16,1	2,4	– 6,9	26 892	33 989	31 037	4,0	– 8,7
España	1 852	1 616	1 578	– 2,3	– 2,4	11,6	12,4	11,7	1,1	– 5,7	2 150	2 002	1 849	1,2	– 7,6
France	762	599	559	– 3,9	– 6,7	18,5	18,1	12,2	– 0,4	–32,6	1 406	1 087	710	– 4,2	–34,7
Ireland	75	34	34	–12,4	0,0	10,1	4,2	12,0	–13,6	×	76	14	41	–24,5	192,9
Portugal	:	163	160	×	– 1,8	:	20,2	20,1	×	– 0,5	:	329	322	×	– 2,1
United Kingdom	5 721	4 232	3 945	– 4,9	– 6,8	17,0	12,0	13,2	– 5,6	1,1	9 747	5 071	5 174	–10,3	2,0
EUR 10	25 335	25 092	24 284	– 0,2	– 3,2	15,6	16,4	15,5	0,8	– 5,5	39 543	41 177	37 709	0,7	– 8,4

Source: EC Commmission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.10.4.1 Market balance — hops

		Unit	EUR 12					World				
			1980	1986	1987 **	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	27,30	26,87	26,02	−0,3	− 3,2	86,3	84,0	87,3	− 0,4	3,9
B	Yield	t/ha	1,50	1,62	1,53	1,3	− 5,6	1,37	1,35	1,36	− 0,2	0,7
C=A×B	Production: hops	1 000 t	41,54	43,51	39,88	0,8	−11,0	118,4	113,4	118,3	− 0,7	4,3
D	of which — alpha acid	%	6,13	6,00	7,24	−0,4	20,7	5,92	6,36	7,11	1,2	16,4
E=C×D/100	— alpha acid	t	2 546	2 627	2 888	0,5	9,9	7 046	7 228	8 414	0,4	16,4
	— minus estimated loss	t	2 541	2 622	2 882	0,5	9,9	7 032	7 214	8 397	0,4	16,4
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	252	263	263	0,7	0,0	954	1 044	1 044	1,5	0,0
G	of which — alpha acid	grams/hl	8,8	6,9	6,9	−4,8	0,0	7,5	7,1	7,1	− 1,1	0,0
H=F×G×1 000	— alpha acid	t	2 218	1 815	1 815	−3,2	0,0	7 155	7 412	7 412	0,6	0,0
	— minus estimated loss	t	2 140	1 751	1 751	−3,3	0,0	6 905	7 153	7 153	0,6	0,0
Alpha acid												
I=E−H	(Deficit)/surplus (2)	t	401	871	1 131	13,8	29,9	127	61	1 244	−11,5	1 939,0
J	Stocks: — 1 September	t	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
K	Normal (= 4 ½ months)	t	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L=J−K	Surplus	t	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Following year.
(2) Available for export.

4.10.5.1 Market price for hops

		50 kg			% TAV	
		1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1		2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (no contract)	ECU	:	63	123	×	95,2
EUR 12 (under contract)	ECU	:	171	168	×	– 1,8
	Total ECU	:	146	159	×	8,9
Belgique/België	BFR	11 427	2 870	5 444	– 20,6	89,7
BR Deutschland	DM	411	345	381	– 2,9	10,4
Ellada	DR	—	—	—	×	×
España	PTA	:	23 327	20 351	×	– 12,8
France	FF	1 686	852	1 193	– 10,8	40,0
Ireland	IRL	122	162	170	4,7	4,9
Portugal	ESC	:	19 432	20 510	×	5,5
United Kingdom	UKL	118	107	112	– 1,6	4,7
EUR 10 (no contract)	ECU	469	63	123	– 28,5	95,2
EUR 10 (under contract)	ECU	133	172	171	4,4	– 0,6
	Total ECU	162	145	160	1,8	10,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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

	Ellada					España					EUR 12				
	1980	1986	1987	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	141,4	210,0	202,0	6,8	– 3,8	62,7	80,6	81,3	4,2	0,9	207,0	290,6	283,6	5,8	– 2,4
Production (t):															
unginned cotton	355 000	623 592	571 052	9,8	– 8,4	190 625	263 570	253 624	5,5	–3,7	549 163	887 162	824 768	8,3	– 7,0
ginned cotton	116 900	206 568	175 897	10,0	–14,8	61 000	84 342	80 560	5,5	–4,5	179 032	290 910	256 487	8,4	–11,8
cotton seed	193 300	336 914	307 776	9,7	– 8,6	102 938	142 328	137 178	5,5	–3,6	298 138	479 242	445 006	8,2	– 7,1
Yield (kg/ha):															
unginned cotton	2 511	2 969	2 827	2,8	– 4,8	3 042	3 270	3 119	1,2	–4,6	2 653	3 053	2 908	2,4	– 4,7
ginned cotton	827	984	871	2,9	–11,5	974	1 046	991	1,2	–5,3	865	1 001	904	2,5	– 9,8
cotton seed	1 370	1 604	1 523	2,7	– 5,0	1 643	1 766	1 687	1,2	–4,5	1 440	1 649	1 569	2,3	– 4,9

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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
EUR 12	58,0	59,2	67,1	0,3	13,3	87	74	61	−2,7	−17,6	502,3	435,9	406,4	−2,3	− 6,8
Belgique/België	7,3	7,8	9,9	1,1	26,9	75	75	60	0	−20,0	54,7	58,5	59,4	1,1	1,5
Danmark	0	0,5	0,1	×	−80,0	×	74	61	×	−17,6	0	3,4	0,6	×	−82,3
BR Deutschland	0	0,1	0,9	×	800,0	×	61	70	×	14,8	0	0,6	0,6	×	0,0
France	46,5	47,3	51,8	0,3	9,5	89	73	60	−3,2	−17,8	413,9	345,3	310,8	−3,0	−10,0
Nederland	4,2	3,3	4,3	−3,9	30,3	80	81	80	0,2	1,3	33,6	26,7	34,4	−3,8	28,8
United Kingdom	0	0,1	0,1	×	0,0	×	74	61	×	−17,6	0	0,7	0,6	×	14,3
Ireland	0	0,1	0,0	×	×	×	74	61	×	−17,6	0	0,7	0,0	×	×
España	0	0,0	0,0	×	0,0	×	74	61	×	−17,6	0	0,0	0,0	×	0,0
EUR 10	58,0	59,2	67,1	0,3	13,3	87	74	61	−2,7	−17,6	502,3	435,9	406,4	−2,3	− 6,8
Flax fibre															
EUR 12	58,0	59,2	67,1	0,3	13,3	14,6	13,6	13,6	−1,2	0,0	84,7	80,5	91,3	−0,8	13,4
Belgique/België	7,3	7,8	9,9	1,1	26,9	14,5	14,4	14,9	−0,7	3,5	10,6	11,2	14,7	0,9	31,3
Danmark	0	0,5	0,1	×	−80,0	×	13,6	13,6	×	0,0	0	0,6	0,1	×	−83,3
BR Deutschland	0	0,1	0,9	×	800,0	×	12,0	14,0	×	16,7	0	0,1	1,3	×	1 200,0
France	46,5	47,3	51,8	0,3	9,5	14,7	13,4	13,5	−1,5	0,1	68,4	63,4	69,9	−1,3	10,3
Nederland	4,2	3,3	4,3	−3,9	30,3	13,0	15,0	12,0	2,4	−20,0	5,5	5,0	5,2	−1,6	4,0
United Kingdom	0	0,1	0,1	×	0,0	×	13,6	13,6	×	0,0	0	0,1	0,1	×	0,0
Ireland	0	0,1	0,0	×	×	×	13,6	13,6	×	0,0	0	0,1	0,0	×	×
España	0	0,0	0,0	×	0,0	×	13,6	13,6	×	0,0	0	0,0	0,0	×	0,0
EUR 10	58,0	59,2	67,1	0,3	13,3	14,6	13,6	13,6	−1,2	0,0	84,7	80,5	91,3	−0,8	13,4

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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EUR 12	301 245	152 906	121 950	– 10,7	– 20,2
	Ellada	194 487	51 300	20 000	– 19,9	– 61,0
	France	3 681	2 508	2 750	– 6,2	9,6
	Italia	103 077	99 098	99 200	– 0,7	0,1
	EUR 10	301 245	152 906	121 950	– 10,7	– 20,2
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EUR 12	10 835	5 976	4 676	– 9,4	– 21,8
	Ellada	6 979	2 000	900	– 18,8	– 55,0
	France	174	120	130	– 6,0	8,3
	Italia	3 682	3 856	3 646	0,8	– 5,4
	EUR 10	10 835	5 976	4 676	– 9,4	– 21,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.1 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Exporting Member State	t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	64 410	64 965	54 555	0,1	– 16,0
France	41 852	46 158	37 336	1,6	– 19,0
Nederland	22 549	18 807	17 219	– 3,0	– 8,4
EUR 10	64 410	64 965	54 555	0,1	– 16,0

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	1984	1985	1986	1987	% TAV 1986/1980	% TAV 1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intra-EC trade (2)	EUR 12	15	37	40	54	85	23,8	57,4
	BLEU/UEBL	6	5	5	5	7	3,0	40,0
	Danmark	0	0	—	0	0	×	×
	BR Deutschland	—	3	6	10	13	×	30,0
	Ellada	—	0	1	3	1	×	−66,7
	España	—	0	0	1	2	×	100,0
	France	0	6	7	8	7	×	−12,5
	Ireland	0	0	0	0	1	×	×
	Italia	3	16	10	16	32	32,2	100,0
	Nederland	2	2	2	2	3	0,0	50,0
	Portugal	2	1	1	4	10	12,2	150,0
	United Kingdom	3	5	7	5	8	8,9	60,0
	EUR 10	13	29	21	32	61	16,2	90,6
Imports	EUR 12	1 032	970	1 050	1 066	1 210	0,5	13,5
	BLEU/UEBL	30	32	39	47	47	7,8	×
	Danmark	2	2	2	2	2	0,0	×
	BR Deutschland	193	209	234	229	282	2,9	23,1
	Ellada	59	39	50	36	36	−7,9	×
	España	74	64	88	91	118	3,5	29,7
	France	194	159	152	154	171	−3,8	11,0
	Ireland	16	19	17	21	22	4,6	4,8
	Italia	249	241	247	262	299	0,9	14,1
	Nederland	15	8	8	10	8	−6,5	−20,0
	Portugal	134	153	166	167	178	3,7	6,6
	United Kingdom	66	44	47	47	47	−5,5	×
	EUR 10	825	762	814	824	926	0,0	12,4
Exports	EUR 12	29	35	53	24	54	−3,1	125,0
	BLEU/UEBL	0	0	0	0	1	×	×
	Danmark	—	—	—	—	0	×	×
	BR Deutschland	6	4	5	4	6	−6,5	50,0
	Ellada	20	27	38	12	37	−8,2	208,3
	España	—	1	8	6	8	×	25,0
	France	3	2	2	0	2	×	×
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	×	×
	Italia	0	1	0	1	1	×	×
	Nederland	0	0	—	—	0	×	×
	Portugal	0	—	—	—	0	×	×
	United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	×	×
	EUR 10	30	35	46	20	51	−6,5	155,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Cotton, other than rendered absorbent or bleached, plus raw cotton linters.
(2) Based on entries.

4.11.5.1 Producer prices for flax seed

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV (1)	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	265,4	154,6	139,0	−8,6	−10,1
Nederland	267,4	148,8	158,4	−9,3	6,5

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 (1)	
	1980/81	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 / 1980/81	1987/88 / 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Broken flax	954,8	:	:	×	×
Scutched flax:					
— common	1 048,9	:	:	×	×
— average - low	1 271,0	1 425,8	1 526,5	1,9	7,1
- normal	1 482,3	1 571,2	1 641,2	1,0	4,5
- good	1 589,1	1 872,9	1 861,7	2,8	−6,0
— superior	:	:	:	×	×

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	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	139,4	240,3	211,5	117,3	123,9	120,3
II	149,6	242,4	208,5	126,4	115,2	112,7
III	149,2	229,9	218,6	119,0	114,4	109,9
IV	155,0	230,7	207,4	109,7	110,3	106,9
V	161,5	236,0	189,0	96,7	120,2	105,6
VI	162,0	244,0	185,6	94,4	140,7	114,1
VII	174,4	227,2	181,5	95,6	144,7	122,1
VIII	178,3	213,1	161,9	82,6	150,7	113,1
IX	172,2	210,6	147,0	80,9	154,4	113,1
X	169,0	214,2	137,8	97,5	141,7	:
XI	165,8	214,0	120,8	102,5	125,8	:
XII	166,2	207,5	117,3	108,9	124,9	:
Ø	161,9	225,8	173,9	102,6	130,6	:
% TAV in relation to preceding year	:	18,1	−23,0	−41,0	27,3	×

(1) 'Mid. 1-3/32' in force the first day of each month.

4.12.1.1 **Production of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin**

		1 000 hl pure alcohol			% TAV	
		1980 (1)	1986 (1)	1987 (1)	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	Molasses	114	78	80*	– 6,1	2,6
	Cereals and other	2	8	10*	26,0	25,0
	Total	116	86	90*	– 4,9	4,7
Danmark	Molasses	82	104	93	4,0	–10,6
	Potatoes	19	19	15	0,0	–21,1
	Cereals	19	12	11	– 7,4	– 8,3
	Total	120	135	119	2,0	–11,9
BR Deutschland	Molasses	242	125	122	–10,4	– 2,4
	Potatoes	560	470	427	– 2,9	– 9,1
	Cereals	74	48	46	– 7,0	– 4,2
	Fruit and other	51	41	71	– 3,6	73,2
	Total	927	684	666	– 4,9	– 2,6
Ellada	Molasses	206	147	151	– 5,5	2,7
	Dried grapes	55	72	68	4,6	– 5,6
	Figs	22	11	9	–10,9	–18,2
	Vinous	84	56	50	– 6,5	–10,7
	Other	—	31	19	×	–38,7
	Total	367	317	297	– 2,4	– 6,3
España	Molasses	:	641	600*	×	– 6,4
	Wine and by-products	:	1 269	:	×	×
	Cereals	:	85	:	×	×
	Sugar cane	:	59	:	×	×
	Total	:	2 054	2 000*	×	– 2,6

France	Molasses	534	840	900	7,8	7,1
	Beet	1 687	1 664	1 925	– 0,2	15,7
	Vinous	857	1 464	1 500	9,3	2,5
	Fruit	3	112	98	168,0	–12,5
	Other	43	57	67	4,8	17,5
	Total	3 124	4 137	4 490	4,8	8,5
Ireland	Molasses	62	:	:	×	×
	Cereals	15	:	:	×	×
	Lactose	30	:	:	×	×
	Total	107	100	73	– 1,1	–27,0
Italia	Molasses	858	837	850*	– 0,4	1,6
	Vinous	1 000	2 073	:	12,9	×
	Potatoes	25	18	:	– 5,3	×
	Cereals	:	229	:	×	×
	Fruits	:	78	:	×	×
	Other	259	122	:	–11,8	×
	Total	2 142	3 357	3 500*	7,8	4,3
Luxembourg		–	2	2	×	0,0
Nederland	Molasses	569	621	630*	1,5	1,4
	Cereals	45	25	20*	– 9,3	–20,0
	Total	614	646	650*	0,9	0,6
Portugal	Molasses	:	16	15*	×	– 6,2
	Wine and by-products	:	8	5*	×	–37,5
	Figs	:	43	50*	×	16,3
	Total	:	67	70*	×	4,5
United Kingdom	Molasses	176	201	179	2,2	–10,9
	Cereals	327	309	264	– 0,9	–14,6
	Total	503	510	443	0,2	–13,1
EUR 12		:	12 095	12 400*	×	2,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Or marketing year ending during the calendar year.

