

Commission of the European Communities

# The Agricultural Situation in the Community

## 1987 Report

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

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## Foreword

Published in conjunction with the *Twenty-first General Report on the Activities of the European Communities* (1987), this is the 13th report on the agricultural situation in the Community. It was completed on 2 November 1987 and adopted by the Commission of the European Communities on 20 November 1987.

Like the previous reports, it has two parts. The first covers the main events in the world of Community agriculture in 1987: 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 topical issue of aids to farm incomes.

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 agriculture: the agricultural economy, the economic situation of farms, 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 1986 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 studies written by the Commission's staff. 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 staff or which can be obtained from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities or from the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

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## I – The agricultural year

1. At institutional level, the main event of 1987 was the entry into force of the Single European Act, a major step towards the achievement of the large single market to be completed by 1992.

2. In agriculture, and more specifically in the context of the agricultural policy, the readjustment and restructuring process which has been under way for several years continued, and a number of new measures – mainly affecting production of cereals, milk and beef/veal – were implemented.

In its latest proposals, the Commission pressed for the use of stabilizers whereby efforts to achieve market equilibrium can be strengthened and extended to all product groups justifying their use. Substantial adjustments were also made in the area of policy on agricultural structures. Further action must be taken in this respect through socio-structural schemes, which will allow for granting support to farmers who are economically uncompetitive.

3. Despite inclement weather impairing quality in some regions, the year was, on the whole, a good one for agricultural production; however excess supply on internal markets, slackening world demand for food products, and the decline of the dollar meant that real farmgate prices were lower, so that the overall profitability of the industry suffered.

### Main events of the past 12 months

Date	Event
12.9.1986	The Commission sent the Council a series of proposals for measures to reinforce the milk quota system and to relate the intervention system more closely to market realities.
30.9.1986	The Council extended the validity of the Regulation of 30 May 1986 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power-station.

## 10 THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR

Date	Event
15.10.1986	As part of the Community's efforts to promote the dissemination of knowledge and research findings, a symposium was held in Brussels on the subject of the use of cereals in animal feed. The participants reviewed recent research in matters relating to plant productivity and livestock farming.
23.10.1986	Parliament adopted a resolution on the need for a world conference on food and three resolutions on the famine in Mozambique and the despatch of emergency food aid to that country.
27.10.1986	The Council approved the <i>ad referendum</i> agreement on citrus fruit and pasta concluded with the United States in August.
17.11.1986	The Council adopted two regulations on the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution (acid rain) and fire.
9.12.1986	The Council reached political agreement on the Commission's principal proposals for reforming the market organizations for milk and beef/veal.
26.1.1987	In view of the particularly severe winter weather the Council and the Commission adopted several regulations providing for the free distribution of certain foodstuffs. The measures were applicable until 31 March 1987.
15.2.1987	The Commission adopted the communication 'The Single Act – a new frontier for Europe'.
20.2.1987	The Commission sent its farm price proposals and related measures for 1987/88 to the Council. It proposed that the common prices applied in 1986/87 be reduced or left unchanged.
2.3.1987	The Council reached broad agreement on measures to improve the situation in the milk sector and some of the proposed socio-structural measures.
16.3.1987	The Council adopted – on a Commission proposal – the consolidated version of the Basic Regulation on wine. There had been many amendments to it since 1979.
25.3.1987	The 30th anniversary of the signing of the Rome Treaties setting up the EEC and Euratom was celebrated in Rome.
2.4.1987	The Commission published an updated list of US trade measures constituting barriers to Community exports.
7.4.1987	Parliament adopted a resolution on ways and means of improving the financing and control of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure.
14.4.1987	The Economic and Social Committee adopted an opinion on the farm price proposals and certain related measures for 1987/88.
14.4.1987	Turkey made an official application to join the European Communities.
5.5.1987	Mrs Brundtland, the Norwegian Prime Minister, paid an official visit to the Commission to form an opinion on the latest integration measures taken in the Community and the possibility of Norwegian cooperation.
13.5.1987	The OECD countries published a resolution on agricultural policy emphasizing the cardinal importance of reversing the recent trend towards restrictive trade practices, especially those of a bilateral and discriminatory nature.

Date	Event
26.5.1987	An Irish referendum endorses the ratification of the Single Act.
1.6.1987	Entry into force of the Single Act.
16.6.1987	The Central Council of the Bundesbank decided to modify the application of currency law in matters falling within its remit and to authorize private use of the ECU on the same footing as foreign currencies.
	Recognition <i>de facto</i> or <i>de jure</i> of the ECU by all the Member States.
29.6.1987	Meeting in Brussels of the European Council of 12 Heads of State or Government. Attention was devoted principally to the Commission Communication – ‘The Single Act – a new frontier for Europe’.
30.6.1987	Immediately after the European Council the farm prices for 1987/88 and related measures – concerning agrimonetary aspects as well as market rules – were adopted by the Council.
13.7.1987	The Council amended the general Regulation on the financing of EAGGF Guarantee expenditure.
31.7.1987	The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on budget discipline, a draft decision on Community resources, a review of action taken to control the agricultural markets and the outlook for the common agricultural policy, and a proposal for a regulation on the reform of the structural Funds.
12.9.1987	The Ministers for Economic Affairs and Finance of the Twelve endorse the agreement reached by the Committee of the Governors of the Central Banks on an improvement in the operation of the EMS.
23.9.1987	The Commission adopts proposals for the use of stabilizers for the control of the agricultural markets. It releases a report on sugar, on the operation of the milk quota system and a report on the sheep- and goatmeat market organization. It proposes that the milk quota scheme be renewed for two years and that the various measures applying to sheep- and goatmeat should be harmonized by uniform regulations.
1.10.1987	Buying in of common and durum wheat, barley and rye starts.



## II – Direct aids to incomes

### Overall approach under the arrangements for adapting the CAP

4. In the early part of the year, the Commission laid before the Council proposals for the introduction in the Community:<sup>1</sup>

- (i) of a Community system of aids to farm incomes,
- (ii) of regulations setting up a framework system for national aids for farm incomes,
- (iii) of incentives to farmers to leave the land.

These proposals fit into the general framework of the adjustments being made to the CAP, which, while complying fully with the principles and fundamental objectives of the policy, are designed to adapt the methods used to the changed circumstances of agriculture in Europe<sup>2</sup> and of the world market.

The proposals were the outcome of thorough and protracted policy study within the Commission and, as was to be expected, and indeed desired, prompted wide debate within the other Community authorities<sup>3</sup> and among the farmers' and other private organizations concerned. The purpose of this article, which outlines the overall approach adopted for the measures planned and shows how they fit into the range of schemes already being operated at Community level, is to facilitate such discussion and avoid misunderstandings as to the motivation underlying, and the objectives of, the initiative being taken in this field by the Commission.

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<sup>1</sup> COM(87) 166 final/3, 3 June 1987.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. 'Twenty years of European agriculture', *The Agricultural Situation in the Community, 1986 Report*.

<sup>3</sup> Parliament adopted its opinion on the three proposals on 29 October 1987 (Doc. PE A2 162/87) and the Economic and Social Committee adopted its own opinion on 15 July 1987 (Doc. CES 583/87).

## The general context

5. A striking feature of farming in the Community is the very wide diversity of structures and natural conditions of production, with, as a result, a very broad span of incomes. Another factor which varies widely from country to country is the importance of agriculture in the national economy, be it in terms of production or as a source of employment. These differences, already unmistakable when measured by national averages, are found to be formidable when measured in terms of differences between the regions; and the accession of new members in recent years has only served to aggravate the phenomenon.

6. The motley pattern of farming over this wide area, the differing degrees of integration of the policies at Community level, and an institutional set-up which has for many years meant – in effect – that if decisions are to be taken at all they must be unanimous, are factors which have combined to produce general arrangements for agriculture fraught with internal inconsistencies and weakened by mechanisms and schemes tailored to the needs of individual countries only. Examples are legion: in the aftermath of currency realignments there are gaps between the institutional prices which, as between certain Member States, are now running at about 40%. Price levels under certain market organizations are differentiated to accommodate peculiar features of certain regions, and even of certain countries; this is the case, for example, for wine (more than 50% difference for red wines and more than 120% for white wines as between German and Luxembourg table wines and the table wines of other countries) or tobacco. For other products, the price is ‘topped up’ by aids restricted to certain areas (durum wheat). Each market organization has a national component, though of varying importance (sugar, national production quotas or authorization to pay national aids; beef/veal, premiums which allow for various special Community circumstances; sheepmeat, arrangements differentiated according to Member States; milk, national production quotas and exemptions under the co-responsibility levy, etc.). Again, treatment varies as regards production practices authorized or prohibited (wine chaptalization restricted to certain regions, etc.), and veterinary or plant-health regulations.

7. The sheer variety of farming in Europe and the wide differences in the strength of its structure constitute a factor exerting considerable pressure at the time of the annual price review as well. Thus, the need to accommodate the problems small, ill-equipped farms have to contend with – relatively inefficient but a majority of the total – meant, from the very outset, that prices must be fixed at levels offering handsome windfall profits to farms which are well-structured, large, well-located and well-equipped; these are fewer in number but account for the bulk of Community production.

8. The fact that the member countries are allowed, to some extent, to adjust the basic rules in the market organizations to their own needs, combined with the high



EEC prices, has severely inhibited the structural change which should have been a natural consequence of the integration process. At the same time, high prices have boosted the expansion of output.

However, this was not always seen as a crucial problem while the Community was still producing very much less of most items than it was consuming and during a period in which mounting demand both within the Community and on world markets ensured easy disposal at relatively low cost to the Community budget.

9. The deterioration in the general economic context and the development of new technology, notably bio-technology, have helped to bring about a radical change in the situation. Production growth now consistently outpaces growth of demand, so that structural surpluses have built up in the Community as indeed in most of the industrialized countries. The deterioration in the situation and its implications for the Community as a whole are well illustrated by the figures for EAGGF Guarantee spending, which show an increase in real terms of more than 122% since 1975, although the Community's overall gross domestic product has shown a real gain of only 23% and agricultural production has increased in volume by only about 22%.

Paradoxically, over the same period, the overall net value-added of the agricultural sector, expressed in real terms, has actually declined, because the build-up of surpluses has tended to force down farmgate prices. As a result, the actual assistance farmers have really received from the budget transfers made and from productivity gains has been less than proportional to the increase in these two factors. A growing share of the resources allocated to agriculture no longer actually reaches the farmer, being, in fact, passed on to Community consumers and processors, where they are used for aids intended to facilitate disposal on the internal market, or to non-member importing countries, where the funds are paid out in the form of export refunds.

The combined effect of this twofold phenomenon is that public funds spent on agriculture through the Community and national budgets have soared to a level which, even without social security transfers, now practically matches the net income of the sector itself.

10. Far-reaching changes in the Community and in the international context have compelled the Community to reconsider its overall approach to agriculture. Thus, as regards the markets, the common agricultural policy has been revised, in recent years, to comply with three new guidelines:

- (i) a rigorous policy as regards pricing;
- (ii) adapting the intervention mechanisms to force them back to their original function as 'safety nets' designed to temper the impact on production of short-term fluctuations;

- (iii) an increase in the responsibility farmers must share with the authorities for disposing of output ('co-responsibility').

Progress along these lines will be strengthened at a later stage by the extension of budgetary stabilizers to all the EEC market organizations.

*11.* The result has been heavy downward pressure on prices and therefore on farmers' incomes. In a market economy, it would, indeed, be impossible to elicit adjustments in production without encroaching on incomes at least temporarily. With time, the recovery of better equilibrium between supply and demand, structural improvements and better organization of the farms should enable the equilibria now temporarily jeopardized to be restored. However, this adjustment process is a much more formidable proposition for small, financially weak farms located in regions where farming has a more important general economic role, notably as regards employment.

*12.* It may therefore generate difficulties which are a good deal more severe for some farmers than for others, depending on the structure of the farm and the socio-economic situation of the farmer, and, in territorial terms, on the relative share in final production of the products hit hardest by the adjustments, on the importance of the agricultural sector in the economy, on the degree of concentration of weaker farms, and on the general economic environment in which the farms are operating. This context, involving political difficulties, aggravates the pressure on the agricultural policy. With a view to tempering the impact on their own countries of the tough action taken, at a time when market conditions cancel out or sharply reduce the margin of discussion available in terms of increases in common prices, the national authorities are often in favour of a solution which would permit:

- (i) eliciting national, and even regional, differentiation in Community decisions concerning prices and the markets;
- (ii) protecting positions already won as regards production and the budget by means of consolidation and allocation between countries of rights to produce (e.g. national production quotas, etc.);
- (iii) or, where the advantages resulting from these possibilities are deemed to be insufficient, the granting of national aids.

*13.* This is a framework in which the unity of the common agricultural policy is under threat; the aim is to achieve a consensus, sufficient to achieve at the same time control over tendencies which, allowed to develop, would alter substantially and irreversibly the very nature of the common agricultural policy. This task is all the more difficult in that it will not be sufficient simply to avoid further diversion from the course set,

as certain contradictions and inconsistencies inherited from the past must also be accommodated.

Thus, alongside the action taken to improve the situation on the markets, it has proved necessary, if some of the measures proposed are not to cause undue hardship, to provide direct compensation (buying back of milk quotas, beef/veal premiums, etc.), and, in certain cases, to make appropriate adjustments to ease the more urgent problems some types of farmer or certain regions have to contend with (aids to small cereals farmers, enhanced aid for small olive oil producers, increase in the durum wheat aid, concessions to the needs of certain countries in the definition of the milk quotas, etc.).

14. However, it is clear that there is a limit to the number of concessions of this kind that can be made under a policy which must remain a common policy and which, as such, seeks optimum allocation of resources on the basis of the comparative advantages enjoyed by each country and each region. In this connection,

- (i) further extension of national production quotas, or, worse, their generalization to the entire agricultural sector would bring to nothing the effects of freedom of movement and would leave the concept of financial solidarity entirely without justification;
- (ii) 'modulation' in measures relating to the prices and the markets, if systematic or taken beyond certain limits, would also have the effect of hampering the integration process;
- (iii) as for national aids, there is evidence that in recent years the appropriations committed have increased to some extent, at least in certain Member States. With EAGGF Guarantee expenditure soaring, the Member States' own subsidies have, relatively speaking, declined over time. But the fact that certain Member States are intervening more at a time when an effort is being made to control expenditure at Community level is, none the less, disturbing, particularly when, under cover of an operation which is supposed to have a social character, the Member State is operating blanket schemes for all farmers and, even more, where intervention is related to the use of certain production facilities or inputs and therefore has the effect of stimulating intensification of farming.

15. The conclusion is that the authorities should now have, under the CAP, an additional instrument for income support, so that they can offer a response by a Community scheme to a political and socio-economic need which is very generally acknowledged and so that they can provide a framework for, and therefore keep under better control, national schemes which are being started up in this field.

## **The establishment of Community arrangements**

16. The first point is that it must be made clear how the new instrument fits in with the various Community arrangements already existing. In this connection, its very close links with, and the way it complements, the new guidelines adopted for the policy on prices and markets must be emphasized. The new instrument is designed to underpin the drive to enhance the effectiveness of the CAP in the pursuit of objectives defined at Community level. It must shield certain types of farmer against the impoverishment and hardship which current adjustments could well force on them. It could thus permit a speed-up in the adjustment process while at the same time ensuring a fairer share-out of sacrifices.

The new instrument is also complementary in character and, as such, is not designed to compete with those being used to facilitate structural change in agriculture and ensure the harmonious development of the less-favoured areas. Its function, which is fundamentally a short-term one, is to provide a response to the more pressing problems with regard to incomes. It cannot tackle underlying problems. It will ensure support of income during a period of adjustment which will be a particularly difficult one for those farmers who are, in terms of the size, structure, location and equipment of their farms, the weakest. Nor will it duplicate the permanent schemes designed to remunerate farmers for the services they render society as a whole as regards protection of the environment or regional development, by ensuring that the fabric of society and economic activity is maintained to at least a minimum level in certain regions threatened with depopulation.

17. In this context, in so far as the aim is to provide a framework for national initiatives and to make arrangements for co-financing some of these schemes, the scope of this action must be defined on the basis of requirements as perceived at local level. It is also important, since the scheme concerns incomes, that inadequacies as regards infrastructure in certain countries or in certain regions should not constitute an obstacle preventing potential beneficiaries, who would be eligible, from using the facilities offered. It is therefore appropriate that there should be the necessary flexibility so that the Member States may enjoy, as to detailed procedures, some freedom of action, once the level not to be exceeded has been strictly defined.

Such relative liberty must not, however, leave doubts as to the fact that the target is and must be low-income farms. And there must be no doubt that the aid is related to the farmer's income and not the activity of his enterprise; thus it would be quite wrong to link the amount paid either directly or indirectly to production levels, prices or inputs and facilities used.

## Potential beneficiaries

18. As regards potential beneficiaries of the measures proposed, it will be important to bear in mind the political context justifying the action planned and – especially for action involving Community co-financing – the way this is related to other schemes already operating. These proposals dovetail into the overall approach set out in the Commission's Communication on the implementation of the Single Act (COM(87) 100 final), and the prospect of an increase in the Community's own resources and the doubling of the structural Funds thus forms part of their context.

### The 'intermediate' farms

19. The aim of the Community scheme for aids to farm incomes is to facilitate the transition for 'main-occupation' farms forced into precarious circumstances by the drive to restore equilibrium on the markets, but which potentially can fend for themselves. The farms concerned are, thus, holdings which, though they may not have ample structures or major capital assets, are still genuine agricultural enterprises, properly managed, with a momentum of their own. They constitute the particular target of conventional schemes designed to improve agricultural structures. They are therefore enterprises undergoing change whose owner is either young or has a successor and which should remain in the agricultural sector and maintain or improve their competitiveness.

20. The increasing number of national aid schemes launched in recent years for this type of farmer, in particular to lighten their debt burden, show that the safeguarding of farms that may be described as 'intermediate' constitutes a political priority which is very generally acknowledged in the Community. A temporary, declining, aid to income could well solve the cash problems traditionally besetting such farms until such time as the efforts to adapt the farm yield improved profitability for the enterprise. These are problems aggravated at the present time by the situation as regards the markets and by the resulting policy revision.

21. The case for mobilization of Community funds to provide a response to this need would therefore seem irrefutable. In this field, a particular need is to ensure, by proper co-financing, the possibility of balanced intervention throughout the Community territory, regardless of the funds available in the budgets of the various countries. Accordingly co-financing from Community funds will vary very considerably on the basis of the ability of the various Member States to contribute.

22. Since the aim is to grant an income supplement, another consideration that must be borne in mind is that the perception of the state of distress of the individual will

vary very widely in relation with his local economic environment; where the scope of a given scheme ranges over a territory as extensive and diversified as that of the 12-country Community, this truth is particularly evident. For this reason, it is proposed that the potential beneficiary and the maximum amount of aid should be defined by reference to a regional indicator, where appropriate adjusted by a national indicator.

23. Lastly, as already emphasized, the scheme is designed for entrepreneurs who are fully occupied in farming. Accordingly, it makes sense to exclude part-time farms; those working mostly in, and drawing most of their income from, work in services or industry obviously have much less to fear from the present difficulties on the agricultural markets. Also, as confirmed by the figures available, the part-time farmer generally adopts a less professional approach to the management of his farm and thus obtains less satisfactory results in terms of income. The payment of aids to this type of farmer would therefore constitute a windfall accrual that could not possibly be justified; such an extension would, in political terms, be strongly criticized by those who have committed all their resources and energy to farming.

#### **'Social problem' farms**

24. The establishment of a framework for national aid schemes for farm incomes concerns a much more heterogeneous class of beneficiary whose characteristics may vary widely from one country or region to another. Even if, generally speaking, these are farms which, in terms of structures and socio-economic characteristics, will never be able to fend for themselves, either in the medium or in the long term, they do employ a large number of individuals and, for this reason, sometimes do much to maintain local socio-economic equilibria.

25. These are beneficiaries in the lowest income class, and the Member States should be free, if they so desire, to open the scheme, at this level, to part-time farms as well: where incomes are running below certain levels, even the modest accruals from 'sideline' farming are indispensable if destitution is to be avoided. Also, in some strongly urbanized regions, support for farmers of this type may be the only way of safeguarding the minimum of farming deemed indispensable to prevent irreversible deterioration of socio-economic equilibria and of the environment.

26. The beneficiaries vary very widely in character, and it would not be appropriate, at any rate at this stage, to set up a highly structured scheme, involving Community co-financing. The Commission has therefore proposed an arrangement for providing a framework for national aids designed to offer scope for action to the Member States while setting very strict limits in the definition of potential beneficiaries and as to aid

amounts which may be paid. As Community budget funds are necessarily limited, a more effective way of expressing financial solidarity with this class of farmer in the least rich regions of the Community would be to use other Community facilities, in particular the European Regional Development Fund and the Social Fund: the right way to eliminate gradually a situation in which so many farmers are kept out of the mainstream of the economy is to create alternative jobs or additional sources of income, rather than to pay subsidies in the form of income aids. Failing this, the farmers concerned could well languish on the touchline of the Community economy for the rest of their lives.

### **Elderly farmers**

27. The introduction of a Community scheme to encourage farmers to leave the land is designed to assist elderly farmers, in particular those running marginal farms or those having no successor: these are a class of farmers less well-equipped or less motivated than others to tackle a process of adjustment likely to bear fruit only in the medium term. The scheme planned would ensure for this type of farmer an alternative in the form of a 'pre-pension' while, at the same time, contributing indirectly to the effort to restore order to the markets, or, alternatively, to the structural improvement of other farms.

Under one of the alternatives offered in the proposal, the 'pre-pension' may be combined, given supplementary financial compensation, with non-agricultural use of land released when the farmer goes. Here, the scheme is in line with market concerns and could also contribute, particularly where the land is redeployed for forestry, to the conservation and improvement of the environment. Under the second alternative, land released can be used for consolidating other farms which, in this way, could well reach thresholds at which they could fend for themselves.

28. The 'pre-pension' scheme, with its two alternatives, involves a contribution from the Community budget. The rate of contribution would be the same throughout the Community for the 'pre-pension' with non-agricultural use of the land: the restoration of order on the agricultural markets and the protection of the environment are Community priorities valid for the entire territory. Also, any contribution to restoring order on the markets benefits all European farmers. On the other hand, as regards restructuring, Community co-financing will be varied with a view to concentrating funds in the poorest regions, in which structural problems are most acute. These are the regions in which a stimulus to structural change can be seen as a Community priority, in that it is indispensable if progress is to be made towards greater Community cohesion.

## **Income aids, control of production, cohesion**

### **Control of production**

29. The question does arise as to whether there is a real case for granting aids to income at a time when the Community is being compelled to cut back support to farmers in order to control mounting production. In this connection, it must be stressed that the aids will go only to some Community farmers, i.e. to farmers who are weakest as regards their structures and farm economies and, for this reason, will cover only a relatively small part of Community production. Also, the aids planned have nothing at all to do with prices, production or production factors used on the farm. This is therefore assistance, which, in contrast with across-the-board support of the market, is not geared to output. This support also differs from that granted through schemes designed to improve structures in so far as the latter take their effect, generally, through the factors of production.

30. The coherence of Community action in this field cannot be assessed at single points in respect of individual farms; it must be seen overall in terms of the agricultural sector taken as a whole. As a component, politically necessary, of the process of rationalizing the CAP, this scheme will have a beneficial effect as regards the control of production if the final result which could be achieved is, overall, more substantial and effective thanks to its contribution. Experience in recent years has shown beyond doubt that social considerations have provided an alibi often exploited by those opposing any serious effort to cut back on the indiscriminate support now granted under the CAP.

31. Lastly, it is certainly significant that in the position adopted, within the OECD, by all the member countries, with a view to restoring order on the world markets, the introduction of direct income aids has not been seen as inconsistent with the acknowledged need to reduce the level of support accorded to agriculture. Another significant fact is that in the negotiating position submitted to GATT by the United States, which is a radical submission calling for the complete elimination of support to agriculture by the end of the century, direct aids to income are listed among the measures explicitly allowed because of their 'neutrality' as regards production.

### **Cohesion**

32. Some observers seem to take the view that direct aids to incomes could run counter to the effort that is now being made to strengthen cohesion between the countries and regions of the Community. This feeling is largely due to the fact that,



as the aim is to provide compensation in the form of aids to income during the transitional period, the income before the scheme starts has to be referred to. As has already been pointed out, the perception of the state of distress varies very widely depending on the local economic environment of the beneficiary.

A different approach, for example the granting of flat-rate compensation throughout the Community, would be monstrously wasteful. If the amount were aligned on the top, many beneficiaries would be over-compensated. If the aid were aligned on the bottom, the desired political impact would not be achieved, at least in part of the Community, and for this reason, would contribute less in terms of stimulating the process of reorganizing the CAP.

33. Thus, in this case, the scheme proposed should not be isolated from the general context into which it will be fitted. Seen overall, the rationalization drive now under way – covering not only the common agricultural policy, but also the structural Funds – is in line, in more than one respect, with the objective of cohesion. In particular:

- (i) because compensation measures, notably aids, restricted to the weaker farms correspond to the reduction in the indiscriminate, blanket support provided by the market, benefiting most of all the large, well-equipped, well-located, 'efficient' farms. As most of the farms which are weak in economic and structural terms are clustered in certain areas, this adjustment is more equitable not only in respect of individual but also in territorial terms;
- (ii) because the Community's budgetary contribution will be very strongly 'modulated', as regards the Community scheme for aids to income and the 'pre-pension' linked to restructuring, and because the eligible amounts will be the same for the entire Community, the 'modulation' in co-financing being essentially based on the wealth and therefore the ability of each region to contribute in budgetary terms at national level;
- (iii) because of the increase in appropriations under the structural funds and the focusing of these funds on the regions which most need their aid.

34. It would also be a grave mistake to rely on an instrument such as income aids to narrow the disparities between the regions. This would cost too much in budget appropriations and would not make economic sense. Cohesion must not be seen solely in terms of budgetary transfers: such transfers would be useless if their purpose was merely to perpetuate weak structures and keep the beneficiaries on the touchline of society in terms of social and economic status.

## **Conclusion**

35. Direct aids to incomes, in the form outlined in the Commission's proposals, break new ground in the area covered by the common agricultural policy. The scheme will differ from the various existing schemes, even those with similar goals, essentially in the lack of any direct proportionate relationship between official disbursements and actual agricultural production or the inputs liable to boost output (prices, means of production). This key feature is also reflected, in terms of the budget, by flows which, at individual and territorial level, differ from those deriving from traditional instruments, notably from market instruments, but also to some extent, from those designed to improve structures. This specific nature constitutes the main advantage of the new scheme now that Community agriculture must be adapted to the new conditions on Community and world markets.

## III – The agricultural outlook

### **The economic situation in the Community and prospects<sup>1</sup>**

36. The most recent forecast by the Commission dates from September. It was assumed that the dollar would decline slowly to DM 1.70 by the end of 1988, that oil prices would increase moderately to USD 18 per barrel and that world trade would grow by 4%. As a result economic growth (GDP in volume terms) was forecast to remain moderate in 1988 at approximately 2%, with growth in Italy, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom exceeding the Community average and growth in the Federal Republic of Germany and France remaining sluggish. A slight increase in employment was not expected to result in a decline of the average unemployment rate (1988: 11.7%).

In view of the turmoil on the stock markets and the weakening of the dollar, the September forecasts will have to be revised altogether. By first appreciation it seems plausible that the stock market fall will amount to a slowdown of growth in 1988 by 1% in the United States. Such a slowdown in US growth in combination with the depreciation of the dollar would already imply as a 'mechanic' effect a slowdown of growth in Europe by 0.5%.

However, forecasts must wait until stability returns to the markets, so that plausible hypotheses about the dollar and interest rates can be made. If the dollar or the stock markets should weaken further, growth prospects for 1988 will deteriorate even more than mentioned above. Moreover, it is at present unclear how substantial the negative consequences will be as regards the behaviour of European investors and consumers. Much will depend on a credible policy response.

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<sup>1</sup> This text has been based on information available on 12 November 1987.

### Minimum and maximum value of the dollar against the ECU

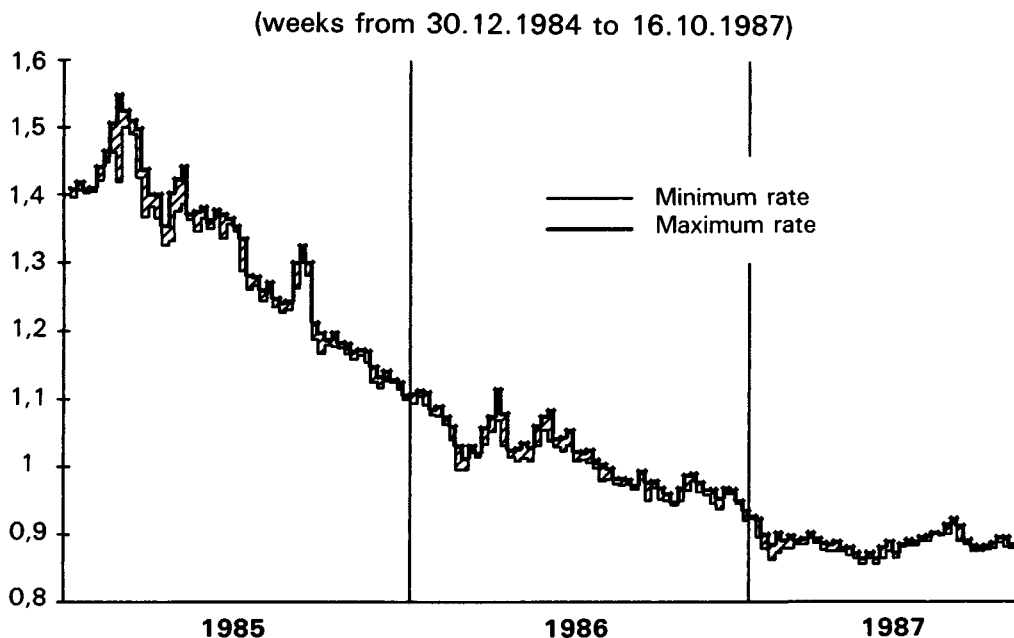


Figure 1

## The current situation in agriculture

### General

37. As noted in the previous chapter, the growth of the general economy of the Community lost momentum in 1987, to an extent which is particularly pronounced when compared with the forecasts – still relatively optimistic – made in the autumn of 1986. The slowdown was due to two main factors: a deterioration in the international environment, notably because of the sharp decline of the dollar against the ECU, and the sluggish growth of world trade, especially as regards the Community's export markets. This general situation formed the background to agriculture in the Community.

The downward movement in the rate of inflation continued in 1987, particularly in those Member States where it had been highest. However, the effects of falling oil prices in 1985 and 1986 were less pronounced in 1987, and, in fact, practically disappeared altogether. The price of crude, which 'bottomed out' in July 1986 (at about 10 USD/barrel), staged a recovery and held to about USD 18 from April onwards.

38. In general, farmers continued to benefit, especially in the early part of the year, from declining prices from certain inputs (notably fuels, fertilizers and animal feeds), as in recent years, and from a slower decline, and even in certain cases relative stability, in farmgate prices. For the second year running, the pressure of input prices on farmgate prices eased a little, or, at least, the improvements of 1986 were consolidated. In addition, output of nearly all products either matched that for 1986 or substantially exceeded it. First indications for 1987 show that in most Member States, the development of incomes has not been unfavourable. However, it must not be forgotten that the slowdown of inflation in the prices of inputs itself slowed in the second half of the year because fuel prices were rising again and because the prices of imported animal feeds also regained lost ground.

39. As regards the weather, contrasts were sharper than usual in 1987, with a very cold winter and an exceptionally hot summer in the Mediterranean areas. In the centre and north of Europe, June, July and August saw periods of cold and heavy rain alternating with sharp periods of hot weather which, in terms of quality and also in terms of quantity, left the estimates made in the spring looking somewhat optimistic.

This was particularly true for winter cereals, the harvest forecasts for which had to be revised downwards at the end of the summer, though not below, and, indeed in some cases, rather above, the figures for 1986. This was largely due to sterility of the ears of grain, and poor development of seeds and germination observed on harvest. As a result, the breadmaking quality of the common wheat and rye suffered severely, especially in the North. None the less, a number of production records were broken, in particular for durum wheat, rape, sunflower, soya, feed peas and field beans, mainly because larger areas were sown. The potato harvest was also substantial. Wine is one of the few products which was probably a little lower in 1987 than in 1986 due to a net reduction in quality wines, but an increase in table wines. However, as the weather was right or nearly right in many wine-growing areas, quality should be quite good, or, in some cases exceptional.

40. Conditions on the markets in 1987 and the main measures adopted by the Community during the year are described in detail in the next section.<sup>1</sup> What should be

<sup>1</sup> See point 49.

stressed here is the close link between developments in Community farming and the structural disequilibria on the Community markets and the world markets. Because of this link, the agricultural sector must be reorganized in a way enabling the surpluses that had built up on the markets to be cleared and the creation of new ones to be prevented or at least slowed down. This has been the Community's policy in recent years, implemented through a far-reaching reform of the CAP the main objective of which is to restore to the market its crucial role as a guide to production. At the same time an ambitious programme for running down stocks of certain products (mainly milk) has been put in hand.

41. In view of this, current developments as regards agriculture should not be assessed only in the light of their direct and contingent effects on the present situation. The Community's medium- and long-term objectives as regards production and reorganization of the market situation must also be borne in mind.

### **Farmgate prices**

42. In general, farmgate prices again declined, not only in real terms, but in many cases in nominal terms as well. There were a number of reasons why prices fell and went on falling in 1987: in the first place, as noted above, what have now become *structural* surpluses of most items tended to depress quotations; secondly, the same must be said for the action taken in 1986 and 1987, in connection with the price decisions and decisions on the reform of certain market organizations (cereals, beef/veal, etc.), to improve market equilibrium (by a more restrictive pricing policy, by qualified intervention rules and by increased co-responsibility for farmers); thirdly, the volume of production, often very large in both years, combined with sometimes quite poor-quality harvests, also tended to weaken the prices of certain products.

43. The prices of pigmeat, beef and fresh fruit came down furthest. On the other hand, milk prices and the prices of calves remained firm. Cereal prices were generally a little lower than in 1986, except for maize, the prices of which staged a recovery after falling in 1986.

Tentative estimates made in October 1987 suggest that farmgate prices, expressed in nominal terms, declined in most Member States except the United Kingdom, Ireland and Greece (there are no figures available for Spain and Portugal). Expressed in real terms, however, farmgate prices fell in almost all the Member States, especially France (by 3.8%), Germany (by 4.5%), Italy (by 6.7%), Belgium (by 5.7%), Denmark (by 7.8%), and Greece (by 5.0%). The downward movement was slower in the Netherlands (by 2.2%), and in the United Kingdom (by 1.9%). But in Ireland, farmgate

prices showed a real increase of 2.0%. In general, prices fell more for livestock products, mainly pigmeat and beef/veal than for crop products. For livestock products taken as a whole, the decline in farmgate prices in real terms was particularly marked in Germany (by 5.0%), Italy (by 7.3%), Belgium (by 6.8%) and Denmark (by 9.0%). For the 10 countries, farmgate prices declined in real terms by 4.5%.

### **Input prices**

44. The decline in the prices of farmers' inputs, in particular of certain items more directly sensitive to world prices (fuels, animal feeds and fertilizers), again proved helpful to farmers in 1987. Estimates made in October 1987 suggest that the prices of inputs declined by 4.7% on average for the 10 countries, in real terms. The reductions were heaviest for fertilizers (-8.4% in nominal terms), fuels (-4.7% in nominal terms), and animal feeds (-1.9%). The price reductions for inputs, expressed in real terms, were sharpest in Germany (5.1%), France (4.1%), Italy (5.0%), the Netherlands (8.0%), Belgium (6.8%), Ireland (6.7%), Denmark (7.4%) and Greece (6.0%). If changes in farmgate prices are compared with changes in input prices, it is seen that the 'input-cost/farmgate-price squeeze' eased a little as compared with 1986 in Germany (by +0.6%), France (by +0.3%), the Netherlands (by +5.8%), Belgium (by +1.1%) and especially Ireland (by +9.3%). But the squeeze tightened in the United Kingdom (by -0.3%), Denmark (by -0.4%) and especially in Italy (by -2%). There was virtually no change in Greece.

However, this movement in production costs lost a good deal of momentum in the second half of the year. In a number of Member States, indeed, the downward trend in certain input prices that started more than two years ago actually gave way to an upward movement about the middle of the year. This was true, in particular, for energy prices in Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

As regards feed, two examples are soya cake, import prices of which increased by nearly 15% from March to June 1987, and manioc, the prices of which rose by much the same margin from April to September. None the less, a comparison of average input prices for 1987 (as noted above) with those for 1986 reveals substantial reductions for most of the Member States not only for fuels and feeds but also for fertilizers and, in some cases, for seed.

### **Consumption: volume and prices**

45. In all the developed economies, the rate at which the consumption of food has been increasing is declining. This phenomenon, familiar to economists for more than

a century, has grown more marked in the last 15 years in the Community as consumption has steadily got closer to the notional level of physiological 'saturation' peculiar to each individual, although many factors may influence levels and changes in food consumption for society as a whole. It is significant, in this connection, that within the Community human consumption per inhabitant of cereals and potatoes has been declining since the early 1950s while consumption per inhabitant of meat has increased by 1.2% per year since 1973, down from 2.5% per year from 1958 to 1973.

Slackening consumption growth combined with a faster rate of increase in the volume of agricultural and food production, over recent years, not only in the Community but also in most of the leading producing countries, have led to the creation and formidable increases in agricultural surpluses at world level, disposal of which is extremely difficult, if it is feasible at all, on the markets as they now are.

46. For the Community two figures are noteworthy in this connection: on the one hand, there was an increase in the volume of final production of agriculture of about 2% per year from 1977 to 1985; on the other hand, the rate of increase in the final consumption of households of food, beverages and tobacco over the same period averaged only 1.2% per year. This means that overall, for this period, the increase in internal consumption accounted only partially for the increase in agricultural production. Although some of the surplus was sold on external markets and some was used for purposes other than human consumption (e.g. industrial uses, feed, etc.), much of the food produced necessarily built up into surpluses weighing heavily on the Community budget.

47. Consumer prices for food have in recent years kept very close to the general consumer price index. The rate of increase has declined appreciably, matching the general movement for consumer items. A major contribution to the slowdown in food prices has come from the restrictive policy as regards prices implemented by the Community under the CAP. Leaving aside the impact on prices of other market reorganization measures (farmers' co-responsibility, qualified intervention, tougher qualitative criteria, etc.), the restrictive pricing policy has, by itself, meant a reduction in real terms in the prices guaranteed to the farmers: the 'institutional' prices increased in nominal terms but the security offered by guaranteed prices has been attenuated by modifications in the conditions of intervention buying and by other institutional measures. For 1984-86, overall inflation was about 15%, while the increase in 'institutional' prices was only 7%. It is true that production prices and especially consumer prices have increased more than the 'institutional' prices. This is, however, no reflection on the contribution of the CAP to curbing inflation and slowing the upward movement in the cost of food, in particular, but shows clearly that other factors, alongside farmers' guaranteed prices, may influence the levels and changes in the consumer prices of food (market situation, 'stickiness' of prices at the marketing stage, inefficient distribution channels, etc.). None the less, sooner or later,



diminished farmgate-price support is bound to reduce, or slow down increases in, the prices in the shops.

48. European consumers often complain that agricultural products cost too much in the Community, when compared with world markets. For many items, this cannot be denied, and it is a result of policy choices made in the past with a view to the achievement of the objectives of Article 39 of the Treaty, but it would be a mistake to imagine that the Community could have obtained supplies covering all its food needs at the prices obtaining on world markets without these prices themselves being forced up by such a sharp increase in demand.

And it should also be remembered that in some non-member countries, where most farmgate prices are close to world market prices, the cost of food to the consumer is, on average, comparable with or even higher than in the Community, although farm support expenditure is not always lower than in the Community. As Table F shows, food prices taken as a whole, in terms of purchasing power parities and compared with the Community average, are higher in Austria (by 11.8%), Canada (by 15.5%), the United States (by 24.0%), and Japan (by 55.6%). On the other hand, they are lower in Australia (by 14.7%). Within the Community, the housewife's food basket costs less in the Mediterranean countries, especially as regards fruit and vegetables.

TABLE A  
Changes in (nominal) farmgate prices of agricultural products in 1986 and 1987

	% change 1986/1985			% change 1987/1986 <sup>1</sup>		
	Crop products	Livestock products	All agricultural products	Crop products	Livestock products	All agricultural products
EUR 10	4.1	- 1.0	1.4	0.9	-1.1	- 0.2
Belgique/België	- 4.3	- 6.4	- 5.8	- 1.6	-5.1	- 4.0
Danmark	- 1.8	- 5.2	- 4.3	- 0.6	-5.2	- 4.0
BR Deutschland	- 3.4	- 6.5	- 5.6	- 2.4	-4.4	- 3.8
Ellas	12.6	13.3	12.8	10.7	9.3	10.2
España	15.6	2.0	8.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	2.1	- 1.6	0.1	- 0.9	-0.8	- 0.8
Ireland	12.2	- 2.1	- 0.3	3.4	5.9	5.1
Italia	4.4	2.6	3.7	- 1.9	-2.7	- 2.2
Luxembourg	2.2	0.0	0.3	- 0.3	-0.6	- 0.6
Nederland	- 4.5	- 7.6	- 6.5	- 2.2	-3.4	- 3.0
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	4.8	- 0.8	1.1	2.6	0.3	1.1
EUR 12 <sup>2</sup>	5.9	- 0.6	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

<sup>2</sup> Except Portugal.

**TABLE B**  
**Deflated index of farmgate prices for agricultural products (all products)**  
**(base 1980 = 100)**

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1</sup>
EUR 10	98.4	95.8	92.5	88.5	85.1	81.3
Belgique/België	105.7	105.1	101.0	94.3	87.8	82.7
Danmark	101.7	99.7	96.6	90.5	83.6	77.1
BR Deutschland	97.8	93.9	90.6	85.2	80.6	77.0
Ellas	101.0	98.6	100.3	99.2	90.9	86.3
España	99.9	96.5	95.7	92.3	92.4	n.a.
France	100.1	98.2	94.4	90.5	88.3	84.9
Ireland	90.4	86.9	82.4	76.0	73.0	74.4
Italia	95.9	91.2	87.4	85.5	83.7	78.0
Luxembourg	105.1	105.4	98.4	97.8	97.8	96.8
Nederland	99.7	99.0	97.7	93.7	87.3	85.4
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	98.5	99.0	94.5	87.6	85.6	84.0
EUR 12 <sup>2</sup>	98.6	95.9	92.9	89.0	86.0	n.a.

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

<sup>2</sup> Except Portugal.

**TABLE C**  
**Changes in (nominal) prices of inputs in 1986 and 1987**  
**Total intermediate consumption<sup>1</sup>**

	% change 1986/1985			% change 1987/1986 <sup>2</sup>		
	Total consumption <sup>1</sup>	of which		Total consumption <sup>1</sup>	of which	
		Feed	Fuels		Feed	Fuels
EUR 10	- 2.5	- 1.6	-19.9	- 1.2	- 1.9	- 4.7
Belgique/België	- 5.4	- 3.7	-37.2	- 5.1	- 6.3	- 5.1
Danmark	- 5.9	- 4.6	-25.9	- 3.6	- 6.1	- 7.9
BR Deutschland	- 7.6	- 6.1	-28.4	- 4.4	- 6.9	- 3.9
Ellas	16.8	15.2	15.1	10.0	11.8	- 1.0
España	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	- 2.2	- 2.5	-18.5	- 1.1	- 2.1	- 3.9
Ireland	- 4.7	- 2.0	-18.1	- 3.9	- 1.5	- 0.4
Italia	- 1.0	0.3	-23.8	- 0.3	0.1	- 8.2
Luxembourg	- 3.4	- 3.4	-20.3	- 4.9	- 5.5	-10.4
Nederland	- 9.8	- 8.9	-31.1	- 6.3	-10.0	-21.8
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	- 1.0	0.9	-16.8	1.3	0.7	2.2
EUR 12				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>1</sup> Intermediate consumption: feed, seed, fertilizers, plant health products and overheads.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate.

**TABLE D**  
**Deflated index of input prices <sup>1</sup>**  
**Total intermediate consumption**  
**(base 1980 = 100)**

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1</sup>
EUR 10	99.3	98.5	97.9	93.5	87.6	83.5
Belgique/België	103.4	104.4	103.9	97.1	90.7	84.6
Danmark	106.5	105.7	105.2	97.5	88.6	82.1
BR Deutschland	101.7	99.2	98.9	94.9	88.0	83.5
Ellas	94.4	97.8	95.0	93.3	88.5	83.9
España	103.0	105.1	107.7	105.1	101.6	n.a.
France	99.5	99.6	99.7	97.2	92.6	88.8
Ireland	88.7	86.6	86.0	82.7	75.8	70.8
Italia	97.1	93.3	91.8	85.7	80.1	76.3
Luxembourg	100.4	101.0	101.8	96.4	93.1	88.1
Nederland	101.2	101.4	101.6	95.2	85.6	78.6
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	97.0	99.2	98.1	93.6	89.7	88.3
EUR 12 <sup>2</sup>	99.8	99.4	99.2	95.0	89.5	n.a.

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.  
<sup>2</sup> Except Spain.

**TABLE E**  
**Comparison between 'institutional' prices, farmgate prices**  
**and consumer prices of agricultural products and food**  
**1980-86 (EUR 10)**

	'Institutional' prices <sup>1</sup>		Farmgate prices <sup>2</sup>		Consumer prices, food products <sup>3</sup>		Inflation <sup>4</sup>	
	Indices 1980 = 100	Annual rate of change (%)	Indices 1980 = 100	Annual rate of change (%)	Indices 1980 = 100	Annual rate of change (%)	Indices 1980 = 100	Annual rate of change (%)
1980	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
1981	110.2	10.2	112.1	12.1	111.7	11.7	111.7	11.7
1982	123.9	12.4	125.0	11.5	124.0	11.0	123.0	10.1
1983	130.7	5.5	133.6	6.9	132.0	6.5	132.7	7.9
1984	134.5	2.9	139.5	4.4	142.3	7.8	141.2	6.4
1985	136.9	1.8	143.9	3.2	149.5	5.1	149.1	5.6
1986	139.9	2.2	146.2	1.6	154.6	3.4	153.4	2.9

Sources: Eurostat and DG VI.

<sup>1</sup> Intervention or equivalent price—average weighted increase in prices in national currencies for products subject to common prices.

<sup>2</sup> All agricultural products.

<sup>3</sup> General index of consumer prices for food products, excl. beverages and tobacco.

<sup>4</sup> General consumer price index.

TABLE F

Food consumer prices in the Community compared with prices in other OECD countries — 1985  
EUR 12 = 100

	All food products	of which			
		Bread and cereals	Meat	Milk and milk products	Fruit and vegetables
Belgique/België	102.2	95.8	105.1	99.6	117.0
Danmark	126.8	123.4	134.8	112.1	159.1
BR Deutschland	103.0	105.5	108.9	85.0	114.7
Ellas	79.9	76.3	76.7	91.7	66.3
España	86.8	84.0	77.9	103.5	84.0
France	103.3	116.6	99.3	101.7	103.5
Ireland	102.2	97.6	94.8	107.4	130.2
Italia	94.8	95.5	100.6	100.2	82.7
Luxembourg	98.7	94.3	106.2	89.6	97.7
Nederland	95.9	88.6	109.1	86.1	106.2
Portugal	76.0	80.3	70.4	86.3	73.0
United Kingdom	90.9	79.7	88.7	96.3	105.9
EUR 12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	111.8	112.7	112.8	117.8	107.9
Canada	115.5	133.5	92.6	145.6	124.2
Australia	85.3	93.0	72.8	93.2	95.3
Japan	155.6	161.0	192.0	162.4	187.7
United States	124.0	146.5	97.7	128.0	146.9

Sources: Eurostat and OECD.

Prices are higher in the north of Europe, especially in Denmark. Food prices are also below the Community average in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

## Markets for agricultural products

49. Adaptation of the common agricultural policy has been a dominant feature of the introductory remarks in annual reports of recent years. In 1987, this adaptation process again warrants such treatment in the report.

In 1987 major adaptations have involved numerous sectors. Consequently in this chapter, which reviews the main developments in various markets over the past year, reference is also made in the product specific sections, to the adaptations made and to the impact they have had on particular markets.

In this introduction it is helpful to recall the circumstances which have made these adaptations necessary, if not to say inescapable. There are essentially two fundamental reasons both of which reflect the marked evolution of conditions of Community agriculture in recent years.

First, the problem of surpluses: when the common market provisions were introduced, the adoption of a policy allowing for restructuring and the extension of agricultural production was widely recognized to be in the Community interest. This feature was therefore reflected in the various legislative provisions. Policy makers, when setting up the bulk of the CAP provisions were much more concerned with food shortages than with surpluses, but the mechanisms established have led progressively to an imbalance of the markets and the accumulation of stocks.

Second, the problem of budget costs: the budget cost of supporting the different market organizations was once relatively modest. In addition the Community, until recently, was endowed with sufficient 'own resources' to more than meet in full all expenditure requirements flowing from Community legislation in the agricultural as well as other sectors. The situation is now radically different.

50. In addition to these basic, internal reasons for making adjustments in the CAP, there are several subsidiary, but not unimportant, factors which militate in favour of adapting the policy to respond to new realities. For example, over a number of years it has become increasingly evident that the income support function the CAP provides to farmers is often poor value for money. Thus, over time, increasing levels of budget expenditure are needed to secure an overall level of income to the agricultural community. For each ECU of income in the agricultural sector, increasing levels of budget expenditure are being used. To a certain extent this development reflects the fact that a significant and growing part of the budget cost was being disbursed for actions of no direct benefit to producers, in particular those associated with the financing of massive intervention stocks. It also reflects the growing level of self-sufficiency of all major agricultural products subject to CAP provisions. This latter development has led to an increasing part of production requiring support from the budget and not simply from consumer expenditure.

51. Rising self-sufficiency within the Community has inevitably affected trading patterns and has increased the reliance of the Community on exports to dispose of surpluses for a number of products. In many other parts of the world output has also tended to rise more rapidly than effective demand. Thus this increasing reliance has occurred at a time when international prices have been under pressure. The consequences of these developments, both in economic as well as political terms, were highlighted when international trade prices for various goods fell to levels that were not remunerative even for the most efficient producers anywhere in the world. In

addition to the income problems these conditions cause for producers in various parts of the world, such low prices contributed to increased budget costs of support both within the Community and in many other countries. In the case of the Community, the gap between its internal prices and those in international trade – a gap that is of fundamental importance to the budget cost of the CAP – widened, even though in many instances the level of the former measured in ECU, as well as in national currency terms, were either stable or even falling.

52. Developments in international relations have a bearing on policy adaptation. At the hub of the current multilateral trading system, the GATT, as well as in other international fora in which the Community plays an active role, such as the OECD, increasing recognition is being accorded to the negative effects on the economies of many countries of various agricultural support provisions.

It must also be recognized that with the accession of Spain and Portugal, the agricultural dimension of the Community has in many respects changed significantly. Thus although for numerous products transitional measures continue to apply in these two new Member States, Community policy makers are faced with the need to recognize that what may have been appropriate in a Community of '10' is not necessarily in the best interests of a Community of '12'. The CAP adjustment process gives due weight to this consideration.

53. A most notable feature of the adjustment process which was prominent in 1987 was the change in conditions concerning intervention buying. Important decisions in this context were applicable for the first time in the dairy and beef sectors and in those of cereals and oilseeds. Their market impact to date are described in the relevant product sections in this chapter. The impact of various other measures is also recorded.

It must none the less be noted that despite the adjustments made in past years, as well as those of more recent date, adequate solutions in most sectors to the underlying problems of market imbalance and of budget cost have still not been fully realized. Data in the remainder of this chapter as well as in the statistical section often demonstrate that the underlying trends in consumption and of production are not yet significantly different from those recorded in the more distant past. Fortunately this is not invariably the case but it helps demonstrate the need for further policy adjustments that are now in hand, and the benefits that successful change can bring.

### **Cereals**

54. Adverse weather conditions had a depressing effect on the overall harvest for 1987 both in terms of quality and yield. Thus with exceptionally wet conditions during

the harvest period in many of the northern parts of the Community cereal growing regions, total production was some 153 million tonnes. This figure contrasts sharply with the estimates made until July of around a 167 million tonnes. Had this forecast not been undermined by 10 days or so of wet weather at a critical period of the year, the Community would have been faced with an even more difficult situation.

Although in the southern parts of the Community cereal growing and harvesting conditions favoured the production of high-quality produce, the balance within the Community between quantities of high-quality wheats and those of feed quality moved significantly towards the latter. Prices for better quality wheats were therefore firm whereas low quality produce was sold at a heavy discount. The price gap between the best qualities and stockfeed reached around 20 ECU a tonne, one of the widest gaps ever recorded.

Prices on international markets were generally low. This situation reflects the high level of stocks in exporting countries and the very competitive nature of sales in certain markets targeted by the United States for subsidized sales. None the less for the first time since 1980/81 world stocks of wheat are likely to be lower than they were in the previous year. This should have a positive impact on market prices. However world stocks of cereals in general are high in relation to internationally traded quantities. For example the total world stock of wheat, of around a 155 million tonnes at the end of 1987/88, is approaching double the volume of international trade (of around 95 million tonnes). The development of the world market for wheat will also be influenced by the, as yet, uncertain needs of the main importers especially the USSR and China which are reported to have suffered production problems this year. The situation is further complicated by uncertainty over the export possibilities of some major suppliers including the Community and Australia.

55. Community cereal stocks, in intervention, increased from 13.9 million tonnes in 1985/86 to 18.1 million tonnes in 1986/87, but fell to 14.2 million tonnes in 1987/88.

In mid-1987 the Council introduced specific measures for the import of maize and sorghum from third countries into Spain. These measures were taken in order to implement the EC/US agreement negotiated to take account of various trading conditions flowing from Spanish accession to the Community. This agreement provides for up to 2.3 million tonnes of maize and sorghum to be imported under special conditions each year from 1987 to 1990, although this quantity will be decreased by the amounts of additional imports of cereal substitute products.

## **Milk**

56. Significant progress was again made towards restoring market balance. This was achieved mainly through modifications in the quota system and intervention rules.

In December 1986 the Council agreed to reduce the milk quotas by 8.5% from 1987 to 1989 and to adjust the system of penalties. In fact, this reform should result in a lowering of production of 9.5%. It also decided a more attractive Community cessation scheme for milk producers and (in March 1987) introduced limitations on intervention purchases of butter and of skimmed-milk powder.

Between 1983 (the year immediately before the introduction of the quota system) and the end of 1986, the dairy cow herd had contracted by some 8% to 23.9 million head. By the end of 1988 the reduction in the size of the cow herd is expected to reach a total of 4.5 million head. Community milk deliveries in 1987 are anticipated to fall by some 5.3% (equivalent to 5.7 million tonnes).

Consumption of dairy products in the Community continues to increase in line with its long-term trend of around 0.5% annually. There are none the less major differences between various product groups and regions of the Community.

57. A special two-year stock disposal programme designed to dispose of 1 million tonnes of butter was introduced in 1987 along with a novel financing arrangement for its estimated cost of 3 200 million ECU. This disposal programme concerns butter in intervention stocks, the level of which fell from a peak of over 1.3 million tonnes to an expected level of under 900 000 tonnes at the end of 1987. The programme involves four distinct actions:

- special exports (USSR),
- animal feed,
- industrial use,
- action in favour of consumers.

By the middle of 1987 the objectives of the disposal programme were well on target for special exports and for animal feed although uptake for industrial use and concentrated butter lagged well behind targeted quantities.

58. The Commission, following the Council decision, exercised its authority to suspend intervention buying of butter once quantities offered exceeded 180 000 tonnes as from 1 March 1987. This quantity was reached in June. Permanent intervention was therefore suspended, as from 29 June. Thereafter a tender system for buying butter into intervention was operated. Early results of the new tender system have been very positive. For example, during August 1987 7 000 tonnes of butter were physically taken over into intervention compared to 69 000 tonnes in the same month last year.

Offers of skimmed-milk powder to public intervention decreased very sharply in the first half of 1987 (32 000 tonnes January to June, compared to 392 000 tonnes in the



same period of 1986). Consequently the threshold of 100 000 tonnes set by the Council to temporarily suspend such purchases was not reached during the summer period. Intervention being automatically suspended from 1 September to 1 March, the result is that skimmed-milk powder intervention in 1987 is limited to at most 55 000 tonnes, a quantity that is less than one tenth of the amount purchased in 1986.

## **Beef**

59. Late in 1986 the Council decided to make several significant changes in the beef market organization. These changes included, in particular, a major weakening of the intervention support system so that intervention purchase prices are now about 15% lower than a year ago.

Supplementary slaughterings, resulting from the reduction of milk quotas, amounted to some 400 000 cows and heifers during the first half of 1987. These slaughterings caused a marked increase in beef supplies but had a smaller impact than was the case in 1984. These slaughterings will however reduce the production potential for the future.

Although exports in 1987 are likely to be lower than the record levels reached in 1986 the fall in exports since last year is due to reductions in the demand for frozen beef from intervention. Exports from the market in 1987 are expected to be greater than in 1986.

Market imbalance in the sector has improved due to cut-backs in production (part of which is a result of cyclical developments), and strong consumption levels, encouraged by low market prices.

Intervention purchases none the less remain at a very high level and although likely to be below the record reached last year, overall stock levels are building up. By September they were in excess of 700 000 tonnes.

## **Wine**

60. The market continues to be under stress in the table wine sector. The quality wine sector remains essentially self supporting whereas it is with table wines where major market problems continue to exist.

The problems in the table wine sector reflect changes especially in consumption but also in production. The output of these wines has tended to stabilize recently. Con-

sumer preferences are however moving away from table wines especially in the major producer and consuming countries. Thus although wine consumption is increasing steadily in various of the non-producing countries this development is from a relatively small base and mainly for quality wines. The net impact of these factors is for table wine consumption within the Community to decrease rapidly and for the surplus to increase.

61. The 1986/87 marketing year was fortunately not adversely affected by extraneous factors which had such a disruptive effect earlier, in particular the fraudulent adulteration of wine. It was the first market year that the common provisions were applied in full in Spain.

Production in 1986/87 was around 199 million hectolitres of which 133 million were table wine.

Certain of the measures approved by the Council in December 1984 designed to restore balance in the table wine sector had a modest but useful impact during this marketing year and helped to stabilize prices. In particular the obligatory distillation of surplus table wines involved a quantity of around 22.8 million hectolitres (equivalent to 17% of production). In addition, more restrictive limits were applied to the volumes destined for more expensive distillation.

62. The structural measures decided in 1985 for voluntary uprooting of vines proved to be of very limited use. The Commission therefore continues to press for a Council decision to limit replanting rights.

A proposal was made to set up a specialized group of inspectors who would be charged with the task of ensuring the uniform application of Community provisions. The Commission considers that these controls should considerably help to improve the sound functioning of the market organization. The Council undertook to decide on this matter before the end of 1987.

## **Sugar**

63. The dominant feature of over-supply on the world market which began in the 1980s, persisted in 1987. World prices for sugar have remained very low. Indeed, at around 5.8 US cents a pound (the price in September 1987) they were around half the cost of production of the most efficient producing country. The average rate of export refunds reached a new record high of 44.7 ECU /100 kg.

The outlook for the near future is still not good. Although there is currently an approximate balance in international supply and demand there is little scope for

optimism due to high international stock levels. No significant improvement in markets is likely before the level of these stocks has been significantly reduced.

*The 1986/87 marketing year*

64. The area sown to sugarbeet was very similar to that in the previous year, whereas yield of sugar per hectare was well above the average of the last five seasons. One important effect of this development is that EC (of '12') sugar output is around half a million tonnes greater than in the previous year

Sugar consumption within the Community was stable at 10 750 million tonnes.

Community exports of sugar again reached a high level of 4.4 million tonnes (in 1985/86 it was 4.2 million tonnes). Much of the increase is due to larger exports of 'C' sugar which this year are expected to be 1.34 million tonnes, as opposed to 1.2 million tonnes the previous year.

In order to ensure complete self finance in this sector a special levy was applied at a rate equivalent to, on average, about 3.2% of the intervention price. The total receipts from this levy amount to 227 million ECU. This sum is to be paid by the processors before the end of 1987.

*The 1987/88 marketing year*

65. Cold weather conditions significantly affected sugar production in the Community in 1987. Consequently although the surface sown to sugarbeet was only 3.4% lower than in the previous year, sugar production in the 1987/88 season is expected to be at least 10% less than in the previous year.

Community consumption of sugar, in the expectation of a larger utilization in the industrial sector, is expected to remain stable at 10 750 million tonnes.

Proposals were made by the Commission to continue to ensure self finance on an annual basis.

**Fresh fruit and vegetables**

66. In a Community of '10' production of fruit and vegetables represents about 12% of final agricultural output. With the accession of Spain and Portugal this proportion will increase as in Spain alone these products constitute some 20% of that country's final agricultural output.

### Intervention stocks in the Community

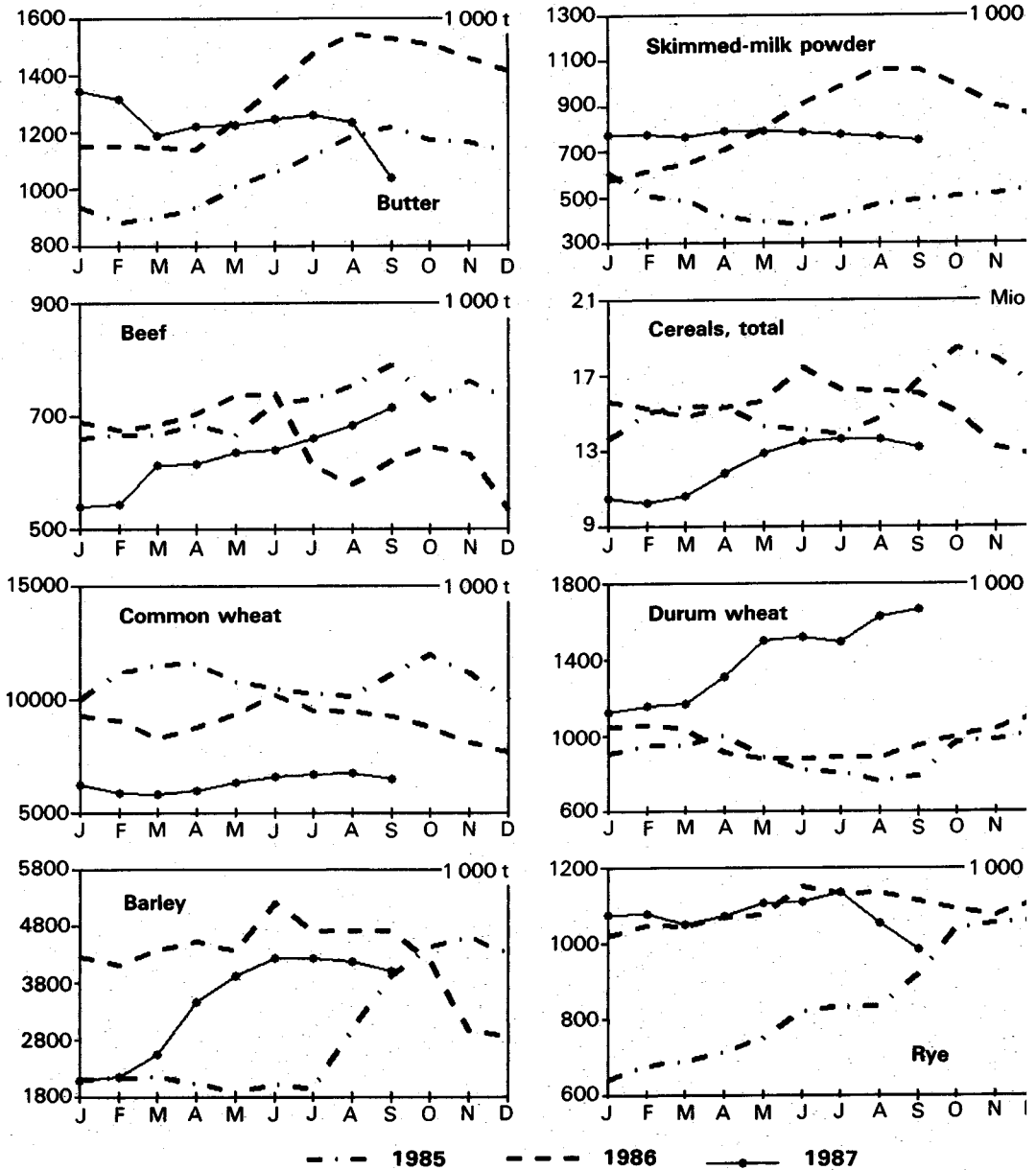


Figure 2

TABLE G  
A synopsis of the state of Community commodity markets (EUR 12)

(million tonnes)

	Production		Domestic use <sup>1</sup>		Intervention	
	1986	1987 <sup>2</sup>	1986	1987 <sup>3</sup>	1986	1987
Common wheat	64.9	66.3	55.7	55.4	10.2 <sup>8</sup>	6.4 <sup>9</sup>
Durum wheat	7.2	7.4	4.8	5.0	0.9 <sup>8</sup>	1.7 <sup>9</sup>
Barley	46.9	47.8	38.8	39.0	5.2 <sup>8</sup>	4.1 <sup>9</sup>
Maize	24.9	24.5	28.0	28.1	0.4 <sup>8</sup>	0.02 <sup>9</sup>
Sorghum	0.3	0.28	0.64	0.44	—	0 <sup>9</sup>
Rye	3.0	3.2	2.96	3.0	1.2 <sup>8</sup>	0.98 <sup>9</sup>
Total cereals	153.5	155.5	137.8	137.1	17.8 <sup>8</sup>	13.2 <sup>9</sup>
Rice	1.91	1.88	1.14	1.14	—	0 <sup>11</sup>
Sugar	14.13	12.93	10.74	10.75	0.045 <sup>10</sup>	0.066 <sup>11</sup>
Olive oil	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.05	0.07
Rapeseed	3.69	6.1	4.0 <sup>6</sup>	5.7 <sup>6</sup>	0 <sup>10</sup>	—
Sunflower seed	3.15	3.6	3.385 <sup>6</sup>	3.5 <sup>6</sup>	0 <sup>10</sup>	0.033 <sup>11</sup>
Soya beans	0.918	1.385	13.2 <sup>6</sup>	13.0 <sup>6</sup>	—	—
Peas and field beans	2.8	3.75	3.0 <sup>6</sup>	:	—	—
Lupins	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	—	—
Flax (fibre)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—
Hemps	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	—	—
Silkworms	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	—	—
Cotton	0.29	0.265	1.3	1.3	—	—
Cauliflowers	2.027	:	2.001 <sup>7</sup>	:	0.020 <sup>10</sup>	0.104 <sup>2 11</sup>
Aubergines	0.54	:	0.546 <sup>7</sup>	:	0.001 <sup>10</sup>	0 <sup>2 11</sup>
Tomatoes	10.718	11.189	10.907 <sup>7</sup>	:	0.990 <sup>10</sup>	0.714 <sup>2 11</sup>
Peaches	2.661	2.646	2.635 <sup>9</sup>	:	0.365 <sup>10</sup>	0.352 <sup>2 11</sup>
Apples	8.281	8.019	8.685 <sup>7</sup>	:	0.185 <sup>10</sup>	0.341 <sup>2 11</sup>
Lemons	1.599	:	1.396 <sup>9</sup>	:	0.079 <sup>10</sup>	0.232 <sup>2 11</sup>
Pears	2.569	2.712	2.543 <sup>7</sup>	:	0.029 <sup>10</sup>	0.033 <sup>2 11</sup>
Mandarins	0.84	:	0.825 <sup>7</sup>	:	0.248 <sup>10</sup>	0.210 <sup>2 11</sup>
Oranges	5.228	:	5.694 <sup>7</sup>	:	0.262 <sup>10</sup>	0.574 <sup>2 11</sup>
Apricots	0.556	0.517	0.561 <sup>7</sup>	:	0.012 <sup>10</sup>	0 <sup>2 11</sup>
Table grapes	2.759	2.73	2.69 <sup>7</sup>	:	—	0 <sup>2 11</sup>
Wine (million hl) <sup>4 5</sup>	189.040	203.6	150.904 <sup>15</sup>	149.4 <sup>15</sup>	24.285	45 <sup>3</sup>
Tobacco	0.383	0.396	0.655	—	—	—
Milk <sup>16</sup>	116.9	110.9 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—
— Butter	2.170	1.874 <sup>3</sup>	1.644	1.850	1.403 <sup>8</sup>	1.037 <sup>17</sup>
— SMP	2.110	1.667 <sup>3</sup>	1.609	1.300	0.890 <sup>8</sup>	0.739 <sup>17</sup>
Beef/veal	8.069	7.950 <sup>3</sup>	7.567	7.580	0.578 <sup>12</sup>	0.380 <sup>13</sup>
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0.878	0.931 <sup>3</sup>	1.116	1.154	—	—
Pigmeat	12.127	12.200 <sup>3</sup>	11.907	12.057	0.095 <sup>14</sup>	0.168 <sup>14</sup>

p.m. = token entry.

<sup>1</sup> Marketing years 1986/87 and 1987/88 with the exception of milk and meat (calendar year) and wine (marketing years 1985/86 and 1986/87).<sup>2</sup> Provisional figures.<sup>3</sup> Forecast.<sup>4</sup> All wines (table wine + quality wines psr + other wines).<sup>5</sup> Marketing years 1985/86 and 1986/87.<sup>6</sup> Sum of figures for seed import/export balance and production only; excludes seed equivalent of pulps and oils.<sup>7</sup> Sum of figures for import/export balance and production.<sup>8</sup> Public stocks at 30 September 1986.<sup>9</sup> Public stocks at 30 September 1987.<sup>10</sup> Withdrawals from the market at public expense for the 1985/86 marketing year.<sup>11</sup> Withdrawals from the market at public expense for the 1986/87 marketing year.<sup>12</sup> Public buying-in in 1986.<sup>13</sup> Public buying-in in 1987 (to 30 September).<sup>14</sup> Amounts attracting private storage aid.<sup>15</sup> Domestic use = production + import/export balance — Community distillation.<sup>16</sup> Production from dairy cows.<sup>17</sup> Public stocks at 31 August 1987.

*Marketing year 1986/87*

67. Total output of fresh fruit in the Community (of '10') increased by 10% over the previous year.

Despite the large increase in production, market prices were generally satisfactory except for apples, mandarins and lemons.

Intervention activity was greater this year than in the previous one for apples, citrus, peaches and tomatoes. For other intervention products there was little change between the two seasons, but it was less prominent this year both for peaches and apricots.

In 1986, intra-Community trade for fresh vegetables increased by 7% in relation to 1985 whereas extra-Community trade increased by 8.6%. Imports from third countries increased by about 4.1%. The export of fresh fruit to third countries decreased by nearly 5% whereas imports increased by 8%. Intra-Community trade in fresh fruit fell by 5%.

As regards processed products, production in 1986 for goods receiving production aid was about 28% below the 1985 level (which in turn was 21% below the quantity in 1984). A major part of these reductions involved tomatoes where in 1985/86 Community self sufficiency reached over 180%.

Between 1984 and 1986 intra-Community trade in processed fruit and vegetables increased by about 7% per year. Imports from third countries were generally stable.

*Marketing year 1987/88*

68. Production development of fresh fruit and vegetables is expected to be very different according to product. A reduction in output of peaches, pears and apples is anticipated, but an increase in production of tomatoes, apricots and nectarines.

As regards prices the basic, as well as buying-in levels were, in ECU terms, frozen at the level of the previous year except for sweet oranges, lemons, apricots, mandarins and peaches where reductions were made of between 2.5% and 5%.

As regards processed products the minimum prices payable to producers were either maintained (in ECU terms) at the 1986/87 levels or were reduced by between 3.5% and 8%.

## **Oilseeds**

69. Although this sector represents only some 2% of Community agricultural production it is one where output has expanded rapidly (some tenfold over the last decade). The budget cost of support in this sector risks becoming the most important of any market organization.

Community production of oilseeds is concentrated on three products; oilseed rape, sunflower seed and soya beans. In 1987 oilseed rape production is expected to reach 6.1 million tonnes, that of sunflower seed 3.5 million tonnes and soya beans 1.4 million tonnes. The output of these three products in the Community therefore is expected to be around 10.5 million tonnes, an increase of around 35% on 1986. This quantity contrasts with combined threshold amounts of 7.5 million tonnes.

Because the Community support system for oilseeds is based on deficiency payments the budget cost of support is intimately linked to the volume of Community output. Because of the low level of Community import tariffs on these products, which cannot be readily modified due to GATT bindings, the unit cost of deficiency payments is also markedly affected by price conditions on world markets. Prices on these markets in recent times has fallen to low levels.

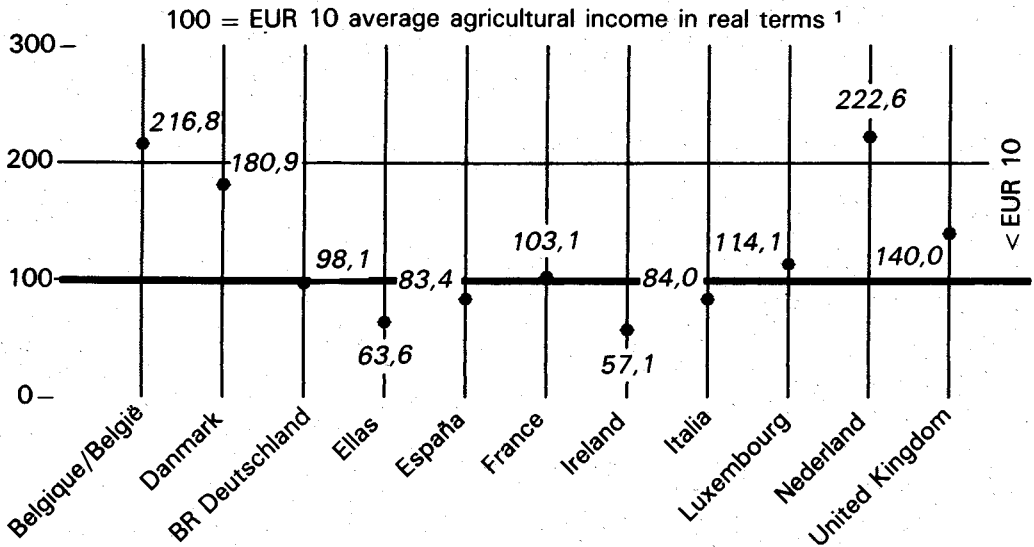
70. The combination of these factors explains the explosion in budget costs. In order to moderate these costs, support prices were reduced this year by 10% (in ECU terms). Further reductions are in prospect in subsequent years if output continues to rise and especially once agreement is reached in the Council on the Commission's 'stabilizing mechanism' proposal. This proposal includes the application of a charge on all vegetable and fish oils consumed on the Community market irrespective of origin. In addition, it is proposed to progressively remove the limits of potential price reductions in the event of output increases. Revenue from this mechanism would help to limit the net budget burden this sector places upon the budget. The removal of the limit on possible price reductions acts in a similar direction.

## **Farm incomes**

### **Farm incomes in the Member States**

71. The agricultural economic accounts give an overview for the Community and individual countries of the macroeconomic results of the branch of activity 'products of agriculture and hunting'. 'Farm' income is specified as the figures given refer to the net value-added of agricultural activity of farmers. They do not include income from

### Level of income per person in the individual Member States



Source: Average in real terms for the period 1981 to 1985.

<sup>1</sup> Net value-added at factor cost/AWU.

Figure 3

other sources (welfare transfers, income from capital, external remuneration for work, etc.) and, for this reason, there is no attempt here to present a picture of the actual material well-being of farming households.

72. In Figure 3 farm income is measured by the index of net value-added per person. The respective situations of the Member States are determined by a number of factors:

- (i) Climate and soil vary widely in the Community, and this is conducive to some degree of regional specialization. Exceptional phenomena are masked in Figure 3, as it refers to a five-year average.
- (ii) Quantities (Table 3.1.6 of the statistical annex) times prices (Table 3.1.7) determine the value of final production. Although single EEC prices are fixed by the Council each year, it should not be forgotten that the prices actually received by farmers are influenced by conditions on the Community market. Also, the use of green rates for the conversion of prices expressed in ECU into prices expressed in national currencies, with the continuing use of monetary compensatory amounts, form obstacles to price convergence.



- (iii) Inputs are bought on markets which are not subject to EEC market organizations of the type governing agricultural products. Consumption of inputs has a direct impact on income. It differs from Member State to Member State both in composition (Table 3.1.3 of the statistical annex) and as regards price changes (Table 3.1.8).
- (iv) Capital tied up in buildings and equipment is also relevant to incomes, through depreciation. This is a fact of varying importance in the Member States. It takes up about one-third of gross value-added in the Federal Republic of Germany, but only 5% in Greece.
- (v) A further factor showing differences arises in connection with the process of adjusting net value-added of the sector to an indicator per person (or AWU – annual work unit). In the Community of Twelve, surveys of structures suggest that the number of persons working full or part-time on farms is about 19 million. Two-thirds of these are concentrated in four Mediterranean States in which income per person is below the Community average.

A review of these contrasts shows how complex must be any effort with regard to farm incomes and highlights the need to maintain the drive to narrow down the differences.

### **Trends in 1987**

73. At the time of writing, there are no data on farm incomes for 1987. Only estimates are available in terms of changes *vis-à-vis* preceding years. The income indicator used is net value-added per annual work unit on commercial farms.

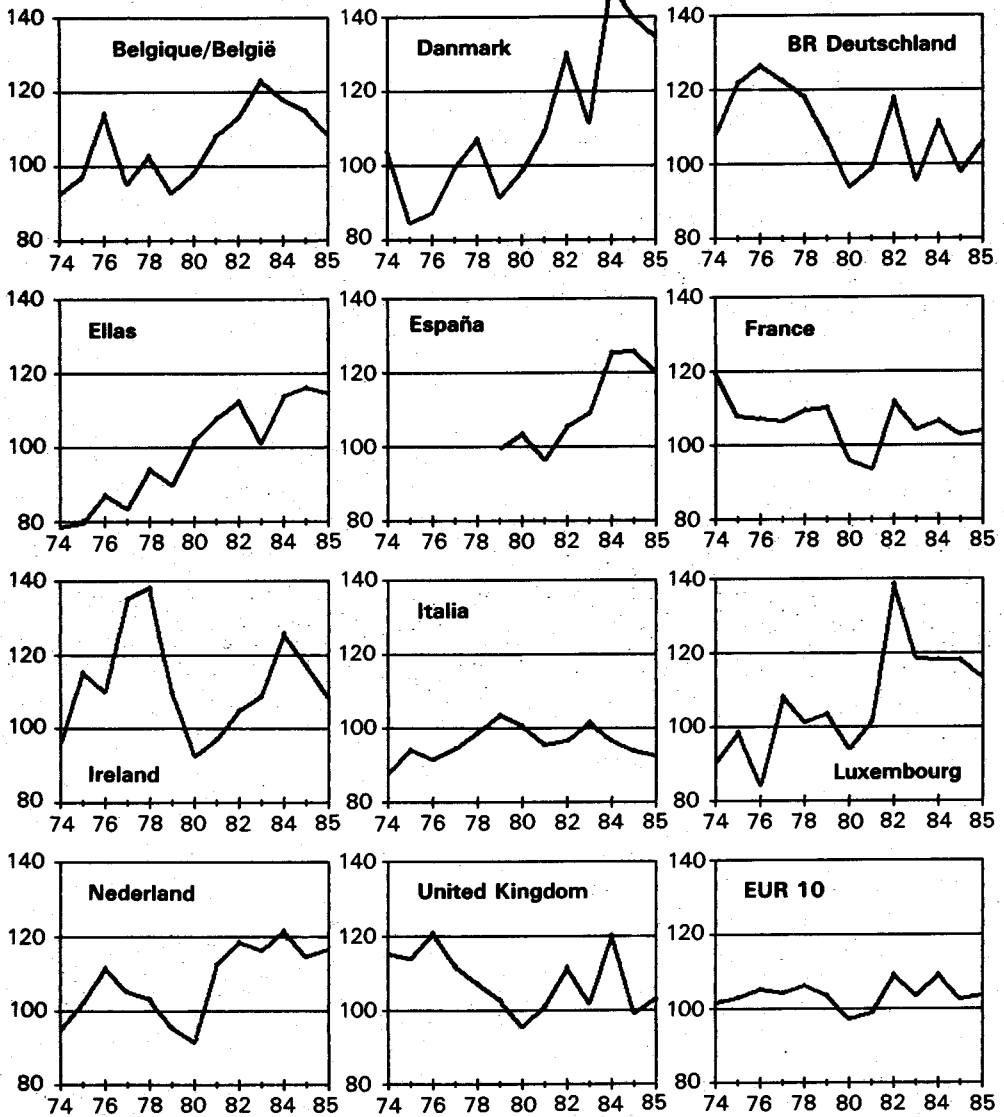
### **Medium-term trends**

74. Overall, farm income measured as net value-added at factor cost related to the work unit of the 'European agriculture' branch has tended very much to mark time in real terms over the last 10 years (see Figure 4).

But apparent stability of income masks far-reaching changes in agriculture over these years:

**Net value-added<sup>1</sup> per person employed  
in agriculture<sup>2</sup>**

» 1980 «<sup>3</sup> = 100



Source: Eurostat — Sectoral incomes index.

<sup>1</sup> At factor cost in real terms, adjusted on the basis of the GDP deflator.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the number of work units.

<sup>3</sup> » 1980 « = the average for 1979, 1980 and 1981 for each Member State.

Figure 4

75. In the first place, total net value-added of the agricultural sector in real terms declined from 1975 to 1986 (see Table H). It is also noteworthy that the relative importance of agriculture in the economy declined (5.2% of GDP in 1973 to 3% in 1985), although actual agricultural output steadily increased. Total net value-added declined despite an improvement in the productivity of inputs, reflecting more rational use of fertilizers, plant health protection production products, cattle-feed, etc. The key to the deterioration remains the relationship between the cost of inputs and farmgate prices, the former increasing more rapidly than the latter. However, 1986 saw an improvement in this field, and for the first time for 15 years the cost of consumption of inputs declined. While its volume grew slightly (by 0.8%), the price index dropped by 3% in real terms. This was because of reductions in the prices of main items – animal feed (about 40% of inputs, the prices of which fell by 2.4%), fertilizers (15% of inputs, declining by 4.4% in price) and, in particular, energy (12% of inputs, declining by a full 22% in price).

**TABLE H**  
**Factors in the overall development of farm incomes per person**  
**(EUR 10)**

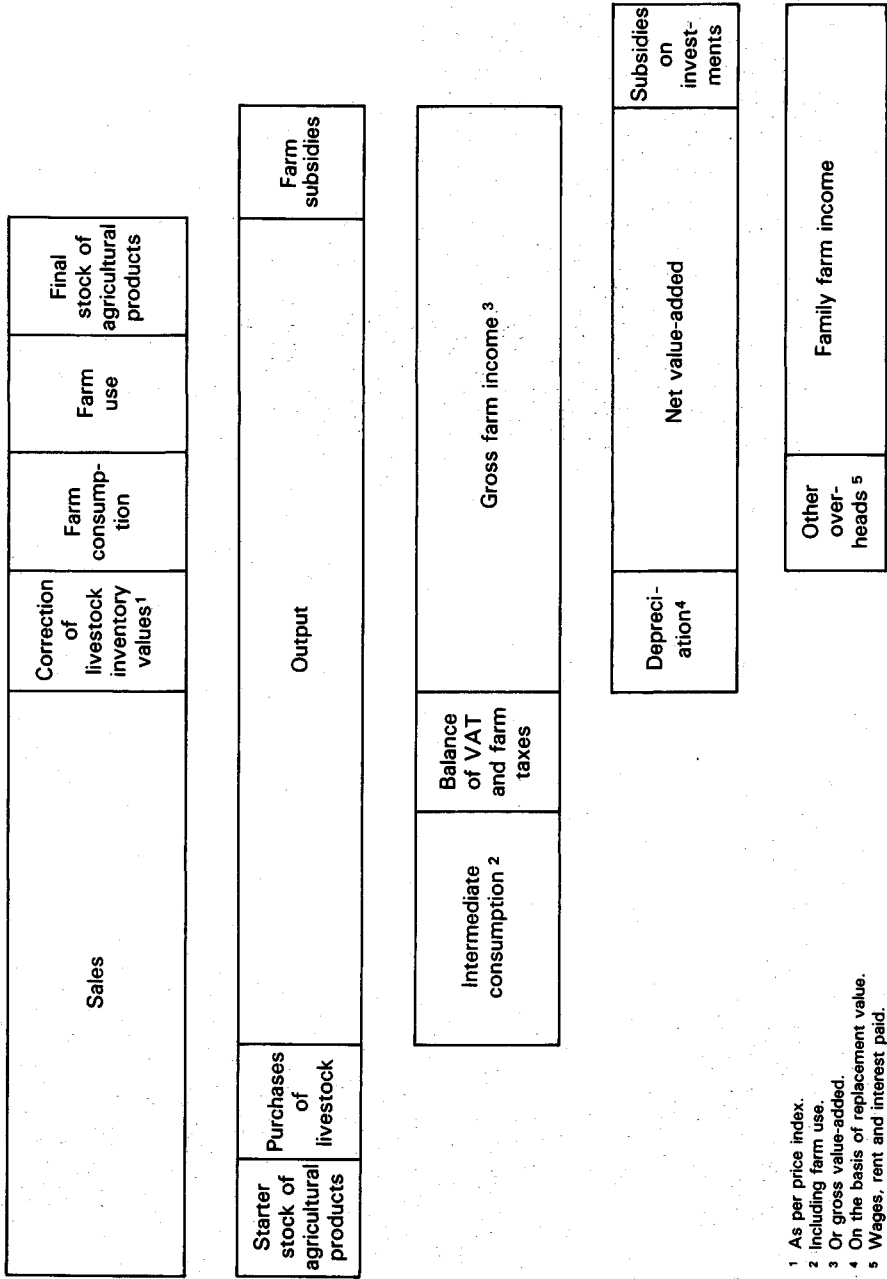
*(100 = average 1979/1980/1981)*

Year	Final production (volume)	Productivity of inputs	Ratio of farmgate to input prices	Net value-added of the sector (real)	Farm labour	Net value-added per person
1975	88.2	106.6	106.2	115	112	103
1976	88.4	100.6	108.8	116	110	105
1977	91.1	99.8	106.3	111	107	104
1978	95.7	99.8	107.6	112	105	107
1979	98.7	98.3	107.6	112	105	107
1980	100.6	100.0	98.7	97	100	97
1981	100.6	101.8	96.6	97	97	99
1982	105.7	104.4	97.3	104	95	109
1983	105.3	103.3	95.3	97	94	104
1984	109.1	106.4	93.2	100	91	109
1985	107.3	104.1	93.4	92	89	103
1986	109.7	106.1	95.9	90	87	104

Source: Eurostat.

76. Secondly, there was a steady decline in both the number of farms and the number of farmers and farm workers, resulting in a relatively stable ratio: overall income from farming declined, but it was spread over fewer recipients.

Calculation of FADN indicators



<sup>1</sup> As per price index.  
<sup>2</sup> Including farm use.  
<sup>3</sup> Or gross value-added.  
<sup>4</sup> On the basis of replacement value.  
<sup>5</sup> Wages, rent and interest paid.

Figure 5

However, over past years, there have been more marked trends over the Member States, with sharp annual variations in certain cases. Over a long period, three groups are discernible:

- (i) stagnation of income (Italy) or major fluctuations revealing no trend to improvement (Ireland),
- (ii) slow and persistent decline (France), or with short-term variations (Germany, United Kingdom),
- (iii) incomes showing definite improvement (Denmark, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg) or less marked improvement (Belgium, the Netherlands).

### **Non-farm incomes**

77. As indicated above, the analysis concerns the earnings of farmers from farming: cropping, livestock husbandry, and any processing on the farm and sale of products obtained. It would seem that a steadily increasing proportion of farmers' incomes accrues from non-farming work. The latest surveys of farm structures show that for 1.4 million of the 6.2 million farmers in the Community of Ten, farming is only a side-line. Part-time farming is a major activity in Germany and Greece (40%), of lesser importance in the United Kingdom and France (20%), and marginal in Luxembourg and the Netherlands (15%). As would be expected, it tends to be commonest on small farms and for permanent crops (fruit, wine, olives), where normal cropping methods allow or demand the concentration of work on particular times of the year.

Outside work also influences farmers' operational decisions as regards farming itself, since the more their income derives from non-farm sources, the less sensitive they are to agricultural policy decisions and to the uncertainties of developments in agriculture.

### **Farm income formation**

78. The situation of commercial farms is studied on the basis of figures produced by the EEC farm accountancy data network,<sup>1</sup> under which the use of individual data makes it possible to classify farms by production system, size, etc.

<sup>1</sup> For a short description of the FADN, see p. T/45 of the statistical annex to this report.

The figures available concern the Community of Ten for 1984 and 1985, supplemented by estimates for 1986 and figures from the Spanish and Portuguese accountancy networks.

Figure 5 gives the definitions and relationships of the various factors in the operating accounts of each farm involved in calculations of income. It will be noted that the indicators used are in line with concepts used in macroeconomics; it is also a source of satisfaction to note that the two approaches provide mutually consistent and complementary figures.

79. Average gross production is close to 50 000 ECU per farm per year, with 45% accounted for by crop production and 52% by livestock production, the discrepancy being due to miscellaneous revenue or on-farm consumption. The average conceals wide contrasts: only 29% of the farms monitored lie above the average, but they account for about 60% of the final production. If we refer to a unit no smaller than that of the region, we find that the highest average turnover in ECU is 17 times that of the lowest.

80. For the average farm, three-quarters of the revenue from sales will be swallowed up in costs. Two-thirds of these are inputs, thus accounting for half of turnover. The structure of costs varies a good deal depending on type of production (Table I):

- (i) Variable costs (not including labour) dominate in livestock farming, where feed is the main item. Here, the extreme case is that of 'off-land' farming of pigs and poultry, where feed accounts for 73.7% of all costs;
- (ii) Variable costs are lower for the production of the main crops like cereals: 40% of all costs. This means that financial flexibility is limited: a 10% decline in prices or quantities would force down income by 25% if the farmer were unable to adjust structure costs (reduction in paid labour, disinvestment, reduction in fuel and power consumption, etc.);
- (iii) In horticulture and permanent crops, including wine-growing, fixed costs exceed variable costs. For both horticulture and permanent crops the main cost item is paid labour.

81. Depreciation accounts for about 14% of all costs, but there are wide variations around this average. The various rates of depreciation for the different types of agricultural equipment average out at a duration of use of about eight years.

82. Gross production minus costs and depreciation leaves the farm net value-added (FNVA), which is about 18 300 ECU for 1984 and 17 400 ECU for 1985, on average

TABLE I  
Structure of farming costs — EUR 10

Heading	All farms									
	(A) Cereals	(B) Agricultural crops	(C) Horti- culture	(D) Wine- growing	(E) Other permanent crops	(F) Milk	(G) Grazing excl. milk	(H) Pigs and poultry	(I) Mixed	(%)
Inputs	69.7	64.3	60.6	48.1	50.8	72.8	70.3	86.8	74.7	
— Seeds and plants	3.8	6.8	12.0	0.9	5.0	1.5	2.0	0.6	3.0	
— Fertilizers, conditioners	8.3	11.9	3.2	5.0	6.5	8.0	8.6	0.9	7.7	
— Crop protection	3.1	6.7	2.2	7.1	6.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	2.4	
— Various crop costs	2.0	2.4	11.1	8.7	8.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	
— Animal feed	29.4	12.9	0.1	0.8	2.4	37.1	32.8	73.7	40.0	
— Veterinary costs etc.	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.5	4.7	2.5	2.7	
— Maintenance of buildings and equipment	6.8	7.3	5.1	7.3	6.1	7.8	7.6	2.7	6.8	
— Energy	5.8	6.3	16.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	3.3	5.1	
— Work carried out by outsiders	3.9	4.7	3.6	7.1	4.5	3.9	3.3	1.0	3.3	
— Services and overheads	3.8	4.0	6.7	6.4	5.6	3.5	3.9	1.7	3.1	
Depreciation	14.5	16.5	14.1	22.8	19.8	13.6	15.9	6.1	13.2	
Operating costs	15.8	19.2	25.3	29.1	29.5	13.6	14.1	7.1	12.1	
— Wages	6.5	8.5	19.1	18.7	24.5	3.2	3.7	2.8	3.8	
— Rents	3.7	5.4	1.1	4.0	1.7	3.6	4.6	0.4	3.3	
— Net interest	5.8	6.5	5.1	6.4	3.3	6.8	5.7	3.8	5.0	
Total costs	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Source: FADN 1984.

per farm at Community level. Around this average, the 'scatter' is very wide. The distribution of farm incomes is illustrated in Figure 6, which shows farms by country, according to income (farm net value-added per annual work unit) earned in 1984.

- (i) In Germany and in France, a substantial number of farms (about 20% of commercial units) generate less than 4 000 ECU per person per year, but there are also many farms enjoying handsome incomes. The dispersion is wide, as it is for other Member States, with variations: United Kingdom (this is the country with the most high-earning farms), Ireland (here incomes below the Community average dominate).
- (ii) In the Mediterranean countries (Italy and Greece), there is a high percentage of low-income farms. High earnings are exceptional.
- (iii) Where the general level is high (Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark), the farms are concentrated in the most efficient classes. But it would be a mistake to generalize: here, too, there are farms earning very little or even in serious difficulty. This accentuates the disparities.