4.13.7.1 Fodder balance — Resources: general view of certain products

EUR 10

	Fodder units (1 000 t FU)						Nitrogen (1 000 t MAT)					
	1980/81		1984/85 *		1985/86 *		1980/81		1984/85 *		1985/86 *	
	Of internal orig.	Total resources	Of internal orig.	Total resources	Of internal orig.	Total resources	Of internal orig.	Total resources	Of internal orig.	Total resources	Of internal orig.	Total resources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cereals	64 553	72 544	71 334	74 326	69 531	71 373	6 235	6 912	6 968	7 224	6 813	6 978
Dry pulses	557	677	1 437	1 770	1 838	2 237	131	158	341	420	435	532
Potatoes	1 038	1 038	1 134	1 134	1 151	1 151	86	86	94	94	96	96
Processed green fodder	812	1 016	798	889	924	1 018	263	329	252	278	293	318
Manioc	0	5 792	0	6 378	0	5 842	0	102	0	113	0	103
Processing by-products, of which:	15 622	41 236	21 213	43 169	21 089	44 028	3 593	12 882	5 436	13 463	5 557	13 847
from milling	5 196	7 410	5 908	6 767	5 906	6 732	923	1 318	1 071	1 205	1 071	1 202
from sugar manuf.	4 828	6 286	6 137	7 571	6 107	7 573	612	772	762	916	717	876
cake, of which:	3 325	22 289	5 883	22 988	7 211	24 733	1 402	9 417	2 625	9 776	3 222	10 477
soya	1 361	14 804	3 496	15 590	4 706	16 094	621	6 754	1 595	7 112	2 147	7 343
Whole liquid milk	3 258	3 258	3 041	3 041	3 029	3 029	451	451	420	420	418	418
Skimmed-milk and buttermilk powder	1 160	1 160	1 466	1 466	1 280	1 280	357	357	451	451	393	393
Roots and brassicas	5 896	5 896	4 625	4 625	4 528	4 528	669	669	538	538	497	497
Maize	18 600	18 600	20 131	20 131	21 007	21 007	2 196	2 196	2 415	2 415	2 516	2 516
'Multiannual' fodder	130 379	130 379	126 146	126 146	123 608	123 608	27 453	27 453	26 362	26 362	25 820	25 820
Animal feed:												
marketable	92 562	134 649	107 514	140 990	107 378	140 641	12 579	23 162	15 339	24 211	15 668	24 862
not marketed	168 277	168 333	164 865	164 865	163 707	163 803	32 841	32 845	31 800	31 800	31 343	31 349
Total resources	260 838	302 982	272 378	305 951	271 086	304 444	45 420	56 008	47 139	56 017	47 011	56 211

Source: Eurostat.

4.13.7.2 Feed requirements expressed in fodder units

EUR 10

	Million t FU			% TAV	
	1981	1986	1987	1986/1981	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle	171,0	165,5	159,6	−0,7	−3,6
Pigs	50,3	53,5	54,4	1,2	1,7
Poultry	31,1	32,5	33,2	0,9	2,2
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	28,5	29,6	29,8	0,8	0,7
Total	280,9	281,1	277,0	0,0	−1,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10 (¹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cattle	1980	29 914	1 271	2 088	6 841	:	1 070	3 287	958	3 290	:	5 354	870	4 885	27 974
	1986	33 158	1 355	1 788	6 938	:	2 356	3 742	1 559	4 015	:	5 766	738	4 901	30 064
	1987	31 668	1 297	1 832	6 711	:	2 292	3 655	1 229	4 416	:	5 294	786	4 156	28 590
	% TAV 1986/1980	1,7	1,1	−2,6	0,2	×	14,1	2,2	8,5	3,4	×	1,2	−2,7	0,1	1,2
	% TAV 1987/1986	−4,5	− 4,3	2,5	−3,3	×	−2,7	−2,3	−21,2	10,0	×	−8,2	6,5	−15,2	−4,9
Pigs	1980	32 426	2 617	2 106	6 249	:	3 919	4 839	508	2 369	:	6 117	1 433	2 269	27 074
	1986	32 619	2 665	2 097	5 799	:	4 130	4 477	449	2 435	:	7 241	1 129	2 197	27 360
	1987	33 386	2 660	2 300	5 910	:	4 018	4 759	421	2 523	:	7 461	1 142	2 192	28 226
	% TAV 1986/1980	0,1	0,3	−0,1	−1,2	×	0,9	−1,3	− 2,0	0,5	×	2,9	−3,9	− 0,5	0,2
	% TAV 1987/1986	2,4	− 0,2	9,7	1,9	×	−2,7	6,3	− 6,2	3,6	×	3,0	1,2	− 0,2	3,2
Poultry	1980	25 952	936	546	3 217	:	4 145	5 191	269	4 306	:	2 793	1 077	3 472	20 730
	1986	26 356	951	509	3 249	:	3 860	5 743	315	4 135	:	3 191	946	3 457	21 550
	1987	26 951	935	501	3 294	:	3 755	5 928	347	4 284	:	3 314	956	3 637	22 240
	% TAV 1986/1980	0,3	0,3	−1,2	0,2	×	−1,2	1,7	2,7	− 0,7	×	2,2	−2,1	− 0,1	0,6
	% TAV 1987/1986	2,3	− 1,7	−1,6	1,4	×	−2,7	3,2	10,2	3,6	×	3,9	1,1	5,2	3,2
Other	1980	4 708	81	102	489	:	1 262	1 378	31	683	:	197	124	361	3 322
	1986	4 742	107	141	492	:	1 065	1 404	64	385	:	335	112	637	3 565
	1987	4 569	90	145	480	:	1 035	1 369	98	177	:	397	104	674	3 430
	% TAV 1986/1980	0,1	4,7	5,5	0,1	×	−2,8	0,3	12,8	− 9,1	×	9,3	−1,7	9,9	1,2
	% TAV 1987/1986	−3,6	−15,9	2,8	−2,4	×	−2,8	−2,5	53,1	−54,0	×	18,5	−7,1	5,8	−3,8
Total	1980	93 000	4 905	4 842	16 796	:	10 396	14 695	1 766	10 648	:	14 461	3 504	10 987	79 100
	1986	96 875	5 078	4 535	16 478	:	11 411	15 366	2 387	10 970	:	16 533	2 925	11 192	82 539
	1987	96 574	4 982	4 778	16 395	:	11 100	15 711	2 095	11 400	:	16 466	2 988	10 659	82 486
	% TAV 1986/1980	0,7	0,6	−1,1	−0,3	×	1,6	0,7	5,2	0,5	×	2,3	−3,0	0,3	0,7
	% TAV 1987/1986	−0,3	− 1,9	5,4	−0,5	×	−2,7	2,2	−12,2	3,9	×	−0,4	2,2	− 4,8	−0,1

Sources: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; Fefac.
(¹) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

4.13.7.4 Products used for animal feed

(1 000 t)

		Cereals	Feed cake (1)		Animal meal			Dehydrated fodder (Lucerne etc.)	Milk powder (skimmed and other)	Legumes (field beans etc.)
			Total	of which Soya	Total	Fish	Meat and similar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	1980/81	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	% TAV 1984/85 / 1980/81	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV 1985/86 / 1984/85	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	1980/81	2 217	1 317	841	150	27	123	112	27	51
	1984/85	2 212	1 350	843	250	34	216	103	115	93
	1985/86	1 984	1 526	894	280	41	235	118	62	150
Danmark	1980/81	5 914	2 189	1 112	211	92	119	103	28	3
	1984/85	5 716	1 939	1 251	199	86	113	24	25	55
	1985/86	5 470	2 229	1 305	220	106	114	0	24	175
BR Deutschland	1980/81	15 357	6 654	3 333	620	216	404	392	235	52
	1984/85	16 635	5 665	2 903	700	178	522	180	229	242
	1985/86	17 161	6 265	3 028	794	248	546	274	158	505
Ellada	1980/81	2 493	285	125	20	14	6	19	5	6
	1984/85	2 958	366	165	40	25	15	10	—	14
	1985/86	2 255	375	165	45	25	20	12	—	14
España	1980/81	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1984/85	16 105	2 849	2 243	289	77	212	:	14	111
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	1980/81	18 890	4 237	3 516	386	69	317	489	600	165
	1984/85	18 506	4 403	3 661	367	57	310	517	565	344
	1985/86**	18 506	4 403	3 661	367	57	310	517	565	344
Ireland	1980/81	1 565	373	207	42	14	28	9	22	0
	1984/85*	1 612	391	220	42	14	28	9	25	0
	1985/86**	1 612	391	220	42	14	28	9	25	0
Italia	1980/81	11 309	2 541	1 969	117	76	41	267	158	161
	1984/85	12 589	3 167	2 702	115	67	48	364	—	215
	1985/86**	10 744	3 270	2 766	160	114	46	475	—	225
Nederland	1980/81	2 642	2 910	1 769	287	81	206	283	346	158
	1984/85	2 526	3 863	1 947	103	60	43	212	803	598
	1985/86	2 495	4 446	2 006	403	99	304	243	727	665
Portugal	1980/81	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1980/81	10 730	2 319	1 529	629	243	386	66	22	90
	1984/85	10 071	2 648	1 473	568	258	310	70	19	238
	1985/86	9 904	2 998	1 611	614	293	321	55	23	196
EUR 10 *	1980/81	71 117	22 823	14 401	2 412	782	1 630	1 740	1 443	686
	1984/85	72 824	23 791	15 165	2 465	779	1 686	1 488	1 781	1 798
	1985/86	70 130	25 903	15 656	2 925	997	1 928	1 703	1 584	2 274
	% TAV 1984/85 / 1980/81	0,6	1,0	1,3	0,5	−0,1	0,8	−3,8	5,4	27,2
	% TAV 1985/86 / 1984/85	−3,7	8,9	3,2	18,7	28,0	14,4	14,4	−11,1	26,5

Source: Eurostat — Feed supply balances (provisional).

(1) Excl. olive residues — marketing year.

4.13.7.5 Use of cereals by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986	1985/1980	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (1)	44,1	38,8	35,8	40 262	36 617	34 658	– 1,9	– 5,3
BLEU/UEBL	30,4	29,0	28,6	1 489	1 456	1 454	– 0,4	– 0,1
Danmark **	34,3	39,3	31,5	1 661	1 700	1 430	0,5	– 15,9
BR Deutschland	26,7	24,6	23,7	4 527	4 102	3 899	– 2,0	– 4,9
Ellada	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
España **	64,0 (2)	66,0	63,1	8 533 (2)	7 715	7 200	– 2,5 (2)	– 6,7
France	45,6	46,8	46,9	6 704	6 890	6 340	0,5	– 8,0
Ireland	45,2	46,8	33,1	799	936	790	3,2	– 15,6
Italia **	57,3	56,6	50,4	6 000	6 000	5 530	0,0	– 7,8
Nederland	19,5	15,2	14,8	2 820	2 470	2 450	– 2,6	– 0,8
Portugal	63,0 (3)	45,0	34,8	2 048 (3)	1 160	1 019	– 17,3 (3)	– 12,2
United Kingdom	51,3	40,0	40,6	5 681	4 188	4 546	– 5,9	8,5
EUR 10 (1)	37,5	34,6	32,0	29 681	27 742	26 439	– 1,3	– 4,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; Fefac.

(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

(2) 1981 and $\frac{1985}{1981}$

(3) 1982 and $\frac{1985}{1982}$

4.13.7.6 Imports into EUR 12 from non-member countries of products intended primarily for animal feed (5)

(1 000 t)

Nimexe code	Product	Rate of duty (4)	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change between 1986/1987	
							in 1 000 t	in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
100119	Common wheat	P	2 943	2 505	2 162	1 793		
100390	Barley	P	591	30	116	87		
100592	Maize	P	9 168	8 394	3 291	3 093		
	Other cereals	P	1 363	283	255	771		
I	Total cereal grains		14 065	11 212	5 824	5 744	− 80	− 1,4
	Cereal substitutes (3)	C/P/6%	13 348	14 841	15 043	18 258		
0706.10+20	of which: Manioc		5 276	6 700	5 822	6 986		
2303.15	Corn gluten feed		3 730	3 582	4 097	4 707		
1703xx	Molasses	P	2 984	3 037	3 487	3 467		
2307xx	Compound feedingstuffs		52	52	64	66		
II	Total energy-rich products		16 384	17 930	18 594	21 791	+3 197	+17,2
120146	Soya beans, cake eq. (0,8)	0C	10 206	10 399	10 359	11 551		
230440	Soya cake	0C	9 232	11 267	10 905	10 339		
1201xx (ex. 46)	Other seeds, cake eq. (0,5)	0/2%	1 016	1 009	1 108	1 010		
2304xx (ex. 40)	Other cake (1)	0/2%	4 154	4 809	6 116	5 511		
2301xx	Meat and fish meal		638	886	960	929		
1202xx/1210xx	Other (2)		124	104	215	207		
III	Total protein-rich products		25 370	28 474	29 663	29 547	−116	− 0,4
I+II+III	Grand total		55 819	57 616	54 081	57 082	+3 001	+ 5,5

NB: Some products in this table, in particular cereals and molasses, are not used only for animal feed.

Source: Eurostat — Comext.

(1) 'Other cake' does not include maize germ cake, which is included in cereal substitutes.
(2) Other protein-rich products: oilseed meals, lucerne, lupins, fodder beet, hay, etc.
(3) Cereal substitutes are those mentioned in Annex D to the basic cereals Regulation (EEC) 2727/75.
(4) Customs treatment on import: P = levy
C = bound under GATT
0 = exempt from duty

Substitutes: — Manioc, 6% *ad valorem* duty on entry for the quota; barley levy beyond.
— Corn gluten feed, citrus pellets, maize germ cake: 0C.
— Bran: P.

(5) This table does not include imports of high-protein products (dried leguminous vegetables ex No 07.05 and lupin seeds No 12.03.56) which amounted to around 1,6 million tonnes in 1987, more than 700 000 tonnes of which was intended for feedingstuffs.

4.13.7.7 **Production of dehydrated fodder** (excl. potatoes)

	t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	1 507 664	1 767 394	×	17,2
BLEU/UEBL	8 000	0	0	×	×
Danmark	200 000	176 400	210 600	– 2,1	19,4
BR Deutschland	87 739	124 531	152 237	6,0	22,2
Ellada	2 458	0	0	×	×
España	:	50 000	84 736	×	69,5
France	928 000	795 000	893 000	– 2,5	12,3
Ireland	10 000	3 000	3 000	– 18,2	0,0
Italia	150 000	179 282	205 000	3,0	14,3
Nederland	114 259	122 068	154 708	1,1	26,7
Portugal	:	0	0	×	×
United Kingdom	111 023	57 383	64 113	– 10,4	11,7
EUR 10	1 611 479	1 457 664	1 682 658	– 9,5	15,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.8 **Community supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder** **EUR 12**

	t			% TAV	
	1980 (2)	1986	1987	1986/1980 (2)	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 609 021	1 910 164	2 261 894	2,9	18,4
Imports	444 465 (1)	134 830	130 941	– 18,0	– 2,9
Exports	10 049 (1)	53 570	78 829	32,2	47,2
Availabilities	2 043 437	1 991 424	2 314 008	– 0,4	16,2

Sources: Eurostat, 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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EUR 12	1 392	1 645*	:	2,8	×
	Belgique/België	2	3	6	7,0	100,0
	Danmark	4	140*	:	80,9	×
	BR Deutschland	11	69	111	35,8	60,9
	Ellada	79	43	39*	− 9,6	− 9,3
	España	513	418	425*	− 3,4	1,7
	France	100	357	509	23,6	42,6
	Ireland	2	2*	2*	0,0	0,0
	Italia	241	178	175	− 4,9	− 1,7
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
	Nederland	8	32	47	26,0	46,9
	Portugal	350	253*	265*	− 5,3	4,7
	United Kingdom	82	150*	210	10,6	40,0
	EUR 10	529	974*	:	10,7	×
Feed peas	EUR 12	61*	534*	808*	43,6	51,3
	Belgique/België	—	—	:	×	×
	Danmark	—	135	202	×	49,6
	BR Deutschland	4*	33*	51*	42,1	54,5
	Ellada	1	0	0*	×	×
	España	3	3	4	0,0	33,3
	France	52	286	450	32,9	57,3
	Ireland	—	—	—*	×	×
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	—	76*	101	×	32,9
	EUR 10	58*	531*	804*	44,6	51,4
Field beans	EUR 12	866	717*	773*	− 3,1	7,8
	Belgique/België	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
	BR Deutschland	5	30	55	34,8	83,3
	Ellada	41	26	22	− 7,3	−15,4
	España	216	155	148	− 5,4	− 4,5
	France	32	53	48	8,8	− 9,4
	Ireland	—	—	—	×	×
	Italia	209	156	155	− 4,8	− 0,6
	Nederland	4	9	12	14,5	33,3
	Portugal	311	228*	240*	− 5,0	5,3
	United Kingdom	48	60	91	3,8	51,7
	EUR 10	340	334*	385*	− 0,3	15,3

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

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11,8	21,8	:	10,8	×	1 638*	3 575*	4 456*	13,9	24,6
27,2	39,2	31,6	6,3	−19,4	5	11*	19*	14,0	72,7
29,3	38,1	:	4,5	×	13	534*	528*	85,8	− 1,1
28,6	38,1	32,9	4,9	−13,6	33*	249*	362*	40,0	45,4
12,3	16,1	14,4	4,6	−10,6	98	68	56*	− 5,9	−17,6
8,4	7,5	7,2	− 1,9	− 4,0	430	313	305*	− 5,2	− 2,6
36,6	37,8	40,5	0,5	7,1	367*	1 348	2 072	24,2	53,7
1,6	5,6	5,6	23,2	0,0	0	0*	0*	×	×
13,6	13,9	13,5	0,4	− 2,9	328	249	239	− 4,5	− 4,0
9,0	23,6	18,7	17,4	−20,8	0	0	1	×	×
27,7	51,9	36,5	11,0	−29,7	21	164	173	40,9	5,5
2,4	3,1	3,1	4,4	0,0	84	78	83*	− 1,2	6,4
31,9	37,3	29,5	2,6	−20,9	260	560*	618	13,6	10,4
21,3	32,9	:	7,5	×	1 124*	3 184*	4 068*	19,0	27,8
41,8	38,6	34,9	− 1,3	− 9,6	255*	2 026*	2 818*	41,7	36,7
—	—	:	×	×	—	—	:	×	×
—	38,1	24,8	×	−34,9	—	514	500*	×	− 2,7
30,0	34,8	28,8	2,5	−17,2	12*	115*	147	45,7	27,8
:	:	:	×	×	1	1	1*	0,0	0,0
16,7	13,3	12,5	− 3,7	− 6,0	5	4	5	− 3,7	25,0
45,6	40,3	42,0	− 2,0	5,0	237	1 154	1 888	30,2	63,6
—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
—	36,2	27,5	×	−24,0	—	275*	278	×	1,1
43,1	38,8	35,0	− 1,7	− 9,8	250*	2 058*	2 813*	42,1	36,7
16,0	22,4	23,2	5,8	3,6	852*	1 008*	1 142	2,8	13,3
:	:	:	×	×	2	2	3	0,0	50,0
32,3	38,4	36,7	2,9	− 4,4	16*	114*	199*	38,7	74,6
13,8	16,7	16,3	3,2	− 2,4	52	47	35*	− 1,7	−25,5
11,7	11,1	10,3	− 0,9	− 7,2	180	132	119	− 5,0	− 9,8
32,6	31,9	36,3	− 0,4	13,8	88	156	161	10,0	3,2
:	:	:	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
13,3	13,6	13,2	0,4	− 2,9	290	223	215	− 4,3	− 3,6
40,0	51,8	47,1	4,4	− 9,1	6	39	51	36,6	30,8
6,2	7,8	8,1	3,9	3,8	69	65	68*	− 1,0	4,6
30,9	38,5	31,9	3,7	−17,1	149	230	291	7,5	26,5
19,0	25,8	26,4	5,2	2,3	603*	811*	955*	5,1	17,8

4.13.7.10 Use of cake by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of the production of compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986	1985/1980	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (1)	24,1	26,2	24,0	22 058	24 706	23 239	2,3	– 5,9
BLEU/UEBL **	22,2	25,0	18,8	1 088	1 260	957	3,0	–24,0
Danmark **	41,3	46,6	41,9	2 000	2 017	1 900	0,2	– 5,8
BR Deutschland	40,5	30,2	30,1	6 802	5 044	4 959	– 5,8	– 1,7
Ellada	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
España	17,2 (2)	19,6	16,5	2 280 (2)	2 291	1 884	0,1 (2)	–17,8
France	19,5	21,0	22,3	2 872	3 100	3 431	1,5	10,7
Ireland **	19,4	22,7	16,8	343	455	400	5,8	–12,1
Italia **	14,3	25,5	23,7	1 500	2 700	2 600	12,5	– 3,7
Nederland	19,6	34,8	28,5	2 839	5 650	4 720	14,8	–16,5
Portugal	21,5 (3)	25,0	18,7	701 (3)	645	546	– 2,7 (3)	–15,3
United Kingdom	14,7	14,7	16,5	1 633	1 544	1 842	– 1,1	19,3
EUR 10 (1)	24,1	27,2	25,2	19 077	21 770	20 809	2,7	– 4,4

Sources: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; Fefac.
(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.
(2) 1981 and 1985/1981
(3) 1982 and 1985/1982

4.13.7.12 Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	18,45	19,00	23,14	23,74	23,69	30,73	24,60	21,84	17,86	
II	18,44	17,75	23,24	24,07	23,54	27,40	23,97	21,44	18,29	
III	18,27	17,58	23,46	24,10	23,32	27,94	24,81	21,72	17,62	
IV	18,41	17,94	24,91	25,40	24,74	27,09	24,21	21,57	17,83	
V	18,63	17,36	25,05	24,30	24,60	26,97	22,53	20,68	17,95	
VI	20,14	16,24	24,30	23,06	24,65	24,58	21,22	19,88	19,85	
VII	18,46	17,33	24,56	22,24	25,98	23,18	19,78	19,27	19,55	
VIII	17,29	18,41	25,18	22,15	32,88	22,33	19,13	19,62	18,54	
IX	17,37	20,89	24,58	22,11	33,48	22,32	20,81	19,98	18,93	
X	17,45	22,79	23,24	21,56	31,52	24,06	21,18	19,41	19,53	
XI	18,54	25,94	21,56	23,95	31,31	24,52	21,47	18,59	20,20	
XII	19,20	23,40	22,35	23,71	31,80	25,72	21,13	17,48	20,63	
Ø	18,37	19,60	23,82	23,38	27,63	25,56	22,06	20,12	18,90	
% TAV compared with previous year	4,5	6,7	21,5	–1,9	18,2	–7,5	–13,7	–8,8	–6,1	

Source: Eurostat.

4.14.1.1 Gross internal production and consumption of meat (1) — EUR 12

	Relative share %			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980 (2)	1986	1987*	1980 (2)	1986	1987*	1986/1980 (2)	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gross internal production								
– pigmeat	41,4	42,5	42,5	9 933	12 398	12 756	1,4	2,9
– beef/veal	29,9	27,4	26,8	7 180	8 000	8 051	0,7	0,6
– poultrymeat	16,8	18,6	19,2	4 021	5 443	5 748	2,0	5,6
– sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,0	3,2	3,4	720	926	1 008	–0,2	8,9
– equine meat	0,3	0,2	0,2	69	56	56	–5,2	0,0
– other	2,4	2,2	2,2	583	652	652	–1,2	0,0
Total	93,8	94,1	94,2	22 506	27 475	28 271	1,2	2,9
Edible offals	6,2	5,9	5,8	1 478	1 710	1 740	–0,4	1,8
Total	100	100	100	23 984	29 185	30 011	1,1	2,8
				Kg/head				
Meat consumption								
– pigmeat	40,8	41,9	42,2	36,5	37,5	38,3	0,7	2,1
– beef/veal	29,1	26,1	25,6	26,0	23,4	23,2	–0,5	–0,9
– poultrymeat	15,5	18,1	18,6	13,9	16,2	16,9	2,1	4,3
– sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,0	3,9	4,1	3,6	3,5	3,7	–0,7	5,7
– equine meat	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,6	0,6	–3,9	0,0
– other	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,2	–1,3	0,0
Total	93,0	93,2	93,5	83,2	83,4	84,9	0,4	1,8
Edible offals	7,0	6,8	6,5	6,3	6,1	5,9	–1,1	–3,3
Total	100	100	100	89,5	89,5	90,8	0,3	1,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Carcass weight for meat.
(2) EUR 10.

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 (%)		
	1980 (3)	1986	1987 *	1980 (3)	1986	1987 *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meat (2)						
– pigmeat	82	294	306	100,4	101,8	102,7
– beef/veal	180	701	413	100,6	106,2	107,6
– poultrymeat	254	249	262	107,2	104,1	105,6
– sheepmeat and goatmeat	–246	–244	–253	72,0	78,7	78,9
– equine meat	–158	–119	–118	30,4	35,7	35,7
– other	– 73	– 62	– 62	87,5	91,0	91,0
Total	39	819	548	99,5	101,5	102
Edible offals	–213	–177	–177	86,5	89,8	89,8
Total	–174	642	371	99	101	101

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Exports minus imports.
(2) Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.
(3) EUR 10.

4.14.9.1 Animal disease: number of cases per disease (1987)

	Disease									
	FMD	SVD	Rinderpest	CBPP	Blue tongue	CSF	ASF	Newcastle	Avian Flu	Teschen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	169	0	0	749	0	145	1 463	15	0	0
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR Deutschland	2	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
Ellada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
España	0	0	0	0	0	0	794	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italia	167	0	0	0	0	13	21	15	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	749	0	0	648	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
EUR 10	169	0	0	0	0	145	21	15	0	0

Source: Animal disease notification system (ADNS).

4.14.9.2 **Animal disease : number of animals slaughtered (1987)**

EUR 12

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6
FMD	6 365	95 535	661	114	—
SVD	—	0	—	—	—
Rinderpest	0	0	0	0	0
CBPP	1 164	—	—	—	—
Blue tongue	0	—	0	0	—
CSF	—	55 535	—	—	—
ASF	—	179 787	—	—	—
Newcastle	—	—	—	—	1 077
Avian Flu	—	—	—	—	0
Teschen	—	0	—	—	—

Source: Animal disease notification system (ADNS).

4.15.0.1 **Cattle numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	81 984	79 442	×	– 3,1
Belgique/België	2 984	2 967	2 950	–0,1	– 0,6
Danmark	2 944	2 490	2 323	–2,4	– 6,7
BR Deutschland	15 048	15 305	14 887	0,2	– 2,7
Ellada	886	761	741	–2,2	– 2,6
España	:	4 932	5 072	×	2,8
France	23 550	22 171	21 052	–0,9	– 5,0
Ireland	6 169	5 626	5 580	–1,3	– 0,8
Italia	8 808	8 921	8 898	0,2	– 0,3
Luxembourg	217	214	209	–0,2	– 2,3
Nederland	5 028	4 922	4 549	–0,3	– 7,6
Portugal	:	1 199	1 332	×	11,1
United Kingdom	13 363	12 476	11 849	–1,0	– 5,0
EUR 10	78 997	75 854	73 038	–0,6	– 3,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.15.1.1 Slaughterings of adult bovine animals and calves (1)

		1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
		1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	:	23 974	23 875	×	– 0,4	:	294,8	296,5	×	0,6
	Belgique/België	793	703	689	– 2,0	– 2,0	336,7	393,6	394,8	2,6	0,3
	Danmark	1 045	970	922	– 1,2	– 4,9	231,6	248,5	252,7	1,2	1,7
	BR Deutschland	4 970	5 229	5 174	0,9	– 1,1	301,2	308,1	307,7	0,4	–0,1
	Ellada	387**	328	337	– 2,7	2,7	214,5**	231,1	234,4	1,3	1,4
	España	:	1 241	1 214	×	– 2,2	:	253,7	252,9	×	–0,3
	France	4 549	4 699	4 814	0,5	2,4	322,7	330,8	332,4	0,4	0,5
	Ireland	1 660	1 713	1 619	0,5	– 5,5	272,3	298,0	292,8	1,5	–1,7
	Italia	3 776	3 586	3 430	– 0,9	– 4,4	260,1	274,1	281,6	0,9	2,7
	Luxembourg	29	34	32	2,7	– 5,9	275,9	287,9	281,3	0,7	–2,3
	Nederland	1 007	1 230	1 218	3,4	– 1,0	286,0	284,2	291,5	–0,1	2,5
	Portugal	:	414	419	×	1,2	:	236,1	241,1	×	2,1
	United Kingdom	4 133	3 827	4 007	– 1,3	4,7	266,9	272,3	272,5	0,4	0,0
	EUR 10	22 349**	22 319	22 242	– 0,0	– 0,4	286,0**	298,1	299,9	0,7	0,6
Calves	EUR 12	:	7 807,2	7 903,2	×	1,2	:	128,4	131,7	×	2,5
	Belgique/België	275	300	334	1,5	11,3	127,3	132,5	131,7	0,7	–0,6
	Danmark	39	43	40	1,6	– 7,0	51,3	48,8	50,0	–0,8	2,4
	BR Deutschland	667	707	729	1,0	3,1	109,4	119,3	122,1	1,4	2,3
	Ellada	105**	52	55	–11,1	5,7	171,4**	114,0	109,1	–6,6	–4,3
	España	:	677	748	×	10,4	:	177,3	183,1	×	3,2
	France	3 302	3 078	3 069	– 1,1	– 0,3	112,1	115,8	117,3	0,6	1,3
	Ireland	7	4	5	– 8,9	25,0	142,8	132,4	140,0	–1,3	5,7
	Italia	1 351	1 515	1 554	2,0	2,6	121,4	127,4	134,5	0,8	5,5
	Luxembourg	0	0,2	0,2	×	0,0	80,5**	100,0	:	3,7	×
	Nederland	1 101	1 283	1 242	2,6	– 3,2	119,0	148,0	148,9	3,7	0,6
	Portugal	:	70	61	×	–12,9	:	95,7	98,4	×	2,8
	United Kingdom	146	78	66	– 9,9	–15,4	41,1	48,7	45,4	2,9	–6,8
	EUR 10	6 993**	7 060,2	7 094,2	0,2	0,5	114,4**	124,0	126,6	1,4	2,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.15.1.2 **Net production of beef/veal** (adult bovine animals and calves) (1)