83. Wages are highest in the United Kingdom, where paid workers match in number the family workforce. Wages must be deducted from the FNVA, with rents and interest and financial charges paid, to leave the income of the farmer and his family, which is about 12 000 ECU per farm per year on average for the Community as a whole.

Here the disparities are not as wide as for the FNVA, but the top-end regions still enjoy incomes five times higher than those of the 'poorest' regions.

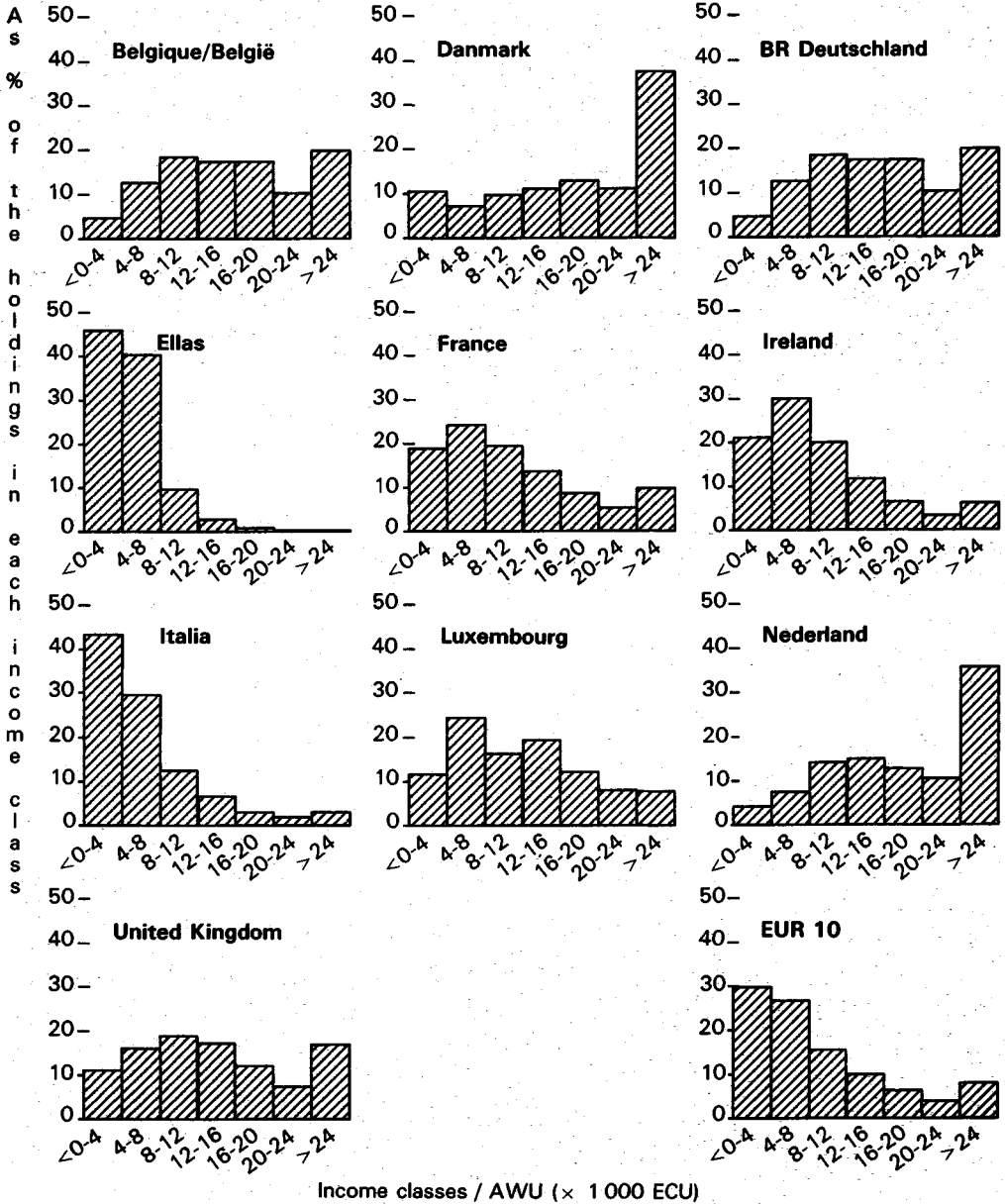
84. The income of the farmer and his family remunerates the capital committed personally (land, buildings, equipment, etc., owned by the family) and family labour. This indicator is close to that of net accruals left available for consumption or saving, but differs from it in that it excludes income of non-farm origin (wages, pensions, rents, etc.) and certain outgoings (social security contributions, reimbursements of loans, new investment, etc.). The income of the farmer and his family per person (excluding persons paid wages) was about 8 200 ECU per person for 1984 and 7 800 ECU per person for 1985.

#### **Situation according to type of farming**

85. For brevity, the information given derives from a grouping of the types of farming as used in the Community 'typology'.



**Distribution of farm incomes<sup>1</sup>  
on commercial holdings**

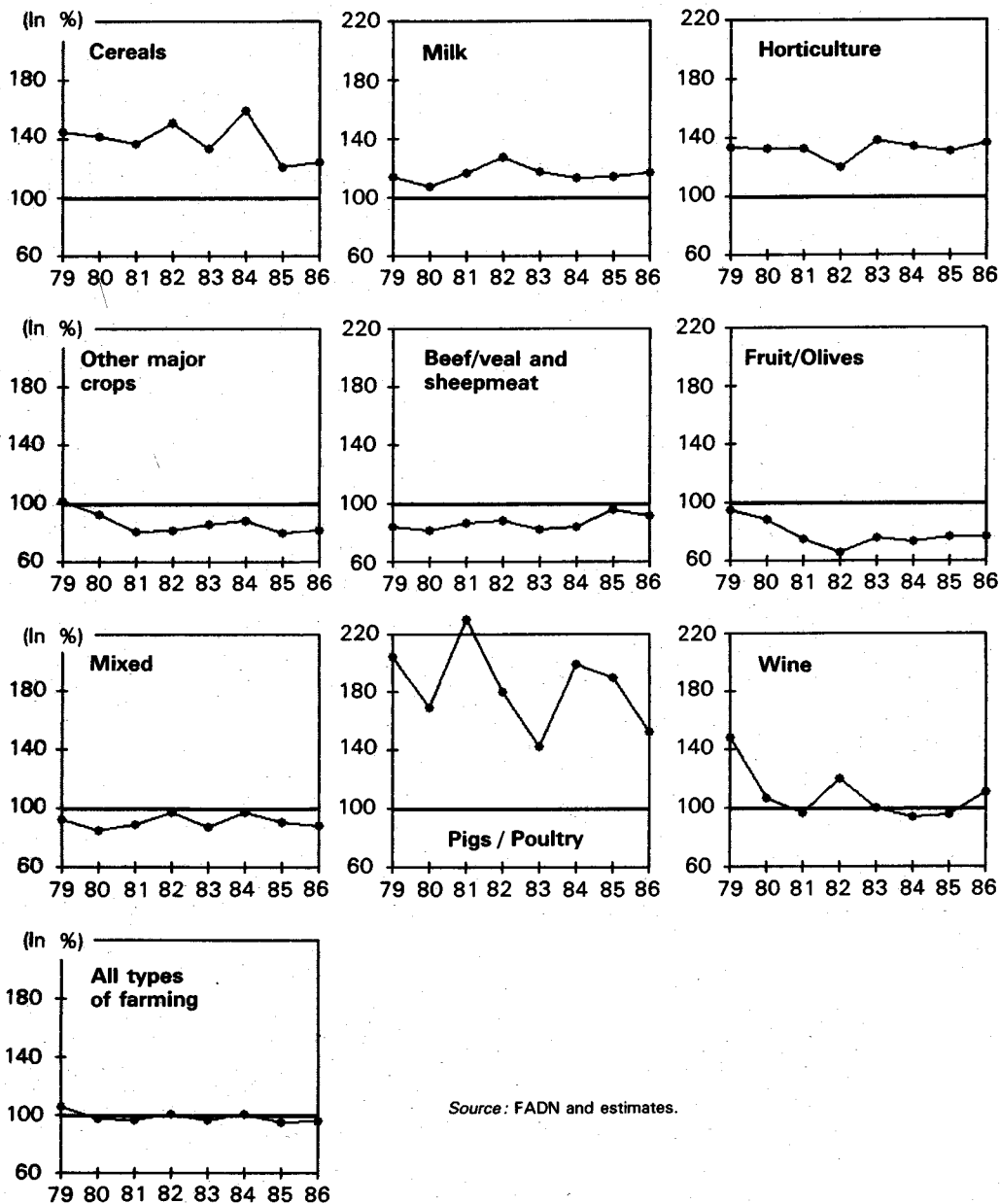


Source: FADN, 1984/85 results.

<sup>1</sup> Farm net value-added per annual work unit.

Figure 6

**Real net value-added per AWU (EUR 10)**  
 1979-80-81 average for all types of farming = 100



Source: FADN and estimates.

Figure 7

The figures are taken from farm accounts collected for years previous to 1985 (the latter is still provisional). 1986 has been estimated on the basis of other statistical observations: changes in prices and quantities of agricultural products, in the prices of inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.), etc. In this way, Figure 7 shows changes in the FNVA/AWU, in real terms, to eliminate the effect of inflation over time.

86. This shows, once again, the relative stability of this indicator, the amplitude of which varies around the average of about 5% at Community level. However, it is immediately clear, that incomes vary widely by type of farming: the leaders are the grain-growers, horticulturists and 'off-land' livestock farms, followed by dairy farms. Wine-growers and mixed farmers are overall near the average, while other permanent crops (fruit, including citrus fruit, olives) and livestock farming for meat are below the average.

1984 saw a bumper grain harvest, and the grain-growers enjoyed maximum incomes. In subsequent years, the market situation and the growth of surplus stocks encroached on incomes, which fell sharply.

Incomes from highly intensive farming, such as 'off-land' pig and poultry farming, are very unstable, as the prices of these products fluctuate widely. Income from wine-growing also tends to vary fairly widely.

Other farm enterprises are more stable: the other permanent crops at a low level, and milk production, which has been running at about 15% below the Community average despite the introduction of the quotas.

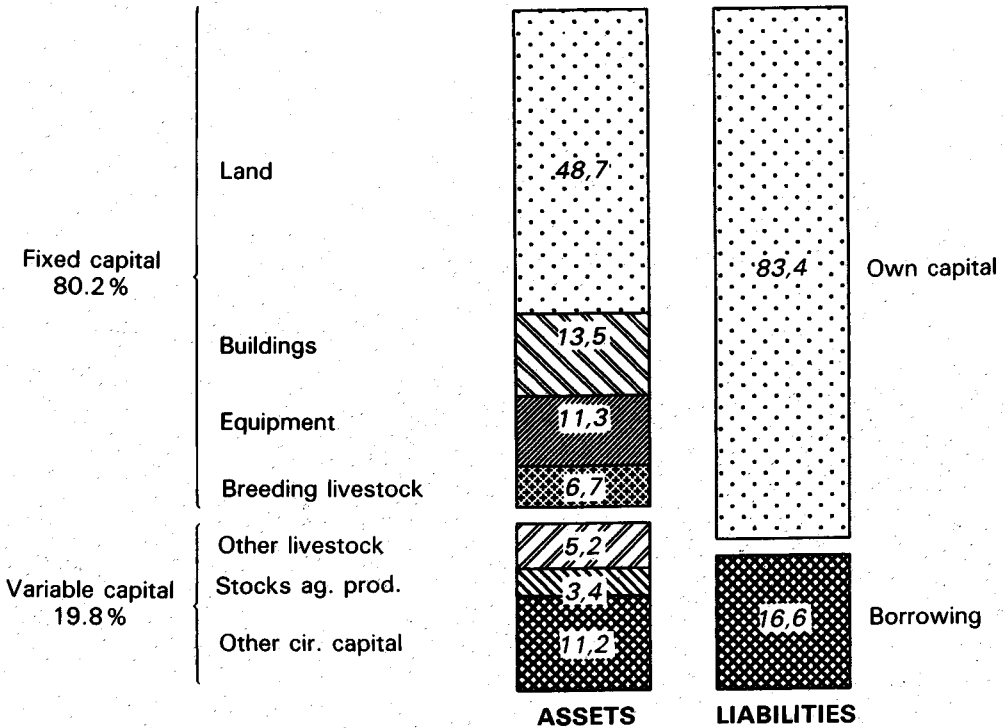
A last point is that incomes from traditional meat livestock farming have been steadily deteriorating, a trend which is related to the deteriorating situation of the market.

### **Capital and borrowing**

87. The chart gives a kind of photograph of the assets of farmers used for farming. For the average Community farm, we may note (Figure 8) that:

- (i) land accounts for the lion's share of immobilized assets. The proportion differs from Member State to Member State on the basis of average size of farms, price of land and the extent to which farmers can increase their UAA by leasing land. Such leasing is very common in Belgium;

**Average commercial farm balance sheet  
EUR 10**



Source: Estimates based on FADN data, 1985.  
100 = total balance = 180 464 ECU.

Figure 8

- (ii) depreciable items represent only 25% of total assets. Requirements for building and equipment vary fairly widely according to types of production: dairy farming is the most costly in this respect, permanent crops cost least;
- (iii) floating assets (stocks, advance payments on crops, funds available) and non-breeding livestock represent 20% of assets. The variations are due to current conditions (notably on the market) and the type of production: for example, for quality wine, stocks in bottles or casks may represent several years' production;
- (iv) the key to any assessment of the financial soundness of a farm is the ratio of borrowing costs to total outgoings. The figure is about 15% for the Community

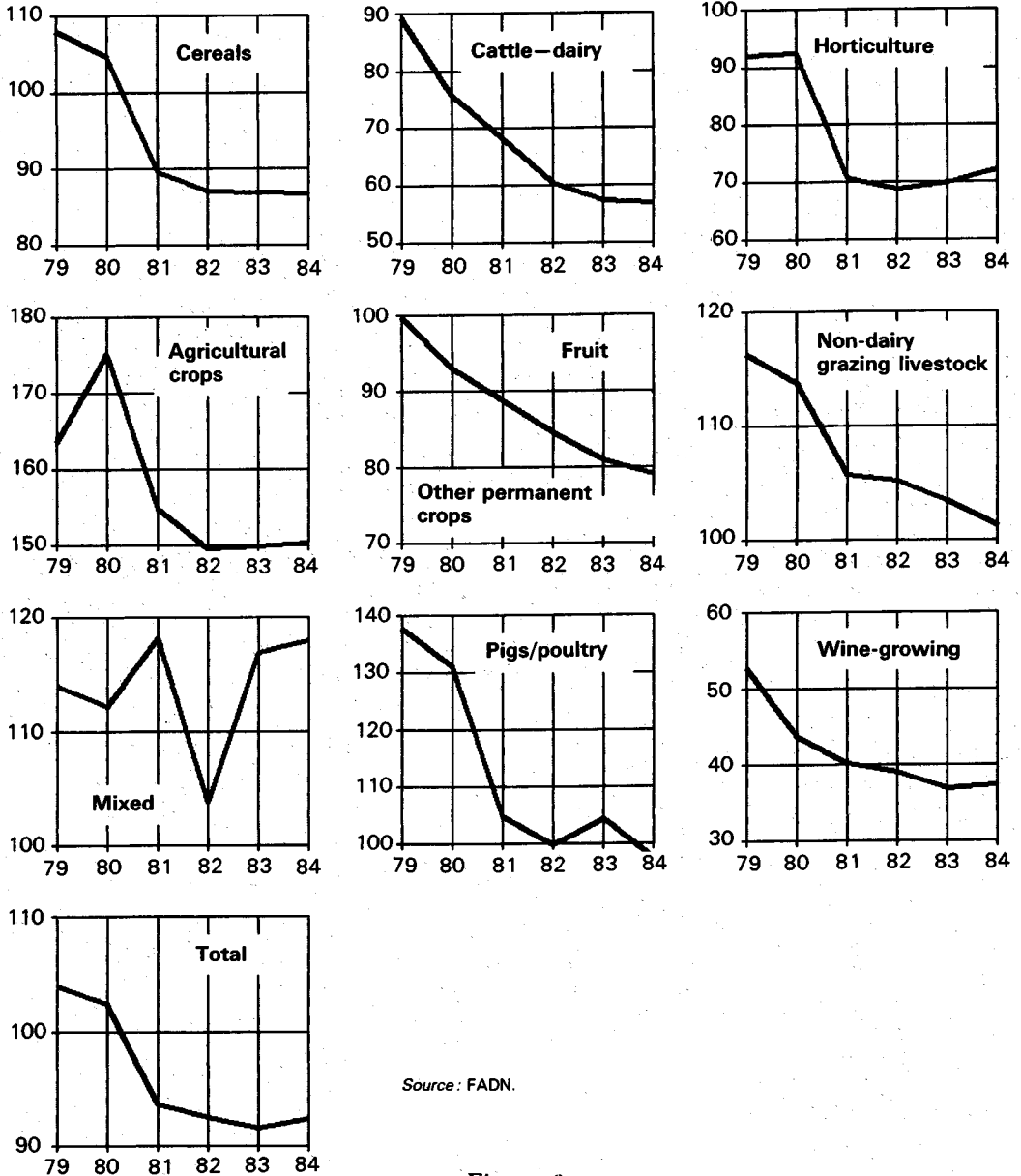
TABLE J  
Farmers' borrowing

	Belgique/ België	Dan- mark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España	France	Italia	Ireland	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
Average debts (ECU) per farm	1984 30 435 1985 34 049	100 763 127 849	51 262 52 767	2 926 2 679		42 173 44 369	2 334 2 427	8 715 8 612	36 090 39 564	110 529 121 210	3 692 2 742	65 319 63 043	28 291 29 891
Borrowing costs/total outgoings	1984 22 1985 23	41 47	23 23	5 5		26 28	2 2	4 5	16 17	33 33	6 4	13 13	16 17

Source: FADN.

**Farm capital in real terms  
EUR 10**

Average 1979-80-81 for all types of farming = 100



Source: FADN.

Figure 9

TABLE K  
Profitability by type of production -- EUR 10

	Alls farms	(A) Cereals	(B) Agricultural crops	(C) Horti- culture	(D) Wine- growing	(E) Other permanent crops	(F) Milk	(G) Grazing (excl. milk)	(H) Pigs and poultry	(I) Mixed
Percentage (IFF/own funds)										
	8.4	7.3	8.9	20.1	7.8	9.4	8.1	6.8	13.5	7.8
	7.7	4.8	7.1	17.9	10.4	9.9	8.6	6.0	13.7	6.9

Source: FADN.

TABLE L  
Profitability by Member State

	Belgique/ België	Dan- mark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España	France	Italia	Ireland	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
Percentage IFF/own funds													
	21.7	10.0	6.9	13.9		10.7	7.7	5.5	10.1	11.7	9.5	5.0	8.4
	21.7	6.0	6.5	14.1		10.4	7.7	4.7	10.2	11.0	7.0	3.1	7.7

Source: FADN.

as a whole, but the situation must be assessed by Member State, as the capital markets accessible to farmers are still purely national markets, and practices vary widely from one Member State to another. It seems that the Danish farmers are the heaviest borrowers while reported borrowing in Greece and Italy is very low;

- (v) the farmer's own funds are calculated here as total assets net of total debts. It is thus the capital of the farm which, for simplicity's sake, is attributed to the farm head. In practice, the capital may be distributed between personal capital and lenders' capital (Belgium, the Netherlands), or between several partners (farming groups, etc.).

88. Observation over time shows that farmers' own capital in real terms has contracted sharply (Figure 9). This reflects the general decline in land values and, in some cases, mounting debt. The phenomenon is a major one in Ireland, while the United Kingdom, Belgium and Italy are relatively unaffected, with France and Germany somewhere in the middle.

At microeconomic level, profitability is measured as the ratio of the income of the farmer and his family (IFF) to their own funds. This measures the degree of efficiency of the farm in remunerating the labour and management of the farmer from the personal funds he has tied up in this activity. The main factors influencing this are the cost of inputs, agricultural structures and the crop and livestock production of the farm. There are thus wide variations between types of production and between Member States.



## IV – The common agricultural policy in 1987

### Measures relating to products

89. With the Community already two years into the slow but sure process of reforming the common agricultural policy, few people were surprised that the Commission presented, in early February, support price proposals which persevere with the long-term restrictive price policy. Inevitably, the package of proposals included a freeze or a cut in all intervention prices in ECU. Policy on prices is of course only part of the reform strategy and as before, the package contained related proposals which we will come to later. The Council of Agriculture Ministers, for their part, managed to find agreement on the price proposals at the end of June. There were some very slight changes in the size of some of the price cuts, but the essentials of the price policy were confirmed again and remain the long-term guide which all farmers must plan by.

90. The European Parliament deliberated long and hard on the package of proposals, and delivered its opinion during the plenary session of May. The Parliament's view on prices followed that of the Commission, being noticeably motivated by budgetary considerations and the agricultural surpluses. These were also reiterated in the Parliament's view on how the reform of the common agricultural policy is essential for the future progress of the Community and of its social and economic cohesion, all of which can now be much more clearly anticipated thanks to the single European Act; a legal instrument which will streamline the work of the Community's institutions.

### Price policy

91. As was said already, the price policy is not the only instrument of reform. It has to be appreciated in the context of changes in the structural policy, intervention purchasing, and more emphasis from the part of the farmers on quality and shared co-responsibility. Be that as it may, the support prices are powerful tools and to change any of them, in real terms or in nominal terms, is a step which is not taken in isolation if one is to maintain coherence and credibility of policy in what is, after all a very complex and important sector of the economy. So Table A, which just shows

the simple price decisions as such, should be read in conjunction with what follows below.

TABLE A

The Council's decisions on prices in ECU and in national currencies for the main products

Product	Change in price in ECU 1987/88 on 1986/87 (%)	Weighted average change in price in national currency <sup>1</sup> 1987/88 on 1986/87 (%)
Soft wheat (for bread)	0.0	+4.4
Durum wheat	-2.67	+1.76
Barley	0.0	+3.88
Rye (for bread)	0.0	+0.68
Maize	0.0	+5.22
Paddy rice	0.0	+4.23
Sugar	0.0	+3.30
Olive oil	0.0	+7.21
Rapeseed	-3.3	+0.04
Sunflower	0.0	+4.97
Table wine	-2.0	+1.47
Raw tobaccos (range for five varieties)	+3.0 to -6.0	+9.04
Oranges	-2.5	+3.28
Mandarins	-5.0	+0.35
Lemons	-2.5	+2.89
Table grapes	0.0	+5.81
Apples	0.0	+3.54
Pears	0.0	+4.18
Peaches	-5.0	+0.21
Cauliflowers	0.0	+4.50
Tomatoes	0.0	+4.75
Milk	0.0	+2.15
Beef	0.0	+4.74
Pork	0.0	+1.69
Sheepmeat	0.0	+6.99
Average of all products	-0.19	+3.30

NB: The figures for the cereals do not include the effect of the co-responsibility levy and changes to intervention rules (see text), particularly for cereals, oilseeds, milk and beef.

<sup>1</sup> Common prices in ECU converted into national currencies at the green rates resulting from the 1987/88 decisions.

92. Given the market situation it was only to be expected that after the December 1986 agreements which made significant changes to the rules of intervention for dairy products and meat, special attention would now be directed onto the cereals sector. This was not expressed in a straight price cut, but again by changes to the rules for intervention buying. Cereals intervention buying, which is limited to the period from October to May, will no longer take place until the market prices fall below the announced 'intervention' price. Nor, under these circumstances, will the full 'intervention' price be paid over, but only 94% of it. An apparent standstill on institutional

prices can still have, therefore, an important effect in the markets if the accompanying measures are so designed.

93. Important changes were also made in other sectors, and which may have an effect on prices. For soya and for olive oil, a system of maximum guaranteed quantities was introduced. These schemes generally have the effect of causing a drop in prices whenever production is excessive. In the case of oilseeds and sunflower, where such schemes already existed, the maximum size of such a potential drop was doubled. In the case of peas, beans, and lupins, the minimum prices were set 10% lower than for the previous season.

These price changes, which were calculated in ECU terms, look rather different when they are converted into national currencies at the agricultural or green rates of exchange. This is a consequence of the changeable currency alignments within the European Monetary System and also of the more frequent decisions taken for the agrimonetary system. They can be appreciated by comparing the columns in Table A. The next chapters go into the agrimonetary situation, and more of the measures which accompanied the price decisions, in greater detail. Spain and Portugal often have to be considered separately, because the development of their agricultural support schemes was programmed beforehand, as part of their Treaties of Accession when they joined the Community.

94. To really appreciate how the restrictive price policy affects the agricultural sector in the different Member States, we need to compare the extent to which the changes expressed in national currency compensate for local inflation rates. It is also interesting to know the effect of the price decisions on the budgetary expenditure on the common agricultural policy. The effect can only be estimated, because the amount of spending depends very much on market conditions; but, all things being equal, the effects of the Council's decisions should mean a saving of 250 to 350 million ECU in 1987, and slightly more in 1988.

### **Agrimonetary measures**

95. 1987 was another important year for agrimonetary affairs. In February, the Commission reported to the Council on the working of the agrimonetary system since 1984, the beginning of the 'switch-over' system for avoiding the creation of positive monetary compensatory amounts. The conclusions of the Commission's report were that there should be a gradual return to coherence with the general non-agricultural monetary system. This must be complete by 1992, the accomplishment of the single internal market in the Community.

These conclusions are reflected in the agrimonetary measures which were taken on the occasion of the adoption of the agricultural prices for the 1987/88 marketing year. They cope with all three aspects, which is to say what is to be done with newly arising MCAs, the existing MCAs, and the differential amounts which play an analogous role for products where there is no intervention buying. Some of the decisions were of a technical nature, giving the Commission more management flexibility. Particularly important were those which signal departure from the established range of neutral margins; another was to install a way of systematically avoiding the creation of MCAs in the pork sector. The main decisions on the three other aspects are described below.

TABLE B

Country	Sector	MCA dismantlement points
France	Wine	3.35
	Other crops	5.56
	Milk	2.35
	Beef	2.03
	Pork	0.52
	Other animal products	3.76
Belgique/België — Luxembourg	Crop products	2.56
	Animal products	1.52
Danmark	Crop products	2.56
	Animal products	2.06
Ireland	Crop products	5.97
	Beef	3.35
	Pork	1.74
	Other animal products	1.84
Italia	Wine	3.3
	Fruit, vegetables, tobacco	5.0
	Other products	4.0
United Kingdom	Pork	6.57
	Beef	7.10
	Other products	5.64
Ellas	Cereals, sugar, oil, tobacco, wine, sheepmeat	17.6
	Other crops	13.7
	Pork	13.6
	Other animal products	9.9
España	All products	6.1
Portugal	Sheepmeat	12.3
	Other products	14.0

The reductions in monetary gaps shown in the table also applied to the oilseeds sector where 'differential amounts' are used instead of MCAs. In the future, this will also be the case for pears, beans, field beans and sweet lupins.

96. For newly arising MCAs, one distinguishes the 'artificial' MCAs which are only caused by the switch-over system, and MCAs which are caused by the devaluation of a currency. The dismantling of both will henceforth be automatic, and is predetermined. For the artificial ones, one quarter goes at the beginning of the next season, half of the rest at the beginning of the following one, and all the remainder in the third. The consequent first-year price rises will be counterbalanced by cuts in institutional prices, but not the second or third-year effects. The re-valuing country, alone, may give compensation for such cuts. For the natural MCAs caused by devaluations, the dismantling will be done in three steps. Thirty percent goes straight away when the currency moves, and the rest goes in equal steps at the start of the next two seasons.

For existing negative MCAs the decisions are shown in Table B, giving the dismantling in points of the actual monetary gap.

#### **Other measures**

97. As before, the price proposals package illustrates a policy in which restrictive pricing is just one necessary aspect. Other important aspects of the policy are to be seen in changes to the system of intervention, in the concept of co-responsibility, and in emphasis on the marketability of the farmer's produce. The price package contained related measures in all these areas; in fact, a simple restrictive price policy cannot stand alone without them. Soon after the package of measures was adopted, the Commission also put out proposals for budget stabilizers which, as an adjunct to this overall policy are designed to give the Commission the necessary management scope to see that it is adhered to without budgetary overruns.

To return to the measures adopted along with the prices, some of the decisions on cereals and oilseeds have already been mentioned for as much as they have a direct effect on the prices received by farmers in general. To the extent that the related measures affect co-responsibility, intervention, and marketability of produce, they need some further explanation. Also, independently of the Community's structural policy, it has been necessary to take into account the situation of certain disadvantaged groups of farmers when implementing the measures.

98. The notion of the co-responsibility of producers was strengthened and also extended to soya production where it had not been used before. In this case, it was done by deciding on maximum quantities for which Community support can be guaranteed. If production exceeds these limits, the producers bear the responsibility by having to accept a markedly lower level of support, in fact a reduction which is proportional to the extent by which the limit is exceeded. In the case of sugar, where

full co-responsibility already exists in the sense that this sector is self-financing in the long term, the notion of co-responsibility was further strengthened by making it bite sooner: the financial shortfall from the 1986/87 season was paid by December 15th by introducing a special extra levy. In the cases of rapeseed and of sunflowers, the potential loss of support which would result from excessive production, was doubled. These measures illustrate the importance which producers must attach to knowing the risks and responsibilities that they are taking on if they plan to sell into a difficult market.

99. Intervention buying should no longer be thought of as an alternative outlet for produce which operates like a parallel market. It is being returned to its original role to act only as a safety net, a buyer of absolutely last resort. So there is little reason why intervention buying should be available at all times, or even at predetermined times. Accordingly, cereals intervention will only open when the prices on certain Community markets fall to the level of the 1986/87 intervention price, and as before it will not open in any case during the harvest months.

100. The marketability of a farmer's produce depends on its inherent quality, which will depend on the crop variety or pedigree of animal that he uses, and also on the presentation of the product. Both aspects came in for scrutiny on a wide range of products during the discussions on the price package. In the case of quality this was most evident for the different varieties of hops that can be grown, and different varieties of tobacco and of qualities of wine. For presentation, decisions can be taken on, for example, the moisture content of crop products. This was also done, specifically for the cases of sunflower and for wheat. The Community classification system for pork and for beef was also adopted as the determinant of quality for intervention buying.

101. Finally it is clear that a more market-oriented policy can pose special problems for small farmers who, maybe for structural reasons, have less scope to adapt to the new situation which faces them all. So three further important decisions were taken. For producers of hard wheat which is a traditional occupation in some regions and which attracts an aid, half of the effect of the price decisions is compensated with an increase in aid. For small producers of cereals in general, the Council decided to continue paying a special aid, started in 1986, which is designed to protect their revenue from the effects of the cereals co-responsibility levy. No such exceptions are made on quality requirements, which are necessary for the market-orientation of small and large producers alike. These exceptions are only to help them face the difficulty of making a viable margin from unbalanced markets. Lastly, the distinction between the small and the large producers of olive oil was also underlined by a difference in the support which they get.

## Harmonization of national laws

102. Whilst the Single European Act is expected to facilitate the work of completing the internal market, its entry into application on 1 July 1987 has raised a number of initial problems of interpretation, particularly concerning the appropriate legal basing of certain measures in the field of harmonization of legislation, which have delayed the examination and adoption by the Council of a number of important proposals in the veterinary, plant health and seeds sectors.<sup>1</sup>

### Veterinary and animal husbandry legislation

103. As regards animal health, it is the Community's task to assist in the elimination of the main diseases with a view to the establishment of a proper internal market.

In this connection, the Council adopted on 16 December 1986 two decisions introducing Community financial schemes for the eradication of African swine fever in Spain and Portugal.<sup>2</sup> The Community is renewing its financial support to these member countries in order to enable the work being carried out on the elimination of this disease in the Iberian peninsula to be continued.

104. For classical swine fever (CSF), the Council, wishing to avoid any hiatus in the work, in the first instance renewed for a year the present arrangements.<sup>3</sup> A supplementary four-year CSF eradication scheme was eventually approved.<sup>4</sup> In addition to this work enjoying Community financial support,<sup>5</sup> CSF control arrangements were tightened up,<sup>6</sup> and the rules relating to trade in pigs and pigmeat<sup>7</sup> were renewed until 31 December 1991. On 19 January 1987, the Council also renewed arrangements relating to the designation and operation of a liaison laboratory for CSF.<sup>8</sup>

Major progress was made in the drive against bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis and

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 356, 31.12.1985, p. 37.

OJ C 212, 9.9.1976, p. 3.

OJ C 186, 13.7.1984, p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 382, 31.12.1986, pp. 5 and 9 – Decisions 86/649/EEC and 86/650/EEC, 16.12.1986.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 99, 11.4.1987, p. 16 – Decision 87/230/EEC, 7.4.1987.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 280, 3.10.1987, p. 24 – Directive of 22.9.1987.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 280, 3.10.1987, p. 26 – Decision of 22.9.1987.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 280, 3.10.1987, p. 21 – Directive of 22.9.1987.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 280, 3.10.1987, p. 28 – Directive of 22.9.1987.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 34, 5.2.1987, p. 54 – Decision 87/65/EEC, 19.1.1987.

leucosis. On 22 December 1986, the Council approved a supplementary three-year Community scheme with a view to completing eradication of these diseases.<sup>1</sup>

*105.* Drawing on experience gained on the basis of progress made with regard to scientific knowledge and meat technology, the Council approved new treatment for the preparation of pigmeat products in the Member States in which African swine fever is present.<sup>2</sup> The inclusion of this treatment will facilitate freedom of movement while ensuring that safety requirements are complied with.

As regards livestock farming, the Council supplemented the harmonization rules by adopting, on 18 June, a directive on the acceptance for breeding purposes of pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species.<sup>3</sup>

The Commission sent to the Council a number of proposals. For egg products, a proposal submitted<sup>4</sup> concerns the elimination of health protection obstacles to trade while ensuring that the products are completely safe as regards human health. Here, again, the creation of a proper internal market is one of the objectives.

*106.* The Commission also laid before the Council a proposal for a decision on a system for health control of imports from non-member countries at frontier inspection posts (Shift project),<sup>5</sup> a proposal for a directive designed to spell out the requirements that must be met for derogations for trade in breeding animals and in breeding animals no longer to be used for this purpose, and for their meat, where such animals have undergone special therapeutic or obstetric treatment with authorized hormonal substances,<sup>6</sup> a proposal for a decision recognizing certain French, Dutch and Greek regions as officially free, or free, of classical swine fever, and a proposal for a decision concerning the conclusion of the European Convention on the protection of animals for slaughter.

*107.* A number of disease outbreaks obliged the Commission to adopt safeguard measures and to approve eradication schemes and arrangements granting special status to certain regions or Member States.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 24, 27.1.1987, p. 51 – Decision 87/58/EEC, 27.1.1987.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 279, 2.10.1987, p. 27 – Directive of 22.9.1987.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 167, 26.6.1987, p. 54 – Decision 87/328/EEC, 26.6.1987.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 67, 14.3.1987, p. 9 – Proposal of 13.2.1987.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 153, 11.6.1987, p. 6 – Proposal of 25.5.1987.

<sup>6</sup> COM(87) 61.



As regards foot-and-mouth disease, the situation in Italy improved substantially. As a result, the Commission relaxed the protection measures to be implemented for trade.<sup>1</sup> Because of outbreaks of exotic foot-and-mouth disease in certain areas of Zimbabwe, restrictive measures were adopted.<sup>2</sup> There were outbreaks of classical swine fever in Belgium. Restrictions on trade were applied on a regional basis<sup>3</sup>.

*108.* The following eradication plans presented by Spain and Portugal were endorsed by the Commission: plans for African swine fever,<sup>4</sup> plans for classical swine fever,<sup>5</sup> and plans for bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis.<sup>6</sup> The Commission also endorsed bovine leucosis eradication plans submitted by Spain<sup>7</sup> and France.

As part of the work being carried out on the eradication of classical swine fever, the Commission recognized certain parts of France,<sup>8</sup> Greece<sup>9</sup> and the Netherlands<sup>10</sup> as officially free or free. The officially free status of Luxembourg was maintained.<sup>11</sup> On the other hand, the officially free status of Unterfranken, a region of Germany, was withdrawn.<sup>12</sup>

As regards financial aspects, the Commission approved Community participation in action to ensure protection against foot-and-mouth disease taken by France.<sup>13</sup>

*109.* As regards public health, the Commission approved the methods to be used for detecting residues of substances having a hormonal effect and of substances of thyrostatic effect,<sup>14</sup> recognized as of equivalent effect the scheme for medical surveillance of staff submitted by the Netherlands,<sup>15</sup> and granted this Member State a derogation by setting equivalent health protection conditions to be complied with for the cutting of fresh meat.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 283, 6.10.1987, p. 17 – Decision of 18.9.1987.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 133, 22.5.1987, p. 43 – Decision 87/274/EEC, 13.5.1987.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 238, 21.8.1987, p. 31 – Decision 87/435/EEC, 28.7.1987.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 132, 21.5.1987, p. 24 – /Spain/ – Decision 87/276/EEC, 11.5.1987.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 133, 22.5.1987, p. 45 /Spain/ – Decision 87/276/EEC, 15.5.1987.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 146, 6.6.1987, p. 65 /Spain/ – Decision 87/292/EEC, 15.5.1987.

OJ L 132, 21.5.1987, p. 25 /Portugal/ – Decision 87/270/EEC, 12.5.1987.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 132, 21.5.1987, p. 23 – Decision 87/268/EEC, 11.5.1987.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 194, 15.7.1987, p. 31 – Decision 87/361/EEC of 26.6.1987.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 194, 15.7.1987, p. 33 – Decision 87/362/EEC of 26.6.1987.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 283, 6.10.1987, p. 12 – Decision 87/492/EEC of 17.9.1987.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 133, 22.5.1987, p. 44 – Decision 87/275/EEC of 15.5.1987.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 80, 24.3.1987, p. 34 – Decision 87/204/EEC of 24.3.1987.

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 224, 12.8.1987, p. 20 – Decision 87/413/EEC of 20.7.1987.

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 223, 11.8.1987, p. 18 – Decision 87/410/EEC of 14.7.1987.

<sup>15</sup> OJ L 126, 15.5.1987, p. 20 – Decision 87/266/EEC of 8.5.1987.

<sup>16</sup> OJ L 123, 12.5.1987, p. 8 – Decision 87/260/EEC of 28.4.1987.

### **Veterinary inspection**

*110.* In 1987, the Commission continued its work on the introduction of the Community health protection arrangements applicable to imports of meat from non-member countries by the adoption:

- (i) of routine decisions consisting in updating the existing arrangements as regards public health and animal health (alterations to the lists of establishments approved for the export of fresh meat to the Community and amendments of animal health decisions laying down conditions as regards health control of such imports);
- (ii) new decisions, concerning public health and animal health, in respect of non-member countries which were not so far subject, or entirely subject, to the Community health protection arrangements (including Canada and the United States, for which the first lists of approved establishments were prepared).

Also, lists of establishments approved for the import of meat products into the Community were established or updated for a number of non-member countries.

*111.* As for work within the Community, the Commission inspected fresh meat producing establishments in all member countries as part of its work on verifying the uniform application of Community legislation in this field.

### **Plant health legislation**

*112.* In December 1986, the Council adopted a Directive amending the Community plant health regime, established by Directive 77/93/EEC, to give a Community character, on a temporary basis, to various existing national prohibitions<sup>1</sup> affecting certain third country products. Also in December 1986, the Council adopted amendments<sup>2</sup> with the effect of integrating Spain and Portugal into the regime from 1 March 1987.

In March 1987, the Council adopted model Community plant health certificates,<sup>3</sup> in standardized lay-outs and in conformity with those approved under the International Plant Protection Convention, for use by all Member States. The Commission transmitted to the Council on 10 March 1987 a Communication<sup>4</sup> setting out its new plant health strategy on completing the internal market.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 323, 18.1.1986, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 382, 31.12.1986, p. 13.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 151, 11.6.1987, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> COM(87) 97 final.

With regard to plant protection products, the Council adopted amendments<sup>1</sup> to the annexes of Directives 79/117/EEC having the effect of prohibiting the marketing and use of products containing nitrofen, EDB and EDC due to possible danger to human health and, in certain cases, to the environment.

### **Seeds and propagating materials**

*113.* During the year, the Commission adopted two Directives<sup>2</sup> in order to update the detailed technical provisions of the Community seed regimes relating to beet, forage crops, cereals, oil and fibre crops and vegetables. In October 1987, the Council decided in respect of seven third countries to extend the validity of the seed equivalence regime, which establishes the condition under which they may export seeds to the Community, by a further period of one year to permit the resolution of certain problems still outstanding.

Through the mechanism of the Common Catalogue of Agricultural Plant Species,<sup>3</sup> the Commission was able during the year to accelerate, with effect from 1 January 1987, the free circulation of Spanish varieties admitted in the remainder of the Community and vice versa.

### **Animal feedingstuffs**

*114.* On 16 February 1987 the Council adopted<sup>4</sup> guidelines for the evaluation of feedingstuffs additives in the context of the Community procedure for their authorization established by Directive 70/524/EEC. The guidelines set out the tests to be carried out by applicants to ensure safety and efficacy.

For its part, the Commission adopted during the year a series of directives<sup>5</sup> adapting to the development of scientific and technical knowledge the annexes of Directives

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 71, 14.3.1987, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 49, 18.2.1987, p. 39.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 336, 31.12.1986, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 64, 7.3.1987, p. 19.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 110, 25.4.1987, p. 25, 34 and 35; OJ L 102, 14.4.1987, p. 31 and 34.

70/524/EEC, 87/238/EEC, 87/234/EEC and 87/235/EEC concerning respectively additives, undesirable substances and products, straight feedingstuffs and compound feedingstuffs.

On 19 October 1987, the Council finally adopted provisions fixing maximum permitted levels for pesticide residues in feedingstuffs, first proposed by the Commission in 1977.

## Special measures benefiting consumers

### *Beef*

115. The scheme authorizing reduced price sales of beef from intervention store to certain social or charitable organizations has been in force since 1979. Member States can authorize organizations situated on their territory to buy intervention beef at a special price which is fixed in advance. The organization has to undertake not to pass the beef on to individuals outside its own establishment. These sales take priority over sales for export. Prices are well below intervention prices:

*(ECU/100 kg)*

	Intervention price in ECU 1983-86	'Social' price
Belgique/België	413.20	143
France	437.50	149.50
Ellas	447.60	143
Italia	460.90	157.40

This scheme is open to all Member States except Portugal (it will be applicable in Portugal at the end of its five-year transitional period) but only the four Member States above have taken advantage of the scheme, and only Italy to any significant extent.

### *Fruit and vegetables*

116. One of the possible outlets for fruit and vegetables 'withdrawn' from the market is free distribution to charitable foundations, the needy (as defined by their Member State), schoolchildren, detention centres, holiday camps, hospitals and homes for the

elderly. The distribution is undertaken by the Member State and over the years (since 1967) most Member States have taken advantage of the possibilities afforded them by Community regulations in this domain.

### *Milk products*

117. Since 1972 butter from intervention store has been available at  $\pm 50\%$  of the intervention price for non-profit-making organizations and for the armed forces. Member States may also subsidize butter for social security cases. Added to this is the scheme for school milk where the Community contributes financially to national schemes.

Measures under the milk co-responsibility regime continued in 1987 subsidized butter for use in pastry products, ice-cream and sugar confectionery. A scheme for butter sold for cooking was introduced in 1985 and continued into 1986 and 1987.

### **Emergency action following cold spell**

118. In January 1987, following the particularly harsh meteorological conditions over most of the Community's Member States the Commission took measures to provide assistance to the needy whose plight was made more difficult by the exceptionally cold weather.

For those sectors where the Commission already had the power to act independently (butter, beef, fruit and vegetables and olive oil) a decision was taken leading to the *free* distribution of olive oil, butter and beef from intervention store to the neediest consumers using as intermediaries charitable organizations selected by the Member States.

For those sectors where the Commission did not have the power to act (flour, sugar, other milk products) a Council decision was taken on 26 January to provide for *free* distribution of these products. Flat rate payments were made for transformation costs, packaging and transport. Cheeses, whole milk and semi-skimmed milk were added to the list of products by special Commission regulations.

The response to the offer of free food for the poorest consumers was impressive. The figures (correct in July 1987) concerning the whole operation are to be found in the following table.

## Amounts released for emergency action following cold spell

Member State	Butter	Milk	Cheese	Yoghurt	Flour	Semolina	Sugar	Olive oil	Fruit and vegetables	Beef <sup>1</sup>
Belgique/België	144.3	301.3	—	—	172	—	250	—	n.c.	130
Danmark	2.0	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	0	22.7
BR Deutschland	4 490.3	9 954.5	—	1 142.3	6 177	—	666	25	200	287
Ellas	1.3	24.5	6.9	7.8	0	0	—	—	n.c.	610
España	726.6	3 708.0	130.0	—	1 000	1 000	2 000	599	n.c.	3 743.9
France	1 665.7	—	—	—	996	2 400	966	148.5	830	2 766.4
Ireland	556.0	5 000.0	224.0	—	1 800	—	600	—	17.3	1 452.1
Italia	83.4	41.6	529.5	—	—	—	72	310.5	n.c.	1 429
Luxembourg	3.7	30.7	3.9	—	13	—	—	—	—	2.9
Nederland	10.0	6.4	2.5	3.4	0	—	—	—	0	19.5
Portugal	433.0	2 317.5	—	—	1 222	—	—	623	—	—
United Kingdom	13 747.6 <sup>2</sup>	5 747.7 <sup>2</sup>	10 130.1 <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	n.c.	—	—	0	1 419.6
Total EUR 12	21 873.9	27 132.2	11 026.9	1 153.5	11 680	3 400	4 554	1 706	1 047.3	11 883.1

n.c. = no communication.

<sup>1</sup> Carcass weight.<sup>2</sup> Requests from charitable organizations.

### **Reform of the CAP and the consumer**

119. The consumer organizations at European and national level have been demanding a more restrictive approach to agricultural policies and in particular price restraint and reform of the intervention system. A feature of recent Council decisions has been a general lowering of producer prices and a tightening up of the intervention system (milk, beef, cereals) reducing it to a safety net rather than a major outlet for agricultural production. It is hoped that consumer prices will reflect these cut-backs.

### **Agricultural structures**

120. In its communication on the implementation of the Single European Act entitled 'A new frontier for Europe',<sup>1</sup> the Commission outlines the measures it intends to take or maintain to encourage and direct the reform of the agricultural sector.

Aware that the requisite adjustments to the CAP are set against a background of extremely diverse agricultural situations in the individual Member States resulting from the great differences in natural and structural conditions affecting farming, the Commission has concentrated on the most sensitive regions.

In order to meet the need to improve the situation of farmers without increasing production in sectors already in surplus, the Commission, in 1986, proposed additional structural schemes aimed primarily at the conversion and extensification of agricultural production and greater compensation for natural handicaps in mountain and less-favoured areas where farming is essential for safeguarding the environment or for regional development. These measures supplement and reinforce the instruments already in force in this field.

121. The proposal presented by the Commission to the Council on 22 April 1986 for adjustments to the agricultural structures policy<sup>2</sup> led to the adoption, on 15 June 1987, of a Regulation<sup>3</sup> amending the Regulation on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> COM(87) 100 final, 15.2.1987.

<sup>2</sup> Twentieth General Report, points 614 and 615; *1986 Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community* published in conjunction with the Twentieth General Report, point 140 *et seq.*

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 167, 26.6.1987.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 93, 30.3.1985.

The amendments contained in the Regulation involve:

- (i) the introduction of financial aids designed to encourage conversion and extensification of production;
- (ii) the removal of the ceiling on strictly national investment aids for the protection and improvement of the environment;
- (iii) extension of the compensatory allowance scheme for farmers in less-favoured areas by an increase in the maximum allowance and extension of eligibility to include certain crop enterprises;
- (iv) the introduction of an annual premium per hectare, reimbursable by the EAGGF, for farmers applying farming practices compatible with the protection of the environment;
- (v) the granting of additional aids for agricultural vocational training where this is geared to reorientation of production, protection of the environment and the management of woodlands.

122. The Regulation adopted on 15 June also enables agricultural organizations to undertake the training of advisers pursuant to the Regulation on agricultural advisory services in Italy<sup>1</sup> and to grant special aids for organic farming under the Regulation on producer groups<sup>2</sup> and the Regulation on the processing and marketing of agricultural products.<sup>3</sup>

The amendments proposed by the Commission for the introduction of an early retirement scheme<sup>4</sup> are the subject of a new proposal presented together with proposals concerning income aids for farmers.<sup>5</sup>

123. The new structure policy introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 and the amendments thereto has been in force for a relatively short time. For this reason, there is as yet no precise information about its application. On the other hand, details are available concerning the implementation of the basic directives dating from 1972 and the specific regional measures added to them and introduced since then.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 38, 14.2.1976, p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 166, 23.6.1978, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 51, 23.2.1977, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Twentieth General Report, points 614 and 615; *1986 Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community*, published in conjunction with the Twentieth General Report, point 140 *et seq.*

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 236, 2.9.1987, p. 4.



For practical reasons, the results of the three 1972 socio-structural Directives are presented as a single item.

### **Modernization of farms, cessation of farming and vocational training**

*124.* The three 1972 socio-structural Directives, i.e. Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms,<sup>1</sup> Directive 72/160/EEC concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement<sup>2</sup> and Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture<sup>3</sup> ceased to be applicable for applications submitted after 30 September 1985.

*125.* By the end of 1985, some 230 000 farm development plans had been approved in the Community of Ten under Directive 72/159/EEC.

The number of plans approved per year gradually increased in the early years: from 11 300 in 1974 to 29 300 in 1978. Then it started to decrease: 14 000 in 1983 and 12 000 in 1985.

This decline probably reflects the impact of the restrictive pricing policy and the entry into force of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85, which superseded the 1972 socio-structural Directives and introduced a more flexible system of plans for the material improvement of agricultural holdings.

*126.* Directive 72/160/EEC had a limited impact on land mobility. During the reference period (1985), about 4 500 farmers ceased farming under this Directive, thereby releasing some 55 000 hectares of land.

In all, about 125 000 holdings ceased farming, releasing about 1 550 000 hectares of land.

Generally speaking, this Directive, which was applied mainly in France and Germany, had only minimal effects on land mobility for structural reform purposes.

*127.* While it was in force, Directive 72/161/EEC was the basis for training, further training and the recruitment of hundreds of socio-economic advisers in the Community. Tens of thousands of farmers took basic, further and specialized training courses.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 96, 23.4.1972, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 96, 23.4.1972, p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 96, 23.4.1972, p. 15.

Application of this Directive did not meet with the same success in all the Member States. The number of participants in training courses averaged 5% of all farmers a year in France and Belgium, 1% in Denmark and Ireland and a lot less in the other Member States.

Since 1 October 1985, Directives 72/159/EEC and 72/161/EEC have been superseded by Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures,<sup>1</sup> while the types of measure provided for in Directive 72/160/EEC are the subject of a proposal currently under discussion in the Council.<sup>2</sup>

### **Processing and marketing of agricultural products**

128. The Commission has so far approved 62 specific programmes in application of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed.<sup>3</sup>

Most of the programmes follow on earlier programmes. They represent a total investment of 8 760 million ECU.

It should be noted that Spain and Portugal have submitted a series of programmes covering the main lines of agricultural production.

It should also be pointed out that programmes are increasingly taking account of the prospects offered by new lines of production.

### **Producer groups**

129. The common measure introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 on producer groups and associations thereof,<sup>4</sup> which had expired has been extended until 31 December 1991.<sup>5</sup>

At the same time, this scheme has been reinforced in so far as the system of aid for the creation of groups has been aligned on the more favourable arrangements already introduced in Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 on the common organization of the

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

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 236, 2.9.1987, p. 10.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 51, 23.3.1977, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 166, 23.6.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 167, 26.6.1987.

market for fruit and vegetables and concerning in particular producer groups in the fruit and vegetables sector.<sup>1</sup>

In addition, the application of this scheme has been centred on groups aiming to supply quality products, and stricter requirements have been imposed on associations of producer groups to enable them to fulfil their function as regards regulating quality products.

Ireland, where this common measure does not apply, has asked to be eligible in respect of beef, sheepmeat, cereals and potatoes. As far as Spain and Portugal are concerned, the measure is fully applicable for all agricultural products, and the minimum requirements to be met by producer groups and associations of such groups will be laid down by the end of the year.

### **Less-favoured areas**

*130.* In 1985, the number of holdings receiving the compensatory allowance in the Community totalled 690 919, i.e. 27% of all holdings situated in the less-favoured areas. The average allowance per farm was 795 ECU.

Following the accession of Spain and Portugal in 1986, the Council approved the delimitation of the Community list of less-favoured farming areas in these countries.<sup>2</sup> During the same year the Council also approved an extension of the less-favoured areas in Germany.<sup>2</sup> The less-favoured areas now represent 52.3% of the UAA of the Community.

On the basis of Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85,<sup>3</sup> three regions have benefited from special measures by virtue of Regulations (EEC) Nos 1400, 1401 and 1402/86.<sup>4</sup> These measures relate to the Massif Central in France, certain areas of northern Italy and the islands off the northern and western coasts of Scotland respectively.

### **Specific regional measures**

*131.* Since 1975, there has been provision under the agricultural structures policy for specific schemes to assist rural regions facing difficulties.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 118, 20.5.1972.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 273, 24.9.1986.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 93, 30.3.1985.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 128, 14.5.1986.

These provisions were added to the general measures which had proved inadequate given the scale of the structural and infrastructural handicaps in these regions. Such regional aids also provide compensation for the low level of aids in the form of price support resulting from the low productivity in these disadvantaged regions.

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

*Ireland*

132. Application of the common measure for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland has been very satisfactory.<sup>1</sup>

By the end of 1986, the field drainage work had been completed on 141 561 ha (target 150 000 ha) under the programme measures for the acceleration of drainage in the west of Ireland.<sup>2</sup>

A special emergency measure to assist the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland provided support for agricultural incomes in the region.<sup>3</sup>

*Ireland and Northern Ireland*

133. The drainage programme for the border regions of Ireland and Northern Ireland was approved in 1983. The scheme ended on 31 December 1986.<sup>4</sup>

*Northern Ireland*

134. The programme for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of Northern Ireland has been under way since January 1982. So far there has been far more work done on the parts of the programme concerning land improvement and farm roads than on the orientation of production.<sup>5</sup>

*The Federal Republic of Germany*

135. The measure for the acceleration of the improvement of infrastructure in certain less-favoured agricultural areas was extended until 23 July 1987 so that schemes could be completed.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 93, 30.3.1985.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 128, 14.5.1985.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 335, 18.11.1986.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 43, 20.2.1979, p. 23.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 197, 20.7.1981, p. 1.

*France*

The finalization of the programme for the protection of the Hérault valley against flooding took longer than expected. Work began in 1985; it is to be completed by a diversion channel to prevent flooding in the commune of Agde.<sup>1</sup>

Implementation of the programme for the development of agriculture in the French overseas departments has progressed well; by the end of 1986, it was 90% completed.<sup>2</sup>

*Italy*

136. By mid-1987, almost all of the eight regional programmes for the improvement of cattle, sheep and goat farming had been approved and were being implemented.<sup>3</sup>

Programmes for olive growers damaged by frost in four regions of Italy were approved by the Commission.<sup>4</sup>

*Greece*

137. The acceleration of agricultural development is under way. Apart from the land improvement, rural infrastructure and forestry improvement schemes, this programme is behind schedule.<sup>5</sup>

The Regulation on cotton producer groups has enabled harvesting to be mechanized. Two thirds of the work scheduled has been carried out.<sup>6</sup>

Work has started on the restructuring of vineyards.<sup>7</sup>

*Italy, France and Greece*

138. Work has been delayed somewhat on the programme for the improvement of the production and marketing of citrus fruit. Efforts therefore need to be made to speed up implementation where necessary in order to achieve the objectives envisaged.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 38, 14.2.1979.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 197, 20.7.1981, p. 38.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 145, 30.5.1986.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 214, 27.7.1982.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 51, 23.2.1982.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 97, 4.4.1985.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 140, 20.5.1982.

*Portugal*

139. The development of agriculture in Portugal is continuing. A special scheme was launched at the end of 1985, lasting 10 years and costing a total of 700 million ECU, to bring Portuguese agriculture into line with the economic realities of Community membership. The scheme covers agricultural structures, agricultural advisory services, land improvement and forestry. So far, six implementing programmes have been adopted by the Commission.<sup>1</sup>

**Integrated development programmes**

140. The programme for the western isles of Scotland is in full swing in all fields. There has been good coordination of all the funds concerned and impressive results have been produced.<sup>3</sup>

The programme in the department of Lozère in France is being fully implemented in all sectors. More than one farmer in two has benefited from the programme. The results are remarkable. A two-year extension is envisaged.<sup>2</sup>

Implementation of the IDP in the less-favoured areas of Belgium began in January 1985. It currently includes the establishment of an infrastructure for spelt production: the production of cheese from ewes' milk; the creation of a centre experimenting with species suitable for permanent grassland, etc. The programme is already proving fruitful.<sup>2</sup>

**Integrated Mediterranean programmes**

141. Adopted on 23 July 1985, the purpose of Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 concerning the integrated Mediterranean programmes<sup>3</sup> is to improve the socio-economic structures of the Mediterranean regions of France, Italy and Greece to enable them to adapt as smoothly as possible to the new situation resulting from the accession of Spain and Portugal. In this context, agriculture is a particularly important area. By the end of 1986, all the beneficiary regions had submitted proposals and the Commission pursued its scrutiny of the files during 1987, as all the French and Greek programmes and one Italian programme had to be approved by the end of the year.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 372, 31.12.1985.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 197, 27.7.1985, p. 1.

In general, the agricultural measures approved in these programmes relate to two separate but complementary approaches:

- (i) in lowland areas, intervention is concerned mainly with activities affected by the enlargement and with Mediterranean products for which marketing is not easy. Special attention among these products is given to fruit and vegetables and wine. The schemes approved are designed to adapt this kind of production in the interest of improved competitiveness, the emphasis being on better quality and lower production costs, the final result to be achieved without any increase in actual production. Also, schemes have been approved ensuring diversification in sensitive sectors towards products for which there is a reasonable prospect of sale in the Community or locally. The latter include seeds, ornamental horticulture, medicinal and perfume plants, small fruit, certain types of fattened fowl, bright tobacco, specific oilseeds and protein plants, fodder crops and dried fruit;
- (ii) in the less-favoured areas (within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC), also called internal areas, the measures approved are designed to facilitate rural development by mobilizing the various available budgetary sources, the general objective being to ensure that a minimum number of people at least go on living in the countryside. Action to promote agriculture is designed also to help farmers branch out into other types of work: the schemes for sectors for which there are no marketing problems because of their nature (forestry, sheep-farming, goat-farming) or their quality (sheepmeat, beef/veal, sheep milk) are underpinned by schemes to promote tourism, small and one-man craft-type firms and small industry. In these areas, the IMPs also have the objective of improving living conditions and basic infrastructure and boosting the economy.

At the end of the year, progress can be summarized as follows:

- (i) in France, Commission decisions have been taken for seven programmes for the following regions: Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corsica and for the departments of Drôme and Ardèche. The planning for the first three-year phase (1986-88) involves Community contributions in an amount of 360 million ECU, of which more than half will go to changes in farming, rural development in internal areas and forestry;
- (ii) in Greece, Commission decisions have also been taken on seven programmes. Six of these are regional in character and concern Crete, northern Greece, western Greece and the Peloponnese, the centre-east of Greece, the islands in the Aegean and Attica. A programme in respect of an individual industry concerns the development of computer technology. The IMP for Crete, which had already been approved in 1986, is already yielding results. The seven IMPs have been approved for a seven-year period and the corresponding Community con-

tribution is assessed at 1 830 million ECU. Agriculture, as a proportion of the total costs of the regional IMPs, averages about 30% ;

- (iii) the only programme approved for Italy concerns Molise. The Community contribution planned at this stage is 43 million ECU for seven years. The schemes for rural development in internal areas represent 63% of the programme as a whole.

### **Protection of the environment**

142. The new structures policy attaches particular importance to environmental issues in agriculture.

Article 19 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85,<sup>1</sup> as it stood before the recent amendment, authorized Member States to introduce national aid scheme in environmentally sensitive areas to encourage the introduction or maintenance of farming practices compatible with the requirements of conserving natural resources and ensuring an adequate income for farmers.

By the end of July 1987 the Commission had approved 21 programmes submitted under these rules. Of these, 17 were submitted by Germany, one by Italy, one by Denmark and two by the United Kingdom.

The majority of these programmes are aimed at protecting nature, and more particularly flora and fauna, from the effects of intensive agriculture. As a rule, the programmes enable the farmer, on the basis of an agreement with the public authorities, to undertake to reduce the use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides or to limit his stocking density in order to safeguard the environment. National aids are granted to meet the additional expenditure and to offset the loss of income that may result from such practices.

### **Forestry**

143. Forest covers about 20% of the land of the Community. There is currently a renewed interest in forestry at Community level. Not only do woodlands represent a part of the socio-cultural heritage to which people are very attached, they also offer an effective means of protecting the environment, thus attracting public attention. As a source of renewable raw materials essential to the economy, forests form the basis

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



of a set of activities (forestry and forest-based industries) which contribute to the economic growth of the Community.

As a complementary activity to agriculture, a sector with which it often overlaps, forestry is also a determining factor for the future of rural communities.

144. In this context favourable to forestry, the Commission, in 1987, significantly developed its forestry activities along the lines advocated in its 1986 woodlands memorandum.<sup>1</sup> In the light of the results of the extensive consultation to which the memorandum gave rise, it has concentrated its action in five main directions:

- (i) the development of forestry in conjunction with agriculture;
- (ii) forestry protection;
- (iii) internal and international cooperation in the field of forestry;
- (iv) forestry research;
- (v) the establishment of a forestry action programme for the Community.

145. As regards the development of forestry, the Commission has put a proposal to the Council for broadening the afforestation and forest improvement schemes started in 1980 in the Mediterranean regions (Regulation (EEC) No 269/79),<sup>2</sup> which are now being continued under the integrated Mediterranean programmes<sup>3</sup> and which have been supplemented by various regulations on regional agricultural development in recent years.<sup>4</sup>

In this connection, the Commission has proposed that similar measures be developed in Spain, the only southern Member State where there is as yet no Community scheme in the forestry sector.<sup>5</sup>

It has also proposed that the Community's financial contribution towards the forestry schemes in force in some countries, such as Portugal, be increased.

As far as the protection of forests is concerned, measures relate primarily to atmospheric pollution and fire.

<sup>1</sup> COM(85) 792 final; COM(86) 26 final.

<sup>2</sup> Regulation No 269/79; OJ L 38, 14.2.1979.  
Regulation No 2119/83; OJ L 205, 29.7.1983.  
Regulation No 763/85; OJ L 86, 27.3.1985.  
Regulation No 1975/82; OJ L 214, 22.7.1982.  
Regulation No 619/84; OJ L 68, 10.3.1984.

<sup>3</sup> Regulation No 2088/85; OJ L 197, 27.7.1985.

<sup>4</sup> Regulation No 3828/85; OJ L 372, 31.12.1985.  
Regulation No 2224/86; OJ L 194, 17.7.1986.

<sup>5</sup> COM(87) 368.

146. The Community scheme for the protection of forests against atmospheric pollution includes the establishment, on the basis of common methods, of a periodic Community inventory of damage caused to forests, the drawing up by the Member States of a periodic forest health report and a financial contribution by the Community towards pilot and demonstration projects. In this context, a Community network of some 2 000 observation points has been established covering the Community's main wooded areas, and the first systematic observations of damage were carried out during the summer of 1987.

The Community scheme for the protection of forests against fire consists primarily of preventive measures and in particular encouragement for forestry operations designed to reduce the risk of fire and for the purchase of brush-clearance equipment; the provision of forest roads, fire belts and water supplies; the installation of fixed or mobile look-out structures; the organization of information campaigns and assistance in establishing interdisciplinary data-gathering centres. In addition to these measures, assistance is available for the training of highly specialized personnel, the harmonization of techniques and equipment and the coordination of research.

The Commission applied itself to the task of getting the two Council regulations embodying these two protection schemes brought into force with effect from 1 January 1987. With the assistance of the Committee on Forest Protection, it has adopted several implementing regulations,<sup>1</sup> laying down, among other things, the detailed rules for the granting and payment of the financial aid provided for. A first series of programmes and projects submitted by the Member States has been approved, representing a total cost of 24.3 million ECU and a Community financial contribution of 6.4 million ECU.

147. Cooperation on forestry at both Community and international level has been developed in several ways:

- (i) by the work of several committees (the Committee on Coordination of Forestry Policies, the Advisory Committee on Community Policy regarding Forestry and Forest-based Industries), which the Commission has consulted extensively;
- (ii) by more contact and exchanges of view with the trade organizations concerned with forestry issues;
- (iii) by the launching of a study of forestry policies in collaboration with the FAO;
- (iv) by the active participation of the Commission in the implementation of the agreement on the International Tropic Timber Organization;

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 53, 21.2.1987; OJ L 161, 22.6.1987.

- (v) by a reinforcement of action on forestry in connection with development programmes, particularly in the ACP countries.

148. The various aspects of forestry, and also wood as a resource – and more recently cork – have been the subject of a particular Community research effort under several programmes (agronomy, wood as a renewable resource, environment and recycling of waste, renewable energy, biotechnology and FAST (forecasting and assessment in the field of science and technology)). The diversity of the approaches adopted, which indeed reflects the multiple functions of the forest and the complexity of the problems facing the sectors concerned, is evidence of a distinct development in forestry research in the Community. The variety in the schemes on the subject called for better coordination of the programmes in question. This coordination is currently being studied in the context of the implementation of the Community's framework programme for research recently adopted by the Council.

149. As it had committed itself to doing, the Commission has drafted a forestry action programme aimed at reinforcing and coordinating all the increasing number of diverse forestry schemes in which the Community is involved. This programme consists of a series of proposals under three main headings: protection, development and adding value to the Community's forests.

It includes, among other things, a reinforcement of the above-mentioned protection measures, new measures to encourage the afforestation of farm land which has become available and the development of forestry and forest-based industries in rural areas; various accompanying measures essential to the success of the programme as a whole are also envisaged.

### **Research and development**

150. Under Council Decision 83/641/EEC of 12 December 1983<sup>1</sup> a maximum of 30 million ECU, less than half the 65 million ECU proposed by the Commission, was allocated to the agricultural research programme for the period 1984-88. As a result, heavy cuts had to be made in some of the individual programmes. When the Decision expired, the Council had to review the programme as a whole, including its financial aspects, in the light of a Commission report. On the strength of the review, an increase of 20 million ECU for agricultural research during the next five-year period was granted by Council Decision 87/218/EEC of 19 March 1987.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 358, 22.12.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 85, 28.3.1987.

The additional amount will be used not only to reinforce the current programme but to finance in 1988 a preparatory phase for the new programme of agricultural research in 1989-93, which will concern research to find acceptable solutions to the problem of farm surpluses.

151. Essentially, the problem consists in reconciling the objective of matching supply more closely to market demand with the need to maintain a fair level of income for farmers. Research must therefore be directed towards:

- (i) identifying crop and livestock products for which there are existing or potential market outlets;
- (ii) adding more value to agricultural products by improving quality and preparation for the market;
- (iii) maintaining farm incomes, in cases where any increase in production is undesirable, by rationalizing inputs and reducing costs.

152. At the same time, the problem of the harm certain modern farming practices may do to the environment is arousing increasing concern and there are moves to impose limits on agricultural production, especially in environmentally-sensitive areas.

To ensure that farmers are able to adjust flexibly and efficiently to the new situation that will result from changes in the common agricultural policy, it is of the highest importance that research findings in the abovementioned fields be disseminated as promptly and effectively as possible to agricultural advisory services and the farmers themselves. This is a specific objective of the current Community programme of agricultural research coordination, which will be reinforced under the new programme (1989-93).

153. During 1987, a total sum of 3.97 million ECU was committed for 17 contracts signed under the various agricultural research programmes. Spanish and Portuguese institutes and laboratories were particularly well represented. Under the heading of research coordination, some 100 meetings (groups of experts, seminars, workshops, etc.) were organized and attended by more than 2 000 scientists and research workers from Community countries.

An additional amount of 500 000 ECU, to increase the amounts allocated to the action on developing the culture of bitter lupins, was granted in the framework of Council Decision 83/641/EEC of 12 December 1983.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 358, 22.12.1983.

## V – Financing of the common agricultural policy (CAP)

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

154. 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, from which expenditure on improving farm structures is financed. The EAGGF also contributes to the financing of expenditure incurred under the fisheries market organization and in connection with the policy on fisheries structures.

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

Also, dairy farmers have been paying since 1977 a financial contribution known as the 'co-responsibility levy', and, since 1984, an additional levy on production quota overruns. The proceeds of the levy, which do not rank as the Community's own resources, are classified as forming part of the intervention operations designed to stabilize the agricultural markets. The funds serve to finance special schemes and contribute, in particular, to the cost of disposing of dairy surpluses. In 1986, the contribution from dairy farmers came to 717.1 million ECU, and, by 30 June 1987, the total for 1987 was about 303 million ECU.

In connection with the 1986/87 price review, the Council introduced in 1986 a co-responsibility levy for cereals as well.

This levy, comparable to the milk levy, also ranks as intervention and the proceeds go to financing expenditure on cereals. In 1986, the contribution from grain farmers totalled 56 million ECU and, by 30 June 1987, 231 million ECU.

### **Financing of the CAP in 1987**

156. The main problem as regards the financing of the CAP in 1987 was the very difficult budgetary situation the Community had to contend with as regards agriculture.

This was caused by the widening gap between the limits set on funds appropriated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section and the actual volume of agricultural expenditure.

#### *1987 budget*

157. The main consideration when the 1987 budget was being prepared was the need to keep within the limits set by the decision on the Community's new own resources applicable from 1 January 1986 onwards and the absolute requirement to comply with the budgetary discipline agreement following the European Councils held in Brussels and Fontainebleu in 1984. A very considerable effort was therefore indispensable if the 1.4% VAT rate was to be respected.

As a result, the 1987 budget, adopted on 19 February 1987,<sup>1</sup> became a revenue budget and not an expenditure budget, as had previously been the case. As a result, the 1987 appropriations, which correspond to the amounts calculated pursuant to the 'financial guidelines' approved under the arrangements to implement budgetary discipline, soon proved insufficient to meet real requirements.

In a resolution adopted on 19 February, Parliament stressed its view that the budget submitted was insufficient to cover the Community's foreseeable needs for the year. The budget adopted appropriated, to cover EAGGF Guarantee expenditure, a total of 23 003.5 million ECU, including the fisheries market organization (42.7 million ECU).

#### *Amending and supplementary budget No 1*

158. To cover the Community's non-agricultural deficit, an amending and supplementary budget was adopted on 17 July.<sup>2</sup> Although not affecting directly the sectors coming under the Guarantee Section proper, this budget did make a reduction of 15 million ECU in the appropriations granted to the fisheries market organization – from 42.7 to 27.7 million ECU – in view of estimates of this market organization's

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 86, 30.3.1987.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 211, 3.9.1987.

real requirements. Also, because of recent short-term developments, the authorities had to adapt the Community's own resources of agricultural origin; thus, the ordinary levies (Chapter 10) were reduced by 314.5 million ECU, while the levies charged under the sugar market organization (Chapter 11) were increased by 219.9 million ECU.

Accordingly, after adoption of the amending budget, the Guarantee appropriations totalled 22 988.5 million ECU, including fisheries, for 1987.

#### *Covering the agricultural deficit*

159. Because of some 700 million ECU in expenditure which could not be effected in 1986 and which had to be charged in 1987, of short-term unpredicted developments, of the decline in the exchange rate for the US dollar entailing increases in refunds and subsidies governed by world prices expressed in dollars, and of the impact of the price decisions for 1987/88, the agricultural deficit in respect of the Guarantee Section was estimated, in mid-July, at about 4 300 million ECU.

The gravity of this situation was stressed by the Commission, notably in February and in May, on the occasion of the submission and discussion of its communication 'Making a success of the Single Act - A new frontier for Europe', when it pointed out that all the expenditure for 1987 could not be financed under the current system of own resources.

160. Among the proposals coming under this communication, and more particularly those relating to the future financing of the Community, the Commission laid before the Council on 30 April a proposal for the amendment of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 on the financing of the common agricultural policy,<sup>1</sup> including the definitive conversion of the system of EAGGF Guarantee advance payments to the Member States for the support of the agricultural markets into a system of reimbursement to be made within two months (COM(87) 212 final),<sup>2</sup> thus inserting a time-lag of about two months between the financing of expenditure by the Member States and its reimbursement by the Commission.

However, on an interim basis, pending a decision on the Commission's proposal of 30 April, the European Council decided, when it met on 29 and 30 June in Brussels, that compliance with the Guarantee budgetary aggregate for 1987, and consequently, the coverage of the agricultural deficit, would be ensured by an adjustment in the advance payment system.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 94, 28.4.1970.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 137, 22.5.1987.

161. For this purpose, the Commission laid before the Council early in May a proposal for a regulation establishing special rules relating to the financing of the common agricultural policy (COM(87) 365 final).<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this proposal is to institute a system which should enable the problem of the shortage of EAGGF Guarantee appropriations in 1987 to be solved without entailing an additional burden for 1988 and subsequent years corresponding to more than twelve months' expenditure.

The arrangements contemplated entail a proposal for a temporary adjustment of the advance payments arrangements involving an appropriate time-lag in the remittance of these sums to the Member States.

The arrangements proposed should therefore meet the following requirements:

- (i) they must enter into force as soon as Guarantee appropriations in the 1987 budget run out, probably in early November;
- (ii) their entry into force must automatically entail an obligation incumbent upon the Member States to finance in advance eligible Guarantee expenditure, which means that the Member States will have to mobilize funds to cover requirements for November and December, i.e. about 4 300 million ECU;
- (iii) the Commission's payments can begin again only early in 1988 as soon as appropriations from the Community budget are once again available, and on a monthly basis.

To ease the financial burden represented for the Member States by the mobilization of national resources to finance in advance the expenditure of their paying agencies, the Commission is also proposing that the Member States be granted compensation in the form of charging some of the relevant interest costs to the Community budget.

### **Expenditure and revenue**

162. The table below traces EAGGF expenditure over six years and also gives net CAP expenditure, i.e. after deduction of ordinary levies and sugar levies. It shows that net EAGGF expenditure has been rising steadily since 1983 and may be expected to reach about 25 200 million ECU in 1988.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 262, 1.10.1987.



## Expenditure

(million ECU)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>2</sup>	1988 <sup>3</sup>
EAGGF Guarantee Section <sup>1</sup>	15 811.6	18 346.5	19 744.2	22 137.4	22 988.5	27 078.5
EAGGF Guidance Section (payments)	728.0	676.2	719.6	773.5	847.1	1 157.3
Total gross expenditure	16 539.6	19 022.7	20 463.8	22 910.9	23 835.6	28 235.8
Ordinary levies	1 347.1	1 259.9	1 121.7	1 175.5	1 763.9	1 753.1
Sugar levies	948.0	1 176.4	1 057.4	1 111.5	1 438.6	1 247.8
Total net expenditure	14 244.5	16 586.4	18 284.7	20 623.9	20 633.1	25 234.9

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

<sup>1</sup> Net of expenditure disallowed in accounts clearance decisions (25.5 million ECU in 1984, 99.2 million ECU in 1985 and 55.3 million ECU in 1986).

<sup>2</sup> Budget adopted on 19 February 1987 (OJ L 86) and amending and supplementary budget No 1 adopted on 17 July 1987 (OJ L 211), including fisheries (Chapter 40, 27.7 million ECU).

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary draft budget in 1988.

163. Various aspects of the Community's policy on external trade, not directly linked with the CAP, also have budgetary implications which are not shown under headings separate from those directly linked to the CAP.

These include:

- (i) sugar imports (about 1 300 000 tonnes per year) under preferential agreements under the Lomé Convention and a special agreement with India;
- (ii) imports of olive oil (46 000 tonnes) from Tunisia, under agreements which the Community is to negotiate following its enlargement;
- (iii) reduced-levy imports of butter from New Zealand (77 000 tonnes in 1987);
- (iv) imports under reduced duties or duty-free of beef/veal (400 000 tonnes) and grain substitutes (mainly manioc and corn gluten feed).

These reduced-duty or duty-free imports from certain member countries have been negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in many cases constitute concessions offsetting concessions obtained by the Community.

164. The share of EAGGF gross expenditure in the whole budget has changed as follows over the years:

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1</sup>	1988 <sup>2</sup>
EAGGF	66.7	69.9	72.8	65.1	65.9	71.1
of which Guarantee Section	63.7	67.4	70.3	62.9	63.6	68.2

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

<sup>1</sup> Budget and supplementary budget.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary draft budget for 1988.

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

#### Community revenue from 1983 to 1988

(million ECU)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1</sup>	1988 <sup>2</sup>
Customs duties	6 988.7	7 960.8	8 310.1	8 173.0	8 396.7	8 993.3
Ordinary and sugar levies	2 295.1	2 436.2	2 179.1	2 287.0	3 202.5	3 000.9
VAT	13 699.0	14 372.1	15 218.9	22 223.4	23 433.0	27 452.2
VAT rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.25	1.27	1.0
VAT rate (supplementary basis)	—	—	—	—	—	0.43
Financial contributions	217.7	222.5	260.9	210.1	211.6	—
Own resources	23 200.5	24 991.6	25 969.0	32 893.5	35 243.8	39 446.4
Additional financing	—	1 001.8	1 975.0	—	—	—

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

<sup>1</sup> Budget and supplementary and amending budget.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary draft 1988 budget on the basis of an effective VAT rate of 1% plus supplementary basis (0.43%).

<sup>3</sup> Uniform rate, before corrections to temper budgetary disequilibria.

## The EAGGF Guarantee Section

165. 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 markets. Depending on the product, intervention may take the form of production aids or production premiums, price compensation aids, compensation for withdrawal of products from the market, or storage aids.

EAGGF Guarantee expenditure is, for the time being, still financed by monthly advance payments made by the Commission to the Member States (see above,

points 160, 161); the Member States distribute these funds among their paying agencies, which process the beneficiaries' applications. Subsequently, the payments and the accounts of the paying agencies are audited by the Community authorities under a procedure known as 'clearance of accounts', with a view to final endorsement by the Community.

As Table 3.4.5 shows, public stocks in 1986 again showed an increase over the previous year. By the end of 1986,<sup>1</sup> their book value was 11 360 million ECU, compared with 10 580 million ECU for 1985, an increase of nearly 8%. The increment was accounted for mainly by milk products, olive oil, and to a lesser extent, tobacco; it is, however, offset to some extent by a decline in stocks of cereals and beef. In 1986, pigmeat stocks were down almost to zero, but stocks of sunflower were started for the first time and new stocks of sugar and rapeseed had to be bought in.

166. In 1987, the regulations concerning the EAGGF Guarantee Section directly were adapted on a number of occasions.

Apart from the replacement of the system of advance payments to Member States by a system of reimbursement, which is not yet finally adopted, the following adjustments were made to current legislation: the Guarantee Section finances, on a uniform interest-rate basis of 7%, interest costs for national funds used to buy in agricultural products. However, with interest rates declining in Germany and the Netherlands, the Commission, using powers conferred on it, reduced the rate to 6% on 1 December 1986 for both these Member States (Regulation (EEC) No 331/87),<sup>2</sup> a move that will yield a saving of about 40 million ECU for 1987.

167. Further to its decisions of 16 December 1986 designed to improve control of milk production and to its additional butter disposal programme, the Council adopted, on 16 March, on a Commission proposal, Regulation (EEC) No 801/87<sup>3</sup> amending the Regulation of 2 August 1984<sup>4</sup> laying down general rules on the financing of EAGGF Guarantee Section interventions.

This regulation authorizes special disposal of butter from public stocks; in view of the situation as regards availability of Community funds, the cost to the budget of this disposal operation has been staggered over four years from 1989 onwards, in equal tranches.

<sup>1</sup> At 30 November, pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 3184/83.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 32, 3.2.1987.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 79, 21.3.1987.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 216, 5.8.1978.

168. Because of the cold snap earlier in the year, the Commission organized an emergency operation for the supply of food to those suffering most from the cold. In this connection, it adopted regulations, determining, in particular, uniform flat rates for the Community for the financing by the Guarantee Section of expenditure on free distribution under this operation. The products concerned were milk products (mainly butter), beef, sugar, cereals, fruit and vegetables and fish. Expenditure came to nearly 170 million ECU.

169. The Commission is still making every effort to catch up with Guarantee Section accounts clearance work, i.e. the endorsement of expenditure effected by the Member States under the Community regulations, after verification of vouchers, records and details of the operations. In June, August and October, it cleared the 1983, 1984 and 1985 accounts, in respect of a total of 52 000 million ECU.

1986 is now being audited and conclusions can probably be reached in the second half of 1988.

170. During the first half of 1987, the national authorities notified the Commission of 202 cases of irregularities to the detriment of Community funds, covering a total of 33 545 440 ECU, of which 172 037 ECU have been recovered. The cases concern mainly milk non-marketing and dairy herd conversion premiums (23%), fruit and vegetables (23%) and olive oil (28%).

#### **Agricultural regulations with financial implications**

171. As in previous years, adaptation of some of the regulations entailed financial implications, the most important of which were the following:

##### *Cereals*

172. To ensure improved management of the market, the Commission amended in January Regulation (EEC) No 1836/82 laying down procedures and conditions for the sale of cereals held by intervention agencies.<sup>1</sup> In the new regulation, the Commission adjusts the rules relating to sales of intervention stocks whether on the internal market or for export by stipulating that the decision to resell must always be subject to Management Committee vote and by adjusting the rules for resale of stocks early in the marketing year for the internal market.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 202, 9.7.1982.

The co-responsibility levy, introduced in 1986, has been retained, with some adaptations; for example, at the request of a Member State, the Commission can authorize that State to charge the levy at the first sale (collection) stage. The scheme for direct aid in an amount of 120 million ECU to small grain farmers has also been renewed.

For rice, adaptations similar to those for cereals have been made to the intervention arrangements; also, an acreage aid is paid for certain varieties of rice as an incentive to growers.

### *Sugar*

173. When the prices were reviewed for 1987/88, a special 'elimination' levy was introduced to account in its entirety for that part of the global loss recorded for 1986/87 not covered by production levies chargeable in that marketing year.

### *Oils and fats*

174. When the prices were reviewed for 1987/88, it was decided:

#### **Rapeseed and sunflower seed**

In addition to the changes in the intervention system described in the chapter concerning the markets, to introduce a production aid for sunflower seed grown and processed in Portugal.

#### **Soya beans**

To introduce a maximum guaranteed quantity system with reduction in the unit amount of the aid where this quantity is exceeded.

#### **Olive oil**

To adjust the production aid scheme in connection with the establishment of a maximum guaranteed quantity.

### *Fibre plants*

175. In July, the co-responsibility arrangements for cotton were altered by alignment on those for oilseeds; the resulting reduction in the aid is linked to overruns of the guaranteed maximum quantity and to the norm price.

*Fruit and vegetables*

176. In connection with the review of agricultural prices for 1987/88, the following adjustments to regulations were made:

- (i) extension to new varieties of the processing aid for oranges;
- (ii) granting of a 2% premium to tomato processors making contracts with producers' groups;
- (iii) in cases of withdrawals of fresh tomatoes, establishment of a 390 000-tonne intervention threshold beyond which the buying-in price for the following marketing year will be reduced in proportion with the overruns (1% reduction by 10 000-tonne tranche of overrun).

*Wine*

177. In connection with arrangements to eliminate wine surpluses by compulsory distillation, an operation of this kind, relating to a total volume of 2.8 million hectolitres, was approved in February. With the same objective, the type of distillation following the special price support guarantee for long-term storage contract holders (originally Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 327/79) was curtailed, for the third year running, by a reduction in eligible quantities.

In March 1987, the Council consolidated the basic wine regulation because of the large number of amendments since 1979. The Commission also adopted procedures to permit the creation of the Community vineyard register.

*Milk products and beef*

178. The changes made in the intervention systems for these two sectors were created in the market chapter.

An additional butter disposal programme has already been mentioned at point 167, second paragraph.

*Sheep- and goatmeat*

179. In March 1987, the basic regulation on the sheepmeat and goatmeat market organization was adopted. This includes, for Spain and Portugal, payment of an additional amount per ewe and female goat calculated according to specified procedures.

### **Agri-monetary measures**

180. On the occasion of a currency realignment on 11 January 1987, the positive MCAs were directly converted into negative MCAs ('switch over'), pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 1677/85.

In its decision on prices and related measures for 1987/88, the Council decided to eliminate some of the MCAs, both positive (Germany and Netherlands) and negative. Also, it approved arrangements providing for automatic dismantlement of future MCAs created as a result of future realignments.

### **Expenditure**

*General trend (Tables 3.4.3 and 3.4.4)*

181. The original appropriations in the 1987 budget for the Guarantee Section (including fisheries) totalled, as indicated above, 23 003.5 million ECU.

The rate of utilization of appropriations in the first six months of 1987 came to 2 457 million ECU per month, i.e. a good deal higher than the monthly average of budget appropriations (1 917 million ECU). But it must be borne in mind that appropriations are generally drawn down more heavily in the very early months of the year because certain payments are seasonal (e.g. for processed fruit and vegetables and tobacco). Also, because appropriations placed at the disposal of the Member States' paying agencies in respect of 1986 fell short of needs, the agencies had to suspend payments in the last fortnight of the year; the amounts unpaid, which came to about 700 million ECU, had to be covered from 1987 appropriations, and as a result, also swelled expenditure in the early months of that year.

182. Comparison of original appropriations in the 1987 budget with total expenditure and expenditure estimates until the end of September 1987 shows that, for most product groups, utilization of appropriations outstripped the amounts entered under the relevant budget headings. This was particularly true for the monetary compensatory amounts, for cereals and rice, for oilseeds and protein plants, for tobacco, for sugar, for eggs and poultry, and for sheepmeat and goatmeat.

For dairy products taken as a whole, for most of the year until the time of writing, expenditure matched appropriations.

On the other hand, spending on certain product groups fell short of the appropriations, including the following:

- (i) *pigmeat*: because export failed to match forecasts. However, as the refund rates have had to be increased, expenditure on this product group was expected to rise in the last months of the year;
- (ii) *fibre plants*: for products in this group, in particular cotton, the marketing year begins only in August; as a result, expenditure was concentrated in the second half of the year;
- (iii) *wine*: because there were no sales of alcohol deriving from compulsory distillation operations.

*Expenditure according to the economic nature of the schemes financed*

183. Examination (on the basis of estimates) of the economic nature of the expenditure at the end of 1987 (Table 3.4.4), with reference to the 1987 budget supplemented by the amending budget, shows that export refunds should account for nearly 40% of the 1987 appropriations, a percentage higher than that for 1986 (just under 34%).

This increase in foreseeable expenditure on refunds concerns mainly cereals and, to a lesser extent, milk products, beef/veal and pigmeat, and olive oil.

184. As for intervention expenditure, the largest item under this heading remained price compensation aids, which are aids granted on the Community internal market to ensure that prices charged to the consumer are lower than the farmgate price and competitive with imports from non-member countries.

The share of expenditure planned for this type of aid shows a slight increase, accounting for nearly 39% of the 1987 appropriations, as against 37.5% of 1986 expenditure.

In 1987, the product groups attracting this type of intervention were mainly milk products, oilseeds, olive oil, protein plants, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, wine and sheepmeat and goatmeat.

## **The EAGGF Guidance Section**

185. 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 financial framework determined by Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.<sup>1</sup> The amount for the 1985-89 period was 5 250 million ECU, but was increased, by Regulation (EEC) No 3769/85,<sup>2</sup> to 6 350 million ECU to cover new requirements resulting from the accession of Spain and Portugal.

186. 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 subsidies directly to beneficiaries applying with respect to specific investment projects. The decision granting assistance thus forges a direct link between the Community and the beneficiary, the aid being aid to the beneficiary and not the Member State, and
- (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**

187. Guidance Section expenditure breaks down as shown in the table overleaf, according to relevant field.

As the table overleaf shows, the scheme for the improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed (Regulation (EEC) No 355/77)<sup>3</sup> was again in 1987, as in previous years, the most important measure in terms of appropriations committed.

Directive 75/268/EEC,<sup>4</sup> on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas, ranks second in financial importance, and this is an upward trend.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 94, 28.4.1970.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 362, 31.12.1985.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 51, 23.2.1977, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 128, 19.5.1975, p. 1.

## EAGGF Guidance expenditure

Type of measure	Commitment appropriations											
	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987 <sup>1</sup>		1988 <sup>2</sup>	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1. Projects for the improvement of agricultural structures (Regulation No 355/77)	226.8	25	238.4 <sup>3</sup>	28	313.9	34	371.2	38	226.3	24	240.0	22
2. General socio-structural measures	156.3	17	114.5	13	102.3	11	108.3	11	130.6	14	185.0	17
3. Regionalized measures	375.9	42	356.3	41	356.5	39	298.8	31	463.7	51	543.0	50
— of which Directive 75/268/EEC	135.8	15	136.4	16	118.1	13	229.2	24	220.0	24	320.0	29
4. Market-related measures	106.9	12	87.2	10	80.1	9	75.1	8	96.6	11	117.0	11
5. Structural measures in the fisheries sector	38.6	4	64.2	8	65.9	7	117.4	12	0.5 <sup>4</sup>	—	0.4 <sup>4</sup>	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>904.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>860.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>918.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>970.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>917.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 085.4</b>	<b>100</b>

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

1 Budget, including supplementary and amending budget 1/87.

2 Preliminary draft budget.

3 Including 24.3 million ECU 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.

For 1986, the Member States have been implementing this scheme – in declining order of scale – as follows: Italy, Greece, Ireland, the United Kingdom and France.

The third largest scheme in financial terms was that under Directive 72/159/EEC<sup>1</sup> concerning the modernization of farms. The leading beneficiary is still Germany, ahead of France and the United Kingdom, followed, at some distance, by the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium.

188. Market-related schemes include:

- (i) heavy expenditure for various measures with regard to wine, including expenditure on restructuring and conversion (Regulations (EEC) Nos 456/80)<sup>2</sup>, 777/85<sup>3</sup> and 458/80<sup>4</sup> and Directive 78/627/EEC<sup>5</sup>) of 55.8 million ECU;
- (ii) expenditure for the part financed by the Guidance Section of the milk non-marketing and dairy herd conversion premiums (Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77<sup>6</sup>), an operation which is near completion (6.3 million ECU).

### Outlook for the Guidance Section

189. The general difficulties with the Community budget, which necessitated, in 1985 and 1986, appropriations too small to cover all payment applications on time, continued in 1987.

The areas in which expenditure increased substantially in 1987, requiring increased appropriations, were general socio-structural schemes (in particular Regulation (EEC) No 797/85,<sup>7</sup> Directive 75/268/EEC<sup>8</sup> on the payment of allowances to farmers in less favoured areas, and the scheme for grubbing up vineyards (Regulation (EEC) No 777/85.<sup>3</sup>

190. As already noted in 1986, there is a tendency for the Member States to make increased use of the opportunities made available by 'blanket' schemes, in particular Directive 72/268/EEC, which authorizes the payment of allowances to farmers working

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 36, 23.4.1972, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 57, 29.2.1980, p. 16.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 88, 28.3.1985, p. 8.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 57, 29.2.1980, p. 27.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 206, 29.7.1978, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 131, 25.5.1977, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 93, 30.3.1985, p. 1.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 128, 19.5.1975, p. 1.

in less-favoured areas of the Community. This trend must be regarded as a counterpart to the increasingly rigorous policy on agricultural prices affecting particularly farmers working in areas where nature is hostile; it must therefore be expected to continue.

The impact of the enlargement of the Community was felt in 1987 as regards investment projects for which commitment of appropriations precedes actual expenditure. On the other hand, the socio-structural and regional schemes got off to a slow start.

For 1988, in view of the inevitable growth of expenditure on socio-structural and regional schemes, the Commission, working necessarily within the limited financial resources of the Community, has proposed, as for 1987, relatively low appropriations to be assigned to the investment projects financed under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77.

*191.* For subsequent years, the trends outlined above must be expected to continue. The regional schemes should continue to account for a large share of all expenditure, in particular because of the implementation of the IMPs, of the Commission's proposal for a programme for the development of agricultural structures in Spain, and of the Council's March 1987 decisions strengthening the scheme for the compensatory allowance. Also, socio-structural schemes should gradually assume increased importance on implementation in the new Member States and as a result of the 'extensification' arrangements also approved in March 1987.

Should the proposal for early retirement of farmers ('pre-pension') be adopted, the financial impact would be felt only from 1989 onwards.

## **National aids and application of the rules of competition to agriculture**

*192.* Supervision of national aid schemes, for which the Commission is responsible under Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty, is of particular importance: the very great diversity of European agriculture – to which the enlargement of the Community and the adaptation of the policy on markets have added new dimensions – is such that the Community and the Member States may have to take emergency action or operate special schemes, which must be assessed under the rules on competition.<sup>1</sup>

The danger for the Community that the Member States may be tempted to take action of this kind is all the greater in that the present difficulties besetting the agricultural markets affect the incomes of certain farmers in varying degrees. This problem, which

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<sup>1</sup> Spain and Portugal have been authorized to retain for a limited period national aid schemes that would otherwise be incompatible with the common market.

is by no means of negligible importance, must be studied carefully and Community solutions must be found, as unilateral action would make it even more difficult to restore inter-regional equilibrium and would hamper any efforts to rationalize and redeploy production. In short, unilateral action could only lead, in the long term, to an actual 're-nationalization' of the common agricultural policy.