		1 000 t (2)			% TAV	
		1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	:	7 067	7 080	×	0,2
	Belgique/België	267	277	272	0,6	– 1,8
	Danmark	242	241	233	– 0,1	– 3,3
	BR Deutschland	1 497	1 611	1 592	1,2	– 1,2
	Ellada	83**	76	79	– 1,5	3,9
	España	:	315	307	×	– 2,5
	France	1 468	1 554	1 600	0,9	2,9
	Ireland	453	510	474	2,0	– 7,6
	Italia	982	983	966	0,0	– 1,7
	Luxembourg	8	10	9	3,8	–10,0
	Nederland	288	350	355	3,3	1,4
	Portugal	:	98	101	×	3,0
	United Kingdom	1 103	1 042	1 092	– 0,9	4,8
	EUR 10	6 391**	6 654	6 672	0,7	0,3
Calves	EUR 12	:	1 004,1	1 041	×	3,7
	Belgique/België	35	40	44	2,2	10,0
	Danmark	2	2	2	0,0	0,0
	BR Deutschland	73	84	89	2,4	5,9
	Ellada	18**	6	6	–16,7	0,0
	España	:	122	137	×	12,3
	France	370	356	360	– 0,6	1,1
	Ireland	1	0,1	0	– 0,1	– 0,0
	Italia	164	193	209	2,8	8,2
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Nederland	131	190	185	6,4	– 2,6
	Portugal	:	7	6	×	–14,3
	United Kingdom	6	4	3	– 6,5	–25,0
	EUR 10	800**	875,1	898	1,9	2,6
Beef/veal	EUR 12	:	8 071,1	8 122	×	0,6
	Belgique/België	302	317	316	0,8	– 0,3
	Danmark	242	243	235	0,0	– 3,3
	BR Deutschland	1 570	1 695	1 681	1,3	– 0,8
	Ellada	101**	82	85	– 3,4	3,6
	España	:	437	444	×	1,6
	France	1 838	1 910	1 960	0,6	2,6
	Ireland	454	510,1	474	2,0	– 7,1
	Italia	1 146	1 176	1 175	0,4	– 0,1
	Luxembourg	8	10	9	3,8	–10,0
	Nederland	419	540	540	4,3	0,0
	Portugal	:	105	107	×	1,9
	United Kingdom	1 109	1 046	1 095	– 1,0	4,7
	EUR 10	7 189**	7 529,1	7 570	0,8	0,5

NB : These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.

Source : Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals including those of foreign origin.
(2) Carcass weight.

4.15.2.1 World production and production of principal beef/veal producing/exporting countries (1)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	» 1980 «	1986	1987	» 1980 «	1986	1987	» 1986 « / » 1980 «	1987 / 1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	44 945	48 700	48 600	1,2	– 0,2
– EUR 10	15,6	15,5	15,6	7 023	7 530	7 570	1,1	0,5
– Spain	0,9	0,9	0,9	411	437	445	0,7	1,8
– Portugal	0,2	0,2	0,2	106	104	107	– 0,3	2,9
– EUR 12	16,8	16,6	16,7	7 541	8 071	8 122	1,1	0,6
– USA	22,5	23,0	22,2	10 093	11 214	10 808	1,5	– 3,6
– USSR	15,0	16,1	16,7	6 720	7 840	8 100	2,4	3,3
– Brazil	4,7	3,8	4,4	2 104	1 870	2 136	– 0,2	14,2
– Argentina	6,5	5,9	5,6	2 933	2 870	2 700	– 0,9	– 5,9
– Uruguay	0,7	0,7	0,6	330	354	276	– 0,4	–22,0
– Australia	3,5	3,0	3,2	1 575	1 476	1 548	– 1,3	4,9
– New Zealand	1,1	1,0	1,1	502	509	526	– 0,2	3,3
– Peop. Rep. China	0,6	1,2	1,5	256	589	711	14,9	20,7
– Canada	2,2	2,1	1,9	978	1 000	943	0,0	– 5,7
– Mexico	1,7	2,1	2,2	743	1 017	1 066	5,2	4,8
– Colombia	1,3	1,2	1,2	600	593	573	– 0,4	– 3,4
– Poland	1,4	1,4	1,4	620	706	688	1,8	– 2,5
– Yugoslavia	0,7	0,7	0,7	333	339	345	0,6	1,8
– Japan	1,0	1,1	1,2	430	559	565	4,5	1,1
– South Africa	1,4	1,3	1,2	608	636	604	0,5	– 5,0
– Austria	0,5	0,5	0,5	203	233	227	2,0	– 2,6
– Switzerland	0,4	0,3	0,4	161	169	174	1,0	3,0
– Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,3	155	147	135	– 1,0	– 8,2

Sources: FAO and other international organizations.

(1) Net production.

4.15.3.1 Beef/veal — EC trade by species

EUR 12

Denomination	Imports						Exports					
	1986			1987			1986			1987		
	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	179,6	2 056,7	2 236,3	272,0	1 965,5	2 237,5	4,1	2 060,3	2 064,4	3,3	1 968,8	1 972,1
— Adult bovine animals	268,9	1 222,0	1 490,9	350,4	1 150,0	1 500,4	115,7	1 214,9	1 330,6	77,5	1 142,3	1 219,8
— Pure-bred breeding animals	31,4	51,0	82,4	44,3	38,0	82,3	67,2	51,2	118,4	87,1	39,9	127,0
Total live animals	479,9	3 329,7	3 809,6	666,7	3 153,5	3 820,2	187,0	3 326,3	3 513,3	167,9	3 151,0	3 318,9
2. *Live animals* converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	63,4	344,2	407,6	85,7	336,5	422,2	49,5	344,3	393,8	43,5	313,7	357,2
3. *Meat* (1 000 t carcass weight)												
- Fresh or chilled from:												
Calves	2,8	103,1	105,9	3,3	91,8	95,1	8,4	77,7	86,1	6,9	70,7	77,6
Adult bovine animals	126,7	997,1	1 123,8	135,2	1 060,6	1 195,8	160,8	1 032,6	1 193,4	127,0	1 075,6	1 202,6
- Frozen	115,8	194,4	310,2	120,7	175,1	295,8	903,8	194,3	1 098,1	694,2	199,2	893,4
- Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,3	1,0	1,3	0,3	1,7	2,0	1,4	1,0	2,4	1,2	1,2	2,4
- Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	156,3	29,8	186,1	151,2	31,6	182,8	42,7	31,5	742,0	36,3	34,6	70,9
Total beef/veal (2 + 3)	465,3	1 669,6	2 135,1	496,4	1 697,3	2 193,7	1 166,6	1 681,4	2 850,1	909,1	1 695,0	2 605,6

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

Coefficients : - Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.
- Boneless meat
- Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

4.15.3.2 Beef/veal — trade with non-member countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Exports														
EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 166,6	100	909,1	100
BLEU/UEBL	11,3	1,7	3,1	0,7	5,0	0,8	14,7	1,9	6,7	0,8	9,8	0,8	7,6	0,8
Danmark	40,1	6,1	30,7	6,4	43,1	7,1	65,2	8,2	54,9	6,8	84,8	7,3	68,4	7,5
BR Deutschland	143,7	21,7	78,2	16,3	101,7	16,9	193,9	24,5	183,7	22,9	250,1	21,4	158,0	17,4
Ellada	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0
España	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0,3	0,0	2,7	0,3
France	179,9	27,2	169,3	35,2	169,5	28,1	196,5	24,8	248,7	30,9	362,6	31,1	270,0	29,7
Ireland	130,3	19,7	119,7	24,9	160,6	26,7	148,2	18,8	163,4	20,3	222,4	19,1	214,3	23,6
Italia	46,7	7,0	33,4	7,0	40,8	6,8	61,4	7,8	48,5	6,0	88,7	7,6	71,4	7,9
Nederland	74,4	11,2	21,3	4,4	37,4	6,2	61,3	7,8	65,4	8,1	88,6	7,6	70,4	7,7
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0,7	0,1	0,6	0,1
United Kingdom	35,7	5,4	24,6	5,1	44,7	7,4	49,3	6,2	33,3	4,2	58,6	5,0	45,5	5,0
EUR 10	662,2	100	480,3	100	602,8	100	790,5	100	804,6	100	1 165,6	99,9	905,8	99,6
B. Imports														
EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	465,4	100	496,3	100
BLEU/UEBL	8,9	2,5	10,0	2,3	10,6	2,4	6,2	1,5	7,6	1,6	4,9	1,1	5,3	1,0
Danmark	1,1	0,3	1,0	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,6	0,2	0,7	0,1	1,4	0,3	2,0	0,4
BR Deutschland	88,2	24,2	101,1	23,0	101,7	22,7	95,6	23,1	100,1	20,5	110,6	23,8	117,9	23,7
Ellada	4,1	1,1	13,8	3,1	18,5	4,1	10,5	2,5	14,7	3,0	20,0	4,3	21,0	4,2
España	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,9	0,6	4,4	0,9
France	9,8	2,7	8,7	2,0	8,9	2,0	10,6	2,5	10,9	2,2	9,0	1,9	11,0	2,3
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,7	0,1	0,5	0,1
Italia	106,0	29,1	144,8	32,9	137,9	30,8	133,5	32,2	188,2	38,6	144,5	31,1	170,9	34,4
Nederland	17,1	4,7	18,1	4,1	17,9	4,0	15,7	3,8	17,7	3,6	17,3	3,7	20,7	4,2
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,6	0,3	0,3	0,1
United Kingdom	128,8	35,4	142,7	32,4	151,4	33,8	141,7	34,2	148,9	30,4	152,5	32,8	142,3	28,7
EUR 10	364,0	100	440,2	100	447,6	100	414,4	100	489,0	100	460,9	99,0	491,6	99,1

Source : Eurostat - Comext.

Coefficients : - Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.
- Boneless meat
- Prepared and preserved meat
} Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

4.15.4.1 Supply balance — Beef/veal

EUR 12

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1980 (4)	1986	1987	1986 / 1980 (4)	1987 / 1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	7 180	8 000	8 051	1,8	0,6
Net production	7 190	8 071	8 122	1,9	0,6
Changes in stocks	– 126	– 174	162	×	×
Imports (2)	355	402	411	2,1	2,2
Exports (2)	644	1 117	866	9,6	– 22,5
Intra-Community trade (3)	1 341	1 670	1 697	3,7	1,6
Internal use (total)	7 027	7 530	7 505	1,2	– 0,3
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	26,0	23,4	23,2	– 1,7	–0,8
Self-sufficiency (%) (1)	102,2	106,2	107,6	0,6	1,3

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

(1) Carcass weight.
(2) Total trade, with the exception of live animals.
(3) All trade, including live animals (figures based on imports).
(4) EUR 10.

4.15.5.1 Market prices (1) for beef/veal

		ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
		1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12 (4)	:	147,138	140,939	×	– 4,2
	Belgique/België	141,777	142,961	131,908	2,6	– 6,4
	Danmark	123,228	143,414	133,035	4,3	– 5,7
	BR Deutschland	128,896	138,327	135,670	– 1,3	– 1,9
	Ellada	:	169,883	176,998	×	12,5
	España	:	146,937	154,550	×	8,6
	France	141,075	156,132	146,375	4,7	0,1
	Ireland	111,174	129,131	127,526	5,4	5,6
	Italia	144,350	158,503	148,627	6,6	– 3,0
	Luxembourg	140,151	154,694	140,322	4,2	– 8,0
	Nederland	121,952	127,862	126,379	0,1	– 1,4
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	117,820	150,475	140,428	4,5	2,0
	EUR 10 (4)	130,871	:	:	2,0	×
Calves	EUR 12 (4)	:	215,227	210,800	×	– 2,1
	Belgique/België	189,670	234,599	230,283	7,4	– 0,5
	Danmark	134,204	154,678	141,349	4,1	– 7,1
	BR Deutschland	192,997	226,750	224,803	0,2	– 0,9
	Ellada	241,341	189,672	195,868	×	12,0
	España	:	193,005	204,274	×	9,3
	France	195,022	243,716	235,648	7,5	3,2
	Ireland	164,854	188,471	206,705	4,9	18,4
	Italia	189,639	226,343	219,568	8,1	0,4
	Luxembourg	162,766	140,371	138,432	0,0	0,0
	Nederland	173,429	205,009	206,083	2,2	0,3
	Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	172,364	176,156	161,316	0,7	0
	EUR 10 (4)	183,711	198,577	:	1,3	×

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Representative markets.
(2) Live weight, Ø 'all classes'.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(4) Weighted Ø ECU/100 kg.

4.16.0.1 **Pig numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	100 639	103 977	×	3,3
Belgique/België	4 987	5 763	5 970	2,1	3,6
Danmark	9 566	9 422	9 048	−0,2	−4,0
BR Deutschland	22 374	24 180	23 670	1,1	−2,1
Ellada	948	1 130	1 139	2,5	0,8
España	:	15 731	17 222	×	9,5
France	11 353	12 063	11 915	0,9	−1,2
Ireland	1 057	980	960	−1,1	−2,0
Italia	8 809	9 278	9 383	0,7	1,1
Luxembourg	80	74	77	−1,1	4,1
Nederland	10 044	14 063	14 226	4,9	1,2
Portugal	:	:	2 452	×	×
United Kingdom	7 794	7 955	7 915	0,3	−0,5
EUR 10	77 012	84 908	84 303	1,4	−0,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.16.1.1 Number of pigs slaughtered (¹)

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	:	154 366	158 770	×	2,9	:	80,1	80,3	×	0,2
Belgique/België	8 145	8 484	8 959	0,7	5,6	80,9	87,0	86,9	1,2	– 0,1
Danmark	14 483	16 101	16 074	1,8	–0,2	66,7	71,1	71,5	1,1	0,6
BR Deutschland	37 998	39 443	39 505	0,6	0,2	84,4	84,6	85,2	0,0	0,7
Ellada	2 292	2 347	2 202	0,4	–6,2	63,0	65,0	73,0	0,5	12,3
España	:	18 975	19 686	×	3,7	:	73,4	74,2	×	1,1
France	19 599	19 743	20 398	0,1	3,3	85,9	84,9	83,9	–0,2	– 1,2
Ireland	2 375	2 158	2 176	–1,6	0,8	64,6	63,5	64,2	–0,3	1,1
Italia	10 285	11 073	11 431	1,2	3,2	105,5	105,9	108,5	0,1	2,5
Luxembourg	122	133	134	1,4	0,8	80,9	87,0	86,9	1,2	– 0,1
Nederland	13 239	17 905	18 935	5,2	5,8	85,0	80,7	79,3	–0,9	– 1,7
Portugal	:	2 424	3 311	×	36,6	:	70,4	68,7	×	– 2,4
United Kingdom	14 630	15 577	15 959	1,1	2,5	63,4	63,5	63,8	0,0	0,5
EUR 10	123 167	132 964	135 773	1,3	2,1	80,9	81,2	81,5	0,1	0,4