When the market organizations were set up, the Treaty provisions on competition were declared also applicable to agricultural production and to trade in agricultural products. Since then, agriculture, too, has been normally subject to the requirements of the Treaty on aids granted by the States.<sup>1</sup> However, the applicability of the Treaty Articles on competition is not unconditional. Article 42 of the Treaty stipulates that it cannot prevail over relevant provisions of secondary agricultural law.

The main principles underlying the application of the rules of competition to agriculture<sup>2</sup> are described below.

193. As regards the market organizations, the Commission will ensure, as in the past, that they operate properly, and for this purpose will, in particular, prevent the grant of national aids having the same objectives as the aids provided for under the market organizations or which might interfere with the production guidelines set by the Community.

These include:

- (i) *operating aids*, which reduce the costs the farm or firm has to bear without lasting structural improvement in production methods, e.g. aids granted without other specific conditions, relating to prices, output quantities, or production units (areas, numbers of fruit trees, numbers of dairy cows etc.);
- (ii) *aids to the disposal* of agricultural products on the Community market and in non-member countries (export refunds, which may be granted only as market management operations); an exception is the right the Member States have, within certain limits, to support advertising (see below, point 198).

<sup>1</sup> For a few items not yet covered by market organizations (alcohol and alcohol vinegar, honey, bananas, fresh pineapple, coffee, chicory roots, cork, horsemeat, potatoes except potatoes for starch making), the rules of competition apply under Article 4 of Regulation No 26 of 4 April 1962, which stipulates, however, that only 'the provisions of Article 93(1) and of the first sentence of Article 93(3) of the Treaty shall apply to aids granted for production of or trade in the products listed in Annex II to the Treaty'.

<sup>2</sup> More detailed material on this subject is given in a publication in the *Green Europe* series, 'News of the common agricultural policy' No 191.

194. As regards production structures on farms, the Commission's powers have been fully defined by the Council in Regulation (EEC) No 797/85<sup>1</sup> on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures: this Regulation contains specific provisions relating to aids, and the rules of competition apply within the specific limits set by Articles 8 and 31.

195. As regards processing and marketing, the Community's objective is to develop and expand outlets for agricultural products by concerted action in these areas. Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 was adopted for this purpose. In contrast with the rules under Regulation (EEC) No 797/85, Articles 92 to 94 remain applicable to the relevant investments. Criteria worked out in connection with the implementation of this Regulation must be met if the Community is to assist in the financing of the relevant investments executed under programmes established by the Member States and endorsed by the Commission under this Regulation. The criteria have been very fully complied with in cases in which – e.g. because of the lack of a programme or the lack of funds at Community level – all the financing is national and in which the criteria of Article 92 are therefore the only ones to be applied.

The maximum rate of national aid to investments authorized by the Commission is normally 35%. However, as regards investments in processing and marketing, further to Council decisions regarding investments qualifying for Community financing, the following maximum rates have been accepted by the Commission for the assessment of national aids:

	Mezzogiorno, Greece, West of Ireland, French overseas departments, Portugal/Spain <sup>1</sup>	Southern France, Spain <sup>2</sup>	Other countries and regions
Projects forming part of a programme	75	65	50
Projects without programme	50	50	50

<sup>1</sup> For the areas listed at the second indent of Article 17(2)(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, as amended by Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2224/86 (14 July 1986); OJ L 194, 17.7.1986, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> For the areas listed at the first indent of Article 2(2)(a) of the same Regulation.

For sugar and isoglucose, all investment aids to processing and marketing have been prohibited, with the exception of aids to the re-organization of the sugar industry in

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 93, 30.3.1985, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1760/87, OJ No L 167, 20.6.1987.

Italy. For cow's milk, the Commission has adopted the same principle. However, some exceptions may be allowed if there is no increase in milk intake capacity.

196. Thus, in addition to the aids qualifying for the exemptions laid down in Article 92(2) of the Treaty, the following types of aid are allowed:

- (i) aids granted in connection with schemes for the protection of the environment or for energy savings;
- (ii) aids relating to investments concerning the collection and the vetting of health protection and taste quality of milk;
- (iii) aids paid with a view to the rationalization and re-organization of dairies or the introduction of innovations relating to products which are unfamiliar at Community level, provided they do not concern particularly sensitive products (namely butter and butteroil, milk powder, whey powder, lactose, casein and caseinates);
- (iv) aids paid within the framework and the limits of an investment project which has been the subject either of a decision granting Community assistance under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 or of a Commission notification to the effect that the project has not received such assistance because of lack of funds. This last possibility is particularly important since, under the criteria for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, regional exceptions (concerning, in particular, certain regions of Italy, Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal) to the restrictions described above may be made.

197. Development of the consumption of agricultural products also entails an improvement in their quality.

For this reason, the Commission supports national aid policies where their purpose is an improvement in the quality of crop and livestock products, whether these concern plant health, veterinary care, or quality control. Such aids include schemes relating to breeding, such as the purchase of breeding animals, artificial insemination under advisory programmes in certain regions, safeguarding of genetic assets, and breeding of disease-resistant plants, and aids relating to the health and quality control of finished products. The Commission takes the view that under a policy for quality, production can be tailored more closely to the desiderata of the consumers: there is a growing tendency for consumers to prefer agricultural products of good nutritional and taste quality, notably 'organic' products. Better-quality production would also help to curtail the quantitative expansion of output because very often quality entails lower unit yields, whether of crop or of livestock products.

198. Given these considerations, and also with a view to facilitating the disposal of products, the Commission has adopted<sup>1</sup> detailed rules setting a framework for national aids to the advertising of agricultural products and of certain products not coming under Annex II to the EEC Treaty. The Commission authorizes national aids for publicity campaigns conducted by the Member States using public funds insofar as they do not interfere with trading conditions to an extent conflicting with the common interest. Publicity campaigns are deemed to be in line with the 'common interest' where they are concerned, in particular, with schemes not conflicting with Article 30 of the EEC Treaty or where they do not concern only a single firm.

Publicity schemes are also acceptable where they concern operations for the disposal of surplus products or the encouragement of new products for which there are outlets within the Community, as are promoting the products of regions among the least favoured or products of high nutritional or taste quality, and products from sectors in which there are many small undertakings.

199. The Commission also supports schemes for the conservation and improvement of the environment, in particular by encouraging aids offsetting restrictions and constraints against the use of fertilizers (natural or chemical), pesticides, herbicides, and specific cropping practices, etc. From this angle, national aid schemes have been authorized in regions which are sensitive from the point of view of the environment to compensate farmers agreeing not to exploit all of their productivity potential. These measures contribute to the threefold objective of the new agricultural policy:

- (i) control of production;
- (ii) conservation of the environment;
- (iii) further action as regards mountain and hill and less-favoured areas so as to underpin the incomes of a class of farm that still has an important role to play, since such farms constitute a barrier to desertification of certain areas of the countryside.

200. Some farmers may not find it easy to adjust to the changes now being made to the agricultural policy. For this reason, the Commission proposed in 1987 the use of direct aids and the possibility of establishing a framework for such aids at Community level. This new aspect of the common agricultural policy is described in Chapter 2 of this Report.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 272, 28.10.1986.



## VI – The Community's external relations

### Overview

201. Throughout the year world agricultural trade suffered from the effects of an excess of global supply over commercial demand. This resulted in further escalation of public subsidies to maintain or increase exports of agricultural products and in continuing, unacceptably high levels of world stocks, in particular in the USA and the Community.

The imbalances on world markets for agricultural products are indeed a matter of concern.

In the cereals and sugar sectors, for example, stocks held worldwide are now approximately double the level of annual world trade, and prices on the international cereals market are lower than ever. In fact, price levels are particularly low not only for these products but also for others such as oilseeds.

The fall in the prices of agricultural raw materials has had budgetary implications for the Community, particularly as at the same time the dollar has declined markedly in value against the ECU. The result has been a big increase in export refunds and in compensatory aids for certain ways of using agricultural produce.

The structural imbalances were reflected in various difficulties in EC-US bilateral trade relations. Some disputes carried over from previous years were nevertheless settled (EC exports of pasta, consequences of Spain's and Portugal's accession to the Community), but new problems emerged, in particular in connection with Community rules for the protection of consumers (hormones and the third country veterinary directive).

202. An important step was made to address the fundamental causes of the global structural imbalances by the adoption of a declaration by the OECD ministerial meeting in May on the problem of agriculture. By this declaration governments of OECD countries agreed that the problems of surplus stocks, increasing budget expenditures on agriculture and the subsidy competition on export markets can be addressed

only through a concerted reform of the domestic agricultural policies of the industrialized countries. The Ministers also agreed on a set of basic principles to guide this reform. The implementation of these principles will, to a large extent, be the subject of negotiations in the GATT, in the framework of the Uruguay Round.

The conclusions set out in the OECD Council's communiqué were later reaffirmed at the Venice Summit of western Heads of Government.

203. The negotiations under the Uruguay Round continued in accordance with the time-table agreed, and practical proposals for the reform of the rules on trade in agricultural products were submitted by the United States, the EEC, Canada and the Cairns Group.

As regards two bilateral disputes concerning trade in agricultural products (that between the EEC and Canada concerning charges on beef/veal, and that between the EEC and Japan concerning charges on wine and liqueurs), the Community has elicited support in GATT. The report on the charges on wine and liqueurs has been adopted by the GATT Council, while the report on beef/veal is still with the Subsidies Committee.

### **The United States of America**

204. The recent growth in the US trade deficit, from below USD 10 000 million in 1982 to about USD 150 000 million in 1986, and the failure of the US administration to control it, have intensified and broadened the congressional debate on trade. The various proposals for legislation were introduced in the Congress to deal with what the US authorities consider as unfair competition and to provide protectionist measures for domestic industry. Agricultural provisions within some of the proposals have included extension and expansion of export promotion programmes, increasing the powers of the International Trade Commission, automatic triggering of marketing loans for major products and so on. Throughout, the Community has kept a watchful eye on this ongoing process and has informed the US authorities of any provisions which it felt would exacerbate the trade conflicts between the Community and the US.

205. Following intensive negotiations, two issues of significance have been resolved within the last 12 months. Firstly, following the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community, the US claimed that the introduction of EC levies on imports of cereals (namely maize and sorghum) would lead to the loss of the Spanish market for US exporters. A solution to this conflict was reached, under GATT Article XXIV.6, in January 1987.

The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, access to Spain for an annual minimum of 2 million tonnes of maize and 300 000 tonnes of sorghum at a reduced levy until 1990

or, if necessary, for the direct purchase on the world market of the said quantities. During 1990, a review of the operation of the agreement is due to take place in the light of trade developments between the EC and the US after enlargement, and of the progress in the negotiations on agriculture in the Uruguay Round.

206. The second issue concerned a loose end to the Agreement reached in August 1986 on citrus/pasta in which the US had recognized the importance of the Community's preferential agreements with the Mediterranean countries and both the US and the Community had agreed to reduce import duties on specified products of interest to each other. On pasta, however, the Agreement had only made provision for both parties to 'proceed in good faith in seeking a solution to the dispute over the Community's use of export refunds'. In August 1987 the dispute was settled by the Community coming to an understanding with the US to export 50% of its pasta to the US under an inward processing relief arrangement with compensation for export of Community pasta to the US for which there would be no refund payable; the corresponding import of durum wheat would enter the Community free of levy. The remaining quantities would be exported to the US with a refund initially reduced by 27.5%, this reduction to be revised in the light of the success of the inward processing arrangement.

207. Bilateral consultations with the US have so far failed to provide the equivalence guarantees sought in Council Directive 85/649/EEC prohibiting the use of hormones in the production of meat.

The US raised the hormones directive in the GATT's Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) in March, and following the failure to resolve the differences bilaterally in April, the US resubmitted its request to the Chairman (TBT) for an investigation of the case. In essence, the US contention is that by adopting the directive the Community is creating an 'unnecessary' trade obstacle and thereby circumventing the Agreement on TBT. The Community's position is that prohibition of the use of hormones affords the system most able to guarantee reassurance for the consumer, who remains largely hostile to hormone treatment in meat production.

Also in the domain of meat production, and following protracted consultations on a technical and political level between the Community and the US, the US Trade Representative agreed to initiate an investigation, at the request of the US meat industry, under section 301 of the US Trade Agreements Act on 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. The US also initiated consultations with the Community on this matter under Article XXIII of the GATT.

208. Bilateral discussions with the US have also focused on clarifying domestic policy proposals and decisions. For example, one of the key elements that the Commission had proposed to the Council was an oil and fats stabilization mechanism. The proposed measure came under fire, particularly from soybean lobby groups in the US. Similarly, the Community remained concerned about the maintenance and expansion of US export promotion schemes. Originally, in May 1985, the schemes covered cereals only. Now, however, the products assisted under the various export subsidy or assistance schemes include dairy animals and products, animal feed, poultry, eggs and vegetable oils, and targeted export assistance funds will be used, for example to promote the consumption of US grapes in the Community.

Other bilateral consultations covered specialized areas such as cooperation in the assessment of high technology in the area of agriculture and biotechnology and matters related to production and trade in wine and spirituous beverages.

### **Canada**

209. In May the Canadian Trade Minister came to Brussels to meet the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for external relations to discuss bilateral affairs between the Community and Canada. It was the first time that Canada-EC bilateral concerns had been given such prominence at a ministerial-level meeting and was indicative of the importance both sides attached to what has generally been considered as a mutually satisfactory relationship. There remain, however, a number of irritants. These were raised at the May meeting and were subsequently addressed in high level consultations in Ottawa in June. One of the more significant conflicts for agriculture had been the Canadian Import Tribunal's decision to impose a countervailing duty on Community exports to Canada of boneless manufacturing beef. The Tribunal had found there was a 'threat of injury'. The Community felt that the decision was not in conformity with certain basic principles of Article VI GATT Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, so a panel was established, at the Community's request, in 1987.

The GATT panel recommended that Canada terminate the outstanding countervailing duty order on manufacturing beef from the Community and that it refund any duties collected under the order. At the time of writing, the GATT Subsidies Committee has not taken a position on the adoption of the panel's report.

210. Also raised in the bilateral consultations were the global import quota of cheese reserved for the Community and its increase to accommodate the entry into the Community of Greece and Portugal, traditional cheese suppliers to Canada; the discriminatory pricing applied by the Canadian Provincial Liquor Boards on imported alcoholic drinks; a possible multiannual arrangement for Canada's exports of seed

potatoes to the Community; and problems relating to trade in untreated timber and risks of pinewood nematode infestation. The consultations also provide a forum to explore views on the Uruguay Round.

### **Japan**

211. Japan is a major market for Community agricultural exports. However, the current level of exports could have been much higher if the Japanese Government had answered the requests which the EEC has been making for the last 10 years for Japan to open up its market further.

In 1986 Japan did, however, decide to reduce customs duties on bottled wines and spirituous beverages, but not on bulk wine and beer, by about 30% as from 1 April 1987. This still leaves the Japanese tariff on these products at a far higher level than the equivalent tariffs in the EEC and the United States, and the taxation, labelling and distribution system is still discriminatory. For these reasons the Community has opened a GATT proceeding against Japan.

The Community also repeated its request for Japan to increase its import quotas and reduce its tariffs on dairy products, products of the agri-foodstuffs industry (meat preparations, chocolates, sweets, cakes, etc.), amend its legislation on plant health and take measures to eliminate unfair competition concerning imports of fresh and chilled meat. In order to eliminate this last problem, on 1 April Japan reduced the minimum import price of the product by 15%.

### **Australia and New Zealand**

212. Consultations or exchanges of views were held with Australia and New Zealand on the market situation for various agricultural products, the application of the directives covering regulatory requirements for abattoirs and meat processing and packing establishments in third countries (Council Directive 72/462/EEC amended by 83/91/EEC) and the prohibition of the use of hormones (Council Directive 85/649/EEC), the orderly trade of dairy products and the adjustment of minimum prices in the International Dairy Arrangement. The Commission also conferred with Australia and New Zealand within the framework of consultations held with southern hemisphere suppliers of fresh apples to the Community.

The Community was unable to avert a decision adopted by the Australian Government which introduced a tariff quota on certain cheeses in May. The original proposal by Australia was released in October 1986 and led to lengthy consultations with the Community. The final decision taken by the Australian authorities to go ahead and

introduce the tariff quota was regrettable and the Commission, on behalf of the Community, registered its concern with the Minister for Primary Industry immediately following the announcement of the measure.

213. In February the Community concluded a second complementary agreement to the 1980 Agreement on the trade in sheepmeat, by setting limits on the quantities New Zealand would export to certain Community markets considered as sensitive areas for 1987 and 1988. New Zealand expressed its views on possible amendments to the Community sheepmeat regime, provided a summary of its analysis of the Spanish and Portuguese markets and with Commission officials reviewed the development of the sheepmeat trade in the Consultative Committee set up under the 1980 Agreement.

### **German Democratic Republic**

214. Negotiations begun many years ago finally came to fruition in February when agreement was reached with the German Democratic Republic on the voluntary restraint of its exports of sheepmeat and goatmeat to the Community. Under this Agreement, the Community undertook to set a ceiling of 10% *ad valorem* for the levy applicable, and the German Democratic Republic undertook to limit its exports to 2 400 tonnes of live animals a year.

### **Austria**

#### *EEC-Austria Agreement on cheese*

215. The temporary arrangements concerning concerted discipline on trade in cheese between Austria and the Community have been replaced by an Agreement which has been concluded for an unlimited period, but which contains a review and denunciation clause. The new Agreement embodies substantial improvements which will enable it to be adapted more closely to actual market requirements and will make it easier to manage.

#### *Agreement on the control and protection of quality wines*

216. The 1981 Agreements between the Community and Austria on the control and reciprocal protection of quality wines has been revised to take account in particular of:

- (i) developments in Austrian and Community legislation on wine;
- (ii) the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community;

- (iii) the need to profit from experience acquired to strengthen cooperation between the authorities responsible for prevention of fraud in the wine sector.

*Agreement on the reciprocal establishment of tariff quotas for quality wines in bottles*

217. An Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters has been concluded with Austria concerning the reciprocal establishment of zero-duty tariff quotas for certain quality wines in bottles. This Agreement follows the spirit of Article 15 of the Free Trade Agreement between the Community and Austria and is intended mainly to encourage bilateral trade while at the same time improving the competitive position of quality wines *vis-à-vis* ordinary wines and thus discouraging unfair competition in the wine trade.

## **Finland**

*Agreement concerning trade in certain wines and spirituous beverages*

218. The Community and Finland have signed an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning trade in certain wines and spirituous beverages.

The discussions concerning this Agreement lasted four years and a compromise finally had to be reached between the need for reciprocity in the mutual concessions between Finland and the Community and the specific interests attaching to certain Community products. The Agreement enables the Community to export certain wines and spirituous beverages (white wine, whisky and brandy in bottles) to Finland on advantageous tariff terms and Finland has also undertaken to import certain brands of 'weinbrand'.

In return, exports to the Community of Finnish vodka will be subject to a much reduced tariff.

By enabling the Community and Finland to promote increased mutual trade, this new Agreement may be regarded as contributing to the implementation of the Joint Declaration adopted on 9 April 1984 by the Ministers of the Community and the EFTA countries (Luxembourg Declaration).

## **Activities within GATT**

219. Community activities within GATT have been dominated by the initial stage of the new round of multilateral trade negotiations (Uruguay Round). The first meet-

ings were devoted to identifying the major problems affecting trade in agricultural products and their causes; various Contracting Parties explained the basic principles which they believed should regulate international trade in agricultural products. The first overall proposals for the conduct of the negotiations were put forward in July.

Australia was one of the first to explain the principles which it believed should in future regulate international agricultural trade: export subsidies should be eliminated, national markets should be subject to the direct influence of the world market price and agriculture should be subject to ordinary GATT rules; in the short term, Australia pressed for a reduction in the difference between internal prices and world prices and the introduction with immediate effect of 'ceasefire' measures.

Argentina called on the countries responsible to restore a link between internal prices and international prices and to undertake multilaterally to liberalize trade in agricultural products.

The United States put forward a proposal for the removal over a period of 10 years of all agricultural subsidies affecting trade of production and all import restrictions.

The Community also submitted its proposal for agricultural negotiations. It defended a realistic position based on the principles agreed at Punta del Este, in the OECD and at the Venice summit of western powers, stressing the need for both short-term and long-term action. This position takes account of the present and future situation of agriculture and of world agricultural markets, with particular reference to the structural imbalance between supply and demand for the main products and excessive support measures which distort competition.

220. The Community has also continued with the negotiations under Article XXIV.6 of the GATT. These negotiations are aimed at providing compensation for disadvantages suffered by one or other party following alterations in the tariff bindings of the new Member States as a result of their accession to the European Communities.

Agreement was reached with the United States on 30 January and with Argentina on 20 October. The Community made countervailing concessions to Argentina relating *inter alia* to cereals and beef/veal. The negotiations with the other contracting parties continue.

## **Relations with developing countries**

### **Mediterranean**

221. 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 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, on 25 November 1985 the Council agreed 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.

222. Under the terms of the revised directives, adapted trade and aid agreements have been initialled with nine Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia). These are expected to come into force during late 1987 and the beginning of 1988.

Negotiations are still open with the three remaining Mediterranean countries having cooperation or association agreements with the Community (Morocco, Syria, Malta). Libya and Albania do not at present have agreements with the EEC.

EEC agricultural imports from the Mediterranean countries consist largely of fruit and vegetables, wines, early potatoes, olive oil, cotton and cut flowers. Agricultural exports to the Mediterranean countries involve cereals, poultry, beef, milk products and sugar.

### **ACP States**

223. 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 for their products to the markets of the two new Member States.

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 25 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.

224. Following subsequent negotiations, the Council arrived at an agreement initialled with the ACP countries on 14/15 July 1987, on the adaptations to be made to the Lomé Conventions as a consequence of enlargement. While awaiting conclusion of the agreement, the measures concerned were applied unilaterally by the Community from 1 July 1987.

This involved the amendments of Regulation (EEC) No 486/85 covering the regime applied to agricultural products and processed agricultural products originating in the ACP States and the overseas countries and territories.

EEC agricultural imports from the ACP States largely consist of sugar, rum, bananas, tropical fruit and vegetables, cut flowers, beef and rice. EEC agricultural exports to the ACP States largely consist of cereals, wheat flour, milk products, beef and sugar. The EEC has an overall deficit trade with the ACP in agricultural products (1985: 4.755 million ECU).

### **Overseas countries and territories (OCTs)**

225. The Community's overseas regions are constituted by the French overseas departments (OD), the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla, the Azores and Madeira.

EAGGF participation in structural spending on agricultural projects in these regions during 1984-86 was approximately as follows:

	<i>1 000 ECU</i>
French overseas departments	13 500
Canary Islands	153
Azores and Madeira	<u>1 258</u>
Total	14 911

They 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 OCTs as were agreed with the ACP countries to preserve their traditional trade.

226. On 24 September 1986 the Commission set up an 'OD, OCT, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla, Azores and Madeira' Interservices Group to study the overall situation of the peripheral territories of the EEC. Following receipt by the Commission of a French Government memorandum on the better insertion of the French overseas departments in the EEC, the Group is preparing a reply, stressing in particular the development of agricultural structures in these regions. Structural development was further emphasized by a special conference on the OD organized by the Commission on 4 and 5 June. The Interservices Group has also been instructed to prepare analytical reports on the Canary Islands, the Azores and Madeira, including development of their agricultural structures.

227. Structural spending by the EDF on the agricultural sector and rural production in the OCTs since 1979 amounted to approximately 19 million ECU.

Agricultural trade between the OCTs and the metropolitan Community in 1986 amounted to:

Exports to the Community: 243 million ECU;

Imports from the Community: 263 million ECU.

### **Generalized system of preferences (GSP)**

228. On the basis of a Commission proposal, the Council adopted improvements in the agricultural sector of the GSP for 1987. Ten preferential margins were improved and raw coffee and carnations were included. Grape juice was also added to the list of products for the least-developed countries.

### **Thailand**

229. Negotiations took place during the year between the Community and Thailand in accordance with Article XXVIII of the GATT with a view to modifying the Community's tariff concession for sweet potatoes. They came to an end with the initialling of a draft agreement on 15 September. Under this Thailand agreed to the withdrawal by the Community of its binding of the rate of duty of 6% for sweet potatoes, for other than human consumption, against compensation in the form of:

- (i) a GATT bound (*erga omnes*) tariff quota of 5 000 tonnes of sweet potatoes, other than for human consumption, at a zero rate of duty; and
- (ii) GATT bound (*erga omnes*) tariff quotas amounting to 10 000 tonnes of manioc starch, intended for processing into certain food products and medicaments, at a rate of duty of 150 ECU/tonne.

### **China**

230. As a result of consultation which took place between the Community and China in 1986, agreement was reached whereby the latter would limit its annual exports of manioc to the Community to 350 000 tonnes in 1987 (and in 1988 and 1989) at a rate of duty not exceeding 6%.

### **World Food Council (WFC)**

231. On 5 and 6 January, at the invitation of the Commission, the Bureau of the WFC met in Brussels for an in-depth exchange of views with certain Members of the Commission on problems affecting the agricultural economy of the developing countries.

The WFC held its 13th ministerial session in Beijing (China) from 8 to 11 June. During the session it carried out the statutory election of the new Bureau; for the next two years the Western countries will be represented by the Swedish Minister for Agriculture, Mr Mats Hellström.

Major world agricultural issues were discussed, and particular stress was placed on issues affecting the Third World and international trade in agricultural food products.

### **Food and Agriculture Organization**

232. The FAO Council and Committees met in Rome to study the problem of hunger in the world – there has been a significant fall in the number of countries affected – and to propose solutions to the main problems affecting the agricultural economy of Third World countries and international trade in agricultural and food products.

Three questions connected with the running of the FAO received particular attention:

1. the organization's financial situation in view of the possibility that the largest contributor to the FAO budget (25%) may not be able to pay its contribution;

2. the organization's internal structure and working methods;
3. the election for a period of six years of the Director-General.

These three questions were considered by the Council and the biennial Conference of Member States held in November 1987.

## Food aid

233. On 10 March 1987 the Commission approved a Decision fixing the overall quantities of food aid and establishing a list of products to be supplied as aid for 1987.

The quantities of food aid made available under this Decision are as follows: 1 160 000 tonnes of cereals (which includes the Community's contribution under the 1986 Food Aid Convention, a maximum of 94 000 tonnes of milk powder, a maximum of 27 000 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 279 600 tonnes of cereal equivalent and, in addition, products intended to cover exceptional food shortages, corresponding to not more than 160 000 tonnes of cereal equivalent.

234. In Regulation (EEC) No 1420/87 of 21 May 1987 the Council specified the countries and organizations which were eligible to be recipients of Community food aid, without prejudice to emergency actions.

As a result of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87, which lays down general rules for the mobilization in the Community of products to be supplied as Community food aid, new procedures for mobilizing food aid were brought into operation. These have the effect, *inter alia*, of making the Commission itself responsible for calling for and approving tenders instead of Member States' intervention agencies as was the case previously.

## International agreements on agricultural commodities

235. The Community and other major members of the International Sugar Agreement, unable to agree on the negotiation of a new Agreement with economic provisions, decided to replace the present administrative agreement, renewable annually, with a similar one on a longer-term basis. Negotiations were completed, and the text of the 1987 International Sugar Agreement established, on 11 September at a United Nations Conference in London.

This Agreement should run initially for three years from 1 January 1988. Apart from changes in the financing of the International Sugar Organization, the Agreement extends the latter's statistical and study work to cover all aspects of the market in sugar and other sweeteners.

236. The Community participated 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 1986 International Olive Oil Agreement came into force on 1 January 1987, with five members: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and the European Economic Community. The major activity during the year has concerned the setting-up of an appropriate administrative structure to permit the Secretariat of the International Olive Council to fulfill its new tasks under the Agreement. These concern, in particular, the improvement of production techniques so as to make olive oil more competitive with other oils, and the promotion of consumption in specific markets such as the United States and Saudi Arabia.

# 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.

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Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1986 Report* have not been repeated: 4.1.5.3, 4.3.5.2, 4.13.7.11, 4.15.5.2, 4.16.5.2, 4.18.5.2, 4.19.5.2, 4.20.5.1, 4.20.5.2

# Key to symbols and abbreviations

## Statistical symbols

—	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
×	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	CEC estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
Ø	Average
» 1968 «	Ø (1967, 1968, 1969)
» 1979 «	Ø (1978, 1979, 1980)
1979/80	Marketing year, starting in 1979 and ending in 1980
%	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)
UEBL/BLEU	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)
Nimex	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 ECU. The conversion rates (representative rates) of the common amounts are expressed in ECU. 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 ECU were adjusted by a coefficient of 1,208953. Conversely, the green rates were adjusted by a reciprocal coefficient of 1/1,208953, leaving actual price levels unchanged. For example,  $100 \text{ u.a.} \times 3,40 = \text{DM } 340$  becomes  $121 \text{ ECU} \times 2,81 = \text{DM } 340$ .
- For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the market rates.

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

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

To assist the user of this publication wishing to convert units of account into national currencies and conversely, Tables 1.0.1, 1.0.2 and 1.0.3 give the rates to be used. Fuller information is given in specialized publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

# Observations on statistical method

## A — Statistics on external trade — explanatory note

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75, of 24 June 1975, on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States, includes provisions to ensure that data are not recorded twice:

- (i) when goods from a non-member country are first brought into a Member State, that Member State must record the import according to the origin of the goods;
- (ii) if the goods are then subject to a legal operation (for example clearance for consumption) and subsequently imported into another Member State, the latter must record the goods according to the Member State from which they were received.

However, to satisfy national requirements, the Member States may, if they wish, operate in parallel with the above system the arrangements they applied previously; this means that a Member State's national data may be substantially different from the data supplied by Community sources.

For the calculation of the intra-Community trade of the Community as a whole in the supply balances, there were two possibilities: the sum of the Member States' intra-Community exports (calculation on the basis of goods leaving) or the sum of the Member States' intra-Community imports (calculation on the basis of entries). Eurostat has chosen the second alternative. Also, exports to non-member countries in the supply balances of the Community as a whole are calculated by deducting intra-Community trade from Member States' total exports.

As a result, there may be discrepancies between the external trade data given in the supply balances and those given in the specific external trade tables.

Users must also allow for a break in the series of Community external trade statistics in 1977, the date on which Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 entered into force.

A last point is that, while the data relating to the external trade of the Community of Twelve from reference year 1985 use the same source for all the Member States (Community statistics), those which refer to a previous period may have been obtained from the Community statistics for the Community of Ten and from other sources for the new Member States.

## B — Annual rate of change (% TAV)

1. The annual rate of change (symbol: % TAV) is used throughout this report for the calculation over periods of time of changes in a given aggregate. It measures the compound annual average increase or reduction, as a percentage, of the variable concerned from a base year (T in the following equations).
2. The annual rate of change is calculated as follows:

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

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

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

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

Series =	1970 100 000	1971 112 000	.....	1975 161 051	1976 177 156
		$\frac{1971}{1970}$		$\frac{1975}{1970}$	$\frac{1976}{1975}$
% TAV		12,0%		10,0%	10,0%

Most of the statistics in the tables have been provided by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). For longer and more detailed series, the user should refer to the following Eurostat publications:

## **Classification of Eurostat publications**

### *Theme*

1. General statistics (midnight blue)
2. Economy and finance (violet)
3. Population and social conditions (yellow)
4. Energy and industry (blue)
5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
6. Foreign trade (red)
7. Services and transport (orange)
9. Miscellaneous (brown)

### *Series*

- A Yearbooks
- B Short-term trends
- C Accounts, surveys and statistics
- D Studies and analyses
- E Methods
- F Rapid reports

## 1.0.1 Indicative currency parities (1)

1	1986 Central rates 1 ECU = ..... NC		1986 1 ECU = ..... NC Average market rate (2)	Green rates (3) used for the conversion of common prices and amounts 1985-1986 1 ECU = ..... NC	1986 1 USD = ..... NC (4) Average market rate
	Beginning	End	3	4	5
BFR/LFR	44,8320	43,1139			
DKR	8,12857	7,81701	7,93565	8,62351/8,54064/8,58163	8,06332
DM	2,23840	2,11083	2,12819	2,38516/2,39792/2,41047	2,16243
DR	134,270	146,239	137,425	116,673/117,078/130,674	139,636
PTA	138,999	141,223	137,456	145,796/147,208/147,886/ 151,806	138,667
FF	6,86402	6,87316	6,79976	7,09967/7,20131/7,20771/ 7,31248/7,54539/7,58228	6,90916
IRL	0,724578	0,764976	0,733526	0,782478/0,817756/0,821639	0,745327
LIT	1517,45	1447,13	1461,88	1539,00/1554,00/1562,00	1485,40
HFL	2,52208	2,37833	2,40090	2,68749/2,70178/2,71620	2,43953
ESC	143,235	155,766	147,088	151,812/162,102	149,454
UKL	0,629831	0,780942	0,671543	0,626994/0,635626/0,652575/ 0,656636/0,668197	0,682347
USD	x	x	0,984167	x	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)

1	2	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	% TAV	
							1985 1981	1986 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	1 000 BFR = ... ECU	24,216	22,008	22,006	22,265	22,832	- 2,1	2,5
Danmark	1 000 DKR = ... ECU	126,222	122,973	122,752	124,708	126,014	- 0,3	1,0
BR Deutschland	1 000 DM = ... ECU	397,788	440,426	446,806	449,172	469,883	3,1	4,5
Ellas	1 000 DR = ... ECU	16,228	12,806	11,310	9,457	7,277	-12,6	-23,1
España	1 000 PTA = ... ECU	9,739	7,843	7,901	7,742	7,275	- 5,6	- 6,0
France	1 000 FF = ... ECU	165,565	147,693	145,525	147,167	147,064	- 2,9	0,0
Ireland	1 000 IRL = ... ECU	1 447,134	1 398,687	1 377,521	1 398,275	1 363,278	- 0,9	- 2,5
Italia	1 000 LIT = ... ECU	0,792	0,741	0,724	0,691	0,684	- 3,4	- 1,0
Luxembourg	1 000 LFR = ... ECU	24,216	22,008	22,006	22,265	22,832	- 2,1	2,5
Nederland	1 000 HFL = ... ECU	360,347	394,135	396,299	398,246	416,510	2,5	4,6
Portugal	1 000 ESC = ... ECU	14,600	10,133	8,645	7,677	6,799	-14,8	-11,4
United Kingdom	1 000 UKL = ... ECU	1 807,959	1 703,537	1 693,119	1 697,859	1 489,108	- 1,6	-12,3
USA	1 000 USD = ... ECU	895,696	1 123,318	1 267,379	1 310,461	1 016,088	10,0	-22,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Annual average of daily rates.



## 1.0.3 Conversion rates used under the common agricultural policy (1)

From	Belgique/Régie Luxembourg	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	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
5. 4.1982		806,288		6 376,37		619,564					
6. 5.1982	4 297,72	818,382		6 485,97				128 900			
17. 5.1982			257,524				69,1011		275,563		
20. 5.1982				6 655,26							
29. 6.1982		823,400		7 156,19		637,174					
31. 1.1983						649,211	71,6950	134 100	270,981		
4. 4.1983	4 436,62		251,457	7 724,79		686,866	75,0110	143 200			
23. 5.1983											
20. 6.1983	4 490,08					700,089		148 200		15 035,5	
2. 4.1984	4 641,18	841,499		9 052,81					268,749		
1. 1.1985			238,516	10 234,50	14 438,5						
27. 5.1985											
1. 3.1986						720,131	77,2618	155 400		15 181,2	63,5626
12. 5.1986	4 733,10	858,163		11 667,30	14 720,8						
1. 7.1986							81,7756				
22. 9.1986						754,539					66,8197
5. 1.1987				12 484,0	15 578,6	769,553	84,4177	161 300	267,387	17 172,5	71,0546
6. 7.1987	4 804,67	875,497									

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 (1986)

Features	EUR 12	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5
Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	2 255 746	30 518	43 080	248 693
Population (1985) (1 000 inhabitants)	321 897	9 858	5 114	61 024
GDP/inhabitants (1985) (purchasing power standard - PPS)	12 568	12 769	14 651	14 566
Inflation (1986) (1)	5,6	4,8	4,9	3,1
Unemployment rate (1986) (% of civilian working population)	11,8	12,6	7,6	8,1
Trade of balance (1985) (Mio ECU)	10 017	915 (?)	-992	36 033
Utilized agricultural area (1 000 ha) (1986)	129 023	1 412	2 823	12 000
Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector (1986)	10 104**	103	178**	1 345
- number (1 000 persons)	8,3**	2,9	6,8**	5,3
- share in employed civilian working population (%)	8 947	98	92	740
Number of holdings (1985) (1 000 holdings)	8,9	14,1	30,7	16,0
UAA per holding (1985) (ha)	179 789 (5)	5 391	6 701	26 859
Final production of agriculture (1985) (Mio ECU)	3,5 (3)	2,5	5,0	1,8
Share of agriculture in the GDP (GVA/GDP) (1985) (%)	:	2,2	4,6	2,6
Share of agriculture in total gross fixed capital formation (1985) (%)	15,7	12,8 (2)	17,6	13,6
Share of imports of food and agricultural products in import of all products (1986) (%)	8,4	6,4 (2)	25,7	3,6
Share of exports of food and agricultural products in exports of all products (1986) (%)	-23 997	-1 508 (2)	1 078	-7 707
External trade balance in food and agricultural products (1986) (Mio ECU)	21,9*	21,9	24,7	17,8
Share of household consumption expenditure devoted to food, beverages and tobacco as proportion of total consumer expenditure of households (1984) (%)				

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

(1) GDP price deflator -- estimates.

(2) UEEL/BLEU.

(3) 1982.

(4) 1979.

(5) EUR 11.

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Ellas	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	37 291	92 071	244 138	1 658 911
9 935	38 481	55 170	3 540	57 141	367	14 492	10 157	56 617	273 259
7 027	9 090	13 692	8 070	12 973	16 074	13 514	6 668	13 058	13 267
19,0	11,3	4,6	5,2	8,0	6,0	0,2	17,4	3,7	5,6
2,8	20,0	10,8	18,4	13,9	1,5	12,4	8,3	12,0	10,9
-6 623	-5 515	-7 141	217	-8 370	915 (?)	7 037	-1 918	-3 626	17 450
5 741	27 213	31 418	5 676	17 445	128	2 025	4 532	18 612	97 279
1 026	1 742	1 536	168	2 242	6,5	248	890	619	7 472**
28,5	16,1	7,3	15,8	10,9	4,0	4,8	21,9	2,6	7,0**
952	1 818 (?)	1 057	220	2 801	4	136	769 (*)	258	6 359
4,3	12,9 (?)	27,0	22,7	5,6	28,6	14,9	4,3 (*)	65,1	13,9
7 887	20 356*	41 062	3 815	33 964	164	14 162	:	19 429	159 432
16,6	6,1*	3,7	10,2	5,0	2,6	4,2	:	1,8	3,4
2,1	:	3,1	7,5	8,1	3,0	4,7	:	:	3,7
13,5	20,7	15,8	11,5	16,2	12,8 (?)	19,9	33,8	14,8	15,3
27,2	15,1	12,6	27,6	5,2	6,4 (?)	20,6	14,3	6,7	8,2
-86	-1 801	-824	602	-5 015	-1 508 (?)	-2 174	-1 002	-5 560	-22 676
41,3	27,1	21,2	44,6	29,0	21,3**	19,8	36,5*	19,9	21,3*

## 3.1.1 Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1986)

	EUR 12	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Products subject to EEC market organizations</i>				
Wheat	:	4,2	3,5	5,0
Rye	:	0,0	1,2	0,9
Oats	:	0,1	0,3	0,1
Barley	:	1,9	6,7	2,9
Maize	:	0,0	0,0	0,6
Rice	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	:	4,4	2,0	3,8
Tobacco	:	0,1	0,0	0,1
Olive oil	—	—	—	—
Oilseeds	:	0,0	4,4	1,5
Fresh fruit (1)	:	3,0	0,5	4,5
Fresh vegetables	:	10,5	1,6	1,9
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	:	0,1	2,1	0,0
Wine and must	:	6,7	7,2	6,2
Quality wine	—	—	—	—
Seeds	—	—	—	—
Textile fibres	:	0,1	0,0	:
Hops	:	0,0	0,0	0,4
Milk	:	17,2	24,1	27,1
Beef/veal	:	20,2	9,2	16,6
Pigmeat	:	20,5	28,0	17,4
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	:	0,2	0,0	0,3
Eggs	:	3,1	1,0	3,1
Poultry	:	3,1	1,7	1,9
Silkworms	:	—	0,0	0,0
Subtotal	:	95,4	93,5	94,3
<i>Products not subject to EEC market organizations</i>				
Potatoes	:	2,9	1,1	1,5
Other	:	1,7	5,4	4,2
Subtotal	:	4,6	6,5	5,7
Grand total	:	100,0	100,0	100,0
Value in Mrd ECU	:	5 507	6 545	27 581

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) 1985.

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(%)

Ellas	España <sup>(1)</sup> **	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6,4	4,6	10,3	1,3	6,6	2,1	1,1	:	12,0	7,1
0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	:	0,0	0,2
0,7	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,0	:	0,2	0,1
0,0	5,9	2,7	3,2	0,5	2,4	0,3	:	7,2	2,6
3,4	2,6	3,9	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	2,0
0,5	0,7	0,1	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,3
1,4	2,0	2,6	1,7	2,1	—	2,5	:	1,9	2,6
6,7	0,5	0,3	0,0	1,0	—	0,1	:	0,0	0,6
—	5,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0,9	1,9	3,2	0,0	1,8	0,4	0,1	:	2,4	2,0
8,9	6,5	3,5	0,2	7,3	1,9	1,3	:	2,2	4,2
10,0	11,1	6,0	2,2	13,4	1,1	9,2	:	6,7	7,3
3,5	5,3	1,1	0,0	4,1	0,0	0,3	:	1,0	1,6
1,5	3,5	4,0	1,7	5,3	0,3	17,8	:	3,0	5,8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	0,8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,5	0,9	0,3	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	:	0,0	0,2
—	—	0,0	0,0	—	:	—	:	0,1	0,1
9,3	9,5	17,6	35,4	11,6	46,5	26,7	:	22,0	19,5
3,6	6,7	15,2	38,1	10,0	26,0	10,4	:	12,5	13,6
4,4	9,1	5,9	5,3	6,3	8,1	18,1	:	8,2	10,6
7,9	3,5	1,6	3,5	0,8	—	0,4	:	4,4	1,6
2,3	4,3	1,9	0,9	2,3	0,9	3,6	:	4,0	2,6
2,4	5,5	5,1	2,9	5,6	0,1	3,8	:	6,6	4,3
0,0	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	—
81,3	90,4	85,4	96,5	83,1	90,2	95,7	:	94,2	88,9
2,1	2,2	1,4	1,7	1,3	1,2	3,2	:	3,7	1,9
16,6	7,4	13,2	1,8	15,6	8,6	1,1	:	2,1	9,2
18,7	9,6	14,6	3,5	16,9	9,8	4,3	:	5,8	11,1
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	:	100,0	100,0
7 052	20 215	42 941	3 677	34 819	172	14 133	:	17 420	159 846

## 3.1.2 Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1986)

	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Products subject to EEC market organizations</i>				
Wheat	2,1	2,0	12,1	4,0
Rye	0,4	22,8	70,5	0,6
Oats	2,2	10,6	14,4	1,8
Barley	2,5	10,7	18,5	1,2
Maize	0,0	0,0	4,9	7,6
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,5
Sugarbeet	5,9	3,2	25,7	2,5
Tobacco	0,7	0,0	3,1	48,5
Olive oil	—	—	—	—
Oilseeds	0,0	9,0	12,6	1,9
Fresh fruit (1)	2,5	0,5	18,4	9,4
Fresh vegetables	4,9	0,9	4,6	6,0
Wine and must	—	5,0	18,3	1,2
Quality wine	—	—	—	—
Seeds	—	—	—	—
Textile fibres	1,0	0,0	—	79,4
Hops	1,3	0,0	81,6	0,0
Milk	3,0	5,0	23,9	2,1
Beef/veal	5,1	2,8	21,1	1,2
Pigmeat	6,6	10,8	28,2	1,8
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,5	0,1	3,4	21,9
Silkworms	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>19,1</b>	<b>3,9</b>
Eggs	4,2	1,7	21,0	4,0
Poultry	2,5	1,7	7,6	2,4
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	0,1	5,6	0,4	10,0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>4,3</b>
<i>Products not subject to EEC market organizations</i>				
Potatoes	5,3	2,0	13,7	5,0
Other	3,0	12,4	5,9	2,7
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>19,0</b>	<b>2,7</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>17,3</b>	<b>4,4</b>

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.

EUR 10 = 100

(%)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
:	39,1	0,4	20,4	0,0	1,4	:	18,5
:	3,5	0,0	0,7	0,1	0,8	:	0,6
:	30,8	2,5	17,3	0,3	3,4	:	16,6
:	28,4	2,8	4,1	0,1	1,2	:	29,7
:	52,3	0,0	35,3	0,0	0,0	:	0,0
:	5,2	0,0	87,2	0,0	0,0	:	0,0
:	26,8	1,5	18,0	—	8,5	:	8,0
:	13,5	0,0	34,2	—	—	:	0,0
:	—	—	—	—	—	:	—
:	42,9	0,0	20,2	0,0	0,4	:	13,0
:	22,4	0,1	38,0	0,0	2,8	:	5,8
:	22,0	0,7	39,8	0,0	11,1	:	9,9
:	18,3	0,7	19,9	0,0	—	:	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	19,4	—	0,0	—	—	:	0,0
:	3,1	0,0	—	—	0,0	:	14,1
:	24,2	4,2	12,9	0,3	12,1	:	12,3
:	30,2	6,5	16,1	0,2	6,8	:	10,1
:	15,0	1,2	12,9	0,1	15,1	:	8,4
:	26,4	5,1	10,5	0,0	2,2	:	29,8
:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0
:	25,8		19,2	0,1	7,7	:	10,8
:	19,4	0,8	19,4	0,0	12,5	:	17,0
:	31,7	1,5	28,3	0,0	7,8	:	16,6
:	17,3	0,0	57,7	0,0	2,0	:	7,0
:	25,4	1,0	31,0	0,0	8,1	:	15,0
:	20,6	2,3	15,1	0,1	15,0	:	21,3
:	25,9	2,4	31,2	—	4,7	:	7,7
:	24,8	3,6	18,9	0,1	9,3	:	11,6
:	26,9	2,3	21,8	0,1	8,8	:	10,9





## 3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1986)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Con- sump- tion and inputs Mrd ECU	Seeds and reproductive material	Animal feed	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Pharma- ceuticals	Energy and lubricants	Cattle	Farm implemen- ts, upkeep, repairs	Services	Other	VAT under- compen- sation	Share of inputs in production
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	3 182	4,4	48,6	8,6	3,8	1,3	7,9	2,9	6,4	5,9	10,1	0,0	0,0	57,8
Danmark	3 251	3,2	49,0	12,3	4,6	0,0	6,6	0,0	13,4	11,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	49,7
BR Deutschland	14 428	4,2	33,4	13,1	3,8	0,0	14,7	0,8	16,3	12,4	1,2	5,4	0,0	52,3
Ellas	1 645	4,3	23,6	10,6	5,8	2,3	25,7	1,2	18,0	3,1	9,0	5,4	0,0	23,3
España ** (1)	8 519	2,8	47,4	12,6	3,8	2,1	12,1	0,0	10,2	0,0	9,0	1,4	0,0	44,7
France	18 485	6,0	31,3	17,3	9,5	1,2	8,4	0,4	10,7	11,7	1,4	5,4	1,2	43,0
Ireland	1 757	3,0	43,2	20,1	2,0	3,2	10,3	0,3	7,1	5,4	5,4	0,0	0,0	47,8
Italia	9 763	5,2	57,2	12,0	5,1	0,2	9,5	0,0	0,0	7,2	3,6	0,0	0,0	28,0
Luxembourg	65	2,8	36,4	21,0	0,0	0,0	12,0	0,0	9,0	0,0	17,5	0,0	0,0	38,0
Nederland	6 916	3,7	59,9	6,4	1,7	0,0	8,5	1,2	10,9	7,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	48,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	9 414	4,5	42,7	12,9	4,4	1,5	8,3	0,6	16,0	8,6	0,3	0,0	0,0	54,0
EUR 10	68 904	4,8	41,6	13,3	5,4	0,7	10,2	0,6	11,1	8,7	1,4	0,2	0,2	43,1

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

(1) 1985.

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

	1	2	Prices in real terms (1986)						% TAV on the basis of data in national currencies in real terms		
			PPS		NC		ECU		1986 1973	1986 1985	10
			Million	Million	Index 1980 = 100	Million	As % of aggregate (EUR 10 = 100)	As % of final production by MS			
Final production		EUR 12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
			4 610	195 498	115,0	4 815	3,7	100,0	1,1	4,4	
			4 830	40 525	116,3	5 177	3,9	100,0	2,5	-1,4	
			22 459	59 742	108,7	23 668	18,0	100,0	1,5	4,1	
			8 738	345 196	107,4	5 819	4,4	100,0	2,0	3,4	
			:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	
			35 732	208 319	111,2	35 495	27,0	100,0	2,8 (4)	0,4	
			336	1 958	114,4	2 896	2,2	100,0	2,2	-2,1	
			35 865	30 808 (3)	103,0	25 906	19,7	100,0	0,6 (5)	1,6	
			144	5 514	114,8	136	0,1	100,0	0,5	3,5	
			11 746	31 480	121,9	11 405	8,7	100,0	3,6	4,8	
			:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	
			3 597	9 568	109,6	15 986	12,2	100,0	1,4	-0,3	
			128 058	x	109,9	131 303	100,0	100,0	6,9	1,7	
			:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	
Consumption of inputs		EUR 12	2 537	107 548	109,8	2 649	4,8	55,0	1,0	4,0	
			2 285	19 173	98,6	2 449	4,4	47,3	1,5	-1,0	
			11 001	29 262	96,3	11 593	21,0	49,0	1,1	-1,8	
			2 093	82 699	113,1	1 394	2,5	24,0	3,6	-0,9	
			:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	
			14 620	85 235	104,9	14 523	26,4	40,9	1,8 (4)	1,6	
			156	911	119,9	1 348	2,4	46,6	3,1	7,0	
			10 020	8 608 (3)	101,5	7 238	13,1	27,9	0,3 (5)	1,5	
			57	2 187	110,4	54	0,1	39,7	0,4	1,7	
			5 836	15 640	107,8	5 666	10,3	49,7	3,0	0,3	
			:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	
			1 844	4 906	102,4	8 196	14,9	51,3	0,0	-0,1	
			50 450	x	107,6	55 110	100,0	40,0	5,3	0,5	
			:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	

Gross value-added at market prices	EUR 12													x	x	
	Belgique/België	2 074	87 950	122,0	2 166	2,8	45,0	1,2	5,0							
	Danmark	2 545	21 352	138,6	2 728	3,6	52,7	3,6	-1,8							
	BR Deutschland	11 459	30 480	125,7	12 075	15,8	51,0	1,8	10,5							
	Ellas	6 644	262 497	105,7	4 425	5,8	76,0	1,5	4,9							
	España**	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x							
	France	21 112	123 084	116,0	20 972	27,5	59,1	3,5 <sup>(4)</sup>	-0,5							
	Ireland	179	1 046	110,0	1 548	2,0	53,4	1,4	-8,9							
	Italia	25 844	22 200 <sup>(3)</sup>	103,6	18 668	24,5	72,1	0,7 <sup>(5)</sup>	1,6							
	Luxembourg	87	3 327	117,9	82	0,1	60,3	0,5	4,6							
	Nederland	5 910	15 840	140,1	5 738	7,5	50,3	4,4	9,6							
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x							
	United Kingdom	1 753	4 662	118,2	7 790	10,2	48,7	3,3	-0,4							
	EUR 10	77 608	x	115,8	76 192	100,0	58,0	8,4	2,6							
Net value-added at factor cost <sup>(2)</sup>	EUR 12													x	x	
	Belgique/België	2 448	90 583	137,9	2,9	2 068	37,6	3,2	-0,4							
	Danmark	2 411	19 580	179,0	3,4	2 468	37,7	7,4	-2,7							
	BR Deutschland	10 395	20 998	125,9	13,7	9 869	35,8	0,3	11,8							
	Ellas	9 582	726 352	303,2	7,3	5 283	74,9	18,5	15,3							
	España**	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x							
	France	22 531	135 409	152,5	27,6	19 913	46,4	7,2 <sup>(4)</sup>	3,8							
	Ireland	208	1 251	165,4	2,4	1 705	46,4	9,4	-5,2							
	Italia	24 153 <sup>(3)</sup>	26 858	171,1	25 558	18 375	52,8	11,3 <sup>(5)</sup>	5,4							
	Luxembourg	109	3 944	161,0	0,1	90	52,3	4,5	2,3							
	Nederland	7 104	14 350	154,1	8,3	5 978	42,3	4,7	5,5							
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x							
	United Kingdom	2 139	4 320	143,3	8,9	6 427	36,9	8,1	6,1							
	EUR 10	81 080	x	139,9	100,0	72 177	45,2	11,8	3,1							

Source: Eurostat - Agricultural accounts.

<sup>(1)</sup> The figures are calculated from series according to recording net of VAT.<sup>(2)</sup> Prices in nominal terms.<sup>(3)</sup> In thousand million lire.<sup>(4)</sup> 1986/1977.<sup>(5)</sup> 1986/1980.

## 3.1.5 Final agricultural production, crop production and livestock production

		1986, current prices		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1986 1973	1986 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EUR 12	:		×	×
	Belgique/België	241 160	5 507	1,1	4,4
	Danmark	51 933	6 545	2,5	-1,4
	BR Deutschland	58 683	27 581	1,5	4,1
	Ellas	969 621	7 052	2,0	3,4
	España **	:	:	×	×
	France	291 996	42 941	2,8 (2)	0,4
	Ireland	2 698	3 676	2,2	-2,1
	Italia	50 893 (2)	34 819	0,6 (4)	1,6
	Luxembourg	7 536	172	0,5	3,5
	Nederland	33 924	14 133	3,6	4,4
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	11 709	17 420	1,4	-0,3
	EUR 10	×	159 846	6,9	1,7
Crop production	EUR 12	:		×	×
	Belgique/België	82 506	1 884	1,0	3,1
	Danmark	15 875	2 001	3,9	-9,5
	BR Deutschland	19 338	9 089	1,4	5,6
	Ellas	670 582	4 877	2,8	4,4
	España **	:	:	×	×
	France	150 496	22 131	3,9 (3)	0,3
	Ireland	326	444	1,0	-8,7
	Italia	30 638 (2)	20 962	0,8 (4)	3,6
	Luxembourg	1 372	31	-2,0	17,8
	Nederland	12 227	5 094	3,9	8,3
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	4 699	6 992	3,1	2,4
	EUR 10	×	73 505	9,3	2,6
Livestock production	EUR 12	:		×	×
	Belgique/België	158 657	3 623	1,1	5,2
	Danmark	36 058	4 544	1,9	2,6
	BR Deutschland	39 337	18 488	1,5	3,4
	Ellas	299 039	2 175	0,3	1,2
	España **	:	:	×	×
	France	143 086	21 042	1,6 (3)	0,8
	Ireland	2 372	3 232	2,3	1,1
	Italia	19 895 (2)	13 612	0,3 (4)	-1,4
	Luxembourg	6 164	141	1,3	0,3
	Nederland	21 697	9 039	3,5	2,8
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	6 905	10 273	0,5	1,8
	EUR 10	×	86 170	5,4	1,1

## 3.1.5 (cont.)

		1986, current prices		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1986 1973	1986 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Cereals (excl. rice)	EUR 12	:		×	×
	Belgique/België	14 921	340	1,8	10,6
	Danmark	6 095	768	2,8	-25,3
	BR Deutschland	5 521	2 595	3,0	- 1,4
	Ellas	102 446	745	5,2	-20,7
	España **	:	:	×	×
	France	50 018	7 356	4,0 (3)	- 9,9
	Ireland	125	170	2,2	-12,7
	Italia	5 328 (2)	3 546	3,6 (4)	8,0
	Luxembourg	368	8	-0,9	-17,3
	Nederland	526	219	-0,1	13,0
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	2 247	3 343	5,1	2,7	
	EUR 10	×	19 191	10,5	- 2,9
B — Beef/veal, total	EUR 12	:		×	×
	Belgique/België	48 697	1 112	1,7	3,6
	Danmark	4 780	602	-0,2	- 5,8
	BR Deutschland	9 724	4 570	1,7	4,7
	Ellas	35 366	257	-3,6	-0,1
	España **	:	:	×	×
	France	44 457	6 538	1,7 (3)	0,3
	Ireland	1 027	1 399	1,7	0,0
	Italia	5 110 (2)	3 496	0,5 (4)	- 2,7
	Luxembourg	1 962	45	1,6	1,8
	Nederland	3 519	1 466	1,6	5,3
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	1 467	2 182	-1,1	-12,7	
	EUR 10	×	21 667	5,4	- 0,6
C — Milk	EUR 12	:		×	×
	Belgique/België	41 587	950	1,0	3,5
	Danmark	12 492	1 574	0,6	0,3
	BR Deutschland	15 905	7 475	1,7	2,3
	Ellas	90 287	657	0,5	- 0,8
	España **	:	:	×	×
	France	51 351	7 556	1,6 (3)	1,9
	Ireland	955	1 301	3,9	- 3,9
	Italia	5 894 (2)	4 033	0,6 (4)	- 0,6
	Luxembourg	3 518	80	1,8	- 0,9
	Nederland	9 064	3 776	2,4	0,8
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	2 578	3 835	1,1	1,3	
	EUR 10	×	31 238	5,2	1,2

## 3.1.5 (cont.)

		1986, current prices		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1986 1973	1986 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
D — Pigmeat	EUR 12	:		×	×
	Belgique/België	4 944	1 128	0,7	8,9
	Danmark	14 541	1 833	3,2	6,1
	BR Deutschland	10 222	4 804	1,7	4,0
	Ellas	43 051	313	2,8	3,7
	España **	:	:	×	×
	France	17 305	2 545	0,9 (3)	1,5
	Ireland	144	196	-0,4	4,7
	Italia	31 197 (2)	2 187	1,6 (4)	- 3,5
	Luxembourg	611	14	0,7	1,4
	Nederland	6 152	2 563	5,4	4,7
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	963	1 433	0,0	2,0
	EUR 10	×	17 017	4,5	3,2
E — Eggs and poultrymeat	EUR 12	:		×	×
	Belgique/België	14 908	340	0,1	4,1
	Danmark	1 441	182	1,5	0,7
	BR Deutschland	2 943	1 383	0,3	1,4
	Ellas	45 179	329	1,0	4,0
	España **	:	:	×	×
	France	20 331	2 990	3,6 (3)	3,2
	Ireland	102	139	2,1	7,9
	Italia	4 016 (2)	2 747	-0,3 (4)	- 0,4
	Luxembourg	73	2	-8,0	- 2,9
	Nederland	2 518	1 049	5,7	0,5
	Portugal	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	1 238	1 842	10,3	2,6
	EUR 10	×	11 003	6,5	1,7

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 1973 to 1986 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 ECU. For Spain, changes are calculated on the basis of series at constant 1970 prices.

(2) In thousand million lire.

(3) 1986/1977.

(4) 1986/1980.

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

(1980 = 100)

		1973	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Final production	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	100,0	104,8	103,2	108,8	110,1	115,0
	Danmark	84,5	108,7	105,5	117,6	117,9	116,3
	BR Deutschland	89,9	107,9	105,0	108,1	104,4	108,7
	Ellas	83,4	102,8	97,4	102,7	103,8	107,4
	España **	77,5	:	100,4	107,6	110,3	:
	France	:	108,9	106,1	109,4	110,8	111,2
	Ireland	86,7	106,0	109,4	118,7	116,8	114,4
	Italia	:	97,8	104,2	101,1	101,4	103,0
	Luxembourg	108,2	117,2	111,2	113,5	111,0	114,8
	Nederland	76,6	109,0	111,2	115,3	116,3	121,9
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	91,6	107,0	105,4	113,8	109,8	109,6
	EUR 10	45,9*	105,7	105,4	108,6	108,0	109,9
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	96,4	100,9	100,4	102,7	105,6	109,8
	Danmark	81,7	98,8	100,9	98,2	99,6	98,6
	BR Deutschland	82,1	96,9	96,7	95,7	97,0	95,3
	Ellas	71,5	105,9	109,4	110,0	114,1	113,1
	España **	76,6	:	108,2	110,3	112,5	:
	France	:	100,3	100,7	102,3	103,2	104,9
	Ireland	80,7	105,2	111,0	110,6	112,1	119,9
	Italia	:	97,7	99,3	99,5	100,0	101,5
	Luxembourg	105,4	97,5	107,5	104,7	108,5	110,4
	Nederland	73,7	98,6	100,6	102,8	107,4	107,8
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	103,0	103,1	105,8	104,0	102,5	102,4
	EUR 10	52,7*	99,6	100,8	100,9	102,1	102,6
Gross value-added	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	104,9	110,2	107,1	117,1	116,2	122,0
	Danmark	88,0	121,3	111,2	142,1	141,1	138,6
	BR Deutschland	99,6	121,9	115,5	123,8	113,7	125,7
	Ellas	86,9	102,0	93,9	100,0	100,0	105,7
	España **	80,6	:	96,5	106,3	109,3	:
	France	:	115,5	110,2	114,9	116,6	116,0
	Ireland	91,4	106,6	108,3	125,3	120,7	110,0
	Italia	:	97,8	106,1	101,7	102,0	103,6
	Luxembourg	110,1	131,8	113,8	119,6	112,7	117,9
	Nederland	80,4	122,5	124,9	131,4	127,8	140,1
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	77,9	111,7	104,9	125,6	118,7	118,2
	EUR 10	40,4*	110,6	109,1	114,9	112,9	115,8

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.1.7 Final production index prices:

- value/volume (nominal)
- value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator (real)

(1980 = 100)

		1973	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	75,7	116,6	130,1	129,9	129,4	123,4
	Danmark	63,5	124,5	130,3	133,5	130,7	128,2
	BR Deutschland	85,9	108,4	107,6	107,0	104,2	98,2
	Ellas	36,5	146,9	173,2	209,5	249,9	280,9
	España **	157,7 <sup>(1)</sup>	130,0	142,4	156,3	162,9	:
	France	84,0 <sup>(2)</sup>	123,1	133,7	137,9	140,0	140,2
	Ireland	41,9	125,8	136,4	139,6	136,5	137,8
	Italia	100,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	130,8	144,4	153,7	162,2	165,2
	Luxembourg	77,4	122,3	130,3	131,6	138,0	136,7
	Nederland	84,6	112,6	114,1	116,1	115,1	107,8
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	45,7	116,9	121,0	122,6	120,3	122,4
	EUR 10	62,4	117,2	121,8	124,4	124,6	121,7
Real	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	125,1	103,0	109,0	103,4	97,9	89,1
	Danmark	123,3	102,3	99,0	96,0	89,1	83,3
	BR Deutschland	119,1	99,8	96,0	93,6	89,2	81,6
	Ellas	101,9	98,0	97,0	97,7	99,0	93,5
	España **	132,6 <sup>(1)</sup>	102,5	100,6	98,8	94,5	:
	France	113,3 <sup>(2)</sup>	97,8	96,9	93,3	89,4	85,6
	Ireland	105,5	92,6	90,2	86,9	80,9	77,7
	Italia	100,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	95,0	91,0	87,0	85,1	80,3
	Luxembourg	120,7	102,2	101,2	96,2	97,5	91,1
	Nederland	136,9	100,7	100,1	99,8	96,6	90,3
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	133,6	97,4	95,9	93,4	86,5	84,9
	EUR 10	141,0	95,6	91,5	87,8	82,9	76,7

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> 1975.<sup>(2)</sup> 1977.<sup>(3)</sup> 1980.



## 3.1.8 Consumption of index inputs:

- value/volume (nominal)
- value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator (real)

(1980 = 100)

		1973	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	69,3	120,6	131,5	138,3	136,7	129,5
	Danmark	56,7	130,0	138,4	146,3	142,0	134,5
	BR Deutschland	76,4	111,7	116,3	116,6	113,3	104,9
	Ellas	32,5	137,5	170,2	199,4	235,3	273,5
	España **	53,6 <sup>(1)</sup>	132,5	155,4	176,6	185,3	:
	France	74,8 <sup>(2)</sup>	125,6	138,6	149,9	153,2	147,5
	Ireland	31,9	126,5	135,4	145,5	148,9	141,5
	Italia	100,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	138,8	154,4	168,0	171,2	165,8
	Luxembourg	64,9	120,9	132,5	139,4	134,5	130,9
	Nederland	74,2	113,3	117,4	119,7	115,5	106,1
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	38,1	116,6	124,2	129,6	130,5	129,0
	EUR 10	54,4	119,5	126,9	132,4	132,1	125,0
Real	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	114,5	107,3	109,9	110,0	103,5	93,5
	Danmark	110,1	106,8	105,2	105,1	96,8	87,5
	BR Deutschland	105,9	102,8	103,7	102,0	97,0	87,1
	Ellas	90,7	91,8	95,3	92,9	93,2	91,0
	España **	123,2 <sup>(1)</sup>	104,5	109,7	111,6	107,5	:
	France	101,0 <sup>(2)</sup>	99,8	100,5	101,4	97,8	90,0
	Ireland	80,4	93,2	89,6	90,6	88,2	79,7
	Italia	100 <sup>(3)</sup>	100,8	97,2	96,0	89,9	80,6
	Luxembourg	101,4	101,1	102,8	101,8	95,0	87,3
	Nederland	120,1	101,2	103,0	102,8	96,9	88,9
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	111,5	97,1	98,4	98,7	93,9	89,4
	EUR 10	122,8	97,5	95,3	93,4	87,8	78,7

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> 1975.<sup>(2)</sup> 1977.<sup>(3)</sup> 1980.

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

(1980 = 100)

	1973	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	109,3	96,7	99,0	94,0	94,6	95,2
Danmark	112,0	95,8	94,1	91,3	92,0	95,3
BR Deutschland	112,5	97,1	92,5	91,8	92,0	93,6
Ellas	112,3	106,9	101,8	105,1	106,2	102,7
España **	109,2 (2)	98,1	91,6	88,5	87,9	:
France	:	98,0	96,4	92,0	91,4	95,0
Ireland	131,3	99,4	100,7	96,0	91,6	97,4
Italia	:	94,2	93,6	91,5	94,7	99,6
Luxembourg	119,2	101,1	98,4	94,4	102,6	104,4
Nederland	114,0	99,4	97,2	97,1	99,7	101,5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	119,8	100,3	97,4	94,6	92,1	94,9
EUR 10	114,8	98,0	96,0	94,0	94,3	97,4

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.

(2) 1975.

3.1.10 Gross fixed capital formation and gross value-added in agriculture at factor cost <sup>(1)</sup>

(1980 = 100)

		1973	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	76,7	99,7	110,8	114,7	115,4	121,0
	Danmark	54,5	67,8	74,1	86,3	107,5	113,0
	BR Deutschland	67,3	101,9	117,2	102,1	104,7	101,3
	Ellas	41,5	129,2	150,5	190,7	251,2	244,0
	España	:	:	:	:	:	:
	France	66,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	125,2	135,2	129,6	131,2	123,5
	Ireland	39,9	129,8	110,7	113,1	108,6	86,2
	Italia	100,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	128,1	149,3	161,7	165,1	169,0
	Luxembourg	74,6	153,7	171,8	149,0	125,1	:
	Nederland	54,7	90,4	102,0	98,8	106,7	123,4
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Gross value-added (GVA)	Belgique/België	86,5	121,4	137,2	139,0	138,5	138,9
	Danmark	62,4	148,6	140,5	179,9	175,9	173,4
	BR Deutschland	101,1	124,6	109,9	123,0	114,9	:
	Ellas	32,6	158,3	168,7	221,5	263,9	305,6
	España **	38,8	:	130,5	154,4	163,8	:
	France	79,7 <sup>(2)</sup>	140,7	143,8	149,5	152,6	157,9
	Ireland	45,6	139,2	157,7	182,6	169,6	163,1
	Italia	100,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	125,4	152,5	155,1	165,0	172,4
	Luxembourg	86,4	155,4	143,9	148,2	152,5	156,2
	Nederland	77,8	136,7	138,5	147,5	144,2	151,5
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	45,1	129,6	125,5	146,5	132,3	138,5	
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	16,9	15,6	15,4	15,7	15,9	16,6
	Danmark	28,7	15,0	17,3	15,8	20,1	21,4
	BR Deutschland	23,3	28,6	37,4	29,1	31,9	:
	Ellas	18,6	11,9	13,1	12,6	13,9	11,7
	España	:	:	:	:	:	:
	France	15,4 <sup>(2)</sup>	16,5	17,4	16,1	15,9	14,5
	Ireland	22,8	24,3	18,3	16,2	16,7	13,8
	Italia	36,8 <sup>(3)</sup>	37,6	36,1	38,4	36,8	36,1
	Luxembourg	28,7	32,8	39,6	33,4	27,3	:
	Nederland	21,8	20,5	22,8	20,8	22,9	25,2
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	

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

<sup>(1)</sup> At current prices: the series is based on figures exclusive of VAT.<sup>(2)</sup> 1977.<sup>(3)</sup> 1980.

3.1.11 Changes (% TAV) in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity » 1985 « as compared with 1973<sup>(1)</sup>

	1	2	3	4	5	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
						6	7	8	9
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12									
Belgique/België		0,9	1,0	-2,6	-0,8	3,4	3,7	1,7	1,8
Danmark		2,8	4,0	-1,8 <sup>(5)</sup>	-0,4	4,6	5,6	3,2	4,4
BR Deutschland		1,5	1,6	-2,8	-0,9	4,4	4,6	2,4	2,3
Ellas		1,9	1,4	-0,6 <sup>(2)</sup>	0,1	2,9	2,8 <sup>(3)</sup>	1,7	1,3
España ** <sup>(4)</sup>		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France		3,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	4,0 <sup>(2)</sup>	-3,2	-0,3	6,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	7,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	3,4 <sup>(2)</sup>	4,3 <sup>(2)</sup>
Ireland		2,5	2,2	-3,2	1,4	5,9	4,9	1,1	0,8
Italia		0,6 <sup>(3)</sup>	0,7 <sup>(3)</sup>	-3,3	-0,1	5,0 <sup>(3)</sup>	5,1 <sup>(3)</sup>	0,7 <sup>(3)</sup>	0,9 <sup>(3)</sup>
Luxembourg		0,4	0,5	-4,5	-0,3	5,5	5,1	0,7	0,8
Nederland		3,7	4,3	-1,1	-0,4	4,8	5,4	4,0	4,7
Portugal		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom		1,6	3,7	-1,3	-0,2	2,9	5,1	1,8	4,0
		7,5**	9,1**	-2,7 <sup>(5)</sup>	-0,2	11,0 <sup>(5)</sup>	12,8 <sup>(5)</sup>	7,7**	9,3**
EUR 10									

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 « as compared with 1977.

(3) » 1985 « as compared with 1980.

(4) Changes are calculated on the basis of series at constant 1970 prices.

(5) » 1984 « as compared with 1973.

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

(1980=100)

	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% TAV	
									1985 1975	1985 1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
Belgique/België	95,7	92,5	99,1	108,4	115,2	122,9	117,1	110,8	2,7	- 5,4
Danmark	85,9	92,3	98,6	109,1	132,0	110,9	145,5	135,7	4,7	- 6,7
BR Deutschland	117,1	106,1	94,1	99,7	117,3	93,1	108,2	95,9	-2,0	-11,4
Ellas	86,4 (2)	94,1	104,6	101,3	111,4	94,1	104,8	106,7	2,7	1,8
España	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
France	96,4 (2)	105,3	95,4	99,3	114,7	109,2	107,5	104,9	1,1	2,4
Ireland	110,7	110,2	92,6	97,1	104,8	110,2	127,6	117,0	0,6	8,3
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
Luxembourg	89,6	100,2	94,2	105,6	146,4	125,9	124,9	130,9	3,9	4,8
Nederland	105,1	93,7	94,2	112,0	116,1	115,8	120,8	113,6	0,8	- 6,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
United Kingdom	116,3	103,8	95,3	100,9	111,6	102,3	120,6	96,6	-1,8	-19,9
EUR 10	70,4	104,5	95,0	100,4	113,8	98,8	105,2	97,8	3,3	- 7,0

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.

(2) 1977.

## 3.1.13 Main agricultural economic data, by region (1984)

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy % tot. GVA	Gross value added - GVA (ft) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MWU EUR 10 = 100	Share of in-puts/ final production %	Share of other production costs (1) in 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 10	3,3	92 452,6	100,0	46,5	10,3	14,0	7,9	12,6	4,2	18,6	13,8	10,9	7,8
Belgique/België	2,5	2 339,0	161,9	57,6	14,6	6,5	7,4	13,4	-	16,1	20,8	21,2	6,9
- Vlaams gewest/ Région flamande + Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	2,3	1 561,9	:	59,6	12,8	3,0	5,3	17,3	-	13,2	15,8	27,9	8,8
- Région wallonne/ Waals gewest	3,0	777,1	:	52,6	19,1	15,1	12,5	4,0	-	23,3	32,9	4,9	2,3
Danmark	5,2	3 277,9	191,5	51,1	34,9	17,3	7,3	2,1	-	22,2	9,7	28,4	3,0
BR Deutschland	1,7	13 932,0	112,7	54,4	28,0	10,9	6,9	5,9	3,5	25,0	15,3	18,6	5,1
- Schleswig-Holstein	3,8	1 125,3	175,8	58,6	21,4	16,9	6,2	5,6	-	29,3	15,9	14,4	3,4
- Hamburg	0,2	61,1	:	44,7	31,4	4,8	0,9	45,6	-	3,9	4,3	1,7	1,7
- Niedersachsen	4,5	3 647,0	186,0	51,3	21,5	10,7	8,4	4,2	-	24,4	13,2	23,6	7,9
- Bremen	0,1	13,2	:	48,8	41,9	0,6	0,5	23,3	-	23,5	19,8	3,9	0,8
- Nordrhein-Westfalen	0,9	2 008,8	128,4	61,1	23,9	9,5	6,0	6,0	-	18,8	12,1	29,0	6,3
- Hessen	0,9	744,2	88,3	54,7	29,8	13,1	6,7	7,1	1,4	22,6	15,5	19,2	5,7
- Rheinland-Pfalz	2,6	1 149,2	105,5	42,9	34,1	12,4	6,7	6,9	32,4	15,0	9,2	8,8	3,4
- Baden-Württemberg	1,5	1 907,2	97,4	50,6	31,1	8,9	5,0	12,5	9,9	20,8	13,3	14,4	3,6
- Bayern	2,2	3 162,8	76,1	56,9	36,1	10,3	7,6	2,2	0,5	34,5	22,1	13,2	3,2
- Saarland	0,7	88,8	158,1	43,2	31,9	10,1	3,2	28,5	0,6	20,2	14,4	6,2	5,9
- Berlin (West)	0,1	24,4	:	48,7	4,2	1,4	0,1	48,0	-	1,1	0,6	4,1	4,8



3.1.13 (cont.)

Region	Share of agricult. value added - ag. GVA - tot. GVA %		Gross value added - GVA (€) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MWU EUR 10 = 100	Share of in-puts/ final production %	Share of other products (y/fin. production %)	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
	1	2					3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>France</i>		3,5	21 963,0	99,0	50,0	28,0	19,8	8,2	10,5	8,4	16,8	15,5	6,1	7,5
- Ile de France		0,4	667,7	223,5	42,5	32,6	49,7	13,8	14,3	0,0	1,3	1,7	0,6	3,9
- Champagne-Ardennes		10,2	1 465,7	201,3	40,7	27,0	36,6	15,4	2,4	21,9	8,3	7,4	1,1	0,9
- Picardie		6,9	1 177,5	178,9	48,4	27,3	39,0	25,0	6,9	1,6	12,1	8,9	2,2	2,8
- Haute-Normandie		3,0	602,5	134,3	50,2	26,5	29,5	13,8	5,2	-	21,0	20,6	2,6	3,3
- Centre		7,4	1 679,7	149,9	46,0	27,0	48,4	11,7	8,6	4,2	5,7	7,0	1,9	5,4
- Basse-Normandie		6,9	851,2	81,1	51,5	24,8	9,1	3,2	7,0	-	42,2	28,7	3,0	3,8
- Bourgogne		6,9	1 091,6	125,7	42,8	27,0	29,6	8,5	5,1	11,8	7,5	25,5	2,4	3,1
- Nord-Pas-de-Calais		2,5	932,6	130,7	52,1	23,1	20,6	19,5	13,3	-	18,5	9,9	10,4	4,5
- Lorraine		2,3	570,3	101,8	52,6	27,4	22,9	7,6	9,1	0,1	30,6	17,9	1,9	4,4
- Alsace		2,4	451,1	106,1	35,6	28,9	20,2	8,7	9,2	14,0	10,9	11,4	4,4	6,9
- Franche-Comté		2,9	357,6	76,8	52,8	25,5	9,1	3,5	4,2	2,8	46,3	23,3	4,2	2,3
- Pays de la Loire		6,3	1 871,5	93,2	54,3	24,7	8,5	2,0	10,3	2,6	25,3	27,6	5,2	12,0
- Bretagne		6,0	1 631,4	71,9	70,9	17,1	2,8	2,1	5,4	-	28,0	16,0	23,5	20,3
- Poitou-Charentes		8,2	1 121,9	100,3	47,8	31,2	22,7	9,4	3,3	13,9	13,4	16,9	2,9	6,2
- Aquitaine		4,2	1 225,3	66,0	50,9	35,8	21,1	5,1	14,6	14,1	10,0	13,4	4,1	10,0
- Midi-Pyrénées		6,2	1 363,2	70,9	50,8	26,6	21,9	9,4	10,9	3,8	13,1	16,3	5,8	7,1
- Limousin		5,5	368,6	56,0	45,9	30,8	2,9	2,7	7,5	0,3	9,5	49,5	9,1	2,5
- Rhône-Alpes		2,2	1 286,5	76,7	48,6	28,6	10,2	5,1	13,7	12,8	19,1	13,7	5,4	10,5
- Auvergne		4,9	606,0	61,2	50,8	31,2	10,4	4,5	4,7	0,6	26,3	34,1	5,9	5,7
- Languedoc-Roussillon		7,8	1 433,4	105,7	32,4	50,5	3,8	3,1	22,7	52,5	2,4	2,0	0,9	3,1
- Provence-Alpes- Côte d'Azur		2,7	1 136,0	112,4	36,3	36,6	5,5	3,0	44,1	18,0	1,0	0,6	2,1	2,4
- Corse			71,9	40,8	48,5	67,8	1,5	3,3	26,1	20,7	7,5	0,1	7,6	5,1



<i>Ireland</i>														
—	Ireland	11,1	2 336,0	64,7	44,0	21,1	7,3	4,6	2,3	—	32,4	36,7	5,8	3,6
<i>Italia</i>														
—	Piemonte	4,3	1 649,0	74,8	40,8	:	20,1	3,0	15,6	4,5	13,1	20,0	5,4	13,4
—	Valle d'Aosta	2,3	28,4	37,6	38,8	:	0,2	5,8	7,5	3,3	36,8	31,9	0,6	11,8
—	Liguria	4,6	758,2	143,9	13,5	:	0,2	1,7	10,9	0,9	2,4	1,5	0,2	7,3
—	Lombardia	2,8	2 290,1	131,8	49,1	:	10,8	2,2	5,3	1,4	26,6	18,4	16,4	14,8
—	Trentino-Alto Adige	6,8	469,0	72,8	29,5	:	0,1	1,2	53,8	5,3	17,2	10,8	1,7	7,3
—	Veneto	6,8	2 214,3	96,9	39,0	:	15,5	5,6	17,6	7,8	12,8	13,4	4,1	20,4
—	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	4,5	444,5	83,1	39,3	:	28,1	4,0	7,5	5,0	15,6	12,3	6,2	13,8
—	Emilia-Romagna	9,0	3 212,7	135,0	35,6	:	10,1	7,1	26,2	6,3	13,5	8,7	11,4	14,2
—	Toscana	3,9	1 123,8	70,8	31,9	:	18,7	5,6	14,8	7,9	6,7	5,8	6,7	14,1
—	Umbria	8,4	466,1	90,2	36,4	:	19,0	16,0	6,9	5,8	4,3	8,5	13,7	17,9
—	Marche	6,6	669,6	69,5	35,8	:	26,2	7,8	13,6	7,8	3,2	10,0	7,6	18,1
—	Lazio	3,9	1 497,6	92,8	27,6	:	11,7	4,2	31,1	8,7	12,9	8,0	2,8	7,6
—	Campania	8,7	2 422,0	93,5	20,3	:	4,1	15,3	46,3	2,9	5,9	6,0	2,3	7,0
—	Abruzzi	9,8	711,9	72,2	27,6	:	8,8	9,6	25,6	12,8	7,0	8,1	3,5	12,3
—	Molise	12,0	212,0	65,6	30,5	:	30,5	7,8	12,0	6,0	10,6	7,4	5,6	11,5
—	Puglia	13,8	2 779,7	119,2	17,7	:	12,6	5,9	39,4	13,4	4,0	3,0	0,5	2,3
—	Basilicata	12,8	401,9	73,8	28,5	:	28,3	1,1	27,5	3,1	6,1	7,6	7,9	4,6
—	Calabria	8,9	803,4	68,7	24,5	:	7,4	5,9	45,2	4,5	7,8	8,9	5,2	5,7
—	Sicilia	10,5	2 611,3	104,3	18,3	:	11,2	2,9	50,1	12,5	3,7	4,5	1,1	4,4
—	Sardegna	8,2	715,5	80,9	34,5	:	8,7	2,4	21,2	7,5	22,0	12,3	6,8	5,1
<i>Luxembourg</i>														
—	Luxembourg	2,4	1 00,9	99,3	40,3	20,3	6,5	2,0	2,6	6,9	45,1	26,3	9,1	1,1
<i>Nederland</i>														
—	Noord-Nederland	4,6	6 404,2	221,4	51,8	14,3	1,8	7,4	11,1	—	26,5	10,8	17,6	8,2
—	Oost-Nederland	5,1	1 015,3	8,2	49,1	16,1	3,4	16,8	2,2	—	47,9	13,6	4,5	6,2
—	West-Nederland	6,6	1 486,9	8,2	59,4	11,4	1,1	6,0	5,4	—	32,0	16,7	24,1	9,5
—	Zuid-Nederland	3,5	2 450,7	8,2	38,6	19,7	2,6	7,7	20,6	—	16,7	4,9	4,0	1,9
—		5,5	1 451,3	8,2	60,5	10,5	0,9	3,4	11,6	—	19,7	9,5	32,8	14,7

## 3.1.13 (cont.)

Region	2	3	4	5	6	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
						Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Portugal													
— Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom													
— North	1,9	10 290,8	141,6	53,8	32,0	20,2	9,8	8,2	:	19,5	15,5	8,1	10,0
— Yorkshire-Humberside	1,8	484,2	137,9	58,0	29,3	15,4	2,2	1,2	:	32,7	22,9	3,9	6,2
— East Midlands	2,6	982,0	195,0	52,0	27,2	24,9	9,7	7,7	:	9,3	10,4	17,4	10,3
— East Anglia	4,1	1 351,1	250,1	45,7	27,8	29,4	11,2	12,9	:	9,1	10,2	6,1	10,1
— South-East	8,4	1 352,8	267,2	43,0	29,5	29,1	17,9	14,2	:	3,2	5,0	11,9	11,3
— South-West	1,0	1 622,0	159,3	50,4	38,5	29,2	4,4	14,5	:	10,9	10,4	7,5	11,2
— West Midlands	2,8	1 029,4	108,6	63,0	33,0	16,0	2,2	3,5	:	37,4	16,5	7,3	9,1
— North-West	2,0	821,2	150,3	55,5	29,1	17,0	8,2	7,5	:	23,4	15,0	5,9	11,8
— Wales	0,8	457,1	146,2	55,6	29,6	5,3	5,6	12,7	:	36,8	11,6	8,6	11,8
— Scotland	2,0	555,3	73,5	62,2	38,8	2,6	2,0	1,3	:	37,7	27,1	2,7	6,9
— Northern Ireland	2,2	1 109,0	91,9	55,5	37,7	20,2	9,3	2,7	:	17,7	25,3	4,2	8,2
	4,0	526,6	67,7	63,9	25,9	1,8	3,4	1,1	:	27,4	36,1	10,6	10,6

(1) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.

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### 3.2.1 The farm accountancy data network — Explanatory note

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The farm accountancy data network (FADN) collects accountancy data from a sample of agricultural holdings in the Community. The FADN field of survey relates to 'commercial' farms, i.e. farms which sell the bulk of their production on the market and which attain or exceed a minimum level of economic activity defined in terms of economic size (see the definition of the European size unit below).

In the 1984/85 accounting year there were more than 43 000 holdings (Community of Ten) 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 standard gross margin is 1 000 ECU. 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 specific costs. In the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Decision 78/463/EEC) there are six classes of economic size, the limits of which are: 2, 4, 8, 16 and 40 ESU.

##### *Type of farming (TF)*

The type of farming (TF) of a holding is determined by the relative share in the holding's 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 78/463/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 entities corresponding either to the entire country (B, DK, IRL, L, NL), to the regions of Level II of the nomenclature of territorial statistical units (NUTS) (D, E, F, I) or to specific regional breakdowns (GR, P, UK).

##### *Current 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, which may be extrapolated to correspond to the accounting year in question.

The results presented are weighted averages. Each holding in the FADN sample is attributed a weight proportional to the number of holdings belonging to the same type of farming and the same economic size class in the division.

The number of holdings represented is the sum of the weights of the holdings in the sample. Some cells (division — TF — economic size class) may have no holdings in the sample, either because very high selection rates would be necessary or because there are technical difficulties in selecting holdings.

#### STRUCTURAL DATA

UAA: utilized agricultural area (in hectares).

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3.2.1 *(suite)*

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*Annual work unit (AWU)*

This represents the agricultural work done by one full-time worker in one year. Part-time and seasonal work are fractions of an AWU.

**AVERAGE RESULTS PER HOLDING**

*Total output*

This is the value of total production during the accounting year. Included are off-farm sales, home-grown feed and seed, farmhouse consumption and benefits in kind, as well as changes in the value of livestock and stocks of crop products.

*Intermediate consumption*

This corresponds to all the fixed and variable costs that are necessary for agricultural activity and includes home-grown feed and seed but excludes financial charges, labour costs, rent and depreciation.

*Depreciation*

This is the annual provision designed to replace the fixed components of working capital at the end of their life (buildings, machinery, equipment, etc.). It is calculated on the basis of replacement value.

*Farm net value-added (FNVA)*

Total output less intermediate consumption and depreciation, adjusted to take account of taxes, grants and subsidies linked to production.

*Family farm income*

This corresponds to farm net value-added, less other real costs in the accounting year: interest and financial charges, wages and social security costs paid and rent.

**FARM INCOME**

*Farm net value-added per agricultural work unit (FNVA/AWU)*

This is an indicator of the economic performance of the holding. It remunerates family and hired labour, own and borrowed capital and the management of the holding.

*Family farm income per unit unpaid labour*

This indicator gives an idea of the agricultural remuneration of labour composed of the farmer and his family, and of own capital.

The results for Spain and Portugal for the accounting years presented were supplied by the national networks. They are not weighted and are therefore not in line with those of the other Member States. It is for this reason that results per income class have not been included for the two new Member States. EUR 12 results have not been included for the same reason.

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## 3.2.2 Description of the types of farming in Table 3.2.3

The types of farming referred to in the section 'Farm incomes' 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 showing the average share of the main enterprises in the total standard gross margin of each of the main types. A fuller description of the typology and a number of other tables are given in the 1981 edition of this Report (pp. 283 to 303).

**Types of farming: Proportions of the major crop and livestock enterprises in each type, expressed as a percentage of the total standard gross margin**

EUR 9 — Average of all holdings in each type

Type of farming	Enterprise										% of all (*) (†) holdings in the FADN population, 1985/86
	Cereals	Field crops (1) (excl. cereals)	Market garden crops	Permanent crops (2) (excl. vines)	Vines	Dairy cows	Other cattle, sheep & goats	Pigs, and/or poultry	All (2) enterprises		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A. Cereals (TF 11)	84	7	0	1	1	1	4	2	100	6	
B. General cropping (TF 12+61+62)	32	39	3	7	6	6	5	4	100	24	
C. Horticulture (TF 21)	1	2	96	1	0	0	0	0	100	2	
D. Vineyards (TF 31)	3	3	0	3	91	0	0	0	100	6	
E. Fruit (and other permanent crops) (TF 32)	3	3	1	78	12	1	1	1	100	8	
F. Milk (TF 41)	8	2	0	0	0	69	18	3	100	18	
G. Drystock (TF 42+43+44)	10	6	0	1	1	22	58	3	100	14	
H. Pigs and/or poultry (TF 51+52)	5	2	0	0	0	1	2	89	100	2	
I. Mixed (crops + livestock) (TF 71+72+81+82)	27	9	0	2	2	27	19	14	100	19	
All types	21	11	7	9	7	21	16	8	100	100	

Source: 1975 EC Farm Structure Survey.

(1) Including horticultural crops grown on a field scale.

(2) Fruit (including citrus), olives and nursery stock.

(3) Due to rounding, figures may not add exactly to 100.

(†) Provisional figures.

## 3.2.3 Accounts results for the various types of farming for 1984/85 and 1985/86 (provisional)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings				
	In the FADN field		In the sample**		UAA (ha)		Labour (AWU)		
	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>All types of farming</i>									
EUR 12 *	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	60 044	59 757	1 009	1 010	21,9	22,6	1,61	1,62	
Danmark	81 978	81 863	2 206	2 225	33,1	35,5	1,21	1,23	
BR Deutschland	333 402	349 671	4 967	5 104	27,7	27,4	1,77	1,76	
Ellas	343 265	341 101	6 353	5 245	6,2	6,0	1,88	1,81	
España *	570 686	:	8 261	:	31,8	:	1,30	:	
France	586 196	589 569	5 678	5 757	36,8	37,2	1,65	1,63	
Ireland	111 143	111 449	1 300	1 298	40,0	39,1	1,41	1,38	
Italia	940 855	968 010	17 233	16 122	11,9	11,8	1,78	1,73	
Luxembourg	2 792	2 666	334	320	41,1	42,3	1,71	1,75	
Nederland	100 611	101 402	1 532	1 519	20,2	20,5	1,89	1,91	
Portugal *	447 118	447 118	1 002	1 281	17,7	15,5	2,40	2,20	
United Kingdom	137 616	139 652	2 767	2 874	131,1	147,2	2,73	2,63	
EUR 10	2 697 902	2 745 140	43 379	41 474	27,0	27,8	1,78	1,74	
<i>A. Cereals</i>									
EUR 12 *	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Belgique/België	259	306	1	2	:	:	:	:	
Danmark	16 710	16 698	295	235	33,6	34,1	0,60	0,60	
BR Deutschland	5 449	4 119	69	66	42,0	40,9	1,43	1,49	
Ellas	23 368	20 694	325	264	12,1	11,9	1,45	1,38	
España *	84 932	:	1 753	:	72,4	:	1,10	:	
France	36 668	36 793	330	352	66,2	67,5	1,34	1,34	
Ireland	4 051	3 570	39	45	43,0	48,9	0,94	0,95	
Italia	60 126	63 489	1 124	1 039	22,5	22,3	1,41	1,38	
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal *	29,0	22,5	27	47	51,2	27,8	2,30	1,60	
United Kingdom	15 786	15 202	380	330	121,8	120,9	2,40	2,36	
EUR 10	162 417	160 871	2 563	2 333	42,8	42,9	1,40	1,37	
<i>B. General cropping</i>									
EUR 12 *	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Belgique/België	7 747	7 706	116	116	36,7	35,9	1,58	1,59	
Danmark	16 791	16 802	484	538	40,1	44,4	1,00	1,02	
BR Deutschland	38 859	41 531	674	730	40,9	39,1	1,83	1,81	
Ellas	166 199	168 722	2 981	2 644	6,4	6,2	1,96	1,88	
España *	56 011	:	1 665	:	20,1	:	1,11	:	
France	85 993	87 883	924	977	46,3	45,5	1,62	1,60	
Ireland	2 953	3 953	45	53	61,1	53,3	1,76	1,69	
Italia	319 045	328 998	4 049	3 979	9,2	9,0	1,74	1,67	
Luxembourg	173	172	4	3	:	:	:	:	
Nederland	12 657	13 209	269	277	40,7	40,6	1,53	1,66	
Portugal *	190 972	190 972	283	425	19,4	15,4	2,50	2,30	
United Kingdom	14 842	15 259	435	440	146,3	145,3	4,42	4,19	
EUR 10	665 259	684 235	9 981	9 757	20,1	19,9	1,82	1,76	
<i>C. Horticulture</i>									
EUR 12 *	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Belgique/België	5 120	5 108	108	107	1,1	1,1	2,22	2,32	
Danmark	2 049	2 043	196	227	7,0	5,8	3,28	3,68	
BR Deutschland	9 575	9 294	195	218	2,0	1,9	3,95	3,72	
Ellas	1 605	1 633	53	43	2,4	2,3	2,23	2,01	
España *	12 575	:	449	:	3,4	:	2,12	:	
France	11 930	13 701	137	151	3,7	4,6	2,76	2,91	
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Italia	15 028	14 728	1 035	889	2,8	2,7	2,07	2,38	
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Nederland	15 399	15 399	382	379	4,0	3,9	3,44	3,60	
Portugal *	13 382	13 382	36	77	8,0	4,2	3,00	2,30	
United Kingdom	6 071	6 266	71	64	14,8	13,6	6,15	5,14	
EUR 10	66 777	68 172	2 177	2 078	4,2	4,2	3,20	3,22	

## Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)

Total gross production		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per FWU	
84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
71,1	74,3	38,8	40,0	5,0	5,3	28,2	30,1	17,5	18,5	15,7	16,4
91,5	93,1	53,0	56,5	7,8	8,7	30,5	27,6	25,3	22,4	15,9	10,0
70,3	70,5	42,3	42,7	9,7	10,0	18,7	18,7	10,6	10,6	8,0	7,9
14,8	14,4	4,9	4,8	1,2	1,2	9,2	9,0	4,9	5,0	4,5	4,7
22,2	:	11,8	:	1,1	:	9,5	:	7,3	:	8,9	:
51,7	54,4	25,8	28,0	6,6	7,1	18,9	18,7	11,5	11,5	8,5	8,2
34,8	35,8	18,8	20,1	3,1	3,1	14,1	13,8	10,0	10,0	8,7	8
27,7	27,8	12,0	12,4	2,5	2,5	13,4	13,1	7,5	7,6	7,0	7,0
64,6	69,3	36,0	38,4	9,0	9,8	21,5	23,3	12,5	13,3	12,0	12,4
129,5	132,7	77,1	78,5	10,6	11,3	41,7	42,7	22,1	22,4	17,6	17,8
17,0	17,4	7,5	8,9	1,0	1,1	8,4	7,4	3,5	3,3	6,3	6,2
133,8	128,7	75,1	76,2	15,4	16,1	46,0	39,8	16,8	15,2	15,3	10,3
49,0	49,6	25,6	26,6	5,3	5,6	18,3	17,8	10,3	10,2	8,2	7,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
42,2	37,7	22,1	22,3	5,2	5,8	14,8	8,9	24,5	15,0	11,1	-2,4
58,2	51,9	31,8	29,5	9,8	10,0	16,5	12,1	11,5	8,1	7,4	3,4
17,3	16,2	7,3	7,1	1,7	1,6	8,8	7,9	6,1	5,7	4,8	4,5
25,6	:	11,7	:	1,8	:	12,6	:	12,4	:	16,1	:
80,9	81,3	35,6	38,8	10,2	11,5	32,0	27,6	23,9	20,7	18,3	14,3
43,0	40,8	21,2	26,6	4,5	4,5	17,5	10,1	18,6	10,6	14,7	2,3
29,5	27,9	13,2	12,9	3,1	3,0	13,5	12,5	9,6	9,0	8,5	7,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
29,0	2,56	12,1	10,5	1,8	1,4	14,9	10,4	8,2	8,4	12,8	11,8
163,4	142,3	74,1	75,6	21,6	24,2	67,4	42,4	28,1	18,0	30,3	10,1
54,9	51,3	25,1	25,7	6,8	7,3	22,6	17,7	16,1	12,9	12,6	8,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
82,6	83,5	38,2	40,1	5,5	5,6	39,1	38,2	24,7	24,0	22,8	21,3
77,9	77,8	40,9	44,1	7,9	8,9	28,8	24,3	28,7	23,9	15,5	5,2
84,4	81,0	46,4	45,1	12,2	12,4	26,3	24,2	14,4	13,3	11,4	10,1
15,1	13,9	4,4	4,2	1,2	1,2	9,8	9,0	5,0	4,8	4,6	4,4
19,4	:	8,8	:	1,3	:	9,3	:	8,4	:	10,5	:
65,6	63,7	30,8	32,3	8,1	8,7	25,0	20,8	15,4	13,0	11,8	9,0
75,6	55,5	37,5	33,9	7,5	5,8	32,0	17,1	18,2	10,1	15,6	5,1
18,8	18,5	6,4	6,7	2,0	2,1	10,5	9,8	6,0	5,9	5,6	5,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
105,2	103,2	54,6	58,0	10,3	12,7	39,9	31,7	26,0	19,1	18,3	10,2
14,9	11,2	5,5	4,6	0,8	0,8	8,5	5,6	3,4	2,2	5,4	2,7
259,0	229,5	130,2	131,1	31,7	32,1	96,1	65,7	21,7	15,7	29,0	3,6
37,3	35,7	16,5	16,9	4,2	4,5	16,5	14,3	9,0	8,1	7,3	6,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
84,2	85,7	33,6	38,2	8,3	8,6	41,9	38,2	18,9	16,4	21,2	17,3
162,7	205,3	94,0	122,8	14,7	16,0	54,9	67,8	16,7	18,4	7,7	8,0
134,0	129,1	75,5	74,3	14,0	13,6	43,3	40,4	11,0	10,8	10,3	9,7
26,6	23,9	7,9	7,6	2,3	2,5	16,6	14,3	7,5	7,1	7,8	7,1
17,9	:	7,3	:	0,3	:	10,2	:	4,8	:	10,4	:
68,7	83,3	27,7	42,9	10,3	9,9	30,4	30,5	11,0	10,5	9,8	7,4
27,9	30,6	8,7	9,5	2,4	2,6	16,7	18,5	8,1	7,8	7,9	7,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
178,1	192,6	89,4	99,8	20,9	22,3	67,9	70,5	19,7	19,6	20,5	20,3
18,7	10,5	6,4	4,0	1,8	1,7	10,3	4,7	3,4	2,0	4,4	0,6
168,2	140,3	79,0	67,9	17,1	17,1	71,3	54,4	11,6	10,6	14,3	7,7
106,2	110,5	51,2	56,3	11,9	12,2	42,8	41,8	13,4	13,0	12,9	11,4

## T/50 FADN

## 3.2.3 (cont.)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				UAA (ha)		Labour (AWU)	
	In the FADN field		In the sample**		84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86
	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>D. Vineyards</b>								
EUR 12 *	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	10 312	10 760	109	108	7,4	7,3	2,23	2,14
Ellas	12 032	11 986	447	402	5,8	5,7	2,10	1,90
España *	28 021	:	445	:	18,5	:	0,94	:
France	55 156	54 679	495	481	15,6	15,0	1,88	1,81
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	77 397	77 278	862	833	5,6	5,8	1,55	1,53
Luxembourg	393	392	22	20	4,0	4,2	2,16	2,19
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal *	35 770	35 770	87	89	11,9	9,0	2,80	2,10
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10	155 290	155 095	1 935	1 844	9,3	9,1	1,76	1,70
<b>E. Fruit (incl. other permanent crops)</b>								
EUR 12 *	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1 654	2 159	46	41	6,5	6,8	2,32	2,50
Danmark	823	820	71	70	11,5	12,2	2,59	2,55
BR Deutschland	4 549	4 489	78	90	10,1	9,9	3,40	4,57
Ellas	66 105	64 568	1 087	851	4,8	4,8	1,75	1,71
España *	90 429	:	1 512	:	17,9	:	1,25	:
France	10 999	11 549	185	191	16,3	15,1	2,86	2,73
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	138 562	144 214	2 813	2 329	6,6	6,4	1,57	1,52
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	4 335	4 335	99	96	7,4	7,1	2,57	2,43
Portugal *	29 322	29 322	145	184	11,0	12,0	1,90	1,80
United Kingdom	1 557	1 734	47	52	27,6	26,7	4,92	4,83
EUR 10	228 584	232 720	4 426	3 720	6,8	6,6	1,77	1,74
<b>F. Dairy</b>								
EUR 12 *	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	10 596	10 490	193	213	21,9	22,8	1,46	1,48
Danmark	17 469	17 412	431	441	32,0	34,1	1,46	1,50
BR Deutschland	108 466	110 383	1 304	1 342	25,9	26,6	1,61	1,63
Ellas	13	40	7	2	:	:	:	:
España *	32 803	:	956	:	19,3	:	1,70	:
France	167 741	166 171	1 440	1 382	31,3	32,3	1,58	1,56
Ireland	47 400	48 479	458	427	33,5	32,8	1,50	1,46
Italia	74 471	72 890	2 029	2 079	14,4	15,3	2,02	2,06
Luxembourg	884	890	169	164	48,4	49,3	1,67	1,62
Nederland	46 270	46 467	487	477	24,9	25,4	1,61	1,59
Portugal *	4 186	4 186	21	36	4,3	5,8	2,30	2,40
United Kingdom	38 294	38 294	715	713	56,6	57,8	2,26	2,22
EUR 10	511 871	511 516	7 233	7 240	29,1	29,9	1,69	1,68
<b>G. Dry stock (excl. milk)</b>								
EUR 12 *	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	11 129	11 108	140	131	27,6	29,1	1,49	1,51
Danmark	1 085	1 086	29	23	34,3	37,2	1,41	1,45
BR Deutschland	28 204	31 892	480	480	27,5	27,3	1,64	1,63
Ellas	37 827	37 606	910	668	3,7	3,6	1,93	1,86
España *	36 824	:	815	:	27,4	:	1,59	:
France	103 351	104 568	951	996	44,1	45,1	1,52	1,49
Ireland	47 320	46 314	605	614	44,0	40,6	1,29	1,25
Italia	60 546	64 800	1 660	1 660	23,8	23,6	1,99	1,93
Luxembourg	1 100	981	102	99	49,2	52,1	1,60	1,74
Nederland	3 158	2 941	30	34	14,8	16,6	1,27	1,56
Portugal *	10 836	10 836	73	82	15,2	13,2	1,70	1,80
United Kingdom	40 315	40 316	662	737	243,1	303,2	1,86	1,82
EUR 10	334 035	341 612	5 569	5 442	57,6	63,8	1,67	1,63



## Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)

Total gross production		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per FWU	
84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
56,7	52,2	21,3	21,8	9,6	9,5	25,2	20,5	11,3	9,6	8,9	6,3
16,6	16,6	3,2	3,1	2,1	2,0	12,2	12,5	5,8	6,5	6,0	6,7
8,8	:	3,1	:	1,2	:	4,6	:	4,9	:	5,1	:
51,7	61,6	16,9	18,0	7,1	7,5	26,7	34,7	14,2	19,2	12,9	19,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
16,6	19,3	4,7	4,8	2,9	2,8	9,0	11,7	5,8	7,6	4,9	7,0
44,8	50,0	17,5	17,5	7,3	6,9	20,7	26,8	9,6	12,2	9,4	13,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15,2	12,8	3,7	2,7	1,8	1,4	9,5	8,7	3,6	3,8	11,0	10,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
31,8	36,4	10,1	10,6	4,8	4,9	16,7	20,5	9,5	12,1	8,0	11,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
63,6	73,5	18,7	18,6	5,8	6,1	38,6	49,1	16,6	19,7	20,2	26,3
80,5	90,7	36,7	44,2	5,3	5,7	38,7	41,1	14,9	16,1	5,7	5,6
77,9	156,7	32,7	89,7	9,6	12,0	36,4	53,3	10,7	11,7	9,8	8,1
10,5	12,2	2,4	2,7	1,2	1,3	7,4	9,2	4,2	5,4	4,2	5,5
12,4	:	4,4	:	0,7	:	7,5	:	6,0	:	9,5	:
68,7	74,1	24,0	26,9	9,8	10,5	36,1	36,1	12,2	13,2	10,2	11,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
19,4	19,6	5,1	6,2	2,1	2,2	12,5	12,0	8,0	7,9	7,4	7,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
90,9	92,4	31,9	30,2	10,5	10,2	48,2	51,9	18,8	21,4	21,2	24,5
11,4	10,3	4,0	2,9	1,1	1,2	6,2	5,9	3,0	3,1	7,4	6,6
124,4	110,8	58,8	56,4	16,8	18,1	47,9	35,4	9,7	7,3	7,8	-8,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
23,0	25,4	6,9	8,8	2,7	2,8	13,8	14,4	7,8	8,3	6,9	7,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
54,8	60,1	27,2	28,3	4,3	4,8	24,6	28,2	16,9	19,0	14,7	16,7
97,9	106,7	58,1	62,6	8,1	9,1	31,5	34,8	21,7	23,3	12,9	13,4
55,9	59,8	32,7	34,0	8,5	9,1	15,3	17,8	9,5	10,9	7,0	8,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
32,8	:	21,7	:	1,1	:	10,2	:	6,0	:	6,6	:
42,8	46,0	23,6	25,2	5,4	5,8	13,5	14,5	8,6	9,3	6,0	6,4
39,9	41,0	21,1	21,1	3,3	3,2	16,4	17,4	10,9	12,0	9,8	10,3
49,9	50,2	26,3	26,6	3,2	3,4	20,5	20,3	10,2	9,8	9,5	9,2
73,0	74,9	40,5	41,5	10,1	10,6	24,7	25,1	14,8	15,5	14,2	14,3
109,2	115,1	63,8	65,9	8,1	8,6	37,0	40,4	23,0	25,5	16,2	18,6
27,8	34,8	15,7	20,8	0,9	1,4	11,1	12,4	4,6	4,7	3,9	9,4
107,3	118,9	64,8	69,5	11,4	12,1	31,6	37,8	14,0	17,0	10,1	13,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
59,4	63,2	33,7	35,3	6,3	6,7	19,5	21,4	11,6	12,7	8,7	9,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
51,0	58,5	27,5	30,7	4,3	4,7	21,3	25,3	14,3	16,8	11,9	13,9
86,0	91,3	50,0	55,1	7,3	8,5	28,7	27,5	20,4	18,9	14,1	11,2
55,5	54,3	33,9	32,8	9,3	9,5	12,9	13,0	7,9	8,0	5,4	5,5
14,4	14,4	6,3	6,2	0,7	0,7	8,3	8,6	4,3	4,6	4,1	4,4
26,6	:	16,9	:	0,7	:	9,2	:	5,8	:	5,7	:
34,7	35,3	17,6	19,3	5,1	5,4	13,3	12,3	8,8	8,2	6,3	5,9
20,3	20,0	10,3	11,0	2,0	2,0	9,3	8,7	7,2	7,0	6,5	4,6
41,1	36,1	21,1	18,7	2,8	2,6	17,3	14,9	8,7	7,7	8,1	7,3
63,9	73,3	36,5	42,0	9,1	10,7	20,6	23,2	12,8	13,3	11,8	11,4
91,1	97,8	60,7	62,6	5,7	7,1	24,7	27,9	19,4	17,9	14,7	11,7
13,1	12,7	7,6	7,5	0,6	0,5	4,8	4,5	2,5	2,2	2,7	2,2
53,4	55,6	32,6	35,4	8,9	8,9	21,0	22,3	11,3	12,2	8,9	9,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
36,9	36,8	20,0	20,7	4,5	4,7	14,2	13,8	8,5	8,4	6,9	6,5

## 3.2.3 (cont.)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				UAA (ha)		Labour (AWU)	
	In the FADN field		In the sample**		84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86
	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>H. Pigs and/or poultry</b>								
EUR 12 *	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4 440	4 286	63	57	5,5	5,3	1,33	1,32
Danmark	1 947	1 861	43	68	20,7	24,3	1,84	1,84
BR Deutschland	6 634	6 760	109	117	22,7	24,0	1,59	1,58
Ellas	2 322	2 267	52	38	1,6	1,5	1,61	1,48
España *	7 461	:	236	:	7,9	:	0,97	:
France	6 139	6 282	62	60	16,4	14,0	1,55	1,67
Ireland	932	729	5	7	:	:	:	:
Italia	10 439	8 910	81	83	7,4	7,7	2,29	2,29
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 754	9 619	136	125	5,3	5,4	1,51	1,40
Portugal *	685	1 036	517	31	7,2	2,9	2,60	2,10
United Kingdom	4 558	5 217	43	64	16,3	17,7	3,23	3,30
EUR 10	47 365	45 931	594	619	11,4	11,9	1,87	1,89
<b>I. Mixed (crops + livestock)</b>								
EUR 12 *	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	19 099	19 093	342	343	23,5	24,2	1,63	1,61
Danmark	25 104	25 141	657	623	32,7	35,3	1,30	1,32
BR Deutschland	121 354	130 443	1 949	1 953	29,3	28,3	1,66	1,64
Ellas	33 594	33 585	491	333	7,3	7,1	1,92	1,87
España *	221 630	:	430	:	43,0	:	1,15	:
France	108 219	108 592	1 154	1 167	38,7	39,0	1,65	1,62
Ireland	8 487	8 404	148	152	47,3	58,6	1,56	1,64
Italia	185 241	192 703	3 580	3 231	15,7	15,1	2,00	1,93
Luxembourg	242	231	37	34	41,5	43,0	1,79	1,67
Nederland	9 038	9 432	129	131	18,8	18,1	1,49	1,47
Portugal *	141 059	141 059	305	310	21,6	29,1	2,50	2,60
United Kingdom	15 926	17 364	414	474	110,5	105,8	2,92	2,92
EUR 10	526 304	544 988	8 901	8 441	27,5	27,4	1,82	1,77

\* Spain and Portugal: Results from national sources not harmonized with the Community FADN. EUR 12 not available.

\*\* Results from groups having less than 10 holdings are not considered representative and therefore not included in the table.

Source (except Spain and Portugal): FADN, weighted on the basis of the number of holdings in the actualized field, classification according to Decision 78/463/EEC standard gross margins 1972-74.

FADN last updating September 1987. Results for 1985/86 are provisional and can be slightly modified.

Average results per holding 1 000 ECU (current)											
Total gross production		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per FWU	
84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86	84/85	85/86
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
128,8	132,3	100,2	97,1	5,9	5,7	22,9	30,2	17,3	22,8	15,4	21,2
278,0	258,0	177,1	171,7	14,2	16,8	86,4	69,4	47,1	37,7	43,1	29,5
128,7	130,7	92,5	95,3	10,4	11,6	26,0	24,0	16,4	15,2	13,9	11,9
44,0	39,3	30,7	28,8	1,9	1,8	11,4	8,9	7,1	6,0	6,9	5,6
44,3	:	30,7	:	0,9	:	6,2	:	6,4	:	6,8	:
121,1	148,7	92,7	109,8	9,3	11,6	19,8	28,4	12,8	17,0	8,7	12,6
161,5	187,2	107,1	124,3	5,1	5,4	48,7	56,9	21,3	24,9	22,5	26,7
212,1	197,8	164,4	151,8	10,3	9,8	37,7	36,1	25,0	25,7	19,3	19,0
68,5	103,6	51,7	76,3	0,7	1,8	15,9	25,2	7,2	12,7	17,8	41,8
308,6	287,7	223,0	203,3	14,9	16,1	70,3	67,8	21,8	20,5	32,4	25,7
173,0	179,9	125,8	192,2	8,8	9,7	38,5	41,0	20,5	21,7	18,9	19,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
71,6	72,4	41,4	41,8	4,4	4,7	26,8	27,1	16,5	16,8	14,1	14,0
109,2	109,6	66,0	69,8	8,2	9,0	34,8	30,5	26,8	23,1	18,7	12,5
75,4	72,1	48,8	47,2	9,8	9,7	17,2	16,2	10,4	9,9	7,8	7,2
16,7	16,6	7,4	7,6	1,1	1,1	8,9	8,8	4,6	4,7	4,3	4,4
25,7	:	14,7	:	1,3	:	10,0	:	8,7	:	6,7	:
53,4	54,1	30,4	32,3	6,2	6,7	16,4	14,7	9,9	9,1	7,0	6,2
48,4	56,7	27,5	36,8	4,9	5,9	17,2	15,4	11,0	9,4	9,6	6,6
32,6	34,4	15,5	17,1	2,6	2,8	14,5	14,5	7,3	7,5	6,7	7,1
78,5	81,6	51,7	53,4	7,7	8,9	20,4	21,0	11,4	12,6	10,2	12,5
128,0	126,1	88,7	86,8	7,9	8,3	31,1	31,0	20,8	21,1	15,0	15,7
17,3	22,8	8,8	13,0	0,9	1,3	7,50	8,3	2,7	3,3	3,4	3,7
193,1	169,4	114,9	105,0	20,2	19,9	59,6	46,5	18,7	15,9	17,1	8,9
57,6	57,3	33,5	34,4	5,9	6,2	18,3	17,1	10,1	9,7	7,9	7,3



Ireland	4-8	142 117	131 523	29.4	32.0	34.8	36.1	19.7	20.7	5.2	5.6	10.0	9.8	5.9	6.0	3.9	3.6
	8-12	113 908	113 488	33.5	36.1	48.2	50.5	25.2	27.1	5.9	6.8	16.7	16.4	9.9	9.9	7.2	6.8
	12-24	162 419	166 884	40.7	40.1	66.7	70.2	30.9	34.1	7.4	7.8	27.7	27.4	16.6	16.6	13.5	13.1
	> 24	57 405	57 396	69.5	59.0	112.4	117.9	46.1	49.4	11.4	12.0	52.7	53.9	34.9	34.8	31.1	31.3
	All holdings	586 196	589 569	36.8	37.2	51.7	54.4	25.8	28.0	6.6	7.1	18.9	18.5	11.5	11.5	8.5	8.2
Ireland	<0-4	25 516	27 324	28.4	27.9	12.2	13.4	8.4	10.3	1.8	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	0.4
	4-8	33 364	33 461	33.4	33.0	19.5	20.5	10.5	11.8	2.0	1.8	8.0	8.0	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.8
	8-12	22 032	21 772	43.7	41.4	36.4	32.7	32.7	17.3	3.0	2.8	13.9	13.9	9.8	9.8	8.8	8.4
	12-24	23 581	23 301	49.7	52.2	58.4	62.1	30.1	33.3	5.1	5.2	24.7	25.1	16.4	16.8	15.3	14.8
	> 24	6 650	6 591	70.6	66.2	109.7	138.5	53.5	73.3	7.5	7.8	50.4	58.6	35.0	34.1	36.5	32.1
All holdings	111 143	111 449	40.0	39.1	34.8	35.8	18.8	20.1	3.1	3.1	14.1	13.8	10.0	10.0	8.7	8.0	
Italy	<0-4	407 279	413 827	6.7	7.2	10.1	10.4	4.9	5.3	1.7	1.9	3.5	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
	4-8	277 589	288 860	9.9	9.9	20.1	19.4	8.3	8.1	2.1	2.0	9.8	9.5	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.4
	8-12	116 029	123 932	15.3	14.8	33.9	33.7	14.9	13.7	3.1	3.0	18.1	17.2	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.4
	12-24	110 853	112 118	23.8	23.4	68.3	67.8	29.3	29.3	4.3	4.6	34.9	34.4	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.8
	> 24	29 105	29 273	44.2	38.2	160.8	178.4	68.5	62.5	6.6	7.1	86.0	87.8	35.2	37.0	44.9	46.2
All holdings	940 855	968 010	11.9	11.9	27.7	27.8	12.0	12.4	2.5	2.5	13.4	13.1	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	
Luxembourg	<0-4	329	416	28.6	31.5	30.4	42.8	24.3	31.2	5.9	8.4	1.0	4.1	0.7	2.6	-	1.4
	4-8	683	313	24.2	28.3	42.2	41.9	6.6	7.9	6.6	7.9	11.3	12.5	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.7
	8-12	456	381	46.9	47.9	65.4	65.4	37.6	38.2	9.1	9.0	20.7	20.8	10.2	10.1	9.5	8.8
	12-24	1 106	1 262	49.5	45.6	79.5	78.3	42.6	42.1	10.6	10.5	29.1	28.2	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.3
	> 24	218	294	58.8	51.3	108.5	102.9	50.7	49.0	13.3	12.3	47.5	44.9	30.2	27.5	28.7	27.9
All holdings	2 792	2 666	41.1	42.3	64.6	69.3	36.0	38.4	9.0	9.8	21.5	23.3	12.5	13.3	12.0	12.4	
Nederland	<0-4	4 280	3 120	10.4	15.8	74.3	96.5	64.3	87.3	8.7	11.9	-	4.1	-	2.3	-	-
	4-8	7 630	9 319	13.0	13.4	60.8	58.9	44.5	41.2	5.7	6.7	10.0	10.1	6.1	6.3	2.1	0.8
	8-12	14 162	13 193	13.3	11.7	72.4	77.1	47.7	51.2	7.0	7.6	17.3	17.9	10.2	9.9	6.4	5.7
	12-24	38 702	37 199	16.5	17.1	111.1	113.3	67.5	67.6	9.5	10.7	33.8	34.7	17.6	17.6	13.6	13.6
	> 24	35 857	38 571	29.5	28.9	193.2	191.2	107.4	106.6	14.4	14.2	71.6	70.5	35.5	35.8	32.1	32.0
All holdings	100 611	101 402	20.2	20.5	129.5	132.7	77.1	78.5	10.6	11.3	41.7	42.7	22.1	22.4	17.6	17.8	
Portugal*	<0-4	:	:	12.3	11.9	10.2	9.20	4.6	4.4	0.8	0.9	4.6	3.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3
	4-8	:	:	21.4	22.4	23.9	25.3	9.3	11.6	1.3	1.5	13.2	12.0	5.4	4.9	12.4	10.6
	8-12	:	:	50.2	50.9	39.3	50.8	15.3	24.7	1.9	2.2	21.9	23.7	9.6	8.8	21.5	19.7
	12-24	:	:	56.6	22.8	84.8	76.3	48.1	43.5	1.4	2.8	35.1	29.9	16.2	15.5	43.3	25.0
	> 24	:	:	135.0	3.3	108.1	129.1	36.3	84.3	1.9	0.9	69.7	43.6	41.5	30.3	40.5	25.0
All holdings	447 118	447 118	17.7	15.5	17.0	17.4	7.5	8.9	1.0	1.1	8.4	7.4	3.5	3.3	6.3	6.2	
United Kingdom	<0-4	798 846	827 950	11.9	13.2	15.2	16.2	9.3	10.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.6
	4-8	22 097	20 209	73.4	67.6	56.6	70.0	38.5	48.1	8.0	10.5	13	14.0	6.1	6.2	1.9	-
	8-12	26 025	24 046	89.1	86.3	83.0	93.7	50.9	57.2	10.2	12.7	24.7	26.6	10.0	10.1	5.9	4.5
	12-24	51 170	53 745	184.1	226.0	145.8	154.2	81.8	89.8	16.1	18.4	51.3	50.3	16.9	16.9	16.8	13.3
	> 24	23 201	20 058	170.0	194.7	300.3	255.0	151.5	136.4	30.6	26.3	119.6	96.1	33.9	31.7	51.9	37.9
All holdings	137 616	139 652	131.1	147.2	133.8	128.7	75.1	76.2	15.4	16.1	46.0	39.8	16.8	15.2	15.3	10.3	
EUR 10	<0-4	717 638	720 390	17.7	17.3	27.2	27.1	14.1	14.2	3.5	3.5	10.0	9.8	5.8	5.8	4.7	4.6
	4-8	418 623	423 915	27.7	27.5	49.3	49.3	25.8	26.4	5.5	5.8	17.6	17.5	9.9	9.8	8.0	7.7
	8-12	543 823	557 361	46.1	50.6	82.0	84.6	42.5	44.8	8.0	8.7	31.9	31.7	16.7	16.7	14.7	14.1
	12-24	218 972	215 524	63.5	60.8	162.6	163.3	80.9	83.8	13.5	13.4	68.1	66.4	35.2	34.8	35.3	33.1
	> 24	2 697 902	2 745 140	27.0	27.8	49.0	49.6	25.6	26.6	5.3	5.6	18.3	17.8	10.3	10.2	8.2	7.9
All holdings																	

Source (except Spain and Portugal): FADN, weighted on the basis of the number of holdings in the actualized field, classification according to Decision 78/463/EEC, standard gross margin 1972-74. FADN last updating September 1987. Results for 1985/86 are provisional and can be slightly modified. Results from groups having less than 10 holdings are not considered representative and are therefore not included in the table.

\* Spain and Portugal: Results from national sources not harmonized with the Community FADN. EUR 12 not available.

\*\* Farm net value-added per A.W.U.



PRICES AND PRODUCTION COSTS T/57

Beginning of single market: 1968/69: sugar 1977/78: isoglucose						47,98 43,72	47,98 43,72	0 0
<b>I. Beet</b>	Spain							
	Portugal							
	- From 1981/82 (except Spain and Portugal 1986/87):							
	Basic price							
	Community	40,89				40,89		0
	Italy	40,89				40,89		0
	Ireland	40,89				40,89		0
	United Kingdom	40,89				40,89		0
	- From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet							
	Community	40,07				40,07		0
	Italy	42,59				40,07		0
	Ireland	41,64				40,07		0
	United Kingdom	41,64				40,07		0
	Spain/Portugal					47,16/42,90		
	- From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'B' sugarbeet							
	Community	27,81				27,81		-11,0
	Italy	29,38				24,74		-11,0
	Ireland	30,33				24,74		-11,0
	United Kingdom	30,33				24,74		-11,0
	Spain/Portugal					31,83/27,57		
<b>2. Raw sugar</b>	Intervention price							
	Community	448,50				449,20	4,9	0
	Italy	448,50				449,20	4,2	0
	French OD	448,50				449,20	4,1	0
	Ireland	448,50				449,20	4,4	0
	United Kingdom	443,40				449,20	5,5	0
	Threshold price	292,70				574,00	4,5	0
<b>3. White sugar</b>	Target price	300,00				570,30	4,5	0
	Intervention price							
	Community	285,00				541,80	4,5	0
	Italy	308,60				561,20	4,4	0
	French OD	281,00				541,80	4,6	0
	Ireland	261,70				553,90	4,7	0
	United Kingdom	239,20				553,90	5,3	0
	Spain/Portugal					627,80/510,00		0/
	Threshold price	334,00				670,30	4,8	0
	Maximum amount levy	114,40					3,8	
<b>4. Molasses Isoglucose</b>	Threshold price	39,00				69,00	3,5	0
	Maximum amount levy							
<i>Olive oil</i>	Marketing year: November-October							
Beginning of single market: 1966/67	Target production price	1 558,30				3 225,60	2,9	0
	Representative market price	1 150,00				1 666,70	3,9	0
	Intervention price	1 060,90				2 162,40	5,1	0
	Threshold price	1 120,00				1 986,80	3,9	0
	Production aid	509,80				709,50	2,8	0





Seeds (1) (2)

Marketing year: July-June  
Beginning of single market: 1972/73  
(Fibre flax: 1973/74,  
Monococious hemp: 1975/76 and  
Seed flax: 1977/78)

1. Monococious hemp (1)	Aid	156,00	156,00	156,00	6,3	0
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	100,00	216,00	216,00	6,9	0
3. Seed flax (1)	Aid	-	171,00	171,00	4,3	0
4. Grasses (1)	Aid	100,00 à 400,00 200,00	146,00 à 669,00 541,00	146,00 à 669,00 541,00	3,2/4,8 8,0/8,0	0/0 0/0
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	450,00	840,00 à 2 240,00	900,00 à 2 400,00	5,0/5,3	-
6. Hybrid maize (2)	Reference price					

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	1,77	3,42	3,42	4,7	5,2	2,0
2. Type R II	Activating price	1,70	3,15	3,15	4,5	4,9	2,2
3. Type R III	Guide price	1,67	3,42	3,42	5,3	5,7	2,0
4. Type A I	Activating price	27,60	53,30	53,30	5,1	5,2	2,2
5. Type A II	Guide price	1,66	3,17	3,17	4,6	5,2	2,0
6. Type A III	Activating price	36,80	71,02	71,02	4,5	5,1	1,9
	Guide price	34,30	65,34	65,34	4,8	5,1	2,0
	Activating price	42,00	81,11	81,11	4,8	5,2	2,0
	Guide price	39,20	74,62	74,62	4,5	5,1	2,0
B - 1. Red wine	Reference price	2,33	4,48	4,48	5,1	5,2	0
2. White wine	Reference price	2,22	4,23	4,23	5,0	5,1	0
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	52,00	69,00 to 75,20	69,00 to 75,20	1,8/2,3	2,2/2,9	0/0
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	27,20	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,70	5,1/7,5	6,4/9,3	0/0
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	1,70	2,61	2,61	4,3	3,4	0
6. Grape must	Reference price	47,00	2,80	2,80	1,9	-	0
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price		89,63	89,63	5,1	5,1	0
C - Grape juice	Reference price						
1. White	Reference price	-	3,84	3,84	2,8	-	0
2. Other	Reference price	-	4,07	4,07	2,8	-	0
Hops - ECU/ha	Aid	100,00 to 750,00	275,00 à 350,00				
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1971 Different varieties							-0,7/-4,5

T/60 PRICES AND PRODUCTION COSTS

3.3.1 (cont.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	% TAV			
							1987/88	1985/86 1st year	1986/87 1973/74	1987/88 1986/87
<i>Leaf tobacco — ECU/kg</i>										
Harvest: January-December										
Beginning of single market: 1970										
No 1			2,314	3,721	3,572	3,643	3,6	3,4	3,4	2,0
		Norm price								
		Intervention price	2,083	3,163	3,036	3,097	3,2	3,2	3,097	2,0
		Derived intervention price	3,233	4,725	4,570	4,644	2,6	2,7	4,644	1,6
		Premium	1,618	2,587	2,484	2,534	3,6	3,4	2,534	2,0
No 2		Norm price	2,795	4,604	4,512	4,512	3,7	3,8	4,512	0
		Intervention price	2,516	3,913	3,835	3,835	3,3	3,3	3,835	0
		Derived intervention price	3,640	5,518	5,426	5,426	2,9	3,1	5,426	0
		Premium	1,614	2,905	2,847	2,932	4,7	4,5	2,932	3,0
No 3		Norm price	2,632	4,491	4,491	4,626	4,1	4,2	4,626	3,0
		Intervention price	2,368	3,817	3,817	3,932	3,7	3,7	3,932	3,0
		Derived intervention price	3,000	5,052	5,052	5,179	3,6	4,1	5,179	2,5
		Premium	0,745	2,733	2,733	2,870	5,8	10,5	2,870	5,0
No 4a+b		Norm price	1,810	3,472	3,333	3,400	4,9	4,8	3,400	2,0
		Intervention price	1,628	2,951	2,833	2,890	4,5	4,4	2,890	2,0
		Premium	1,255	2,402	2,306	2,352	5,0	4,8	2,352	2,0
No 5		Norm price	1,913	3,428	3,291	3,357	4,4	4,3	3,357	2,0
		Intervention price	1,722	2,914	2,797	2,853	4,0	3,8	2,853	2,0
		Premium	1,353	2,177	2,090	2,132	4,1	3,4	2,132	2,0
No 6a+b		Norm price	1,657	3,195	3,067	3,128	5,0	4,9	3,128	2,0
		Intervention price	1,492	2,716	2,607	2,659	4,6	4,4	2,659	2,0
		Premium	1,211	2,205	2,117	2,159	4,8	4,4	2,159	2,0
No 17		Norm price	1,344	5,913	5,913	6,090	11,0	12,1	6,090	3,0
		Intervention price	1,210	5,026	5,026	5,177	10,5	11,6	5,177	3,0
		Derived intervention price	—	6,747	6,747	6,914	1,7	—	6,914	2,5
		Premium	0,843	2,869	2,869	3,012	9,5	9,9	3,012	5,0
No 18		Norm price	1,609	4,925	4,925	5,073	8,4	9,0	5,073	3,0
		Intervention price	1,448	4,186	4,186	4,312	8,0	8,5	4,312	3,0
		Derived intervention price	—	6,050	6,050	6,196	1,4	—	6,196	2,4
		Premium	1,059	2,552	2,552	2,680	7,2	7,0	2,680	5,0
No 7		Norm price	2,192	3,951	3,951	4,070	4,6	4,6	4,070	3,0
		Intervention price	1,973	3,358	3,358	3,459	4,2	4,2	3,459	3,0
		Derived intervention price	2,799	4,650	4,650	4,764	4,2	4,0	4,764	2,5
		Premium	1,352	2,298	2,298	2,413	6,5	4,2	2,413	5,0

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No 8	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	1,758 1,583 2,409 0,832	2,906 2,470 3,621 1,621	2,848 2,421 3,565 1,589	2,848 2,421 3,565 1,637	3.5 3.2 4.7 4.7	3.8 3.3 3.1 5.1	0 0 3.0 0
No 9	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	1,879 1,691 2,534 1,025	3,313 2,816 4,014 1,802	3,313 2,816 4,014 1,802	3,313 2,816 4,014 1,856	4.5 4.1 3.7 5.5	4.5 4.0 3.6 4.4	0 0 0 3.0
No 10a+b+c	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	1,819 1,638 2,279 0,660	2,741 2,330 3,294 1,730	2,741 2,330 3,294 1,730	2,796 2,376 3,347 1,765	3.4 3.0 3.2 9.1	3.2 2.7 2.9 7.7	2.0 2.0 1.6 2.0
No 11a+b+c+d	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	1,793 1,614 2,440 1,398	3,330 2,831 4,261 2,299	3,130 2,661 4,053 2,161	2,942 2,501 3,858 2,075	4.8 4.4 4.3 4.4	4.4 3.9 4.0 3.4	-6.0 -6.0 -4.8 -4.0
No 12a+b	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	1,424 1,280 1,861 0,973	1,798 1,528 2,336 1,298	1,690 1,437 2,232 1,220	1,589 1,350 2,134 1,171	2.1 1.7 2.0 3.1	1.3 0.9 1.4 1.8	-6.0 -6.1 -4.4 -4.0
No 13	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	2,621 2,359 3,809 1,735	3,609 3,068 4,660 2,658	3,465 2,945 4,725 2,552	3,465 2,945 4,725 2,552	2.3 1.9 1.5 4.2	2.2 1.7 1.7 3.0	0 0 0 0
No 14a+b	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	2,480 2,232 3,331 1,630	3,417 2,904 4,250/4,274 2,530/2,463	3,280 2,788 4,116/4,140 2,429/2,364	3,280 2,788 4,116/4,140 2,429/2,364	2.5 2.1 2,0/2,0 4,2/4,0	2.2 1,7 1,6/1,7 3,1/2,9	0 0 0/0 0/0
No 15	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	2,221 1,998 2,999 1,453	3,070 2,610 3,833 2,279	2,947 2,505 3,712 2,188	2,947 2,505 3,712 2,188	2.5 2.1 2.0 3.8	2.2 1.8 1.7 3.2	0 0 0 0
No 16a+b+c	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	11,734 10,560 15,923 6,837	16,246 13,809 21,113 9,813	15,596 13,257 20,478 9,420	15,596 13,257 20,478 9,420	2.8 2.4 2.4 3.3	2.2 1.8 2.0 2.5	0 0 0 0
No 20a+b	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	1,097 0,987 — 0,276	3,337 2,833 4,290 1,577	3,223 2,740 4,163 1,514	3,223 2,740 4,163 1,514	8.0 7.6 0.1 14.3	8.6 8.2 — 14.0	0 0 0 0
No 19a+b	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	— — — —	4,366 3,711 5,253 2,256	4,279 3,637 5,170 2,211	4,279 3,637 5,170 2,211	13.3 11.6 10.0 13.4	— — — —	0 0 0 0

T/62 PRICES AND PRODUCTION COSTS

3.3.1 (cont.)

1	2 Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	3 1973/74	4 1985/86	5 1986/87	6 1987/88	7 % TAV			
						1985/86 1st year	1973/74	1986/87	
No 21 (81/82)	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	— — — —	4,340 3,689 5,162 2,279	4,253 3,615 5,080 2,233	4,253 3,615 5,080 2,233	6,1 4,6 4,6 4,9	— — — —	— — — —	0 0 0 0
No 22 (81/82)	Norm price Intervention price Derived intervention price Premium	— — — —	4,509 3,833 5,390 2,403	4,419 3,756 5,303 2,355	4,419 3,756 5,303 2,355	7,0 5,5 5,3 5,8	— — — —	— — — —	0 0 0 0
<i>Fruit and vegetables —</i>									
<i>ECU/100 kg (1)</i>									
Marketing year: differs according to product									
Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67									
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price Buying-in price	10,19 4,24	21,74 9,37	21,96 9,46	26,94 11,60	3,5 4,0	6,1 6,4	— —	22,7 22,6
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	31,46 13,00 5,51	78,42/61,64 24,08/21,48 10,14/9,05	78,42/61,64 24,08/22,87 9,12/8,66	80,73 23,68 8,95	3,8/2,4 2,4/1,7 2,5/1,9	7,3/5,3 4,9/4,4 4,0/3,5	— — —	2,9/31,0 -1,7/3,5 -1,9/3,3
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	22,00 19,12 12,73	22,66/16,73 39,74 25,83	22,66/16,73 39,74 25,05	22,66/16,73 38,74 24,42	0/-1,6 4,7 4,4	— 5,8 5,3	— — —	— -2,5 -2,5
4. Mandarins	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	25,7 22,31 14,35	27,51/20,29 44,26 28,80	27,51/20,29 44,26 27,93	27,51/20,29 42,04 26,53	1,3/-0,3 5,1 5,0	— 5,4 5,3	— — —	— -5,0 -5,0
5. Lemons	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	24,81 20,79 11,97	45,56/38,89 40,38 24,78	45,56/38,89 40,38 24,03	50,74 38,98 23,22	4,2/3,3 6,4 6,1	5,3 5,2 5,5	— — —	4,0 -3,5 -3,4
6. Table grapes	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	24,79 15,97 10,05	47,19/39,56 33,79 21,08	47,19/39,56 33,79 21,08	48,63 33,79 21,08	1,4/0,5 1,5 1,6	5,3 5,9 5,9	— — —	0,4 0 0
7. Apples (Group 1)	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	20,90 16,18 8,34	47,44/36,48 29,63 15,12	48,39 29,63 15,12	48,39 29,63 15,12	5,5/4,0 2,6 2,4	6,7 4,8 4,7	— — —	0 0 0
8. Pears	Reference price	19,13	44,77/35,23	46,03	46,03	3,5/2,2	7,0	—	0

PRICES AND PRODUCTION COSTS T/63

9. Peaches	Reference price	25,617						14,363/11,242	42,99	5,7/5,3	-6,3/-1,6
	Basic price	13,47						28,781/25,286	4,3/3,8	5,1/4,7	-6,1/-1,4
10. Cherries	Reference price	44,34	113,39/96,38						4,7/3,8	7,7	0
11. Plums (Group I)	Reference price	27,01	65,20/52,67						5,9/4,7	7,1	1,5
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	-	75,28						2,1	-	0,8
<i>Products processed from fruit and vegetables</i>											
	- ECU/100 kg										
	Marketing year: varies according to product										
	Beginning of single market:										
	Tomato concentrates: 1975/76										
	Preserved pineapple: 1976/77										
	Other: 1978/79										
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	-	51,07						89,884		0
	Minimum price	-	31,64						31,64		0
2. Tomato concentrates	Production aid	-	27,00/23,88						-5,2/-6,9		
	Minimum producer price	-	9,72/8,61						3,0/1,2		
3. Peeled tomatoes	Production aid	-	9,08 à 15,21						3,0 à 1,0		
- whole		-	6,32 à 8,31						-7,9 à -7,3		
- other		-	12,38 à 16,26						3,1 à 3,0		
	Production aid	-	11,05 à 14,70						1,4 à 1,5		
	Minimum producer price	-	4,79/3,32						-2,0/-7,0		
	Production aid	-	10,29/9,14						3,1/1,4		
	Minimum producer price	-	3,56						-11,7		
	Production aid	-	9,72/8,61						2,3/0,6		
	Minimum producer price	-	19,05/12,46						-1,9/-7,7		-1,8/18,6
4. Tomato juice	Production aid	-	34,76/31,27						2,8/1,3		-8,0/-14,9
5. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	-	52,11						5,6/5,6		10,3/-35,2
	Minimum producer price	-	162,72						3,6/3,6		-2,5/-18,1
6. Prunes	Production aid	-	162,72						158,673/133,222		
<i>Milk products</i>											
	Marketing year: April-March										
	Beginning of single market: 1968/69										
1. Milk (3,7% FC)	Target price	150,20	278,40						278,40	4,8	0
2. Low-fat milk	Aid	-	80 à 110						:	9,1	-
3. Butter	Intervention price	2 130,00	3 132,00						3 132,00	2,4	0
	Community	2 073,00	3 132,00						3 132,00	3,2	0
	Denmark	1 937,30	3 132,00						3 132,00	3,1	0
	Ireland	1 063,40	3 132,00						3 132,00	7,5	0
	United Kingdom									8,7	0
4. Cheese	Intervention price	1 904,70	3 889,3						3 889,3	5,7	0
- Grana Padano (30-60 days)		2 219,00	4 803,3						4 803,3	5,9	0
- Parmigiano Reggiano (6 months)		2 393,10	5 291,9						5 291,9	6,0	0

T/64 PRICES AND PRODUCTION COSTS

3.3.1 (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8			9		
						1985/86 1st year			1986/87			1987/88		
5. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	800,00	1 740,4 600-900	1 740,4	1 740,4	1 740,4	7,6	6,2	6,2	0	0	0	0	0
	Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Pilot products	Serum powder — Threshold price	260,00	570,8	570,8	570,8	570,8	4,7	6,2	6,2	0	0	0	0	0
	Milk powder (15%) — Threshold price	800,00	1 955,7	1 955,7	1 955,7	1 955,7	6,7	7,1	7,1	0	0	0	0	0
	Milk powder (26%) — Threshold price	1 486,40	2 772,7	2 772,7	2 772,7	2 772,7	4,8	4,9	4,9	0	0	0	0	0
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) — Threshold price	614,80	1 026,3	1 026,3	1 026,3	1 026,3	3,7	4,0	4,0	0	0	0	0	0
	Condensed milk (sweetened) — Threshold price	820,00	1 360,2	1 360,2	1 360,2	1 360,2	3,6	4,0	4,0	0	0	0	0	0
	Butter — Threshold price	2 310,90	3 510,1	3 510,1	3 510,1	3 510,1	2,5	3,3	3,3	0	0	0	0	0
	Emmental — Threshold price	2 168,00	3 961,3	3 961,3	3 961,3	3 961,3	4,7	4,7	4,7	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue-veined cheese — Threshold price	1 852,00	3 274,4	3 274,4	3 274,4	3 274,4	4,3	4,5	4,5	0	0	0	0	0
	Parmigiano Reggiano — Threshold price	2 913,00	6 081,7	6 081,7	6 081,7	6 081,7	5,5	5,8	5,8	0	0	0	0	0
	Cheddar — Threshold price	1 974,80	3 554,1	3 554,1	3 554,1	3 554,1	4,5	4,6	4,6	0	0	0	0	0
	Gouda and other — Threshold price	1 789,90	3 267,4	3 267,4	3 267,4	3 267,4	4,7	4,7	4,7	0	0	0	0	0
	Lactose — Threshold price	520,00	945,6	945,6	945,6	945,6	3,6	4,7	4,7	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Beef/veal</i>														
Marketing year: April-March														
Beginning of single market: 1968/69														
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price	1 042,00	2 050,20	2 050,20	2 050,20	2 050,20	5,5	5,3	5,3	0	0	0	0	0
	Community	800,00	2 050,20	2 050,20	2 050,20	2 050,20	6,3	7,5	7,5	0	0	0	0	0
	Ireland + United Kingdom	—	3 500,00	3 440,00	3 440,00	3 440,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Intervention price	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pigmeat</i>														
Marketing year: August-July														
Beginning of single market: 1967/68														
Pig carcasses	Basic price	1 040,00	2 033,30	2 033,30	2 033,30	2 033,30	4,7	5,3	5,3	0	0	0	0	0
	Sluce-gate price	892,73	1 499,20	1 013,60	849,20	849,20	4,3	1,0	1,0	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Eggs</i>														
Marketing year: August-July														
Beginning of single market: 1967/68														
Eggs in Shell	Sluce-gate price	691,90	1 028,50	812,40	800,80	800,80	2,9	1,2	1,2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Poultrymeat</i>														
Marketing year: August-July														
Beginning of single market: 1967/68														
70% chickens	Sluce-gate price	913,20	1 183,1	1 035,50	1 080,40	1 080,40	1,7	1,0	1,0	—	—	—	—	—

3. 75% geese						1 484,00	5,5	5,6	-0,9
4. 80% turkeys						1 440,90	2,6	3,0	1,4
5. Guinea-fowl						1 661,70	1,7	0,8	-3,6
<i>Silkworms</i> - ECU/box of seed									
Marketing year: April-March									
Beginning of single market: 1972/73		742,00	1 757,90	1 497,90	1 484,00				
		-	1 598,70	1 421,20	1 440,90				
		1 560,20	1 989,30	1 723,20	1 661,70				
<i>Peas beans and field beans</i>									
Marketing year: July-June									
Beginning of single market: 1978/79		37,00	108,67	108,67	112,00		8,0	8,6	3,1
		-	506,40	509,60	457,2		5,7	-	-10,3
		-	283,50	286,30	237,7		4,3	-	-10,0
		-	273,50	276,20	248,6		3,7	-	-10,0
<i>Sheepmeat and goatmeat</i>									
ECU/100 kg									
Marketing year: April-March									
Beginning of single market: 1980/81		-	432,32	432,32	432,32		4,6	-	0
		-	367,47	367,47	367,47		4,6	-	0
		-	347,66	347,66	347,66		4,7	-	0
		-	432,32	432,32	432,32		6,5	-	0
		-	432,32	432,32	432,32		6,5	-	0
		-	432,32	432,32	432,32		6,5	-	0
		-	432,32	432,32	432,32		4,6	-	0
		-	432,32	432,32	432,32		4,6	-	0
		-	432,32	432,32	432,32		6,9	-	0
		-	432,32	432,32	432,32		2,9	-	0
		-	432,32	432,32	432,32		2,7	-	0
		-	432,32	432,32	432,32		8,1	-	0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Seed subsidies 1983/84 (ECU/100 kg):  
 Cereals: *Oryza sativa* L. - 13,3; *Oleagineae*: *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 - 18,3; - of low persistence - 13,3; *Lolium* × *hybridum* Hausskn. - 14,6; *Phleum pratense* L. 60,8; *Poa nemoralis* L. - 27,0; *Poa trivialis* L. - 27,0; *Poa pratensis* L. - 27,0; *Poa trivialis* L. - 27,0; *Leguminosae*: *Fisium sativum* L. partim (fodder peas) - 3,4; *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. 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.

(4) Amounts applied by the Commission as an interim protective measure, pending Council decisions.





## 3.3.2 Producer prices for agricultural products in the Community (excluding VAT)

EUR 10

1	Nominal index 1980 = 100			% TAV		Real index 1980 = 100			% TAV	
	2	3	4	1985	1986	7	8	9	1985	1986
				1975	1985				1975	1985
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	67,1	143,9	145,9	7,9	1,4	112,8	88,5	85,1	-2,4	-3,8
<i>Crop products</i>	61,7	152,0	158,2	9,4	4,1	108,7	88,2	86,3	-2,1	-2,2
Cereals and rice	64,7	132,7	135,6	7,4	2,2	112,1	80,7	78,4	-3,2	-2,9
Common wheat	:	125,5	130,8	x	4,2	:	77,9	77,4	x	-0,6
Durum wheat	:	155,4	166,1	x	6,9	:	78,8	78,1	x	-0,9
Fodder barley	:	125,2	124,8	x	-0,3	:	81,8	78,2	x	-4,4
Barley for brewing	:	119,3	123,7	x	3,7	:	82,9	83,3	x	0,5
Oats	:	115,1	111,6	x	-3,0	:	78,0	73,3	x	-6,0
Grain maize	:	152,7	150,3	x	-1,6	:	86,4	79,7	x	-7,8
Paddy rice	:	193,6	176,3	x	-8,9	:	99,5	84,4	x	-15,2
Other	:	104,0	104,5	x	0,5	:	78,6	77,9	x	-0,9
Roots and grassicas	81,1	124,1	141,4	0,4	13,9	134,3	77,8	85,4	-5,3	9,8
Ware potatoes	97,7	121,2	160,2	2,2	32,2	170,0	70,3	91,6	-8,5	30,3
Sugarbeet	70,7	126,2	131,3	6,0	4,0	113,4	81,6	81,5	-3,2	-0,1
Other	85,7	119,1	119,1	3,3	0,0	120,8	90,4	89,4	-2,9	-1,1
Fresh vegetables	55,5	171,8	164,8	12,0	-4,1	100,2	98,7	88,4	-0,2	-10,4
Fruits	50,5	162,4	180,2	12,4	11,0	93,9	87,5	89,8	-0,7	2,6
Fresh fruits	:	161,8	178,2	x	10,1	:	88,9	91,3	x	2,7
Dried fruits	:	168,3	198,5	x	17,9	:	74,6	76,5	x	2,5
Wine/must	52,3	155,9	165,0	11,5	5,8	97,3	89,9	89,6	-0,8	-0,3
Olives and olive oil	62,2	221,8	228,2	13,6	2,9	133,6	104,1	94,7	-2,5	-9,0
Seeds	71,0	143,8	157,3	7,3	9,4	114,9	91,1	95,6	-2,3	4,9
Flowers and plants	70,2	134,2	131,9	6,7	-1,7	107,4	92,1	88,7	-1,5	-3,7
Other crop products	57,8	200,1	210,6	13,2	5,2	108,1	100,5	93,8	-0,7	-6,7
<i>Animals and livestock products</i>	71,4	137,5	136,1	6,8	-1,0	116,1	88,7	84,2	-2,7	-5,1
Animals (for slaughter and export)	73,4	137,0	133,1	6,4	-2,8	119,7	87,8	81,4	-3,1	-7,3
Beef animals	70,2	130,9	126,3	6,4	-3,5	114,5	85,8	80,1	-2,8	-6,6
Calves	73,8	156,8	162,3	7,8	3,5	121,1	94,0	92,0	-2,5	-2,1
Pigs	83,9	129,9	121,5	4,5	-6,5	128,1	88,1	78,8	-3,7	-10,6
Sheep and goats	58,0	158,8	161,3	10,6	1,6	106,6	92,4	87,9	-1,4	-4,9
Poultry	67,0	147,0	146,4	8,2	-0,4	121,7	88,2	83,2	-3,2	-5,7
Other animals	55,1	160,2	164,3	11,3	2,6	107,4	84,4	80,8	-2,4	-4,3
Milk	69,3	140,1	144,5	7,3	3,1	111,3	92,2	91,8	-1,9	-0,4
Eggs	64,7	125,5	116,2	6,8	-7,4	108,1	79,0	69,3	-3,1	-12,3
Other livestock production	62,9	161,8	177,7	9,9	9,8	105,1	92,0	89,9	-1,3	-2,3

Source: Eurostat.

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

(1980 = 100)

	1975	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	% TAV			
										1985	1986	1987	1988
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>Crop products:</i>													
EUR 12	:	:	112,5 (1)	127,1 (1)	140,1 (1)	147,6 (1)	152,6 (1)	161,5 (1)		x	5,8		
Belgique/België	90,5	96,6	109,4	119,7	139,3	141,9	129,3	123,5		3,6	- 4,5		
Danmark	68,3	90,3	109,6	119,0	134,1	125,2	123,7	121,5		6,1	- 1,8		
BR Deutschland	87,9	95,6	107,0	105,7	107,4	106,8	101,2	97,8		1,4	- 3,4		
Ellas	43,1	81,3	119,9	146,6	172,3	209,7	246,7	277,7		19,1	12,6		
España	:	:	112,3	132,8	144,3	153,0	156,1	180,4		x	15,6		
France	66,4	93,8	111,8	127,1	138,4	142,3	141,8	144,8		7,9	2,1		
Ireland	63,5	103,9	113,7	121,3	133,1	138,3	116,4	130,5		6,2	12,1		
Italia	47,4	88,1	113,6	130,9	144,4	152,9	165,1	172,4		13,3	4,4		
Luxembourg	87,7	96,5	110,3	106,9	131,1	111,9	112,9	115,4		2,6	2,2		
Nederland	88,8	94,1	107,2	105,5	116,2	121,4	112,8	107,4		2,4	- 4,8		
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		x	x		
United Kingdom	70,5	100,4	112,4	121,1	137,1	132,1	121,3	127,1		5,6	4,8		
EUR 10	61,7	91,4	112,5	126,1	139,3	146,7	152,0	158,2		9,4	4,1		
<i>Livestock products:</i>													
EUR 12	:	:	112,0 (1)	124,6 (1)	130,1 (1)	136,7 (1)	141,4 (1)	140,6 (1)		x	-0,6 (1)		
Belgique/België	89,7	97,9	110,5	125,6	129,2	132,2	134,2	125,5		4,1	- 6,5		
Danmark	73,4	90,5	113,1	127,6	130,0	139,0	136,0	128,9		6,4	- 5,2		
BR Deutschland	95,2	98,9	105,9	111,0	109,0	107,4	103,9	97,1		0,9	- 6,5		
Ellas	47,2	83,0	135,0	165,2	194,6	228,5	272,3	308,4		19,2	13,3		
España	:	:	114,1	128,7	139,1	160,3	173,8	177,2		x	2,0		
France	71,1	94,3	112,0	126,7	134,8	139,6	144,0	141,8		7,3	- 1,5		
Ireland	56,5	101,8	118,4	128,6	135,8	139,6	138,8	135,9		9,4	- 2,1		
Italia	53,4	88,3	114,2	132,5	142,3	151,6	159,3	163,4		11,5	2,6		
Luxembourg	87,7	97,5	107,4	127,3	136,1	137,3	142,7	147,7		5,0	0,0		
Nederland	90,7	98,0	109,5	116,0	114,0	114,4	115,5	106,8		2,4	- 7,5		
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		x	x		
United Kingdom	59,1	92,1	110,1	118,9	120,1	123,0	125,4	124,9		7,8	- 0,4		
EUR 10	71,4	93,9	111,8	124,1	129,0	133,8	137,5	136,1		6,8	- 1,0		

Total:		:	:	112,2 (*)	125,7 (*)	134,6 (*)	141,6 (*)	146,5 (*)	150,1 (*)	x	2,5 (*)
EUR 12											
Belgique/België	89,9	97,5	110,1	123,7	132,4	135,3	132,6	124,9	124,9	4,0	- 5,8
Danmark	72,0	90,5	112,1	125,1	131,1	135,1	132,5	126,8	126,8	6,3	- 4,3
BR Deutschland	93,1	98,0	106,2	109,5	108,6	107,2	103,1	97,3	97,3	1,0	- 5,6
Eλλάς	44,3	81,8	124,3	152,1	178,9	215,2	254,2	286,7	286,7	19,1	12,8
España	:	:	113,1	130,9	141,9	156,4	164,3	178,9	178,9	x	8,9
France	68,9	94,0	111,9	126,9	136,5	140,8	143,0	143,2	143,2	7,6	0,1
Ireland	57,5	102,1	117,7	127,6	135,4	139,4	135,6	135,2	135,2	9,0	- 0,3
Italia	49,4	88,2	113,8	131,5	143,5	152,3	162,7	168,6	168,6	12,7	3,6
Luxembourg	87,7	97,3	107,8	124,2	135,3	133,5	138,2	138,6	138,6	4,7	0,3
Nederland	90,1	96,7	108,7	112,4	114,7	116,8	114,6	107,0	107,0	2,4	- 6,6
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
United Kingdom	62,9	94,9	110,9	119,7	125,9	126,0	124,0	125,7	125,7	7,0	1,4
EUR 10	67,1	92,9	112,1	125,0	133,6	139,5	143,9	145,9	145,9	7,9	1,4

Source: Eurostat.

(\*) 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				
	1985 1980	1986 1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	XII 1986	III 1987	VI 1987	I-VI 1987		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages													
EUR 12	x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Belgique/België	6,8	6,0	9,7	8,5	7,6	3,2	1,8	1,7	- 0,6	0,0	- 0,4		
Danmark	8,1	7,1	10,2	5,3	8,8	4,2	2,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,5		
BR Deutschland	2,7	2,2	4,7	1,6	1,9	0,2	- 0,5	- 0,7	- 1,0	- 0,8	- 0,7		
Ellas	21,3	21,1	21,1	18,2	18,2	19,5	20,3	13,9	16,6	16,1	15,3		
España	12,4	12,0	15,5	10,5	13,1	9,6	10,4	10,5	8,1	:	:		
France	9,7	8,6	12,6	9,4	8,1	4,9	3,3	2,4	2,8	2,6	2,8		
Ireland	9,3	8,4	12,1	7,3	10,1	3,1	4,4	3,2	3,4	2,4	2,9		
Italia	12,2	11,1	15,2	11,7	9,2	8,8	5,4	3,8	3,6	3,7	3,7		
Luxembourg	7,5	6,6	11,7	8,1	7,3	3,5	2,4	0,9	- 0,4	- 3,0	- 1,0		
Nederland	3,0	2,3	5,7	0,1	3,0	0,6	- 1,1	- 1,5	- 3,0	- 2,8	- 2,9		
Portugal	24,2	21,3	24,8	26,8	32,6	17,7	7,6	8,8	9,5	:	:		
United Kingdom	5,6	5,2	7,8	3,2	5,6	3,1	3,3	3,1	3,3	2,4	3,4		
EUR 10	8,4	7,5	11,0	7,1	7,2	5,1	3,4	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,5		

Producer prices for agricultural products	EUR 12						EUR 10			
	7,9 (1)	7,0 (1)	12,0 (1)	7,1 (1)	5,2 (1)	3,4 (1)		2,5 (1)		
Belgique/België	5,8	3,8	12,3	7,0	2,2	- 2,0	- 5,9	- 6,7	- 3,4	:
Danmark	5,8	4,0	11,7	4,8	3,0	- 1,9	- 4,3	- 5,8	- 4,5	- 2,9 - 4,3
BR Deutschland	0,6	- 0,5	3,1	- 0,8	- 1,2	- 3,9	- 5,6	- 8,5	- 5,4	- 5,0 - 5,6
Ellas	20,5	19,2	22,3	17,6	20,3	18,1	12,8	9,7	11,4	18,0 13,1
España	10,4	10,2	15,7	8,4	10,3	5,1	8,9	:	:	:
France	7,4	6,2	13,4	7,6	3,2	1,5	0,1	- 1,9	0,8	- 1,7 - 0,6
Ireland	6,3	5,2	8,4	6,2	2,9	- 2,7	- 0,3	0,6	1,2	:
Italia	10,2	9,1	15,5	9,1	6,2	6,8	3,7	- 2,8	- 1,8	:
Luxembourg	6,7	5,6	15,2	8,9	- 1,4	3,5	0,3	0,5	- 0,5	:
Nederland	2,8	1,1	3,4	2,0	1,8	- 1,9	- 6,6	- 12,4	- 4,3	- 4,1 - 4,5
Portugal	x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	4,4	3,9	7,9	5,2	0,2	- 1,6	1,3	- 2,4	0,8	- 1,1 0,1
	7,6	6,5	11,5	6,9	4,4	3,1	1,4	- 2,6	- 0,2	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Portugal not included.



Complete feed for broilers	1986	34.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30.0
	1986/1985	- 6.7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- 7.5
	1985/1975	- 5.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- 8.5
Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens	1986	28.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.0
	1986/1985	- 4.5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- 5.2
	1985/1975	- 4.5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- 7.9
C — Fertilizers (1):																				
Nitrate of ammonia	1986	57.1	67.1	69.0	24.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	58.9
	1986/1985	-14.4	x	x	21.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-13.4
	1985/1975	- 5.7	x	x	12.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	5.7
Superphosphate	1986	76.3	73.7	84.4	27.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	74.6
	1986/1985	- 0.5	x	x	20.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- 9.2
	1985/1975	- 4.5	x	x	16.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2.3
Potassium chloride	1986	37.0	33.5	33.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	37.3
	1986/1985	- 4.4	x	x	0.7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.7
	1985/1975	- 7.0	x	x	4.5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6.1
D — Compound fertilizers (1):																				
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K 20-10-10	1986	:	:	19.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.4
	1986/1985	x	x	-19.5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- 5.2
	1985/1975	5.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1.2
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K 17-17-17	1986	25.2	:	28.0	12.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.6
	1986/1985	- 4.7	x	x	21.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- 5.9
	1985/1975	- 5.1	x	x	12.9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2.3
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K 9-9-18	1986	:	:	18.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.9
	1986/1985	x	x	- 3.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- 1.1
	1985/1975	5.5	x	x	1.8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2.5
E — Motor fuels and other fuels:																				
Diesel fuel for tractors:	1986	17.7	20.2	22.4	27.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.6
	1986/1985	-44.7	x	x	11.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-38.9
	1985/1975	11.9	x	x	21.3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	10.7
Heating fuel	1986	17.7	21.2	18.1	27.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.8
	1986/1985	-44.7	x	x	11.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-27.6
	1985/1975	12.2	x	x	21.3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12.1

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<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O (17-17-17): price per 100 kg of product.  
 (2) Including VAT (non-deductible).  
 (3) TAV 1984/1975.  
 (4) N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O (15-15-15).





3.3.6 Agricultural wages, input prices<sup>(1)</sup> and producer prices (excl. VAT)

(1980=100)

1	1975	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986*	1987	% TAV		
										1985	1986	1987
										1975	1985	1986
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Farm wages</i>												
EUR 12 (*)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x	
Belgique/België	61,6	93,4	105,6	110,9	118,7	122,8	127,1	131,2		7,5	3,2	
Danmark	60,4	92,4	108,8	120,8	131,8	140,5	144,2	146,5	158,8	9,1	1,6	8,4
BR Deutschland	70,1	93,3	104,6	110,0	114,3	118,5	121,9	124,7		5,7	2,3	
Ellas	35,0	79,9	120,1	147,7	172,8	203,6	256,5	290,8		22,0	13,4	
España **	37,0	88,4	111,9	122,3	133,3	145,0	158,4	169,6		15,7	7,1	
France	51,0	86,9	117,0	132,2	152,1	162,7	175,7	179,0		13,2	1,9	
Ireland	47,9	84,1	116,5	125,5	142,8	155,5	165,2	173,0		13,2	4,7	
Italia	34,7	81,3	121,9	142,8	168,2	186,6	208,3	219,1		19,6	5,2	
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		x	x	
Nederland	69,4	95,8	103,5	109,8	112,5	116,0	120,1	:		5,6	x	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		x	x	
United Kingdom	49,9	83,5	111,9	122,5	135,5	142,4	155,8	163,3		12,1	4,8	
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		x	x	
<i>Inputs<sup>(2)</sup></i>												
EUR 12 (*)	:	:	114,2	124,7	135,3	145,3	148,5	146,7		x	-1,2	
Belgique/België	80,3	92,1	109,4	121,0	131,6	139,2	136,4	129,0		5,4	-5,4	
Danmark	69,7	86,8	117,3	131,0	139,0	147,0	142,8	134,4		7,4	-5,9	
BR Deutschland	83,6	93,8	109,8	113,8	114,6	117,1	114,9	106,2		3,2	-7,6	
Ellas	47,9	76,2	123,8	142,2	177,5	203,9	239,1	279,3		17,4	16,8	
España	:	:	121,2	135,0	154,5	176,5	187,1	197,1		x	5,3	
France	65,6	87,4	112,8	126,2	138,5	148,8	153,5	150,1		8,9	-2,2	
Ireland	55,1	88,6	114,2	125,2	135,0	145,5	147,5	140,5		10,3	-4,7	
Italia	53,6	88,1	119,4	133,2	146,9	160,0	163,1	161,4		11,8	-1,0	
Luxembourg	79,4	91,9	109,5	118,7	129,7	138,0	136,2	132,0		5,5	-3,1	
Nederland	78,6	93,1	109,2	114,2	117,5	121,5	116,5	105,1		4,0	-9,8	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		x	x	
United Kingdom	54,7	89,3	110,0	117,8	126,0	130,9	132,5	131,3		9,3	-0,9	
EUR 10	66,5	89,4	113,1	123,1	132,3	140,5	142,5	138,9		7,9	-2,5	
<i>Producer prices<sup>(3)</sup></i>												
EUR 12 (*)	:	:	112,2	125,7	134,6	141,6	146,5	150,1		x	2,5	
Belgique/België	89,9	97,5	110,1	123,7	132,4	135,3	132,6	124,9		4,0	-5,8	
Danmark	72,0	90,5	112,1	125,1	131,1	135,1	132,5	126,8		6,3	-4,3	
BR Deutschland	93,1	98,0	106,2	109,5	108,6	107,2	103,1	97,3		1,0	-5,6	
Ellas	44,3	81,8	124,3	152,1	178,9	215,2	254,2	286,7		19,1	12,8	
España	:	:	113,1	130,9	141,9	156,4	164,3	178,9		x	8,9	
France	68,9	94,0	111,9	126,9	136,5	140,8	143,0	143,2		7,6	0,1	
Ireland	57,5	102,1	117,7	127,6	135,4	139,4	135,6	135,2		9,0	-0,3	
Italia	49,9	88,2	113,8	131,5	143,5	152,3	162,7	168,6		12,5	3,6	
Luxembourg	87,7	97,3	107,8	124,2	135,3	133,5	138,2	138,6		4,7	0,3	
Nederland	90,1	96,7	108,7	112,4	114,7	116,8	114,6	107,0		2,4	-6,6	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		x	x	
United Kingdom	62,9	94,9	110,9	119,7	125,9	126,0	124,0	125,7		7,0	1,4	
EUR 10	67,1	92,8	112,1	125,0	133,6	139,5	143,9	145,9		7,9	1,4	

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 feedingsuffs, fertilizers and soil improvement, fuels and lubricants, and investments in machinery (excl. VAT)

	(1980 = 100)												
	1975	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	% TAV			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>Feedingsuffs</i>													
EUR 12	:	:	113,7 (1)	121,7 (1)	134,7 (1)	145,1 (1)	140,8 (1)	140,1 (1)		x	- 0,5		
Belgique/België	84,7	94,8	108,6	119,1	130,8	137,2	130,7	125,9		4,4	- 3,7		
Danmark	67,9	88,8	117,3	129,0	140,0	147,0	133,5	127,3		7,0	- 4,6		
BR Deutschland	90,6	96,8	108,0	108,8	111,3	114,1	103,9	97,6		1,4	- 6,1		
Ellas	51,6	78,2	132,4	158,6	202,0	234,6	274,0	315,7		18,2	15,2		
España	:	:	117,5	128,6	152,9	179,6	182,0	191,1		x	5,0		
France	70,4	92,0	113,8	126,9	141,4	152,8	147,0	144,1		7,6	- 2,0		
Ireland	55,1	96,0	108,8	117,1	129,0	137,7	129,5	126,9		8,9	- 2,0		
Italia	52,2	89,3	121,6	131,2	147,5	160,4	157,7	158,1		11,7	0,3		
Luxembourg	86,0	94,4	109,0	117,0	132,7	141,8	128,3	124,5		4,1	- 3,0		
Nederland	83,5	95,1	107,2	107,9	112,2	114,0	103,5	94,4		2,2	- 8,8		
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		x	x		
United Kingdom	57,7	93,7	108,0	113,9	123,7	127,0	122,6	123,8		7,8	1,0		
EUR 10	69,1	92,6	113,1	120,7	132,0	139,8	134,5	132,4		6,9	- 1,6		
<i>Fertilizers and soil improvement</i>													
EUR 12	:	:	115,5 (1)	127,6 (1)	133,3 (1)	139,8 (1)	149,4 (1)	144,3 (1)		x	- 3,4		
Belgique/België	82,2	89,0	111,4	129,6	129,6	139,2	148,1	141,9		6,1	- 4,2		
Danmark	92,4	81,3	123,7	148,3	145,8	166,5	176,5	156,6		6,7	- 11,3		
BR Deutschland	91,4	92,1	112,0	117,9	111,3	109,5	115,4	110,6		2,4	- 4,2		
Ellas	45,3	68,2	111,1	111,1	149,4	153,1	160,6	184,3		13,5	14,8		
España	:	:	130,5	147,4	160,4	179,6	190,7	202,9		x	6,4		
France	64,2	80,6	110,3	120,7	128,7	137,9	151,5	141,3		9,0	- 6,7		
Ireland	67,4	85,2	113,9	121,1	122,6	134,6	147,4	132,6		8,1	- 10,0		
Italia	51,1	81,0	126,8	158,3	180,3	177,0	181,2	180,9		13,5	- 0,2		
Luxembourg	79,0	88,8	112,2	123,3	126,8	130,1	138,5	134,0		5,8	- 3,2		
Nederland	82,3	89,8	111,3	120,5	103,8	106,5	116,7	107,6		3,6	- 7,8		
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		x	x		
United Kingdom	55,5	85,5	110,2	115,5	116,8	120,2	127,7	115,1		8,7	- 9,9		
EUR 10	68,7	84,3	113,3	124,7	129,3	133,9	143,3	135,6		7,6	- 5,4		

Fuels and lubricants

	EUR 12		123,9 (1)	139,5 (1)	148,2 (1)	158,5 (1)	171,3 (1)	141,3 (1)		
Belgique/België	57,0	:	122,0	137,6	146,1	163,5	161,7	101,5	x	-17,5
Danmark	49,5	72,1	126,9	144,5	140,3	144,1	149,0	110,4	11,0	-37,2
BR Deutschland	59,4	85,0	117,2	122,9	118,7	123,2	127,5	91,2	11,6	-25,9
Ellas	40,7	70,6	121,2	132,3	157,6	177,7	215,1	247,5	7,9	-28,5
España	:	:	140,2	154,0	176,0	195,8	215,5	212,0	18,1	15,1
France	46,8	73,7	123,1	143,7	155,4	166,3	179,3	146,2	x	-1,6
Ireland	40,6	69,8	134,7	155,0	172,7	182,0	190,1	155,6	14,4	-18,5
Italia	51,6	82,3	128,1	158,4	167,8	178,2	204,6	155,9	16,7	-18,1
Luxembourg	63,1	81,1	116,8	131,3	144,3	156,6	164,0	130,7	14,8	-23,8
Nederland	50,9	78,7	124,5	149,4	160,4	177,1	177,9	122,6	10,0	-20,3
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13,3	-31,1
United Kingdom	42,1	76,5	120,8	137,5	151,2	155,1	169,3	140,8	x	x
									14,9	-16,8
	EUR 10	50,9	121,9	137,7	145,0	154,1	166,0	132,9	12,5	-19,9

Investment in machinery

	EUR 12		111,6 (1)	122,9 (1)	134,3 (1)	151,3 (1)	161,2 (1)	171,9 (1)		
Belgique/België	72,7	:	104,0	118,5	129,3	140,0	150,8	161,4	x	6,6
Danmark	66,6	90,6	109,5	124,3	136,8	141,6	146,8	152,8	7,6	7,0
BR Deutschland	83,6	96,3	104,6	111,4	115,7	119,2	121,8	124,3	8,2	4,1
Ellas	56,5	83,8	123,6	141,8	177,6	209,4	251,2	329,2	3,8	2,1
España	:	:	110,3	123,6	135,7	148,2	162,4	181,2	16,1	31,1
France	63,6	89,6	113,5	129,3	142,0	152,1	160,1	168,7	x	11,6
Ireland	46,9	93,6	112,2	127,1	137,9	155,1	156,8	163,9	9,7	5,4
Italia	45,7	86,0	118,3	130,2	147,1	184,9	200,4	214,4	12,8	4,5
Luxembourg	72,9	93,2	104,6	119,1	129,3	139,0	149,8	159,2	15,9	7,0
Nederland	74,9	95,9	104,0	108,8	114,6	120,1	124,1	128,1	7,5	6,3
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,2	3,2
United Kingdom	45,5	87,1	107,7	115,9	121,7	129,4	137,1	144,5	x	x
									11,7	5,4
	EUR 10	60,8	111,8	122,8	134,2	151,6	161,1	171,1	10,2	6,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Portugal not included.

## 3.3.8 Market value of agricultural land (parcels)

	1	2	ECU/ha (1)				% TAV (1)		
			3	4	5	1985		7	
						1973	1985		1985
Belgique/België (2)		Arable land	5 865	9 579	9 751		4,2	4,2	1,8
		Meadow	4 953	7 995	7 923		4,1	4,1	- 0,9
Danmark (2)		Agricultural land	2 114	5 347	6 343		8,0	8,0	18,6
BR Deutschland		Agricultural land	:	16 471	15 560		x	x	- 5,5
Ellas		Agricultural land	:	:	:		x	x	x
España **		Agricultural land: arable land	8 240 (6)	10 026	:		10,3 (6)	10,3 (6)	x
		non-arable land	2 149 (6)	2 655	:		11,2 (6)	11,2 (6)	x
France		Arable land	1 557	3 231	3 202		6,3	6,3	- 0,9
		Natural meadow	1 397	2 598	2 503		5,3	5,3	- 3,7
Ireland			:	:	:		x	x	x
Italia			:	:	:		x	x	x
Luxembourg			:	:	:		x	x	x
Nederland (2)		Arable land	:	14 822	15 892		x	x	7,2
		Meadow	:	14 663	18 269		x	x	24,6
Portugal			:	:	:		x	x	x
United Kingdom									
- England (4)		Agricultural land	2 782	6 407	5 503		7,2	7,2	- 14,1
- Wales (4)		Agricultural land	1 715	4 377	4 284		8,1	8,1	- 2,1
- Scotland (4)(5)		Agricultural land	1 172	2 658	2 255		7,1	7,1	- 15,2
- Northern Ireland (4)		Agricultural land	1 407	5 299	5 603		11,7	11,7	5,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at constant exchange rates (1984).

(2) Land not on lease.

(3) Weighted average of public and private sales.

(4) Market value of all agricultural land for sale with vacant possession.

(5) Price of farms (land and buildings) of more than 20 acres (8,1 ha).

(6) 1985

(7) 1983 and 1985.

## 3.3.9 Rents for agricultural land

	ECU/ha (1)			% TAV		Ratio rent/ market value (gross income) %	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
— Arable land	75,85	118,17	121,52	3,8	2,8	1,2	1,2
— Meadow	77,29	116,13	119,34	3,4	2,8	1,5	1,5
Danmark	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
BR Deutschland (2)	101,87	173,81	:	4,6	×	1,1	:
Ellas							
— Arable land (5)	:	515,05	605,61	×	17,6	:	:
España **							
— Arable land	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
France							
— Arable land (3)	32,16	73,93	74,22	7,2	0,4	2,3	2,3
Ireland	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
Italia	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
Nederland							
— Arable land	87,98	208,06	212,02	7,4	1,9	1,4	1,3
— Meadow	81,24	168,43	170,41	6,3	1,2	1,1	0,9
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
United Kingdom (4)							
England	27,82	149,01	162,12	15,0	8,8	2,3	2,9
Wales	16,49	79,63	90,89	14,0	14,1	1,8	2,1
Scotland	18,74	98,39	100,32	14,8	2,0	3,7	4,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at constant exchange rates (1984).

(2) Biannual surveys in 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1985. Eurostat estimate for the intermediate years.

(3) 1964 survey, updating using a national accounts indicator (Insee).

(4) Prices for all kinds of land.

(5) Most of this land is irrigated.

3.3.10 Average annual interest rate (%) <sup>(1)</sup> (not including interest-rate subsidies) payable on loans for farm investments (1973-87)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España	France	Irland	Italie	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portu- gal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1973												
- short term	8,8			6,0		7,8	:					:
- medium term	:	13,6	} 10,3	} 4,0	} 6,2	9,1	11,5	8,2	} 6,6	} 11,8		12,4
- long term	9,2	14,0						9,5			12,5	9,3
- fixed												11,1
- variable												11,8
1981												
- short term			14,0	13,6		13,3	16,4			13,1		15,6
- medium term	} 14,1	19,9	} 13,0	} 13,8	} 13,0	13,5	16,9	} 18,3	} 8,3	11,2		16,1
- long term		20,6									13,5	17,4
- fixed												16,1
- variable												15,6
1982												
- short term	} 14,5		13,0	:	} 12,3	12,0	18,0	} 21,0	} 8,3	:		14,3
- medium term		19,9	} 12,0	} :		} 13,5	13,0			18,5		
- long term	21,4							13,5	19,0			
- fixed												15,5
- variable												14,3
1983												
- short term	} 13,0		:	13,0	} 12,7	12,5	15,6	} 20,2	} 8,1	:		12,2
- medium term		14,6	} 14,0	} 14,0		} 12,7	12,7			16,1		
- long term	15,1							13,0	16,6			
- fixed												14,4
- variable												11,7
1984												
- short term	} 12,8		8,0	13,0	} 13,3	:	14,3	} 18,3	} 8,0	:		12,2
- medium term		14,9	} 14,0	} 14,0		} 13,3	:			14,8		
- long term	14,5							:	15,3			
- fixed												13,7
- variable												11,6
1985												
- short term	} 12,0		7,9	13,7	} 13,1	11,3	13,5	} 16,8	} 8,0	8,0		14,7
- medium term		10,7	} 14,2	} 14,2		} 13,1	12,0			13,9		
- long term	12,2							13,0	14,9			
- fixed												13,8
- variable												13,8
1986												
- short term	} 9,6		7,0	17,0	} :	10,2	14,2	} 15,8	} 7,8	7,5		13,3
- medium term		9,0	} 15,0	} 15,0		} :	10,8			14,1		
- long term	11,3							11,4	14,8			7,0
- fixed												12,5
- variable												12,4
1987												
- short term	} 9,5		:	18,0	} :	9,5	15,0	} 12,5	} 7,3	7,4		12,4
- medium term		11,9	} 16,0	} 16,0		} :	9,9			15,3		
- long term	8,8							10,3	16,0			6,9
- fixed												12,1
- variable												11,4

Source: EC Commission, DG for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> National definitions.<sup>(2)</sup> Operating loans to farmers.<sup>(3)</sup> Mortgage loans to farmers.

3.3.11 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices<sup>(1)</sup>  
at 1 January 1987

(%)

1	2	Scheme	
		3	4
Belgique/België	Most products (excl. flowers)	6,0	6,0
	Flowers	19,0	19,0 <sup>(*)</sup>
Danmark	All products	22,0	—
BR Deutschland	Most products	7,0 <sup>(*)</sup>	13,0 <sup>(*)</sup>
	Wine must, beverages, services	14,0 <sup>(*)</sup>	14,0 <sup>(*)</sup>
Ellas	All products	6,0	—
España	Products used for animal feed, excluding wine:		
	— Not processed on the holding	6,0	4,0
	— Processed on the holding	6,0	—
	Wine	12,0	—
	All products not used for human or animal consumption:		
	— Not processed on the holding	12,0	4,0
	— Processed on the holding	12,0	—
France	All plant products except wine	5,5	2,55
	Wine	18,6	2,55
	All livestock products	5,5	3,65
	Products sold through a producers' group:		
	— fruit, vegetables and wine	—	3,05
	— pigs, eggs and poultry	—	4,85
Ireland	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	2,2	2,4
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	25,0	2,4 <sup>(?)</sup>
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	2,4
Italia	Cereals (except seeds and paddy rice)		
	Paddy rice, fresh and dried vegetables, potatoes, fresh and dried fruit, oilseeds for edible oil, olive oil, butter, cheese and other milk products	2,0	2,0
	Wine, eggs	8,0	8,0
	Must	8,0	2,0
	Cattle	20,0	14,0
	Pigs	15,0	14,0
	Pigs	18,0	14,0
	Raw milk	10,0	2,0
	All other products	6,0	6,0
Luxembourg	Most products and services	6,0	5,71
Nederland	Flowers, ornamental plants, bulbs and nursery products	5,0	5,71 <sup>(?)</sup>
	Other products	0,0	—
Portugal	All agricultural products	0,0	—
United Kingdom	Products generally used for human and animal consumption (including seeds, seedlings and animals)	15,0	—
	Other products and services		

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.

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3.3.12 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: input prices,  
at 1 January 1987

		(%)
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
Ellas	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 (?)	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
Irland	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)	23,0
	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	5,0
	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	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EC Budget	Mio ECU	24 807,6	27 208,8	28 085,1	35 174,1	36 168,4 <sup>(1)</sup>	39 708,0 <sup>(2)</sup>
EAGGF	Mio ECU	16 539,6	19 022,7	20 463,8	22 910,9	23 835,6	28 235,8
of which: «Guarantee»	Mio ECU	15 811,6	18 346,5	19 744,2	22 137,4	22 988,5	27 078,5
«Guidance»	Mio ECU	728,0	676,2	719,6	773,5	847,1	1 157,3
Charges under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	2 295,1	2 436,4	2 179,1	2 287,0	3 202,5	3 000,9
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	1 347,1	1 260,0	1 121,7	1 175,5	1 763,9	1 753,1
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	948,0	1 176,4	1 057,4	1 111,5	1 438,6	1 247,8
Community GDP	Mrd ECU	2 593,1	2 776,2	2 975,5	3 509 <sup>(3)</sup>	3 672 <sup>(3)</sup>	3 856 <sup>(3)</sup>
Gross EAGGF guarantee expenditure	Mio ECU	15 811,6	18 346,5	19 744,2	22 137,4	22 988,5	27 078,5
— % of GDP	%	0,61	0,66	0,66	0,63	0,62	0,70
Net EAGGF guarantee expenditure	Mio ECU	14,244,5	16 586,4	18 284,7	19 850,4	19 786,0	24 077,6
— % of GDP	%	0,55	0,60	0,61	0,57	0,53	0,62

Source: EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Budget and supplementary budget No 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> Preliminary draft budget for 1988.

<sup>(3)</sup> EUR 12 (Source DE II).



## 3.4.2 EAGGF guarantee and guidance expenditure, by Member State

(Mio ECU)

	EAGGF Guarantee Expenditure										EAGGF Guidance Expenditure					
	1973	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1973	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	22 192,7 (*)	—	—	—	—	—	971,7 (*)				
Belgique/België	209,7	535,5	617,3	702,1	916,0	976,1	11,7	13,9	16,0	16,8	20,1	15,9				
Danmark	345,8	558,7	681,4	879,0	833,7	1 070,7	4,7	20,5	21,1	20,1	25,8	23,4				
BR Deutschland	790,6	2 030,0	3 076,0	3 322,5	3 624,6	4 398,4	45,7	96,7	113,0	92,6	90,9	103,6				
Ellas	—	684,6	1 007,4	961,3	1 197,2	1 412,4	—	30,3	85,1	111,0	137,9	139,5				
España	—	—	—	—	—	271,3	—	—	—	—	—	86,5				
France	1 194,6	2 869,1	3 635,0	3 513,2	4 633,7	5 453,0	36,1	195,8	186,6	191,2	161,2	209,1				
Ireland	87,2	500,8	615,6	893,4	1 169,3	1 215,1	6,9	90,5	101,4	73,2	82,1	79,0				
Italia	545,3	2 508,6	2 871,6	3 993,5	3 452,0	3 062,7	48,9	234,5	232,4	181,6	235,6	154,2				
Luxembourg	5,7	2,7	4,6	3,7	4,7	2,0	0,2	1,5	1,5	4,3	0,9	1,8				
Nederland	594,3	1 424,8	1 717,0	1 963,8	2 091,1	2 294,3	13,4	27,9	29,3	19,5	20,1	22,1				
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	30,8	—	—	—	—	—	32,8				
United Kingdom	155,1	1 286,1	1 692,7	2 133,7	1 914,7	1 999,9	20,0	71,4	157,3	134,6	123,7	103,8				
Community	—	4,8	0,5	5,7	6,4	6,0	—	—	—	—	—	—				
EUR 10	3 928,3	12 405,6	15 919,7 (1)	18 371,9 (2)	19 843,4 (3)	21 890,6 (4)	187,6	783,0	943,7	844,9	898,3	852,4 (5)				

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The amount does not include a figure of 108,1 Mio ECU released when the 1976/77 accounts were cleared.

(2) The amount does not include a figure of 25,5 Mio ECU released when the 1978/79 accounts were cleared.

(3) The amount does not include a figure of 99,2 Mio ECU released when the 1980/81 accounts were cleared.

(4) The amount does not include a figure of 55,3 Mio ECU released when the 1982 accounts were cleared.

(5) Plus 800 000 ECU committed for a proposed study to be financed under Article 22 of Regulation No 797/85.

## 3.4.3 EAGGF guarantee expenditure, by product

Product	1984 (1)		1985 (1)		1986 (1)		1987 (2)		1988 (2)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Cereals</i>	1 650.0	11.6	2 310.2	15.3	3 391.2	15.3	3 668.0	15.9	5 844.0	20.0
Refunds	918.3	5.4	1 076.7	7.7	1 711.7	7.7	2 702.0	11.7	3 518.0	12.0
Intervention, of which:	1 731.7	6.2	1 233.5	7.6	1 679.5	7.6	966.0	4.2	2 326.0	8.0
- production refund	1 75.5	0.9	1 80.8	0.9	1 77.7	0.8	251.0	1.1	434.0	1.5
- aid for durum wheat	200.3	1.2	242.5	1.2	210.8	0.9	251.0	1.1	324.0	1.1
- storage	355.8	4.1	810.1	4.1	1 347.4	6.1	999.0	4.3	2 007.0 (*)	6.9
- co-responsibility levy	-	-	-	-	-56.4	-0.2	-650.0	-2.8	-565.0	-1.9
- small producer aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	115.0	0.5	126.0	0.4
<i>Rice</i>	47.8	0.3	30.1	0.2	93.7	0.4	95.0	0.4	112.0	0.4
Refunds	26.9	0.2	36.6	0.2	91.9	0.4	78.0	0.3	97.0	0.3
Intervention	20.9	0.1	13.5	0.1	1.8	p.m.	17.0	0.1	15.0	0.1
<i>Sugar</i>	1 631.5	9.1	1 804.5	7.8	1 725.5	7.8	1 653.0	7.1	1 975.0	6.8
Refunds	1 190.0	6.8	1 332.8	5.6	1 238.4	5.6	1 135.0	4.9	1 414.0	4.8
Intervention, of which:	441.5	2.3	451.7	2.3	487.2	2.2	518.0	2.2	561.0	1.9
- refund of storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- costs	429.8	2.2	440.1	2.2	470.8	2.1	428.0	1.8	457.0	1.6
<i>Olive oil</i>	1 096.4	3.5	692.2	3.5	604.3	2.7	1 165.0	5.0	1 461.0	5.0
Refunds	8.1	0.1	19.2	0.1	29.4	0.1	122.0	0.5	119.0	0.4
Intervention	1 088.3	3.4	673.0	3.4	574.9	2.6	1 043.0	4.5	1 342.0	4.6
<i>Oils and fats</i>	655.6	5.6	1 110.6	5.6	2 027.5	9.1	1 891.0	8.2	2 583.0	8.8
Refunds	0.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.3	p.m.	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Intervention, of which:	655.2	5.6	1 107.2	5.6	2 025.2	9.1	1 887.0	8.1	2 579.0	8.8
- rapeseed, sunflower	613.1	5.0	982.8	5.0	1 801.8	8.1	1 661.0	7.2	2 064.0	7.1
- soya beans	32.7	0.6	115.5	0.6	200.2	0.9	204.0	0.9	464.0	1.7
- flax seed	7.2	0.1	9.4	0.0	23.1	0.1	21.0	0.1	30.0	0.1
<i>Protein products</i>	215.6	1.9	372.5	1.9	460.0	2.1	683.0	2.9	721.0	2.5
Refunds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intervention, of which	215.6	1.9	372.5	1.9	460.0	2.1	683.0	2.9	721.0	2.5
- peas, field beans	139.4	1.3	255.5	1.3	305.4	1.4	471.0	2.0	541.0	1.9
- dried fodder	76.1	0.6	116.9	0.6	154.1	0.7	208.0	0.9	176.0	0.6
<i>Textile plants and silkworms, of which</i>	108.0	1.2	240.6	1.2	565.0	2.5	460.0	2.0	508.0	1.7
- flax and hemp	19.2	0.2	27.2	0.1	32.3	0.1	29.0	0.1	34.0	0.1
- cotton	88.2	1.1	212.7	1.1	532.2	2.4	430.0	1.9	473.0	1.6
<i>Fruit and vegetables</i>	1 454.6	12.0	1 230.7	6.2	986.0	4.4	967.0	4.2	1 137.0	3.9
Refunds	58.6	0.4	74.5	0.4	77.0	0.3	73.0	0.3	74.0	0.3
- fresh	50.1	0.3	65.0	0.3	65.0	0.3	62.0	0.3	63.0	0.2
- processed	8.5	0.1	11.5	0.1	12.0	p.m.	11.0	0.0	11.0	0.0
Intervention	1 396.0	5.8	1 156.2	5.8	909.0	4.1	894.0	3.9	1 063.0	3.6
- fresh	569.1	1.7	338.9	1.7	491.8	2.2	404.0	1.8	482.0	1.6
- processed	826.9	4.1	817.3	4.1	417.3	1.9	490.0	2.1	581.0	2.0
<i>Wine</i>	1 222.6	4.7	921.4	4.7	630.8	2.8	1 278.0	5.5	1 492.0	5.1
Refunds	18.6	0.1	18.9	0.1	11.2	p.m.	46.0	0.2	38.0	0.1
Intervention, of which:	1 204.0	4.6	902.5	4.6	619.6	2.8	1 232.8	5.3	1 454.0	5.0
- aid for private storage	135.6	0.5	87.6	0.5	70.5	0.3	112.0	0.5	104.0	0.4
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory distillation (especially distillation of the by-products of wine-making)	852.4	3.0	599.0	3.0	406.1	1.8	563.0	2.4	601.0	2.1
<i>Tobacco</i>	88.6	0.3	65.3	0.3	55.8	0.3	102.0	0.4	101.0	0.3
Refunds	776.4	4.4	862.9	4.4	782.2	3.5	828.0	3.6	940.0	3.2
Intervention	36.5	0.2	32.0	0.2	32.1	0.1	38.0	0.2	38.0	0.1
Other sectors, of which:	51.5	0.2	750.1	3.4	52.4	0.2	790.0	3.4	902.0	3.1

<i>Milk products</i>	5 441,7	5 933,2	29,9	5 405,8	24,4	6 153,0	26,6	6 571,0	22,5
Refunds	1 943,4	2 028,2	10,2	2 154,9	9,7	2 647,0	11,4	2 718,0	9,3
Intervention, of which:	3 498,3	3 905,0	19,7	3 250,9	14,7	3 506,0	15,2	3 853,0	13,2
- aids for skimmed milk	1 841,3	1 827,1	9,2	1 950,3	8,8	2 019,0	8,7	1 965,0	6,7
- skimmed milk storage	819,5	580,0	2,9	384,0	1,7	64,0	0,3	54,0	0,2
- butter storage	830,3	1 325,8	6,7	1 035,4	4,7	1 245,0	5,4	1 040,0	3,6
- butter disposal	450,1	403,0	2,0	201,7	0,9	405,0	1,7	383,0	1,3
- contribution of milk producers	-749,2	-373,3	-3,2	-717,1	-3,2	-564,0	-2,4	-516,0	-1,8
- extension of the markets	183,7	210,0	1,1	204,7	0,9	267,0	1,2	848,0 (*)	2,9
Refunds	2 546,8	2 745,8	13,8	3 481,7	15,7	3 700,0	10,2	3 171,0	10,9
Intervention, of which:	1 392,7	1 338,6	6,7	1 214,3	5,5	1 347,0	5,8	1 439,0	4,9
- public and private storage	1 154,1	1 097,2	7,1	2 267,4	10,2	1 023,0	4,4	1 732,0	5,9
- call premiums	152,4	116,6	0,6	72,2	0,3	48,0	0,2	38,0	0,1
- premiums for suckler cows	89,7	113,3	0,6	90,5	0,4	95,0	0,4	178,0	0,6
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	433,5	502,4	2,5	616,9	2,8	551,0	2,4	924,0	3,2
Refunds	0,0	502,4	2,5	616,9	2,8	551,0	2,4	924,0	3,2
Intervention	195,9	165,4	0,8	151,8	0,7	234,0	1,0	195,0	0,7
Pigmeat	137,0	102,9	0,5	75,3	0,3	173,0	0,7	133,0	0,5
Refunds	38,9	62,5	0,3	76,5	0,4	61,0	0,3	62,0	0,2
Intervention	69,8	63,2	0,3	97,8	0,5	141,0	0,6	174,0	0,6
Eggs and poultrymeat	20,4	18,2	0,1	27,3	0,1	50,0	0,2	46,0	0,2
- eggs	49,4	44,0	0,2	70,5	0,3	91,0	0,4	128,0	0,4
- non-annex II products	382,4	440,8	2,2	502,9	2,3	560,0	2,4	606,0	2,1
Refunds	15,6	16,1	0,1	18,0	0,1	27,7	0,1	33,5	0,1
Fishery products	0,9	-0,1	-0,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refunds	14,7	16,2	0,1	18,0	0,1	27,7	0,1	33,5	0,1
Intervention	17 995,7	19 517,2	98,4	21 597,5	97,3	22 776,7	98,4	28 518,5	97,6
<b>Total market organizations</b>									
Accession compensatory amounts (ACAs) in intra-Community trade	0,3	0,2	0,0	5,8	-	38,0	0,2	30,0	0,1
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs)	375,9	189,6	0,9	475,9	2,1	324,0	1,4	613,0	2,1
- intra-Community trade	-39,6	61,2	0,3	305,9	1,4	207,0	0,9	455,0	1,6
- extra-Community trade	415,5	128,4	0,6	170,0	0,7	117,0	0,5	158,0	0,5
Total market organizations ACAs+MCAs	18 371,9	19 707,0	99,3	22 079,2	99,5	23 138,7	100,0	29 161,5	99,8
Community compensation measures	-	136,4	0,7	113,5	0,5	-	-	-	-
Income aids in agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,0	0,2
<b>Grand total</b>	18 371,9 (*)	19 843,4 (*)	100,0	22 192,7 (*)	100,0	23 138,7 (*)	100,0	29 221,5 (10)	100,0

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 19.2.1987 (OJ L 86, 30.3.1987) and supplementary and amending budget No 1 adopted on 17.7.1987 (OJ L 211, 3.8.1987).  
 (3) Preliminary draft budget for 1988.  
 (4) Not including -25,5 Mio ECU from clearance of the 1978-79 accounts bringing the total to 346,5 Mio ECU.  
 (5) Not including -99,2 Mio ECU from clearance of the 1980-81 accounts bringing the total to 744,2 Mio ECU.  
 (6) Not including -55,3 Mio ECU from clearance of the 1982 accounts bringing the total to 22 137,4 Mio ECU.  
 (7) Not including -150,2 Mio ECU from clearance of the 1983, 1984, 1985 accounts bringing the total to 22 988,5 Mio ECU.  
 (8) Including 750,0 Mio ECU under new budget heading 1014 (Depreciation of cereal stocks).  
 (9) Including 407,0 Mio ECU under new budget heading 2067 (Compensation for temporary suspension of quotas).  
 (10) Not including -2 143,0 Mio ECU resulting from adoption of the mechanism to stabilize consumer prices of oils and fats, bringing the total to 27 078,5 Mio ECU.