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.1.2 Net pigmeat production (¹)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	12 419	12 776	×	2,9
BLEU/UEBL	669	749	757	1,9	1,1
Danmark	966	1 144	1 149	2,9	0,4
BR Deutschland	3 206	3 336	3 285	0,7	– 1,5
Ellada	144	153	160	1,0	4,6
España	:	1 393	1 427	×	2,4
France	1 683	1 677	1 627	–0,1	– 3,0
Ireland	157	138	144	–2,1	4,3
Italia	1 085	1 172	1 134	1,3	– 3,2
Nederland	1 126	1 444	1 816	4,2	25,8
Portugal	:	223	259	×	16,1
United Kingdom	932	990	1 018	1,0	2,8
EUR 10	9 968	10 803	11 090	1,3	2,7

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.2.1 World production and gross domestic production of principal pigmeat-producing or exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986	1985/1980	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100%	100%	100%	55 910	59 123	61 209	1,1	3,5
EUR 10	18,2	18,1	17,6	10 152	10 730	10 801	1,1	0,7
Spain	1,8	2,0	1,9	986	1 157	1 167	3,3	0,9
Portugal	0,3	0,3	0,3	173	174	180	0,1	3,4
EUR 12	20,2	20,4	20,2	11 311	12 079	12 357	1,3	2,3
Peop. R. China	29,4	29,3	30,7	16 438	17 337	18 810	1,1	8,5
USA	13,5	11,4	10,4	7 536	6 716	6 379	−2,3	− 5,0
USSR	9,1	9,9	9,7	5 092	5 853	5 910	2,8	1,0
Poland	3,1	2,5	2,8	1 711	1 487	1 730	−2,8	16,3
Japan	2,6	2,6	2,5	1 475	1 532	1 550	0,8	1,2
GDR	2,2	2,3	2,0	1 212	1 332	1 250	1,9	− 6,2
Brazil	1,8	1,3	1,8	980	770	1 100	−4,7	42,9
Canada	1,6	1,5	1,4	877	900	875	0,5	− 2,8
Yugoslavia	1,3	1,4	1,3	723	839	791	3,0	− 5,7
Romania	1,7	1,6	1,6	977	975	981	0,0	0,6
Hungary	1,6	1,7	1,6	905	1 011	960	2,2	− 5,0
Czechoslovakia	1,5	1,4	1,4	819	823	833	0,1	1,2

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1 Supply balance — pigmeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1980 (2)	1986	1987	1986/1980 (2)	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	10 114	12 398	12 756	3,5	2,9
Imports — Live animals	40	41,9	22,2	0,4	−47,0
Exports — Live animals	2	0,4	0,6	−12,6	50,0
Intra-Community trade	366	431	455	1,4	5,6
Net production	10 152	12 357	12 735	1,7	3,1
Changes in stocks	8	−14	−13	×	− 7,1
Imports	136	89	70	− 3,5	−21,3
Exports	210	357	435	4,5	21,8
Intra-Community trade	1 590	1 942	2 024	1,7	4,2
Internal use	10 070	12 144	12 404	1,6	2,1
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	36,5	37,6	38,3	0,2	1,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,4	101,8	102,7	0,1	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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (4)	:	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	146,664	151,694	129,340	1,7	− 7,0
Danmark	133,491	145,451	131,549	2,1	− 1,9
BR Deutschland	133,887	136,079	115,280	− 3,6	− 7,7
Ellada	:	196,185	174,749	×	− 7,7
España	124,937	159,350	133,161	10,8	− 12,3
France	:	149,728	128,770	×	− 7,5
Ireland	140,131	132,539	120,474	0,5	4,9
Italia	:	173,270	147,750	×	− 14,8
Luxembourg	168,053	172,655	147,087	2,0	− 8,7
Nederland	125,078	138,581	118,850	0,8	− 13,2
Portugal	:	183,122	:	×	×
United Kingdom	143,595	156,837	147,977	0,1	10,2
EUR 10 (4)	:	144,267	128,727	×	− 10,8

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 Ø ECU/100 kg.

4.17.0.1 **Sheep and goat numbers** (preceding December)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sheep					
EUR 12	:	81 782	85 534	×	4,6
Belgique/België	84	124	128	6,7	3,2
Danmark	54	52	69	− 0,6	32,7
BR Deutschland	1 145	1 296	1 383	2,1	6,7
Ellada	8 043	9 989	11 032	3,7	10,4
España	:	16 934	17 879	×	5,5
France	11 911	10 791	10 580	− 1,6	− 2,0
Ireland	2 360	2 774	2 917	2,7	5,1
Italia	9 110	11 293	11 451	3,7	1,4
Luxembourg	5	4	4	− 3,7	0,0
Nederland	895	985	1 115	1,6	13,2
Portugal	:	3 000	3 000	×	0,0
United Kingdom	21 609	24 540	25 976	2,1	5,8
EUR 10	55 216	61 848	64 655	1,9	4,5
Goats					
EUR 12	:	11 231	12 485	×	11,1
Belgique/België	6	7	7	2,6	0,0
Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	39	45	45	2,4	0,0
Ellada	4 532	5 696	6 600	3,9	15,9
España	:	2 422	2 760	×	13,9
France	1 125	1 005	980	− 1,9	− 2,5
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Italia	978	1 169	1 201	3,0	2,7
Luxembourg	0	1	1	×	0,0
Nederland	12	38	43	21,2	13,1
Portugal	:	800	800	×	0,0
United Kingdom	13	48	48	24,4	0,0
EUR 10	6 705	8 009	8 925	3,0	11,4

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.1 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	:	68 416	70 598	×	3,2	:	14,1	14,2	×	0,7
BLEU/UEBL	198	315	355	8,1	12,7	23,5	28,6	30,9	3,3	8,0
Danmark	18	36	41	12,3	13,9	22,0	22,2	24,4	0,2	9,9
BR Deutschland	1 361	1 249	1 428	– 1,4	14,3	21,7	20,4	20,3	–1,0	–0,5
Ellada	11 231	9 960	12 136	– 2,0	21,8	10,7	10,7	10,2	0,0	–4,7
España	:	18 379	19 071	×	3,8	:	11,2	11,4	×	1,7
France	9 356	9 788	9 745	0,8	– 0,4	19,5	17,2	17,4	–2,1	1,1
Ireland	1 775	3 600	2 123	12,5	–41,0	23,7	22,8	23,1	–0,6	1,3
Italia	7 982	7 959	8 096	– 0,1	1,7	8,9	8,3	8,9	–1,2	7,2
Nederland	818	473	530	– 8,7	12,1	25,0	23,0	24,5	–1,4	6,5
Portugal	:	1 272	1 291	×	1,4	:	10,3	10,1	×	–1,9
United Kingdom	14 249	15 385	15 782	1,3	2,6	19,6	18,9	19,2	–0,6	1,6
EUR 10	46 988	48 765	50 236	0,6	3,0	15,9	14,9	15,3	–1,1	2,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.2 Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	926	1 008	×	8,8
BLEU/UEBL	4	6	5	7,0	–16,6
Danmark	0	1	1	×	0,0
BR Deutschland	20	23	27	2,4	17,4
Ellada	120	106	124	–2,1	16,9
España	:	209	224	×	7,1
France	174	162	158	–1,2	– 2,5
Ireland	39	47	49	3,2	4,2
Italia	53	49	56	–1,3	14,2
Nederland	25	17	21	–6,2	23,5
Portugal	:	13	22	×	69,2
United Kingdom	284	293	321	0,5	9,5
EUR 10	719	704	762	–0,4	8,2

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.3.1 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EC trade, by species

EUR 12

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1986			1987			1986			1987		
	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	0,0	6,0	6,0	0,7	9,9	10,6	1,8	12,9	14,7	2,2	13,9	16,1
Goats	2,7	2,1	4,8	4,4	3,1	7,5	1,5	0,9	2,4	3,8	2,7	6,5
— *Other live animals*												
Sheep	1 757,2	1 527,6	3 284,8	2 040,4	1 834,5	3 874,9	16,2	1 487,4	1 503,6	51,3	1 807,2	1 858,5
Goats	2,4	6,8	9,2	2,8	15,7	18,5	3,6	7,0	10,6	3,2	16,6	19,8
Total live animals	1 762,3	1 542,5	3 304,8	2 048,3	1 863,2	3 911,5	23,1	1 508,2	1 531,3	60,5	1 840,4	1 900,9
2. *Live animals* converted to meat weight (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	19,8	24,1	43,9	23,7	29,2	52,9	0,3	23,6	23,9	0,9	29,2	30,1
3. *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled	9,9	97,4	107,3	12,7	108,6	121,3	3,6	94,4	98,0	3,7	110,2	113,9
— Frozen	218,6	2,8	221,4	221,9	4,7	226,6	0,5	3,4	3,9	1,6	5,9	7,5
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
— Prepared and preserved	0,5	0,2	0,7	0,6	0,4	1,0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,5
Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (2 + 3)	248,8	124,5	373,3	258,9	142,9	401,8	4,5	121,6	126,1	6,3	145,8	152,1

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	1980	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Exports														
EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,5	100,0	6,2	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,2	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0
Danmark	0,2	2,0	0,1	2,7	0,1	1,8	0,1	2,9	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	0,2	2,1	0,2	6,2	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,8	0,0	1,4	0,1	2,0	0,4	6,4
Ellada	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,2	3,2	0,2	2,9	0,0	0,2	0,3	4,8
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,6	13,8	1,0	16,2
France	2,4	29,8	1,0	26,2	1,0	20,9	1,3	24,7	0,7	12,9	0,7	15,0	0,8	12,9
Ireland	0,0	0,4	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,6
Italia	1,2	14,9	0,1	2,8	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,9	14,6
Nederland	0,2	3,1	0,0	0,5	0,0	1,3	0,0	1,9	0,0	1,3	0,1	2,0	0,1	1,6
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	3,8	47,6	2,2	59,6	3,4	72,2	3,2	64,1	4,3	79,7	3,0	65,3	2,6	41,9
EUR 10	8,0 (1)	100	3,7	100	4,7	100	4,8	100	5,3	100	3,9	86,7	5,2	83,9
B. Imports														
EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248,8	100,0	258,9	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	7,1	2,9	3,0	1,1	1,9	0,7	3,2	1,3	3,7	1,5	4,5	1,8	4,8	1,9
Danmark	1,9	0,8	2,0	0,7	1,8	0,7	2,3	0,9	2,3	0,9	2,5	7,4	2,8	1,1
BR Deutschland	19,1	7,9	26,6	9,5	31,3	12,4	26,8	10,8	35,4	14,0	32,0	12,9	30,2	11,7
Ellada	—	—	12,8	4,5	19,9	7,9	16,4	6,6	18,0	7,1	18,6	7,4	15,0	5,8
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,9	2,0	8,7	3,3
France	2,2	0,9	6,8	2,4	6,3	2,6	7,2	2,9	7,9	3,1	8,0	3,2	9,2	3,6
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	22,8	9,4	21,6	7,7	19,9	7,9	20,9	8,4	25,6	10,1	25,3	10,1	28,3	10,9
Nederland	1,6	0,6	1,0	0,4	0,7	0,3	1,2	0,5	1,1	0,4	1,6	0,7	2,4	0,9
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,1	0,1	3,0	1,2
United Kingdom	187,5	77,5	206,8	73,7	169,9	67,5	170,4	68,6	159,2	62,9	151,3	60,8	154,5	59,6
EUR 10	242,1 (1)	100	280,6	100	251,7	100	248,4	100	253,2	100	243,8	97,9	247,2	95,5

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 9.

4.17.3.3 Imports of sheepmeat (1)

EUR 12	t (3)			% TAV	
	1980 (4)	1986	1987	1986/1980 (4)	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (2)					
— New Zealand	198 263	193 307	201 170	– 0,4	4,1
— Argentina	7 358	7 535	7 613	0,4	1,0
— Australia	4 699	17 966	15 075	25,0	– 16,1
— Hungary	12 983	11 574	14 200	– 1,9	22,7
— Bulgaria	4 820	3 223	3 490	– 6,5	8,2
— Poland	7 203	6 322	7 203	– 2,2	13,9
— Yugoslavia	2 946	3 584	5 898	3,3	64,5
— Uruguay	1 513	2 958	1 178	11,8	– 60,1
— GDR (2)	5 002	90	293	– 52,1	225,6
— Romania	268	539	552	12,4	2,4
— Other countries	2 685	1 676	2 295	– 7,6	36,9
Grand total	247 740	248 774	258 967	0,1	4,1

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)	1986	1987	1986/1980 (4)	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	720	878	975	3,4	11,0
Imports — live animals (1)	24	20	24	– 3,0	18,5
Exports — live animals (1)	0	0	1	0,0	×
Intra-Community trade (1)	24	24	29	0,0	21,6
Net production	744	898	1 002	3,2	11,5
Changes in stocks	– 15	7	– 7	×	×
Imports (2)	248	229	235	– 1,3	2,7
Exports (2)	8	4	5	– 10,9	35,0
Intra-Community trade (3)	79	124	143	7,8	15,2
Internal use	975	1 116	1 239	2,3	11,0
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,6	3,5	3,7	– 0,5	5,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	74,0	78,7	78,9	1,0	0,2

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, including that 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	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	3,005	5,069	3,817	11,8	−24,1
Danmark	2,783	3,234	2,719	4,2	−15,2
BR Deutschland	2,759	3,401	3,044	1,0	−10,5
Ellada	3,955	4,346	4,292	×	26,1
España	:	3,878	3,444	×	− 8,1
France	3,457	3,383	3,144	4,1	− 6,8
Ireland	2,803	2,972	2,958	3,8	5,2
Italia	3,901	4,523	4,352	7,6	− 1,6
Nederland	3,150	3,647	3,079	1,8	−15,5
Portugal	:	3,494	3,025	×	− 2,3
United Kingdom	2,159	3,042	3,032	17,5	3,5

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	
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	2 824 023	:	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	71 276	80 690	85 818	91 869	3,1	7,1
Danmark	70 586	83 193	82 893	:	2,7	×
BR Deutschland	253 955	207 559	212 223	216 842	−2,9	2,2
Ellada	:	67 487	67 687	68 700	×	1,5
España	:	508 919	469 001	498 383	×	6,3
France	525 569	606 453	622 333	646 365	2,9	3,9
Ireland	25 765	28 585	32 192	38 326	3,8	19,1
Italia	392 793	292 165	330 040	373 922	−2,9	13,3
Nederland	298 886	276 364	297 339	300 876	−0,1	1,2
Portugal	:	:	94 897	118 109	×	24,5
United Kingdom	404 670	488 606	529 600	559 815	4,6	5,7
EUR 10	2 043 500 (1)	2 131 102	2 260 125	:	×	×

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 9.