### 3.4.4 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures — financial year 1986 (1) — financial year 1987 \*\* (2)

	1986 — Mio ECU (1)					
	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	3 391,2	1 711,7	1 342,3	—	337,2	—
Rice	93,7	91,9	—	—	1,8	—
Sugar	1 725,6	1 238,4	470,8	—	16,4	—
Olive oil	604,3	29,4	48,9	—	526,0	—
Oils and fats, of which:	2 027,5	2,3	0,1	—	2 025,1	—
- rape seed, sunflower	1 804,1	2,3	0,1	—	1 801,7	—
- soya beans and flax seed	223,4	—	—	—	223,4	—
Protein products, of which:	460,0	—	—	—	460,0	—
- peas, broad beans and field beans	305,4	—	—	—	305,4	—
- dried fodder	154,1	—	—	—	154,1	—
Textile plants, of which:	565,0	—	—	—	565,0	—
- flax and hemp	32,3	—	—	—	32,3	—
- cotton	532,2	—	—	—	532,2	—
Fruit and vegetables	986,0	77,0	0,7	338,0	570,3	—
Wine	630,8	11,2	74,6	406,1	138,9	—
Tobacco	782,2	32,1	16,2	—	733,9	—
Other sectors of agricultural products, of which:	56,4	—	—	—	56,4	—
- seeds	46,5	—	—	—	46,5	—
- hops	8,7	—	—	—	8,7	—
Milk and milk products, of which:	5 405,7	2 154,9	1 497,5	—	1 743,8	9,5
- skimmed milk	2 755,1	420,9	383,9	—	1 950,3	—
- butter	1 897,6	660,5	1 035,4	—	201,7	—
Beef/veal	3 481,7	1 214,3	2 030,5	—	164,7	72,2
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	616,9	—	—	—	616,9	—
Pigmeat	151,8	75,3	73,6	2,9	—	—
Eggs and poultrymeat	97,8	97,8	—	—	—	—
Non-Annex II products	502,9	502,9	—	—	—	—
Fishery products	18,0	—	—	14,3	3,7	—
Total A	21 597,5	7 239,2	5 555,2	761,3	7 960,1	81,7
%	100 %	33,5%	25,7%	3,5%	36,9%	0,4%
B - Accession compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade	5,8	—	—	—	5,8	—
C - Monetary compensatory amounts						
- in intra-Community trade	305,9	—	—	—	305,9	—
- in extra-Community trade	170,0	170,0	—	—	—	—
Total A+B+C	22 079,2 (1)	7 409,2	5 555,2	761,3	8 271,8	81,7
%	100 %	33,6%	25,2%	3,4%	37,5%	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 19.2.1987 (OJ L 86, 30.3.1987) and supplementary and amending budget No 1 adopted on 17.7.1987 (OJ L 211, 3.8.1987).

(3) The amount does not include a figure of -55,3 Mio ECU released when the 1982 accounts were cleared and an amount of 113,5 Mio ECU for Community compensation.

(4) The amount does not include a figure of -150,2 Mio ECU released when the 1983, 1984 and 1985 accounts were cleared.

1987 — Mio ECU (?)							
Total	Appropriations	Export refunds	Breakdown of economic nature of the measures				
			Interventions				
			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
1 679,5	3 668,0	2 702,0	999,0	—	—33,0	—	966,0
1,8	95,0	78,0	—	—	17,0	—	17,0
487,2	1 653,0	1 135,0	429,0	—	89,0	—	518,0
574,9	1 165,0	122,0	76,0	—	967,0	—	1 043,0
2 025,2	1 891,0	4,0	1,0	—	1 886,0	—	1 887,0
1 801,8	1 666,0	4,0	1,0	—	1 661,0	—	1 662,0
223,4	225,0	—	—	—	225,0	—	225,0
460,0	683,0	—	—	—	683,0	—	683,0
305,4	471,0	—	—	—	471,0	—	471,0
154,1	208,0	—	—	—	208,0	—	208,0
565,0	460,0	—	—	—	460,0	—	460,0
32,3	29,0	—	—	—	29,0	—	29,0
532,2	430,0	—	—	—	430,0	—	430,0
909,0	967,0	73,0	5,0	287,0	602,0	—	894,0
619,6	1 278,0	46,0	123,7	563,0	545,3	—	1 232,0
750,1	828,0	38,0	21,0	—	769,0	—	790,0
56,4	52,0	—	—	—	52,0	—	52,0
46,5	41,0	—	—	—	41,0	—	41,0
8,7	10,0	—	—	—	10,0	—	10,0
3 250,8	6 153,0	2 647,0	1 377,0	—	2 066,0	63,0	3 506,0
2 334,2	2 542,0	459,0	64,0	—	2 019,0	—	2 083,0
1 237,1	2 395,0	745,0	1 245,0	—	405,0	—	1 650,0
2 967,4	2 370,0	1 347,0	868,0	—	107,0	48,0	1 023,0
616,9	551,0	—	—	—	551,0	—	551,0
76,5	234,0	173,0	53,0	8,0	—	—	61,0
—	141,0	141,0	—	—	—	—	—
—	560,0	560,0	—	—	—	—	—
18,0	27,7	—	2,1	24,5	1,1	—	27,7
14 358,3	22 776,7	9 066,0	3 954,8	882,5	8 762,4	111,0	13 710,7
66,5%	100,0%	39,8%	17,4%	3,9%	38,5%	0,5%	60,2%
5,8	38,0	—	—	—	38,0	—	38,0
305,9	207,0	—	—	—	207,0	—	207,0
—	117,0	117,0	—	—	—	—	—
14 670,0	23 138,7 (*)	9 183,0	3 954,8	882,5	9 007,4	111,0	13 955,7
66,4%	100 %	39,7%	17,1%	3,8%	38,9%	0,5%	60,3%

EUR 10

## 3.4.5 Quantity and value of products in public storage

	Situation at 30.11.1984 <sup>(1)</sup>			Situation at 30.11.1985 <sup>(2)</sup>			Situation at 30.11.1986 <sup>(2)</sup>		
	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) ( <sup>1</sup> )	3	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) ( <sup>1</sup> )	5	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) ( <sup>1</sup> )	7
1									
Common wheat	4 448,4	872,4		3 890,4	776,8		2 475,3	541,2	
Non-breadmaking common wheat	2 014,9	390,8		8 012,3	1 613,6		6 084,6	1 135,4	
Barley	1 636,4	319,7		4 650,7	940,5		3 792,8	728,8	
Rye	441,4	91,9		1 108,2	225,7		1 147,9	248,1	
Durum wheat	853,0	226,8		986,2	264,2		1 022,5	287,7	
Maize	—	—		—	—		190,4	34,9	
Sorghum	—	—		—	—		3,4	0,7	
Sugar	42,9	25,7		—	—		15,7	9,7	
Olive oil	167,3	272,6		75,4	115,6		283,1	421,1	
Rape	58,4	26,2		—	—		0,2	0,1	
Sunflower	—	—		—	—		27,6	14,7	
Leaf tobacco	3,2	2,8		7,0	6,7		26,9	18,6	
Processed tobacco	6,6	5,2		3,8	3,0		6,7	4,9	
Baled tobacco	4,5	5,6		3,9	4,8		5,8	6,9	
Skimmed-milk powder	773,4	1 242,4		513,8	866,7		846,8	1 593,0	
Butter	972,8	3 536,8		1 018,1	3 415,7		1 297,3	4 254,1	
Beef carcasses	468,0	1 297,1		588,9	1 508,7		452,5	1 212,0	
Boned beef	127,5	434,8		214,2	761,5		219,5	783,6	
Pigmeat	—	—		25,8	28,9		0,1	0,1	
Alcohol	—	—		501,4 <sup>(3)</sup>	47,3		666,4 <sup>(3)</sup>	64,8	
<b>Total</b>	x	8 750,8		x	10 579,8		x	11 360,4	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(<sup>1</sup>) The values in terms of ECU have been obtained by converting carryover values in national currencies at the budgetary rates valid for conversion of expenditure incurred during the month of November and November of the following year.

(<sup>2</sup>) Article 6(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3184/83 provides that second category expenditure to be declared in respect of a financial year is to be calculated on the basis of the operations conducted between December and November of the following year.

(<sup>3</sup>) 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 UA/EUA/ECU	
	1984 (1)	1985 (1)	1986 (1)	Since the starting of the scheme and up to 31.12.1986 (1)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. General socio-structural</b>					
Investment plans (holdings) (Dir. 72/159/EEC, Reg. (EEC) 797/85)	112 500	95 092	99 325 (2)	848 531 (2)	94,2
Cessation of farming (Dir. 72/160/EEC)	1 079	891	1 296	7 318	0,8
Training and information (Dir. 72/161/EEC, Reg. (EEC) 797/85) (Reg. (EEC) 797/85 (Art. 9-12))	918	6 310	6 959 (3)	45 238 (3)	5,0
			2	2	
<b>Total I</b>	<b>114 497</b>	<b>102 293</b>	<b>107 582</b>	<b>901 089</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>II. Less-favoured areas</b>					
Compensatory allowances (less-favoured regions) (Dir. 75/268/EEC) (Reg. (EEC) 797/85)	136 418	118 087	229 171 (4)	1 172 560 (4)	73,8
Drainage in Ireland (Dir. 78/628/EEC)	8 456	9 309	2 427	55 702	3,5
Wine-growing in the South of France (Dir. 78/627/EEC)	6 866	11 008	3 638	52 040	3,3
Grubbing-up of vines in Charentes (Dir. 79/359/EEC)	197	26	—	—	—
Irrigation in Corsica (Dir. 79/173/EEC)	225	—	—	2 847	0,2
Drainage in Ireland/Northern Ireland (Dir. 79/197/EEC)	2 173	2 468	2 493	7 619	0,5
Programme, west of Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1820/80)	8 079	12 290	11 651	59 675	3,8
Programme, Greenland (Reg. (EEC) 1821/80)	244	395	—	—	—
Advisory services in Italy (Reg. (EEC) 270/79)	—	—	125	215	—
Stockfarming, Ireland/Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1054/81)	10 139	5 398	80	30 754	1,9
Programme, French overseas departments (Dir. 81/527/EEC)	10 965	22 617	13 451	60 797	3,8
Programme, Western Isles of Scotland (Reg. (EEC) 1939/81)	1 891	—	6 894	8 897	0,6
Integrated programme, Lozère (Reg. (EEC) 1940/81)	498	862	731	3 553	0,2
Programme, Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1942/82)	11 675	10 087	1 110	34 097	2,1
Programme, Greece (less-favoured regions) (Reg. (EEC) 1975/82)	19 342	36 678	19 351	82 617	5,2
Stockfarming, Italy (Reg. (EEC) 1944/81)	2 846	9 106	—	11 951	0,8
Advisory services in Greece (Reg. (EEC) 2966/82)	306	2 926	—	3 233	0,2
Programme, France (Inundation of Herault valley) (Dir. 79/174/EEC)	—	829	400	1 230	0,1
<b>Total II</b>	<b>220 320</b>	<b>242 086</b>	<b>291 522</b>	<b>1 587 787</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>III. Related to EEC market organizations</b>					
Milk non-marketing (Reg. (EEC) 1078/77)	39 388	27 440	6 295	509 738	59,8
Vineyard conversion (Reg. (EEC) 1163/76)	—	—	—	47 852	5,6
Citrus fruit plan (Reg. (EEC) 2511/69)	—	6 583	—	37 722	4,4
Producers' groups, fruit and vegetables (Reg. (EEC) 1035/72)	980	1 768	1 384	21 923	2,6
Producers' groups, fisheries (Reg. (EEC) 3796/81)	47	—	—	795	0,1
Vineyard abandonment (Reg. (EEC) 456/80) (Reg. (EEC) 777/85)	14 586	16 155	45 588	122 729	14,4
Vineyard restructuring (Reg. (EEC) 458/80)	2 481	4 953	6 616	15 576	1,8
Producers' groups, cotton (Reg. (EEC) 389/82)	2 708	3 720	1 816	8 244	1,0
Eradication of bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis, leucosis (Dir. 77/391/EEC)	—	—	—	87 248	10,2
Eradication of swine fever (Dec. 80/1096/EEC)	—	—	—	109	0,1
<b>Total III</b>	<b>60 190</b>	<b>60 630</b>	<b>61 699</b>	<b>851 936</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total I+II+III</b>	<b>395 007</b>	<b>405 009</b>	<b>460 803</b>	<b>2 830 279</b>	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1975-77, u.a.

1978-80, EUA.

1981 onwards, ECU.

(2) Including 211 000 ECU under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.

(3) Including 687 000 ECU under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.

(4) Including 36 019 ECU under Reg. (EEC) No 797/85.



## 3.4.7 Aid granted from the Fund in 1986 (1)

(1 000 ECU)

Regulation No	Total	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	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)	372 721 (2)	5 407	8 454	18 393	64 784	64 435	47 960	22 213	85 207	—	7 790	24 763	23 315 (2)
Infrastructure, Mediterranean (Reg. (EEC) 1760/78)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry, Mediterranean regions (Reg. (EEC) 269/79)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irrigation, Mezzogiorno (Reg. (EEC) 1362/78)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less-favoured zones in Belgium (Reg. (EEC) 1941/81)	331	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-feed, Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1943/81)	1 095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 095
Infrastructure, FRG regions (Reg. (EEC) 1938/81)	5 866	—	—	5 866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard restructuring (Reg. (EEC) 458/80)	20 064	—	—	759	—	—	18 847	—	458	—	—	—	—
Irrigation, Greece (Reg. (EEC) 2968/83)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Structures, fisheries (Reg. (EEC) 2908/83)	117 515 (3)	801	7 257	7 709	8 453	22 055	16 978	7 128	20 066	—	4 726	8 055	14 287
<b>Total I</b>	<b>517 592 (4)</b>	<b>6 539</b>	<b>15 711</b>	<b>32 727</b>	<b>73 237</b>	<b>86 490</b>	<b>83 785</b>	<b>29 341</b>	<b>105 731</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12 516</b>	<b>32 818</b>	<b>38 697</b>
	II — Indirect actions												
Indirect actions	454 192	9 410	7 687	70 862	66 312	—	125 298	49 666	48 435	1 833	9 608	—	65 081
<b>Total II</b>	<b>454 192</b>	<b>9 410</b>	<b>7 687</b>	<b>70 862</b>	<b>66 312</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>125 298</b>	<b>49 666</b>	<b>48 435</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>9 608</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>65 081</b>
<b>Total I+II</b>	<b>971 784 (5)</b>	<b>15 949</b>	<b>23 398</b>	<b>103 589</b>	<b>139 549</b>	<b>86 490</b>	<b>209 083</b>	<b>79 007</b>	<b>154 166</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>22 124</b>	<b>32 818</b>	<b>103 778</b>

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The cumulative amounts until 31.12.1984 are given in the 1985 Report on *The Agricultural Situation in the Community*.

(2) Including 161 000 ECU under item 3892.

(3) Including 355 000 ECU repaid from terminated projects that have been reused.

(4) Plus 750 000 ECU committed for a proposed study to be financed under Article 22 of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85.

(5) At the conversion rate of the date of the decision.

## 3.4.8 Public expenditure on agriculture (1980)

Code	(Mio ECU)											
	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	Espana	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Improvements of the structure of production:	103,7	72,9	791,0	-	-	1 648,6	203,8	1 313,3	8,1	84,1	-	498,6
- Modernization of farms	25,1	35,6 (1)	209,8	-	-	219,6	67,6	574,1	0,0	23,6	-	332,2
- Land mobility	40,9	28,1	87,7	-	-	691,1	16,2	52,7	2,0	17,9	-	1,1
- Land improvement	-	3,4	23,0	-	-	52,6	17,9	300,4	0,1	-	-	2,2
- Change of production	0,3	0,0	-	-	-	17,9	-	16,4	-	1,1	-	-
- Improvement of production potential	28,7	5,4	109,7	-	-	185,0	36,7	147,2	0,3	38,5	-	32,2
- Cooperation between farmers	0,5	0,2	4,1	-	-	7,0	-	-	0,0	0,7	-	-
- Reduction of production costs	1,0	0,2	332,4	-	-	341,1	1,0	176,2	3,4	2,3	-	3,8
- Development of less-favoured areas	7,3	0,0	24,2	-	-	122,6	64,2	46,4	2,3	-	-	127,2
Natural disasters	39,8	1,8	1,7	-	-	147,0	-	74,3	3,0	-	-	0,0
Development of rural areas:	20,5	4,3	194,7	-	-	362,6	26,0	389,9	-	56,7	-	32,5
- Specific regional programmes	-	-	134,6	-	-	72,4	7,6	67,3	-	47,1	-	3,8
- Rural infrastructure	20,5	0,2	60,1	-	-	289,5	18,3	178,3	-	9,6	-	28,7
- Industrialization of rural areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	-	-
- Other programmes	-	4,1	-	-	-	-	0,1	144,3	-	-	-	-
Processing and marketing:	22,7	15,7	123,2	-	-	144,5	23,5	897,2	7,6	78,1	-	65,0
- At the producer stage	-	-	25,5	-	-	7,0	-	49,4	1,8	2,0	-	5,6
- Enterprises	17,4	1,6	7,2	-	-	113,8	20,4	354,7	5,5	25,9	-	16,9
- Product promotion	3,2	-	64,5	-	-	3,8	-	5,4	0,1	33,4	-	1,0
- Quality control	2,1	10,5	6,5	-	-	0,2	-	3,8	0,2	16,9	-	-
- Marketing services	0,0	3,5	19,4	-	-	1,2	3,2	1,7	-	-	-	-
- Sales administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,0	-	-	-	-
- Regional capital grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Central bodies	-	-	-	-	-	18,4	-	475,6	-	-	-	41,6

Market support	1,9	92,6	113,9	-	-	66,5	74,8	14,5	0,2	3,6	160,6
- Expenditure connected with the CAP	-	-	95,5	-	-	1,1	13,3	7,1	0,0	-	91,9
- National market support	-	-	-	-	-	60,8	4,4	7,2	-	2,7	68,7
- Consumption aids	1,9	92,6	18,4	-	-	4,2	56,5	0,1	0,2	0,9	-
- Export aids	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,7	-	-	-	-
Financial policy	0,6	0,0	0,2	-	-	-	0,5	108,5	-	0,1	0,2
Direct income aids	-	-	20,2	-	-	17,1	-	1,2	-	-	0,0
Intellectual investment	2,6	19,9	14,6	-	-	188,0	14,5	23,5	0,0	-	147,8
- Vocational training	1,0	0,0	5,4	-	-	72,5	2,8	3,5	0,0	-	17,3
- Information	0,5	19,5	6,9	-	-	111,4	11,6	11,6	0,0	-	126,5
- Accounting	1,2	0,3	2,3	-	-	4,1	0,1	8,3	-	-	-
Other	-	(20,8)	105,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	191,7	224,0 (1) 244,8 (2)	1 364,8	-	-	2 574,3	353,2	2 821,2	18,5	222,6	900,8
- Research and development	38,0	29,1	164,4	-	-	157,3	17,7	61,0	0,0	107,4	174,7
Total	229,7	253,1 (1) 273,9 (2)	1 529,2	-	-	2 731,6	370,9	2 882,2	18,6	330,0	1 075,5

Source: Study p. 229, 'Public expenditure on agriculture'.

Note: Social security expenditure and tax reductions are shown in special chapters on these points.

(1) This includes expenditure on the modernization of farms in less-favoured areas for harmonization of data at Community level, notably for the United Kingdom and Ireland.

(2) Total without 'parafiscal' charges in Denmark.

(3) Total for Denmark with 'parafiscal' charges.

NB: As the situation of agriculture varies very widely in the different countries, precise country-to-country comparisons cannot be made on the basis of these figures.

### 3.5.1.1 Employment in agriculture Statistical sources and applications

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There are several sources of Community statistics enabling employment in agriculture to be measured from various viewpoints, including employment statistics proper (sample survey of the labour force, annual employment estimates) and agricultural statistics (structural surveys of agricultural holdings). Methods and concepts vary from one source to another, and the purpose of this introduction is to help the user to choose, among the statistics given in the subsequent tables, those which will provide him with the information he seeks.

## EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND IN THE OTHER SECTORS

One approach to the problem of employment in agriculture consists in considering it as part of overall employment and comparing it with employment in the other economic sectors. The relevant information comes from employment statistics; in these figures, the persons employed are assigned to that economic sector in which they mainly work, and the characteristics of employment are measured according to identical concepts from one sector to another.

Changes over time in numbers employed in the various sectors, and, in particular, in agriculture, are measured on the basis of annual employment estimates (Tables 3.5.1.2 and 3.5.1.3). For detailed information on the structure of employment in agriculture compared with that of other sectors (breakdown by sex, by occupational status, by working time, or by age), reference must be made to the sample survey of manpower, which provides a 'photograph' of employment in any given year (Table 3.5.1.4).

## EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Only the statistics which have just been presented allow a proper comparison of employment in agriculture with employment in the other sectors. However, they do not cover all persons employed in agriculture: an important feature of farming is that so many farmers and farm workers work only part-time and often also have other jobs. In the employment statistics, such persons are not classified as working in agriculture.

A full measure of employment in agriculture is provided by the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings; it should be noted that the information from this source enables employment in agriculture to be analysed as such but that, as it is established according to specific definitions, it cannot be compared with employment data for other sectors.

These surveys cover all persons employed on holdings, whether farming is their main activity or not; they also record working hours and any other remunerated work outside farming. They thus enable employment on agricultural holdings to be measured fully, and part-time and combined other employment to be analysed. By conversion of the numbers of persons employed into full-time equivalent workers ('annual work units' — AWU), the data on working hours give information on the actual volume of labour devoted to farming, the only valid measure of the labour contribution to agriculture, in view of the scale of part-time working (Tables 3.5.1.5 and 3.5.1.6).

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## 3.5.1.2 'Persons employed' (1) in 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' 1960-86

1	x 1 000				% VAT			
	1960	1970	1980	1986	1970 1960	1980 1970	1980 1970	1986 1980
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	:	16 969**	11 963	10 108**	:	:	-3,4	-1,7
Belgique/België	300	174	112	103	-5,3	-4,8	-4,3	-0,8
Danmark	362	266	200	:	-3,0	-2,9	-2,8	x
BR Deutschland	3 623	2 262	1 437	1 345	-4,6	-4,5	-4,4	-0,7
Ellas	2 019**	1 279**	1 016	1 026	-4,5	-3,4	-2,3	0,1
España	:	3 662	2 205	1 742	x	x	-4,9	-2,3
France	4 189	2 752	1 854	1 536	-4,1	-4,0	-3,9	-1,9
Ireland	390	283	209	168	-3,2	-3,1	-3,0	-2,2
Italia	6 611	3 878	2 899	2 242	-5,2	-4,0	-2,9	-2,5
Luxembourg	21,9	13,1	8,5	6,5	-5,0	-4,6	-4,2	-2,6
Nederland	408*	289*	244	248	-3,4	-2,5	-1,7	0,2
Portugal	:	:	1 121	890	x	x	x	-2,3
United Kingdom	1 134	792	658	619	-3,5	-2,8	-1,8	-0,6
EUR 10	19 058**	11 988**	8 637	7 476**	-4,5	-3,9	-3,2	-1,4

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.

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## 3.5.1.3 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors

		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Total civilian employ- ment</i> (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	123 395	3 706	2 460	25 797	3 356	11 254	21 334
	1983	120 314	3 542	2 500	24 793	3 540	10 805	21 168
	1984	120 235	3 546	2 497	24 828	3 552	10 382	20 978
	1985	120 996	3 562	2 556	25 000	3 589	10 422	20 916
	1986	122 078*	3 608	:	25 257	3 601	10 814	20 965
	<i>Agriculture</i> (% of total civilian employment)	1960	21,1	8,7	18,2	13,8	57,1	42,3
1970		13,8	4,8	11,5	8,6	40,8	29,5	13,5
1980		9,6	3,0	8,1	5,6	30,3	18,9	8,7
1983		9,1	3,0	7,6	5,6	29,9	18,0	7,9
1984		8,9	3,0	7,5	5,6	29,4	18,0	7,8
1985		8,6	3,0	7,1	5,6	28,9	16,9	7,6
1986		8,4*	2,9	:	5,3	28,5	16,1	7,3
<i>Industry</i> (% of total civilian employment)		1960	40,1	46,8	36,9	48,2	17,4	32,0
	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	36,1	35,9
	1983	35,2	31,2	25,6	41,8	28,6	33,5	33,8
	1984	34,4	30,6	25,8	41,3	27,8	32,7	32,9
	1985	33,8	30,3	26,8	41,0	27,4	32,1	32,0
	1986	31,9	29,3	:	40,9	28,1	32,1	31,3
	<i>Services</i> (% of total civilian employment)	1960	38,8	44,5	44,8	38,0	25,5	25,7
1970		44,4	52,5	50,7	42,1	34,2	33,3	47,2
1980		52,6	62,5	63,0	50,3	39,5	45,1	55,4
1983		55,7	65,8	66,8	52,6	41,4	48,4	58,3
1984		56,8	66,4	66,8	53,1	42,7	49,3	59,4
1985		57,6	66,7	66,1	53,4	43,7	50,9	60,4
1986		59,7*	67,8	:	53,8	43,4	51,8	61,4
<i>Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)</i>		1960	:	7,7	37,6	13,7	:	40,1
	1970	:	7,5	23,3	13,0	:	28,5	20,5
	1980	25,8	9,8	25,0	17,0	5,0	28,4	17,6
	1983	25,3	10,4	28,6	17,8	4,2	28,1	17,5
	1984	24,8	11,3	29,8	18,1	3,9	27,9	17,4
	1985	25,4	11,3	30,7	18,3	4,1	30,5	17,3
	1986	26,7	11,7	:	18,5	2,3	31,4	17,7

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	24 983	108 217	99 303	55 360
1 108	20 350	157,1	4 932	4 139	23 280	105 370	100 834	57 330
1 090	20 423	158,0	4 966	4 076	23 739	105 777	105 005	57 660
1 056	20 508	160,3	5 106	4 057	24 065	106 517	107 150	58 070
1 062	20 614	164,4	5 135	4 063	24 239	107 201	:	:
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
17,1	12,4	4,7	5,0	23,5	2,7	7,6	3,5	9,3
16,6	11,9	4,5	5,0	23,8	2,6	7,4	3,3	8,9
16,0	11,2	4,2	4,9	23,9	2,6	7,2	3,1	8,8
15,8	10,9	4,0	4,8	21,9	2,6	7,0*	:	:
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	37,8	38,0	30,5	35,3
29,8	36,1	35,3	27,6	35,7	33,7	35,3	28,0	34,8
29,3	34,5	33,9	28,3	34,1	32,9	34,5	28,5	34,8
28,9	33,6	33,4	28,1	33,9	32,4	34,0	28,0	34,9
28,3	33,1	32,8	26,8	34,1	31,1	33,5*	:	:
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	59,6	54,0	65,9	54,2
53,2	51,5	60,0	67,3	40,8	63,6	57,1	68,5	56,0
54,1	53,6	61,6	66,7	42,2	64,4	58,1	68,2	56,3
55,1	55,2	62,3	67,0	42,2	65,0	58,9	68,8	56,4
55,9	56,0	63,2	68,4	44,0	66,1	59,5	:	:
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	26,2	21,7	55,8	25,8	43,8	7,8
11,6	36,8	14,9	24,6	21,7	55,4	25,1	48,0	9,2
11,6	36,0	15,5	25,8	18,4	54,7	24,8	48,0	8,4
13,6	37,3	14,7	25,6	18,1	54,5	25,1	:	8,3
13,7	36,9	13,8	26,6	17,8	53,2	26,0	:	:

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3.5.1.4 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1985)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	numbers	1 000	10 600	127	170	1 349
	— men	%	64,8	70,1	77,1	52,7
	— women	%	35,2	29,9	22,9	47,3
Industry	numbers	1 000	42 081	1 119	706	10 728
	— men	%	77,0	81,7	74,5	75,6
	— women	%	23,0	18,3	25,5	24,4
Services	numbers	1 000	69 682	2 266	1 657	14 090
	— men	%	53,2	56,4	44,5	50,6
	— women	%	46,8	43,6	55,5	49,4
Agriculture	paid workers	%	:	8,5	37,5	23,1
	self-employed	%	:	91,5	62,5	76,9
Industry	paid workers	%	:	90,6	91,7	94,7
	self-employed	%	:	9,4	8,3	5,3
Services	paid workers	%	:	78,8	91,1	89,0
	self-employed	%	:	21,2	8,9	11,0
Agriculture	full time	%	:	92,8	80,3	81,5
	part time	%	:	7,2	19,7	18,5
Industry	full time	%	:	97,3	89,4	93,5
	part time	%	:	2,7	10,6	6,5
Services	full time	%	:	88,4	69,3	83,1
	part time	%	:	11,6	30,7	16,9
Agriculture	less than 25 years	%	:	10,8	17,1	13,5
	25 to 35	%	:	15,0	11,8	14,6
	35 to 45	%	:	17,9	19,1	15,4
	45 to 55	%	:	29,0	20,7	28,1
	55 to 65	%	:	26,0	20,2	21,0
	65 and over	%	:	1,3	11,1	7,4
Industry	less than 25 years	%	:	15,2	23,3	19,7
	25 to 35	%	:	28,2	24,1	21,6
	35 to 45	%	:	26,2	25,7	22,2
	45 to 55	%	:	22,6	16,6	26,1
	55 to 65	%	:	7,5	8,9	9,9
	65 and over	%	:	0,3	1,4	0,5
Services	less than 25 years	%	:	13,2	19,5	19,6
	25 to 35	%	:	30,4	25,2	24,6
	35 to 45	%	:	26,6	26,9	23,0
	45 to 55	%	:	20,0	17,2	21,7
	55 to 65	%	:	9,1	9,6	10,1
	65 and over	%	:	0,7	1,6	1,0

NB: Figures for Spain and Portugal are from the spring 1985 national surveys.  
Source: Sample survey of manpower 1985.

## STRUCTURES T/101

Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 037	1 921	1 734	176	2 259	7	269	989	563	7 690
55,5	74,5	63,9	86,4	66,2	71,4	79,9	52,3	77,8	64,0
44,5	25,5	36,1	13,6	33,8	28,6	20,1	47,7	22,2	36,0
921	3 348	6 871	318	6 906	47	1 436	1 408	8 273	37 325
78,2	84,6	75,2	80,2	76,5	89,4	85,6	71,4	76,5	76,5
21,8	15,4	24,8	19,8	23,5	10,6	14,4	28,6	23,5	23,5
1 629	5 247	12 610	569	11 426	93	3 378	1 677	15 040	62 758
65,9	61,1	48,5	57,5	62,9	53,8	56,4	54,7	47,5	52,5
34,1	38,9	51,5	42,5	37,1	46,2	43,6	45,3	52,5	47,5
4,0	29,0	14,1	13,1	36,2	14,4	31,5	:	52,4	24,6
96,0	71,0	85,9	86,9	63,8	85,6	68,5	:	47,6	75,4
72,7	84,3	91,2	90,1	83,6	95,4	95,8	:	90,2	90,3
27,3	15,7	8,8	9,9	16,4	4,6	4,2	:	9,8	9,7
64,9	73,5	88,4	85,4	69,8	89,7	89,9	:	88,8	84,4
35,1	26,5	11,6	14,6	30,2	10,3	10,1	:	11,2	15,6
92,6	:	84,4	92,1	85,7	86,4	82,5	:	82,2	85,4
7,4	:	15,6	7,9	14,3	13,6	17,5	:	17,8	14,6
96,2	:	96,0	98,0	96,8	96,4	91,4	:	92,2	94,3
3,8	:	4,0	2,0	3,2	3,6	8,6	:	7,8	5,7
95,3	:	85,9	91,5	95,2	91,4	70,9	:	71,2	82,6
4,7	:	14,1	8,5	4,8	8,6	29,1	:	28,8	17,4
10,0	:	8,7	12,8	9,1	13,6	13,7	:	15,9	10,9
12,2	:	15,8	15,0	13,1	18,4	19,9	:	18,6	14,2
18,1	:	16,4	18,9	17,6	17,9	22,6	:	20,6	18,0
27,8	:	29,2	19,9	28,7	23,3	24,6	:	20,5	26,5
23,4	:	25,8	21,3	24,4	18,8	16,4	:	17,4	22,8
8,5	:	4,1	12,0	7,1	8,0	2,8	:	7,0	7,6
14,4	:	14,8	26,7	17,5	17,7	17,8	:	19,5	18,4
27,3	:	30,1	29,0	25,1	21,5	28,5	:	22,6	25,5
25,7	:	27,1	21,7	26,5	27,4	26,8	:	24,6	25,0
23,2	:	21,6	14,5	22,7	25,7	18,7	:	20,0	21,9
8,6	:	6,2	7,6	7,6	7,3	7,9	:	12,3	8,6
0,8	:	0,2	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,3	:	1,0	0,6
10,8	:	14,4	27,0	12,6	22,5	19,0	:	19,0	17,0
29,1	:	31,2	27,2	27,0	29,9	30,8	:	23,5	27,5
26,4	:	26,8	20,7	27,8	23,9	26,1	:	25,2	25,5
21,4	:	18,7	14,5	20,8	15,9	16,1	:	18,6	19,1
10,6	:	8,1	8,7	10,3	7,0	7,3	:	11,8	9,6
1,7	:	0,8	1,9	1,5	0,8	0,7	:	1,9	1,3

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3.5.1.5 Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings (1)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR 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
<b>Breakdown by type of labour:</b>						
• 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
<b>Changes:</b>						
• Total numbers						
- TAV	1980	%	×	-3,4	-0,2	-2,2
	1975					
- TAV	1985	%	×	-3,2	-7,6	-2,6
	1980					
• AWU						
- TAV	1980	%	×	-2,4	-0,6	-3,2
	1975					
- TAV	1985	%	×	-2,9	-6,6	-2,7
	1980					

Source: Eurostat - Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings.

(1) Without irregularly employed non-family members.

(2) 1983.

(3) 1979/80.

(4) Including spouses.

## STRUCTURES T/103

Ellas	España (?)	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal (?)	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	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	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	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	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	4,5	1,7	10,0	0,1	2,6	6,2	5,2	6,8
×	×	-2,8	-0,2	-0,3	-5,6	-1,9	×	-0,9	×
×	×	-3,3	-1,8	-0,6	-3,6	-0,5	×	-0,3	-1,1
×	×	-1,3	-0,9	-5,3	-5,6	-1,0	×	-1,4	×
×	×	-3,3	-2,3	-0,3	-4,9	-0,7	×	-1,4	-1,3

## 3.5.1.6 Employment in agriculture: working hours and combined other employment of farmers (1)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>						
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
<b>Working hours = 100% (2)</b>						
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
<b>Working hours from 50 to 100% (2)</b>						
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
<b>Working hours of &lt; 50% (2)</b>						
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 the ten member countries, 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.

Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	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

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3.5.2.1 Land use in 1986

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total area	225 575	3 052	4 308	24 869	13 196
Inland waters	3 570	27	70	444	312
Land (total)	222 005	3 025	4 238	24 425	12 884
Area under timber	57 420	617	493	7 360	5 755
Other areas	39 562	996	992	5 065	1 388
Utilized agricultural area (UAA):					
— area	129 023	1 412	2 823	12 000	5 741
— share of total area	57,2	46,1	65,5	47,8	43,5
Arable land:					
— area	67 803	743	2 592	7 244	2 925
— share of total UAA	52,6	52,7	91,8	60,4	50,9
Permanent meadows and grasslands:					
— area	—	632	—	4 537	1 789 × (2)
— share of total UAA	—	44,7	—	37,8	31,2 (2)
Permanent crops:					
— area	11 798	14	12	181	1 040
— share of total UAA	9,1	1,0	0,4	1,5	18,1
Gardens:					
— area	413	22	0	38	:
— share of total UAA	0,3	1,5	0	0,3	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1975.

(2) Only grasslands.



## STRUCTURES T/107

(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	3 729	9 207	24 414	165 891
534	613	139	721	1	337	44	328	2 992
49 943	54 296	6 889	29 407	258	3 392	9 163	24 086	162 899
12 511	14 620	327	6 097	82	293	2 968	2 297	37 941
10 219	8 258	886	5 865	47	1 075	1 663	3 177	27 680
27 213 53,9	31 418 57,2	5 676 80,8	17 445 57,9	128 49,1	2 024 54,3	4 532 49,6	18 612 75,8	97 279 58,6
15 651 57,5	17 735 56,4	1 062 18,7	9 061 51,9	56 43,6	876 43,3	2 906 64,1	6 952 37,4	49 246 50,6
6 645 24,4	12 121 38,6	4 612 81,3	4 946 28,4	71 55,5	— —	761 16,8	12 062 (1) 63,4 (1)	— —
4 917 18,1	1 311 4,2	2 0,0	3 359 19,3	2 1,2	35 1,7	865 19,1	61 0,3	6 016 6,2
:	252	0	81	0	5	:	16	413
:	0,8	0,0	0,5	0	0,2	:	0,1	0,4

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3.5.2.2 Main crops in 1985

	EUR 12		Belgique/België		Danmark		BR Deutschland		Eilas (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)	35 684	27,6	345	24,3	1 612	56,8	4 884	40,6	1 460	25,6	7 517	27,6
of which: common wheat	12 816	9,93	188	13,3	340	12,0	1 609	13,4	469	8,2	1 911	7,0
durum wheat	2 480	1,9	—	—	0	0,0	15	0,1	406	7,1	133	0,5
grain maize	4 011	3,1	7	0,5	—	—	181	1,5	221	3,9	526	1,9
barley	12 814	9,9	118	8,3	1 104	38,9	1 949	16,2	310	5,4	4 246	15,6
rye	1 010	0,8	5	0,4	127	4,5	426	3,5	10	0,2	211	0,8
Rice	317	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	0,3	75	0,3
Sugarbeet	1 909	1,5	118	8,3	73	2,6	403	3,4	41	0,7	180	0,7
Oilseeds (total)	3 477	2,7	2	0,2	219	7,7	266	2,2	285	5,0	1 087	4,0
of which: rape	1 286	1,0	2	0,2	218	7,7	266	2,2	—	—	10	0,0
sunflower	1 799	1,4	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	0,9	989	3,6
Olive trees	4 283	3,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	655	11,4	2 087	7,7
Cotton	295	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	4,0	64	0,2
Tobacco	221	0,2	1	0,0	—	—	3	0,0	92	1,7	25	0,1
Hops	28	0,0	1	0,0	—	—	19	0,2	0	0,0	2	0,0
Potatoes	1 540	1,2	49	3,5	30	1,1	220	1,8	56	1,1	331	1,2
Dry pulses	1 479	1,1	1	0,1	127	4,5	34	0,3	42	0,7	411	1,5
Fresh vegetables (total)	1 691	1,3	30	2,1	18	0,6	45	0,4	151	2,6	472	1,7
of which: tomatoes	286	0,2	1	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	49	0,9	61	0,2
onions	109	0,1	1	0,1	1	0,0	2	0,0	12	0,2	37	0,1
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	11 625	9,0	11	0,8	9	0,3	157	1,3	1 020	17,8	4 823	17,7
of which: apples	335	0,3	6	0,4	4	0,1	26	0,3	19	0,3	58	0,2
pears	137	0,1	3	0,2	0	0,0	2	0,0	6	0,1	36	0,1
peaches	210	0,2	0	0,0	—	—	0	0,0	32	0,5	54	0,2
apricots	60	0,0	—	—	—	—	0	0,0	7	0,1	21	0,1
melons	104	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	—	—	9	0,2	64	0,2
Citrus fruit (total)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
of which: oranges and mandarins	340	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	0,7	153	0,6
lemons	112	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0,2	55	0,1
Almonds	775	0,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	0,6	573	2,1
Vines	4 303	3,3	0	0,0	—	—	101	0,8	171	3,0	1 593	5,9
Flowers and ornamental plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green fodder	4 283	3,4	129	9,1	75	2,6	937	7,8	66	1,1	502	1,8
Fallow land and green fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Harvested area.



## 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	1986	67 803	52,6	49 022	38,0
	% TAV	1986/1973	×		×	
	% TAV	1986/1985	0,0		-0,3	
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1986	743	52,7	632	44,8
	% TAV	1986/1973	-0,4 (1)		-1,1 (1)	
	% TAV	1986/1985	0,1		-1,2	
Danmark	1 000 ha	1986	2 592	91,8	219	7,8
	% TAV	1986/1973	-0,1		-2,8	
	% TAV	1986/1985	-0,3		-2,7	
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1986	7 244	60,4	4 537	37,3
	% TAV	1986/1973	-0,3 (1)		-1,2 (1)	
	% TAV	1986/1985	0,1		-0,6	
Ellas	1 000 ha	1986	2 925	50,9	1 789	31,2
	% TAV	1986/1973	-0,1		0,0	
	% TAV	1986/1985	0,4		0,0	
España	1 000 ha	1986	15 651	57,5	6 645	24,4
	% TAV	1986/1973	-0,2		-0,8 (1)	
	% TAV	1986/1985	0,0		0,0	
France	1 000 ha	1986	17 735	56,4	12 121	38,6
	% TAV	1986/1973	0,4		-0,9 (1)	
	% TAV	1986/1985	-0,5		-0,7	
Ireland	1 000 ha	1986	1 062	18,7	4 612	81,2
	% TAV	1986/1973	0,9		1,3	
	% TAV	1986/1985	-3,4		0,0	
Italia	1 000 ha	1986	9 061	51,9	4 944	28,3
	% TAV	1986/1973	-0,1		-0,5	
	% TAV	1986/1985	-0,1		-0,2	
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1986	56	43,6	70	55,1
	% TAV	1986/1973	-0,6 (1)		0,1 (1)	
	% TAV	1986/1985	-0,9		-0,2	
Nederland	1 000 ha	1986	876	43,3	1 108	54,7
	% TAV	1986/1973	0,7		-1,0	
	% TAV	1986/1985	1,8		-1,6	
Portugal	1 000 ha	1986	2 906	64,1	761	16,8
	% TAV	1986/1973	×		×	
	% TAV	1986/1985	0,0		0,0	
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1986	6 952	37,4	11 583	62,2
	% TAV	1986/1973	-0,1 (1)		-0,2 (1)	
	% TAV	1986/1985	-0,7		0,1	
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1986	49 246	50,6	41 616	42,8
	% TAV	1986/1973	0,1		-0,5	
	% TAV	1986/1985	0,0		-0,3	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1986/1974.

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 <sup>(1)</sup>	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
8	9	10	11	12	13
11 798	9,1	129 023	100,0	53 420	23,7
x		x		x	
-0,7		-0,2		0,1	
14	1,0	1 412	1,1	617	20,2
-2,1		-0,8 <sup>(1)</sup>		0,1	
-0,1		-0,5		0,0	
12	0,4	2 823	3,8	493	11,5
-1,8 <sup>(1)</sup>		-0,4		0,4	
-1,8		-0,5		0,0	
181	1,5	11 891	10,7	7 360	29,6
-1,1 <sup>(1)</sup>		-0,9 <sup>(1)</sup>		0,2	
-0,1		-0,2		0,0	
1 040	18,1	5 741	4,3	5 755	43,6
0,8		0,1		0,0	
0,2		x		x	
4 917	18,1	27 213	23,1	12 511	24,8
-0,2		-0,4		-1,3	
-0,2		0,0		0,0	
1 311	4,2	31 418	26,1	14 620	26,6
-1,9 <sup>(1)</sup>		-0,3		0,1	
-1,0		-0,2		0,1	
2	0,0	5 676	1,6	327	4,7
-2,3		1,2		0,9	
4,0		-0,6		0,0	
3 359	19,3	17 445	13,4	6 097	20,2
0,3		-0,1		0,1	
-1,8		-0,8		0,2	
2	1,2	128	0,1	82	31,7
0,3 <sup>(1)</sup>		-0,3 <sup>(1)</sup>		-0,1	
-0,4		-0,6		0,0	
35	1,7	2 024	1,3	293	7,9
-1,8 <sup>(1)</sup>		-0,3		-0,2	
-1,8		-0,2		0,0	
865	19,1	4 532	4,3	2 968	32,2
x		x		x	
0,0		0,0		0,0	
61	0,3	18 612	10,2	2 297	9,4
-2,5 <sup>(1)</sup>		-0,2 <sup>(1)</sup>		1,2	
1,2		-0,2		1,0	
6 016	6,2	97 279	72,6	37 941	22,9
-0,2		-0,2		0,2	
-1,2		-0,2		0,1	

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3.5.2.4 Area used for the principal agricultural products

			Cereals including rice	Fresh vegetables	Roots and grassicas	
					Potatoes	Sugarbeet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EUR 12	1 000 ha 1986 % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	35 807 (1) -0,2 (1) (2) -0,7 (1)	1 691 (1) 0,5 (1) 0,1 (2)	1 461 -5,2 (1) -5,1 (1)	1 913 -0,9 (2) 0,2
Belgique/België	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	350 -1,9 1,4	32 1,0 5,8	48 -0,5 -2,0	113 0,6 -4,3
Danmark	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	1 588 -0,8 -1,5	18 3,8 2,2	31 -0,3 2,0	70 0,8 -4,1
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	4 812 -0,7 -1,5	56 -1,0 24,5	210 -6,2 -4,7	390 0,8 -3,1
Ellas	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	1 463 (1) -0,3 (1) -0,9 (1)	140 (1) -0,2 (1) -7,1 (1)	56 (1) -0,1 (1) -1,6 (1)	42 (1) 3,8 (1) -2,4 (1)
España	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	7 671 (1) 0,4 (1) 1,0 (1)	460 (1) 0,2 (1) -2,6 (1)	289 (1) x 12,7 (1)	195 (1) 0,2 (1) 8,1 (1)
France	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	9 477 -0,3 -2,4	250 -0,3 0,0	201 -3,4 -4,5	449 -1,0 -8,6
Ireland	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	380 0,6 -5,0	3 (2) 8,3 (2) 0,0 (2)	31 -3,4 -7,6	37 1,6 12,1
Italia	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	4 737 -0,1 -0,7	411 0,8 -1,0	120 -1,1 -1,7	273 1,2 17,5
Luxembourg	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	34 -1,8 -0,9	0 0,0 0,0	1 -5,2 -11,1	0 0,0 0,0
Nederland	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	170 -4,1 -7,6	68 2,0 -0,7	167 0,5 -1,2	138 1,3 5,5
Portugal	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	1 007 (1) -3,0 (1) (2) 3,2 (1)	94 (2) -1,5 (2) 0,0 (2)	131 (1) 1,1 (1) (2) 4,0 (1)	1 (1) -6,1 (1) (2) 50,0 (1)
United Kingdom	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	1986 1986/1973 1986/1985	4 024 0,5 0,2	147 -0,8 2,1	178 -1,8 -7,1	205 0,5 0,0
	EUR 10	1 000 ha % TAV 1986/1973 % TAV 1986/1985	27 034 -0,3 -1,5	1 124 0,2 -0,1	1 041 -2,8 -3,8	1 717 0,4 0,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Area harvested.

(2) 1985.

(3) 1986/1975.

(4) 1985/1979.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry Pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
3 819	13 871 (2)	1 659	2 424	4 264
8,6	-0,4 (4)	0,4 (2)	0,5	-0,9
9,8	0,2 (2)	12,2	0,1	-0,9
3	163	3	10	0
55,1	4,0	0,0	-3,2	0,0
13,1	1,9	91,0	-1,1	0,0
230	357 (2)	145	6	:
11,6	1,9 (2)	31,3	-4,5	x
5,1	-7,9 (2)	14,3	-10,1	x
308	1 255	69	47	101
8,3	2,9	7,8	-2,8	0,4
15,8	2,5	103,0	-0,8	-0,2
313 (1)	241 (1) (2)	43 (1)	144	170
4,8 (1)	-3,1 (1) (2)	7,2 (1)	1,8	-1,6
9,4 (1)	14,0 (1) (2)	0,8 (1)	0,7	-0,6
1 048 (1)	1 118 (1)	417 (1)	868	1 574
5,0 (1)	0,7 (1)	-4,4 (1)	1,3	-0,4
3,5 (1)	0,7 (1)	1,5 (1)	0,3	-1,2
1 335	5 095	354	206	1 041
10,3	0,8	16,2	-2,1	-1,7
17,1	1,5	39,4	-0,3	-1,3
2	595 (2)	2	1	:
x	2,1 (2)	x	4,4	x
-54,5	0,5 (2)	0,0	-0,3	x
232	2 603	174	844	1 098
57,9	-0,4	-3,3	1,2	-1,1
82,8	-1,3	-1,1	0,2	-0,4
1	19	0	0	1
x	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
3,0	4,1	0,0	0,0	-0,1
6	237	32	22	0
-7,7	7,0	10,3	x	0,0
-44,2	8,9	24,6	-0,1	0,0
42 (1)	470	270 (1)	238	270
0,8 (1)	0,0 (4)	-3,2 (1)	0,0	0,0
5,0 (1)	0,0	0,8 (1)	-0,1	0,0
299	1 751	150	38	0
25,3	-2,3	4,9	3,3	0,0
1,2	-3,8	9,3	-1,6	0,0
2 729	12 291 (2)	971	1 318	2 420
10,3	0,2 (2)	4,4	0,1	-1,3
16,1	0,5 (2)	21,5	-0,1	-0,8

## 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 10		% TAV		1 000 head	as % of EUR 10		% TAV		
		1986	1985	1986	1985		1986	1985	1986	1985	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	:	:	x	x	:	:	x	x			
EUR 12											
Belgique/België	2 932	3,9	0,1	-0,4	639	2,7	-0,6	-1,3			
Denmark	2 490	3,3	-1,3	-5,1	865	3,6	-2,2	-5,3			
BR Deutschland	15 305	20,2	0,5	-2,1	5 391	22,6	-0,1	-1,1			
Ellas	761	1,0	x	-1,9	233	1,0	x	6,4			
España ** (2)	4 954	:	x	x	1 786	:	x	x			
France	22 171	29,3	-0,6	-2,8	6 359	26,7	-1,4	-2,3			
Ireland	5 626	7,4	-1,1	-2,6	1 490	6,2	0,3	-2,4			
Italia	8 866	11,7	0,3	-1,6	3 004	12,6	-0,1	-2,3			
Luxembourg	214	0,3	0,2	-3,1	68	0,3	-0,4	-2,7			
Nederland	4 922	6,5	0,4	-3,0	2 260	9,5	0,3	-3,1			
Portugal	:	:	x	x	:	:	x	x			
United Kingdom	12 476	16,5	-1,4	-1,7	3 242	13,6	-0,7	-0,4			
EUR 10	75 763	100	x	-2,3	23 852	100	x	-1,9			

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1986/1979.

(2) September survey.



## 3.5.3.2. Livestock numbers by Member State — pigs and sheep

	Pigs (1)				Sheep (1)			
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 10	% TAV		1 000 head	as % of EUR 10	% TAV	
	1986	1986	1986/1973	1986/1985	1986	1986	1986/1973	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	:	:	x	x	:	:	x	x
Belgique/België	5 762	6,8	1,5	6,5	125	0,2	4,1	0,8
Danmark	9 422	11,1	0,9	3,5	69	0,1	1,6	32,7
BR Deutschland	24 180	28,5	1,3	-0,4	1 341	2,1	2,2	3,5
Ellas	1 130	1,3	2,4	3,2	11 032	17,1	2,1	10,4
España ** (2)	15 780	:	x	x	17 177	:	x	1,3
France	12 063	14,2	0,4	10,1	10 580	16,4	0,2	-2,0
Ireland	980	1,2	-0,4	-1,4	2 917	4,5	0,0	5,2
Italia	9 274	10,9	1,0	1,1	11 659	18,0	3,1	3,2
Luxembourg	74	0,1	-2,4	2,8	4	0,0	-3,7	-0,6
Nederland	14 063	16,6	5,6	8,9	985	1,5	3,2	0,0
Portugal	:	:	x	x	3 000	:	x	x
United Kingdom	7 955	9,4	-1,6	0,3	25 976	40,2	2,0	5,9
EUR 10	84 903	100	1,3	3,6	64 688	100	x	4,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) December survey.

(2) September survey.

## 3.5.3.3 Cattle numbers and number of holders (1986)

	(%)														
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	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	
<i>Average size of stocks</i>															
Total															
- Animals															
- Holders															
1- 2															
- Animals															
- Holders															
3- 4															
- Animals															
- Holders															
5- 9															
- Animals															
- Holders															
10- 14															
- Animals															
- Holders															
15- 19															
- Animals															
- Holders															
20- 29															
- Animals															
- Holders															
30- 39															
- Animals															
- Holders															
40- 49															
- Animals															
- Holders															
50- 59															
- Animals															
- Holders															
60- 99															
- Animals															
- Holders															
100-199															
- Animals															
- Holders															
200-299															
- Animals															
- Holders															
≥ 300															
- Animals															
- Holders															

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.5.3.4 Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10	
<i>Holdings</i> (x 1 000)															
1973	:	106	87	710	:	:	913	229	912	5	113	:	215	3 290	
1979	:	83	66	554	:	:	716	196	673	4	91	:	177	2 560	
1986	:	69	46	465	99	:	567	175	491	3	77	:	160	2 150	
% TAV 1986 1973	x	-3,2	-4,8	-3,2	x	x	-3,6	-2,0	-4,7	-3,9	-2,9	x	-2,3	-3,2	
% TAV 1986 1979	x	-2,6	-5,0	-2,5	x	x	-3,3	-1,6	-4,4	-4,0	-2,4	x	-1,4	-2,5	
<i>Animals</i> (x Mio)															
1973	:	2 963	2 956	14 360	:	:	23 949	6 534	8 407	204	4 979	:	14 925	79 277	
1979	:	3 058	3 035	15 040	:	:	23 548	6 169	8 719	224	5 149	:	13 318	78 260	
1986	:	3 092	2 618	15 673	776	:	22 802	5 779	8 908	220	5 248	:	12 695	77 810	
% TAV 1986 1973	x	0,3	-0,9	0,7	x	x	-0,4	-0,9	0,4	0,6	0,4	x	-1,2	-0,1	
% TAV 1986 1979	x	0,2	-2,1	0,6	x	x	-0,5	-0,9	0,3	-0,3	0,3	x	-0,7	-0,1	
<i>Average number of animals per holding</i>															
1973	:	28	34	20	:	:	26	29	9	41	44	:	69	24	
1979	:	37	46	27	:	:	33	32	13	56	57	:	75	31	
1986	:	45	57	34	8	:	40	33	18	67	69	:	80	36	

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.5.3.5 Changing structure of cattle farms, by herd size class

		Number of animals														All classes
		1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-99	100-199	200-299	≥ 300		
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Holdings (x 1 000)</i>																
	1973	430	399	588	390	269	380	252	165	115	198	84	15	7	3 290	
	1979	249	275	424	286	200	290	204	158	105	236	110	15	9	2 560	
	1986	195	191	317	227	163	236	174	135	103	241	136	21	11	2 150	
% TAV	1986 1973	-5,9	-5,5	-4,6	-4,0	-3,8	-3,6	-2,8	-1,5	-0,8	1,5	3,8	2,6	3,5	-3,2	
% TAV	1986 1979	-3,4	-5,0	-4,1	-3,2	-2,9	-2,9	-2,2	-2,2	-0,3	0,3	3,1	4,9	2,9	-2,5	
<i>Animals (x 1 000)</i>																
	1973	703	1 394	3 963	4 604	4 517	9 120	8 615	7 267	6 244	14 810	11 311	3 505	3 225	79 277	
	1979	406	964	2 876	3 400	3 395	7 009	6 965	6 981	5 679	17 747	14 591	3 762	4 496	78 260	
	1986	326	672	2 156	2 688	2 736	5 696	5 913	5 953	5 983	18 225	17 849	4 959	4 968	77 810	
% TAV	1986 1973	-5,7	-5,5	-4,6	-4,1	-3,8	-3,6	-2,9	-1,5	-0,9	1,6	3,6	2,7	3,4	-0,1	
% TAV	1986 1979	-3,0	-5,0	-4,0	-3,3	-3,0	-2,9	-2,3	-2,2	-0,2	0,4	2,9	4,0	1,4	-0,1	

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.5.3.6 Dairy cow numbers and number of holders (1986)

(%)

	1														
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Average size of herds</i>	:	21,7	28,2	16,0	3,1	:	19,8	19,9	9,1	30,7	39,4	:	61,6	17,8	
Total - Animals	:	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	
- Holders	:	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	
1- 2 - Animals	:	0,5	0,3	1,0	32,3	:	0,6	1,2	5,5	0,1	0,3	:	0,1	1,5	
- Holders	:	7,1	5,3	10,3	68,4	:	8,0	17,2	36,0	4,4	8,0	:	5,1	19,0	
3- 4 - Animals	:	0,8	0,4	2,4	18,7	:	1,1	1,4	7,1	0,3	0,3	:	0,1	2,1	
- Holders	:	4,9	2,8	10,4	16,5	:	6,2	7,7	18,6	4,4	3,3	:	1,0	10,6	
5- 9 - Animals	:	4,5	2,4	10,4	22,4	:	5,3	5,1	14,0	1,7	0,9	:	0,3	6,4	
- Holders	:	14,1	9,4	23,0	10,9	:	15,0	14,8	20,2	8,7	5,1	:	2,7	17,1	
10- 14 - Animals	:	8,6	5,2	12,9	9,0	:	9,4	8,0	10,9	3,7	1,8	:	0,7	8,2	
- Holders	:	15,6	12,3	16,6	2,5	:	15,6	13,5	8,6	8,7	5,9	:	3,4	12,4	
15- 19 - Animals	:	9,8	6,7	13,4	3,7	:	10,9	7,8	9,3	4,8	2,8	:	1,0	8,7	
- Holders	:	12,7	11,0	12,1	0,7	:	12,8	9,4	5,1	8,7	6,5	:	3,8	9,2	
20- 29 - Animals	:	21,3	16,4	23,6	5,8	:	24,3	16,1	13,2	15,5	9,1	:	3,8	17,4	
- Holders	:	19,4	19,2	15,1	0,7	:	20,0	13,8	5,3	17,4	14,5	:	10,2	13,1	
30- 39 - Animals	:	17,7	18,2	14,6	3,0	:	19,6	14,6	7,8	22,8	11,5	:	6,1	13,8	
- Holders	:	11,6	13,1	6,6	0,3	:	11,5	8,7	2,1	21,7	13,2	:	11,3	7,3	
40- 49 - Animals	:	13,2	15,9	8,7	1,4	:	13,1	12,1	6,0	19,2	12,9	:	7,4	10,4	
- Holders	:	6,7	10,4	3,0	0,1	:	6,0	5,6	1,3	13,0	11,4	:	10,8	4,3	
50- 59 - Animals	:	8,9	11,4	5,6	1,4	:	7,1	8,5	5,4	13,0	14,0	:	7,6	7,6	
- Holders	:	3,6	6,0	1,6	0,1	:	2,6	3,3	2,2	8,7	10,1	:	8,9	2,5	
60- 99 - Animals	:	11,9	17,8	6,4	1,2	:	7,5	17,0	10,5	15,5	33,8	:	30,8	14,4	
- Holders	:	3,6	6,9	1,3	0,0	:	2,1	4,7	1,3	8,7	18,1	:	25,3	5,5	
≥ 100 - Animals	:	2,9	5,3	0,9	1,0	:	1,1	8,2	10,5	3,4	12,7	:	42,2	9,5	
- Holders	:	0,5	1,3	0,1	0,0	:	0,2	1,2	0,6	0,0	3,9	:	17,8	1,2	

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.5.3.7 Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	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
<i>Holdings (x 1 000)</i>														
1973	:	85	72	630	:	:	697	144	607	5	99	:	93	2 432
1979	:	58	47	456	:	:	518	106	483	3	75	:	63	1 810
1986	:	45	32	369	73	:	329	77	338	2	61	:	53	1 379
% TAV 1986 1973	x	-4,8	-6,0	-4,0	x	x	-5,6	-4,7	-4,4	-6,8	-3,7	x	-4,2	-4,2
% TAV 1986 1979	x	-3,3	-5,3	-3,0	x	x	-6,3	-4,5	-5,0	-5,6	-2,9	x	-2,4	-3,8
<i>Animals (x 1 000)</i>														
1973	:	1 000	1 086	5 486	:	:	7 683	1 431	3 051	68	2 255	:	3 544	25 604
1979	:	981	1 071	5 442	:	:	7 453	1 503	3 074	68	2 369	:	3 348	25 309
1986	:	973	896	5 581	219	:	6 506	1 528	3 075	70	2 412	:	3 257	24 518
% TAV 1986 1973	x	-0,2	-1,5	1,3	x	x	-1,3	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,5	x	-0,6	-0,3
% TAV 1986 1979	x	-0,1	-2,5	0,4	x	x	-1,9	0,2	0,0	0,4	0,3	x	-0,4	-0,5
<i>Average number of animals per holding</i>														
1973	:	11,8	15,1	8,7	:	:	11,0	9,9	5,0	13,6	22,8	:	38,1	10,5
1979	:	16,8	23,0	11,9	:	:	14,4	14,2	6,4	21,4	31,7	:	52,8	14,0
1986	:	21,7	28,2	15,1	3,0	:	19,8	19,9	9,1	30,7	39,4	:	61,6	17,8

Source: Eurostat

	Number of animals											All classes				
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-99	≥ 100					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13			
<b>I</b>																
<i>Holdings</i> (× 1 000)																
1973	578	400	553	352	202	192	71	34	17	25	8	2 432				
1979	378	252	364	235	172	195	91	48	26	36	13	1 810				
1986	262	146	236	170	127	180	101	59	35	49	16	1 379				
% TAV	1986 1973	-5,9	-7,5	-6,3	-5,4	-3,5	-0,5	2,7	4,3	5,7	5,4	-4,3				
% TAV	1986 1979	-5,1	-7,5	-6,0	-4,5	-4,2	-1,1	1,5	3,0	4,3	4,5	-3,8				
<i>Animals</i> (× 1 000)																
1973	840	1 338	3 668	4 086	3 369	4 462	2 369	1 471	921	1 882	1 200	25 604				
1979	562	872	2 456	2 764	2 876	4 628	3 074	2 122	1 376	2 743	1 836	25 309				
1986	372	506	1 580	2 007	2 128	4 271	3 384	2 548	1 856	3 534	2 331	24 518				
% TAV	1986 1973	-6,1	-7,2	-6,3	-5,3	-3,5	-0,3	2,8	4,3	5,5	5,2	-0,3				
% TAV	1986 1979	-5,7	-7,5	-6,1	-4,5	-6,4	-1,1	1,4	2,6	4,4	3,7	-0,5				

Source: Eurostat.

## 3.5.3.9 Pig numbers and number of holders (1986)

	(%)														
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	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	
<i>Average size of stocks</i>															
Total	:	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	
- Animals	:	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	
- Holders	:	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	
1- 2	:	0,1	0,0	0,6	5,1	:	1,2	0,4	7,2	1,1	0,0	:	0,1	1,3	
- Animals	:	11,8	3,0	20,6	77,1	:	50,5	33,8	74,5	23,4	2,1	:	12,4	48,3	
- Holders	:														
3- 9	:	0,3	0,2	2,6	2,5	:	1,4	0,7	5,1	4,0	0,1	:	0,2	1,7	
- Animals	:	12,2	7,2	28,8	9,7	:	20,0	19,7	17,4	34,1	3,8	:	13,9	20,1	
- Holders	:														
10- 19	:	0,6	0,6	3,1	3,0	:	1,2	1,7	3,4	3,5	0,2	:	0,5	1,7	
- Animals	:	8,3	9,2	12,3	4,1	:	5,8	18,3	4,1	9,6	3,7	:	11,5	7,3	
- Holders	:														
20- 49	:	2,8	3,1	8,9	5,7	:	3,3	2,7	3,7	13,0	0,9	:	1,3	4,4	
- Animals	:	15,1	19,3	15,2	3,3	:	6,8	12,7	2,0	15,3	9,4	:	13,4	8,0	
- Holders	:														
50- 99	:	5,7	5,9	12,2	10,0	:	4,0	2,0	2,5	16,5	3,1	:	2,1	6,3	
- Animals	:	14,2	16,9	9,4	2,7	:	3,7	4,2	0,6	9,1	14,3	:	10,0	5,1	
- Holders	:														
100-199	:	11,3	10,6	17,1	10,9	:	8,9	2,7	3,3	16,5	8,1	:	4,1	10,4	
- Animals	:	14,3	15,4	6,6	1,5	:	4,1	2,8	0,4	4,5	19,4	:	9,7	4,2	
- Holders	:														
200-399	:	18,5	18,8	22,4	8,2	:	17,0	4,3	7,2	16,1	16,0	:	7,9	16,4	
- Animals	:	11,8	13,5	4,3	0,6	:	3,9	1,4	0,4	2,3	19,4	:	9,4	3,3	
- Holders	:														
400-999	:	32,7	36,6	27,7	21,6	:	38,2	14,1	17,2	26,1	37,9	:	20,6	29,9	
- Animals	:	9,7	12,3	2,6	0,6	:	4,2	2,8	0,4	1,6	20,7	:	10,6	2,8	
- Holders	:														
≥ 1 000	:	28,0	24,2	5,5	33,1	:	24,7	71,5	50,3	3,4	33,8	:	63,3	28,0	
- Animals	:	2,7	3,2	0,2	0,2	:	1,0	2,8	0,3	0,1	7,2	:	9,0	0,8	
- Holders	:														

Source: Eurostat.



## 3.5.3.10 Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elias	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
<i>Holdings</i> (× 1 000)															
1973		—	68	103	779	—	—	543	36	1 150	3	62	—	65	2 809
1979		—	44	73	547	—	—	349	14	1 017	2	47	—	35	2 128
1986		—	30	44	432	57	—	166	7	598	2	36	—	24	1 396
% TAV 1986 1973		×	-6,1	-6,3	-4,4	×	×	-8,7	-11,8	-4,9	-3,1	-4,1	×	-7,4	-5,2
% TAV 1986 1979		×	-5,3	-7,0	-3,3	×	×	-10,1	-9,4	-7,3	0,0	-3,7	×	-5,2	-5,8
<i>Animals</i> (× 1 000)															
1973		—	4 633	8 414	20 394	—	—	11 454	1 035	8 201	90	6 425	—	9 215	69 861
1979		—	5 125	9 342	22 347	—	—	10 525	1 057	8 807	85	9 722	—	7 794	74 803
1986		—	5 365	9 089	23 563	1 095	—	10 956	994	9 169	72	12 383	—	7 930	80 616
% TAV 1986 1973		×	1,1	0,6	1,1	×	×	-0,3	-0,3	0,9	-1,7	5,2	×	-1,1	1,1
% TAV 1986 1979		×	0,7	-0,4	0,8	×	×	0,6	-0,9	0,6	-2,3	3,5	×	0,2	1,1
<i>Average number of animals per holding</i>															
1973		—	68,1	81,7	26,2	—	—	21,1	29,0	7,1	26,5	103,6	—	141,8	25
1979		—	11,58	127,4	40,8	—	—	30,2	76,0	8,7	44,0	205,1	—	225,4	35
1986		—	178,9	205,5	54,5	19,4	—	66,2	140,0	15,3	38,6	343,2	—	336,0	58

Source: Eurostat.



## 3.5.3.11 Changing structure of pig farms, by herd size class

	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	
<i>Holdings</i> (× 1 000)											
1973	1 358	572	265	303	155	94	42	18	4	2 809	
1979	1 090	426	165	178	105	77	50	31	7	2 128	
1986	674	281	102	112	71	59	47	39	11	1 396	
% TAV	-5,2	-5,3	-7,1	-7,4	-5,8	-3,5	0,9	6,1	8,1	-5,2	
1973											
% TAV	-6,6	-5,8	-6,6	-6,4	-5,4	-3,7	-0,9	3,3	6,7	-5,8	
1979											
<i>Animals</i> (× 1 000)											
1973	1 863	2 790	3 670	9 498	10 685	13 128	11 682	9 851	6 696	69 861	
1979	1 537	2 018	2 247	5 671	7 367	10 812	13 868	18 120	13 163	74 803	
1986	1 019	1 330	1 376	3 534	5 088	8 363	13 256	24 083	22 595	80 616	
% TAV	-4,5	-5,5	-7,3	-7,3	-5,5	-3,4	1,0	7,1	9,8	1,1	
1973											
% TAV	-5,7	-5,8	-6,8	-6,5	-5,2	-3,6	-0,6	4,1	8,0	1,1	
1979											

Source: Eurostat.

## T/126 STRUCTURES

3.5.4.1 Number and area of holdings <sup>(1)</sup>

1	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1975	1980	1985	1975	1985	1980 1975	1985 1980
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
EUR 12	1- 5	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	5-10	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	10-20	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	20-50	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	≥ 50	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
Belgique/België	1- 5	31,6	25,9	22,8	29,9	27,8	-3,9	-2,5
	5-10	23,4	18,1	15,2	22,1	18,5	-5,0	-3,4
	10-20	28,5	24,3	20,8	27,0	25,4	-3,1	-3,1
	20-50	18,8	19,1	19,0	17,8	23,2	0,3	-0,1
	≥ 50	3,4	3,8	4,3	3,2	5,2	2,7	2,5
	Total	105,6	91,2	82,2	100	100	-2,9	-2,1
Danmark	1- 5	15,5	12,9	1,8	11,9	2,0	-3,6	-32,6
	5-10	25,1	20,5	15,4	19,3	16,9	-3,9	-5,6
	10-20	36,7	30,8	24,1	28,3	26,4	-3,4	-4,8
	20-50	42,4	40,4	35,9	32,7	39,3	-1,0	-2,3
	≥ 50	10,1	11,8	14,1	7,8	15,4	3,1	3,6
	Total	129,8	116,3	91,3	100	100	-2,2	-4,7
BR Deutschland	1- 5	311,7	275,8	210,8	34,5	29,9	-3,7	-5,2
	5-10	179,0	149,1	128,2	19,8	18,2	-3,6	-3,0
	10-20	211,7	181,3	157,4	23,4	22,4	-3,1	-2,8
	20-50	176,1	177,9	170,1	19,4	24,2	0,1	-0,9
	≥ 50	26,3	31,3	37,3	2,9	5,3	3,6	3,6
	Total	904,7	797,4	703,9	100	100	-2,5	-2,5
Ellas	1- 5	544,0 <sup>(2)</sup>	541,3	491,7	70,9 <sup>(2)</sup>	69,6	-0,1 <sup>(2)</sup>	-1,9
	5-10	155,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	149,9	138,8	20,6 <sup>(2)</sup>	19,7	-0,7 <sup>(2)</sup>	-1,5
	10-20	46,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	46,6	53,1	6,6 <sup>(2)</sup>	7,5	0,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,6
	20-50	11,3 <sup>(2)</sup>	12,4	18,1	1,7 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,6	1,9 <sup>(2)</sup>	7,9
	≥ 50	1,3 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,6	4,6	0,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	0,6	4,8 <sup>(2)</sup>	23,5
	Total	758,0 <sup>(2)</sup>	751,8	706,3	100	100	-0,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	-1,2
España <sup>(3)</sup>	1- 5	:	:	849,5	×	55,7	×	×
	5-10	:	:	274,2	×	18,0	×	×
	10-20	:	:	183,1	×	12,0	×	×
	20-50	:	:	132,8	×	8,7	×	×
	≥ 50	:	:	84,4	×	5,6	×	×
	Total	:	:	1 524,0	×	100	×	×
France	1- 5	248,0	234,0	180,8	20,5	18,6	-1,2	-5,0
	5-10	185,0	165,0	122,2	15,3	12,5	-2,3	-5,8
	10-20	275,0	240,0	193,2	22,7	19,8	-2,7	-4,2
	20-50	361,0	345,0	317,5	29,9	32,6	-0,9	-1,6
	≥ 50	140,0	151,0	160,8	11,6	16,5	1,5	1,3
	Total	1 209,0	1 135,0	974,5	100	100	-1,3	-3,0

Average size		UAA							
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV		
1975	1985	1975	1980	1985	1975	1985	<u>1980</u> 1975	<u>1985</u> 1980	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x	
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x	
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x	
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x	
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x	
:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x	x	
x	x	81,6	66,7	59,3	5,6	4,3	-4,0	- 2,3	
x	x	171,3	132,6	111,1	11,7	8,1	-5,0	- 3,5	
x	x	407,1	349,7	302,8	27,8	22,0	-3,0	- 2,8	
x	x	548,5	566,0	570,6	37,5	41,5	0,6	0,2	
x	x	253,8	292,0	329,9	17,4	24,0	2,8	2,5	
13,9	16,7	1 462,3	1 407,0	1 373,7	100	100	-0,8	- 0,5	
x	x	44,4	37,1	5,7	1,5	0,2	-3,5	-31,2	
x	x	183,4	150,0	113,1	6,2	4,0	-3,9	- 5,5	
x	x	530,2	447,5	349,6	18,1	11,9	-3,3	- 4,8	
x	x	1 290,7	1 248,7	1 133,3	44,0	39,9	-0,7	- 1,9	
x	x	887,1	1 202,7	1 232,6	30,2	43,4	2,8	0,5	
22,6	31,0	2 935,8	2 904,0	2 834,3	100	100	-0,2	- 0,5	
x	x	802,7	659,5	543,3	6,4	4,6	-3,9	- 3,8	
x	x	1 301,6	1 086,0	932,3	10,5	7,8	-3,6	- 3,0	
x	x	3 073,8	2 635,2	2 291,6	24,7	19,3	-3,0	- 2,8	
x	x	5 200,1	5 342,9	5 190,7	41,7	43,7	0,5	- 0,6	
x	x	2 083,8	2 448,8	2 907,4	16,7	24,5	3,3	3,5	
13,8	16,9	12 462,0	12 172,4	11 865,3	100	100	-0,5	- 0,5	
x	x	1 310,1 (?)	1 342,0	1 213,9	40,4 (?)	30,4	0,5 (?)	- 2,0	
x	x	990,0 (?)	1 004,2	931,7	30,6 (?)	23,3	0,3 (?)	- 1,5	
x	x	565,0 (?)	609,0	702,0	17,4 (?)	17,5	1,5 (?)	2,9	
x	x	282,0 (?)	340,8	507,8	8,7 (?)	12,7	3,9 (?)	8,3	
x	x	94,0 (?)	133,4	642,7	2,9 (?)	16,1	7,3 (?)	37,0	
4,3 (?)	5,7	3 241,0 (?)	3 429,3	3 998,1	100	100	1,1 (?)	3,1	
x	x	:	:	2 007,0	x	8,6	x	x	
x	x	:	:	1 894,7	x	8,1	x	x	
x	x	:	:	2 522,9	x	10,8	x	x	
x	x	:	:	4 070,2	x	17,4	x	x	
x	x	:	:	12 881,4	x	55,1	x	x	
:	15,3	:	:	23 376,2	x	100	x	x	
x	x	666,0	620,0	471,2	2,3	1,7	-1,4	- 5,3	
x	x	1 340,0	1 215,0	895,2	4,5	3,1	-1,9	- 5,9	
x	x	3 990,0	3 550,0	2 836,9	13,6	10,0	-2,3	- 4,4	
x	x	11 200,0	10 960,0	10 139,1	38,1	35,6	-0,4	- 1,5	
x	x	12 230,0	12 500,0	14 103,7	41,5	49,6	0,4	2,4	
24,3	29,2	29 426,0	28 845,0	28 446,2	100	100	-0,4	- 0,3	

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3.5.4.1 (cont.)

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1975	1980	1985	1975	1985	$\frac{1980}{1975}$	$\frac{1985}{1980}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ireland	1- 5	34,4	33,9	35,2	15,1	16,0	-0,3	0,8
	5-10	37,7	35,4	34,7	16,5	15,8	-1,3	-0,4
	10-20	70,6	67,7	63,8	31,0	29,0	-0,8	-1,2
	20-50	65,6	66,6	66,8	28,8	30,4	0,3	0,1
	≥ 50	19,6	19,7	19,6	8,6	8,9	0,1	-0,1
	Total	227,9	223,3	220,1	100	100	-0,4	-0,3
Italia	1- 5	1 467,6	1 501,1 (*)	1 272,8	68,4	67,3	1,1 (*)	-2,0 (*)
	5-10	373,7	377,4 (*)	318,1	17,4	16,8	0,5 (*)	-2,1 (*)
	10-20	179,2	183,8 (*)	168,1	8,4	8,9	1,3 (*)	-1,1 (*)
	20-50	86,6	91,4 (*)	92,7	4,0	4,9	2,8 (*)	0,2 (*)
	≥ 50	37,5	38,2 (*)	40,0	1,7	2,1	1,0 (*)	0,6 (*)
	Total	2 144,6	2 192,0 (*)	1 891,8	100	100	1,1 (*)	-1,8 (*)
Luxembourg	1- 5	1,1	0,9	0,8	19,2	18,9	-3,3	-2,3
	5-10	0,7	0,5	0,4	12,2	10,0	-5,5	-4,4
	10-20	1,0	0,7	0,5	18,4	13,0	-8,0	-6,5
	20-50	2,3	1,8	1,3	40,9	33,6	-4,6	-6,3
	≥ 50	0,5	0,8	1,0	9,3	24,5	8,6	4,6
	Total	5,6	4,7	4,0	100	100	-3,4	-3,2
Nederland	1- 5	35,8	31,0	29,2	24,9	24,2	-2,9	-1,2
	5-10	30,7	26,1	22,9	21,4	18,9	-3,2	-2,6
	10-20	44,0	37,3	32,2	30,6	26,6	-3,3	-2,9
	20-50	30,1	30,8	31,9	20,9	26,4	0,5	0,7
	≥ 50	3,2	3,8	4,6	2,2	3,8	3,7	3,9
	Total	143,8	129,0	120,9	100	100	-2,2	-1,3
Portugal (*)	1- 5	:	:	272,4	×	77,8	×	×
	5-10	:	:	43,9	×	12,5	×	×
	10-20	:	:	18,3	×	5,3	×	×
	20-50	:	:	8,7	×	2,5	×	×
	≥ 50	:	:	6,2	×	1,8	×	×
	Total	:	:	349,5	×	100	×	×
United Kingdom	1- 5	38,8	29,4	29,9	14,3	12,3	-5,4	0,3
	5-10	34,0	31,2	30,2	12,5	12,4	-1,7	-0,6
	10-20	43,3	39,8	37,7	15,9	15,6	-1,7	-1,1
	20-50	72,7	67,6	63,6	26,8	26,2	-1,5	-1,2
	≥ 50	82,8	81,3	81,1	30,5	33,5	-0,4	-0,0
	Total	271,5	249,2	242,5	100	100	-1,7	-0,5
EUR 10	1- 5	2 728,0	2 495,0	2 275,8	46,2	45,2	-1,8	-1,8
	5-10	1 044,0	923,9	826,1	17,7	16,4	-2,4	-2,2
	10-20	936,0	847,7	750,9	15,9	14,9	-2,0	-2,4
	20-50	867,0	852,8	816,9	14,7	16,2	-0,3	-0,9
	≥ 50	325,0	338,6	367,4	5,5	7,3	0,8	1,6
	Total	5 900,0	5 458,0	5 037,4	100	100	-1,6	-1,6

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

(1) Holdings of 1 ha UAA or more.

(2) Interpolation between 1971 and 1977/78 surveys.

(3) 1982 survey.

(4) 1977 instead of 1980 (not yet available).

(5)  $\frac{1985}{1977}$

(6) 1979/80 survey.