4.18.1.1 Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	5 331	5 443	5 748**	×	5,6
BLEU/UEBL	113	131	134	140**	2,9	4,5
Danmark	97	115	116	113	3,0	−2,6
BR Deutschland	374	357	377	390	0,1	3,4
Ellada	120	155	145	149**	3,2	2,8
España	:	815	754	783**	×	3,8
France	1 136	1 267	1 328	1 393**	2,6	4,9
Ireland	50	55	59	72**	2,8	22,0
Italia	1 007	998	1 001	1 054**	−0,1	5,3
Nederland	376	425	442	454**	2,7	2,7
Portugal	:	137	157	171	×	8,9
United Kingdom	748	876	930	1 029	3,7	10,6
EUR 10	4 021	4 378	4 532	4 794	2,0	5,8

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.3.1 Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries (1)

(1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1980	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Exports														
EUR 12	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	327 328	100	366 669	100
BLEU/UEBL	8 231	2,4	8 064	1,8	13 304	3,0	14 366	3,9	20 709	6,3	20 963	6,4	24 625	6,7
Danmark	34 216	10,0	31 167	7,1	30 654	6,9	35 037	9,6	36 994	11,3	34 009	10,4	35 612	9,7
BR Deutschland	36 522	10,6	42 844	9,7	23 484	5,2	15 067	4,1	12 892	3,9	7 611	2,3	12 083	3,2
Ellada	3 306	1,0	1 355	0,3	612	0,1	112	0,0	594	0,2	11	0,0	67	0,0
España	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	2 336	0,7	6 524	1,7
France	205 965	59,9	307 598	69,7	347 242	77,8	271 673	74,4	236 501	72,1	239 968	73,3	242 219	66,0
Ireland	244	0,1	14	0,0	199	0,0	106	0,0	148	0,0	205	0,1	510	0,1
Italia	743	0,2	1 200	0,3	1 153	0,3	1 265	0,4	1 649	0,5	2 093	0,6	3 026	0,8
Nederland	42 407	12,3	46 351	10,5	28 223	6,3	24 605	0,8	15 019	4,6	14 613	4,5	31 841	8,6
Portugal	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	22	0,0	25	0,0
United Kingdom	11 956	3,5	2 623	0,6	1 594	0,4	2 813	0,8	3 535	1,1	5 407	1,7	10 137	2,7
EUR 10	343 590	100	441 216	100	446 465	100	365 044	100	328 041	100	324 904	×	360 120	×
B. Imports														
EUR 12	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	64 815	100	67 682	100
BLEU/UEBL	473	0,8	493	0,9	359	0,7	499	0,7	1 259	1,6	2 724	4,2	1 793	2,6
Danmark	12	0,0	8	0,0	31	0,1	1	0,0	24	0,0	63	0,1	16	0,0
BR Deutschland	40 139	69,9	36 071	67,6	32 427	60,9	38 634	57,8	42 297	54,7	31 780	49,1	36 618	54,1
Ellada	20	0,0	166	0,3	210	0,4	404	0,6	449	0,6	728	1,1	1 732	2,5
España	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	850	1,3	254	0,3
France	4 588	8,0	4 936	9,2	5 098	9,5	6 627	9,9	7 256	9,4	7 025	10,8	6 995	10,3
Ireland	1	0,0	1	0,0	2	0,0	1	0,0	1	0,0	10	0,0	9	0,0
Italia	10 184	17,7	10 279	19,3	14 549	27,3	20 072	30,0	24 860	32,2	19 255	29,7	18 146	26,8
Nederland	632	1,1	1 391	2,6	590	1,1	654	1,0	1 090	1,4	2 075	3,2	1 436	2,1
Portugal	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	:	×	7	0,0	30	0,0
United Kingdom	1 430	2,5	32	0,1	7	0,0	6	0,0	47	0,1	298	0,5	653	0,9
EUR 10	57 479	100	53 377	100	53 273	100	66 898	100	77 283	100	67 722	×	67 398	×

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

(1) Live animals, expressed as carcass weight (live weight × 0,7), and poultrymeat, including offals, livers and fats of Chapter 02 of Nimexe.

4.18.4.1 **Supply balance — poultrymeat** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t (1)				% TAV	
	1980 (2)	1985	1986 **	1987 **	1986/1980 (2)	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross internal production	4 021	5 330	5 443	5 748	5,2	5,6
Imports — live birds	2	3	3	3	7,0	0,0
Exports — live birds	1	6	6	7	×	16,7
Intra-Community trade	61	68 (2)	73	84	3,0	15,1
Net production	4 020	5 328	5 441	5 744	5,2	5,6
Changes in stocks	+11	−4	−37	+25	×	×
Imports	78	84	78	90	0,0	15,4
Exports	342	350	326	365	−0,8	12,0
Intra-Community trade	277	369 (2)	437	469	7,9	7,3
Internal use (total)	3 752	5 119	5 229	5 444	5,7	4,1
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	13,9	15,9	16,2	16,9	2,6	4,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	107,2	104,1	104,1	105,6	−0,5	1,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.
(2) EUR 10.

4.18.5.1 Market prices for chickens (1)

	ECU/Kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,127	1,401	1,266	6,2	– 8,1
Danmark	1,338	1,477	1,397	3,3	– 3,6
BR Deutschland	1,253	1,436	1,327	–0,2	– 7,3
Ellada	1,357	2,229	2,053	×	3,2
España	1,013	1,285	1,097	×	–11,2
France	1,016	1,670	1,599	5,8	45,2
Ireland	1,886	2,094	1,983	9,1	– 5,3
Italia	1,624	1,469	1,227	6,5	–12,7
Luxembourg	1,726	:	:	×	×
Nederland	1,208	1,310	1,209	0,7	– 8,0
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	1,434	1,679	1,573	11,7	– 6,3

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	1985	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	12 559	10 854	10 719	:	−2,6	×
Danmark	4 563	4 026	4 224	3 828	−1,3	−9,4
BR Deutschland	55 800	51 300	49 700	47 900	−1,9	−3,6
Ellada	16 764	16 784	16 784	17 177	0,0	2,3
España **	:	49 045	:	:	×	×
France	72 550	69 600	68 600	:	−0,9	×
Ireland	2 800	3 246	3 281	:	2,7	×
Italia	47 513	47 798	48 035	:	0,2	×
Luxembourg	95	90	91	:	−0,7	×
Nederland	34 552	40 574	39 291	:	2,2	×
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	57 330	51 941	52 041	54 034	−1,6	3,8
EUR 10	304 526	296 213	292 766	:	−0,7	×

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.0.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	220 478	233 697	×	6,0
BLEU/UEBL	9 778	9 481	8 391	8 172	−2,5	− 2,6
Danmark	4 001	4 058	3 843	4 091	−0,7	6,5
BR Deutschland	39 254	35 380	33 638	34 002	−2,5	1,1
Ellada	3 993 (1)	3 008	3 921	2 781	×	−29,1
España	:	39 300	35 026	37 954	×	8,4
France	44 014	42 248	38 317	40 299	−2,3	5,2
Ireland	1 558	1 629	1 749	1 598	1,9	− 8,6
Italia	34 087	22 007	27 903	31 733	−3,3	13,7
Nederland	28 203	30 134	28 237	31 372	0,0	11,1
Portugal	:	:	4 152	4 777	×	15,1
United Kingdom	39 347	35 351	35 301	36 918	−1,8	4,6
EUR 10	200 242 (2)	183 296	181 300	190 966	×	5,3

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1981.
(2) EUR 9.

4.19.1.1 Usable production of eggs in shell (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	4 916**	4 879**	4 852**	×	−0,6
BLEU/UEBL	199	176	184	176**	−1,3	−4,3
Danmark	76	80	81	77	1,1	−4,9
BR Deutschland	785	765	743	717	−0,9	−3,5
Ellada	120	122	123	128	0,4	4,1
España	:	672	707**	681**	×	−3,7
France	853	907	909	896**	1,1	−1,4
Ireland	33	37	37	35**	1,9	−5,4
Italia	634	628	572	598**	−1,7	4,5
Nederland	540	663	656	638**	3,3	−2,7
Portugal	:	93**	95**	104**	×	9,5
United Kingdom	822	774	772	802	−1,0	3,9
EUR 10	4 062	4 151	4 077**	4 067**	0,1	−0,2

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.3.1 Trade in eggs with non-member countries (1)

(t)

Reporting country	1980 **	%	1982 **	%	1983 **	%	1984 **	%	1985 **	%	1986 **	%	1987	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Exports														
EUR 12	95 150	100	181 858	100	179 342	100	127 472	100	94 290	100	91 178	100	68 670	100
BLEU/UEBL	1 806	1,9	3 067	1,7	2 923	1,6	3 165	2,5	1 298	1,4	2 530	2,7	3 379	4,9
Danmark	1 131	1,2	717	0,4	922	0,5	616	0,5	756	0,8	940	1,0	853	1,2
BR Deutschland	12 133	12,8	17 526	9,6	16 663	9,3	14 543	11,4	13 600	14,4	15 807	17,3	14 242	20,7
Ellada	636	0,7	94	0,1	640	0,4	49	0,0	36	0,0	30	0,0	29	0,0
España	32 939	34,6	27 984	15,4	37 462	21,2	6 818	5,4	764	0,8	7 988	8,7	4 986	7,3
France	6 240	6,6	36 273	19,9	29 119	16,2	18 510	14,5	14 151	15,0	11 313	12,4	9 110	13,3
Ireland	0	0,0	1	0,0	2	0,0	1	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,0	2	0,0
Italia	808	0,8	990	0,5	359	0,2	237	0,2	359	0,4	291	0,3	219	0,3
Nederland	37 531	39,4	93 697	51,5	88 917	49,6	82 275	64,5	62 035	65,8	51 867	56,8	35 089	51,1
Portugal	97	0,1	89	0,0	211	0,1	430	0,3	71	0,1	36	0,0	31	0,0
United Kingdom	1 828	1,9	1 419	0,8	1 624	0,9	827	0,7	1 219	1,3	375	0,4	730	1,1
EUR 10	62 176	65,3	154 024	84,7	141 968	79,2	120 364	94,4	94 641	100,4	83 154	91,1	63 653	92,6
B. Imports														
EUR 12	5 305	100	7 635	100	9 280	100	20 525	100	20 929	100	14 392	100	21 165	100
BLEU/UEBL	113	2,1	56	0,7	98	1,1	2 667	13,0	1 980	9,5	1 109	7,7	537	2,5
Danmark	247	4,7	770	10,1	1 035	11,2	1 114	5,4	1 990	9,5	1 630	11,3	1 898	8,9
BR Deutschland	1 290	24,3	2 141	28,0	3 744	40,3	6 292	30,7	6 786	32,4	5 649	39,2	6 510	30,7
Ellada	2	0,0	4	0,1	4	0,0	249	1,2	86	0,4	213	1,4	131	0,6
España	3	0,1	14	0,2	9	0,1	13	0,1	246	1,2	20	0,1	78	0,3
France	357	6,7	66	0,9	338	3,6	489	2,4	246	1,2	127	0,8	147	0,6
Ireland	1	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	8	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	2 464	46,5	2 515	32,9	2 001	21,6	5 601	27,3	4 009	19,2	1 930	13,4	7 527	35,5
Nederland	761	14,3	2 059	27,0	2 044	22,0	4 035	19,7	5 549	26,5	3 691	25,6	4 301	20,3
Portugal	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	0,0	30	0,1	8	0,0	0	0,0
United Kingdom	68	1,3	9	0,1	6	0,1	49	0,2	7	0,0	15	0,1	36	0,1
EUR 10	5 392	101,6	8 327	109,1	11 500	123,9	22 787	111,0	20 666	98,7	14 364	99,8	21 087	99,6

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

(1) Eggs in the shell — Code SITC 0251.

4.19.4.1 **Supply balance — eggs** (total eggs) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980 (1)	1985 (1)	1986	1987	1986 / 1980 (1)	1987 / 1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Usable production	4 062	4 151	4 879	4 852	3,1	−0,6
Change in stocks	−1	1	4	0	×	×
Imports	38	55	34	46	−1,8	35,3
Exports	86	121	124	115	6,3	−7,3
Intra-Community trade	493	546	579	650	2,7	12,3
Internal use of which:	4 014	4 085	4 785	4 783	3,0	0,0
— eggs for hatching	211	216	274	280	4,5	2,2
— industrial use	14	11	11	11	−3,9	0,0
— losses (market)	6	5	5	5	−3,0	0,0
— human consumption	3 783	3 852	4 495	4 487	2,9	−0,2
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	14,0	14,1	13,9	13,9	−0,1	−0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,2	101,6	102,0	101,4	0,1	−0,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

4.19.5.1 Market prices for eggs (1)

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV (2)	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	5,673	4,580	5,077	−1,4	16,4
Danmark	6,835	7,292	7,755	2,6	8,1
BR Deutschland	5,709	4,913	5,547	5,4	6,0
Ellada	5,816	9,605	10,544	×	22,9
España	:	5,680	6,276	×	14,5
France	5,543	6,334	6,372	6,4	4,4
Ireland	7,114	5,466	5,781	−1,7	13,0
Italia	6,372	5,927	6,320	4,3	11,1
Luxembourg	6,167	6,008	6,544	0,5	20,9
Nederland	5,377	4,104	4,719	−6,5	25,7
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	6,958	5,816	6,097	−8,9	12,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 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	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	26 009	24 663	×	– 5,2
Belgique/België	978	940	918	–0,6	– 2,3
Danmark	1 056	865	807	–2,8	– 6,7
BR Deutschland	5 443	5 391	5 074	–0,4	– 6,8
Ellada	252	233	232	–1,1	– 0,4
España (3)	1 852	1 771	1 779	–0,6	0,5
France	7 452	6 359	5 841	–2,2	– 8,1
Ireland	1 503	1 490	1 444	–0,1	– 3,1
Italia	3 074	3 021	3 024	–0,2	0,1
Luxembourg	67	66	64	0,2	– 3,0
Nederland	2 343	2 260	2 035	–0,5	–10,0
Portugal	:	370	393	×	6,2
United Kingdom	3 352	3 242	3 052	–0,5	– 5,9
EUR 10	25 520	23 868	22 491	–1,0	– 5,8

Dairy cows yields (2)	kg/head			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
EUR 12	:	4 405	4 287	×	– 2,7
Belgique/België	3 848	4 120	4 018	1,1	– 2,5
Danmark	4 846	5 598	5 618	2,4	0,4
BR Deutschland	4 552	4 834	4 530	1,0	– 6,3
Ellada	2 651	2 959	2 768	1,9	– 6,5
España	3 350	3 251	3 355	0,5	3,2
France	3 605	4 315	4 269	3,0	– 1,1
Ireland	3 227	3 674	3 707	2,2	0,9
Italia	3 384	3 467	3 509	0,4	1,2
Luxembourg	4 030	4 271	4 309	1,0	0,9
Nederland	5 030	5 441	5 168	1,3	– 5,0
Portugal	:	3 383	3 400	×	0,5
United Kingdom	4 757	4 985	4 738	0,8	– 5,0
EUR 10	4 067	4 509	4 370	1,7	– 3,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) December of the previous year.
(2) Production of the year divided by the herd of December of the previous year.
(3) During the month of September.