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1975	1985	1975	1980	1985	1975	1985	1980 1975	1985 1980
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
x	x	100,2	98,0	99,6	2,0	2,0	-0,4	0,3
x	x	284,9	264,9	260,5	5,6	5,2	-1,5	-0,3
x	x	1 019,0	977,7	923,9	20,0	18,5	-0,8	-1,1
x	x	2 015,1	2 037,6	2 037,3	39,7	40,8	0,3	-0,0
x	x	1 667,4	1 670,2	1 674,2	32,8	33,5	0,0	0,0
22,3	22,7	5 076,6	5 048,4	4 995,6	100	100	-0,1	-0,2
x	x	3 413,6	3 512,8 (*)	2 907,2	21,1	19,2	1,4 (*)	-2,3 (*)
x	x	2 570,1	2 572,6 (*)	2 187,5	15,9	14,4	0,1 (*)	-2,0 (*)
x	x	2 436,7	2 485,3 (*)	2 287,3	15,0	15,1	1,0 (*)	-1,6 (*)
x	x	2 559,4	2 738,9 (*)	2 784,5	15,8	18,4	3,5 (*)	0,3 (*)
x	x	5 207,9	4 961,3 (*)	4 982,0	32,2	32,9	-2,4 (*)	0,1 (*)
7,5	8,0	16 187,7	16 270,9 (*)	15 148,5	100	100	0,3 (*)	-0,9 (*)
x	x	2,8	2,4	2,1	2,1	1,7	-3,0	-2,6
x	x	5,0	3,8	2,9	3,8	2,3	-5,3	-5,3
x	x	15,2	10,1	7,7	11,6	6,1	-7,9	-5,3
x	x	75,4	61,8	46,7	57,3	37,1	-3,9	-5,4
x	x	33,1	51,7	66,6	25,2	52,8	9,3	5,2
23,5	31,5	131,5	129,8	125,9	100	100	-0,3	-0,6
x	x	95,5	82,1	76,5	4,6	3,8	-3,0	-1,4
x	x	226,0	191,7	167,8	10,9	8,3	-3,2	-2,6
x	x	630,3	536,6	465,6	30,4	23,1	-3,2	-2,8
x	x	866,6	902,6	951,9	41,8	47,1	0,8	1,1
x	x	255,3	300,2	357,8	12,3	17,7	3,3	3,6
14,4	16,7	2 073,7	2 013,2	2 019,5	100	100	-0,6	0,1
x	x	:	:	581,6	x	18,7	x	x
x	x	:	:	300,7	x	9,7	x	x
x	x	:	:	247,6	x	7,9	x	x
x	x	:	:	261,5	x	8,4	x	x
x	x	:	:	1 723,6	x	55,3	x	x
:	8,9	:	:	3 115,0	x	100	x	x
x	x	112,9	82,9	80,7	0,6	0,5	-6,0	-0,5
x	x	247,0	230,0	222,1	1,4	1,3	-1,4	-0,7
x	x	628,8	581,4	545,8	3,6	3,2	-1,6	-1,3
x	x	2 368,9	2 228,9	2 094,2	13,6	12,5	-1,2	-1,2
x	x	14 093,8	13 999,2	13 883,6	80,8	82,5	-0,1	-0,2
64,3	69,4	17 451,4	17 123,2	16 826,5	100	100	-0,4	-0,3
x	x	6 630,6	6 053,7	5 459,6	7,3	6,2	-1,8	-2,0
x	x	7 319,0	6 534,9	5 824,1	8,1	6,6	-2,2	-2,3
x	x	13 296,0	12 115,9	10 713,2	14,7	12,2	-1,8	-2,4
x	x	26 397,0	26 280,7	25 456,1	29,2	29,0	-0,1	-0,6
x	x	36 806,0	37 892,8	40 180,5	40,7	45,9	0,6	1,2
15,3	17,4	90 448,0	88 878,0	87 633,5	100	100	-0,4	-0,3

## 3.5.4.2 Number and area of holdings in ESU

1	Size class in ESU	Agricultural holdings.						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1975 (1)	1980	1985	1975	1985	1980/1975	1985/1980
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	29,4	16,1	-11,3	-6,7
	2-< 4	16,2	9,6	8,2	11,8	8,4	-9,9	-3,1
	4-< 8	22,8	13,1	10,3	16,6	10,6	-10,6	-4,7
	8-<16	31,8	20,0	14,5	23,2	14,8	-8,9	-6,2
	16-<40	23,2	37,3	30,3	16,9	31,0	10,0	4,1
	> 40	3,0	12,3	18,6	2,2	19,1	32,8	8,6
	Total	137,2	114,5	97,6	100	100	-3,6	-3,1
Danmark	< 2	14,4	9,6	0,4	10,9	0,4	-7,9	-47,0
	2-< 4	17,4	11,3	5,5	13,2	6,0	-8,2	-13,4
	4-< 8	28,7	18,2	13,8	21,7	14,9	-8,7	-5,4
	8-<16	38,7	25,6	18,4	29,3	19,9	-8,0	-6,4
	16-<40	29,0	40,7	31,0	21,9	33,6	7,0	-5,3
	> 40	3,9	17,4	23,3	3,0	25,2	35,2	6,0
	Total	132,2	122,7	92,3	100	100	-1,5	-5,5
BR Deutschland	< 2	246,2	172,5	128,9	27,1	17,4	-6,9	-5,7
	2-< 4	155,9	114,6	92,7	17,2	12,5	-6,0	-4,2
	4-< 8	184,6	142,5	114,5	20,3	15,5	-5,0	-4,3
	8-<16	197,1	165,1	132,4	21,7	17,9	-3,5	-4,3
	16-<40	110,7	206,7	193,0	12,2	26,1	13,3	1,4
	> 40	13,3	48,5	79,0	1,5	10,7	29,5	10,2
	Total	907,7	850,0	740,5	100	100	-1,3	-2,7
Ellas	< 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	26,3	14,9	-6,5	-8,6
	2-< 4	177,5	133,5	100,6	13,5	9,5	-5,5	-5,5
	4-< 8	271,2	174,7	132,0	20,6	12,5	-8,4	-5,5
	8-<16	312,0	256,4	189,7	23,7	18,0	-3,9	-5,8
	16-<40	172,4	328,7	317,1	13,1	30,0	13,8	0,7
	> 40	35,5	113,3	159,3	2,7	15,1	26,1	7,1
	Total	1 314,2	1 253,5	1 056,6	100	100	-0,9	-3,4



Average size		ESU						
in ESU		× 1 000 ESU			% of total		% TAV	
1975	1985	1975 (1)	1980	1985	1975	1985	1980 1975	1985 1980
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	:	:	x	x	x	x
:	:	:	:	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	30,7	19,9	15,3	2,4	0,6	- 8,3	- 5,1
x	x	47,6	28,1	24,0	3,7	1,0	-10,0	- 3,1
x	x	134,0	76,5	60,0	10,3	2,6	-10,6	- 4,7
x	x	369,1	237,7	171,0	28,5	7,4	- 8,4	- 6,4
x	x	532,4	966,6	807,1	41,1	34,7	12,7	- 3,5
x	x	182,2	775,8	1 249,1	14,0	53,7	33,9	10,0
9,4	23,8	1 296,1	2 104,7	2 326,5	100	100	10,2	2,0
x	x	16,5	10,6	0,6	1,0	0,0	- 8,5	-43,7
x	x	52,0	33,9	17,9	3,2	0,6	- 8,2	-12,0
x	x	170,1	107,0	81,0	10,4	2,8	- 8,9	- 5,4
x	x	451,1	301,1	216,0	27,6	7,6	- 7,8	- 6,4
x	x	673,4	1 054,5	821,4	41,2	28,8	9,4	- 4,9
x	x	272,4	1 161,6	1 718,0	16,6	60,2	33,9	8,1
12,4	30,9	1 635,5	2 668,6	2 854,9	100	100	10,3	1,4
x	x	243,3	173,9	135,6	3,3	1,1	- 6,5	- 4,9
x	x	454,0	335,7	269,9	6,1	2,1	- 5,9	- 4,3
x	x	1 075,2	830,2	670,1	14,4	5,2	- 5,0	- 4,2
x	x	2 257,7	1 921,8	1 541,3	30,2	12,0	- 3,2	- 4,3
x	x	2 492,9	5 168,0	4 997,4	33,4	39,0	15,7	- 0,7
x	x	938,3	3 201,9	5 204,5	12,6	40,6	27,9	10,2
8,2	17,3	7 461,4	11 631,5	12 818,9	100	100	9,3	2,0
x	x	:	407,7	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	615,9	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	1 042,1	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	980,3	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	564,4	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	207,8	:	x	x	x	x
:	:	:	3 818,2	:	x	x	x	x
x	x	:	:	796,0	x	7,5	x	x
x	x	:	:	1 009,4	x	9,4	x	x
x	x	:	:	1 642,7	x	15,3	x	x
x	x	:	:	2 060,6	x	19,3	x	x
x	x	:	:	2 016,9	x	18,8	x	x
x	x	:	:	3 184,8	x	29,7	x	x
:	5,9	:	:	10 710,4	x	100	x	x
x	x	301,5	232,8	174,3	2,4	0,7	- 5,0	- 5,6
x	x	522,1	392,1	292,9	4,1	1,2	- 5,6	- 5,7
x	x	1 604,4	1 029,7	773,9	12,7	3,2	- 8,5	- 5,6
x	x	3 537,8	3 019,1	2 228,9	28,1	9,3	- 3,1	- 5,9
x	x	4 016,7	8 177,0	8 218,8	31,9	34,1	15,3	0,1
x	x	2 622,7	8 373,9	12 397,6	20,8	51,5	26,1	8,2
9,6	22,8	12 605,4	21 224,7	24 086,4	100	100	11,0	2,6

## T/132 STRUCTURES

## 3.5.4.2 (cont.)

1	Size class in ESU	Agricultural holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1975 (1)	1980	1985	1975	1985	1980 1975	1985 1980
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ireland	< 2	93,2	61,9	72,5	42,5	33,1	- 7,9	3,2
	2 < 4	53,4	42,7	38,2	24,4	17,4	- 4,4	-2,2
	4 < 8	42,0	42,8	39,4	19,2	18,0	0,5	-1,6
	8 < 16	22,9	35,4	33,8	10,4	15,4	9,1	-0,9
	16 < 40	7,0	23,1	28,6	3,2	13,0	27,0	4,4
	> 40	0,6	3,7	6,7	0,3	3,1	47,0	12,6
	Total	218,9	209,5	219,1	100	100	- 0,9	0,9
Italia	< 2	1 752,8	1 405,2	1 291,0	65,8	46,5	- 4,3	-1,7
	2 < 4	454,8	544,7	529,0	17,1	19,0	3,7	-0,6
	4 < 8	260,7	404,3	413,0	9,8	14,9	9,2	0,4
	8 < 16	120,1	247,0	270,6	4,5	9,7	15,5	1,8
	16 < 40	54,9	152,8	186,6	2,1	6,7	22,7	4,1
	> 40	18,6	61,4	88,4	0,7	3,2	27,0	7,6
	Total	2 662,0	2 815,4	2 778,5	100	100	1,1	-0,3
Luxembourg	< 2	1,2	0,5	0,6	18,8	14,1	-16,3	3,7
	2 < 4	0,8	0,5	0,4	12,7	10,1	- 8,7	-4,4
	4 < 8	1,2	0,7	0,5	18,8	12,0	- 9,7	-6,5
	8 < 16	1,6	0,9	0,7	26,2	16,0	-10,6	-4,9
	16 < 40	1,4	2,0	1,6	22,7	36,1	6,9	-4,4
	> 40	0,1	0,5	0,5	0,8	11,6	80,3	0,0
	Total	6,2	5,1	4,4	100	100	- 3,8	-2,9
Nederland	< 2	8,2	0,7	0,0	5,1	0,0	-47,5	x
	2 < 4	16,7	7,8	5,3	10,3	3,9	-14,2	-7,4
	4 < 8	23,2	15,6	14,7	14,3	10,8	- 7,7	-1,2
	8 < 16	40,0	20,5	18,6	24,7	13,7	-12,6	-1,9
	16 < 40	63,3	47,6	38,1	39,0	28,0	- 5,5	-4,4
	> 40	10,7	56,6	59,2	6,6	43,6	41,2	0,9
	Total	162,2	148,7	135,9	100	100	- 1,7	-1,8
Portugal (3)	< 2	:	:	325,6	x	68,6	x	x
	2 < 4	:	:	135,3	x	17,8	x	x
	4 < 8	:	:	63,8	x	8,3	x	x
	8 < 16	:	:	25,1	x	3,3	x	x
	16 < 40	:	:	11,1	x	1,4	x	x
	> 40	:	:	4,8	x	0,6	x	x
	Total	:	:	765,8	x	100	x	x
United Kingdom	< 2	55,5	34,0	47,6	20,7	19,1	- 9,3	7,0
	2 < 4	39,5	27,1	19,8	14,8	8,0	- 7,3	-6,1
	4 < 8	48,3	29,8	26,4	18,1	10,6	- 9,2	-2,4
	8 < 16	52,2	34,0	29,8	19,5	12,0	-8,2	-2,6
	16 < 40	49,5	58,6	50,4	18,5	20,2	3,4	-3,0
	> 40	22,5	63,2	74,8	8,4	30,1	22,9	3,4
	Total	267,5	246,7	248,9	100	100	-1,6	0,2
EUR 10	< 2	2 557,5	:	:	44,0	x	x	x
	2 < 4	932,2	:	:	16,0	x	x	x
	4 < 8	882,7	:	:	15,2	x	x	x
	8 < 16	816,4	:	:	14,1	x	x	x
	16 < 40	511,4	:	:	8,8	x	x	x
	> 40	108,2	:	:	1,9	x	x	x
	Total	5 809,2	:	:	100	x	x	x

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		
1975	1985	1975 (1)	1980	1985	1975	1985	1980 1975	1985 1980	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
×	×	94,3	66,8	59,0	10,1	3,1	- 6,7	-2,5	
×	×	152,8	123,8	110,9	16,4	5,8	- 4,1	-2,2	
×	×	236,5	245,7	227,4	25,4	11,9	0,8	-1,5	
×	×	250,0	401,3	384,5	26,8	20,1	9,9	-0,9	
×	×	153,6	544,7	699,5	16,5	36,6	28,8	5,1	
×	×	44,3	231,6	429,3	4,8	22,5	40,8	13,1	
4,3	8,7	931,5	1 613,9	1 910,6	100	100	11,6	3,4	
×	×	1 452,3	1 267,4	1 157,8	17,3	5,2	- 2,7	-1,8	
×	×	1 278,2	1 551,4	1 509,6	15,2	6,8	4,0	-0,5	
×	×	1 447,6	2 279,3	2 329,0	17,2	10,6	9,5	0,4	
×	×	1 323,6	2 758,7	3 011,6	15,7	13,7	15,8	1,8	
×	×	1 304,5	3 686,7	4 547,9	15,5	20,6	23,1	4,3	
×	×	1 604,9	5 626,2	9 496,6	19,1	43,1	28,5	11,0	
3,2	7,9	8 411,1	17 169,7	22 052,5	100	100	15,3	5,1	
×	×	1,4	0,6	0,6	2,2	0,7	-15,6	0,0	
×	×	2,3	1,5	1,3	3,5	1,6	- 8,2	-2,8	
×	×	6,9	4,1	3,1	10,9	3,8	- 9,9	-5,4	
×	×	19,2	11,0	8,3	30,2	10,1	-10,5	-5,5	
×	×	31,6	52,8	43,0	49,7	52,2	10,8	-4,0	
×	×	2,2	27,7	26,1	3,5	31,7	66,0	-1,2	
10,2	18,7	63,5	97,7	82,3	100	100	9,0	-3,4	
×	×	12,1	1,1	0,1	0,4	0,0	-46,9	-38,1	
×	×	49,0	24,3	17,3	1,7	0,3	-13,1	-6,6	
×	×	137,0	91,6	86,6	4,7	1,4	- 7,7	-1,1	
×	×	478,2	240,2	216,2	16,5	3,6	-12,9	-2,1	
×	×	1 569,6	1 314,3	1 052,1	54,2	17,7	- 3,5	-4,3	
×	×	653,3	4 179,0	4 581,6	22,5	77,0	49,1	1,9	
17,9	43,8	2 899,3	5 850,5	5 953,8	100	100	15,1	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	1,3	0,2	-9,0	-9,5	
×	×	115,0	79,0	57,3	2,7	0,5	-7,2	-6,2	
×	×	279,8	172,8	152,6	6,5	1,6	-9,2	-2,5	
×	×	603,2	397,3	345,4	14,1	3,3	-8,0	-2,8	
×	×	1 241,5	1 558,6	1 351,6	29,0	12,9	4,7	-2,8	
×	×	1 992,0	6 333,6	8 522,7	46,4	81,5	26,0	6,1	
16,0	42,0	4 287,6	8 576,4	10 450,9	100	100	14,9	4,0	
×	×	2 208,2	:	:	5,6	×	×	×	
×	×	2 673,0	:	:	6,8	×	×	×	
×	×	5 091,5	:	:	12,8	×	×	×	
×	×	9 289,9	:	:	23,5	×	×	×	
×	×	12 016,2	:	:	30,3	×	×	×	
×	×	8 312,3	:	:	21,0	×	×	×	
6,8	:	39 591,7	:	:	100	×	×	×	

## 3.5.5.1 Production structures (1985)

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España (*)	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal (†)	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Irrigated areas:</i>														
— areas (1 000 ha)	:	9,1	403,9	:	1 040,3	2 464,1	891,2	:	2 746,7	:	353,3	597,2	181,4	5 634,8
— share in utilized agricultural area (%)	:	0,6	14,2	:	18,3	9,1	2,8	:	15,7	:	17,4	13,2	1,0	5,8
<i>Crops under glass:</i>														
— areas (1 000 ha)	:	1,7	0,5	3,2	3,6	11,9	6,2	0,1	16,6	0,0	9,0	0,7	1,9	42,8
— share in utilized agricultural areas (%)	:	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
<i>Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/ha UAA):</i>														
— N	:	:	140	122	43 (*)	33	74	57	56	125	249	36	85	:
— P 205	:	:	39	61	22 (*)	16	50	27	36	39	44	27	25	:
— K 20	:	:	53	82	5 (*)	11	59	34	20	55	62	14	29	:
<i>Tractors:</i>														
— number (1 000)	:	114	166	1 483	248 (‡)	:	1 488	145 (‡)	1 227	9	183	:	515	:
— per 100 ha of UAA	:	8,2	5,8	12,4	2,7 (‡)	:	4,7	2,5 (‡)	7,0	7,1	9,1	:	2,8	:
<i>Combine harvesters:</i>														
— number (1 000)	:	8	35	139 (†)	7 (‡)	:	154	5 (‡)	38 (‡)	2	4	:	55	:
— per 100 ha of cereals	:	2,0	2,1	2,8 (†)	0,4 (‡)	:	1,6	1,2 (‡)	0,7 (‡)	4,6	2,2	:	1,4	:

Source: Eurostat.

(†) 1984.

(‡) 1982.

(§) 1980.

(\*) 1983.

## 3.5.6.1 Agricultural products sold through cooperatives (1986)

	Belgique/ België ( <sup>1</sup> )	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land ( <sup>2</sup> )	Ellas	España	France ( <sup>1</sup> )	Ireland ( <sup>1</sup> )	Italia ( <sup>1</sup> )	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom ( <sup>9</sup> )
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	10	98	:	2	2	76 ( <sup>4</sup> )	27	15	±25	26		13
Beef/veal	—	45	:	5	5	25 ( <sup>4</sup> )	5	6	±25	16		10
Poultrymeat	—	0	:	20	4	41	10	—	—	27		2
Eggs	—	60	:	2	18	21	2-5	5	—	20		28
Milk	65	91	:	26 ( <sup>3</sup> )	10	48	97	32	85	85		—
Sugarbeet	—	15	:	—	14	16 ( <sup>5</sup> )	—	—	—	63		-1
Cereals	20	47	50	43	10	75	34	35 ( <sup>7</sup> )	79	55-60		20
All fruit	55	90	:	12	26	40	—	31 ( <sup>8</sup> )	10	75-80		33
All vegetables	55	90	:	12	12	30 ( <sup>6</sup> )	1	10	—	75-80		17

Source: EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(<sup>1</sup>) 1985.

(<sup>2</sup>) 1984.

(<sup>3</sup>) Cows, ewes' and goats' milk.

(<sup>4</sup>) Finished animals; young cattle not included 68%; store animals not included 42%.

(<sup>5</sup>) Processed into sugar.

(<sup>6</sup>) Excl. potatoes (seed potatoes, 65%; early potatoes and ware potatoes, 25%).

(<sup>7</sup>) 15 % maize not included in the percentage.

(<sup>8</sup>) 43 % citrus fruits not included in the percentage.

(<sup>9</sup>) 1982.

## 3.5.6.2 Products sold under contracts concluded in advance (1985)

	Belgique/ België ( <sup>1</sup> )	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land ( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>3</sup> )	Ellas	España	France ( <sup>5</sup> )	Ireland ( <sup>1</sup> )	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom ( <sup>7</sup> )
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	90-95	—	73	:	:	45-50	90	:	—	90	:	95
Eggs	70	—	20-25	:	:	15-20	25	:	—	50	:	65
Milk	—	—	27	2 ( <sup>4</sup> )	:	1 ( <sup>6</sup> )	10	:	—	90	:	—
Sugarbeet	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	:	100	:	100
Potatoes	14	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.

(<sup>1</sup>) 1985.

(<sup>2</sup>) 1979.

(<sup>3</sup>) Including producers' group.

(<sup>4</sup>) Cows, ewes' and goats' milk.

(<sup>5</sup>) 1981.

(<sup>6</sup>) Milk production is not subject to contracts. Only the prices are set by contract (for nearly all farmers).

(<sup>7</sup>) 1982.

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

1	Number of development plans approved per year			% breakdown of development plan					
	1983	1984	1985	Number of MWU			Volume of investments per MWU		
				1- < 2 MWU	2- < 3 MWU	> 3 MWU	< 20 000 ECU	20 000- < 40 000 ECU	> 40 000 ECU
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	2 110	2 412	2 037	56	24	20	44	26	30
Danmark	837	603	236	70	16	14	3	9	88
BR Deutschland	3 051	1 784	2 312	63	31	6	9	24	67
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	4 873	6 551	5 021	63	25	12	5	33	62
Ireland	584	1 764	840	82	12	6	57	31	12
Italia	564	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	92	35	32	34	60	6	—	41	59
Nederland	899	607	378	60	24	16	:	:	:
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 857	1 337	1 803	51	23	26	21	26	53
EUR 10	14 867	15 093	12 659	61	25	14	18	28	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 the

1	Number of beneficiaries		Transferee holdings		Area released			Ratio of transferers to transferees 1985
	Premium and annuity	% eligible under EAGGF	Number	% with development plan	Total ha	% used for development plans	per 1 000 ha UAA total	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	2 256	8,2	4 631	5,2	18 122	12,5	14,0	1:2,28
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	39 791	9,8	85 214	31,2	378 783	40,7	29,8	1:0,21
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	67 516	3,7	117 030	2,1	1 102 610	3,4	35,9	1:1,49
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 (1)	2 114	11,5	2 354	1,4	10 186	2,6	4,9	:
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 495	16,3	1 603	23,9	59 281	32,6	3,4	1:0,83
EUR 10	114 127	6,3	212 648	14,1	1 583 949	13,5	22,1	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1975-83.

(2) 1975-84.

(1985):

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
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	16	22	4	4	7	73	6	12	0	—
14	11	58	14	3	3	100	53	28	3	—
8	7	61	22	2	31	89	58	25	1	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	11	46	25	7	33	87	51	91	37	—
10	20	56	12	2	38	100	40	1	32	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
3	—	35	56	6	16	100	28	75	—	—
40	14	41	5	—	23	92	27	66	11	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	2	32	27	31	2	100	21	11	96	0
17	11	44	20	8	24	88	39	47	31	4

**allocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement, 1975-85**

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	Holder with plan	Other holders
1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—
46,8	41,3	11,9	11,2	4,2
—	—	—	—	—
21,7	52,2	26,1	8,3	4,6
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
31,5	37,3	31,2	19,1	11,3
—	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	100,0	52,4	—
—	—	—	14,0	10,6

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

1	2	Title I: Socio-economic counsellors			6	Basic training								
		3	4	5		7	Age category							
							Total	Freshly recruited	Having completed further training	Total at all courses	Number	< 30	30- < 40	≥ 40
												8	9	10
Belgique/België	1983	47	1	—	7 784	145	93	4	3					
	1984	47	—	—	9 344	150	95	4	1					
	1985	46	—	—	7 439	74	89	7	4					
Danmark	1983	4	—	—	1 090	159	76	13	11					
	1984	4	—	—	1 300	30	63	30	7					
	1985	4	—	—	1 887	96	51	25	24					
BR Deutschland	1983	364	5	271	2 405	146	71	13	16					
	1984	357	4	246	2 870	83	36	42	22					
	1985	350	1	275	2 280	21	52	38	10					
Ellas	1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
España	1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
France	1983	:	—	—	57 364	56 087	43	30	27					
	1984	:	—	—	59 238	57 269	44	29	27					
	1985	:	—	—	56 861	54 450	42	32	26					
Ireland	1983	:	—	—	1 054	1 041	63	23	14					
	1984	44	44	—	1 179	1 162	74	21	5					
	1985	44	—	—	1 124	1 124	74	23	3					
Italia	1983	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:					
	1984	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:					
	1985	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:					
Luxembourg	1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nederland	1983	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:					
	1984	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:					
	1985	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:					
Portugal	1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
United Kingdom	1983	10	—	—	67	26	73	23	4					
	1984	10	—	—	93	22	68	23	9					
	1985	10	—	—	112	36	61	22	17					

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.



## acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture (1983-85)

Title II: Attendance of training courses

Further training				Advanced training			
number	Age category			number	Age category		
	<30	<40	≥40		< 30	30-< 40	≥ 40
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
189	97	2	1	7 450	53	20	27
295	94	3	3	8 899	54	19	27
516	93	5	2	6 819	66	16	18
67	18	31	51	864	80	12	8
562	17	32	51	708	86	10	4
1 031	15	34	51	760	78	11	11
2 259	83	12	5	—	—	—	—
2 787	86	12	2	—	—	—	—
2 259	88	10	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 277	89	10	1	891	95	5	0
1 064	89	9	2	905	94	6	0
1 315	90	8	2	1 096	94	5	1
13	69	23	8	—	—	—	—
17	—	18	82	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	100	—	—	40	98	2	—
—	—	—	—	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 1985			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1983	1984	1985	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1985 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1984	1985		1975	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	9 520	9 193	9 208	8 990 616	969	976	312,1	42,4	28,8
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	75 539	84 002	121 760	104 824 882	598	861	2 621,5	36,3	40,0
Ellas	196 989	195 010	213 350	81 586 828	443	382	1 488,6	—	54,8
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	137 055	137 055	133 608	136 276 151	990	1 020	2 815,1	42,9	48,4
Ireland	71 877	72 515	91 605	63 730 584	710	696	1 438,6	25,2	44,3
Italia	:	41 721**	64 150**	20 664 693	462	322	508,9	—	40,6
Luxembourg	3 350	3 338	3 242	5 367 009	1 663	1 655	110,4	—	48,6
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	—	:
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	43 558	43 309	53 996	126 954 775	3 199	2 351	2 428,1	45,0	52,3

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)

Product	Investments under the programmes adopted, by Member State and by product (situation at 31 December 1986)														
	Member State	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	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
Cereals		—	83	—	242	316	—	466	102	786	—	—	—	114	2 109
Potatoes		—	19	49	174	—	—	112	84	—	—	—	—	350	788
Oilseeds and oleaginous plants		—	—	10	—	277	—	104	—	332	—	—	—	—	723
Tobacco		—	—	—	2	104	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	277
Seeds		—	13	63	117	81	—	396	—	88	—	19	—	10	787
Fruit and vegetables		—	195	276	468	1 563	—	792	22	880	—	137	—	—	4 333
Wine		—	—	—	373	174	—	928	—	200	11	—	—	—	1 686
Ornamental plants and nurseries		—	6	—	62	14	—	182	36	40	—	113	—	148	601
Meat		—	265	331	61	—	—	1 471	473	162	—	136	—	197	3 096
Milk		—	96	265	345	9	—	209	185	122	—	94	—	218	1 543
Eggs and poultrymeat		—	20	18	9	—	—	137	39	19	—	59	—	33	334
Livestock production, mixed programmes		—	—	50	14	379	—	191	8	434	—	—	—	—	1 076
Fisheries		—	24	244	64	50	—	162	129	267	—	11	—	64	1 015
Others, including programmes involving more than one product group		—	10	—	10	—	—	429	—	—	—	—	—	637	1 086
Marketing and processing of agricultural products		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	175
Total		—	731	1 306	1 941	2 967	—	5 579	1 078	3 676	11	569	—	1 771	19 629

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## T/142 STRUCTURES

## 3.5.6.8 Projects financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section classified by EC region (Reg. 355/77) (1978-8

Member State		Member State		Member State	
<i>Belgique/België</i>		<i>Ellas</i>		<i>France</i>	
Several regions	841	Several regions	48 927	Several regions	9 28
Flandre orientale/ Oost-Vlaanderen	7 873	Nissi	7 438	Ile-de-France	1 56
Flandre occidentale/ West-Vlaanderen	12 239	Anatoliki Sterea	23 449	Champagne-Ardennes	10 73
Anvers/Antwerpen	6 117	Ditiki Sterea	12 387	Picardie	3 01
Limboung/Limburg	3 261	Peloponnisos	37 519	Haute-Normandie	8 39
Brabant	5 618	Thraki	1 062	Centre	6 78
Hainaut/Henegouwen	3 835	Anatoliki Makedonia	15 587	Basse-Normandie	10 87
Namur/Namen	4 093	Kentriki Makedonia	58 088	Bourgogne	4 89
Liège/Luik	4 564	Ditiki Makedonia	2 177	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	12 90
Luxembourg/Luxemburg	890	Ipiros	14 701	Lorraine	4 13
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 331</b>	Kentriki Sterea	2 881	Alsace	5 68
		Thessalia	21 578	Franche-Comté	1 12
		Kriti	10 959	Pays de la Loire	20 71
<i>Danmark</i>		<b>Total</b>	<b>256 753</b>	Bretagne	22 27
Several regions	102			Poitou-Charentes	5 41
Storkøbenhavn	1 503	<i>España</i>		Aquitaine	25 24
Øst for Storebælt ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	5 948	Several regions	—	Midi-Pyrénées	12 26
Vest for Storebælt	39 411	Galicia	3 771	Limousin	7 29
Grønland	—	Principado de Asturias	450	Rhône-Alpes	18 47
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 964</b>	Cantabria	439	Auvergne	4 60
		Pais Vasco	1 280	Languedoc-Roussillon	92 17
<i>BR Deutschland</i>		Navarra	1 853	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	27 73
Several regions	—	Castilla-León	2 604	Corse	336
Schleswig-Holstein	18 709	La Rioja	1 072	DOM	5 65
Hamburg	3 623	Madrid	4 810	<b>Total</b>	<b>321 576</b>
Niedersachsen	29 596	Cataluña	12 463		
Bremen	1 586	Aragón	2 661		
Nordrhein-Westfalen	19 590	Extremadura	—		
Hessen	19 113	Castilla-La Mancha	1 198		
Rheinland-Pfalz	21 211	Comunidad Valenciana	8 998		
Baden-Württemberg	49 593	Murcia	3 659		
Bayern	34 816	Andalucía	18 369		
Saarland	2 312	Baleares	658		
Berlin (West)	—	Canarias	150		
<b>Total</b>	<b>200 149</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>64 435</b>		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(in 1 000 ECU)

Member State		Member State		Member State		
<i>Ireland</i>		<i>Luxembourg</i>		<i>United Kingdom</i>		
Several regions	2 401	Several regions	—	Several regions	391	
Donegal	12 341		Total	2 635	North	6 895
North-West	4 634	<i>Nederland</i>		Yorkshire-Humberside	10 155	
North-East	28 626	Several regions	230	East Midlands	12 531	
West	14 848	Groningen	932	East Anglia	13 135	
Midlands	14 438	Friesland	3 834	South-East	14 099	
East	18 698	Drenthe	231	South-West	11 210	
Midwest	8 302	Overijssel	2 298	West Midlands	8 698	
South-East	22 117	Gelderland	6 076	North-West	6 025	
South-West	17 550	Utrecht	1 595	Wales	7 132	
Total	143 955	Noord-Holland	10 094	Scotland	29 382	
		Zuid-Holland	24 198	Northern Ireland	26 211	
<i>Italia</i>		Zeeland	2 072	Total	145 864	
Several regions	19 252	Noord-Brabant	9 077			
Piemonte	13 253	Limburg	3 701			
Valle d'Aosta	1 842	Z.-O.-Polders	496			
Liguria	4 472	Total	64 834			
Lombardia	27 036	<i>Portugal</i>				
Trentino-Alto Adige	32 395	Several regions	—			
Veneto	34 084	Entre Douro e Minho	3 052			
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	5 638	Trás-os-Montes	595			
Emilia-Romagna	65 720	Beira Litoral	5 117			
Toscana	17 547	Beira Interior	1 109			
Umbria	17 576	Ribatejo	10 887			
Marche	36 772	Alentejo	2 203			
Lazio	54 163	Algarve	542			
Campania	49 366	Açores	400			
Abruzzi	31 327	Madeira	858			
Molise	3 693	Total	24 763			
Puglia	47 339					
Basilicata	32 603					
Calabria	46 830					
Sicilia	48 605					
Sardegna	35 509					
Total	625 022					

## T/144 STRUCTURES

## 3.5.6.9 Marketing structures projects financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section, by main class (

	Milk products	Meats	Wine	Fruit and vegetables	Flours and plants	Fishery products	Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EUR 12	160 921	370 521	250 072	492 824	35 321	122 851	190 094
Belgique/België	5 586	15 565	—	13 430	255	2 133	4 414
Danmark	3 597	18 407	—	2 707	2 321	10 077	256
BR Deutschland	29 965	16 384	43 167	37 153	8 213	4 512	25 916
Ellas	30 580	43 693	20 623	62 528	5 258	3 867	47 484
España	1 568	15 770	3 014	23 241	1 371	4 680	2 920
France	7 847	82 251	92 325	77 570	2 743	9 719	10 611
Ireland	15 602	71 472	—	6 123	356	17 020	6 720
Italia	38 162	39 499	87 688	228 406	2 169	47 907	67 956
Luxembourg	—	—	2 402	—	—	—	—
Nederland	12 665	12 186	—	20 716	12 049	3 249	—
Portugal	974	5 733	853	9 555	—	3 085	877
United Kingdom	14 375	49 561	—	11 395	586	16 602	22 960
EUR 10	158 379	349 018	246 205	460 028	33 950	115 086	186 297

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## operations (Reg. 355/77) 1978-86

(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
29 659	50 140	49 410	41 207	68 045	85 211	1 946 276	7 573 374
961	1 370	2 489	—	—	3 127	49 330	274 945
4 254	2 073	1 103	—	—	2 169	46 964	345 363
—	13 651	1 671	—	169	19 349	200 150	1 032 509
—	7 665	10 529	10 668	13 307	572	256 754	602 629
146	373	6 955	354	—	4 043	64 435	286 150
—	19 477	902	1 632	—	16 497	321 574	1 351 180
11 598	70	8 746	—	—	6 246	143 953	495 750
10 123	2 175	1 624	28 553	52 586	18 172	625 020	1 890 958
23	211	—	—	—	—	2 636	11 922
—	1 035	2 931	—	—	—	64 831	511 459
—	—	392	—	1 983	1 311	24 763	53 187
2 554	2 040	12 068	—	—	13 725	145 866	717 322
29 513	49 767	42 063	40 853	66 062	79 857	1 857 078	7 234 037

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

EUR 12

(Mrd USD)

	1973	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 p	1986 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>World exports (2):</i>								
- All products	451,1	1 604,4	1 628,1	1 513,2	1 481,9	1 574,8	1 572,8	1 666,2
of which: agricultural products	100,1	243,6	243,1	220,8	217,7	229,6	215,8	230,1
other products	351,1	1 360,8	1 385,0	1 292,4	1 264,2	1 345,2	1 357,0	1 436,1
<i>External EC trade (2):</i>								
<i>Exports:</i>								
- all products	96,0	305,0	296,9	278,8	269,7	278,5	289,0	336,3
of which: agricultural products	9,6	28,8	30,8	26,4	24,9	26,2	26,1	28,3
<i>Imports:</i>								
- all products	107,8	393,9	353,4	327,6	304,8	311,3	310,1	330,9
of which: agricultural products	31,2	62,8	53,6	50,3	48,0	48,6	46,7	51,9
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	22,2	15,2	14,9	14,6	14,7	14,6	13,7	13,8
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	10,0	9,4	10,4	9,5	9,2	9,4	9,0	8,4
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	28,9	15,9	15,2	15,4	15,7	15,6	15,1	15,7
<i>Index changes (1973=100)</i>								
<i>World exports:</i>								
- all products	100,0	355,7	360,9	335,4	328,5	349,1	348,7	369,4
- agricultural products	100,0	243,4	242,9	220,6	217,5	229,4	215,6	229,9
- other products	100,0	387,6	394,5	368,1	360,1	383,1	386,5	409,0
<i>External EC trade</i>								
<i>Exports:</i>								
- all products	100,0	317,7	309,3	290,4	280,9	290,1	301,0	350,3
- agricultural products	100,0	300,0	320,8	275,0	259,4	272,9	271,9	294,8
<i>Imports:</i>								
- all products	100,0	365,4	327,8	303,9	282,7	288,8	287,7	307,0
- agricultural products	100,0	201,3	171,8	161,2	153,8	155,8	149,7	166,3

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)

TRADE T/147

SITC codes	Products	Imports				Exports				Balances								
		1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986					
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
1	2																	
0	Food products	34 358	34 653	32 483	22 284	23 030	18 824	-12 074	-11 623	-13 659								
04	of which: - cereals	3 883	2 886	1 535	5 436	5 958	3 926	1 553	3 072	2 391								
05	- fruit and vegetables	7 110	7 974	7 562	2 759	2 976	2 666	- 4 351	- 4 998	- 4 896								
011.1	- beef and veal	600	721	608	897	853	960	297	132	352								
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 785	2 798	2 317	5 972	6 332	5 857	3 187	3 534	3 540								
21	Skins and furs	1 870	2 042	1 598	608	685	601	- 1 262	- 1 357	- 997								
22	Oilseeds	5 926	5 018	3 558	51	41	30	- 5 875	- 4 971	- 3 528								
232	Natural rubber	1 071	976	761	8	8	7	- 1 063	- 968	- 754								
24	Timber and cork	6 350	5 779	5 748	447	536	566	- 5 903	- 5 243	- 5 182								
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	4 905	5 055	3 410	459	457	352	- 4 446	- 4 598	- 3 058								
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 524	1 678	1 456	1 227	1 344	1 337	- 297	- 334	- 119								
4	Oils and fats	2 731	2 618	1 465	2 029	1 970	1 174	- 702	- 648	- 291								
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	15	11	7	93	102	57	78	91	50								
	Total	61 534	60 627	52 802	33 176	34 505	28 804	-28 358	-26 122	-23 998								

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

## 3.6.3 Exports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

SITC Codes	Products	EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1978	1985	1978	1985	1978	1985	1978	1985	1978	1985
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	217 823	288 997	141 126	206 521	44 396	87 479	14 189	22 200	3 786	5 571
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	18 417	26 058	33 043	33 459	8 128	12 025	6 183	8 066	2 809	3 742
0	Food products and live animals	11 764	17 395	18 254	19 103	4 107	6 611	4 011	5 227	1 738	2 616
	of which:										
00	Live animals	207	393	191	394	172	328	108	192	24	45
01	Meat	973	2 027	958	1 153	264	611	1 467	1 087	973	1 104
02	Milk and eggs	2 177	2 852	180	375	90	177	216	316	499	749
03	Fish	701	829	836	1 014	936	1 361	175	332	68	268
04	Cereals	2 386	4 498	11 621	10 982	2 233	3 343	1 227	2 753	14	52
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 784	2 299	1 884	2 371	149	325	161	222	94	283
06	Sugar and honey	1 208	1 137	126	157	65	134	569	177	8	12
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1 107	1 303	164	191	36	86	22	31	11	17
08	Animal feed	606	995	1 925	1 892	143	170	53	97	34	56
09	Other food products	645	1 061	368	575	18	77	13	18	12	29
1	Beverages and tobacco	3 380	4 881	2 293	2 958	359	483	33	45	5	14
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	3 102	3 977	91	148	269	397	17	33	2	11
21	Hides	383	511	915	1 295	163	200	329	248	174	197
22	Oilseeds	26	33	5 865	4 153	458	622	20	31	1	0
232	Natural rubber	7	6	17	21	1	1	1	1	-	-
24	Timber and cork	257	413	2 005	2 214	2 837	3 693	111	161	82	82
261 265 268	Natural textile fibres	276	354	1 807	1 739	8	196	1 504	2 193	708	699
29	Agricultural raw materials	751	999	333	483	77	143	42	43	60	73
4	Oils and fats	985	1 423	1 537	1 466	114	247	120	95	40	60

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

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

SITC Codes	Products	(Mto USD)											
		EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand			
		1978	1985	1978	1985	1978	1985	1978	1985	1978	1985		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
0 to 9	All products	232 262	310 086	183 093	361 395	41 884	76 337	14 018	23 158	3 660	5 998		
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	49 413	46 723	22 349	30 817	4 069	5 385	1 092	1 580	301	426		
0	Food products and live animals	28 176	26 740	14 508	20 265	2 872	3 913	599	939	194	282		
	of which:												
00	Live animals	515	483	383	626	58	65	20	40	7	37		
01	Meat	2 560	2 045	2 060	2 474	308	331	3	14	1	3		
02	Milk and eggs	587	519	313	449	81	96	29	52	1	2		
03	Fish	1 987	2 729	2 367	4 187	216	377	142	234	10	18		
04	Cereals	4 259	2 317	1 72	554	152	268	17	47	6	23		
05	Fruit and vegetables	5 520	6 241	2 109	4 585	1 057	1 646	110	196	52	87		
06	Sugar and honey	1 177	907	1 017	1 464	218	215	14	18	56	40		
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	8 167	7 653	5 923	5 348	577	613	223	253	57	60		
08	Animal feed	3 247	3 608	94	202	121	173	20	29	1	3		
09	Other food products	160	240	101	375	85	130	20	57	3	8		
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 234	2 122	2 429	4 124	272	349	148	189	38	48		
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	269	268	1 918	3 298	242	307	78	122	23	31		
21	Hides	1 706	1 545	253	251	111	180	2	3	2	5		
22	Oilseeds	4 574	3 914	47	101	132	107	4	11	7	7		
232	Natural rubber	819	746	756	752	76	87	39	28	11	7		
24	Timber and cork	5 506	4 423	2 944	3 264	282	364	154	241	9	14		
261 } 265 } 268 }	Natural textile fibres	3 361	3 928	213	258	95	83	40	41	9	8		
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 169	1 204	616	1 006	116	180	34	51	13	17		
4	Oils and fats	1 860	2 094	545	734	105	112	70	75	18	35		

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

3.6.5 » 1984 « world production and trade in the principal agricultural products  
The EC share of the world market

EUR 12

	1	2	3	4	6			7
					5	6	7	
	World production 1 000 t	World trade (1) 1 000 t	(3/2) x 100 Proportion of production traded	Imported by EC	Exported by EC	Net EC share of world trade (%)		
Total cereals (except rice) (2) of which: total wheat	1 300 107 509 469	195 741 102 306	15,1 20,1	7,7 3,4	10,9 16,7	3,2 13,3		
Feed grain (except rice) (2) of which: maize	790 638 430 109	93 435 63 012	11,8 14,7	12,2 16,1	5,6 0,4	- 6,6 -15,7		
Oil seeds (by weight produced) of which: soya	211 040 90 170	31 350 25 866	14,9 28,7	48,1 51,4	0,2 0,0	-47,9 -51,4		
Wine	32 748	2 426	7,4	8,9	67,3	58,4		
Sugar	113 181	27 767	24,5	6,7	15,5	8,8		
Total milk	454 486	273	0,1	1,8	62,3	60,5		
Butter	7 657	773	10,1	13,1	44,2	31,1		
Cheese	12 471	834	6,7	13,4	49,3	35,9		
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	6 608	1 738	26,3	1,2	40,0	38,8		
Total meat (except offal) of which: - beef and veal - pigmeat - poultrymeat	144 193 (4) 46 473 (4) 55 947 (4) 29 922 (4)	5 470 (5) 2 285 (5) 851 (5) 1 277 (5)	3,8 4,9 1,5 4,3	13,9 9,7 11,3 5,7	19,7 23,5 17,0 29,4	5,8 13,8 5,7 23,7		
Eggs	29 952	433	1,4	4,8	32,8	28,0		

Sources: FAO (World production and world trade); Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (EEC 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.

(Mio ECU)

## 3.6.6 EUR 12 trade in agricultural and food products (1), according to principal customer countries

No	Main client countries (based on 1985)		Exports					Corresponding imports				Trade balance						
			1984		1985		1986		1984		1985		1986					
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
1	2																	
1	United States		5 465	6 347	5 160	11 909	9 524	7 701	-6 444	-3 177	-2 541							
2	Switzerland		2 050	2 250	2 289	846	811	806	1 204	1 439	1 483							
3	Soviet Union		1 854	2 005	1 161	949	877	933	905	1 128	228							
4	Japan		1 497	1 546	1 459	319	290	227	1 178	1 256	1 232							
5	Saudi Arabia		1 827	1 432	1 282	13	19	18	1 814	1 413	1 264							
6	Sweden		1 135	1 250	1 305	1 697	1 644	1 547	-562	-394	-242							
7	Egypt		1 342	1 190	716	314	249	194	1 028	941	522							
8	Austria		1 068	1 171	1 168	946	999	944	122	172	224							
9	Algeria		1 126	1 118	649	24	32	23	1 102	1 086	626							
10	Canada		946	992	815	1 880	1 628	1 379	-934	-636	-564							
11	Libya		599	528	482	1	1	1	598	527	481							
12	Norway		423	510	557	773	792	760	-350	-282	-203							
13	Morocco		277	485	229	471	595	586	-194	-110	-357							
14	Iran		651	475	412	144	155	189	507	320	223							
15	Iraq		494	436	196	11	11	7	483	425	189							
16	Nigeria		438	434	298	340	357	281	98	77	17							
17	Australia		381	419	330	1 290	1 517	1 407	-909	-1 098	-1 077							
18	Poland		455	410	301	694	836	746	-239	-426	-445							
19	Finland		339	385	380	986	904	901	-647	-519	-521							
20	Hong Kong		313	380	376	50	60	31	263	320	345							
21	Yugoslavia		343	348	280	668	675	625	-325	-327	-345							
22	United Arab Emirates		339	337	290	6	7	4	333	330	286							
23	India		279	323	141	808	562	535	-529	-239	-394							
24	Turkey		272	281	165	913	1 021	856	-641	-740	-691							
25	North Yemen		278	281	157	4	5	6	274	276	151							
	Total of 25 countries (A)		24 191	25 333	20 598	26 056	23 571	20 707	-1 865	1 762	-109							
	Total of third countries (B)		33 177	34 505	28 804	61 534	60 627	52 802	-28 357	-26 122	-23 998							
	% A/B		72,9	73,4	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.

## 3.6.7 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		
		1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	United States	11 909	9 524	7 701	5 465	6 347	5 160	-6 444	-3 177	-2 541	
2	Brazil	5 671	6 357	4 002	113	139	448	-5 558	-6 218	-3 554	
3	Argentina	2 891	2 843	1 983	27	25	33	-2 864	-2 818	-1 950	
4	Ivory Coast	1 976	2 316	2 080	217	232	211	-1 759	-2 084	-1 869	
5	Sweden	1 697	1 644	1 547	1 135	1 250	1 305	-562	-394	-242	
6	Canada	1 880	1 628	1 379	946	992	815	-934	-636	-564	
7	New Zealand	1 455	1 621	1 337	77	61	59	-1 378	-1 560	-1 278	
8	Malaysia	1 863	1 601	1 225	117	108	86	-1 746	-1 493	-1 139	
9	Australia	1 290	1 517	1 407	381	419	330	-909	-1 098	-1 077	
10	Colombia	1 346	1 348	1 798	20	34	24	-1 326	-1 314	-1 774	
11	China	1 191	1 318	1 326	41	124	108	-1 150	-1 194	-1 218	
12	Thailand	1 269	1 314	1 289	112	106	90	-1 157	-1 208	-1 199	
13	Indonesia	945	1 263	1 122	58	50	41	-887	-1 213	-1 081	
14	South Africa	1 237	1 247	834	268	230	186	-969	-1 017	-648	
15	Turkey	913	1 021	856	272	281	165	-641	-740	-691	
16	Austria	946	999	944	1 068	1 171	1 168	122	172	224	
17	Israel	887	933	760	235	211	244	-652	-722	-516	
18	Finland	986	904	901	339	385	380	-647	-519	-521	
19	Soviet Union	949	877	933	1 854	2 005	1 161	905	1 128	228	
20	Cameroon	858	839	788	171	174	187	-687	-665	-601	
21	Poland	694	836	746	455	410	301	-239	-426	-445	
22	Switzerland	846	811	806	2 050	2 250	2 289	1 204	1 439	1 483	
23	Norway	773	792	760	423	510	557	-350	-282	-203	
24	Hungary	665	728	590	160	142	143	-505	-586	-447	
25	Yugoslavia	668	675	625	343	348	280	-325	-327	-345	
	Total of 25 countries (A)	45 805	44 956	37 739	16 347	18 004	15 771	-29 458	-26 952	-21 968	
	Total of third countries (B)	61 534	60 627	52 802	33 177	34 505	28 804	-28 357	-26 122	-23 998	
	% A/B	74,4	74,2	71,5							

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.  
 (1) In SITC 0, 1, 21, 232, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

## 3.6.8 Community imports, by product

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	<u>1984/85</u> 1983/84	<u>1985/86</u> 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	16 274	13 434	10 915	-17,5	-18,8
- Common wheat	3 219	2 819	2 662	-12,4	- 5,6
- Durum wheat	779	828	551	7,1	-33,5
- Rye	49	58	58	18,4	0,0
- Barley	592	322	118	-45,6	-63,4
- Oats	240	168	76	-30,0	-54,8
- Maize	10 222	8 637	7 199	-15,5	-16,6
- Other (including sorghum)	1 180	602	251	-49,0	-58,3
Husked rice	601	694	568	15,5	-18,2
Sugar (2)	1 752	1 821	1 762	3,9	- 3,2
Wine [1 000 hl] (3)	2 198	1 827	2 829	-16,9	54,8
Fresh fruit	3 818	4 818	4 378	26,2	-9,1
Fresh vegetables	1 898	2 001	2 203	5,4	10,1
Rapeseed	388	207	:	-46,6	×
Sunflower seed	686	674	:	- 1,7	×
	1984	1985	1986	<u>1985</u> 1984	<u>1986</u> 1985
Olive oil	37,8	57,3	9,3	51,6	-83,8
Soya:					
- seed	12 757,8	12 998,7	12 949,2	1,9	- 0,4
- oil	5,1	5,7	4,9	11,8	-14,0
- cake	9 232,3	11 266,3	10 895,0	22,0	- 3,3
Lucerne meal	85,1	76,4	162,4	-10,2	112,6
Fibres:					
- flax	44,6	25,8	32,5	-42,2	26,0
- hemp	7,8	3,3	3,2	-57,7	- 3,0
Raw tobacco	480,3	488,7	456,0	1,7	- 6,7
Apples (fresh)	570,2	512,1	577,2	-10,2	12,7
Pears (fresh)	78,6	101,7	105,9	29,4	4,1
Peaches	1,8	1,7	3,2	- 5,6	88,2
Oranges	761,2	862,0	914,1	13,2	6,0
Lemons	45,4	89,0	69,6	96,0	-21,8
Tomatoes	261,7	271,9	264,7	3,9	- 2,6
Potatoes	478,5	319,1	380,5	-33,3	19,2
Live plants (4)	305,3	321,2	340,6	5,2	6,0
Hops:					
- cones and powders	9,1	10,0	7,0	9,9	-30,0
- saps and extracts	0,6	0,3	0,3	-50,0	0,0
Butter and butteroil	90,2	80,1	84,9	-11,2	6,0
Cheese	110,7	113,7	107,6	2,7	- 5,4
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	40,5	48,8	71,3	20,0	46,1
Whole-milk powder	5,2	4,5	2,0	-10,0	-55,6
Condensed milk	1,0	0,6	0,7	-40,0	16,7
Casein	22,2	25,9	25,1	16,7	- 3,1
Beef/veal (5)	233,7	302,5	271,6	29,4	-10,2
Pigmeat (5)	105,1	129,4	87,9	23,1	-32,1
Poultrymeat (5)	62,8	94,9	59,1	51,1	-37,7
Sheepmeat (5)	228,6	224,6	221,5	- 1,7	- 1,4
Eggs (6)	25,0	25,1	15,4	0,4	-38,6

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) 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	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	<u>1984/85</u> 1983/84	<u>1985/86</u> 1984/85
	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	22 688	29 251	27 520	28,9	- 5,9
- Common wheat	15 326	17 707	14 203	15,5	-19,8
- Durum wheat	1 203	1 846	1 873	53,4	1,5
- Rye	51	8	127	-84,3	1 487,5
- Barley	4 722	9 135	9 583	102,9	4,9
- Oats	17	102	24	500,0	-76,5
- Maize	1 350	412	1 697	-69,5	311,9
- Other (including sorghum)	19	41	12	115,8	-70,7
Husked rice	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Sugar (2)	4 446	3 847	4 517	-13,5	17,4
Wine [1 000 hl] (3)	12 712	16 023	15 541	26,0	- 3,1
Fresh fruit	1 041	1 643	1 647	57,8	0,2
Fresh vegetables	4 504	5 165	5 120	14,7	-0,9
Rapeseed	0	15	:	x	x
Sunflower seed	0	0	:	x	x
	1984	1985	1986	<u>1985</u> 1984	<u>1986</u> 1985
Olive oil	120,0	154,0	118,3	28,3	-23,2
Soya:					
- seed	8,8	4,1	9,1	-53,4	127,5
- oil	877,1	775,2	762,6	-11,6	- 1,6
- cake	1 455,7	1 757,1	952,9	20,7	-45,8
Lucerne meal	37,7	45,9	85,1	21,8	85,4
Fibres :					
- flax	41,2	31,8	40,4	-22,8	27,0
- hemp	0,8	0,4	0,6	-50,0	50,0
Raw tobacco	139,8	128,1	132,5	- 8,4	3,4
Apples (fresh)	190,0	189,2	172,7	- 0,4	- 8,7
Pears (fresh)	62,0	58,1	53,7	- 6,3	- 7,6
Peaches	79,8	97,7	77,7	22,4	-20,5
Oranges	247,1	328,0	447,7	32,7	36,5
Lemons	243,0	250,7	272,6	3,2	8,7
Tomatoes	64,2	71,6	75,9	11,5	6,0
Potatoes	775,7	610,5	612,6	-21,3	0,3
Live plants (4)	599,4	683,1	711,9	14,0	4,2
Hops:					
- cones and powders	13,9	15,7	10,8	12,9	-31,2
- saps and extracts	1,6	1,8	1,8	12,5	0,0
Butter and butteroil	350,5	353,2	304,8	0,8	-13,7
Cheese	459,5	400,1	376,7	-12,9	- 5,8
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	336,9	338,5	295,1	0,5	-12,8
Whole-milk powder	487,6	477,9	477,8	- 2,0	0,0
Condensed milk	520,7	545,1	433,5	4,7	-20,5
Casein	48,9	59,9	57,0	22,5	- 4,8
Beef/veal (5)	664,4	636,2	985,4	- 4,2	54,9
Pigmeat (5)	163,4	176,0	161,5	7,7	- 8,2
Poultrymeat (5)	371,1	333,5	328,7	-10,1	- 1,4
Sheepmeat (5)	5,4	5,9	4,5	9,3	-23,7
Eggs (6)	133,5	101,9	96,5	-23,7	- 5,3

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

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.

(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.

(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.

(4) In million ECU; including horticultural products.

(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).

(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).



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

	Mio ECU				% TAV		% of total EUR 12		
	1984	1985	1986	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. World total (2)	123 105	128 301	123 140	4,2	- 4,0	×	×	×	
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	61 570	67 673	70 078	9,9	3,6	×	×	×	
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	61 534	60 627	52 802	- 1,5	- 12,9	100,0	100,0	100,0	
4. Industrialized countries (class I) of which: USA	25 442	23 343	20 071	- 8,3	- 14,0	41,3	38,5	38,0	
Canada	11 909	9 524	7 701	- 20,0	- 19,1	19,4	15,7	14,6	
Japan	1 880	1 628	1 379	- 13,4	- 15,3	3,1	2,7	2,6	
	319	290	227	- 9,1	- 21,7	0,5	0,5	0,4	
5. Developing countries (class II) of which: Argentina	31 526	32 421	28 230	2,8	- 12,9	51,2	53,5	53,5	
Brazil	2 891	2 843	1 983	- 1,7	- 30,2	4,7	4,7	3,8	
Morocco	5 671	6 357	4 002	12,1	- 37,0	9,2	10,5	7,6	
	471	595	586	26,3	- 1,5	0,8	1,0	1,1	
6. State-trading countries (class III) of which: Poland	4 442	4 703	4 500	5,9	- 4,3	7,2	7,8	8,5	
Hungary	694	836	746	20,5	- 10,8	1,1	1,4	1,4	
Romania	665	728	590	9,5	- 19,0	1,1	1,2	1,1	
	166	168	152	1,2	- 9,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	
7. Western Europe (3) of which: Yugoslavia	6 241	6 258	6 109	0,3	- 2,4	10,1	10,3	11,6	
	668	675	625	1,0	- 7,4	1,1	1,1	1,2	
8. Industrialized commonwealth (4)	5 862	6 013	4 958	2,6	- 17,5	9,5	9,9	9,4	
9. Mediterranean basin (5)	3 192	3 400	2 816	6,5	- 17,2	5,2	5,6	5,3	
10. Latin America, Central and South	12 699	13 503	10 693	6,3	- 20,8	20,6	22,3	20,3	
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	8 947	9 162	8 760	2,4	- 4,4	14,5	15,1	16,6	

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, Union of South Africa.

(5) Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.

EUR 12

## 3.6.11 EC exports of agricultural products (1) to various groups of countries

	Mio ECU				% TAV		% of total EUR 12			
	1984	1985	1986	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1986	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	
1. World total (2)	95 731	100 920	98 558	5,4	- 2,3	x	x	x	x	
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	62 554	66 415	69 044	6,2	4,0	x	x	x	x	
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	33 176	34 505	28 804	4,0	- 16,5	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	
4. Industrialized countries (class I) of which: USA	14 557	16 120	14 495	10,7	- 10,1	43,9	46,7	50,3	50,3	
Canada	5 465	6 347	5 160	16,1	- 18,7	16,5	18,4	17,9	17,9	
Japan	946	992	815	4,9	- 17,8	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,8	
	1 497	1 547	1 459	3,3	- 5,7	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,5	
5. Developing countries (class II) of which: Argentina	15 202	14 702	11 970	- 3,3	- 18,6	45,8	42,6	41,6	41,6	
Brazil	27	25	33	- 7,4	32,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Morocco	113	139	448	23,0	222,3	0,3	0,4	1,6	1,6	
	277	485	229	75,1	- 52,8	0,8	1,4	0,8	0,8	
6. State-trading countries (class III) of which: Poland	3 249	3 480	2 340	7,1	- 32,8	9,8	10,1	8,1	8,1	
Hungary	455	410	301	- 9,9	- 26,6	1,4	1,2	1,0	1,0	
Romania	160	142	144	- 11,3	1,4	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	
	60	77	145	28,3	88,3	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,5	
7. Western Europe (3) of which: Yugoslavia	5 415	5 977	6 039	10,4	1,0	16,3	17,3	21,0	21,0	
	343	348	280	1,5	- 19,5	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	
8. Industrialized commonwealth (4)	1 672	1 702	1 390	1,8	- 18,3	5,0	4,9	4,8	4,8	
9. Mediterranean basin (5)	5 122	4 949	3 449	3,4	- 30,3	15,4	14,3	12,0	12,0	
10. Latin America, Central and South	806	828	1 052	2,7	27,1	2,4	2,4	3,7	3,7	
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 569	2 830	2 317	10,2	- 18,1	7,7	8,2	8,0	8,0	

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, 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)

TRADE T/157

	1		2					Imports				Exports				Trade balance			
			1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11										
0-9	28 715	31 160	20 060	19 531	20 470	17 420	-9 184	-10 689	-2 640										
Agricultural products (total) (1)	9 308	9 535	8 774	2 959	3 261	2 518	-6 349	-6 274	-6 256										
00	0	0	0	12	13	9	12	13	9										
01	86	90	86	201	227	222	116	136	136										
02	1	0	0	545	548	411	545	547	411										
03	305	346	383	107	126	106	-198	-219	-277										
04	45	57	46	784	954	552	738	896	506										
05	539	666	625	150	152	145	-389	-514	-479										
06	748	652	632	299	211	267	-448	-441	-365										
07	4 571	4 876	4 761	42	44	36	-4 530	-4 832	-4 725										
08	101	80	76	43	38	33	- 58	- 42	- 42										
09	1	1	1	200	319	184	199	318	183										
11	65	60	59	261	292	281	196	232	221										
12	274	338	275	83	85	93	-191	-253	-182										
21	143	173	108	1	2	1	-142	-171	-108										
22	169	102	62	3	2	1	-166	-100	- 61										
232	141	145	122	0	1	0	-141	-144	-121										
24	848	894	837	4	7	8	-844	-887	-829										
261-265+268	594	536	373	3	4	3	-591	-532	-371										
29	113	128	134	23	26	21	- 90	-102	-113										
4	565	390	193	194	206	137	-371	-185	- 60										
592.11	0	0	0	4	7	7	4	7	7										
592.12																			

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

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.11-12.

## EUR 12

(Mio ECU)

## 3.6.13 EC trade with Mediterranean countries (1)

	1		2		Imports					Exports					Trade balance				
					1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11										
0-9					35 181	39 369	24 326	37 814	37 886	30 185	2 632	-1 483	5 859	1 929	1 630	633			
					3 140	3 379	2 816	5 069	5 010	3 449	1 929	1 630	633						
00					3	2	3	202	136	136	199	134	133						
01					32	25	23	347	374	300	315	350	277						
02					8	11	6	780	744	546	772	733	540						
03					185	208	245	36	40	36	-148	-168	-209						
04					20	15	10	1 340	1 534	827	1 320	1 519	817						
05					1 565	1 909	1 696	270	261	186	-1 296	-1 649	-1 510						
06					22	20	20	272	279	291	250	259	272						
07					24	23	22	77	81	69	53	58	47						
08					16	17	14	476	321	225	459	304	211						
09					43	46	43	160	159	139	117	113	96						
11					30	30	29	92	71	79	62	42	50						
12					73	107	69	78	79	60	-5	-28	-9						
21					39	44	21	26	28	32	-13	-15	11						
22					25	22	16	1	11	2	-25	-10	-14						
232					0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1						
24					4	3	3	77	80	63	73	77	60						
261-265+268					797	615	364	32	30	26	-765	-585	-338						
29					194	194	212	79	80	79	-116	-114	-133						
4					58	89	20	721	695	350	662	606	330						
592.11					0	0	0	3	4	3	3	4	3						
592.12					0	0	0	3	4	3	3	4	3						

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

(1) Malta, Turkey, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Jordan.

(2) 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 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	
	1984	1985	1986	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Intra-Community</i>										
EUR 12	61 570	67 673	70 078	9,9	3,6	62 554	66 415	69 044	6,2	4,0
BLEU/UEBL	6 677	6 855	6 773	2,7	-1,2	6 257	6 479	6 782	3,5	4,7
Danmark	1 233	1 340	1 484	8,7	10,7	3 818	4 098	4 191	7,3	2,3
BR Deutschland	14 362	15 525	16 584	8,1	6,8	8 952	9 636	9 793	7,6	1,6
Ellas	1 241	1 384	1 613	11,5	16,5	1 191	1 040	1 330	-12,7	27,9
España	1 055	1 228	1 780	16,4	45,0	2 696	2 863	2 890	6,2	0,9
France	9 109	9 857	10 666	10,1	8,2	13 234	14 246	14 775	7,6	3,7
Ireland	1 133	1 217	1 364	7,4	12,7	2 327	2 467	2 548	6,0	3,3
Italia	10 089	12 314	12 248	22,1	-0,5	4 172	4 823	4 505	15,6	-6,6
Nederland	6 468	7 122	7 253	10,1	1,8	14 675	15 202	16 190	1,3	6,5
Portugal	238	321	432	34,9	34,6	469	475	518	1,3	9,1
United Kingdom	9 966	10 513	9 882	5,5	-6,0	4 763	5 088	5 521	6,8	8,5
EUR 10	57 763	64 482	64 380	11,6	-0,2	58 642	62 880	63 630	7,2	1,2
<i>With non-EEC countries</i>										
EUR 12	61 534	60 627	52 802	-1,5	-12,9	33 176	34 505	28 804	4,0	-16,5
BLEU/UEBL	3 193	2 927	2 685	-8,3	-8,3	1 549	1 369	1 177	-11,6	-14,0
Danmark	1 939	1 928	1 946	-0,6	0,9	3 107	3 295	3 024	6,1	-8,2
BR Deutschland	13 970	13 891	12 056	0,6	-13,2	4 292	4 322	4 349	0,7	0,6
Ellas	677	727	650	7,4	-10,6	845	781	563	-7,6	-27,9
España	4 409	4 232	3 356	-4,0	-20,7	2 191	2 160	1 556	-1,4	-28,0
France	8 703	8 537	7 271	1,9	-14,8	7 803	8 151	6 448	4,5	-20,9
Ireland	556	586	359	5,4	-38,7	971	1 111	961	14,4	-13,5
Italia	8 737	9 550	7 586	9,3	-20,6	2 718	3 296	2 571	21,3	-22,0
Nederland	7 100	6 863	6 297	-3,3	-8,2	4 834	4 798	4 123	-0,7	-14,1
Portugal	2 080	1 535	1 328	-26,2	-13,5	437	628	325	43,7	-48,2
United Kingdom	10 169	9 849	9 268	-3,1	-5,9	4 429	4 593	3 709	3,7	-19,2
EUR 10	58 264	58 815	51 604	0,9	-12,3	31 211	32 980	28 928	5,7	-12,3

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	
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 1983/84	1985/86 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	21 004	24 228	28 266	15,3	16,7
— Common wheat	6 876	5 614	12 434	-18,4	121,5
— Durum wheat	865	924	1 392	6,8	50,6
— Rye	122	229	154	87,7	-32,8
— Barley	5 267	5 223	5 559	-0,8	6,4
— Oats	278	366	408	31,7	11,5
— Maize	7 410	7 647	8 167	3,2	6,8
— Other (including sorghum)	185	224	151	21,1	-32,6
Husked rice	134	144	108	7,5	-25,0
Sugar (2)	1 554	1 517	1 473	-2,4	-2,9
Wine [1 000 hl] (3)	24 388	27 095	20 966	11,1	-22,6
Fresh fruit	4 303	4 067	4 730	-5,5	16,3
Fresh vegetables	6 639	6 690	6 999	0,8	4,6
Rapeseed	850	1 398	:	64,5	x
Sunflower seed	599	582	:	-2,5	x
	1984	1985	1986	1985 1984	1986 1985
Olive oil	164,9	242,9	313,8	47,3	29,2
Soya:					
— seed	58,1	87,3	108,2	50,3	23,9
— oil	514,9	507,8	478,6	-1,4	-5,8
— cake	3 044,0	2 950,7	2 756,2	-3,1	-6,6
Lucerne meal	486,2	455,6	439,0	-6,3	-3,6
Fibres					
— flax	171,2	179,9	174,2	5,1	-3,2
— hemp	5,9	3,4	3,5	-42,4	2,9
Raw tobacco	106,4	98,8	102,7	-7,1	3,9
Apples (fresh)	1 163,8	1 199,8	1 135,8	3,1	-5,3
Pears (fresh)	270,0	279,7	237,4	3,6	-15,1
Peaches	425,2	415,2	433,1	-2,4	4,3
Oranges	1 189,7	877,2	1 198,0	-26,3	36,6
Lemons	298,6	271,8	301,5	-9,0	10,9
Tomatoes	691,6	732,9	788,2	6,0	7,5
Potatoes	2 562,0	3 237,7	3 377,1	26,4	4,3
Live plants (4)	1 847,0	2 048,1	2 310,5	10,9	12,8
Hops:					
— cones and powders	7,9	8,3	8,5	5,1	2,4
— saps and extracts	0,9	0,9	1,1	0,0	22,2
Butter and butteroil	453,6	504,2	535,9	11,2	6,3
Cheese	865,8	954,0	983,2	10,2	3,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	1 403,3	1 239,8	1 325,8	-11,6	6,9
Whole milk powder	121,4	114,5	105,1	-5,7	-8,2
Condensed milk	247,0	293,6	326,7	18,9	11,3
Casein	55,2	58,2	61,8	5,4	6,2
Beef and veal (5)	1 341,6	1 520,3	1 580,0	13,3	3,9
Pigmeat (5)	1 415,5	1 531,4	1 738,3	8,2	13,5
Poultrymeat (5)	357,6	400,8	466,2	12,1	16,3
Sheepmeat (5)	95,1	106,2	123,7	11,7	16,5
Eggs (6)	463,8	464,1	484,2	0,1	4,3

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

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.

(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.

(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.

(4) 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	
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 1983/84	1985/86 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	22 117	24 080	28 940	8,8	20,2
— Common wheat	7 442	9 758	12 793	31,1	31,1
— Durum wheat	975	1 095	1 396	12,3	27,5
— Rye	112	223	140	99,1	-37,2
— Barley	5 407	5 747	5 526	6,3	- 3,8
— Oats	232	386	394	66,4	2,1
— Maize	7 748	6 650	8 530	-14,2	28,3
— Other (including sorghum)	200	220	159	10,0	-27,7
Husked rice	120	137	64	14,2	-53,3
Sugar (2)	1 688	1 581	1 771	- 6,3	12,0
Wine [1 000 hl] (3)	22 933	27 721	23 703	20,8	-14,5
Fresh fruit	4 407	4 740	5 085	7,6	7,3
Fresh vegetables	7 219	7 697	8 259	6,6	7,3
Rapeseed	841	1 347	:	60,2	x
Sunflower seed	589	579	:	- 1,7	x
	1984	1985	1986	1985 1984	1986 1985
Olive oil	125,7	265,0	276,1	110,8	4,2
Soya:					
— seed	78,6	90,7	143,0	15,4	57,7
— oil	523,3	524,3	422,9	0,2	- 8,8
— cake	3 192,2	2 919,6	2 874,4	- 8,5	- 1,5
Lucerne meal	456,0	438,6	437,7	- 3,8	- 0,2
Fibres					
— flax	173,2	178,9	175,6	3,3	- 1,8
— hemp	8,4	3,2	3,8	-61,9	18,8
Raw tobacco	99,7	93,2	99,5	- 6,5	6,8
Apples (fresh)	1 189,9	1 203,9	1 133,4	1,2	- 5,9
Pears (fresh)	269,6	280,8	243,1	4,2	-13,4
Peaches	428,1	420,2	417,3	- 1,8	- 0,7
Oranges	1 231,2	845,6	1 427,2	-31,3	68,8
Lemons	288,1	290,6	321,9	0,9	10,8
Tomatoes	684,9	742,6	786,6	8,4	5,9
Potatoes	2 628,3	3 108,9	3 483,9	18,3	12,1
Live plants (4)	1 813,0	1 989,0	2 261,3	9,7	13,7
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,5	8,5	8,9	0,0	4,7
— saps and extracts	0,8	1,0	1,0	25,0	0,0
Butter and butteroil	497,0	496,5	535,5	- 0,1	7,9
Cheese	903,9	940,1	980,5	4,0	4,3
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	1 383,4	1 174,4	1 283,7	-15,1	9,3
Whole milk powder	123,1	112,1	105,6	- 8,9	- 5,8
Condensed milk	240,2	292,9	298,9	21,9	2,0
Casein	45,0	47,4	49,3	5,3	4,0
Beef and veal (5)	1 417,3	1 495,2	1 588,7	5,5	6,3
Pigmeat (5)	1 433,1	1 489,6	1 732,1	3,9	16,3
Poultrymeat (5)	362,0	402,7	468,9	11,2	16,4
Sheepmeat (5)	92,8	106,8	120,8	15,1	13,1
Eggs (6)	466,1	462,8	489,3	- 0,7	5,7

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

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.

(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.

(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.

(4) Million ECU; including horticultural products.

(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).

(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).





### 3.7.1 Share of consumer expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco in the final consumption of households

1	% of total expenditure on final consumption by households (1) in 1985					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	<u>1985</u> 1973
2	3	4	5	6	7	
EUR 12 (3)	19,1 (4)	15,5 (4)	0,4 (2)	1,8 (2)	1,4 (2)	-0,5 (4)
Belgique/België	21,5	17,8	0,4	1,5	1,8	-1,5
Danmark	23,9	16,6	0,6	3,6	3,2	-1,5
BR Deutschland	17,3	12,9	0,5	2,2	1,7	-1,8
Ellas	40,3	33,8	1,1	2,5	2,9	-0,1
España	27,6	24,2 (4)	0,4 (4)	1,1 (4)	1,3 (4)	-0,1 (7)
France	20,7	17,2	0,5	1,9	1,1	-1,6
Ireland	44,6 (5)	25,8 (5)	1,6 (5)	12,2 (5)	5,1 (5)	0,0 (8)
Italia	28,7	24,5	0,3	1,7	2,1	-1,9
Luxembourg	21,6	21,3	0,5 (2)	1,8 (2)	2,6 (2)	-1,7
Nederland	19,4	15,0	0,6	1,9	1,9	-1,9
Portugal	37,9 (4)	33,4	0,2 (4)	2,2 (4)	2,2 (4)	-9,2 (6)
United Kingdom	19,2	13,8	0,6	2,0	2,9	-1,9
EUR 10 (3)	21,8 (5)	17,2 (5)	0,4 (2)	1,8 (2)	1,4 (2)	-1,6 (5)

Source: Eurostat — SEC.

(1) Within the economic territory, and based on current prices.

(2) 1982.

(3) Calculated from data in national currencies converted into ECU at current rates.

(4) 1983.

(5) 1984.

(6) 1983/1973.

(7) 1985/1980.

(8) 1984/1973.

## 3.7.2 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

	(Kg/head)													
	EUR 12	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elias	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
<i>Cereals</i> (1)														
— Total cereals (without rice)	» 1973/74«	:	70	65	66	137	:	72	84	130	63	:	74	85
— Wheat (1)	» 1984/85«	84	72	71	73	107	74	80	81	115	60	102	77	85
	» 1973/74«	:	68	40	47	135	:	71	79	125	57	:	69	77
	» 1984/85«	72	69	46	51	106	72	70	80	107	54	68	63	72
— Rye (1)	» 1973/74«	:	1	20	14	0	:	0	0	0	4	:	0	4
	» 1984/85«	3	1	18	13	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	0	4
— Grain/maize (1)	» 1973/74«	:	1	3	4	1	:	0	3	4	2	:	4	3
	» 1984/85«	7	2	2	6	:	1	9	8	8	2	27	12	8
— Total milled rice (2)	» 1973/74«	:	1	1	2	5	:	3	1	4	2	:	2	2
	» 1984/85«	4	3	2	2	5	6	4	2	5	2	13	3	3
<i>Potatoes</i>	» 1973/74«	:	109	69	93	59	:	94	127	38	83	:	100	82
	» 1984/85«	79	97	66	73	82	106	75	126	37	85	86	107	75
<i>Sugar</i> (3)	» 1973/74«	:	33	49	35	25	:	38	47	40	44	:	46	37
	» 1984/85«	33	36	41	35	28	25	35	41	27	37	28	36	34
<i>Vegetables</i>														
— Total vegetables (incl. preserved veg.) of which: Cauliflowers (4)	» 1973/74«	:	78	50	68	199	:	109	72	153	83	:	73	100
	» 1984/85«	116	85	63	72	194	150	118	84	174	91	112	85	111
	» 1973/74«	:	4	3	3	4	:	5	3	7	6	:	6	5
	» 1984/85«	5	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	6	1	6	5
Tomatoes (4)	» 1973/74«	:	16	11	13	116	:	15	9	36	13	:	15	23
	» 1984/85«	27	21	14	14	92	27	21	11	41	16	28	14	26
<i>Fruit</i> (5)														
— Total fresh fruit (including preserved fruit and fruit juice) of which: Apples (4)	» 1973/74«	:	55	42	86	56	:	56	28	68	66	:	31	60
	» 1984/85«	60	50	38	79	77	67	55	30	69	64	37	38	60
	» 1973/74«	:	24	14	22	21	:	17	10	15	36	:	12	18
	» 1984/85«	19	20	19	22	22	21	16	18	20	33	9	12	19
Pears (4)	» 1973/74«	:	6	3	5	12	:	17	10	15	36	:	12	18
	» 1984/85«	7	6	3	4	9	11	6	2	14	5	6	2	6
Peaches (4)	» 1973/74«	:	2	1	3	14	:	7	0	11	1	:	1	5
	» 1984/85«	7	4	3	5	9	10	7	1	16	3	3	2	7
<i>Citrus fruit</i>														
Total citrus fruit of which: Oranges (4)	» 1973/74«	:	18	12	24	50	:	18	10	35	29	:	15	24
	» 1984/85«	26	21	11	28	44	25	13	15	39	82	13	14	27
	» 1973/74«	:	15	7	10	35	:	11	6	20	26	:	10	14
	» 1984/85«	16	16	6	8	27	17	11	12	23	73	9	10	16
<i>Wine</i> (6)	» 1973/74«	:	15	10	22	46	:	105	2	100	9	:	5	50



## 3.7.3 Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products

	(%)													
	EUR 12 ( <sup>5</sup> )	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España **	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Portugal ( <sup>5</sup> )	United Kingdom	EUR 10	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Cereals</i>														
- Total cereals (excl. rice)	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	101 (5) 110	44 54	102 117	81 95	80 104	72 (5) 84	169 201	68 90	66 80	30 28	26 (5) 29	68 120	91 118
- Total wheat	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	123 (5) 124	57 69	123 117	87 101	98 116	101 (5) 94	178 233	54 60	88 81	46 55	38 (5) 37	60 117	104 129
- Rye	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	98 (5) 111	97 78	104 197	99 108	100 100	90 (5) 101	124 103	50	95	104	99 (5)	30	98
- Barley	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	111 (5) 120	63 75	105 116	86 101	93 101	48 (5) 105	182 192	0 121	81 58	34 23	100 62	76 154	113 124
- Grain/maize	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	61 (5) 75	2 5	0 0	19 41	42 96	35 (5) 44	170 176	0 0	49 86	2 0	16 20	0 0	55 90
- Total milled rice	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	76 (5) 73	0 0	0 0	0 0	97 125	117 (5) 97	21 11	0 0	208 (5) 215	0 0	62 (5) 57	0 0	69 (5) 70
<i>Potatoes</i>	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	101 (5) 101	99 107	104 101	93 92	100 107	99 (5) 100	104 101	104 86	95 96	128 144	93 (5) 92	98 93	101 102
<i>Sugar</i>	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	134 (5) 123	208 227	138 221	98 131	65 97	98 (5) 107	146 226	105 135	67 81	119 153	0 0	30 59	100 101
<i>Fresh vegetables</i>	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	104 (5) 107	135 116	79 70	40 37	105 155	119 (5) 131	96 91	109 80	112 125	196 204	137 (5) 146	76 63	94 101
<i>Fresh fruit (excl. citrus fruit)</i>	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	88 (5) 87	61 61	61 38	48 54	129 125	110 (5) 116	100 89	25 15	124 128	72 57	93 (5) 95	33 22	82 83
<i>Citrus fruit</i>	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	70 (5) 78	0 0	0 0	0 0	132 162	252 (5) 273	1 4	0 0	118 112	0 0	101 (5) 100	0 0	47 50
<i>Wine</i>	» 1973/74« » 1984/85«	104	10	0	60	126	115 (5)	99	0	118	0	112	0	103
<i>Milk products</i>														
- Fats	» 1973« » 1984«	101 103 (5)	229 225 (5)	106 123 (5)	106 113	0 0	116 121 (5)	116 241 (5)	171 241 (5)	81 71 (5)	246 288 (5)	58 86 (5)	58 86 (5)	103
- Proteins	» 1973« » 1984«	114 97 (5)	140 184 (5)	113 131 (5)	113 99	0 0	124 122 (5)	162 167 (5)	162 100	75 65 (5)	130 124 (5)	96 104 (5)	96 100	100
- Fresh milk products (excl. cream)	» 1973« » 1984«	106 123	101 105	101 103	99 89	0 0	101 102	100 308	100 2100	100 98 (5)	101 94	100 101 (5)	100 101 (5)	100 (5)
- Whole-milk powder	» 1973« » 1984«	259 213	764 2400	89 142	103 142	0 0	308 694	2100 2533	2100 533	0 13	427 563	74 257	231 (5) 342 (5)	100

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
— skimmed milk powder	107	94	256	0	0	133	811	0	42	162	128	6	100	142	7		
— Concentrated milk	18	660	98	5	5	201	0	90	311	99	130	3	99	130	3		
— Cheese	38	2 400	141	100	100	244	0	65	377	124	187	6	61	103	3		
— Butter	47	258	87	100	87	115	600	82	243	72	107	6	72	107	6		
— Margarine	36	451	96	87	87	114	465	78	247	19	98	3	19	98	3		
Eggs	106	325	114	83	83	117	203	65	548	72	134	6	72	134	6		
Meat (1)	120	202	133	52	52	121	395	62	512	103	102	3	103	102	3		
— Total (2)	119	102	99	103	96	93	88	91	105	101	102	91	91	102	91		
— Total beef/veal	132	120	100	95	95	76	88	80	142	98	100	102	98	100	102		
— Beef	173	120	83	100	100	101	96	96	152	96	100	102	96	100	102		
— Veal	116	100	73	97	97	101	77	92	315	70	96	8	70	96	8		
— Pigmeat	127	374	83	86	86	97	252	71	187	82	102	8	82	102	8		
— Poultrymeat	123	329	91	70	97	99	500	74	240	70	96	3	70	96	3		
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	90	268	90	71	71	111	555	53	115	70	96	3	70	96	3		
Oils and fats	130	367	119	35	35	119	645	62	199	88	108	8	88	108	8		
— Total	87	266	96	68	68	117	558	53	80	74	95	3	74	95	3		
— Vegetable	130	378	122	40	40	121	648	59	142	88	108	8	88	108	8		
— Cutting-room fat	126	400	76	84	84	108	300*	52	185	73	103	3	73	103	3		
— Of marine animals	130	100	80	16	16	110	100	76	726	142	110	8	142	110	8		
	174	447	87	94	94	87	151	75	209	65	100	8	65	100	8		
	149	369	87	71	71	81	117	71	270	71	102	8	71	102	8		
	115	278	50	98	98	108	108	98	366	99	102	3	99	102	3		
	83	205	61	99	99	130	92	98	216	96	107	8	96	107	8		
	33	50	54	84	84	72	132	57	463	49	66	3	49	66	3		
	22	33	45	87	87	72	188	58	257	78	76	8	78	76	8		
	76	148	93	122	122	71	81	80	99	33	81	3	33	81	3		
	129	114	108	134	131	75	52	75	98	40	82	4	40	82	4		
	66	138	96	130	140	63	15	80	130	33	81	3	33	81	3		
	147	60	110	153	149	68	4	72	128	39	86	6	39	86	6		
	91	112	105	74	83	99	396	85	69	44	85	3	44	85	3		
	85	79	146	117	67	102	447	89	58	54	85	5	54	85	5		
	0	260	11	0	85	0	29	0	0	8	21	3	8	21	3		
	19	165	7	0	0	9	200	1	0	4	21	3	4	21	3		

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. offal.  
(2) Incl. cutting-room fat.

(3) » 1974 «  
(4) » 1972 «  
(5) » 1982 «  
(6) » 1983 «  
(7) » 1981/1982 «  
(8) » 1984 «  
(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		
	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
<i>Common wheat</i>																		
EUR 12	13 237	12 814	12 950	-0,3	1,1	33,2	51,0	50,1	3,6	-1,8	43 963	65 454	64 932	3,4	-0,8			
Belgique/België	203	188	190	-0,6	1,1	50,0	63,1	68,0	2,0	7,8	1 015	1 187	1 292	1,3	8,9			
Danmark	123	340	353	8,8	3,8	44,1	58,0	61,5	2,3	6,0	542	1 972	2 171	11,4	10,1			
BR Deutschland	1 603	1 610	1 617	0,0	0,4	44,5	60,9	63,5	2,6	4,3	7 134	9 799	10 269	2,7	4,8			
Ellas	663	469	426	-2,8	-9,2	20,5	21,6	29,5	0,4	36,6	1 361	1 013	1 259	-	2,4	24,3		
España	2 994	1 911	1 990	-3,7	4,1	12,7	25,9	20,3	6,1	-21,6	3 806	4 958	4 038	2,2	-18,6			
France	3 809	4 631	4 608	1,6	-0,5	45,7	60,7	55,4	2,4	-8,7	17 407	28 092	25 548	4,1	-9,1			
Ireland	59	78	76	2,4	-2,6	39,1	63,4	55,7	4,1	-12,2	229	495	424	6,6	-14,3			
Italia	2 065	1 294	1 302	-3,8	0,6	30,1	36,1	35,9	1,5	-0,6	6 212	4 665	4 678	-	2,4	0,3		
Luxembourg	11	7	7	-3,7	0,0	32,0	43,1	41,8	2,5	-3,0	34	28	30	-	1,6	7,1		
Nederland	138	128	118	-0,6	-7,8	52,6	66,5	80,0	2,0	20,3	725	851	940	1,3	10,5			
Portugal	423 (1)	264	274	-3,9	3,8	11,7	13,9	15,9	1,4	14,4	496 (1)	368	434	-	2,5	17,9		
United Kingdom	1 146	1 896	1 989	4,3	4,9	43,7	63,4	69,6	3,1	9,8	5 002	12 026	13 850	7,6	15,2			
EUR 10	9 818	10 640	10 686	0,7	0,4	40,4	56,5	56,6	2,8	0,2	39 661	60 129	60 460	3,5	0,6			
<i>Durum wheat</i>																		
EUR 12	2 037	2 485	2 765	1,7	11,3	18,2	23,5	26,2	2,2	11,5	3 705	5 849	7 237	3,9	23,7			
Ellas	183	406	478	6,9	17,7	17,5	19,1	27,5	0,7	44,0	320	776	1 316	7,7	69,6			
España	159	133	105	-1,5	-21,1	10,2	27,9	24,2	8,7	-13,3	161	371	254	7,2	-31,5			
France	151	165	264	0,7	60,0	29,4	44,3	38,7	3,5	-12,6	444	729	1 022	4,2	40,2			
Italia	1 525	1 739	1 852	1,1	6,5	17,0	22,1	23,9	2,2	8,1	2 600	3 851	4 422	3,3	14,8			
Portugal	19 (2)	23	25	1,6	8,7	11,1	13,9	14,8	1,9	6,5	21 (2)	32	37	3,6	15,6			
EUR 10	1 859	2 324	2 624	1,9	12,9	18,1	23,3	26,4	2,1	13,3	3 364	5 422	6 920	4,1	27,6			

(1) 1975-1979 (Source: Eurostat).

(2) Total wheat 1973 (Source: FAO) - 1975-1979, Durum wheat (Source: Eurostat).

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		
	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
<i>Rye and meslin</i>																		
EUR 12	1 495	1 033	1 019	- 3,0	- 1,4	25,4	31,5	29,9	1,8	- 5,1	3 799	3 249	3 045	- 1,3	- 6,3			
Belgique/België	17	5	4	- 9,7	- 20,0	36,6	43,7	50,0	1,5	14,4	63	23	20	- 8,1	- 13,0			
Danmark	42	127	121	9,7	- 4,7	33,6	44,5	45,1	2,4	1,3	140	565	546	12,3	- 3,4			
BR Deutschland	769	438	425	- 4,6	- 3,0	34,9	42,8	42,8	1,7	0,0	2 692	1 876	1 817	- 3,0	- 3,1			
Eλλάς	6	10	13	4,3	30,0	12,2	19,0	19,2	3,8	1,1	7	19	25	8,7	31,6			
España	270	216	228	- 1,8	5,6	9,4	13,0	10,0	2,7	- 23,1	253	280	226	0,8	- 19,3			
France	129	93	86	- 2,7	- 7,5	26,9	34,1	28,3	2,0	- 17,0	346	317	243	- 0,7	- 23,3			
Ireland	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	0	0	0	x	x			
Italia	18	9	8	- 5,6	- 11,1	21,2	25,2	28,8	1,5	14,3	37	23	23	- 3,9	- 0,0			
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	31,0	39,5	34,3	2,0	- 13,2	3	3	3	0,0	0,0			
Nederland	31	5	4	- 14,1	- 20,0	33,9	42,2	47,5	1,8	12,6	105	19	19	- 13,3	0,0			
Portugal	207	122	123	- 4,3	0,8	6,5	7,3	7,6	1,0	4,1	134	89	93	- 3,4	4,5			
United Kingdom	5	8	6	4,0	- 25,0	30,4	43,8	51,7	3,1	18,0	16	35	31	6,7	- 11,4			
EUR 10	1 018	695	669	- 3,1	- 3,7	33,4	41,4	40,7	1,8	- 1,7	3 412	2 880	2 726	- 1,4	- 5,3			
<i>Barley</i>																		
EUR 12	12 163	12 857	12 670	0,5	- 1,5	32,8	40,1	37,0	1,7	- 7,7	39 830	51 558	46 884	2,2	- 9,1			
Belgique/België	156	118	129	- 2,3	9,3	45,9	58,0	61,1	2,0	5,3	718	685	790	- 0,4	15,3			
Danmark	1 449	1 104	1 088	- 2,2	- 1,4	37,5	47,6	47,2	2,0	- 0,8	5 432	5 251	5 134	- 0,3	- 2,2			
BR Deutschland	1 671	1 949	1 947	1,3	- 0,1	39,6	49,7	48,2	1,9	- 3,0	6 622	9 690	9 377	3,2	- 3,2			
Eλλάς	413	310	266	- 2,4	- 14,2	20,6	19,5	25,5	-	0,5	850	606	680	- 2,8	12,2			
España	2 773	4 246	4 334	3,6	2,1	15,9	25,2	16,9	3,9	- 32,9	4 402	10 698	7 331	7,7	- 31,5			
France	2 799	2 255	2 090	- 1,8	- 7,3	39,1	50,7	48,1	2,2	- 5,1	10 948	11 440	10 063	0,4	- 12,0			
Ireland	243	298	283	1,7	- 5,0	37,2	50,1	50,5	2,5	0,8	904	1 494	1 428	4,3	- 4,4			
Italia	203	468	466	7,2	- 0,4	22,1	34,8	35,6	3,9	2,3	450	1 630	1 660	11,3	1,8			
Luxembourg	17	17	18	0,0	5,9	34,1	36,1	35,7	0,5	- 1,1	58	61	65	0,4	6,6			
Nederland	90	39	42	- 6,7	7,7	42,5	51,0	62,4	1,5	22,4	383	197	262	- 5,4	33,0			
Portugal	81	86	84	0,5	- 2,3	7,0	7,6	10,0	0,7	31,6	57	65	84	1,1	29,2			
United Kingdom	2 267	1 966	1 922	- 1,2	- 2,2	39,7	49,5	52,1	1,9	5,3	9 007	9 740	10 010	0,7	2,8			
EUR 10	9 309	8 525	8 252	- 0,7	- 3,2	38,0	47,9	47,8	1,9	- 0,2	35 371	40 795	39 469	1,2	- 3,3			

## 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				
	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	15	16	
1																				
	<i>Oats and mixed cereals</i>																			
	EUR 12																			
	3 607	2 366	1 986	- 3,5	- 16,1	28,9	32,3	29,3	0,9	- 9,3	10 422	7 850	6 002	- 2,3	- 23,5					
	71	24	16	- 8,6	- 33,3	40,4	44,7	44,4	0,8	- 0,7	291	108	70	- 7,9	- 35,2					
	152	41	25	- 10,3	- 39,0	34,4	41,0	44,4	1,5	8,3	519	168	111	- 9,0	- 33,9					
	1 137	692	601	- 4,1	- 13,2	37,1	48,1	45,0	2,2	- 6,4	4 155	3 278	2 687	- 2,0	- 18,0					
	72	43	43	- 4,2	0,0	14,9	15,2	17,6	0,2	15,8	108	65	76	- 4,1	16,9					
	471	459	384	- 0,2	- 16,3	9,0	14,8	11,0	4,2	- 25,7	425	680	422	4,0	- 37,9					
	881	547	413	- 3,9	- 24,5	31,9	40,9	34,8	2,1	- 14,9	2 818	2 203	1 423	- 2,0	- 35,4					
	50	23	21	- 6,3	- 8,7	32,8	45,5	48,8	2,8	7,3	163	106	102	- 3,5	- 3,8					
	238	184	181	- 2,1	- 1,6	17,3	21,0	22,8	1,6	8,6	412	387	413	- 0,5	6,7					
	15	10	8	- 3,3	- 20,0	30,0	37,9	32,9	2,0	- 13,2	44	39	28	- 1,0	- 28,2					
	31	12	7	- 7,6	- 41,7	44,1	51,6	61,1	1,3	18,4	136	59	42	- 6,7	- 28,8					
	157	189	185	1,6	- 2,1	5,0	5,9	7,4	1,4	25,4	79	111	137	2,9	23,4					
	332	141	101	- 6,9	- 28,4	38,4	45,9	48,4	1,5	5,4	1 272	646	491	- 5,5	- 24,0					
	EUR 10																			
	2 979	1 718	1 417	- 4,5	- 17,5	33,0	41,1	38,4	1,8	- 6,6	9 918	7 059	5 443	- 2,8	- 22,9					
	<i>Maize</i>																			
	EUR 12																			
	4 023	4 004	3 946	0,0	- 1,4	48,5	64,8	63,1	2,4	- 2,6	19 505	25 938	24 884	2,4	- 4,1					
	4	7	7	4,8	0,0	62,9	71,4	75,0	1,1	5,0	27	50	53	5,3	6,0					
	106	181	187	4,6	0,3	54,1	66,5	69,6	1,7	4,7	573	1 204	1 302	6,4	8,1					
	160	221	218	2,7	- 1,4	37,8	88,3	96,1	7,3	8,8	605	1 948	2 090	10,2	7,3					
	523	526	525	0,0	- 0,2	39,0	64,9	64,9	4,3	0,0	2 037	3 414	3 405	4,4	- 0,3					
	1 943	1 890	1 855	- 0,2	- 1,9	55,1	65,8	58,2	1,5	- 11,6	10 698	12 441	10 792	1,3	- 13,3					
	890	917	869	0,2	- 5,2	56,1	68,8	75,9	1,7	10,3	4 995	6 309	6 590	2,0	4,5					
	2	0	0	x	x	56,4	50,0	50,0	- 1,0	0,0	11	2	1	- 13,2	- 50,0					
	394	262	285	- 3,3	8,8	14,2	21,7	22,9	3,6	5,5	559	570	652	0,2	14,4					
	EUR 10																			
	3 106	3 216	3 136	0,3	- 2,5	54,5	68,3	66,4	1,9	- 2,8	16 915	21 954	20 827	2,2	- 5,1					



## 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			
	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
I	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
<i>Other cereals</i> (1)																			
EUR 12	119	144	188	1,6	30,6		41,3	44,6	40,7	0,6	- 8,7	492	643	766	2,3	19,1			
Ellas	3	0	0	x	x		26,7	0	0	x	x	8	0	0	x	x			
España	43	21	19	- 5,8	- 9,5		38,1	47,1	55,8	1,8	18,5	164	99	106	- 4,1	7,1			
France	69	101	148	3,2	46,5		44,5	45,6	37,4	0,2	- 18,0	307	461	553	3,4	19,9			
Italia	3	19	16	16,6	- 15,8		40,0	37,9	48,8	- 0,4	28,8	12	72	78	16,1	8,3			
EUR 10	76	123	169	4,1	37,4		43,0	43,1	38,2	0,0	- 11,4	327	530	645	4,1	21,7			
<i>Total cereals (excl. rice)</i>																			
EUR 12	36 678	35 719	35 534	- 0,2	- 0,5		33,1	45,0	43,3	2,6	- 3,8	121 538	160 564	153 765	2,3	- 4,2			
Belgique/België	452	345	352	- 2,2	2,0		46,8	59,9	64,0	2,1	6,8	2 114	2 065	2 253	- 0,2	9,1			
Danmark	1 766	1 612	1 588	- 0,8	- 1,5		37,6	49,4	50,2	2,3	1,6	6 633	7 956	7 968	1,5	0,2			
BR Deutschland	5 286	4 884	4 807	- 0,7	- 1,6		40,1	53,1	53,3	2,4	0,4	21 177	25 914	25 612	1,7	- 1,2			
Ellas	1 501	1 459	1 445	- 0,2	- 1,0		21,7	30,3	37,7	3,1	24,4	3 261	4 428	5 446	2,6	23,0			
España	7 239	7 518	7 592	0,3	1,0		15,5	27,3	20,8	4,8	- 23,8	11 256	20 514	15 799	5,1	- 23,0			
France	9 792	9 686	9 466	- 0,1	- 2,3		43,9	57,5	52,5	2,3	- 8,7	42 984	55 687	49 654	2,2	- 10,8			
Ireland	351	400	380	1,1	- 5,0		36,9	52,4	51,4	3,0	- 1,9	1 295	2 095	1 954	4,1	- 6,7			
Italia	4 944	4 635	4 695	- 0,5	1,3		29,8	36,5	38,0	1,7	4,1	14 719	16 939	17 851	1,2	5,4			
Luxembourg	43	35	34	- 1,7	- 2,9		32,3	37,7	36,8	1,3	- 2,4	139	132	125	- 0,4	- 5,3			
Nederland	292	183	171	- 3,8	- 6,6		46,5	61,7	74,0	2,4	19,9	1 359	1 129	1 265	- 1,5	12,0			
Portugal	1 259	945	976	- 2,4	3,3		10,2	13,1	14,7	2,1	12,2	1 295	1 234	1 437	- 0,4	16,5			
United Kingdom	3 752	4 017	4 029	0,6	0,3		40,8	55,9	60,6	2,7	8,4	15 304	22 471	24 402	3,3	8,6			
EUR 10	28 180	27 256	26 967	- 0,3	- 1,1		38,7	50,9	50,6	2,3	- 0,6	108 987	138 816	136 530	2,0	- 1,6			

(1) Including 'triticale'.

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4.1.2.1 World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1985 1973	1986 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I - Wheat (2)</b>								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	377,2	505,6	536,1	2,5	6,0
of which:								
- EUR 10	11,4	13,0	12,6	43,0	65,6	67,4	3,6	2,7
- Spain	1,1	1,0	0,8	4,0	5,3	4,3	2,4	-18,9
- Portugal	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,6	0,4	0,5	- 3,3	25,0
- EUR 12	12,6	14,1	13,5	47,6	71,3	72,2	3,4	1,3
- USA	12,3	13,1	10,6	46,4	66,0	56,8	3,0	-13,9
- Canada	4,4	4,8	6,0	16,5	24,3	31,9	3,3	31,3
- Argentina	1,8	1,7	1,7	6,6	8,7	8,9	2,3	2,3
- Australia	3,2	3,2	3,2	12,1	16,1	17,4	2,4	8,1
- Others	65,8	63,1	65,1	248,0	319,2	348,9	2,1	9,3
<b>II - Other cereals (1)</b>								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	674,4	874,1	864,8	2,2	- 1,1
of which:								
- EUR 10	9,8	8,4	8,0	66,0	73,2	69,1	0,9	- 5,6
- Spain	1,1	1,7	1,3	7,3	15,2	11,5	6,3	-24,3
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,0	12,5
- EUR 12	11,0	10,2	9,4	74,1	89,3	81,6	1,6	- 8,6
- USA	27,7	31,5	29,3	186,8	275,3	253,3	3,3	- 8,0
- Canada	3,0	2,9	3,2	20,4	25,0	27,6	1,7	10,4
- Argentina	2,5	2,3	2,0	17,1	18,6	17,7	0,7	- 4,8
- Australia	0,7	1,0	0,8	4,7	8,2	6,9	4,7	-15,9
- Others	55,1	52,4	55,2	371,3	457,7	477,7	1,8	4,4

Sources: FAO - Production Directory + Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics. Eurostat for Community figures.

(1) Excl. rice.

(2) Common and durum wheat.

4.1.3.1 The Community's share in world cereals trade

1	2	Mio t						% TAV	
		1973	%	1984	%	1985	%	1984 1973	1985 1984
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1. Imports (1)</b>									
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	71,9	100,0	108,7	100,0	90,8	100,0	3,8	-16,5
	EUR 12	6,5	9,0	3,9	3,6	3,1	3,4	- 4,5	-20,5
	EUR 10	6,3	8,8	3,1	2,9	2,5	2,8	- 6,2	-19,4
Other cereals (2)	World	64,2	100,0	95,8	100,0	92,4	100,0	3,7	- 3,5
	EUR 12	22,0	34,3	11,2	11,7	8,8	9,5	- 6,0	-21,4
	EUR 10	18,0	28,0	5,5	5,7	3,6	3,9	- 9,4	-34,5
All cereals (2)	World	136,1	100,0	204,5	100,0	183,2	100,0	3,8	-10,4
	EUR 12	28,5	20,9	15,1	7,4	11,9	6,5	- 5,6	-21,2
	EUR 10	24,3	17,9	8,6	4,2	6,2	3,4	- 9,0	-27,9
<b>2. Exports (1)</b>									
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	75,8	100,0	106,3	100,0	93,0	100,0	3,1	-12,5
	EUR 12	6,4	8,5	15,5	14,6	16,3	17,5	8,4	5,2
	EUR 10	6,2	8,2	15,5	14,6	16,2	17,4	7,9	4,5
Other cereals (2)	World	65,6	100,0	96,4	100,0	97,8	100,0	3,6	1,5
	EUR 12	3,7	5,6	7,5	7,8	9,4	9,6	6,6	25,3
	EUR 10	3,6	5,5	7,5	7,8	8,5	8,7	6,3	13,3
All cereals (2)	World	141,4	100,0	202,7	100,0	190,8	100,0	3,3	- 5,9
	EUR 12	10,1	7,2	23,1	11,4	25,7	13,5	7,8	11,3
	EUR 10	9,8	6,9	23,0	11,4	24,6	12,9	8,1	7,0

Sources: FAO but Eurostat for Community figures.