4.20.1.1 Production of milk from dairy herds and delivery of milk to dairies

Production of milk from dairy cows (1)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	116 920	111 501	×	−4,6
Belgique/België	3 763	3 918	3 777	0,7	−3,6
Danmark	5 117	5 111	4 860	0,0	−4,9
BR Deutschland	24 779	26 350	24 420	1,0	−7,3
Ellada	668	648	645	−0,5	−0,5
España	6 065	6 115	5 941	0,1	−2,8
France	26 867	28 074	27 146	0,7	−3,3
Ireland	4 850	5 614	5 523	2,5	−1,6
Italia	10 402	10 660	10 600	0,4	−0,6
Luxembourg	270	299	293	1,7	−2,0
Nederland	11 785	12 695	11 679	1,2	−8,0
Portugal	:	1 201	1 258	×	4,7
United Kingdom	15 945	16 235	15 359	0,2	−5,4
EUR 10	103 778	109 604	104 302	0,9	−4,8

Deliveries of milk from dairy cows (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
EUR 12	:	107 097	101 698	×	−5,0
Belgique/België	2 986	3 300	3 159	1,7	−4,3
Danmark	4 917	4 911	4 660	0,0	−5,1
BR Deutschland	22 948	24 196	22 181	0,9	−8,3
Ellada	:	466	485	×	4,1
España	4 230	4 644	4 548	1,6	−2,1
France	24 830	25 957	24 950	0,7	−3,9
Ireland	4 556	5 477	5 389	3,1	−1,6
Italia	7 874	8 616	8 624	1,5	0,1
Luxembourg (3)	262	249	233	−0,8	−6,4
Nederland	11 444	12 331	11 311	1,2	−8,3
Portugal	:	1 149	1 207	×	5,0
United Kingdom	15 494	15 801	14 951	0,3	−5,4
EUR 10	:	101 304	95 943	×	−5,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. milk for suckling.
(2) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).
(3) Excl. deliveries to the Federal Republic of Germany.

4.20.1.2 Deliveries of cows' milk to dairies, as a proportion of production (1)

(%)

Deliveries of cows' milk	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EUR 12	:	:	:	91,3	91,3	91,6	91,2
Belgique/België	79,4	81,4	83,3	80,9	83,3	84,2	83,6
Danmark	96,1	96,2	96,3	96,2	96,1	96,1	95,9
BR Deutschland	92,6	93,0	93,5	92,9	92,1	91,8	90,8
Ellada	:	65,4	66,5	67,7	69,8	71,9	75,2
España	69,7	72,1	74,7	74,2	74,9	75,9	76,6
France	92,4	94,2	94,6	94,3	91,4	92,5	91,9
Ireland	93,9	94,2	94,4	94,6	97,5	97,6	97,6
Italia	75,7	77,2	77,5	77,7	78,6	80,8	81,4
Luxembourg	97,0	97,5	97,8	97,9	84,7	83,3	79,5
Nederland	97,1	97,4	97,5	97,5	97,5	97,1	96,8
Portugal	:	:	:	94,0	90,9	95,7	95,9
United Kingdom	97,2	97,3	97,4	97,4	97,7	97,8	97,3
EUR 10	:	92,6	93,0	92,7	92,2	92,4	92,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

4.20.1.3 Production and consumption of fresh dairy products (1)

Production of fresh dairy products	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	1 079	1 079	:	0,0	×
Danmark	878	851	:	−0,5	×
BR Deutschland	5 473	5 981	6 106	1,5	2,1
Ellada	:	560	532	×	− 5,0
España	:	:	:	×	×
France	5 000	5 433	5 129	1,4	− 5,6
Ireland	659	698	838	1,0	20,1
Italia	4 615	:	:	×	×
Nederland	1 863	1 839	:	−0,2	×
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	7 731	7 432	7 383	−0,7	− 0,7
EUR 10	:	:	:	×	×

Human consumption of fresh dairy products (kg/head/year)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	907	873	:	−0,6	×
Danmark	841	817	803	−0,5	− 1,7
BR Deutschland	5 410	5 726	5 839	1,0	2,0
Ellada	:	572	545	×	− 4,7
España	:	:	:	×	×
France	4 956	5 262	4 948	1,0	− 6,0
Ireland	650	687	:	0,9	×
Italia	4 670	:	:	×	×
Nederland	1 975	1 982	:	0,1	×
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	7 729	7 465	7 421	−0,6	− 0,6
EUR 10	:	:	:	×	×

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. cream.

4.20.1.4 Production in dairies of butter and cheese

Butter (1)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	2 213	1 881	×	– 15,0
Belgique/België	71	86	72	2,0	– 16,3
Danmark	113	112	96	– 0,1	– 14,3
BR Deutschland	576	566	464	– 0,3	– 18,0
Ellada	:	8	9	×	12,5
España	26	29	29	2,0	0,0
France	598	646	570	1,3	– 11,8
Ireland	124	154	134	3,7	– 13,0
Italia	72	81	82	2,0	1,2
Luxembourg	8	8	7	0,0	– 12,5
Nederland	209	292	233	5,7	– 20,2
Portugal	:	9	9	×	0,0
United Kingdom	169	222	176	4,7	– 20,7
EUR 10	:	2 175	1 843	×	– 15,3

Cheese (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
EUR 12	:	4 461	4 614	×	3,4
Belgique/België	44	51	56	2,5	9,8
Danmark	221	254	272	2,3	7,1
BR Deutschland	775	923	1 016	3,0	10,1
Ellada	:	203	205	×	1,0
España	131	163	157	4,1	– 3,7
France	1 123	1 292	1 310	2,4	1,4
Ireland	49	63	65	4,3	3,2
Italia	530	668	668	3,9	0,0
Luxembourg	2	3	3	7,0	0,0
Nederland	445	546	561	3,5	2,7
Portugal	:	38	38	×	0,0
United Kingdom	237	257	263	1,4	2,3
EUR 10	:	4 260	4 419	×	3,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. butteroil manufactured from cream (butter equivalent).
(2) Product weight.

4.20.1.5 Production in dairies of whole-milk and skimmed-milk powder (1)

Whole-milk powder (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	766	887	×	15,8
Belgique/België	53	37	56	– 5,8	51,4
Danmark	86	94	97	1,5	3,2
BR Deutschland	127	121	129	– 0,8	6,6
Ellada	0	0	0	×	×
España	9	12	15	5,6	25,0
France	187	193	223	0,5	15,5
Ireland	32	26	32	– 3,1	23,1
Italia	2	3	3	7,0	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
Nederland	233	217	232	– 1,2	6,9
Portugal	:	6	6	×	0,0
United Kingdom	27	57	94	13,3	64,9
EUR 10	747	748	866	0,1	15,8

Skimmed-milk powder (3)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
EUR 12	:	2 203	1 647	×	–25,2
Belgique/België	111	125	86	2,0	–31,2
Danmark	36	31	18	– 2,5	–41,9
BR Deutschland	646	647	474	0,0	–26,7
Ellada	0	0	0	×	×
España	30	34	38	2,2	11,8
France	773	734	585	– 0,9	–20,3
Ireland	136	156	127	2,3	–18,6
Italia	0	0	0	×	×
Luxembourg	14	13	12	– 1,2	– 7,7
Nederland	175	187	105	1,1	–43,9
Portugal	:	8	8	×	0,0
United Kingdom	237	268	194	2,1	–27,6
EUR 10	2 128	2 161	1 601	0,3	–25,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Product weight.
(2) Whole-milk powder, partly-skimmed-milk powder and cream-milk powder included.
(3) Skimmed-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.

4.20.1.6 Production in dairies of concentrated milk and casein (1)

Concentrated milk (a) (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	1 421	1 293	×	– 8,9
Belgique/België	9	12	14	4,9	16,7
Danmark	6	9	12	7,0	33,3
BR Deutschland	507	500	409	– 0,2	– 18,2
Ellada	:	—	—	×	—
España	:	61	53	×	– 13,1
France	119	103	94	– 2,4	– 7,8
Ireland	0	55	57	×	3,6
Italia	3	3	3	0,0	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
Nederland	531	503	470	– 0,9	– 6,6
Portugal	:	1	1	×	0,0
United Kingdom	144	174	180	3,2	3,4
EUR 10	:	1 359	1 239	×	– 8,8

Casein (b)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
EUR 12	:	147**	174**	×	18,4
Belgique/België	—	—	—	×	×
Danmark	5	19	17	24,9	– 10,5
BR Deutschland	19	21	24	1,7	14,3
Ellada	—	—	—	×	×
España	:	—	—	×	×
France	40	44	59	1,6	34,1
Ireland	17	33	39	11,7	18,2
Italia	—	—	—	×	×
Luxembourg	—	—	—	×	×
Nederland	21**	28**	30**	4,9	7,1
Portugal	:	—	—	×	×
United Kingdom	4	3	5	– 4,7	66,7
EUR 10	105**	147**	174**	5,8	18,4

Sources: (a) Eurostat.
(b) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.
(2) Including that of 'chocolate crumb'.

4.20.2.1 World (1) — butter production (2) — cheese production — casein production

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Butter (2)								
World:	100,0	100,0		7 124	7 790		1,5	
— EUR 10	27,9	27,3		1 990	2 130		1,1	
— Spain	0,3	0,4		20	29		6,4	
— Portugal	0,1	0,1		4	8		12,2	
— EUR 12	28,3	27,8		2 014	2 167		1,2	
— Australia	1,3	1,3		91	100		1,6	
— New Zealand	3,6	3,5		260	270		0,6	
— USA	7,3	7,0		519	548		0,9	
— Canada	1,4	1,4		102	106		0,6	
— USSR	19,5	21,6		1 388	1 680		3,2	
— Brazil	1,3	0,9		94	72		– 4,3	
— Argentina	0,4	0,4		29	33		2,2	
— India	9,0	9,2		640	720		2,0	
— Others	27,9	26,9		1 987	2 094		0,9	
Cheese								
World:	100,0	100,0		10 055	12 900		4,2	
— EUR 10	35,5	32,3		3 573	4 165		2,6	
— Spain	1,3	1,2		134	160		3,0	
— Portugal	0,4	0,3		37	33		– 1,9	
— EUR 12	37,2	33,3		3 744	4 293		2,3	
— Australia	1,5	1,2		154	168		1,5	
— New Zealand	1,1	0,9		106	112		0,2	
— USA	18,0	18,5		1 807	2 389		4,8	
— Canada	1,8	1,8		177	233		4,7	
— USSR	6,4	6,6		648	854		4,7	
— Brazil	0,6	0,5		58	60		0,6	
— Argentina	2,5	2,0		249	261		0,8	
— India	:	—		—	—		×	
— Others	30,9	35,1		3 112	4 530		6,5	
Casein								
World:	:	:		:	:		×	
— EUR 10	:	:		103	147		6,1	
— Spain	:	:		—	—		×	
— Portugal	:	:		—	—		×	
— EUR 12	:	:		103	147		6,1	
— Australia	:	:		15	7		–11,9	
— New Zealand	:	:		66	78		2,8	
— USA	:	:		:	:		×	
— Canada	:	:		:	:		×	
— USSR	:	:		27	:		×	
— Poland	:	:		28	35		3,8	
— Argentina	:	:		3	2		– 6,5	
— Norway	:	:		4	:		×	
— Austria	:	:		2	:		×	
— Others	:	:		:	:		×	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.
(2) Including butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

4.20.2.2 World — whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder production (1) — concentrated milk production (1)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Whole-milk powder								
World:	100,0	100,0		1 794	1 925		1,2	
— EUR 10	41,6	38,9		747	748		0,0	
— Spain	0,5	0,6		9	12		4,9	
— Portugal	—	0,3		—	6		×	
— EUR 12	42,1	39,8		756	766		0,2	
— Australia	4,5	3,1		80	60		− 4,7	
— New Zealand	4,3	9,9		77	190		16,2	
— USA	2,1	2,9		38	55		6,4	
— Canada	0,2	0,5		3	10		22,2	
— USSR	11,7	15,4		210	296		5,9	
— Brazil	8,8	7,8		158	150		− 0,9	
— Argentina	3,3	4,3		60	82		5,3	
— India	—	—		—	—		×	
— Others	23,0	16,4		412	316		− 4,3	
Skimmed-milk powder								
World:	100,0	100,0		4 087	4 750		2,5	
— EUR 10	50,9	44,4		2 081	2 107		0,2	
— Spain	0,7	0,7		28	34		3,3	
— Portugal	0,2	0,2		8	8		0,0	
— EUR 12	51,8	45,2		2 117	2 149		0,3	
— Australia	1,3	2,6		54	123		14,7	
— New Zealand	4,2	3,3		173	155		− 1,8	
— USA	13,0	12,4		530	588		1,7	
— Canada	2,7	2,2		109	104		− 0,8	
— USSR	7,3	12,6		297	600		12,4	
— Brazil	:	:		:	:		×	
— Argentina	:	:		:	:		×	
— India	:	:		:	:		×	
— Others	19,7	21,7		807	1 031		4,2	
Concentrated milk								
World:	100,0	100		4 670	4 610		− 0,2	
— EUR 10	30,6	27,5		1 429	1 359		− 0,8	
— Spain	2,5	1,3		118	61		−10,4	
— Portugal	0,0	0,0		2	1		−10,9	
— EUR 12	33,1	28,9		1 549	1 421		− 1,4	
— Australia	1,8	1,4		83	65		− 4,0	
— New Zealand	0,1	0,1		6	4		− 6,5	
— USA	17,6	19,5		823	899		1,5	
— Canada	4,6	2,7		216	123		− 9,0	
— USSR	11,7	12,6		548	580		1,0	
— Brazil	0,7	0,8		34	36		1,0	
— Argentina	0,2	0,2		9	7		− 4,1	
— India	6,6	8,0		309	370		3,0	
— Others	23,4	25,9		1 093	1 105		0,2	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

4.20.3.1 World trade in certain milk products — EC share

(1 000 t)

A. Exports	1980	1982	1983 (4)	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Butter/butteroil (1) (3) (5)							
— World	950	770	735	785	880	735	1 024
— EUR 10	593	400	355	380	387	331	621
— Others	357	370	380	405	493	404	403
— EUR 10 share	62,5%	51,9%	48,3%	48,4%	44,0%	45,0%	60,6%
Skimmed-milk powder (1) (2)							
— World	995	855	875	1 040	1 130	1 059	1 108
— EUR 10	578	352	192	312	307	267	390
— Others	417	503	683	728	823	792	720
— EUR 10 share	58,1%	41,2%	21,9%	30,0%	27,2%	25,2%	35,2%
Cheese (3)							
— World	710	795	810	900	860	811	852
— EUR 10	307	380	405	468	408	370	406
— Others	403	415	405	432	452	443	452
— EUR 10 share	43,2%	47,8%	50,0%	52,0%	47,4%	45,6%	47,7%
Whole-milk powder (2)							
— World	715	690	595	705	710	750	836
— EUR 10	524	458	394	495	483	479	573
— Others	190	232	201	210	227	271	264
— EUR 10 share	73,4%	66,4%	66,2%	70,2%	68,0%	63,9%	68,5%
Condensed milk (3)							
— World	805	805	725	770	770	598	520
— EUR 10	561	601	522	521	545	432	387
— Others	244	204	203	249	225	164	133
— EUR 10 share	69,7%	74,7%	72,0%	67,7%	70,8%	73,2%	74,4%
Casein							
— World	:	:	:	:	:	:	
— EUR 10	52**	59**	71**	75**	89**	86**	99**
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	
— EUR 10 share	:	:	:	:	:	:	

(10)

4.20.3.1 *(cont.)*

B. Imports	1980	1982	1983 (4)	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Butter/butteroil (1) (3) (5)							
– World	950	770	735	785	880	735	1 024
– EUR 10	103	109	105	89	79	85	79
– Others	877	661	630	696	801	650	945
– EUR 10 share	10,8%	14,2%	14,3%	11,3%	9,0%	11,6%	7,7%
Cheese (3)							
– World	710	795	810	900	860	811	852
– EUR 10	96	104	100	104	106	98	110
– Others	614	691	710	796	754	713	742
– EUR 10 share	13,5%	13,1%	12,3%	11,6%	12,3%	12,1%	12,9%
Casein							
– World	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 10	18	10	12	18	24	22	26
– Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 10 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 end July 1985.
(5) Since 1979: basis GATT.