(1) Excl. intra-EC trade.

(2) Excl. rice + malt in barley equivalent.

4.1.4.1 Supply balances — durum wheat  
(1 August-31 July) — common wheat

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74 (2)	1984/85	1985/86	$\frac{1984/85}{1973/74}$ (2)	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Durum wheat</i>					
Usable production	3 374	6 668	5 755	6,4	- 13,7
Change in stocks	+ 64	+ 665	- 154	23,7	×
Imports (1)	-	657	358	×	- 45,5
Exports (1)	-	1 675	1 550	×	- 7,5
of which intra-EC trade (1)	-	1 095	1 191	×	8,8
Internal use	4 555	4 985	4 717	0,8	- 5,4
of which:					
— animal feed	0	235	256	×	8,9
— seed	290	503	532	5,1	5,8
— industrial use	0	2	4	×	100,0
— losses (market)	41	7	22	-14,8	214,3
— human consumption (grain)	4 224	4 238	3 903	0,0	- 7,9
Human consumption (after processing)	3 459	3 006	2 768	- 1,3	- 7,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	11,4	9,3	8,6	- 1,8	- 7,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	74,1	133,8	122,01	5,5	- 8,8
<i>Common wheat</i>					
Usable production	39 315	76 195	65 909	6,2	- 13,5
Change in stocks	+ 1 225	+ 6 709	- 84	16,7	
Imports (1)	-	2 675	2 555	×	- 4,5
Exports (1)	-	17 563	13 991	×	- 20,3
of which intra-EC trade (1)	-	9 758	11 749	×	20,4
Internal use	37 206	54 598	54 557	3,6	- 0,1
of which:					
— animal feed	11 681	23 160	22 306	6,4	- 3,7
— seed	1 898	2 521	2 228	2,6	- 11,6
— industrial use	150	869	1 206	17,3	38,8
— losses (market)	267	910	793	11,8	- 12,9
— human consumption (grain)	23 210	27 138	28 024	1,4	3,3
Human consumption (after processing)	16 947	20 348	21 012	1,7	3,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	65,5	63,3	65,4	- 0,3	3,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	105,7	139,6	120,8	2,6	- 13,5

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

(1) Calculated on intra-export basis.

(2) EUR 10.

(3) EUR 12.

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4.1.4.2 Supply balances — barley  
(1 August-31 July) — rye

EUR 12

1	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74 (2)	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 (2) 1973/74 (2)	1985/86 1984/85
	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Barley</i>					
Usable production	34 980	55 136	51 249	4,2	- 7,1
Change in stocks	-268	+3 773	+1 185	x	-68,6
Imports (1)	-	0	99	x	x
Exports (1)	-	8 813	9 267	x	5,2
of which intra-EC trade (1)	-	5 545	5 203	x	- 6,2
Internal use	34 153	42 550	40 896	2,0	- 3,9
of which:					
- animal feed	26 858	33 990	32 515	2,2	- 4,3
- seed	1 481	2 071	2 100	3,1	1,4
- industrial use	5 310	5 543	5 663	0,4	2,2
- losses (market)	374	835	548	7,6	-34,4
- human consumption (grain)	130	111	70	- 1,4	-36,9
Human consumption (after processing)	68	63	40	- 0,7	-36,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,3	0,2	0,1	- 3,6	-50,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,4	129,6	125,3	2,2	- 3,3
<i>Rye</i>					
Usable production	3 329	3 510	3 237	0,5	- 7,8
Change in stocks	-211	+676	+255	x	-62,3
Imports (1)	-	64	59	x	- 7,8
Exports (1)	-	14	111	x	692,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	-	223	130	x	-41,7
Internal use	3 524	2 884	2 930	- 1,8	1,6
of which:					
- animal feed	1 967	1 286	1 457	- 3,8	13,3
- seed	166	157	199	- 0,5	26,8
- industrial use	51	41	40	- 2,0	- 2,4
- losses (market)	26	78	58	10,5	-25,6
- human consumption (grain)	1 314	1 322	1 176	0,1	-11,0
Human consumption (after processing)	1 129	1 115	992	- 0,1	-11,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	4,1	3,5	3,1	- 1,4	-11,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	94,5	121,7	110,5	2,3	- 9,2

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

(1) Calculated on intra-export basis.

(2) EUR 10.

(3) EUR 12.

4.1.4.3 Supply balances — maize  
(1 August-31 July) — oats and mixed summer cereals

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74 (2)	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 (2) 1973/74 (2)	1985/86 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Maize</i>					
Usable production	16 871	23 302	25 430	3,0	9,1
Change in stocks	537	+ 383	+ 2 733	- 3,0	613,6
Imports (1)	—	9 634	7 495	×	- 22,2
Exports (1)	—	1 409	1 148	×	- 18,5
of which intra-EC trade (1)	—	6 650	8 086	×	21,6
Internal use	29 017	31 144	29 044	0,7	- 6,7
of which:					
— animal feed	23 385	24 170	22 908	0,3	- 5,2
— seed	184	220	217	1,6	- 1,4
— industrial use	4 199	3 415	3 040	- 1,9	- 11,0
— losses (market)	182	120	147	- 3,7	22,5
— human consumption (grain)	1 067	3 219	2 732	10,6	- 15,1
Human consumption (after processing)	657	2 403	2 039	12,5	- 15,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	2,8	7,5	6,3	9,4	- 16,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	58,1	74,8	87,6	2,3	17,1
<i>Oats and mixed corn</i>					
Usable production	9 771	7 787	7 883	- 2,0	1,2
Change in stocks	- 55	+ 475	- 44	×	
Imports (1)	—	148	37	×	- 75,0
Exports (1)	—	82	28	×	- 65,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	—	386	393	×	1,8
Internal use	10 254	7 378	7 936	- 3,0	7,6
of which:					
— animal feed	9 441	6 545	7 106	- 3,3	8,6
— seed	469	375	373	- 2,0	- 0,5
— industrial use	2	1	16	- 6,1	1 500,0
— losses (market)	38	107	106	9,9	- 0,9
— human consumption (grain)	304	350	335	1,3	- 4,3
Human consumption (after processing)	166	225	215	2,8	- 4,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,4	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	95,3	105,5	99,3	0,9	- 5,9

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

(1) Calculated on intra-export basis.

(2) EUR 10.

(3) EUR 12.

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4.1.4.4 Supply balances — other cereals  
(1 August-31 July) — total cereals (excl. rice)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74 <sup>(2)</sup>	1984/85	1985/86	$\frac{1984/85^{(2)}}{1973/74^{(2)}}$	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Other cereals<sup>(4)</sup></i>					
Usable production	339	660	685	6,2	3,8
Change in stocks	+69	-87	+59	×	×
Imports <sup>(1)</sup>	—	606	127	×	-79,0
Exports <sup>(1)</sup>	—	38	0	×	0,0
of which intra-EC trade <sup>(1)</sup>	—	220	140	×	-36,4
Internal use	1 418	1 315	753	-0,7	-42,7
of which:					
— animal feed	1 360	1 291	725	-0,5	-43,8
— seed	6	13	18	7,3	38,5
— industrial use	—	4	4	×	0,0
— losses (market)	5	3	3	-4,5	0,0
— human consumption (grain)	13	4	3	-10,2	-25,0
Human consumption (after processing)	12	3	2	-11,8	-33,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	23,9	43,2	91,0	5,5	110,7
<i>Total cereals (excl. rice)</i>					
Usable production	107 979	173 258	160 148	4,4	-7,6
Change in stocks	+1 361	+12 587	+3 951	22,4	—
Imports <sup>(1)</sup>	—	13 582	10 730	×	-21,0
Exports <sup>(1)</sup>	—	29 399	26 096	×	-11,2
of which intra-EC trade <sup>(1)</sup>	—	24 079	26 891	×	11,7
Internal use	120 127	144 854	140 831	1,7	-2,8
of which:					
— animal feed	74 692	90 677	87 272	1,8	-3,8
— seed	4 494	5 860	5 666	2,4	-3,3
— industrial use	9 746	9 874	9 973	0,1	1,0
— losses (market)	933	2 061	1 677	7,5	-18,6
— human consumption (grain)	30 262	36 382	36 243	1,7	-0,4
Human consumption (after processing)	22 438	27 163	27 068	1,8	-0,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	85,1	84,4	84,2	-0,1	-0,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	89,9	119,6	113,7	2,6	-4,9

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

(1) Calculated on intra-export basis.

(2) EUR 10.

(3) EUR 12.

(4) Including 'triticale' since 1984/85.



## 4.1.5.2. Market prices for domestic cereal production

		(NC/100 kg)											
		Belgique/ België (BFR)	Danmark (DKK)	BR Deutschland (DM)	Elitas (DR)	España (PTA)	France (FF)	Ireland (IRL)	Italia (LIT)	Luxembourg (LFR)	Nederland (HFL)	Portugal (ESC)	United Kingdom (UKL)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Common wheat of breadmaking quality (1)		1973/74	85,12	40,44	—	747,0	62,51	—	9 480	563,6	38,96	—	6,07
		1985/86	160,10	46,75	2 129,7	2 761,9	134	—	32 646	770,0	50,86	3 524,7	13,72
	% TAV	1986/87	156,66	45,88	2 437,6	3 022,2	137,1	16,29	32 231	—	51,28	—	12,77
		1973/74	5,0	1,1	x	10,6	6,0	x	10,0	2,4	2,1	x	6,5
	% TAV	1986/87	- 0,2	- 2,1	- 1,9	14,5	9,4	x	- 1,3	x	0,8	x	- 6,9
Rye		1973/74	83,32	39,15	—	735,0	—	—	8 317	536,9	38,18	—	—
		1985/86	147,52	48,39	1 899,7	—	—	—	31 156	780,0	51,00	2 996,0	—
	% TAV	1986/87	1028,3	45,88	2 650,0	x	x	x	33 035	—	47,35	—	—
		1973/74	4,4	4,5	1,6	x	x	x	10,7	2,9	2,3	x	x
	% TAV	1986/87	11,4	- 2,0	- 5,2	39,5	x	x	6,2	x	- 7,2	x	x
Barley		1973/74	507,3	78,85	36,05	—	697,0	—	9 506	—	36,82	—	5,46
		1985/86	861,1	150,72	44,34	2 064,1	2 440,2	129	31 284	955,6	49,44	3 045,0	11,22
	% TAV	1986/87	848,9	153,37	42,51	2 357,6	2 473,7	127,4	30 872	—	47,91	—	11,24
		1973/74	4,2	5,1	1,6	x	10,1	6,6	9,6	x	2,3	x	5,7
	% TAV	1986/87	- 1,4	1,8	- 4,1	14,2	1,4	- 1,2	3,7	x	- 3,1	x	0,2
Oats		1973/74	517,5	84,33	38,08	—	660,0	—	9 913	—	36,89	—	5,23
		1985/86	697,9	—	37,28	—	—	—	33 308	875,0	52,35	2 660,0	12,41
	% TAV	1986/87	851,4	x	43,13	x	x	x	31 676	—	50,87	—	11,79
		1973/74	2,3	x	0,2	x	x	x	9,8	x	2,7	x	6,9
	% TAV	1986/87	21,6	x	15,7	10,5	x	x	- 4,9	x	- 2,8	x	5,0
Maize		1973/74	598,0	—	41,57	—	843,0	—	8 624	603,6	38,75	—	—
		1985/86	1 152,32	—	51,14	2 364,5	2 928,9	138,96	32 666	1 115,6	64,86	3 500,0	—
	% TAV	1986/87	1 208,6	x	48,98	2 611,7	2 947,5	141,46	34 109	—	65,41	—	—
		1973/74	5,2	x	1,6	x	10,1	8,0	10,8	4,8	4,0	x	x
	% TAV	1986/87	4,9	x	- 4,2	10,5	0,6	1,8	4,4	x	0,8	x	x
Durum wheat		1973/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1985/86	—	—	—	3 217,5	—	77,62	15 884	—	—	—	—
	% TAV	1986/87	x	x	x	3 457,8	206,74	206,74	47 560	—	—	5 018,0	—
		1973/74	x	x	x	x	7,8	x	45 331	x	x	x	x
	% TAV	1986/87	x	x	x	7,5	0,3	x	- 4,7	x	x	x	x

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.  
(1) For Spain 'Total wheat' and for Portugal 'Wheat type 1'.



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

	1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1984	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1984}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Nominal terms</i>					
Belgique/België	130,9	135,0	139,3	3,1	3,2
Danmark	141,5	150,4	155,5	6,3	3,4
BR Deutschland	116,1	117,6	119,0	1,3	1,2
Ellas	205,9	254,1	314,1	23,4	23,6
España	167,5	192,5	215,6	14,9	12,0
France	151,4	160,4	167,0	5,9	4,1
Ireland	144,0	159,6	173,9	10,8	9,0
Italia	170,2	185,3	198,6	8,9	7,2
Luxembourg	133,5	140,9	147,1	5,5	4,4
Nederland	116,9	118,4	119,8	1,3	1,2
Portugal	261,8	344,8	386,8	31,7	12,2
United Kingdom	125,4	130,0	137,0	3,7	5,4
<i>Real terms</i>					
Belgique/België	104,1	102,2	100,6	-1,8	-1,6
Danmark	101,7	102,6	101,1	0,9	-1,5
BR Deutschland	101,6	100,8	98,8	-0,8	-2,0
Ellas	96,0	100,7	104,5	4,9	3,8
España	106,2	109,5	112,9	3,1	3,1
France	102,4	102,4	101,9	0,0	-0,5
Ireland	89,6	94,6	98,0	5,6	3,6
Italia	97,3	97,3	96,5	0,0	-0,8
Luxembourg	97,5	99,5	98,0	2,1	-1,5
Nederland	100,4	99,3	100,3	-1,1	1,0
Portugal	118,4	129,0	123,2	9,0	-4,5
United Kingdom	95,5	93,6	95,0	-2,1	1,5

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



(1 000 t)

## 4.1.6.1 Cereals bought in

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elias	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10	
Common wheat	1973/74	1 268	237	—	760	—	—	0	—	200	8	63	—	—	—	1 288
	1985/86	5 637	48	157	1 778	—	3	1 988	57	300	—	44	—	1 263	5 634	
	1986/87	1 690	3	151	1 309	—	88	80	15	—	—	21	—	24	1 602	
	1985/86	13,2	-12,5	x	7,3	x	x	x	x	3,4	x	-2,9	x	x	x	13,2
	1973/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986/87	-70,0	-93,8	-3,8	-26,3	x	28 333	-96,0	73,7	x	x	-52,3	x	-98,1	-71,6		
1985/86																
Rye	1973/74	139	—	—	139	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
	1985/86	576	—	244	327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	575
	1986/87	413	—	93	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413
	1985/86	12,6	x	x	7,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12,6
	1973/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986/87	-28,3	x	-61,9	-2,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-28,2
1985/86																
Barley	1973/74	365	—	—	342	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
	1985/86	4 907	13	295	1 692	—	217	1 144	125	—	—	—	—	1 421	4 690	
	1986/87	2 687	24	68	1 139	—	423	900	46	—	—	—	—	87	2 264	
	1985/86	24,2	x	x	14,3	x	x	38,5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	23,7
	1973/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986/87	-45,2	84,6	-76,9	-32,7	x	94,9	-21,3	-63,2	x	x	x	x	-93,9	-51,7		
1985/86																
Durum wheat	1973/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985/86	588	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	588
	1986/87	668	—	—	—	—	47	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621
	1985/86	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1973/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986/87	13,6	x	x	x	x	x	x	-56,3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	5,6
1985/86																
Maize	1973/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985/86	392	—	—	—	—	—	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
	1986/87	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
	1985/86	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1973/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986/87	-96,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	-96,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-96,4
1985/86																
Sorghum	1973/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985/86	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	1986/87	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1985/86	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	1973/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986/87	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
1985/86																

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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

		1986				
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	108,61	99,98	100,12	99,61	98,94
	Danmark	—	—	96,23	94,23	93,81
	BR Deutschland	103,49	99,54	101,21	100,24	99,06
	Ellas	108,45	107,96	107,67	110,14	110,25
	España (3)	112,48	117,37	120,07	119,54	118,71
	France	98,33	101,09	102,97	102,71	103,23
	Italia	112,80	111,27	111,51	110,56	109,96
	Nederland	95,65	98,55	101,04	100,34	99,32
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	115,52	102,69	107,77	107,75	106,50
Common feed wheat (2)	BR Deutschland	114,57	105,78	104,32	102,54	101,36
	España (3)	—	—	—	—	—
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	108,24	98,93	100,39	100,05	99,70
Durum wheat	Ellas	96,73	98,58	97,99	96,24	95,01
	España (3)	—	—	—	—	109,22
	France	94,97	95,72	—	97,06	94,07
	Italia	95,80	96,21	96,61	96,59	96,26
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Barley (4)	Belgique/België	—	97,33	100,34	100,70	100,52
	Danmark	—	—	100,15	98,00	97,45
	BR Deutschland	97,61	94,27	96,55	97,95	97,62
	Ellas	111,22	115,69	116,03	112,90	110,72
	España (3)	106,49	105,73	107,85	105,84	104,20
	France	96,28	100,37	102,35	101,22	100,71
	Nederland	99,02	99,46	102,98	103,89	102,66
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	93,75	96,11	98,65	100,45	101,03
	Rye (4)	Danmark	—	—	94,14	92,46
BR Deutschland		—	—	—	—	—
España (3)		—	—	—	—	—
Nederland		102,05	102,12	102,99	103,33	102,42
Portugal		—	—	—	—	—
Maize (4)	Ellas	—	121,34	120,02	118,88	117,53
	España (3)	114,40	115,79	118,57	116,12	112,86
	France	89,11	103,49	110,20	108,07	106,02
	Italia	124,20	125,16	116,94	112,05	111,33
	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) Special intervention price for Spain in 1986/87.

(4) Feed grains.

(%)

1987						
XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
97,39	97,97	97,78	97,15	98,15	97,53	96,45
93,47	94,54	94,70	93,47	93,24	94,63	93,89
98,69	99,23	99,04	98,32	98,44	98,76	98,33
110,45	113,41	108,07	107,81	107,20	106,85	106,34
116,34	113,33	113,56	111,88	107,04	100,89	92,64
102,38	102,42	101,80	100,99	99,40	99,14	90,97
108,78	109,04	108,15	106,17	106,97	107,66	104,97
98,16	98,67	98,37	98,95	100,00	99,33	95,98
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104,79	103,80	104,56	103,23	104,03	105,42	105,99
100,98	101,72	102,67	101,28	102,72	103,42	101,31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99,00	99,94	102,11	101,69	103,36	103,64	102,14
93,46	94,01	94,37	92,91	91,42	91,28	90,53
105,09	105,21	103,76	102,46	100,34	93,71	88,80
92,16	92,53	93,85	89,42	88,00	—	—
96,70	96,96	95,30	93,71	90,10	86,86	87,40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98,71	98,90	97,96	97,02	97,15	96,38	95,25
96,76	97,37	96,65	95,79	94,94	95,41	94,78
97,19	97,37	97,01	96,47	95,87	97,05	95,47
108,82	108,60	106,38	105,41	104,66	105,98	117,98
103,22	101,89	99,56	97,62	94,26	92,50	85,65
100,07	98,90	98,75	99,10	97,62	94,56	85,30
101,89	101,61	100,12	99,85	98,95	97,24	95,06
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,34	99,91	100,40	99,59	97,74	94,47	91,03
92,28	92,00	91,11	90,38	89,72	90,01	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101,28	100,62	99,13	—	—	—	91,97
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116,85	115,37	112,56	112,60	112,56	111,23	114,94
108,92	106,02	102,95	99,82	100,08	104,43	111,78
103,85	102,08	101,84	103,42	102,88	106,35	105,19
110,94	111,45	109,29	109,78	113,20	118,07	121,62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 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		
	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
EUR 12	:	315	329	x	4,4	:	62,4	57,8	x	- 7,4	:	1 966	1 903	x	- 3,2			
Ellas	18	16	16	-11,1	0,0	49,4	64,6	62,6	-30,8	- 3,1	84	106	103	26,2	- 2,8			
España	61	74	79	21,3	6,7	62,9	61,7	62,5	- 1,9	1,3	386	459	494	18,9	7,6			
France	17	11	11	-35,3	0,0	32,9	55,1	52,8	67,5	- 4,1	56	62	59	10,7	- 4,8			
Italia	190	187	193	- 1,6	3,2	43,9	63,7	57,2	45,1	-10,2	835	1 192	1 103	42,8	- 7,5			
Portugal	:	27	30	x	11,1	:	54,0	47,5	x	-12,0	:	147	144	x	- 2,0			
EUR 10	225	214	220	- 4,9	2,8	43,3	63,6	57,5	46,9	- 9,6	975	1 360	1 265	39,5	- 7,0			

Sources: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

4.2.4.1 Supply balance — rice <sup>(1)</sup>EUR 12 <sup>(3)</sup>

	1 000 t wholly milled rice			% TAV	
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	$\frac{1984/85}{1983/84}$	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	945	1 056	1 230	11,7	16,5
Changes in stock	-45	-11	-35	×	×
Imports	681	878	780	28,9	-11,2
Exports	359	505	562	40,7	11,3
Intra-Community trade <sup>(2)</sup>	:	:	:	×	×
Internal use	1 421	1 437	1 482	1,1	3,1
of which:					
— animal feed	122	110	107	- 9,8	- 2,7
— seed	38	40	44	5,3	10,0
— industrial use	40	34	57	-15,0	67,6
— losses (market)	5	5	8	0,0	60,0
— gross human consumption	1 214	1 247	1 266	2,7	1,5
Human consumption in kg/head (processed)	:	:	:	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	66,5	73,5	83,0	10,5	12,9

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Broken rice included.<sup>(2)</sup> Calculated on intra-import basis.<sup>(3)</sup> Portugal not included.

## 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	
<i>Round-grain rice (2)</i>																
1975/76		314,9	293,4	270,9	274,7	269,0	263,6	219,1	210,4	190,4	184,2	182,6	179,7	237,7	-33,4	
1977/78		258,1	271,8	291,8	300,2	286,9	281,0	278,5	278,4	309,3	322,4	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	
<i>Long-grain rice (3)</i>																
1975/76		310,6	291,4	275,9	248,6	239,7	220,3	213,6	205,8	214,2	214,5	208,3	207,5	237,6	-26,0	
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	

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 <sup>(1)</sup> for paddy rice in surplus areas <sup>(2)</sup> 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. 1985	50 000	107,38	58 000	124,56	49 400	106,09
X.	50 161	106,61	57 600	122,42	49 500	105,20
XI.	51 000	107,28	60 800	127,89	51 500	108,33
XII.	51 000	106,18	60 600	126,17	50 600	105,35
I. 1986	49 700	102,43	57 600	118,72	49 300	101,61
II.	49 000	99,98	56 800	115,90	50 600	103,25
III.	49 000	98,99	54 000	109,10	50 600	102,23
IV.	49 000	98,03	53 000	106,03	53 000	106,03
V.	49 900	98,86	53 000	105,00	53 800	106,59
VI.	49 300	96,73	52 350	102,72	53 700	105,37
VII.	49 800	96,78	53 600	104,17	53 700	104,37
VIII.	53 000	103,01	57 000	110,78	—	—
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	n.a.	—	52 000	96,38

Source: Camera di commercio di Vercelli.

<sup>(1)</sup> Monthly averages.<sup>(2)</sup> 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		1987/88		% TAV	t/ha		1987/88		% TAV	1 000 t		1987/88		% TAV
	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 1973/74	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 1973/74	1986/87 1973/74	1986/87 1973/74	1986/87	1987/88	1986/87 1973/74	1986/87 1973/74	1986/87 1973/74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1 777	1 887	1 822	0,5	- 3,4	5,64	7,29	6,95	2,0	- 4,7	10 422	14 096	13 001	2,3	- 7,8
Belgique/België	105	118	112	0,9	- 5,1	6,84	7,95	7,14	1,2	- 10,2	718	938	800	2,1	- 14,7
Danmark	64	69	67	0,6	- 2,9	5,28	7,23	5,22	2,5	- 27,8	338	499	350	3,0	- 29,9
BR Deutschland (1)	356	399	383	0,9	- 4,0	6,29	7,95	6,83	1,8	- 14,1	2 258	3 192	2 635	2,7	- 17,5
Ellas	24	44	28	4,8	- 36,4	5,97	6,59	6,96	0,7	5,6	146	287	195	5,3	- 32,1
España (2)	178	190	181	0,5	- 4,7	4,07	5,29	5,39	2,0	1,9	751	1 020	989	2,4	- 3,0
France (4)	480	421	421	- 1,0	0,0	6,08	8,10	8,67	2,2	7,0	3 259	3 715	3 960	1,0	6,6
Ireland	30	38	35	1,8	- 7,9	5,90	4,89	6,29	- 1,4	28,6	177	186	220	0,4	18,3
Italia	233	270	267	1,1	- 1,2	4,43	6,37	6,37	2,8	0,0	1 037	1 719	1 700	4,0	- 1,1
Luxembourg	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x
Nederland	117	137	127	1,2	- 7,3	6,55	8,89	7,48	2,4	- 15,9	766	1 218	950	3,6	- 22,0
Portugal (5)	1	1	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	9	4	2	x	x
United Kingdom	189	200	200	0,4	0,0	5,10	6,59	6,00	2,0	- 9,0	963	1 318	1 200	2,4	- 9,0
EUR 10	1 598	1 696	1 640	0,5	- 3,4	5,82	7,52	7,12	2,0	- 5,3	9 662	13 072	12 010	2,4	- 8,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Area planted with sugarbeet exclusive of area planted for distillery supply.

(2) In terms of white-sugar value.

(3) Including production of molasses.

(4) Area and yield, metropolitan France only; production, including the French overseas departments.

(5) Including production of sugar from sugar cane.

## 4.3.2.1 World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries

	Raw sugar										% TAV	
	1 000 t										1985	1986
	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9		
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	75 789	98 551	100 222	2,2				1,7	
of which:												
<i>Europe</i>												
EUR 12	14,8	15,2	15,1	11 232	14 965	15 111	2,4				1,0	
USSR	12,7	8,4	8,6	9 600	8 281	8 660	- 1,2				4,8	
<i>America</i>												
USA	7,6	5,5	5,7	5 729	5 415	5 676	- 0,5				4,8	
Cuba	7,1	8,0	7,5	5 383	7 889	7 467	3,2				- 5,3	
Dominican Rep.	1,6	0,9	0,9	1 178	921	895	- 2,0				- 2,8	
Mexico	3,7	3,5	4,0	2 810	3 492	4 068	1,8				16,5	
Argentina	2,2	1,2	1,1	1 637	1 188	1 100	- 2,6				- 7,4	
Brazil	9,2	8,6	8,0	6 937	8 455	7 999	1,7				- 5,4	
<i>Asia</i>												
India	5,3	7,1	7,6	3 988	7 016	7 595	4,8				8,3	
Peop. Rep. China	1,6	5,3	5,7	1 190	5 200	5 670	13,1				9,0	
Philippines	2,8	1,7	1,5	2 093	1 665	1 514	- 1,9				- 9,1	
Thailand	1,1	2,4	2,7	839	2 393	2 718	9,1				13,6	
<i>Africa</i>												
South Africa	2,6	2,6	2,2	1 953	2 540	2 248	2,2				- 11,5	
<i>Oceania</i>												
Australia	3,4	3,5	3,4	2 583	3 439	3 439	2,4				0,0	

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	
	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87 p	$\frac{1985/86}{1973/74}$	$\frac{1986/87}{1985/86}$ p
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(I) Supply balance (marketing year Sept./August)</b>					
Initial stock	16 411	40 188	37 868	7,7	-5,8
Production	78 537	98 956	104 125	1,9	5,2
Imports	23 313	28 363	27 791	1,6	-2,1
Availability	118 261	167 507	169 784	2,9	1,4
Exports	23 756	29 208	28 561	1,7	-2,3
Consumption	78 275	100 431	103 209	2,1	2,8
Final stock	16 230	37 868	38 014	7,3	0,4
of which : as % of consumption	20,7	37,7	36,8	x	x
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
<b>(II) International trade</b>					
Imports/world	22 427	26 397	26 248	1,4	-0,6
of which : EUR 12	2 738	1 946	1 828	-2,8	-6,1
%	12,2	7,4	7,0	x	x
Exports/world	22 478	27 762	27 013	1,8	-2,7
of which : EUR 12	1 961	4 285	4 374	6,7	2,1
%	8,7	15,4	16,2	x	x

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 10

	1 000 t white sugar			% TAV	
	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87 p	$\frac{1985/86}{1973/74}$	$\frac{1986/87}{1985/86}$ p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	9 662	12 720	13 072	2,3	2,7
of which: C sugar production for export	670	1 222	1 312	5,1	7,7
Usable production (1)	8 992	11 498	11 760	2,1	2,2
Change in stocks	-570	228	201	x	x
Imports (2)	1 670	1 469	1 536	-1,1	4,6
Exports (1) (2)	572	3 348	3 355	15,9	6,1
Intra-Community trade	(1 379)	(1 614)	(1 600)	1,3	-0,9
Internal use	10 660	9 391	9 540	-1,0	1,6
of which: - animal feed	7	10	10	3,0	0
- industrial use	93	110	138	1,4	25,5
- human consumption	10 560	9 271	9 392	-1,1	1,3
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	39,7	33,9	34,3	-1,3	1,2
Self-sufficiency (%) (4)	90,6	135,4	137,0	x	x

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excl. C sugar.

(2) Excl. sugar traded for processing.

(3) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.

(4) Ratio of total production to domestic use.

## 4.3.5.1 Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg			% TAV (5)	
	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87	$\frac{1985/86}{1973/74}$	$\frac{1986/87}{1985/86}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (2)	41,45	19,88	17,31	- 2,4	-13,5
London Exchange (3)	36,85	16,40	17,43	0,3	28,2
New York Exchange (4)	33,05	14,03	12,56	-12,9	8,3

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.

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## 4.3.6.1 Sugar production, by quota

(1 000 t white sugar)

1	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)					
	A Sugar	B Sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1985/86	1986/87 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 1987/88
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
EUR 12	10 540	2 288	1 022	14 133	10 351	2 183	1 341	1 280
Belgique/België	680	146	—	936	680	146	65	45
Danmark	328	97	—	499	328	97	74	—
BR Deutschland	1 990	612	327	3 191	1 990	610	540	378
Ellas	290	29	—	287	287	—	—	—
España	960	40	—	1 021	957	34	—	30
France (1)	2 996	806	504	3 748	2 873	759	194	426
Ireland	182	18	11	186	182	3	—	12
Italia	1 320	248	—	1 719	1 320	248	2	149
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	690	182	78	1 219	690	182	287	138
Portugal	64	6	—	4	4	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 040	104	102	1 323	1 040	104	179	102
EUR 10	9 516	2 242	1 022	13 108	9 390	2 149	1 341	1 250

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

1	2	Area						Yield						Production						
		1 000 ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			1 000 t			% TAV			
		1973	1985	1986	1985	1973	1986	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1985	1973	1985	1986	1985	1973	1985	1986
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
	EUR 12	516,5	1 286,9*	1 313,2*	7,9	2,0	20,5	29,0	×	3,0	×	1 057,8	3 736,7	×	11,1	×				
Rapeseed	Belgique/België	0,9	2,4	2,6	8,5	8,3	23,3	25,4	30,8	0,7	21,3	2,1	6,1	8,0	9,3	31,1				
	Danmark	45,9	217,8	227,0	13,9	27,2	20,1	25,0	22,1	1,8	-11,6	92,3	544,0	613,0	15,9	12,7				
	BR Deutschland	107,9	265,6	307,5	7,8	15,8	20,6	31,5	4,3	3,2	4,3	222,3	802,8	968,9	11,3	20,7				
	España	0,0	10,0*	10,0*	×	0,0	×	12,2	12,2	×	0,0	0	12,2	12,2*	×	0,0				
	France	328,2	473,8	386,0*	3,1	-18,5	20,1	29,9	27,1	3,4	-9,4	659,6	1 418,4	1 046,1*	6,6	-26,2				
	Ireland	0,0	4,5	2,0	×	-55,6	×	31,1	30,0	×	-3,5	0	14,0	6,0	×	-57,1				
	Italia	4,5	5,9	22,8	2,3	286,4	21,6	21,4	19,2	-	0,1	9,7	12,6	43,8	2,2	247,6				
	Luxembourg	0,2	0,5	0,5	7,9	0,0	20,0	20,0	×	0,0	×	0,4	1,0	×	7,9	×				
	Nederland	15,2	10,1	5,8	-	3,3	-42,6	26,7	30,3	34,7	1,1	40,6	30,6	20,1	-	2,3				
	United Kingdom	13,7	296,3	299,0*	29,2	0,9	22,5	30,2	32,4	2,5	7,3	30,8	895,0	970,0	32,4	8,4				
	EUR 10	516,5	1 276,9	1 303,2*	7,8	2,1	20,5	29,2	×	3,0	×	1 057,8	3 724,5	×	11,1	×				
Sunflower seed	EUR 12	476,3	1 809,5	2 060,4	11,8	13,9	8,5	14,9	15,3	4,8	2,7	406,3	2 699,6	3 150,1	17,1	16,7				
	Ellas	1,8	49,9	79,1	31,9	58,5	11,1	17,0	20,7	3,6	21,8	2,0	84,8	163,5	36,7	92,8				
	España	416,0	988,6	935,9	7,5	-5,3	7,0	9,3	9,0	2,3	-3,2	293,2	915,3	844,4	10,0	-7,7				
	France	41,3	638,5	901,0	25,6	41,1	20,5	23,7	20,6	1,2	-13,1	84,5	1 513,3	1 858,0	27,2	22,8				
	Italia	14,2	94,5	104,4	17,1	10,5	17,6	17,2	24,4	-	0,2	25,0	162,2	255,2	16,9	57,3				
	Portugal	3,0	38,0	40,0	23,6	5,3	5,3	6,3	7,3	1,4	15,9	1,6	24,0	29,0	25,3	20,8				
	EUR 10	57,3	782,9	1 084,5	24,3	38,5	19,5	22,5	21,0	1,2	-6,7	111,5	1 760,3	2 276,7	25,9	29,3				
Soya beans	EUR 12	8,0	123,7	285,5*	25,6	130,8	17,5	28,1	32,2	4,0	14,6	14,0	348,2	918,2*	30,7	163,7				
	España	7,5	2,4	3,0*	-	9,1	17,1	22,5	20,0	2,3	-11,1	12,8	5,4	6,0*	-	6,9				
	France	0,4	27,5	46,9	42,3	70,5	20,0	20,5	21,0	0,2	2,4	0,8	56,4	98,4	42,6	74,5				
	Italia	0,1	93,8	235,6	76,9	151,2	40,0	30,5	34,5	-	2,2	0,4	286,4	813,8	72,9	184,1				
	EUR 10	0,5	121,3	282,5	58,0	132,9	24,0	28,3	32,3	1,4	14,1	1,2	342,8	912,2	60,2	166,1				

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)

	1	2	3	(1 000 t)										15	16
				EUR 12	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land		
Intra-EC trade (1)	Rapeseed	1984	954	162	0	468	0	1	108	0	16	149	0	50	953
		1985	1 634	352	0	1 026	0	1	68	0	12	129	0	46	1 633
		1986	1 465	281	0	920	0	0	30	1	6	150	0	77	1 465
		1984	394	92	1	124	0	0	1	0	13	157	0	6	394
	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	958
	Soya beans	1984	58	7	7	10	0	15	7	2	1	2	0	7	43
		1985	88	12	5	33	0	0	12	3	1	1	4	17	84
		1986	108	23	5	34	0	0	33	5	0	3	0	5	108
	Flax seed	1984	35	11	6	12	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	31
1985		41	15	4	13	0	1	2	0	4	3	0	0	39	
1986		45	20	2	15	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	41	
1984		383	18	0	168	0	2	65	0	5	107	0	18	381	
Rapeseed	1985	268	27	0	121	0	3	4	0	6	93	0	14	265	
	1986	569	55	0	192	0	2	12	0	3	124	0	181	567	
Sunflower seed	1984	681	17	1	246	0	3	29	0	20	72	275	18	403	
	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	177	
	1984	12 757	1 368	134	2 472	48	2 471	608	1	1 482	2 827	836	510	9 450	
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	9 803	
Flax seed	1984	279	18	4	188	2	3	4	0	8	3	0	50	277	
	1985	347	31	1	250	3	1	3	0	6	11	0	40	346	
	1986	476	57	2	348	5	4	3	0	7	7	0	42	472	
	1984	x	16	1	0	0	0	23	:	0	2	0	0	x	
Rapeseed	1985	x	0	30	0	0	0	0	:	0	2	0	0	x	
	1986	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	x	
Sunflower seed	1984	x	0	1	1	0	0	4	:	0	6	0	0	x	
	1985	x	0	1	2	0	0	0	:	0	1	0	0	x	
	1986	x	0	1	1	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	x	
	1984	x	0	0	2	0	1	0	:	1	5	0	0	x	
Soya beans	1985	x	1	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	6	0	0	x	
	1986	x	0	0	2	0	0	0	:	0	5	1	0	x	
Flax seed	1984	35	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	35	
	1985	39	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	39	
1986	39	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	39	

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	
	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87 p	$\frac{1985/86}{1973/74}$	$\frac{1986/87}{1985/86}$ p
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EC production	1 058	3 737	3 688	11,1	- 1,3
Imports	:	404	523	x	29,5
Exports	:	6	158	x	2 533,3
Availabilities	1 398	4 135	4 053	9,5	- 2,0
<i>Oil</i>					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	:	1 455	1 377	x	- 5,4
— from imported seed	:	158	204	x	29,5
Total production of rapeseed oil	573	1 613	1 581	9,0	- 2,0
Oil imports	:	25	34	x	36,0
Oil exports	:	393	486	x	23,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	x	x
Availabilities	458	1 245	1 129	8,7	- 9,3
<i>Cake</i>					
EC production	748	2 316	2 270	9,9	- 2,0
Imports	:	502	766	x	52,6
Exports	:	47	33	x	-29,8
Availabilities	820	2 771	3 003	10,7	8,4

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

4.4.4.2 Supplies of sunflower (seed, oil, cake)  
(July/June) (1)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87 p	$\frac{1985/86}{1973/74}$	$\frac{1986/87}{1985/86}$ p
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EC production	406	2 700	3 150	17,1	16,7
Imports	:	358	235	x	-34,4
Exports	:	4	3	x	-25,0
Availabilities	312	3 054	3 382	20,9	10,7
<i>Oil</i>					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	:	1 132	1 322	x	16,7
— from imported seed	:	150	99	x	-34,4
Total sunflower-oil production	120	1 282	1 421	21,8	10,8
Oil imports	:	161	129	x	-19,9
Oil exports	:	86	131	x	52,3
Change in stocks	:	:	:	x	x
Availabilities	374	1 357	1 419	11,3	4,6
<i>Cake</i>					
EC production	134	1 191	1 319	20,0	10,7
Imports	:	1 228	1 128	x	- 8,1
Exports	:	16	11	x	-31,3
Availabilities	349	2 403	2 436	17,4	1,4

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

(1) The marketing year runs from August to July.

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

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 p	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$	$\frac{1986/87}{1985/86}$ p
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EC production	160	348	918	117,5	163,8
Imports	12 883	13 076	12 334	1,5	- 5,7
Exports	12	8	6	- 33,3	- 25,0
Availabilities	13 031	13 416	13 246	3,0	- 1,3
<i>Oil</i>					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	26	60	160	129,7	168,2
— from imported seed	2 255	2 288	2 158	1,5	- 5,7
Total soya-oil production	2 281	2 348	2 318	2,9	- 1,3
Oil imports	19	7	2	- 63,2	- 71,4
Oil exports	713	803	797	12,6	- 0,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	x	x
Availabilities	1 587	1 552	1 523	- 2,2	- 1,9
<i>Cake</i>					
EC production	10 425	10 733	10 597	3,0	- 1,3
Imports	10 386	11 249	11 047	8,3	- 1,8
Exports	1 585	1 583	1 388	- 0,1	- 12,3
Availabilities	19 226	20 399	20 256	6,1	- 0,7

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

4.4.5.1 Prices fixed <sup>(1)</sup> 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	1968/69	97,683	97,683	96,474	92,848
	Market target price	1968/69 <sup>(2)</sup>	89,874	89,874	90,623	91,373
	Intervention price	1968/69 <sup>(2)</sup>	81,109	81,109	81,858	82,608
	Market price	1985/86	213,14	219,30	227,42	229,66
	Representative market price	1985/86	198,59	198,59	200,38	202,17
	Intervention price	1985/86	227,62	227,62	229,41	231,20
	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
Lampante grade olive oil 5°	Market price	1968/69	77,325	75,864	74,375	74,375
	Intervention price	1968/69 <sup>(2)</sup>	70,712	70,712	71,461	72,211
	Market price	1985/86	198,70	202,76	210,50	215,15
	Intervention price	1985/86	206,68	206,68	208,47	210,26
	Market price	1986/87	207,53	204,42	201,39	202,06
	Intervention price	1986/87	195,30	195,30	197,09	198,88

Sources: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Bari Chamber of Commerce.

<sup>(1)</sup> Calculated prices allow for monthly increments.

<sup>(2)</sup> In 1968/69, the 2,7 ECU/100 kg processing levy charged in Italy is allowed for.

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	
P	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bari — refined olive oil	1968/69	94,544	92,896	90,023	89,801	
	1985/86	231,660	233,882	243,350	247,590	
	1986/87	241,120	236,808	235,378	232,579	
Milan — refined olive oil	1968/69	99,376	96,620	95,054	95,054	
	1985/86	234,298	235,339	248,105	255,639	
	1986/87	249,497	244,316	243,601	238,187	
Milan — edible seed oils	1968/69	31,626	31,297	31,626	34,818	
	1985/86	67,837	67,752	64,881	55,451	
	1986/87	38,691	36,572	35,714	35,094	
Ratio: olive oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1968/69	2,99	2,95	2,86	2,58	
	1985/86	3,41	3,45	3,75	4,47	
	1986/87	6,23	6,48	6,59	6,63	

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
92,848	92,848	92,848	92,848	95,556	97,683	97,683	97,683	95,390
92,122	92,372	93,621	94,371	95,120	95,870	95,870	96,620	93,309
83,357	84,107	84,856	85,606	86,356	85,105	87,854	88,604	84,544
230,70	233,81	233,81	232,64	229,42	229,42	232,79	..	228,37
203,96	205,75	194,06	195,85	197,64	199,43	201,22	203,01	200,05
232,99	234,78	236,57	238,36	240,15	240,15	240,15	227,62	233,89
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
74,810	75,980	76,951	76,696	80,855	82,547	82,111	81,751	77,803
72,960	73,710	74,459	75,209	75,959	76,708	77,458	78,207	74,147
220,98	223,01	221,74	216,42	216,77	220,65	223,85	..	215,50
212,05	213,84	215,63	217,42	219,21	219,21	219,21	206,68	212,95
202,06	201,44	201,35	200,54	200,27	200,77	..	..	202,18
200,67	202,46	204,25	206,04	207,83	207,83	207,83	195,30	201,57

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
90,043	89,772	90,395	90,043	94,472	96,136	95,687	95,120	92,456
252,754	255,555	254,996	252,452	249,837	251,012	252,564	252,801	248,204
228,547	226,904	226,315	225,225	225,817	226,191	—	—	230,488
96,958	94,685	94,298	93,380	96,635	99,134	99,457	98,747	96,612
259,479	260,684	261,069	258,963	255,072	256,410	259,221	261,400	253,806
238,375	235,350	233,414	233,913	233,166	230,481	—	—	238,030
35,301	34,624	33,851	32,667	32,671	32,884	34,238	38,628	33,686
49,290	50,607	47,157	45,254	43,131	40,486	36,347	38,318	50,543
34,843	34,406	36,960	36,465	35,071	34,427	—	—	35,824
2,55	2,59	2,69	2,76	2,89	2,92	2,79	2,46	2,75
5,13	5,05	5,41	5,57	5,79	6,20	6,95	6,60	5,15
6,56	6,59	6,12	6,18	6,44	6,57	—	—	6,44



4.4.9.1 Apparent human consumption of fats subdivided by: — base materials (pure fat) — processed products consumed (pure fat) (1985)

	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
1000 t	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
EUR 12													
BLEU/UEBL	158	109	25	292	69	361	102	55	84	—	51	292	69
Danmark	108	17	21	146	31	177	60	4	9	—	73	146	31
BR Deutschland	755	344	55	1154	383	1537	384	107	339	—	324	1154	383
Ellas	258	32	—	290	8	298	21	32	298	—	205	290	8
Espana	837*	113	—	961	16*	977	51	63	68	—	779*	961	16*
Francia	788	231	36	1055	424	1479	162	22	228	—	643	1055	424
Irlanda	61	4	2	67	30	97	18	7	4	—	38	67	30
Italia	1273	230	15	1518	108*	1626	36	27	230	2	1223	1518	108*
Nederland	234	208	61	503	48	551	152	72	192	—	86	503	48
Portugal	911*	—	—	1711	232	1943	347	—	—	—	—	1711	232
United Kingdom	—	605*	195*	—	—	1943	—	110	550*	—	704*	—	—
EUR 10	4546	1780	410	6736	1333	8069	1282	436	1668	3	3347	6736	1333
EUR 12													
BLEU/UEBL	44	30	7	81	19	100	28	15	23	—	14	81	19
Danmark	61	10	12	82	18	100	34	2	5	—	41	82	18
BR Deutschland	49	22	4	75	25	100	25	7	22	—	21	75	25
Ellas	87	11	—	98	3	100	7	11	11	—	69	97	3
Espana	86*	12	0*	97	2*	100	5	6	7	—	80*	98	2*
Francia	53	16	2	71	29	100	11	15	15	—	43	71	29
Irlanda	63	4	2	69	31	100	9	7	4	—	39	69	31
Italia	78	14	1	93	7	100	2	2	14	0	75	93	7
Nederland	42	38	11	91	9	100	28	13	35	0	16	91	9
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	47*	31*	10*	88	12	100	18	6	28*	—	36	88	12
EUR 10	56	22	5	83	17	100	16	5	21	0	41	83	17
kg/head													
EUR 12													
BLEU/UEBL	15	11	2	29	7	35	10	5	8	—	5	29	7
Danmark	21	3	4	29	6	35	12	1	2	—	14	29	6
BR Deutschland	12	6	1	19	6	25	6	2	6	—	5	19	6
Ellas	26	3	—	29	1	30	2	3	2	—	21	29	1
Espana	3	0*	—	0*	0*	25	1	20*	2	—	20*	25	0*
Francia	14	4	1	19	8	27	3	0	4	—	12	19	8
Irlanda	17	1	1	19	8	27	5	2	1	—	11	19	8
Italia	22	4	0	27	—	38	1	0	4	0	21	27	—
Nederland	16	14	4	35	3	38	10	5	13	0	6	35	3
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	16*	11*	3*	30	4	34	6	2	10*	—	12*	30	4
EUR 10	17	7	2	25	5	30	5	2	6	0	12	25	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		1985		1986		% TAV		100 kg/ha		1986		% TAV		1 000 t		% TAV	
	1973	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
EUR 12	2 737	2 720*	2 717*	-0,1	-0,1	79	78	82	-0,1	5,1	21 607	21 175*	22 211*	-0,2	4,9			
A. Fruit (excl. citrus) All fruit																		
Belgique/België	17	11	11	-3,6	0,0	194	315	372	4,1	18,1	330	346*	409*	0,4	18,2			
Denmark	12	9	8	-2,3	-11,0	83	81	104	-0,2	28,4	100	73	83*	-2,6	13,7			
BR Deutschland	85	54	54	-3,7	0,0	392	499	664	2,4	33,1	3 336	2 694	3 583	-1,8	33,0			
Ellas	134	163*	164	1,6	0,6	130	139	137	0,6	-1,4	1 748	2 265*	2 246*	2,2	-0,8			
España	993	967*	969	-0,2	0,2	35	43	38	1,7	-11,6	3 486	4 188*	3 656*	1,5	-12,7			
France	325	243*	241	-2,4	-0,8	116	141	142	1,6	0,7	3 768	3 433	3 413	-0,8	-0,6			
Ireland	3	2	2	-3,3	0,0	67	75	60	0,9	-20,0	15	12	12	-2,4	-20,0			
Italia	820	950*	950	1,2	0,0	85	72	77	-1,4	6,9	6 969	6 802	7 329*	-0,2	7,7			
Luxembourg	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	600	350	450	-4,4	28,6	12	7	9	-4,4	28,6			
Nederland	36	25*	24	-2,9	-4,0	184	175	244	-0,4	39,4	665	439	586	-3,4	33,5			
Portugal	240	246*	245	0,2	-0,4	21	17	15	-1,7	-11,8	511	419*	375*	-1,6	-10,5			
United Kingdom	70	50	49	-2,8	-2,0	95	99	104	0,3	5,1	663	494	510	-2,4	3,2			
EUR 10	1 504	1 703*	1 699	1,0	-0,2	117	97	107	-1,6	10,3	17 609	16 568*	18 180*	-0,5	9,7			
Apples	365	324*	319*	-1,0	-1,5	234	229	260	-0,2	13,5	8 573	7 433	8 281	-1,2	11,4			
Belgique/België	8	6	5	-2,3	-17,0	297	360	524	1,6	45,6	238	216	262	-0,8	21,3			
Denmark	8	4	4	-5,6	0,0	100	113	143	1,0	26,5	80	45	57	-4,7	26,7			
BR Deutschland	28	24	24	-1,3	0,0	707	576	881	-1,7	53,0	1 980	1 383	2 115	-2,9	53,0			
Ellas	17	19*	19*	0,9	0,0	161	141	161	-1,0	14,2	274	267	306	-0,2	14,6			
España	72	57	56*	-1,9	-1,8	129	176	148	2,6	-15,9	928	1 004	828	0,7	17,5			
France	79	66*	65*	-1,5	-1,5	242	272	288	1,0	5,9	1 911	1 793	1 875	-0,5	4,6			
Ireland	1	0,7	0,7	-2,9	0,0	120	129	114	0,6	-11,6	12	9	8	-2,4	-11,1			
Italia	71	85*	85*	1,5	0,0	281	237	234	-1,4	-1,3	2 002	2 014	1 990	0,1	-1,2			
Luxembourg	0,2	0,1	0,1	-5,6	0,0	900	600	700	-3,3	16,7	9	6	7	-3,3	16,7			
Nederland	22	16	15	-2,6	-6,3	250	188	297	-2,3	37,9	550	300	445	-4,9	48,3			
Portugal	26	22	21*	-1,4	-4,5	54	43	36	-1,9	-16,3	142	95	76	-3,3	-20,0			
United Kingdom	34	24	24	-2,8	0,0	132	125	130	-0,5	4,0	449	301	312	-3,3	3,7			
EUR 10	257	245*	230*	-0,4	-2,4	281	248	260	0,7	10,0	7 603	6 774	7 377	1,4	14,6			



	163	137*	135	-1,4	-1,5	196	188	190	-0,3	1,1	3 194	2 578	2 569	-1,8	-0,3
EUR 12															
Belgique/België	4	3	3	-2,3	0,0	75	260	270	10,9	3,8	30	78	81	8,3	3,8
Danmark	1	0,4	0,4	-7,4	0,0	70	100	100	3,0	0,0	7	4	4	-4,5	0,0
BR Deutschland	3	2	2	-3,3	0,0	1 343	1 620	2 370	1,6	46,3	403	324	474	-1,8	46,3
Ellas	7	7	7	0,0	0,0	1 886	1 98	1 84	0,5	7,1	130	139	129	0,5	-7,2
España	41	36*	36	-1,1	0,0	1 115	1 65	1 00	3,1	-39,4	471	595	361	2,0	-39,3
France	30	20*	20	-3,3	0,0	1 52	209	170	2,7	18,7	456	417	340	0,7	-18,5
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	x	x	0,2	0	0	0,0	0,0
Italia	59	49	48	-1,5	2,0	2 59	1 64	204	-3,7	24,4	1 529	806	980	-5,2	21,6
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	x	x	0,4	0,2	0,3	-5,6	50,0
Nederland	7	6	5	-1,3	-16,7	93	178	206	5,6	15,7	65	107	103	4,2	-3,7
Portugal	6	10*	10	4,3	0,0	98	57	50	-4,4	12,3	59	57	50	-0,3	-12,3
United Kingdom	5	4	4	-1,8	0,0	88	128	118	3,2	-7,8	44	51	47	1,8	-7,8
EUR 10	115	91*	95	-1,9	4,3	231	212	227	-0,7	7,1	2 664	1 926	2 158	-2,7	12,0
EUR 12	220	210*	211	-0,4	0,5	110	127	126	1,2	-0,8	2 413	2 667	2 661	0,8	-0,2
Peaches															
BR Deutschland	0,4	0,1	0,1	-10,9	0,0	850	1 800	3 100	6,5	72,2	34	18	31	-5,2	72,2
Ellas	26	32*	32*	1,7	0,0	109	159	180	3,2	13,2	284	509	577	5,0	13,3
España	54	58*	59*	0,6	1,7	69	91	83	2,3	-8,8	373	532	492	3,0	-7,5
France	47	29*	29*	-3,9	0,0	120	135	126	1,0	-6,7	564	391	366	-3,0	-6,4
Italia	82	83*	82	0,1	-1,2	135	143	143	0,5	0,0	1 106	1 191	1 174	0,6	-1,4
Portugal	11	8*	9*	-2,6	12,5	46	33	23	-2,7	30,3	51	26	21	-5,5	-19,2
EUR 10	156	144	143	-0,7	-0,7	128	146	150	1,1	2,7	1 989	2 109	2 148	0,5	1,8
EUR 12	239	208	212	-1,2	1,9	69	115	131	4,3	13,9	2 167	2 422*	2 759	0,9	13,9
Table grapes															
Belgique/België	0,3	0,1	0,1	-8,7	0,0	333	200	200	-4,1	0,0	10	2*	2*	-12,6	0,0
Ellas	20	19*	19*	-0,4	0,0	18	74	78	12,5	5,4	177	236	248	2,4	-5,1
España	93	76	75*	-1,7	-1,3	50	97	94	5,7	-3,1	458	561	555	1,7	-1,1
France	42	26	26*	-3,9	0,0	56	53	46	-0,1	13,2	235	156	133	-3,4	-14,7
Italia	79	81	86	0,2	6,1	158	167	217	0,5	29,9	1 234	1 402	1 780	1,1	27,0
Nederland	0,1	0	0	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	x	x	3	0,7	0,5	-11,4	-28,6
Portugal	6,1	6,1	6,1	0,0	0,0	-	80	44	x	-4,5	50	64*	40	2,1	-37,5
EUR 10	140	126	131	-0,8	3,9	76	125	151	4,2	20,8	1 659	1 797*	2 164	0,7	20,4
EUR 12	56	60*	61*	0,6	1,6	82	97	91	1,4	-6,2	457	584	556	2,1	-4,8
Apricots															
BR Deutschland	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	500	200	200	-7,4	0,0	5	2	2	-7,4	0,0
Ellas	5	7*	7*	2,8	0,0	100	183	139	5,2	-24,0	50	128	97	8,1	-24,2
España	24	21	21*	-1,1	0,0	55	72	71	2,3	-1,4	131	151	150	1,2	-0,7
France	16	14	14*	-1,1	0,0	93	73	82	-2,0	12,3	149	102	115	-3,1	12,7
Italia	10	16	16	3,9	0,0	111	123	116	0,9	-5,7	111	196	186	4,9	-5,1
Portugal	1	2	3	5,9	50,0	120	25	20	-12,3	-20,0	12	5	6	-7,0	20,0
EUR 10	30	37*	37*	1,8	0,0	105	116	108	0,8	-6,9	314	428	400	2,6	-6,5

T/204 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

4.5.1.1 (cont.)

	Area						Yields						Harvested production					
	1 000 ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			1 000 t			% TAV		
	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	
1																		
B. Citrus fruit																		
All citrus fruit																		
EUR 12	459	518*	519*	1.0	0.2	140	155	166	0.9	7.1	6 422	8 013	8 624*	1.9	7.6			
Ella	45	50*	51*	0.8	2.0	141	176	220	1.9	25.0	636	879	1 122*	2.7	27.6			
España	227	252*	257*	0.9	2.0	130	139	146	0.6	5.0	2 950	3 514	3 758*	1.5	6.9			
France	3	2*	2*	-3.3	0.0	47	185	170	12.1	-8.1	14	37	34	8.4	8.1			
Italia	161	184*	173*	1.1	-2.7	164	187	198	1.1	5.9	2 643	3 434	3 548	2.2	3.3			
Portugal	23	30*	30	2.2	0.0	78	50	54	-	3.6	179	149	162	-1.5	8.7			
EUR 10	209	236*	232*	1.0	-1.7	158	184	203	1.3	10.3	3 294	4 350	4 704*	2.3	8.1			
Oranges																		
EUR 12	293	294*	294*	0.0	0.0	141	164	178	1.3	8.5	4 127	4 814	5 228	1.3	8.6			
Ella	30	33*	34*	0.8	3.0	143	184	246	2.1	33.7	428	608	837	3.0	37.7			
España	146	132	134*	-0.8	1.5	141	147	157	0.3	6.8	2 060	1 945	2 104	-0.5	8.2			
France	0.3	0.2*	0.2*	-3.3	0.0	100	150	150	3.4	0.0	2	3	3	3.4	0.0			
Italia	100	109	106*	0.7	-2.8	151	198	206	2.3	4.0	1 508	2 162	2 185	3.0	1.1			
Portugal	17	20*	20*	1.4	0.0	76	48	50	-	3.8	130	96	99	-2.8	3.1			
EUR 10	130	142*	140*	0.7	-1.4	149	195	216	2.3	10.8	1 937	2 773	3 025	3.0	9.1			
Lemons																		
EUR 12	73	112*	113*	3.6	0.9	168	128	142	-2.2	10.9	1 226	1 428	1 599	1.3	12.0			
Ella	12	13*	13*	0.7	0.0	137	148	154	0.6	4.1	164	192	200	1.3	4.2			
España	23	55*	57*	7.5	3.6	115	87	104	-2.3	19.5	265	481	593	5.1	23.3			
France	0	0	0*	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	x	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0			
Italia	35	40	39*	1.1	-2.5	221	185	203	-1.5	9.7	772	738	790	0.4	7.0			
Portugal	5	4*	4*	2.4	0.0	83	43	40	-	3.3	25	17	16	-3.2	-5.9			
EUR 10	47	53*	52*	1.0	-1.9	199	175	190	-1.1	8.6	936	930	990	-0.1	6.5			
Other citrus fruit																		
EUR 12	8	7*	7*	-1.1	0.0	93	107	86	1.2	19.6	74	75	60*	0.1	-20.0			
Ella	1	0	0*	0.0	0.0	70	-	-	x	x	7	11	8*	3.8	-27.2			
España	3	4*	4*	2.4	0.0	73	60	43	-1.6	28.3	22	24	17*	0.7	-28.2			
France	0	0	0*	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	x	x	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-50.0			
Italia	4	3	3*	-2.4	0.0	113	133	117	1.4	12.0	45	40	35	-1.0	-12.5			
Portugal	0	0	0*	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	x	x	0	0	0	0.0	0.0			
EUR 10	5	3*	3*	-4.2	0.0	104	170	143	4.2	15.9	52	51	43*	-0.2	-15.7			

C. Vegetables		All vegetables																
EUR 12	Belgique/België Danmark BR Deutschland Eλλάς España France Ireland Italia Luxembourg Nederland Portugal United Kingdom	1957*	1946	1966*	-0.1	1.0	178	220	207	1.8	-5.9	34 766	42 982*	40 721*	1.8	-5.3		
		55	50	53	-0.8	6.0	176	204	199	1.2	-2.5	968	1 020	1 057*	0.4	3.6		
		11	19	20*	4.7	5.3	184	146	180	-1.9	-4.1	204	278	280	0.7	1.0		
		62	55	54	-1.9	1.8	226	279	240	1.7	1.1	1 404	1 526	1 511	0.6	0.7		
		143	151	140*	0.5	2.3	206	278	264	2.5	-0.5	2 957	4 201*	3 690*	3.0	-12.2		
		447	472	460*	0.5	1.6	167	201	200	1.6	0.5	7 476	9 499*	9 199*	2.0	-3.2		
		326	327	323*	0.0	1.2	168	161	165	1.8	4.2	4 433	5 468	5 204*	1.8	5.3		
		7	7	8	0.0	14.3	136	314	285	2.5	-9.2	164	220	228	2.5	3.6		
		545	521	497*	-0.4	4.6	181	241	223	2.4	7.5	9 884	12 534*	11 073*	2.0	-11.7		
		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-50.0	200	150	300	-2.4	100	4	3	3	2.4	0.0		
		63	94*	77	-1.7	0.0	333	356	381	0.6	7.0	2 101	2 742	2 936	2.2	7.1		
		118*	94*	94*	-1.9	0.0	156	202	202	2.2	0.0	1 845	1 900*	1 900*	0.2	0.0		
		180	172	172	-0.4	0.0	185	207	212	0.9	2.4	3 326	3 561	3 639	0.6	2.2		
		EUR 10		1 392	1 379	1 413*	-0.1	2.5	183	229	210	1.9	-8.2	24 445	31 583*	29 622*	2.2	-6.2
		EUR 12		110*	121	122	0.8	0.8	189	158	166	-1.5	5.1	2 083	1 915	2 027*	-0.7	6.8
Cauliflowers	Belgique/België Danmark BR Deutschland Eλλάς España France Ireland Italia Luxembourg Nederland Portugal United Kingdom	1	4	5	12.2	25.0	320	155	142	-5.9	-8.4	32	62	71	5.7	14.5		
		1	1	1	0.0	0.0	90	110	120	1.7	9.1	9	11	12	1.7	9.1		
		4	3	4	-2.5	33.3	207	263	215	2.0	-18.3	83	79	86	-0.4	8.9		
		5	3	4	0.0	0.0	136	167	133	1.7	-20.4	41	50	53	1.7	6.0		
		7	10	10	3.0	0.0	255	222	235	-1.1	5.9	179	222	235	1.8	5.9		
		32	46	46	3.1	0.0	134	114	120	-1.3	5.3	428	526	553	1.7	5.1		
		1	1	1	0.0	0.0	100	140	120	2.8	-14.3	10	14	12	2.8	-14.3		
		41	32	29	-2.0	-9.4	175	165	195	-0.5	-18.2	717	528	565	2.5	7.0		
		0	0	0	0.0	0.0	196	163	207	-1.5	27.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0		
		3	3	3	0.0	0.0	190	180	180	0.0	18*	59	49	62	-1.5	26.5		
		1*	1*	1	0.0	0.0	216	208	200	-0.4	0.0	19	15	18*	0.2	0.0		
		16	17	18	0.3	5.9	216	208	200	-0.3	0.0	346	356	360	-0.4	0.0		
		EUR 10		101	110	111	0.7	0.9	171	152	160	-1.0	5.3	1 725	1 675	1 774*	-0.2	5.9
		EUR 12		259	289*	262*	0.9	-9.3	339	459	411	2.5	10.5	8 770	13 271	10 781	3.5	18.8
		Tomatoes	Belgique/België Danmark BR Deutschland Eλλάς España France Ireland Italia Luxembourg Nederland Portugal United Kingdom	2	1	1	-5.6	0.0	600	1 600	1 740	8.5	8.8	120	160	174	2.4	8.8
0,1	0,1*			0,1	0.0	0.0	2 000	1 700	1 700	-1.3	0.0	20	17	17	-2.7	0.0		
1	1			0,3	-2.8	-16.3	320	767	866	7.6	12.9	32	23	26	-2.7	13.0		
35	49			41	1.5	-7.9	361	457	414	2.0	-9.4	1 266	2 238	1 689	4.9	24.1		
73	61			58	-1.5	-23.5	278	398	357	3.0	-2.8	2 028	2 438	2 243	1.5	-7.7		
15	17			13	1.0	0.0	379	547	551	3.1	0.7	569	930	716	4.2	-23.0		
110	131			119	-5.6	0.0	1 200	1 400	1 200	1.3	-14.3	24	24	12	-4.4	-14.3		
0	0			0,1	1.5	-9.2	286	453	379	3.9	-16.3	3 151	5 934	4 516	5.4	-23.9		
0	0			2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	x	x	362	0	0	0.0	0.0		
3	2			2*	-3.3	0.0	1 210	2 625	2 735	6.7	4.2	363	52	547	3.1	4.2		
20	26*			26*	-2.2	0.0	538	340	270	-3.8	-20.0	1 075*	865	706	-1.6	-20.2		
1	1			1	0.0	0.0	1 200	1 160	1 250	-0.3	7.8	120	116	125	-0.3	7.8		
EUR 10				167	202*	178	1.6	11.9	339	493	440	3.2	-10.8	5 666	9 957	7 832	4.8	-21.3
EUR 12				20	20	20*	0.0	0.0	232	266	270	1.1	1.5	465	532	540*	1.1	1.5
Aubergines	Eλλάς España France Italia Nederland			3	3	3	0.0	0.0	193	236	233	1.7	-1.3	58	71	70	1.7	-1.4
		1	4*	4*	2.4	0.0	240	305	300	2.0	-1.6	72	122	120*	4.5	-1.6		
		3	1*	1*	0.0	0.0	270	290	280	0.6	-3.4	27	29	28*	0.6	-3.4		
		12	12	12	0.0	0.0	256	245	253	-0.4	3.3	308	295	304	0.6	-3.1		
		0,1	0,1	0,1	0.0	0.0	-	1 500	1 900	x	26.7	0	15	19	x	26.0		
		16	16	16*	0.0	0.0	245	256	263	0.4	2.7	393	410	420*	0.4	2.4		

Source: Eurostat.

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

EUR 10

(1 000 t)

1	2	3	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% TAV	
								1985	1986
								1981	1985
Intra-EC trade (1)	Vegetables of which:	Total	2 550	2 660	2 850	2 892	3 093	3,2	7,0
		Cauliflowers	218	239	274	184	278	- 4,2	51,1
		Tomatoes	413	490	521	570	610	8,4	7,0
		Aubergines	17	20	24	23	27	7,8	17,4
	Fruits (2) of which:	Total	2 007	2 748	2 595	2 783	2 670	8,5	- 4,1
		Apples	1 148	1 094	1 102	1 142	1 091	0,1	- 4,5
		Pears	268	254	241	239	210	- 2,8	-12,1
		Peaches	335	433	418	390	402	3,9	3,1
		Apricots	28	39	27	32	43	3,4	34,4
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	314	409	364	554	503	15,2	- 9,2
		Oranges	159	215	215	327	315	19,8	- 3,7
		Lemons	81	88	57	117	66	9,6	-43,6
Imports	Vegetables of which:	Total	1 219	1 264	1 378	1 570	1 635	6,5	4,1
		Cauliflowers	3	3	4	7	10	23,6	42,9
		Tomatoes	421	403	434	434	442	1,2	1,8
		Aubergines	20	18	18	21	16	0,5	-23,8
	Fruits (2) of which:	Total	1 368	1 393	1 573	1 642	1 517	4,6	- 7,6
		Apples	470	419	504	475	508	0,3	6,9
		Pears	101	107	101	131	125	6,7	- 4,6
		Peaches	20	19	19	27	32	7,8	18,5
		Apricots	28	34	31	25	21	- 2,8	-16,0
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	2 964	3 024	3 209	2 747	3 239	- 1,9	17,9
		Oranges	1 616	1 598	1 722	1 400	1 784	- 3,5	27,4
		Lemons	243	263	287	244	304	0,1	24,6
Exports	Vegetables of which:	Total	360	379	371	370	402	0,7	8,6
		Cauliflowers	26	29	29	20	27	- 6,3	35,0
		Tomatoes	35	42	42	46	52	7,1	13,0
		Aubergines	2	2	2	2	2	0,0	0,0
	Fruits (2) of which:	Total	573	549	502	561	485	- 0,5	-13,5
		Apples	228	195	181	186	174	- 5,0	- 6,5
		Pears	77	52	57	60	47	- 6,0	-21,7
		Peaches	79	91	79	95	76	4,7	-20,0
		Apricots	9	11	9	12	9	7,5	-25,0
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	237	320	273	458	484	17,9	5,7
		Oranges	104	194	149	248	275	24,3	10,9
		Lemons	121	114	109	197	192	12,9	- 2,5

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 (3)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983/84 *	1984/85 *	1985/86 *	$\frac{1984/85}{1983/84}$	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fresh fruit (excl. citrus)</i>					
Usable production	20 100	20 957	19 194	4,3	- 8,4
Imports	3 820	:	:	x	x
Exports	999	:	:	x	x
Intra-EC trade	4 303	:	:	x	x
Change in stocks	-7	:	:	x	x
Internal use	22 928	24 180	22 447	5,5	- 7,2
of which:					
— animal feed	339	346	196	2,1	-43,4
— losses (market)	1 811	2 177	1 957	20,2	-10,1
— industrial uses	1 169	782	510	-33,1	-34,8
— human consumption (gross)	19 108	20 389	19 766	6,7	- 3,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	59,5	63,4	:	6,6	x
Self-sufficiency (%)	87,7	86,7	:	- 1,1	x
<i>Fresh apples</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	6 395	7 107	6 492	11,1	- 8,7
Imports	639	:	:	x	x
Exports	141	:	:	x	x
Intra-EC trade	1 290	:	:	x	x
Change in stocks	-17	24	:	x	x
Internal use	6 897	7 497	6 912	8,7	- 7,8
of which:					
— animal feed	62	114	103	83,9	- 9,6
— losses (market)	344	729	424	111,9	-41,8
— industrial uses	411	613	413	49,1	-32,6
— human consumption (2)	6 080	5 998	5 962	-1,3	- 0,6

Source: Eurostat

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.

(2) According to the market balance.

(3) Portugal is not included.

4.5.4.2 Market balance — fresh pears  
— fresh peaches

EUR 12 (2)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983/84 *	1984/85 *	1985/86 *	$\frac{1984/85}{1983/84}$	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fresh pears</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	2 694	2 494	2 178	- 7,4	-12,7
Imports	86	:	:	×	×
Exports	129	:	:	×	×
Intra-EC trade	320	:	:	×	×
Change in stocks	3	5	:	66,7	
Internal use	2 668	2 454	2 122	- 8,0	-13,5
of which:					
— animal feed	58	35	36	-39,7	2,9
— losses (market)	151	147	147	2,6	0,0
— industrial uses	104	44	5	-57,7	-88,6
— human consumption (1)	2 354	2 215	1 934	- 5,9	-12,7
<i>Fresh peaches</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	2 910	2 986	2 820	2,6	- 5,6
Imports	—	:	:	×	×
Exports	111	:	:	×	×
Intra-EC trade	428	:	:	×	×
Change in stocks	—	—	—	×	×
Internal use	2 799	2 896	2 705	3,5	- 6,6
of which:					
— animal feed	22	24	25	9,1	4,2
— losses (market)	288	:	388	×	×
— industrial uses	107	93	90	-13,1	- 3,2
— processing	505	514	624	1,8	21,4
— human consumption (1)	1 877	1 912	1 578	1,9	-17,5

Source: Eurostat

(1) According to the market balance.

(2) Portugal is not included.

## 4.5.4.3 Market balance — table grapes

## Supply balance — fresh vegetables (1)

EUR 12 (2)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983/84 *	1984/85 *	1985/86 *	$\frac{1984/85}{1983/84}$	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Table grapes</i>					
Usable production	2 263	1 884	2 606	16,7	38,3
Imports	371	:	:	×	×
Exports	—	:	:	×	×
Intra-EC trade	870	:	:	×	×
Change in stocks	—	—	—	×	×
Internal use	2 634	:	2 527	×	×
of which:					
— animal feed	—	—	—	×	×
— losses (market)	109	111	96	1,8	-13,5
— industrial uses	—	—	—	×	×
— human consumption	2 523	2 192	2 431	-13,1	10,9
<i>Fresh vegetables</i>					
Usable production	42 805	45 000	44 158	1,1	- 1,9
Imports	1 879	:	:	×	×
Exports	4 163	:	:	×	×
Intra-EC trade	6 639	:	:	×	×
Change in stocks	60	100	:	66,7	×
Internal use	40 581	42 232	41 636	4,1	- 1,4
of which:					
— animal feed	497	707	427	-42,3	-39,6
— losses (market)	3 802	4 063	4 372	6,9	7,6
— seed	13	15	14	15,4	- 6,7
— human consumption (1)	36 268	37 452	36 823	3,3	- 1,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	113,0	116,4	:	3,0	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	105,5	106,6	:	1,0	×

Source: Eurostat

(1) Including vegetable preserves and juices.

(2) Portugal is not included.

## T/210 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

4.5.4.4 Market balance — cauliflowers  
— fresh tomatoes

EUR 12 (2)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983/84 *	1984/85 *	1985/86 *	<u>1984/85</u> 1983/84	<u>1985/86</u> 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Cauliflowers</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	1 705	1 548	1 607	- 9,2	3,8
Imports	3	:	:	×	×
Exports	24	:	:	×	×
Intra-EC trade	264	:	:	×	×
Change in stocks	-	-	-	×	×
Internal use	1 688	1 535	1 602	- 9,1	4,4
of which:					
— animal feed	16	32	32	100,0	0,0
— losses (market)	84	79	80	- 6,0	1,3
— industrial uses	-	-	-	×	×
— human consumption (1)	1 591	1 432	1 477	-10,0	3,1
<i>Fresh tomatoes</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	11 756	13 482	11 729	14,7	-13,0
Imports	258	:	:	×	×
Exports	197	:	:	×	×
Intra-EC trade	655	:	:	×	×
Internal use	11 843	13 527	11 742	14,2	-13,2
of which:					
— animal feed	137	138	98	0,7	-29,0
— losses (market)	584	547	1 178	- 6,3	115,3
— processing	6 896	8 915	7 038	29,3	-21,1
— human consumption (1)	4 226	3 927	3 428	- 7,1	-12,7

Source: Eurostat

(1) According to the market balance.

(2) Portugal is not included.



4.5.4.5 Supply balance — citrus fruit <sup>(1)</sup>  
Market balance — oranges <sup>(1)</sup>

EUR 12 <sup>(2)</sup>

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983/84 *	1984/85 *	1985/86 *	$\frac{1984/85}{1983/84}$	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Citrus fruit</i>					
Usable production	8 636	6 343	7 854	-26,6	23,8
Imports	3 895	:	:	x	x
Exports	907	:	:	x	x
Intra-EC trade	3 944	:	:	x	x
Change in stocks	—	—	—	x	x
Internal use	11 618	8 857	10 149	-23,8	14,6
of which:					
— animal feed	162	28	85	-82,7	204,0
— losses (market)	1 538	427	1 124	-72,2	163,2
— industrial uses	151	85	20	-43,7	-76,5
— human consumption	9 474	8 317	8 920	-12,2	7,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	29,5	25,9	:	-12,2	x
Self-sufficiency (%)	74,3	71,6	:	- 3,6	x
<i>Oranges</i>					
Usable production	4 572	3 572	4 455	-21,9	24,7
Imports	1 973	:	:	x	x
Exports	—	:	:	x	x
Intra-EC trade	2 072	:	:	x	x
Change in stocks	—	—	—	x	x
Internal use	6 544	4 698	5 662	-28,2	20,5
of which:					
— animal feed	58	10	12	-82,8	20,0
— losses (market)	407	187	355	-54,1	89,9
— industrial uses	:	:	:	x	x
— human consumption	5 559	4 482	5 295	-19,4	18,1

Source: Eurostat

<sup>(1)</sup> Including fruit preserves and juices.<sup>(2)</sup> Portugal is not included.



4.5.4.6 Market balance — processed tomatoes  
— processed peaches

EUR 12

1	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86*	$\frac{1984/85}{1983/84}$	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$
	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Processed tomatoes</i>					
Usable production	6 670	8 971	7 038	34,5	-21,5
Imports	122	133	89	9,0	-33,1
Exports	3 148	3 069	3 248	- 2,5	5,8
Intra-EC trade	1 486	1 601	1 552	7,7	- 3,1
Change in stocks	-591	-40	×	×	×
Internal use	4 253	5 073	3 899	19,3	-23,1
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption (1)	4 253	5 073	3 899	19,3	-23,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	13,3	15,8	11,8	18,8	-25,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	156,8	176,8	180,5	12,7	2,1
<i>Processed peaches</i>					
Usable production	587	602	624	2,5	3,6
Imports	76	27	30	-64,5	11,1
Exports	143	103	102	-28,0	- 1,0
Intra-EC trade	126	134	148	6,3	10,4
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	513	526	552	2,5	4,9
of which:					
— losses (market)	16	14	0	12,0	×
— human consumption (1)	513	526	552	2,5	4,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	1,6	1,6	1,6	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	114,4	114,4	113,0	×	- 1,2

Source: Eurostat

(1) According to the market balance.

## 4.5.5.1 Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables

	1	2	ECU/100 kg				% TAV			
			1973/74	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86
			3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'		Belgique/België Denmark BR Deutschland Ellas España** France Ireland Italia Luxembourg Nederland Portugal** United Kingdom	13,70 25,07 14,04 . 15,24 17,40 34,59 24,23 . 16,62 . .	35,46 35,14 31,96 49,64 16,19 38,37 24,84 40,54 . 46,99 28,76 .	21,33 32,50 31,41 42,86 . 33,13 . 36,71 . 26,04 . .	8,3 2,9 7,1 . 0,8 6,8 -2,7 4,4 . 9,0 . .			-39,8 -7,5 -1,7 -13,7 . -13,7 . -9,4 . -44,6 . .	
Pears		Belgique/België Denmark BR Deutschland Ellas España** France Ireland Italia Luxembourg Nederland Portugal** United Kingdom	31,37 36,14 21,63 . 16,83 22,76 . 18,68 . 35,79 . 40,02	50,11 . 31,34 67,29 16,38 45,57 . 44,13 . 53,66 35,96 54,95	38,46 51,45 39,91 79,04 . 52,81 . 42,31 . 53,84 . 61,03	4,0 . 3,1 . -0,2 6,0 . 7,4 . 3,4 . 2,6			-23,2 . 27,3 17,5 . . . -4,1 . 0,0 . 11,1	
Peaches		Ellas España** France Italia Portugal (3) **	. 19,96 40,22 37,13 .	45,94 40,25 53,17 50,32 69,51	48,59 . 64,28 61,56 .	. 6,0 2,4 2,6 .			5,8 . 20,9 21,9 .	
Apricots		Ellas España** France Italia Portugal**	. 14,08 . . .	63,19 26,81 . 61,78 .	66,41 . . 58,26 .	. 5,5 . . .			5,1 . . -5,7 .	
Table grapes		Ellas España** France Italia Portugal**	. 16,91 41,15 24,08 .	. 28,65 44,15 27,72 40,87	47,30 . 47,57 24,91 .	. 4,5 0,6 1,2 .			. . 7,7 -10,1 .	

Citrus fruit: Oranges	Ellas	43,77	45,04	x	2,9
	España**	5,94	38,21	x	7,0
Mandarins	Italia	20,54	41,31	x	1,1
	Portugal**	27,56	41,38	x	11,2
Lemons	Ellas	43,81	48,42	x	3,8
	España**	8,12	33,36	x	37,1
	Italia	25,40	33,36	x	3,7
	Portugal**	28,42	33,36	x	3,7
Cauliflowers	Ellas	46,64	39,31	6,4	-31,3
	España**	50,22	57,21	x	5,6
	Italia	34,29	29,75	x	43,3
	Portugal**	28,64	30,93	x	7,6
	Belgique/België	27,06	27,27	x	4,3
	Danmark	39,32	31,32	x	5,1
	BR Deutschland	15,45	20,33	x	20,5
	Ellas	11,33	34,75	x	39,2
	España**	18,79	31,59	x	6,0
	France	14,06	31,59	x	6,0
	Ireland	28,35	31,59	x	6,0
	Italia	21,18	31,59	x	6,0
'Round' tomatoes	Luxembourg	57,12	63,80	3,8	10,6
	Nederland	23,50	85,12	0,4	12,4
	Portugal**	42,84	34,27	x	9,0
	United Kingdom	36,79	34,27	x	x
	Belgique/België (2)	71,76	42,17	x	x
	Danmark (2)	13,84	55,05	2,1	x
	BR Deutschland (1)	33,74	25,72	0,9	12,5
	Ellas (1)	75,15	50,54	-2,9	4,8
	España (1) **	11,57	25,72	5,1	21,9
	France (1)	18,97	50,54	x	x
	Ireland (2)	23,16	75,42	7,8	8,6
	Italia (1)	51,13	75,42	x	x
	Luxembourg	15,69	66,43	x	x
	Nederland (2)	27,63	29,44	x	6,6
Portugal (1), (4) **	99,71	96,41	x	3,3	
United Kingdom (2)	..	..	x	..	
Aubergines	Ellas	30,57	66,43	x	x
	España**	27,63	29,44	x	x
	France	99,71	96,41	x	6,6
	Italia	..	..	x	3,3
Nederland	..	..	x	..	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Open-grown tomatoes.

(2) Tomatoes grown under glass.

(3) Crop year: from May to October.

(4) Crop year: from January to December.

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4.5.6.1 Quantities of fruit and vegetables bought in

	1	2	1 000 kg				% of harvested production					
			1984/85		1985/86		1986/87		1985/86	1986/87		
			3	4	5	6	7					
Apples		EUR 12										
			9 865	5 014	22 180		2,3					8,5
			7 663	865	41 091		0,1					1,9
			64 796	38 382	76 787		14,4					25,1
			309 654	10 540	88 199		0,6					4,7
			898	300	350		3,3					4,3
			234 163	58 939	85 000		2,9					4,2
			10 905	3 763	21 708		1,4					4,9
			22 958	10 948	8 113		3,7					2,6
			660 902	128 751	343 428		2,1					4,7
Pears		EUR 10										
		EUR 12										
			4 115	3 448	6 082		4,4					7,5
			139	—	27		—					—
			447	1 559	841		1,1					0,7
			22 874	4 360	2 876		1,0					0,8
			48 439	14 168	21 500		1,8					2,2
			2 712	1 558	2 277		1,7					2,2
			720	839	263		1,7					0,6
			79 446	25 932	33 866		1,4					1,6
Peaches		EUR 10										
		EUR 12										
			3	—	—		—					—
			139 860	146 879	166 120		28,9					28,8
			34 771	45 792	17 941		11,5					4,9
			163 559	168 500	168 000		14,2					14,3
			338 193	361 171	352 061		17,1					16,4
Table grapes		EUR 10										
		EUR 12										
			142	—	—		0,1					—
			—	—	—		—					—
			—	—	300		—					—
			—	—	—		—					—
			142	—	300		—					—
Apricots		EUR 10										
		EUR 12										
			—	11 941	—		9,3					—
			222	—	—		—					—
			17	29	100		0,0					—
			239	11 970	100		2,8					—



## 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		
	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
EUR 12	4 315	4 118	3 973	-0,4	-3,5		52,2	46,5	46,6	-1,0	0,2	225 206	194 245	189 040	-1,3	-2,7		
Belgique/België	0	0	0	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	5	2	2	-8,0	0,0		
Danmark	-	-	-	x	x		-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x		
BR Deutschland	81	92	93	1,2	1,1		132,8	96,4	65,6	-2,9	-32,0	10 756	8 887	6 102	-1,7	-31,3		
Ellas	109	87	86	-2,0	-1,1		37,3	48,7	48,0	2,4	-1,4	4 069	5 025	4 782	1,9	-4,8		
España	1 487	1 553	1 469	0,4	-5,4		28,2	23,9	23,4	-1,5	-2,1	41 891	36 249	34 511	-1,3	-4,8		
France	1 196	1 044	1 011	-1,2	-3,2		69,4	61,6	70,5	-1,1	14,4	83 056	64 360	71 297	-2,3	10,8		
Ireland	-	-	-	x	x		-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x		
Italia	1 091	1 021	993	-0,6	-2,7		70,6	67,6	59,8	-1,6	-11,5	77 046	70 900	62 340	-0,7	-12,1		
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0		175,1	131,0	92,0	-2,6	-29,8	186	152	107	-1,8	-29,6		
Nederland	-	-	-	x	x		-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x		
Portugal	350	320	320	0,0	0,0		23,4	27,0	30,9	1,3	14,4	8 196	8 655	9 893	0,5	14,3		
United Kingdom	0	0	0	x	x		x	46,2	18,3	x	-60,4	1	13	6	12,5	-53,8		
EUR 10	2 478	2 245	2 184	-0,9	-2,7		70,7	65,3	64,5	-0,7	-1,2	175 119	149 341	144 636	-1,4	-3,2		

Source: Eurostat.



## 4.6.3.1 Trade in wine and share in world trade

(1 000 hl)

	Imports			% TAV		Exports			% TAV		% of world trade (1985)
	1984	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1984}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$	1984	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1984}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EUR 12	25 062	27 403	23 578	9,3	-14,0	38 629	40 548	33 740	5,0	-16,8	66,4
BLEU/UEBL	1 914	2 012	1 876	5,1	-6,8	99	103	108	4,0	4,9	0,2
Danmark	932	1 021	993	9,5	-2,7	33	36	36	9,1	0,0	0,1
BR Deutschland	8 800	9 161	8 335	4,1	-9,0	3 125	2 897	2 517	-7,3	-13,1	4,7
Ellas	5	7	5	40,0	-28,6	440	1 291	960	193,4	-25,6	2,1
España	18	9	15	-50,0	66,6	6 478	6 256	5 178	-3,4	-17,2	10,2
France	5 783	6 859	4 033	18,6	-41,2	11 159	11 617	12 873	4,1	10,8	19,0
Ireland	119	120	132	0,8	10,0	2	2	3	0,0	50,0	0,0
Italia	146	689	468	371,9	-32,1	15 618	16 694	10 427	6,9	-37,5	27,3
Nederland	2 151	2 148	2 134	-0,1	-0,7	89	94	85	5,6	-9,6	0,2
Portugal	1	1	3	0,0	200,0	1 453	1 479	1 498	1,8	1,3	2,4
United Kingdom	5 193	5 376	5 584	3,5	3,9	133	79	55	-40,6	-30,4	0,1
EUR 10	25 043	27 393	23 560	9,4	-14,0	30 698	32 813	27 064	6,9	-17,5	53,8

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.6.4.1 Supply balance - wine

EUR 12

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	$\frac{1984/85}{1973/74}$	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	228 643	194 245	189 040	-1,5	-2,7
Change in stocks	35 682	-12 056	192	×	×
Imports	4 401	5 022	4 614	1,2	-8,1
Exports	6 835	19 218	17 053	9,8	-11,3
Intra-EC trade	14 581	23 900	20 597	4,6	-13,8
Internal uses	190 527	188 358	173 104	-0,1	-8,1
- losses - production	841	532	545	-4,1	2,4
- marketing	604	547	519	-0,9	-5,1
- processing	34 217	49 737	40 456	3,5	-18,7
- human consumption	154 865	137 542	131 584	-1,1	-4,3
Human consumption (l/head)	49,1	42,9	40,8	-1,4	-4,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	120,0	103,1	109,2	-1,4	5,9

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

4.6.5.1 Producer prices<sup>(1)</sup> for table wines

	ECU			% TAV <sup>(2)</sup>	
	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 1973/74	1986/87 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl</i>					
Heraklion	x	..	..	x	x
Patras	x	3,050	3,209	x	5,2
Requena	x	2,257	2,176	x	- 3,6
Reus	x	..	2,449	x	x
Villafranca del Bierzo	x	2,713	2,482	x	- 8,5
Bastia	..	2,450	2,375	x	- 3,1
Béziers	1,925	2,657	2,573	2,7	- 3,2
Montpellier	1,917	2,671	2,609	2,8	- 2,3
Narbonne	1,938	2,683	2,616	2,7	- 2,5
Nîmes	1,936	2,664	2,611	2,7	- 2,0
Perpignan	1,990	2,695	2,700	2,6	0,2
Asti	2,584	3,347	2,719	2,2	- 8,8
Firenze	2,457	2,578	2,450	0,4	- 5,0
Lecco	..	..	..	x	x
Pescara	1,978	2,691	2,552	2,6	- 5,2
Reggio Emilia	2,334	3,135	2,674	2,5	- 14,7
Treviso	2,176	2,762	2,524	2,0	- 8,6
Verona (local wines)	2,284	2,785	2,555	1,7	- 8,3
<i>Type R II: Red, 12.5 to 15°, % vol./hl</i>					
Heraklion	x	..	..	x	x
Patras	x	..	..	x	x
Calatayud	x	..	..	x	x
Falset	x	2,947	2,752	x	- 6,6
Jumilla	x	2,861	2,642	x	- 7,7
Navalcarnero	x	2,747	2,198	x	- 20,0
Requena	x	..	..	x	x
Toro	x	..	..	x	x
Villena	x	2,867	2,295	x	- 20,0
Bastia	..	2,464	2,384	x	- 3,2
Brignoles	..	..	..	x	x
Bari	2,332	2,676	2,275	1,2	- 15,0
Barietta	2,453	..	2,383	x	x
Cagliari	2,562	2,935	..	1,1	x
Lecco	..	2,711	..	x	x
Taranto	2,137	2,627	2,413	1,7	- 8,1
<i>Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl</i>					
Rheinpfalz-Rheinessen (Hügelland)	22,245	115,154	98,888	12,7	- 14,1
<i>Type A I: White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl</i>					
Athens	x	2,907	3,005	x	3,4
Heraklion	x	..	3,008	x	x
Patras	x	3,080	3,470	x	12,7
Alcazar de San Juan	x	2,084	1,816	x	- 12,9
Almedralejo	x	1,947	1,931	x	- 0,8
Medina del Campo	x	..	..	x	x
Ribadavia	x	..	..	x	x
Villafranca del Penedés	x	2,186	..	x	x
Villar del Arzobispo	x	..	..	x	x
Villarrobledo	x	2,041	2,049	x	0,4
Bordeaux	1,919	2,949	2,622	3,6	- 11,1
Nantes	1,787	2,840	2,681	3,9	- 5,6
Bari	1,766	2,456	2,246	2,8	- 8,6
Cagliari	1,927	2,632	2,314	2,6	- 12,1
Chieti	1,693	2,576	2,300	3,6	- 10,7
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,020	2,773	2,567	2,7	- 7,4
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,672	2,373	2,172	3,0	- 8,5
Treviso	2,165	2,991	2,814	2,7	- 5,9
<i>Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl</i>					
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	21,181	82,681	35,382	12,0	- 57,2
Rheinessen (Hügelland)	26,343	85,186	36,475	10,3	- 57,2
Luxembourg Moselle wine-growing area	..	..	..	x	x
<i>Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl</i>					
Mosel/Rheingau	40,343	69,590	55,046	4,6	- 20,9
Luxembourg Moselle wine-growing area	..	..	..	x	x

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Weighted average market prices.<sup>(2)</sup> 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		
	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
EUR 12	:	1 545	1 463	x	- 5,3		x	277	270	x	- 2,5	x	42 832	39 549	x	- 7,7		
Belgique/België	50	48	48	-0,3	0,0		282	367	349	1,8	- 4,9	1 418	1 805	1 673	1,4	- 7,3		
Danmark	32	30	31	-0,3	3,3		236	358	364	3,7	1,7	761	1 073	1 129	3,4	5,2		
BR Deutschland	481	220	210	-6,7	- 4,5		285	358	352	1,8	- 1,7	13 676	7 905	7 390	-5,0	- 6,5		
Ellas	53	49	44	-1,5	-10,2		148	204	213	3,1	4,4	787	1 009	939	-1,5	- 7,0		
España	:	331	289	x	-12,7		x	175	168	x	- 4,0	x	5 781	4 857	x	-16,0		
France	317	210	201	-3,7	- 4,3		232	329	300	2,2	- 8,8	7 336	6 856	6 021	-1,6	-12,2		
Ireland	48	33	31	-3,6	- 6,1		279	221	200	-2,7	- 9,5	1 332	686	619	-6,2	- 9,8		
Italia	182	136	120	-3,4	-11,8		162	174	212	-2,3	21,8	2 947	2 397	2 547	-1,2	6,3		
Luxembourg	2	1	1	-5,6	0,0		300	290	250	-1,5	-13,8	57	29	25	-6,6	-13,8		
Nederland	157	169	167	0,5	-1,2		368	423	410	0,9	- 3,1	5 771	7 150	6 854	1,4	- 4,1		
Portugal	:	126	131	x	4,0		x	99	85	x	-14,1	x	1 249	1 114	x	-10,8		
United Kingdom	225	192	177	-2,0	- 7,8		294	358	360	1,7	0,5	6 608	6 892	6 380	-0,3	- 7,4		
EUR 10	1 547	1 088	1 043	-3,2	- 4,1		259	329	321	1,8	- 2,4	40 107	35 802	33 578	-1,5	- 6,2		

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		
	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
EUR 12	223	160	143	-2,7	-10,6	:	273	206	x	-24,5	3 285	3 367	2 942	0,2	-12,6			
Belgique/België	5	5	4	0,0	-20,0	209	236	210	1,0	-11,0	114	106	84	-0,6	-20,8			
Danmark	:	:	:	x	x	:	:	:	x	x	:	:	:	x	x			
BR Deutschland	37	22	20	-4,2	-9,1	223	286	278	2,1	-2,8	833	630	556	-2,3	-11,7			
Ellas	18	16	14	-1,0	-12,5	155	219	226	2,9	3,2	279	350	316	0,9	-9,7			
España	72	50	39	-3,0	-22,0	127	180	171	2,9	-5,0	911	850	702	-0,6	-17,3			
France	30	24	21	-1,8	-12,5	175	202	183	1,2	-9,4	525	484	386	-0,7	-20,2			
Ireland	:	:	:	x	x	:	:	:	x	x	:	:	:	x	x			
Italia	25	28	28	0,9	0,0	124	178	178	3,0	0,0	305	498	498	4,2	0,0			
Luxembourg	0	:	:	x	x	190	:	:	x	x	2	:	:	x	x			
Nederland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	0	0	0	0,0	0,0			
Portugal	13	:	:	x	x	96	:	:	x	x	125	:	:	x	x			
United Kingdom	23	16	17	-3,0	6,3	200	250	235	1,9	-9,4	470	400	400	-1,3	0,0			
EUR 10	138	110	104	-1,9	5,5	186	223	215	1,5	-3,6	2 249	2 480	2 240	0,8	-9,7			

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.7.4.1 Supply balance — potatoes

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	$\frac{1984/85}{1973/74}$	$\frac{1985/86}{1984/85}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	39 257	35 397	36 743	— 0,9	3,8
Change in stocks	— 331	260	117	×	— 26,9
Imports	2 205	4 254	4 849	6,1	14,0
Exports	2 707	4 932	4 810	5,6	— 2,5
Intra-EC trade	:	3 878	4 406	×	13,6
Internal use	39 087	34 459	35 896	— 1,1	4,2
of which:					
— animal feed	7 991	4 734	4 970	— 4,6	5,0
— seed	3 437	2 561	2 460	— 2,6	— 4,0
— industrial use	554	423	475	— 2,4	12,3
— alcohol	554	423	475	— 2,4	12,3
— processing	3 762	4 357	5 050	1,3	15,9
— losses (market)	1 316	1 838	1 950	3,1	6,1
— human consumption	22 027	20 546	20 991	— 0,6	2,2
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	82,7	75,3	76,7	— 0,8	1,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,4	102,3	102,4	0,2	0,1

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.7.9.1 Potatoes processed

	Industrial processing for human consumption							
	% of total production			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	5 119	×	×
Belgique/België	:	15,0	17,3	:	270	290	×	7,4
Danmark	:	3,1	3,0	:	35	35	×	0,0
BR Deutschland	0,1	15,2	15,8	898	1 198	1 166	2,4	— 2,7
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
España	:	:	:	—	:	:	×	×
France	0,05	9,0	10,0	333	617	600	5,3	— 2,8
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Italia	:	8,8	9,4	:	210	240	×	14,3
Nederland	0,07	17,4	19,9	385	1 244	1 371	10,3	10,2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	0,16	20,4	22,2	1 027	1 404	1 417	2,7	0,9
EUR 10	6,6	13,9	:	2 643	4 978	5 119	5,4	2,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and European Union of Processing Industries.