4.20.4.1 **Supply balance — fresh milk products** (excl. cream) **— cream** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986**	1987**	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh products (excl. cream)					
Usable production	26 611	27 392	27 072	4,8	– 1,2
Imports	8	12	11	7,0	– 8,3
Exports	114	156	155	5,4	– 0,6
Intra-Community trade	363	824	866	14,6	5,1
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Total internal use	26 505	27 248	26 928	0,5	– 1,2
— human consumption	26 505	27 248	26 928	0,5	– 1,2
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	98,1	99,6	98,2	0,3	– 1,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,4	100,5	100,5	0,0	0,0
Cream					
Usable production	692	846	881	3,4	4,1
Imports	—	1	1	×	0,0
Exports	6	5	7	– 3,0	40,0
Intra-Community trade	39	94	103	15,8	9,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Total internal use	659	842	875	4,2	3,9
— human consumption	659	842	875	4,2	3,9
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	2,4	3,1	3,2	4,4	3,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	105,0	100,5	100,7	– 0,7	0,2

Source: Eurostat.

4.20.4.2 Detailed supply balance (a) — skimmed-milk powder

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

	1980 (2)	1982 (2)	1983 (2)	1984 (2)	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stocks							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	227	279	576	983	617	520	772
Production							
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	2 081	2 193	2 435	2 065	1 915	2 110	1 620
— buttermilk powder	48	39	48	40	35	35	30
Imports (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	270	240	220	220	200	200	:
Subsidized consumption							
— animal feed (calves)	1 276	1 265	1 305	1 244	1 125	1 137	1 106
Special measures							
— deposit system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— pigs and poultry	—	74	479	612	258	272	:
— pigs and poultry, direct aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total consumption	1 546	1 579	2 004	2 076	1 583	1 609	:
Exports at world market prices	436	187	119	146	183	169	280
Food aid	144	164	73	167	124	98	110
Special schemes – Reg. No. 2054/76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total exports	580	351	192	313	307	267	390
Closing stock							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	230	576	983	617	520	772	470
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)	1982 (6)	1983 (6)	1984 (6)	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stock							
— private, aided by EC	101	137	194	161	108	128	83
— public (intervention)	271	10	112	692	841	996	1 283
Production							
— dairy (b)	1 941	2 067	2 291	2 080	2 062	2 231	1 900
— farm (b)	44	41	36	35	32	30	30
Imports	103	108	105	89	79	84	78
Total availability	2 460	2 363	2 738	3 057	3 122	3 469	3 374
Consumption							
— at normal prices (2)	1 414	1 375	1 279	1 342	1 287	1 417	1 251
— at reduced prices (3)	12	98	22	125	76	0	0
Special schemes (4)	198	184	229	233	278	341	360
Reg. No 2409/86	—	—	—	—	—	14	184
Total consumption	1 624	1 657	1 530	1 700	1 641	1 772	1 795
Exports at world market prices	542	346	334	235	171	191	284
Food aid	54	54	21	59	36	35	30
Exports at special prices	—	—	—	114 (5)	148	105	307
Total exports (b)	596	400	355	408	357	331	621
Closing stock							
— private, aided by EC	112	194	161	108	128	83	98
— public (intervention)	128	112	692	841	996	1 283	860
Total closing stock	240	306	853	949	1 124	1 366	958

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	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
— Welfare schemes	6	1	5	4	6	5	6
— Armed forces and non-profit organizations	35	36	40	42	44	45	44
— Butter concentrate	5	3	5	4	15	26	34
— Sales to food processors	152	144	170	183	228	267	258

(5) Of which 87 physically exported.
(6) EUR 10.

4.20.6.1 Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1987)

(1 000 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	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12 (3)	368	413	358	20	791	206
Belgique/België	8	11	10	4	25	29
Danmark	—	8	5	—	13	1
BR Deutschland	130	100	143	8	251	38
Ellada	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	12	1	—	—	1	—
France	19	35	53	2	90	47
Ireland	29	27	—	1	28	34
Italia (3)	26	8	—	—	8	3
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	88	61	147	3	211	35
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	75	162	—	2	164	19
EUR 10 (3)	356	412	358	20	790	206

Skimmed-milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Release from storage			
		To the Community market	For export	For food aid	Total
EUR 12 (3)	54	166	170	20	356
Belgique/België	—	1	3	—	4
Danmark	—	7	4	—	11
BR Deutschland	41	135	152	16	303
Ellada	—	—	—	—	—
España	12	8	—	—	8
France	—	4	—	—	4
Ireland	—	2	—	1	3
Italia (3)	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1	9	11	3	23
EUR 10 (3)	54	166	170	20	356

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) The data for Italy cover stocks originating in the public warehouses of the other Member States, who have already included these quantities in their figures. To avoid counting twice, the EUR 10 and EUR 12 totals exclude the data for Italy.

4.20.6.2 Quotas on milk deliveries

	1986/87			1987/88			Quotas 1988/89 (5)
	Quotas (5)	Deliveries 3rd period (4)	Difference	Quotas (5) (6)	Deliveries (4) 4th period (6)	Difference (3)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EUR 12	103 906,574	104 739 (7)	821	97 924,4	98 696,3 (7)	771,9	95 348,1
Belgique/België	3 211	3 256	45	3 022,7	3 128,2	105,5	2 945,3
Danmark	4 882	4 859	−23	4 580,3 (8)	4 599,8	19,5	4 467,0
BR Deutschland	23 423	23 981	558	22 050,6	21 582,0	−468,6	21 465,0
Ellada	537	460	−77	504,8	493,0	− 11,8	491,4
España	4 650	4 639	−11	4 471,0	4 455,3	− 15,7	4 354,8
France	25 634	25 612	−22	24 196,0	24 520,0	324,0	23 555,1
Ireland	5 583	5 533	−50	5 266,2	5 278,7	12,5	5 134,2
Italia	8 323 (1)	8 423 (2)	100	7 823,6 (1)	8593,0	769,4	765,5
Luxembourg	290	290,6	0,6	274,1	274,9	0,8	267,5
Nederland	11 979	12 181	202	11 260,3	11 230,0	− 30,3	10 960,8
Portugal	—	1 120	—	—	1 180,0	—	—
United Kingdom	15 394,574	15 505	99	14 474,8	14 541,4	66,6	14 091,6
EUR 10	99 256,574	100 100	832	93 453,4	94 241,0	787,6	90 993,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding transferred quota of 475 000 t from direct sales to deliveries to purchasers.
(2) Deliveries mentioned in footnote 1 are excluded.
(3) After the transfer of quotas according to Article 5c (7) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68.
(4) Provisional estimates before the adjustment resulting from the increase in the milk's fat content.
(5) Including the quantities withdrawn temporarily and the Community reserves.
(6) Including the adjustment made for the leap year.
(7) Not including Portugal.
(8) 52 weeks.

4.20.6.3 Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks (1) on 1 April

	t			% TAV	
	1980	1987	1988	1987/1980	1988/1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
Butter (2)					
EUR 12	:	1 188 148	639 986	×	–46,1
Belgique/België	18 004	31 344	6 129	8,2	–80,4
Danmark	861	18 744	2 330	55,3	–87,6
BR Deutschland	202 859	326 690	171 962	7,0	–47,4
Ellada	–	–	–	×	×
España	:	13 121	24 880	×	89,6
France	11 740	181 030	90 095	47,8	–50,2
Ireland	7 671	165 160	120 437	55,0	–27,1
Italia	0	1 610	16 913	×	×
Luxembourg	1 548	595	181	–12,8	–69,6
Nederland	20 219	227 044	72 909	41,3	–67,9
Portugal	:	–	–	×	×
United Kingdom	28 669	222 810	134 150	34,0	–39,8
EUR 10	291 571	1 175 027	615 106	22,0	–47,7
Skimmed-milk powder (2)					
EUR 12	:	764 640	239 837	×	–68,6
Belgique/België	3 350	2 602	–	– 3,5	×
Danmark	0	10 855	84	×	×
BR Deutschland	149 858	719 971	227 292	25,1	–68,4
Ellada	–	–	3 000	×	×
España	:	7 919	9 317	×	17,7
France	100	445	–	23,8	×
Ireland	424	3 842	–	37,0	×
Italia	0	–	–	×	×
Luxembourg	911	–	–	×	×
Nederland	0	–	–	×	×
Portugal	–	–	–	×	×
United Kingdom	1 240	19 006	144	47,7	×
EUR 10	155 883	756 721	230 520	25,3	–69,5

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Stocks referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (butter, public and private storage; skimmed-milk powder, public storage).
(2) Product weight.

4.20.6.4 Quantities of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder intended for animal feed and of skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates, for which aids have been granted

	Skimmed milk (1) (2)					Skimmed-milk powder (2)					Skimmed milk for casein (2)				
	1 000 t			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986	1980	1986	1987	1986/1980	1987/1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	:	3 891	3 327	×	−14,5	:	1 138	1 105	×	− 2,9	:	5 617	6 602	×	17,5
Belgique/België	385	331	276	− 2,5	−16,6	35	22	17	− 7,4	−22,7	—	—	—	×	×
Danmark	1 045	448	341	−13,2	−23,9	11	12	10	1,5	−16,7	180	697	698	25,3	0,1
BR Deutschland	1 859	1 848	1 592	− 0,1	−13,9	252	152	119	− 8,1	−21,7	727	745	944	0,4	26,7
Ellada	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
España	—	—	—	×	×	:	—	—	×	×	:	—	—	×	×
France	91	133	150	6,5	12,8	536	502	485	− 1,1	− 3,4	1 417	1 668	2 050	2,8	22,9
Ireland	298	348	250	2,6	−28,2	22	21	19	− 0,8	− 9,5	681	1 275	1 511	11,0	18,5
Italia	70	108	145	7,5	34,3	212	151	168	− 5,5	11,3	—	—	—	×	×
Luxembourg	2	—	—	×	×	2	1	1	−10,9	0,0	—	—	—	×	×
Nederland	73	87	82	3,0	− 5,7	182	256	268	5,9	4,7	823	1 110	1 207	5,1	8,7
Portugal	—	—	—	×	×	:	—	—	×	×	:	—	—	×	×
United Kingdom	682	589	491	− 2,4	−16,6	24	21	18	− 2,2	−14,3	142	122	193	−2,5	58,2
EUR 10	4 505	3 891	3 327	− 2,4	−14,5	1 274	1 138	1 105	− 1,9	− 2,9	3 970	5 617	6 602	6,0	17,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Normal aid + special aid.
(2) Product weight.

4.21.4.1. Supply balance — honey

	EUR 12	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1985/86													
Usable production (1 000 t)	67*	1	3	11	10	16	12*	0	7	1	3*	3	48*
Imports	135*	5	3	83	1	4	10*	1	12	10	1*	21	132*
Exports	9*	1	1	16	0	2	2*	0	0	2	0*	1	9*
Intra-Community trade	16*	1	0	1	0	0*	5*	0	4	4	0*	1	14*
Internal use: — human consumption	192*	5	5	78	11	18	20*	1*	19	8	4*	23	170*
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,6*	0,5	1,0	1,3	1,1	0,5	0,4*	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,4*	0,4	0,6*
Self-sufficiency (%)	34,9*	20,0	60,0	14,1	90,9	88,9	60,0*	0,0*	36,8	12,5	75,0*	13	28,3*
1986/87													
Usable production (1 000 t)	71*	1	3	16	12	15*	12*	0*	7	0	3*	2	53*
Imports	143*	6	3	86	2	9*	11*	1*	11	7	1*	25	134*
Exports	7*	2	1	15	0	2*	2*	0*	0	3	0*	1	6*
Intra-Community trade	19*	2	0	2	1	0*	5*	1*	3	4	0*	1	18*
Internal use: — human consumption	206*	5	5	87	13	22*	21*	1*	18	4	4*	26	180*
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	0,6*
Self-sufficiency (%)	34,6*	20,0	60,0	18,4	92,3	68,2*	57,1*	0,0*	38,9	0,0	75,0*	7,7	29,6

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: Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	World (Intra + Extra)	1980	39 248	9 941	13 400	3 164	– 6 777
		1986	36 382	11 224	18 724	4 795	– 6 429
		1987	38 769	12 063	19 030	5 064	– 6 999
		» 1986 «	38 133	11 076	17 052	4 341	– 6 735
		» 1986 «		(100%)		(100%)	
	Intra EUR 12	1980	10 064	2 230	10 218	2 268	38
		1986	12 220	3 307	12 276	3 301	– 6
		1987	12 707	3 525	12 731	3 499	– 26
		» 1986 «	11 664	3 021	11 742	3 023	2
		» 1986 «		(27%)		(70%)	
	Extra EUR 12	1980	29 184	7 711	3 182	896	– 6 815
		1986	24 162	7 917	6 448	1 494	– 6 423
		1987	26 062	8 538	6 299	1 565	– 6 973
		» 1986 «	26 469	8 055	5 310	1 318	– 6 737
		» 1986 «		(73%)		(30%)	
47: Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1980	11 880	3 584	3 097	594	– 2 990
		1986	13 083	4 920	4 682	1 149	– 3 771
		1987	13 818	5 628	5 351	1 423	– 4 205
		» 1986 «	12 927	4 711	4 377	1 055	– 3 656
		» 1986 «		(100%)		(100%)	
	Intra EUR 12	1980	2 513	511	2 462	481	– 30
		1986	3 794	1 030	3 681	949	– 81
		1987	4 109	1 194	4 155	1 162	– 32
		» 1986 «	3 472	912	3 433	864	– 48
		» 1986 «		(19%)		(82%)	
	Extra EUR 12	1980	9 367	3 073	635	113	– 2 960
		1986	9 289	3 890	1 001	200	– 3 690
		1987	9 709	4 434	1 196	261	– 4 173
		» 1986 «	9 455	3 799	944	191	– 3 608
		» 1986 «		(81%)		(18%)	
48: Paper and paper board, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1980	16 183	9 570	7 775	6 403	– 3 167
		1986	20 901	17 902	11 490	12 976	– 4 926
		1987	22 704	19 576	12 863	14 148	– 5 428
		» 1986 «	19 930	15 682	10 710	11 176	– 4 506
		» 1986 «		(100%)		(100%)	
	Intra EUR 12	1980	6 034	4 717	6 022	4 587	– 130
		1986	9 004	9 674	8 879	9 315	– 359
		1987	9 867	10 621	9 836	10 275	– 346
		» 1986 «	8 302	8 337	8 246	8 059	– 278
		» 1986 «		(53%)		(72%)	
	Extra EUR 12	1980	10 149	4 853	11 753	1 816	– 3 037
		1986	11 897	8 228	2 611	3 661	– 4 567
		1987	12 837	8 955	3 027	3 873	– 5 082
		» 1986 «	11 628	7 345	2 464	3 117	– 4 228
		» 1986 «		(47%)		(28%)	
Total	World	» 1986 «	70 990	31 469	32 139	16 572	– 14 897
	Intra	» 1986 «	23 438	12 270	23 421	11 946	– 324
	Extra	» 1986 «	47 552	19 199	8 718	4 626	– 14 573

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

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