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

		Area				
		ha			% TAV	
		1973	1985 r	1986	1985 1973	1986 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	EUR 12	:	44 080	40 733	×	- 7,6
	Belgique/België	541	543	512	- 0,0	- 5,7
	BR Deutschland	1 945	1 495	1 555	- 2,2	4,0
	España	:	15 510	10 869	×	-30,0
	France	20 212	10 450	9 844	- 5,4	- 5,8
	Italia	4 296	16 082	17 953	11,6	11,6
	EUR 10	26 994	28 570	29 864	0,5	4,5
Sun cured	EUR 12	:	109 660	116 176	×	5,9
	Ellas	77 906	88 590	92 602	1,1	4,5
	Italia	20 993	21 070	23 574	0,0	11,9
	EUR 10	98 899	109 660	116 176	0,9	5,9
	EUR 12	:	34 483	30 694	×	-11,0
Light air cured	BR Deutschland	1 667	1 069	1 114	- 3,6	4,2
	Ellas	4 892	9 926	6 429	6,1	32,2
	España	:	3 248	5 180	×	59,0
	France	470	1 815	1 812	11,9	- 0,1
	Italia	12 849	17 974	15 558	2,8	-13,4
	Portugal	:	451	601	×	33,3
	EUR 10	19 896	30 784	24 913	3,7	-19,1
Flue cured	EUR 12	:	29 488	28 495	×	- 3,4
	BR Deutschland	324	424	484	2,3	14,2
	Ellas	21	164	433	18,7	164,0
	España	:	5 626	6 182	×	9,9
	France	-	2 647	3 296	×	24,5
	Italia	4 830	19 274	16 747	12,2	-13,1
	Portugal	:	1 352	1 353	×	0,0
EUR 10	5 175	22 509	20 960	13,0	- 6,9	
Fire cured	EUR 12	:	6 582	5 203	×	-21,0
	France	-	5	-	×	×
	Italia	5 810	6 577	5 203	1,0	-20,9
	EUR 10	5 810	6 582	5 203	1,1	-20,9
Other special tobaccos, etc.	EUR 12	:	20	42	×	110,0
	España	:	20	29	×	45,0
	Ellas	358	-	13	×	×
	EUR 10	358	-	13	-24,1	×
Raw tobacco	EUR 12	173 552	224 307	221 343	2,2	- 1,3
	Belgique/België	560	543	512	- 0,3	- 5,7
	BR Deutschland	3 936	2 988	3 153	- 2,3	5,5
	Ellas	82 819	98 680	99 477	1,5	0,8
	España	15 900	24 404	22 260	3,6	- 8,8
	France	20 682	14 912	14 952	- 2,7	0,3
	Italia	49 136	80 977	79 035	4,3	- 2,4
	Portugal	519	1 803	1 954	10,9	8,4
	EUR 10	157 133	198 100	197 129	1,9	- 0,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
1973	1985 r	1986	1985 1973	1986 1985	1973	1985 r	1986	1985 1973	1986 1985
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
:	19,0	21,4	x	12,6	:	83 950	87 190	x	3,9
39,2	38,6	45,2	- 0,1	17,1	2 120	2 097	2 315	- 0,1	10,4
34,9	29,4	25,4	- 1,4	- 13,6	6 788	4 393	3 945	- 3,6	- 10,2
:	17,1	18,5	x	8,2	:	26 503	20 132	x	- 24,0
24,9	24,6	26,3	- 0,1	6,9	50 350	25 661	25 913	- 5,5	1,0
17,4	15,7	19,4	- 0,9	23,6	7 464	25 296	34 885	10,7	37,9
24,7	20,1	22,5	- 1,7	11,9	66 722	57 447	67 058	- 1,2	16,7
:	13,5	13,0	x	- 3,7	:	148 037	151 571	x	2,4
9,9	13,3	13,8	2,5	3,8	77 470	117 759	128 111	3,6	8,8
10,6	14,4	10,4	2,6	- 27,8	22 349	30 278	23 460	2,6	- 22,5
10,1	13,5	13,0	2,4	- 3,7	99 819	148 037	151 571	3,3	2,4
:	28,4	26,8	x	- 5,6	:	97 775	82 319	x	- 15,8
27,5	27,7	25,3	0,1	- 8,7	4 588	2 962	2 817	- 3,6	- 4,9
28,9	30,6	29,4	0,5	- 3,9	14 153	30 341	18 877	6,6	- 37,8
:	18,1	21,0	x	16,0	:	5 879	10 880	x	85,1
18,4	22,9	24,6	1,8	- 7,4	863	4 163	4 465	14,0	7,3
32,3	29,7	28,2	- 0,7	- 5,1	41 479	53 385	43 907	2,1	- 17,8
:	23,2	22,8	x	- 1,7	:	1 045	1 373	x	31,4
30,7	29,5	28,1	- 0,3	- 4,8	61 129	90 851	70 066	3,4	- 22,9
:	21,8	20,7	x	- 5,1	:	64 385	59 047	x	- 8,3
16,7	17,9	21,3	0,6	19,0	542	758	1 029	2,8	35,8
21,9	22,9	24,0	0,4	4,8	46	375	1 041	19,1	177,6
:	17,2	19,8	x	15,1	:	9 677	12 241	x	26,5
-	22,0	22,4	x	1,8	-	5 834	7 388	x	26,6
19,4	23,3	20,5	1,5	- 12,0	9 388	44 831	34 373	13,9	- 23,3
:	21,5	21,8	x	1,4	:	2 910	2 975	x	2,2
19,3	23,0	20,9	1,5	- 9,1	9 976	51 798	43 831	14,7	- 15,4
:	18,3	16,6	x	- 9,3	:	12 047	8 630	x	- 28,4
-	18,0	-	x	x	-	9	-	x	x
21,3	18,3	16,6	- 1,3	- 9,3	12 382	12 038	8 630	- 0,2	- 28,3
21,3	18,3	16,6	- 1,3	- 9,3	12 382	12 047	8 630	- 0,2	- 28,4
:	13,0	15,2	x	16,9	:	26	64	x	146,2
-	13,0	13,4	x	3,1	:	26	39	x	50,0
-	-	19,2	x	x	701	-	25	x	x
19,6	-	19,2	x	x	701	-	25	- 24,3	x
16,0	18,1	17,6	1,0	- 2,8	276 894	406 211	388 821	3,2	- 4,3
38,7	38,6	45,2	- 0,0	17,1	2 166	2 097	2 315	- 0,3	10,1
30,3	27,2	24,7	- 0,9	- 9,2	11 918	8 113	7 791	- 3,2	- 4,0
11,1	15,0	14,9	2,5	- 0,7	91 669	148 475	148 054	4,1	- 0,3
16,2	17,2	19,4	0,5	12,8	25 700	42 085	43 292	4,2	2,3
24,8	23,9	25,3	- 0,3	5,9	51 213	35 658	37 766	- 3,0	5,9
19,1	20,5	18,4	0,6	- 10,2	93 760	165 828	145 255	4,8	- 12,4
9,0	21,9	22,3	7,7	1,8	468	3 955	4 348	19,5	9,9
16,0	18,2	17,3	1,1	- 5,0	250 726	360 171	341 181	3,1	- 5,3

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

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985 r	1986 p	1973	1985 r	1986 p	1985 1973	1986 1985 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>World</i>	100	100	100	4 898,0	6 883,1	6 013,8	2,9	-12,3
of which:								
- EUR 10	4,9	5,2	5,7	238,0	359,8	342,7	3,5	- 4,6
- Spain	0,5	0,6	0,6	25,0	42,0	38,7	4,4	- 7,9
- Portugal	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,0	4,1	4,4	12,5	7,3
- EUR 12	5,4	5,9	6,4	264,0	406,0	385,8	3,7	- 5,0
- Turkey	3,6	2,5	2,7	177,0	170,5	161,5	- 0,3	- 5,3
- USSR	6,2	5,4	6,3	305,0	376,0	381,0	1,8	1,3
- Bulgaria	3,0	1,8	2,3	148,0	126,9	137,0	- 1,3	8,0
- Zimbabwe	0,6	1,6	1,9	30,0	108,7	117,0	11,3	7,6
- Malawi	1,5	1,1	1,1	72,0	77,1	66,7	0,6	-13,5
- India	8,5	6,9	7,3	417,0	472,8	439,4	1,1	- 7,1
- Rep. of Korea	2,2	1,1	1,4	107,0	75,7	83,0	-2,8	9,6
- USA	17,0	10,0	8,8	831,0	685,9	528,9	-1,6	-22,9
- Canada	2,2	1,3	1,2	106,0	87,9	70,1	-1,6	-20,3
- Mexico	1,2	0,8	1,3	60,0	54,5	78,0	-0,8	43,1
- Brazil	4,1	6,0	6,4	199,0	411,0	385,0	6,2	- 6,3
- Argentina	1,8	8,8	1,1	89,0	60,5	66,4	-3,2	9,8
- Peop. Rep. China	18,1	33,7	27,7	887,0	2 319,6	1 668,5	8,3	-28,1

Source: USDA - Foreign agriculture circular.

4.8.3.1 EC share of world trade<sup>(1)</sup> in raw tobacco

	Provenance or destination %	1 000 t			% TAV	
		1973	1985	1986	1985 1973	1986 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 251,5	1 390,3	1 350,0	0,9	-2,9
	EUR 12	493,2	490,0	456,0	-0,1	-6,9
	%	39,4	35,2	33,8	x	x
	EUR 10	462,3	435,7	407,4	-0,3	-6,5
	%	36,9	31,3	30,2	x	x
Exports	World	1 245,4	1 413,8	1 310,0	1,1	-7,3
	EUR 12	60,9	131,0	132,5	6,6	1,1
	%	4,9	9,3	10,1	x	x
	EUR 10	60,9	130,4	132,1	6,6	1,3
	%	4,9	9,2	10,0	x	x

Sources: Eurostat and World Tobacco Situation (USDA).

<sup>(1)</sup> Excl. intra-EC trade.



## 4.8.3.2 Italy's exports of raw tobacco — Situation as at 1.7.87

(t)

Harvest	1973	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984p	1985p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
World total :	59 387	43 887	42 645	53 890	63 556	71 583	70 072	77 835	70 610	50 370
Intra EUR 12										
Total	32 697	27 613	27 342	27 853	28 354	32 565	31 307	32 478	28 099	17 010
BLEU/UEBL	3 318	880	864	822	1 234	1 779	2 411	2 381	2 864	1 745
Danmark	11	14	4	61	121	252	265	211	210	101
BR Deutschland	20 445	16 690	17 108	16 944	16 179	15 267	13 161	10 417	9 478	4 982
Ellas	—	20	30	91	346	134	191	386	333	286
España	2	13	15	32	—	5	742	1 473	33	8
France	1 504	2 282	2 027	2 498	1 571	1 717	2 361	2 982	2 614	961
Ireland	207	180	41	138	8	277	421	664	435	249
Nederland	6 223	6 327	5 574	5 298	7 274	10 215	7 969	8 243	8 086	4 808
Portugal	375	670	966	1 208	727	571	795	1 083	548	211
United Kingdom	612	537	713	761	894	2 348	2 991	4 638	3 498	3 659
Extra EUR 12										
Total	26 690	16 274	15 303	26 037	35 202	39 018	38 765	44 357	42 511	33 360
Switzerland	3 496	2 320	1 770	1 186	1 689	710	1 252	1 629	1 275	1 368
Egypt	4 609	1 655	857	3 973	4 349	2 768	2 574	3 684	3 618	2 115
USA	12 417	5 816	5 639	9 212	9 061	9 203	6 927	5 998	4 998	2 926
Japan	2 247	1 691	821	1 816	1 674	2 509	2 410	1 901	1 300	1 151
Bulgaria	—	—	107	806	6 858	8 766	11 105	22 116	13 759	12 754
Others	3 921	4 792	6 109	9 044	11 571	15 062	14 497	10 029	17 561	13 046

Source: AIMA.

## 4.8.6.1 Quantities of tobacco bought in

1	t			% of commercial production		
	Harvest			1983	1984	1985
	1983	1984	1985			
2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bad. Geudertheimer	284	90	—	6,4	1,5	—
Bright	—	—	449	—	—	1,1
Burley I	821	2 833	3 482	1,5	5,2	8,1
Kentucky	423	1 713	826	4,5	15,7	7,8
F. Havanna	925	1 182	268	5,4	6,5	1,5
Beneventano	16	8	4	19,3	25,0	13,3
Perustitza	—	—	81	—	—	0,9
Basmas	1	316	632	0	1,7	3,9
Katerini	222	969	1 118	2,8	6,5	6,9
Kaba Kulak c.	707	1 277	2 104	4,1	6,1	7,2
Elassona	—	408	881	—	—	—
Kaba Kulak n.c.	—	768	457	—	14,4	8,7
Myrodata	2	—	—	0	—	—
Zichnomyrodata	—	—	89	—	—	9,1
Tsebelia	2 172	1 554	—	12,7	8,9	—
Mavra	698	595	669	9,5	7,0	7,6
Burley EL	—	—	16 663	—	—	69,9
Total	6 271	11 713	27 723	4,1	3,9	8,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.9.1.1 Seed production and related aid (1986)

CCT Heading	Product	100 kg						
		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10.06 A	1. <i>Ceres</i>							
	Oryza Sativa L.	741 278	0	0	0	22 000	14 578	
	Triticum Spelta L.	11 126	8 960	0	2 166	0	0	
12.01 A	2. <i>Oleagineae</i>							
	Linum usitatissimum L. partim. (fibre flax)	134 356	71 904	392	0	0	0	
	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax)	11 297	0	0	347	0	0	
	Cannabis sativa L. (monoica)	5 130	0	0	0	0	530	
12.03 C	3. <i>Gramineae</i>							
	Agrostitis canina L.	30	0	30	0	0	0	
	Agrostitis gigantea Roth	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Agrostitis stolonifera L.	100	0	0	0	0	0	
	Agrostitis tenuis Sibth	30	0	0	0	0	0	
	Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex. J. et K. Presl.	585	0	0	584	0	0	
	Dactylis glomerata L.	38 067	0	16 150	133	0	0	
	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	22 172	232	0	7	0	16	
	Festuca ovina L.	3 750	1 116	1 430	4	0	0	
	Festuca pratensis Huds.	35 413	0	25 010	9 003	0	0	
	Festuca rubra L.	97 997	520	63 400	3 357	0	0	
	Lolium multiflorum Lam.	201 971	12 782	39 170	51 688	0	11 695	
	Lolium perenne L. (haute persistance)	371 761	3 072	159 550	10 562	0	0	
	Lolium perenne L. (nouvelles variétés et autres)	145 597	672	48 220	13 465	0	0	
	Lolium perenne L. (basse persistance)	9 502	0	9 330	92	0	0	
	Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	27 563	0	7 870	298	0	0	
	Phleum Bertolinii (DC)	30	0	20	0	0	0	
	Phleum pratense L.	14 905	0	4 860	3 879	0	0	
	Poa nemoralis L.	280	0	0	0	0	0	
	Poa pratensis L.	72 482	528	37 800	34	0	0	
	Poa trivialis L.	5 400	0	5 400	0	0	0	
	07.05 A I 07.05 A III 03 C	4. <i>Leguminosae</i>						
		Pisum sativum L. partim (fodder peas)	2 053 332	0	481 890	186 648	8 700	0
Vicia faba L. partim (field beans)		332 114	0	0	89 100	326	465	
Hedysarium Coronarium L.		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Medicago lupulina L.		940	0	940	0	0	0	
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)		83 844	0	0	0	13 200	16 844	
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)		101 756	0	0	9	855	4 512	
Onobrichis Viciifolia Scop.		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trifolium alexandrinum L.		3 138	0	0	0	2 135	0	
Trifolium hybridum L.		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trifolium incarnatum L.		1 797	0	0	13	0	0	
Trifolium pratense L.		32 993	0	6 270	774	0	95	
Trifolium repens L.		13 600	0	13 350	0	0	0	
Trifolium repens L. var. giganteum		355	0	0	0	0	0	
Trifolium resupinatum L.		104	0	0	0	0	0	
Vicia sativa L.		258 852	0	0	5 670	62 900	4 624	
Vicia Villosa Roth.		905	0	0	505	0	0	
			4 834 552	99 786	921 082	378 338	110 116	53 359

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		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9 700	0	695 000	0	0	0	0	726 700	14,6	10 823
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 126	11,0	122
29 000	0	0	0	33 060	0	0	134 356	21,6	2 902
21 000	0	0	0	0	0	8 850	11 297	17,1	193
4 600	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 600	15,6	80
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	60,8	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,8	0
0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	60,8	6
0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	60,8	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	585	51,3	30
19 600	0	54	0	180	0	1 950	38 067	41,6	1 584
14 700	0	17	0	7 090	0	110	22 156	45,0	998
600	0	0	0	600	0	0	3 750	32,7	123
100	0	0	0	650	0	650	35 413	32,7	1 158
7 800	0	0	0	22 170	0	750	97 997	28,2	2 764
34 400	55	132	3 849	29 000	0	19 200	190 276	16,1	3 252
11 300	2 400	12	975	117 890	0	66 000	371 761	26,7	9 926
5 200	270	0	0	34 150	0	43 620	145 597	20,8	30 284
0	0	0	0	80	0	0	9 502	14,6	139
2 600	65	0	0	430	0	16 300	27 563	16,1	444
0	0	0	0	0	0	10	30	40,9	1
400	0	0	256	120	0	5 390	14 905	66,9	997
0	0	0	0	280	0	0	280	29,7	8
0	0	0	0	34 120	0	0	72 482	29,7	2 153
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 400	29,7	160
800 000	3 000	0	694	262 400	0	310 000	2 053 332	0	0
75 000	4 000	2 598	175	23 450	0	137 000	331 649	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	24,3	23
0	0	53 800	0	0	0	0	67 000	16,2	1 358
75 000	0	21 380	0	0	0	0	97 244	26,7	2 717
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,9	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 138	35,0	110
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,1	0
1 600	0	184	0	0	0	0	1 797	35,0	63
24 400	0	596	8	0	0	850	32 898	38,6	1 274
0	0	0	0	0	0	250	13 600	54,1	736
0	0	355	0	0	0	0	355	54,1	19
70	0	34	0	0	0	0	104	35,0	4
180 000	0	158	0	0	0	5 500	254 228	23,8	6 161
400	0	0	0	0	0	0	905	17,4	16
1 298 570	9 790	775 324	5 957	565 800	0	616 430	4 781 193	×	80 630

## 4.10.1.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area						Yield						Production						
	ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			t			% TAV			
	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
EUR 12	:	27 926	26 871	x	- 3,8		:	16,9	16,2	x	- 4,1	:	47 258	43 510	x	- 7,9			
Belgique/België	1 200	701	578	-4,4	-17,6		16,3	17,3	17,6	0,5	1,7	1 900	1 230	1 016	-3,6	-17,4			
BR Deutschland	19 800	19 598	19 649	-0,1	0,3		18,7	17,4	17,3	-0,6	- 0,6	37 100	34 000	33 989	-0,7	- 0,0			
Ellas	:	:	0	x	x		:	:	0	x	x	:	10	0	x	x			
España	:	2 003	1 616	x	-19,3		:	16,2	12,4	x	-23,5	:	3 248	2 004	x	-38,3			
France	1 400	655	599	-6,1	- 8,6		17,4	19,2	18,1	0,8	- 5,7	2 400	1 257	1 087	-5,3	-13,5			
Ireland	:	45	34	x	-24,5		:	12,0	4,2	x	- 6,5	:	87	14	x	-83,9			
Portugal	:	175	163	x	- 6,9		:	21,5	20,2	x	- 6,1	:	376	329	x	-12,5			
United Kingdom	7 000	4 749	4 232	-3,2	-10,9		15,1	14,9	12,0	- 0,1	-19,5	10 400	7 050	5 071	-3,2	-28,1			
EUR 10	28 200 <sup>(1)</sup>	25 748	25 092	-0,8	- 2,6		17,7 <sup>(1)</sup>	16,9	16,4	- 0,4	- 3,0	51 800 <sup>(1)</sup>	43 634	41 177	-1,4	- 5,6			

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> EUR 9.

## 4.10.4.1 Market balance — hops

1	2	Unit	EUR 12						World					
			1973 (1)	1985	1986**	% TAV		1973	1985	1986	% TAV			
						1985/1973 (1)	1986/1985				1985/1973	1986/1985		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
<i>Hops</i>														
A	Area	1 000 ha	29,33	27,77	26,87	-0,5	-5,3	81,2	85,5	84,0	0,4	-1,8		
B	Yield	t/ha	1,80	1,72	1,62	-0,4	-5,8	1,46	1,43	1,35	-0,2	-5,6		
C=A×B	Production: hops	1 000 t	52,80	47,82	43,51	-0,8	-9,0	118,3	122,9	113,4	0,3	-7,7		
D	of which — alpha acid	%	7,30	6,0	6,0	-1,6	0,0	6,31	6,0	6,36	-0,4	6,0		
E=C×D/100	— alpha acid	t	3 854	2 869	2 627	-2,4	-8,4	7 468	7 328	7 228	-0,2	-1,4		
	— minus estimated loss	t	3 849	2 862		-2,4		7 127	6 962		-0,2			
<i>Beer</i>														
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	227	255		1,0		770	997	990	2,2	-0,7		
G	of which — alpha acid	grammes/hl	11,24	8,0		-2,8		8,4	7,1		-1,4			
H=F×G×1 000	— alpha acid	t	2 551	2 040		-1,8		6 476	7 078		0,7			
	— minus estimated loss	t	2 432	1 890		-2,1		6 181	6 859		0,9			
<i>Alpha acid</i>														
I=E-H	(Deficit)/surplus (2)	t	x	:		x		x	469		x			
J	Stocks : — 1 September	t	x	:		x		x	4 887		x			
K	Normal (= 4½ months)	t	x	:		x		x	2 572		x			
L=J-K	Surplus	t	x	:		x		x	2 315		x			

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Following year.

(2) Available for export.

(3) EUR 10.

## 4.10.5.1 Market price for hops

		50 kg			% TAV	
		1973/74	1985/86	1986/87	$\frac{1985/86}{1973/74}$	$\frac{1986/87}{1985/86}$
1		2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (no contract)	ECU	—	92	63	×	— 31,5
EUR 12 (under contract)	ECU	—	172	171	×	— 0,6
	Total ECU	—	158	146	×	— 7,6
Belgique/België	BFR	3 205	4 200	2 870	2,3	— 31,6
BR Deutschland	DM	289	372	345	2,1	— 7,3
Ellas	DR	—	—	—	×	×
España	PTA	—	19 500	23 327	×	19,6
France	FF	439	872	852	5,9	— 2,3
Ireland	IRL	41	178	162	13,0	— 9,0
Portugal	ESC	—	23 754	19 432	×	— 18,2
United Kingdom	UKL	41	115	107	9,0	— 7,0
EUR 10 (no contract)	ECU	60 (1)	92	63	3,6	— 31,5
EUR 10 (under contract)	ECU	89 (1)	173	172	5,7	— 0,6
	Total ECU	80 (1)	157	145	5,8	— 7,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Accounting unit.

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

	Ellaes						España						EUR 12											
	1973		1985		1986		1973		1985		1986		1973		1985		1986		1973		1985		1986	
					% TAV						% TAV						% TAV						% TAV	
					1985		1986		1985		1986		1985		1986		1985		1986		1985		1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16									
Area (1 000 ha)	146,7	209,0	210,0	3,0	0,5	92,4	60,3	80,6	-3,5	33,7	239,1	269,3	290,6	1,0	7,9									
Production (t):																								
unginned cotton	309 972	526 045	623 592	4,5	18,5	139 480	194 166	263 570	2,8	35,7	449 452	720 211	887 162	4,0	23,2									
ginned cotton	106 625	163 277	206 568	3,6	26,5	45 670	62 133	84 342	2,6	35,7	152 295	225 410	290 910	3,3	29,1									
cotton seed	186 270	281 406	336 914	3,5	19,7	75 320	104 850	142 328	2,8	35,7	261 590	386 256	479 242	3,3	24,1									
Yield (kg/ha):																								
unginned cotton	2 113	2 517	2 969	1,5	18,0	1 509	3 220	3 270	6,5	1,6	1 880	2 674	3 053	3,0	14,2									
ginned cotton	727	781	984	0,6	26,0	494	1 030	1 046	6,3	1,6	637	837	1 001	2,3	19,6									
cotton seed	1 270	1 346	1 604	0,5	19,2	815	1 739	1 766	6,5	1,6	1 094	1 434	1 649	2,3	15,0									

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		
	1973	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
<i>Flax straw</i>																		
EUR 12	47,6	75,7	59,2	3,9	-21,8	75	85	68	1,0	-20,0	353,3	650,0	402,8	5,2	-38,0			
Belgique/België	6,6	10,5	7,8	3,9	-25,7	70	65	75	-0,6	15,4	44,1	68,3	58,5	3,7	-14,3			
Danmark	0	0,3	0,5	x	66,6	x	85	68	x	-20,0	0	2,6	3,4	x	30,8			
BR Deutschland	0	0,0	0,1	x	x	x	50	61	x	19,6	0	0,0	0,6	x	x			
France	35,9	59,5	47,3	4,3	-20,5	75	90	66	1,5	-26,7	269,2	535,5	312,2	5,9	-41,7			
Nederland	5,0	4,7	3,3	-0,5	-29,8	80	80	81	0,0	1,3	40,0	37,6	26,7	-0,5	-29,0			
United Kingdom	0	0,7	0,1	x	-85,7	x	85	68	x	-20,0	0	6,0	0,7	x	-88,3			
Ireland	0,1	0	0,1	x	x	x	x	68	x	x	x	x	0,7	x	x			
España	0	0	0,0	x	x	x	x	68	x	x	x	x	0,0	x	x			
EUR 10	47,6	75,7	59,2	3,9	-21,8	75	85	68	1,0	-20,0	353,3	650,0	402,8	5,2	-38,0			
<i>Flax fibre</i>																		
EUR 12	47,6	75,7	59,2	3,9	-21,8	15,1	16,4	12,8	1,3	-22,0	71,3	123,8	75,8	4,7	-38,8			
Belgique/België	6,6	10,5	7,8	3,9	-25,7	15,5	14,0	14,4	-0,8	2,9	9,8	14,7	11,2	3,4	-23,8			
Danmark	0	0,3	0,5	x	66,6	x	16,0	12,8	x	-20,0	0	0,5	0,6	x	20,0			
BR Deutschland	0	0,0	0,1	x	x	x	15,0	12,0	x	-20,0	0	0,0	0,1	x	x			
France	35,9	59,5	47,3	4,3	-20,5	15,0	16,8	12,4	0,9	-26,2	53,9	100,0	58,7	5,3	-41,3			
Nederland	5,0	4,7	3,3	-0,5	-29,8	15,2	16,0	15,0	0,4	-6,3	7,6	7,5	5,0	-0,1	-33,3			
United Kingdom	0	0,7	0,1	x	-85,7	x	16,0	12,8	x	-20,0	0	1,1	0,1	x	-90,9			
Ireland	0,1	0	0,1	x	x	x	x	12,8	x	x	:	x	0,1	x	x			
España	0	0	0,0	x	x	x	x	12,8	x	x	x	x	0,0	x	x			
EUR 10	47,6	75,7	59,2	3,9	21,8	15,1	16,4	12,8	0,7	-22,0	71,3	123,8	75,8	4,7	-38,8			

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	
		1973	1985	1986	<u>1985</u> 1973	<u>1986</u> 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EUR 12	464 090	160 528	152 906	- 8,5	- 4,7
	Eilas France Italia	11 715	50 660	51 300	13,0	1,4
		1 300	3 699	2 508	9,1	-32,2
		451 075	106 229	99 098	-11,4	- 6,7
	EUR 10	464 090	160 528	152 906	- 8,5	-4,7
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EUR 12	15 958	6 582	5 976	- 7,1	- 9,2
	Eilas France Italia	444	2 300	2 000	14,7	-13,0
		62	177	120	9,1	-32,2
		15 452	4 105	3 856	-10,5	- 6,1
	EUR 10	15 958	6 582	5 976	- 7,1	- 9,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.11.3.1 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Exporting Member State		1			% TAV	
		1973	1985	1986	<u>1985</u> 1973	<u>1986</u> 1985
1		2	3	4	5	6
France Nederland	EUR 12	73 076	65 605	64 965	-0,9	- 1,0
		48 074	43 990	46 158	-0,7	4,9
		24 972	21 615	18 807	-1,2	-13,0
	EUR 10	73 046	65 605	64 965	-0,9	- 1,0

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)

1	2	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	% TAV	
							1985 1981	1986 1985
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intra-EC trade (2)	EUR 12	:	:	28	22	59	×	168,2
	BLEU/UEBL	5	7	2	3	5	-12,0	66,7
	Danmark	0	1	0	0	0	×	×
	BR Deutschland	2	5	3	5	15	25,7	200,0
	Ellas	-	0	0	0	3	×	×
	España	:	:	1	0	1	×	×
	France	4	7	3	3	10	- 6,9	233,3
	Ireland	2	0	2	1	2	-15,9	100,0
	Italia	8	18	14	7	16	- 3,3	128,6
	Nederland	2	2	2	2	2	×	×
	Portugal	:	:	0	0	4	×	×
United Kingdom	0	0	1	1	1	×	×	
	EUR 10	23	40	27	22	:	- 1,1	×
Imports	EUR 12	:	:	1 047	1 152	1 132	×	- 1,7
	BLEU/UEBL	24	30	24	38	44	12,2	15,8
	Danmark	2	2	2	2	2	×	×
	BR Deutschland	217	277	267	300	292	8,4	- 2,7
	Ellas	38	33	31	45	35	4,3	-22,2
	España	:	:	71	91	93	×	2,2
	France	177	177	161	156	151	- 3,1	- 3,2
	Ireland	16	18	18	17	19	1,5	11,8
	Italia	184	250	245	250	261	8,0	4,4
	Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	×	×
	Portugal	:	:	153	167	167	×	×
United Kingdom	19	20	75	86	68	45,9	-20,9	
	EUR 10	677	807	823	894	:	7,2	×
Exports	EUR 12	:	:	35	54	23	×	-57,4
	BLEU/UEBL	0	0	0	0	0	×	×
	Danmark	0	-	-	-	-	×	×
	BR Deutschland	3	8	5	5	5	13,6	×
	Ellas	7	16	27	38	11	52,6	- 71,1
	España	:	:	1	8	6	×	-25,0
	France	5	3	2	3	0	-12,0	×
	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	×	×
	Italia	0	0	0	0	1	×	×
	Nederland	0	0	0	-	-	×	×
	Portugal	:	:	-	-	-	×	×
United Kingdom	1	1	0	0	0	×	×	
	EUR 10	16	28	34	46	:	30,2	×

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 <sup>(1)</sup>			% TAV <sup>(1)</sup>	
	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87	$\frac{1985/86}{1973/74}$	$\frac{1986/87}{1985/86}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	313,6	242,5	154,6	-2,1	-36,2
Nederland	289,8	296,2	148,8	0,2	-49,8

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 <sup>(1)</sup>			% TAV <sup>(1)</sup>	
	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87	$\frac{1985/86}{1973/74}$	$\frac{1986/87}{1985/86}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Broken flax	712,6	:	:	x	x
Scutched flax:					
— common	891,7	:	:	x	x
— average — low	932,4	1 468,6	1 425,8	3,9	-2,9
— normal	1 006,9	1 688,9	1 571,2	4,4	-7,0
— good	1 114,6	1 903,1	1 872,9	4,5	-1,6
— superior	1 252,3	2 194,6	:	4,8	x

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	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	139,4	160,1	240,3	211,5	117,3	123,9
II	149,6	167,5	242,4	208,5	126,4	115,2
III	149,2	174,4	229,9	218,6	119,0	114,4
IV	155,0	189,1	230,7	207,4	109,7	110,3
V	161,5	193,3	236,0	189,0	96,7	120,2
VI	162,0	199,7	244,0	185,6	94,4	140,7
VII	174,4	216,4	227,2	181,5	95,6	144,7
VIII	178,3	225,7	213,1	161,9	82,6	150,7
IX	172,2	236,9	210,6	147,0	80,9	154,4
X	169,0	230,1	214,2	137,8	97,5	141,7
XI	165,8	226,2	214,0	120,8	102,5	125,8
XII	166,2	237,4	207,5	117,3	108,9	:
Ø	161,9	204,7	225,8	173,9	102,6	:
% TAV in relation to preceding year	:	+26,5	+10,3	-23,0	-41,0	×

(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		
		1973 (1)		1985 (1)		1986 (1)		1985	1986
		3	4	5	6	7			
1	2								
Belgique/België	Molasses	229	83	78			- 8,1	- 6,0	
	Cereals and other	10	6	8			- 4,2	33,3	
	Total	239	89	86			- 7,9	- 3,4	
Danmark	Molasses	61	102	104			4,4	2,0	
	Potatoes	18	20	19			0,9	- 5,0	
	Cereals	26	11	12			- 6,9	9,1	
Total	105	133	135			2,0	1,5		
BR Deutschland	Molasses	308	135	125			- 6,6	- 7,4	
	Potatoes	551	412	470			- 2,4	14,1	
	Cereals	118	49	48			- 7,1	- 2,0	
	Fruit and other	30	38	41			2,0	7,9	
	Total	1 007	634	684			- 3,8	7,9	
Eλλάς	Molasses	:	:	147			x	x	
	Dried grapes	:	:	72			x	x	
	Figs	:	:	11			x	x	
	Vinous	:	:	56			x	x	
	Other	:	:	31			x	x	
Total	:	:	317			x	x		
España	Molasses	645	747	641			1,2	- 14,2	
	Wine and by-products	873	1 831	1 269			6,4	- 30,7	
	Cereals	17	77	85			13,4	10,4	
	Sugar cane	32	68	59			6,5	- 13,2	
Total	1 567	2 723	2 054			4,7	- 24,6		

France	Molasses	636	825	840	2,2	1,8
	Beet	1 237	1 643	1 664	2,4	1,3
	Vinous	346	1 434	1 464	12,6	2,1
	Fruit	4	29	112	17,9	286,2
	Sugar cane (rhum)	300	267	—	- 1,0	x
	Other	8	17	57	6,5	235,3
	Total	2 531	4 215	4 137	4,3	- 1,9
Ireland	Molasses	:	:	:	x	x
	Cereals	:	:	:	x	x
	Lactose	:	:	:	x	x
Italia	Total	41	127	100	9,9	-21,3
	Molasses	987	834	837	- 1,4	0,4
	Vinous	382	1 548	2 073	12,4	33,9
	Potatoes	—	—	18	x	x
	Cereals	—	106	229	x	116,0
	Fruits	418	109	78	-10,6	-28,4
	Other	—	56	122	x	117,9
Total	1 787	2 653	3 357	3,3	26,5	
Luxembourg		1	2	2	5,9	0,0
Nederland	Molasses	541	631	621	1,3	- 1,6
	Cereals	30	41	25	2,6	-39,0
Portugal	Total	571	672	646	1,4	- 3,9
	Molasses	:	45	16	x	-64,4
	Wine and by-products	:	10	8	x	-20,0
	Figs	:	28	43	x	53,6
Total	:	83	67	x	-19,3	
United Kingdom	Molasses	120	141	201	1,4	42,6
	Cereals	270	312	309	1,2	- 1,0
Total	390	453	510	1,3	12,6	
EUR 12		:	:	12 095	x	x

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Or marketing year ending during the calendar year.

EUR 10

## 4.13.7.1 Fodder balance — Resources: general view of certain products

	Fodder units (1 000 t FU)						Nitrogen (1 000 t MAT)					
	1982/83		1983/84*		1984/85*		1982/83		1983/84*		1984/85*	
	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	67 329	70 695	67 131	70 334	67 452	69 433	6 511	6 797	6 511	6 792	6 559	6 735
Dry pulses	972	1 063	978	1 320	2 334	2 640	237	253	233	310	532	601
Potatoes	918	918	521	521	823	823	75	76	42	42	68	68
Processed green fodder	715	842	841	972	779	884	229	271	266	309	242	271
Manioc	0	6 514	0	4 935	0	6 295	0	115	0	87	0	111
Processing by-products, of which:												
from milling	19 786	44 455	19 429	44 216	20 105	43 078	5 066	13 790	5 144	14 148	5 160	13 849
from sugar manuf.	4 829	6 676	4 837	6 732	4 937	6 201	861	1 166	862	1 179	882	1 094
cake, of which:	6 294	8 183	5 608	7 444	5 932	7 462	744	951	652	856	641	804
soya	6 165	24 244	6 613	23 447	5 610	22 732	2 747	10 228	2 928	9 891	2 488	9 659
	3 945	16 349	4 150	15 279	3 180	15 329	1 800	7 459	1 892	6 970	1 451	6 994
Whole liquid milk	3 326	3 326	3 370	3 370	2 830	2 830	461	461	457	457	220	220
Skimmed-milk and buttermilk powder	1 473	1 473	1 746	1 747	1 643	1 644	455	455	539	540	505	506
Roots and brassicas	6 186	6 186	5 761	5 761	3 865	3 865	692	692	613	613	482	482
Maize	21 725	21 725	22 483	22 483	20 517	20 517	2 561	2 561	2 654	2 654	2 414	2 414
'Multi-annual' fodder	126 170	126 170	125 969	125 969	127 509	127 509	26 604	26 604	26 593	26 593	26 890	26 890
Animal feed:												
marketable	100 169	137 415	98 718	133 708	101 065	134 507	14 447	24 101	14 660	24 535	14 714	24 175
not marketable	166 704	166 797	167 006	167 087	164 942	164 942	32 247	32 253	32 259	32 264	32 226	32 226
Total resources	266 873	304 212	265 723	300 794	266 007	299 449	46 695	56 355	46 921	56 801	46 941	56 402

Source: Eurostat.



## 4.13.7.2 Feed requirements expressed in fodder units

EUR 10

	Million t FU			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle	174,6	169,8	165,3	-0,2	-2,7
Pigs	43,3	52,4	53,8	1,6	2,7
Poultry	28,1	31,9	32,6	1,1	2,2
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	23,6	29,7	29,2	1,9	-1,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>269,6</b>	<b>283,8</b>	<b>280,9</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>-1,0</b>

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.13.7.3 Industrial production of compound feedingsstuffs, by species and by Member State

		(1 000 t)														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		EUR 12 (1)	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellas	España (2)	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10 (1)	
Cattle	1973	18 040	1 027	857	3 201	:	753	2 401	278	1 331	:	3 384	430	4 378	16 857	
	1985	32 104	1 391	1 720	7 110	:	2 424	3 519	1 186	3 850	:	5 720	635	4 549	29 045	
	1986	33 158	1 355	1 788	6 938	:	2 356	3 742	1 559	4 015	:	5 766	738	4 901	30 064	
	% TAV	1973	4,9	2,6	6,0	6,9	x	11,2	3,2	12,9	9,3	x	4,5	3,3	0,3	4,6
	% TAV	1986	3,3	-2,6	4,0	-2,4	x	-2,8	6,3	31,5	4,3	x	0,8	16,2	7,7	3,5
	1985															
Pigs	1973	23 937	2 774	1 175	3 998	:	1 975	4 026	588	1 689	:	4 341	575	2 796	21 387	
	1985	31 604	2 550	1 955	5 829	:	4 188	4 326	443	2 350	:	6 886	934	2 144	26 483	
	1986	32 619	2 665	2 097	5 799	:	4 130	4 477	449	2 435	:	7 241	1 129	2 197	27 360	
	% TAV	1973	2,3	-0,7	4,3	3,2	x	7,1	0,6	-2,3	2,8	x	3,9	4,1	-2,2	1,8
	% TAV	1986	3,2	4,5	7,3	-0,5	x	-1,4	3,5	1,4	3,6	x	5,2	21,0	2,5	3,3
	1985															
Poultry	1973	20 942	1 107	607	3 583	:	2 204	3 749	269	2 881	:	2 230	492	3 820	18 246	
	1985	26 051	937	522	3 228	:	3 992	5 534	294	4 050	:	3 353	910	3 231	21 149	
	1986	26 356	951	509	3 249	:	3 860	5 743	315	4 135	:	3 191	946	3 457	21 550	
	% TAV	1973	1,8	-1,4	-1,2	-0,9	x	5,5	3,3	0,7	2,9	x	3,5	5,3	-1,4	1,2
	% TAV	1986	1,2	1,5	-2,5	0,7	x	-3,3	3,8	7,1	2,1	x	-4,8	4,0	7,0	1,9
	1985															
Other	1973	2 398	145	66	257	:	348	805	90	300	:	123	30	234	2 020	
	1985	4 520	143	129	502	:	1 086	1 342	77	350	:	258	100	533	3 334	
	1986	4 742	107	141	492	:	1 065	1 404	64	385	:	335	112	637	3 565	
	% TAV	1973	5,4	-0,1	5,7	5,7	x	10,9	4,4	-1,3	1,3	x	6,4	10,6	7,1	4,3
	% TAV	1986	4,9	-25,2	9,3	-2,0	x	-1,9	4,6	-16,9	10,0	x	29,8	12,0	19,5	6,9
	1985															
Total	1973	65 317	5 053	2 705	11 039	:	5 280	10 981	1 225	6 201	:	10 078	1 527	11 228	58 510	
	1985	94 279	5 021	4 326	16 669	:	11 690	14 721	2 000	10 600	:	16 217	2 578	10 457	80 011	
	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	
	% TAV	1973	3,1	-0,1	4,0	3,5	x	7,5	2,5	4,2	4,6	x	4,0	4,5	-0,6	2,6
	% TAV	1986	2,8	1,1	4,8	-1,1	x	-2,4	4,4	19,4	3,5	x	1,9	13,5	7,0	3,2
	1985															

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.

(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

(2) 1974 instead of 1973.

## 4.13.7.4 Products used for animal feed

(1 000 t)

1	2	Cereals 3	Feed cake (1) 4 5		Animal meal 6 7 8			Dehydrated fodder (Lucerne etc.) 9	Milk powder (skimmed and other) 10	Legumes (field beans etc.) 11
			Total	of which Soya	Total	Fish	Meat and similar			
EUR 12	1973/74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	% TAV 1984/85	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	% TAV 1973/74	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	% TAV 1985/86	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BLEU/UEBL	1973/74	3 531	943	637	188	45	143	94	40	10
	1984/85	2 212	1 350	843	207	31	176	95	131	93
	1985/86	1 984	1 526	894	293	37	256	118	75	150
Danmark	1973/74	5 945	1 077	587	131	52	79	187	30	6
	1984/85	5 716	1 766	1 251	199	86	113	:	25	55
	1985/86	5 470	2 147	1 305	220	106	114	44	24	175
BR Deutschland	1973/74	16 602	3 996	2 252	377	294	83	323	223	56
	1984/85	16 635	5 665	2 903	700	178	522	266	229	242
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	1973/74	2 369	200	30	10	7	3	:	5	6
	1984/85	2 958	357	:	40	25	15	10	—	14
	1985/86	2 255	387	165	45	25	20	12	—	14
España **	1973/74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1984/85	16 105	2 849	2 243	289	77	212	:	14	111
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	1973/74	17 218	2 426	1 657	220	50	170	540	341	44
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	1973/74	1 277	141	101	38	15	23	:	11	:
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	1973/74	11 485	3 803	1 310	72	54	18	130	243	197
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	1973/74	3 340	1 764	1 104	141	30	111	164	212	101
	1984/85	1 315	3 863	1 947	103	60	43	126	512	598
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	1973/74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1973/74	12 990	1 438	804	675	245	430	140	14	88
	1984/85	10 071	2 665	1 473	568	238	310	70	19	238
	1985/86	9 904	3 008	1 611	568	293	275	55	23	196
EUR 10	1973/74	74 757	15 788	8 482	1 852	792	1 060	1 578	1 119	508
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1985/86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	% TAV 1984/85	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	% TAV 1973/74	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	% TAV 1985/86	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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	
	1974	1984	1985	1974	1984	1985	$\frac{1984}{1974}$	$\frac{1985}{1984}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (1)	46,9	39,4	38,8	30 366	37 486	36 617	2,1	- 2,3
BLEU/UEBL	42,8	29,9	29,0	2 142	1 494**	1 456	-3,5	- 2,5
Danmark **	51,9	40,5	39,3	1 400	1 700	1 700**	2,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	39,6	23,4	24,6	4 238	4 028	4 102	-0,5	1,8
Ellas	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	x
España **	65,0	65,0	66,0	3 432	7 634	7 715	8,3	1,1
France	49,1	48,1	46,8	5 449	7 213	6 890	2,8	- 4,8
Ireland	63,7	45,6	46,8	700**	913	936	2,7	2,5
Italia **	54,7	55,1	56,6	3 500	6 000	6 000**	5,5	0,0
Nederland	31,9	16,2	15,2	3 349	2 597	2 470	-2,5	- 4,9
Portugal	55,0	52,4	45,0	840	1 360	1 160	4,9	-14,7
United Kingdom	51,6	42,1	40,0	5 316	4 547	4 188	-1,6	- 7,9
EUR 10 (1)	45,2	35,2	34,6	26 094	28 492	27 742	0,9	- 2,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.

(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

4.13.7.6 Imports into EUR 10 from non-member countries of products intended primarily for animal feed

(million t)

Nimetre code	Product	Rate of duty (%)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.	<i>Cereal grains</i>											
100119	Common wheat	P	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7
100390	Barley	P	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
100592	Maize	P	16.5	12.7	11.2	9.9	9.5	7.2	5.6	4.6	3.3	1.1
	Other cereals	P	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
	Total A		23.6	17.9	16.2	13.9	14.0	10.9	8.4	7.7	5.6	3.0
B.	<i>Protein-rich products</i>											
120146	Soya beans, cake eq. (0.8)	exempt C	7.0	8.6	9.3	9.3	8.3	9.6	8.4	7.6	8.1	7.9
230440	Soya cake	exempt C	4.1	5.9	6.1	7.2	8.2	8.9	9.9	8.8	10.5	9.9
1201xx (ex 46)	Other seeds, cake eq. (0.5)	exempt 2%	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
2304xx (ex 40)	Other cake (*)	exempt 2%	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.4	5.3	4.2	4.8	6.0
2301xx	Meat and fish meal		0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
1202xx/1210xx	Other (*)		0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Total B		17.5	20.9	23.1	23.9	22.5	24.8	25.2	22.3	25.3	25.9
C.	<i>Energy-rich products</i>											
0706/0/20	Cereal substitutes (*)	C/P/6%	10.0	12.1	12.4	13.0	14.7	16.2	14.1	13.6	14.8	14.0
230315	of which:											
230201/09/21/29	Manioc	6% C	3.8	6.0	5.5	4.9	6.6	8.1	4.5	5.3	6.4	5.1
1703xx	Corn gluten feed	exempt C	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7
2307xx	Bran	P	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.7
	Molasses	P	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1
	Compound feedingsuffs		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A+B+C	Grand total		12.7	14.8	15.9	15.8	17.0	19.1	17.0	16.6	17.7	17.1
			53.9	53.5	55.2	53.7	53.5	54.7	50.6	46.6	48.5	46.1

N.B.: Some products in this table, in particular cereals and molasses, are not used only for animal feed.

Source: Eurostat/Comext.

(\*) 'Other cake' does not include maize germ cake, which is included in cereal substitutes.

(†) Other protein-rich products: oilseed meals, lucerne, lupins, fodder beet, hay, etc.

(‡) Cereal substitutes are those mentioned in Annex D to the basic cereals Regulation (EEC) 2727/75.

(§) Cistons treatment: P = levy

on import

C = bound under GATT

exempt = 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: exempt C



## 4.13.7.7 Production of dehydrated fodder (excl. potatoes)

	t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	x	x	x	x	x
BLEU/UEBL	11 700	:	0	x	x
Danmark	350 000	168 314	176 400	- 5,9	4,8
BR Deutschland	55 700	110 415	124 531	5,9	12,8
Ellas	:	:	:	x	x
España	:	:	90 000	x	x
France	675 000	740 000	795 000	0,8	7,4
Ireland	20 900	3 000	3 000	-14,9	0,0
Italia	95 000	155 000	179 282	4,2	15,7
Nederland	137 700	117 878	122 068	- 1,3	3,6
Portugal	:	:	0	x	x
United Kingdom	167 000	56 729	57 383	- 8,6	1,2
EUR 10	x	x	x	x	x

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## 4.13.7.8 Community supplies of dehydrated fodder

EUR 12

	t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 513 000	1 351 066	1 547 664	- 0,9	14,6
Imports (1)	640 907	99 143	162 449	-14,4	63,9
Exports (1)	425 888	60 160	85 107	-15,0	41,5
Availabilities	1 728 019	1 390 049	1 625 006	- 1,8	16,9

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

(1) Lucerne meal only.

## 4.13.7.9 Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans

1	2	Area				
		1000 ha			% TAV	
		1973	1985	1986	1985 1973	1986 1985
3	4	5	6	7		
Dried pulses, total	EUR 12	:	1 501	1 680	×	11,9
	Belgique/België	3	1	3	-8,7	200,0
	Danmark	4	127	145	33,4	14,2
	BR Deutschland	26	34	69	2,3	102,9
	Ellas	112	54	43	-5,9	-20,4
	España	745	423	416	-4,6	-1,7
	France	50	254	356	14,5	40,2
	Ireland	0	2	2	×	0,0
	Italia	269	176	195	-3,5	10,8
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
	Nederland	9	25	32	8,9	28,0
	Portugal	:	268	270	×	0,7
	United Kingdom	82	137	149	4,4	8,8
	EUR 10	555	810	994	3,2	22,7
Feed peas	EUR 12	7	393	613	39,9	56,0
	Belgique/België	—	—	—	×	×
	Danmark	:	123	140	×	13,8
	BR Deutschland	:	14	33	×	135,7
	España	7	3	4	-6,8	33,3
	France	:	175	360	×	105,7
	Ireland	—	—	—	×	×
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	×	×
	Nederland	—	—	—	×	×
	United Kingdom	:	78	76	×	-2,6
	EUR 10	0	390	609	×	56,2
Field beans	EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	BR Deutschland	17	14	30	-1,6	114,3
	Ellas	14	5	26	-8,2	420,0
	France	10	45	39	13,4	-13,3
	Italia	284	136	171	-6,0	25,7
	Nederland	0	2	6	×	200,0
	United Kingdom	60	46	58	-2,2	26,1
		EUR 10	385	248	330	-3,6

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



Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
×	20,6	21,5	×	4,4	:	3 097	3 605	×	16,4
30,0	50,0	33,3	4,3	-33,4	9	5	10	-4,8	100,0
27,5	41,2	38,1	3,4	-7,5	11	523	553	38,0	5,7
28,8	36,8	38,3	2,0	4,1	75	125	264	4,3	111,2
10,5	14,4	15,8	2,7	9,7	118	78	68	-3,4	-12,8
7,0	8,5	7,8	1,6	-8,2	522	360	325	-3,0	-9,7
20,0	44,7	37,4	6,9	-16,3	100	1 136	1 330	22,4	17,1
×	5,0	5,0	×	0,0	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
15,8	15,4	12,9	-0,2	-16,2	426	271	252	-3,7	-7,0
×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
27,8	36,4	51,3	2,3	40,9	25	91	164	11,4	80,2
×	3,1	3,0	×	-3,2	:	82	81	×	-1,2
31,3	31,0	37,4	-0,1	20,6	257	425	557	4,3	31,1
×	32,8	32,2	×	-1,8	:	2 655	3 199	×	20,5
14,3	41,1	33,1	9,2	-19,5	10	1 614	2 026	52,8	25,5
×	×	×	×	×	-	-	-	×	×
×	41,1	38,1	×	-7,3	-	506	533	×	5,3
×	33,6	38,5	×	14,6	-	47	127	×	170,2
14,3	10,0	15,0	-2,9	50,0	10	3	6	-9,5	100,0
×	48,2	30,1	×	-37,6	-	843	1 083	×	28,5
×	×	×	×	×	-	-	-	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	-	-	-	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	-	-	-	×	×
×	27,6	36,4	×	31,9	:	215	277	×	28,8
×	41,3	33,2	×	-19,6	0	1 611	2 020	×	25,4
×	×	×	×	×	:	631	817	×	29,5
31,2	39,3	33,3	1,9	-15,3	53	55	100	0,3	81,8
10,0	18,0	14,2	5,0	-21,1	14	9	37	-3,6	311,1
32,0	33,1	28,2	0,3	-14,8	32	149	110	13,7	-26,2
9,2	13,2	14,4	3,1	9,1	261	180	247	-3,0	37,2
×	50,0	50,0	×	0,0	0	10	30	×	200,0
31,3	33,7	37,9	0,6	12,5	188	155	220	-1,6	41,9
14,2	22,5	22,5	3,9	0,0	548	558	744	0,2	33,3

T/252 FEEDINGSTUFFS

4.13.7.10 Use of cake by the compound feedingstuffs industry

1	% of the production compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1974	1984	1985	1974	1984	1985	$\frac{1984}{1974}$	$\frac{1985}{1984}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
EUR 12 (1)	:	24,9	26,2	:	23 713	24 706	×	4,2
BLEU/UEBL **	21,3	17,9	25,0	1 056	890	1 260	-1,7	41,6
Danmark **	29,6	47,9	46,6	800	2 017**	2 017**	9,7	0,0
BR Deutschland	28,6	29,0	30,2	3 050	5 000	5 044	5,1	0,9
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
España	:	19,6	19,6	:	2 300	2 291	×	-0,4
France	19,5	21,5	21,0	2 173	3 210	3 100	4,0	-3,4
Ireland **	23,0	23,5	22,7	250	455	455**	6,2	0,0
Italia **	17,6	25,0	25,5	1 118	2 216	2 700**	7,1	21,8
Nederland	24,3	34,7	34,8	2 556	5 570	5 650	8,1	1,4
Portugal	:	20,7	25,0	:	538	645	×	19,9
United Kingdom	9,2	14,1	14,7	949	1 517	1 544	4,8	1,8
EUR 10 (1)	:	25,8	27,2	11 912	20 875	21 770	5,8	4,3

Sources: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; Fefac.  
(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

4.13.7.12 Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

1	1973	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
I	20,09	18,45	19,00	23,14	23,74	23,69	30,73	24,60	21,84	17,86
II	22,31	18,44	17,75	23,24	24,07	23,54	27,40	23,97	21,44	18,29
III	19,66	18,27	17,58	23,46	24,10	23,32	27,94	24,81	21,72	17,62
IV	21,03	18,41	17,94	24,91	25,40	24,74	27,09	24,21	21,57	17,83
V	29,89	18,63	17,36	25,05	24,30	24,60	26,97	22,53	20,68	17,95
VI	39,83	20,14	16,24	24,30	23,06	24,65	24,58	21,22	19,88	
VII	43,08	18,46	17,33	24,56	22,24	25,98	23,18	19,78	19,27	
VIII	26,73	17,29	18,41	25,18	22,15	32,88	22,33	19,13	19,62	
IX	17,90	17,37	20,89	24,58	22,11	33,48	22,32	20,81	19,98	
X	16,31	17,45	22,79	23,24	21,56	31,52	24,06	21,18	19,41	
XI	19,05	18,54	25,94	21,56	23,95	31,31	24,52	21,47	18,59	
XII	22,03	19,20	23,40	22,35	23,71	31,80	25,72	21,13	17,48	
∅	24,88	18,37	19,60	23,82	23,38	27,63	25,56	22,06	20,12	
% TAV compared with previous year	107,3	4,5	6,7	21,5	-1,9	18,2	-7,5	-13,7	-8,8	

Source: Eurostat.

4.14.1.1 Gross internal production and consumption of meat <sup>(1)</sup>

EUR 10

	Relative share %			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986 (?)	1973	1985	1986 (?)	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Gross internal production</b>								
— pigmeat	42,9	41,8	41,9	8 295	10 532	12 098	2,0	2,6
— beef/veal	28,4	29,4	27,7	5 486	7 398	7 998	2,5	1,2
— poultrymeat	16,7	17,4	18,8	3 230	4 388	5 446	2,6	-3,6
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,3	2,9	2,9	629	743	878	1,4	14,4
— equine meat	0,3	0,2	0,1	56	53	56	-0,5	-11,3
— other	2,5	2,1	2,2	489	541	657	0,8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,0</b>	<b>94,0</b>	<b>93,8</b>	<b>18 185</b>	<b>23 655</b>	<b>27 153</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,7</b>
<b>Edible offals</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>1 764</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>19 343</b>	<b>25 163</b>	<b>28 897</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,7</b>
<b>Meat consumption</b>				<b>Kg/head</b>				
— pigmeat	39,2	41,8	41,6	30,7	37,5	37,0	1,7	1,6
— beef/veal	30,9	28,6	26,3	24,2	25,7	23,5	0,5	0,1
— poultrymeat	15,1	16,9	18,0	11,8	15,2	16,0	2,1	2,0
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,5	3,9	3,9	3,5	3,6	3,5	0,2	-2,2
— equine meat	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,6	-1,1	-14,3
— other	2,7	2,6	2,4	2,1	2,3	2,2	0,8	-4,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,4</b>	<b>94,5</b>	<b>93,1</b>	<b>73,1</b>	<b>85,0</b>	<b>82,8</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>1,8</b>
<b>Edible offals</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>1,5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>78,3</b>	<b>89,9</b>	<b>88,9</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,8</b>

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

<sup>(1)</sup> Carcass weight for meat.<sup>(2)</sup> EUR 12 - estimate.

T/254 MEAT IN GENERAL

4.14.3.1 Net balance of external trade (1) in meat (2) and self-sufficiency

EUR 10	Net balance (1)			Self-sufficiency (%)		
	1 000 t					
	1984	1985	1986 (3)	1984	1985	1986 (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meat (2)						
- pigmeat	258	250	244	102,3	102,9	101,8
- beef/veal	376	316	701	110,8	105,2	106,1
- poultrymeat	291	255	271	107,0	105,5	105,3
- sheepmeat and goatmeat	-244	-248	-244	79,7	79,8	78,7
- equine meat	-125	-129	-119	30,9	30,5	35,7
- other	-75	-78	-64	88,0	87,0	91,3
Total	482	373	789	104	102	102
Edible offals	-160	-181	-183	90	89	90
Total	322	192	606	103	101	102

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Exports minus imports.

(2) Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.

(3) EUR 12 - estimate.

4.14.9.1 Animal disease: number of cases per disease (1986)

1	Disease									
	FMD	SVD	Rinderpest	CBPP	Blue tongue	CSF	ASF	Newcastle	Avian Flu	Teschen
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
EUR 12	151	0	0	426	0	185	1 088	5	0	0
Belgique/België						80				
Danmark						0				
BR Deutschland						46		1		
Ellas						0		2		
España	1					0	393			
France						20				
Ireland						0				
Italia	150					28	21	2		
Luxembourg						0				
Nederland						1	2			
Portugal				426		0	672			
United Kingdom						10				
EUR 10	150	0	0	0	0	185	23	5	0	0

Source: Animal disease notification system (ADNS).

## 4.14.9.2 Animal disease : number of animals slaughtered (1986)

EUR 12

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6
FMD	1 734	54 860	11	0	—
SVD	—	0	—	—	—
Rinderpest	0	0	0	0	—
CBPP	773	—	—	—	—
Blue tongue	0	—	0	—	—
CSF	—	59 106	—	—	—
ASF	—	110 286	—	—	—
Newcastle	—	—	—	—	42
Avian Flu	—	—	—	—	0
Teschen	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Animal disease notification system (ADNS).

## 4.15.0.1 Cattle numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1974	1986	1987	$\frac{1986}{1974}$	$\frac{1987}{1986}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	83 675	81 916	x	-2,1
Belgique/België	2 896	2 943	2 932	0,1	-0,4
Danmark	2 956	2 623	2 490	-1,0	-5,1
BR Deutschland	14 364	15 627	15 305	0,7	-2,1
Ellas	:	776	761	x	-1,9
España	:	4 930	4 954	x	0,5
France	23 949	22 802	22 171	-0,4	-2,8
Ireland	6 534	5 779	5 626	-1,0	-2,6
Italia	8 487	9 009	8 866	0,5	-1,6
Luxembourg	208	220	214	0,5	-2,7
Nederland	4 668	5 076	4 922	0,7	-3,0
Portugal	:	1 195	1 199	x	0,3
United Kingdom	14 925	12 695	12 476	-1,3	-1,7
EUR 10	78 987 <sup>(1)</sup>	77 550	75 763	-0,1	-2,3

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> EUR 9.

## 4.15.1.1 Slaughtering of adult bovine animals and calves (1)

	1 000 head				% TAV		Average weight in kg carcass				% TAV			
	1985		1986		1985	1986	1985		1986		1985	1986	1985	1986
	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10				
1	2													
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	:	:	23 971	x	x	:	:	294,8	x	x	:	:	
	Belgique/België	752	731	703	- 0,2	-3,8	312,8	374,6	393,6	1,5	5,1			
	Danmark	822	974	970	1,4	-0,4	218,0	238,6	248,5	0,8	4,1			
	BR Deutschland	4 062	4 976	5 229	1,7	5,1	288,3	300,0	308,2	0,3	2,7			
	Ellas	:	334	328	x	-1,8	:	228,0	231,1	x	1,4			
	España	:	1 159	1 241	x	7,1	:	250,9	253,7	x	1,1			
	France	3 562	4 682	4 699	2,3	0,4	319,6	328,4	330,8	0,2	0,7			
	Ireland	866	1 515	1 713	4,8	13,1	239,0	296,4	298,0	1,8	0,5			
	Italia	3 307	3 700	3 586	0,9	- 3,1	290,6	271,9	274,1	-0,6	0,8			
	Luxembourg	28	33	34	1,4	3,0	261,2	273,2	287,9	0,4	5,1			
	Nederland	705	1 161	1 230	4,2	5,9	283,3	285,5	284,2	0,0	- 0,5			
	Portugal	:	:	414	x	x	:	:	236,1	x	x			
	United Kingdom	3 307	4 156	3 824	1,9	-8,0	257,5	274,9	272,5	0,6	- 0,9			
	EUR 10	17 411 (2)	22 262	22 316	x	0,2	280,2 (2)	294,4	298,2	x	1,3			
	Calves	EUR 12	:	:	7 807,2	x	x	:	:	128,4	x	x		
Belgique/België		228	303	300	2,4	- 1,0	102,3	132,0	132,5	2,1	0,4			
Danmark		61	58	43	- 0,4	-25,8	71,6	69,6	48,8	-0,2	-29,9			
BR Deutschland		741	708	707	- 0,4	-0,1	92,6	116,9	119,3	1,9	2,0			
Ellas		:	56	52	x	- 7,1	:	114,0	114,0	x	0,9			
España		:	653	677	x	3,7	:	168,4	177,3	x	5,3			
France		3 163	3 094	3 078	-0,2	- 0,5	101,7	115,0	115,8	1,0	0,7			
Ireland		7	3	4	-6,8	33,0	97,2	132,3	132,4	2,6	0,1			
Italia		1 280	1 491	1 515	1,3	1,6	87,5	130,3	127,4	3,4	- 2,2			
Luxembourg		0,8	0,3	0,2	- 7,8	-33,3	102,3	103,4	100,0	0,1	- 3,3			
Nederland		961	1 274	1 283	2,4	0,7	112,2	143,8	148,0	2,1	2,9			
Portugal		:	:	70	x	x	:	:	95,7	x	x			
United Kingdom		142	99	78	- 3,0	-21,2	41,5	53,6	48,7	2,2	- 9,2			
EUR 10		6 583,8 (2)	7 086,3	7 060,2	x	- 0,4	97,9 (2)	122,9	124,0	x	0,9			

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughtering of animals of domestic and foreign origin.

(2) EUR 9.

## 4.15.1.2 Net production of beef/veal (adult bovine animals and calves) (1)

1	2	1 000 t (2)			% TAV	
		3	4	5	1985 1973	1986 1985
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	:	:	7 042	×	×
	Belgique/België	236	277	277	1,3	0,0
	Danmark	179	233	240	2,2	3,0
	BR Deutschland	1 171	1 493	1 586	2,0	6,2
	Ellas	:	76	76	×	0,0
	España	:	291	315	×	8,2
	France	1 138	1 537	1 554	2,5	1,1
	Ireland	207	449	511	6,7	13,8
	Italia	961	1 006	983	0,4	- 2,3
	Luxembourg	8	9	10	0,1	11,1
	Nederland	200	327	350	4,2	7,0
	Portugal	:	:	98	×	×
	United Kingdom	852	1 141	1 042	2,5	- 8,7
	EUR 10	4 952 (3)	6 548	6 629	×	1,2
Calves	EUR 12	:	:	9 981	×	×
	Belgique/België	23	40	39	4,7	- 2,5
	Danmark	4	4	2	0,0	-50,0
	BR Deutschland	69	83	84	1,6	1,2
	Ellas	:	6	6	×	0,0
	España	:	110	120	×	9,1
	France	322	356	356	0,8	0,0
	Ireland	0,7	0,1	0,1	- 15,0	0,0
	Italia	112	195	193	4,7	- 1,0
	Luxembourg	0,1	0,0	0,0	-100,0	0,0
	Nederland	108	184	189	4,5	2,7
	Portugal	:	:	6	×	×
	United Kingdom	6	5	3	- 1,5	-40,0
	EUR 10	644,8 (3)	873,1	872,1	×	- 0,1
Beef/veal	EUR 12	:	:	8 040,1	×	×
	Belgique/België	259	317	316	1,7	- 0,3
	Danmark	183	237	242	2,2	2,1
	BR Deutschland	1 240	1 576	1 670	2,0	5,9
	Ellas	:	82	82	×	0,0
	España	:	401	435	×	8,4
	France	1 460	1 893	1 910	2,2	0,9
	Ireland	207,7	449,1	511,1	6,6	13,8
	Italia	1 073	1 201	1 176	0,9	- 2,1
	Luxembourg	8,1	9	10	0,9	11,1
	Nederland	308	511	539	4,3	5,5
	Portugal	:	:	104	×	×
	United Kingdom	858	1 146	1 045	2,4	- 8,8
	EUR 10	5 596,8 (3)	7 421,1	7 501,1	×	1,1

NB : These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.

Source : Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals including those of foreign origin.

(2) Carcass weight.

(3) EUR 9.

## 4.15.2.1 World production and production of principal beef/veal producing/exporting countries (1)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	» 1985 « » 1980 «	1986 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	46 913	47 900	48 620	1,2	1,5
— EUR 10	16,0	15,5	15,4	7 507	7 421	7 500	1,3	1,1
— Spain	0,8	0,8	0,9	385	397	435	-0,1	9,6
— Portugal	0,2	0,2	0,2	99	99	105	-1,1	6,1
— EUR 12	17,0	16,5	16,5	7 991	7 917	8 040	1,2	1,6
— USA	23,2	23,0	23,2	10 929	10 997	11 296	1,9	2,7
— USSR	15,3	15,4	15,7	7 200	7 370	7 610	1,9	3,3
— Brazil	4,6	4,6	3,8	2 153	2 223	1 871	-0,2	-15,8
— Argentina	5,5	5,7	5,9	2 558	2 750	2 870	-1,5	4,4
— Uruguay	0,7	0,7	0,7	310	340	354	0,3	4,1
— Australia	2,7	2,8	3,0	1 272	1 338	1 479	-2,9	10,5
— New Zealand	1,0	0,9	0,9	460	453	460	-1,6	1,5
— Peop. Rep. China	0,8	1,0	1,1	380	475	558	13,0	17,5
— Canada	2,1	2,2	2,1	997	1 035	1 040	0,9	0,5
— Mexico	2,0	2,0	2,1	925	937	1 017	5,3	8,5
— Colombia	1,3	1,2	1,3	594	590	610	0,0	3,4
— Poland	1,4	1,4	1,5	650	680	706	1,8	3,8
— Yugoslavia	0,8	0,7	0,7	371	352	345	1,0	-2,0
— Japan	1,1	1,2	1,1	535	555	559	5,0	0,7
— South Africa	1,4	1,3	1,3	661	644	636	1,1	-1,2

Sources: FAO and other international organizations.

(1) Net production.



Denomination	Imports						Exports					
	1985 <sup>(1)</sup>			1986			1985 <sup>(1)</sup>			1986		
	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. <i>Live animals in number</i> (per 1 000 head):												
— Calves	145,8	1 947,0	2 092,8	179,6	2 056,7	2 236,3	4,6	1 854,0	1 858,6	4,1	2 060,3	2 064,4
— Adult bovine animals	298,4	1 158,2	1 456,6	268,9	1 222,0	1 490,9	145,4	1 075,5	1 220,9	115,7	1 214,9	1 330,6
— Pure-bred breeding animals	45,7	5,9	51,6	31,4	51,0	82,4	124,8	4,7	129,5	67,2	51,2	118,4
Total live animals	489,9	3 111,1	3 601,0	479,9	3 329,7	3 809,6	274,8	2 934,3	3 209,0	187,0	3 326,3	3 513,3
2. <i>Live animals</i> converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	71,1	308,7	379,8	63,4	344,2	407,6	72,0	291,5	363,5	49,5	344,3	393,8
3. <i>Meat</i> (1 000 t carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled												
from:												
Calves	3,7	124,2	127,9	2,8	103,1	105,9	10,0	83,4	93,4	8,4	77,7	86,1
Adult bovine animals	122,9	957,1	1 080,0	126,7	997,1	1 123,8	148,0	967,3	1 115,3	160,8	1 032,6	1 193,4
— Frozen	139,7	152,4	292,1	115,8	194,4	310,2	532,8	178,5	711,3	903,8	194,3	1 098,1
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,3	0,9	1,2	0,3	1,0	1,3	1,0	0,9	1,9	1,4	1,0	2,4
— Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	151,4	23,7	175,1	156,3	29,8	186,1	40,8	27,6	68,4	42,7	31,5	742,0
Total beef/veal (2 + 3)	489,1	1 567,0	2 056,1	465,3	1 669,6	2 135,1	804,6	1 549,2	2 353,8	1 166,6	1 681,4	2 850,1

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.

(<sup>1</sup>) EUR 10.

## 4.1.5.3.2 Beef/veal — trade with non-member countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Exports														
EUR 12													1 166,6	100
BLEU/UEBL	11,5	1,8	11,3	1,7	3,1	0,7	5,0	0,8	14,7	1,9	6,7	0,8	9,8	0,8
Danmark	40,0	6,2	40,1	6,1	30,7	6,4	43,1	7,1	65,2	8,2	54,9	6,8	84,8	7,3
BR Deutschland	167,9	26,1	143,7	21,7	78,2	16,3	101,7	16,9	193,9	24,5	183,7	22,9	250,1	21,4
Elias	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
Espana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,3	0,0
France	150,4	23,4	179,9	27,2	169,3	35,2	169,5	28,1	196,5	24,8	248,7	30,9	362,6	31,1
Ireland	118,7	18,4	130,3	19,7	119,7	24,9	160,6	26,7	148,2	18,8	163,4	20,3	222,4	19,1
Italia	47,5	7,4	46,7	7,0	33,4	7,0	40,8	6,8	61,4	7,8	48,5	6,0	88,7	7,6
Nederland	79,3	12,3	74,4	11,2	21,3	4,4	37,4	6,2	61,3	7,8	65,4	8,1	88,6	7,6
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,7	0,1
United Kingdom	28,2	4,4	35,7	5,4	24,6	5,1	44,7	7,4	49,3	6,2	33,3	4,2	58,6	5,0
EUR 10	643,6 (1)	100	662,2	100	480,3	100	602,8	100	790,5	100	804,6	100	1 165,6	99,9
B. Imports														
EUR 12													465,4	100
BLEU/UEBL	6,8	1,9	8,9	2,5	10,0	2,3	10,6	2,4	6,2	1,5	7,6	1,6	4,9	1,1
Danmark	0,8	0,2	1,1	0,3	1,0	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,6	0,2	0,7	0,1	1,4	0,3
BR Deutschland	91,2	25,7	88,2	24,2	101,1	23,0	101,7	22,7	95,6	23,1	100,1	20,5	110,6	23,8
Elias	—	—	4,1	1,1	13,8	3,1	18,5	4,1	10,5	2,5	14,7	3,0	20,0	4,3
Espana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,9	0,6
France	12,6	3,6	9,8	2,7	8,7	2,0	8,9	2,0	10,6	2,5	10,9	2,2	9,0	1,9
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,7	0,1
Italia	124,1	35,0	106,0	29,1	144,8	32,9	137,9	30,8	133,5	32,2	188,2	38,6	144,5	31,1
Nederland	21,8	6,1	17,1	4,7	18,1	4,1	17,9	4,0	15,7	3,8	17,7	3,6	17,3	3,7
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,6	0,3
United Kingdom	97,7	27,5	128,8	35,4	142,7	32,4	151,4	33,8	141,7	34,2	148,9	30,4	152,5	32,8
EUR 10	355,1 (1)	100	364,0	100	440,2	100	447,6	100	414,4	100	489,0	100	460,9	99,0

Source: Eurostat - Comext.

Coefficients: - Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.

- Boneless meat

- Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight

(1) EUR 9.

## 4.15.4.1 Supply balance — Beef/veal

EUR 12

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1984 (4)	1985 (4)	1986	$\frac{1985}{1984}$ (4)	$\frac{1986}{1985}$ (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	7 543	7 498	7 997	— 0,6	6,7
Net production	7 507	7 421	8 069	— 1,1	8,7
Changes in stocks	388	55	— 213	— 85,8	×
Imports (2)	377	400	402	6,1	0,5
Exports (2)	694	733	1 117	5,6	52,4
Intra-Community trade (3)	1 406	1 567	1 670	11,5	6,6
Internal use (total)	6 802	7 033	7 567	3,4	7,6
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	24,9	25,7	23,5	3,2	— 8,6
Self-sufficiency (%) (1)	112,0	107,1	105,6	— 4,4	— 1,4

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 <sup>(1)</sup> for beef/veal

		ECU/100 kg <sup>(2)</sup>			% TAV <sup>(3)</sup>	
		1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12 <sup>(4)</sup>	:	159,339	:	×	×
	Belgique/België	111,062	159,383	142,961	3,7	- 9,1
	Danmark	96,875	151,234	143,414	5,9	- 3,9
	BR Deutschland	103,264	151,855	138,327	1,1	- 8,9
	Ellas	—	173,069	169,883	×	12,2
	España **	70,892	153,350	146,937	6,6	- 0,4
	France	115,372	168,220	156,132	6,3	- 4,8
	Ireland	104,959	141,216	129,131	15,4	- 5,4
	Italia	121,466	161,815	158,503	10,7	2,4
	Luxembourg	113,374	168,900	154,694	4,0	- 7,2
	Nederland	100,556	141,712	127,862	1,9	- 9,8
	Portugal <sup>(5)**</sup>	:	186,305	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	111,105	155,014	150,475	13,9	- 1,2
		EUR 10 <sup>(4)</sup>	87,803	157,242	147,138	2,8
Calves	EUR 12 <sup>(4)</sup>	:	205,820	:	×	×
	Belgique/België	156,422	230,886	234,599	4,0	2,9
	Danmark	112,726	161,510	154,678	5,2	- 3,0
	BR Deutschland	165,072	226,642	226,750	0,6	0,0
	Ellas	—	208,231	189,672	×	3,9
	España **	86,161	200,235	193,005	7,3	- 0,3
	France	169,014	244,811	243,716	6,2	2,1
	Ireland	148,641	218,818	188,471	15,9	- 11,5
	Italia	180,904	225,426	226,343	10,1	4,9
	Luxembourg	164,918	142,205	140,371	- 0,3	0,0
	Nederland	161,769	216,342	205,009	1,5	- 5,2
	Portugal **	:	215,301	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	179,731	179,336	176,156	10,5	0,0
		EUR 10 <sup>(4)</sup>	143,920	205,421	198,577	2,8

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.

(5) Prices are calculated according to the following basis: 0,69 × Ø young bulls + 0,31 × Ø cows.

4.16.0.1 Pig numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1974	1986	1987	$\frac{1986}{1974}$	$\frac{1987}{1986}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	94 213	100 687	×	6,9
Belgique/België	4 720	5 521	5 827	1,3	5,5
Danmark	8 364	9 104	9 422	0,7	3,5
BR Deutschland	20 451	24 282	24 180	1,4	-0,4
Ellas	826	1 095	1 130	2,4	3,2
España	:	12 182	15 780	×	29,5
France	11 461	10 956	12 002	-0,4	9,5
Ireland	1 035	994	980	-0,3	-1,4
Italia	8 201	9 169	9 274	0,9	1,1
Luxembourg	101	72	74	-2,8	2,8
Nederland	6 889	12 908	14 063	5,4	8,9
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	9 345	7 930	7 955	-1,4	0,3
EUR 10	71 393	82 031	84 907	1,2	3,5

Source: Eurostat

## 4.16.1.1 Number of pigs slaughtered (1)

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	:	:	151 366	×	4,6	:	:	80,1	×	×
Belgique/België	7 186	8 259	8 617	1,2	4,3	80,5	85,2	86,9	0,5	2,0
Danmark	11 347	15 203	16 101	2,5	5,9	67,8	71,3	71,1	0,4	-0,3
BR Deutschland	30 506	38 732	39 443	2,0	1,8	86,9	83,7	84,6	-0,3	1,1
Ellas	1 534	2 227	2 347	3,2	5,4	63,9	64,0	65,2	0,0	1,9
España	:	15 845	15 849	×	0,0	:	73,0	73,3	×	0,4
France	17 203	19 531	19 743	1,1	1,1	91,7	85,1	84,9	-0,6	-0,2
Ireland	2 111	2 119	2 158	0,0	1,8	68,0	64,0	62,5	-0,5	-2,3
Italia	7 341	11 239	11 073	3,6	-1,5	93,9	105,7	105,8	1,0	0,1
Luxembourg	123	127	133	0,3	4,7	—	—	67,6	×	×
Nederland	9 696	16 222	17 905	4,4	10,4	83,8	84,3	80,6	0,0	-4,4
Portugal	:	:	2 424	×	×	:	:	70,5	×	×
United Kingdom	15 129	15 208	15 573	0,0	2,4	64,8	63,6	63,5	-0,2	-0,2
EUR 10	102 176	128 867	133 093	2,0	3,3	80,7	81,5	81,1	0,1	-0,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

## 4.16.1.2 Net pigmeat production (1)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	$\frac{1984}{1973}$	$\frac{1985}{1984}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	11 669	12 123	×	3,9
BLEU/UEBL	589	717	749	1,7	4,5
Danmark	769	1 083	1 144	2,9	5,6
BR Deutschland	2 652	3 243	3 335	1,7	2,8
Ellas	96	147	153	3,6	4,1
España	:	1 157	1 162	×	0,4
France	1 577	1 662	1 677	0,4	0,9
Ireland	145	139	127	-0,4	-8,6
Italia	689	1 187	1 172	4,6	-1,3
Nederland	813	1 368	1 444	4,4	5,6
Portugal	:	:	171	×	×
United Kingdom	977	966	989	-0,1	2,4
EUR 10	8 307	10 512	10 790	2,0	2,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.2.1 World production and gross domestic production of principal pigmeat-producing or exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>World</i>	100%	100%	100%	40 644	55 771	58 142	2,9	4,3
EUR 10	19,3	19,0	18,5	7 832	10 567	10 730	2,8	1,5
Spain	1,5	2,1	2,0	588	1 192	1 170	6,6	- 1,8
Portugal	0,4	0,3	0,3	130	183	179	3,2	- 2,2
EUR 12	21,1	21,4	20,8	8 550	11 905	12 079	3,1	1,5
Peop. R. China	23,6	27,2	29,7	9 565	15 179	17 285	4,3	13,9
USA	14,1	12,1	11,5	5 729	6 719	6 715	1,5	- 0,1
USSR	12,7	10,6	10,2	5 150	5 927	5 940	1,3	0,2
Poland	4,2	2,3	2,6	1 705	1 304	1 500	-2,4	15,0
Japan	2,4	2,6	2,6	940	1 424	1 530	3,8	7,4
GDR	2,4	2,3	2,1	965	1 273	1 240	2,6	- 2,6
Brazil	2,0	1,5	1,5	800	860	900	0,7	4,7
Canada	1,6	1,5	1,5	618	863	880	3,1	2,0
Yugoslavia	0,9	1,7	1,5	345	933	860	9,5	- 7,8
Romania	1,6	1,8	1,6	629	1 010	910	4,4	- 9,9
Hungary	1,2	2,0	1,6	455	1 123	955	8,6	-15,0
Czechoslovakia	1,7	1,5	1,4	668	814	823	1,8	1,1

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1 Supply balance — pigmeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t <sup>(1)</sup>			% TAV	
	1973 <sup>(2)</sup>	1985 <sup>(2)</sup>	1986*	$\frac{1985}{1973}$ <sup>(2)</sup>	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	8 295	10 483	12 098	2,0	15,4
Imports — Live animals	—	11,8	24,9	x	111,0
Exports — Live animals	—	0,3	0,2	x	-33,3
Intra-Community trade	—	381	331	x	-13,1
Net production	8 307	11 823	12 123	3,0	2,5
Changes in stocks	11	7	20	-3,7	185,7
Imports	220	134	104	-4,0	-22,4
Exports	295	386	357	2,3	- 7,5
Intra-Community trade	1 095	2 495	2 399	7,1	- 3,8
Internal use	8 171	10 256	11 890	1,9	15,9
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	30,7	37,5	36,9	1,7	- 1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	102	102	102	0,0	- 0,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.

(2) EUR 10.

## 4.16.5.1 Market prices for pigmeat (1)

	ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (4)	:	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	131,373	161,073	140,778	2,5	-11,8
Danmark	125,948	156,444	137,127	4,0	-11,5
BR Deutschland	126,353	147,395	124,873	-0,6	-15,3
Ellas	:	195,566	207,908	×	21,6
España	93,506**	156,812	155,209	4,4	7,4
France	135,333	164,745	145,175	5,0	- 9,3
Ireland	118,035	140,439	123,227	6,8	- 9,8
Italia	151,568	184,598	180,786	9,9	2,2
Luxembourg	134,698	178,350	163,630	3,1	- 7,4
Nederland	124,897	154,976	136,842	2,7	-11,7
Portugal (5) **	:	233,304	:	×	×
United Kingdom	115,175	152,208	140,444	6,1	- 5,2
EUR 10 (4)	130,412	158,227	161,944	1,5	2,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Representative markets.

(2) Slaughter weight - Class II.

(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

(4) Weighted  $\bar{\phi}$  ECU/100 kg.

(5) Class Extra B.



## 4.17.0.1 Sheep and goat numbers (preceding December)

	1 000 head			% TAV		
	1974	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1974}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Sheep</i>						
EUR 12	:	81 803	84 865	×	3,7	
Belgique/België	81	124	125	3,9	0,8	
Danmark	59	52	69	-1,1	32,7	
BR Deutschland	1 040	1 296	1 341	2,0	3,5	
Ellas	8 274	9 989	11 032	1,7	10,4	
España	:	16 954	17 177	×	1,3	
France	10 568	10 791	10 580	0,2	- 3,6	
Ireland	2 839	2 774	2 917	-0,2	5,1	
Italia	7 995	11 293	11 659	3,2	3,2	
Luxembourg	5	5	4	0,0	-20,0	
Nederland	749	985	985	2,5	0,0	
Portugal	:	3 000	3 000	×	0,0	
United Kingdom	20 187	24 540	25 976	1,8	1,7	
EUR 10		51 797	61 849	64 688	1,6	4,6
<i>Goats</i>						
EUR 12	:	11 393	12 242	×	7,4	
Belgique/België	4	7	7	5,2	0,0	
Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	
BR Deutschland	38	45	45	1,6	0,0	
Ellas	4 476	5 696	6 200	2,2	8,8	
España	:	2 584	2 925	×	13,2	
France	959	1 005	980	0,4	- 2,5	
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	
Italia	958	1 169	1 197	1,8	2,4	
Luxembourg	0	1	1	100,0	0,0	
Nederland	13	38	39	10,2	2,6	
Portugal	:	800	800	×	0,0	
United Kingdom	13	48	48	12,6	0,0	
EUR 10		6 461	8 009	8 517	2,0	6,3

Source: Eurostat.

T/268 SHEEPMET AND GOATMEAT

4.17.1.1 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcase weight in kg			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	:	:	62 014	×	×	:	:	14,1	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	56	369	315	17,0	-14,6	20,3	22,3	28,6	0,8	28,2
Danmark	25	29	36	1,2	24,1	34,0	27,9	22,2	-1,6	-20,4
BR Deutschland	608	1 322	1 249	6,7	- 5,5	24,4	20,6	20,4	-1,4	-1,0
Ellas	:	11 509	9 960	×	-13,4	:	11,0	10,7	×	-2,7
España	:	12 264	12 005	×	- 2,1	:	10,8	11,2	×	3,7
France	7 241	10 189	9 810	2,9	- 3,7	18,4	17,4	17,2	-0,5	-1,2
Ireland	1 740	2 081	3 600	1,5	73,0	24,2	23,2	22,8	-0,4	-1,7
Italia	4 268	8 107	7 959	5,5	- 1,8	9,3	8,6	8,3	-0,7	-3,5
Nederland	388	464	473	1,5	1,9	25,8	23,1	23,0	-0,9	-0,4
Portugal	:	:	1 272	×	×	:	:	10,3	×	×
United Kingdom	11 805	15 765	15 335	2,4	- 2,7	19,9	19,3	18,9	-0,3	-2,1
EUR 10 (1)	26 131	49 835	48 737	5,5	- 2,2	16,6	15,4	14,9	-0,6	-3,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 9 for 1973.

4.17.1.2 Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	850	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	3	4	6	2,4	50,0
Danmark	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	12	24	23	6,0	- 4,2
Ellas	120	122	106	0,1	-13,1
España	:	133	134	×	0,7
France	136	172	162	2,0	- 5,8
Ireland	41	50	47	1,7	- 6,0
Italia	46	48	49	0,4	2,1
Nederland	16	18	17	1,0	- 5,6
Portugal	:	:	13	×	×
United Kingdom	254	304	292	1,5	- 4,0
EUR 10	629	743	703	1,4	- 5,4

Source: Eurostat.

EUR 12

## 4.17.3.1 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EC trade, by species

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1985 (1)			1986			1985 (1)			1986		
	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. <i>Live animals, in number (per 1 000 head)</i>												
— <i>Pure-bred breeding animals</i>												
Sheep	2,5	9,0	11,5	0,0	6,0	6,0	1,6	10,6	12,2	1,8	12,9	14,7
Goats	0,4	2,6	3,0	2,7	2,1	4,8	1,6	3,3	4,9	1,5	0,9	2,4
— <i>Other live animals</i>												
Sheep	1 900,8	1 358,6	3 259,4	1 757,2	1 527,6	3 284,8	25,7	1 290,8	1 316,5	16,2	1 487,4	1 503,6
Goats	4,2	8,9	13,1	2,4	6,8	9,2	0,9	8,3	9,2	3,6	7,0	10,6
Total live animals	1 907,9	1 379,1	3 287,0	1 762,3	1 542,5	3 304,8	29,8	1 313,0	1 342,8	23,1	1 508,2	1 531,3
2. <i>Live animals converted to meat weight (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)</i>	21,0	23,9	44,9	19,8	24,1	43,9	0,3	23,2	23,5	0,3	23,6	23,9
3. <i>Meat (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)</i>												
— Fresh or chilled	11,0	80,7	91,7	9,9	97,4	107,3	4,6	81,3	85,9	3,6	94,4	98,0
— Frozen	211,1	1,6	222,7	218,6	2,8	221,4	0,4	2,1	2,5	0,5	3,4	3,9
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
— Prepared and preserved	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3
Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (2 + 3)	253,2	106,2	359,4	248,8	124,5	373,3	5,3	106,6	111,9	4,5	121,6	126,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat-Comext.  
Coefficients: Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47  
— Boneless meat } Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight  
— Prepared and preserved meat }

(1) EUR 10.

## 4.17.3.2 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — Trade with non-member countries

Reporting countries	(1 000 t carcass weight)														
	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>A. Exports</b>															
EUR 12															
BLEU/UEBL	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,2	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,8	
Danmark	0,2	2,0	0,1	2,2	0,1	2,7	0,1	1,8	0,1	2,9	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,9	
BR Deutschland	0,2	2,1	0,2	3,0	0,2	6,2	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,8	0,0	1,4	0,1	2,0	
Ellas	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,2	3,2	0,2	2,9	0,0	0,2	
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,6	13,8	
France	2,4	29,8	0,9	14,3	1,0	26,2	1,0	20,9	1,3	24,7	0,7	12,9	0,7	15,0	
Ireland	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	
Italia	1,2	14,9	0,5	7,5	0,1	2,8	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	
Nederland	0,2	3,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,5	0,0	1,3	0,0	1,9	0,0	1,3	0,1	2,0	
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	
United Kingdom	3,8	47,6	4,4	72,6	2,2	59,6	3,4	72,2	3,2	64,1	4,3	79,7	3,0	65,3	
EUR 10	8,0	100	6,0	100	3,7	100	4,7	100	4,8	100	5,3	100	3,9	86,7	
<b>B. Imports</b>															
EUR 12															
BLEU/UEBL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248,8	100,0	
Danmark	7,1	2,9	2,8	1,3	3,0	1,1	1,9	0,7	3,2	1,3	3,7	1,5	4,5	1,8	
BR Deutschland	1,9	0,8	2,4	1,0	2,0	0,7	1,8	0,7	2,3	0,9	2,3	0,9	2,5	7,4	
Ellas	19,1	7,9	20,4	9,0	26,6	9,5	31,3	12,4	26,8	10,8	35,4	14,0	32,0	12,9	
España	—	—	9,3	4,1	12,8	4,5	19,9	7,9	16,4	6,6	18,0	7,1	18,6	7,4	
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,9	2,0	
Ireland	2,2	0,9	6,5	2,9	6,8	2,4	6,3	2,6	7,2	2,9	7,9	3,1	8,0	3,2	
Italia	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	
Nederland	22,8	9,4	20,9	9,2	21,6	7,7	19,9	7,9	20,9	8,4	25,6	10,1	25,3	10,1	
Portugal	1,6	0,6	1,4	0,6	1,0	0,4	0,7	0,3	1,2	0,5	1,1	0,4	1,6	0,7	
United Kingdom	187,5	77,5	162,4	71,9	206,8	73,7	169,9	67,5	170,4	68,6	159,2	62,9	151,3	60,8	
EUR 10	242,1	100	225,9	100	280,6	100	251,7	100	248,4	100	253,2	100	243,8	97,9	

Source : Comext - Siena.

Coefficients : — Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47.

— Boneless meat } Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight.  
— Prepared and preserved meat }

(1) EUR 9.

## 4.17.3.3 Imports of sheepmeat (1)

EUR 12	t (2)			% TAV	
	1984 (4)	1985 (4)	1986	<u>1986</u> 1984	<u>1986</u> 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Total imports (2)</b>					
— New Zealand	200 380	197 716	193 307	— 1,8	— 2,2
— Argentina	11 347	6 587	7 535	— 18,5	14,4
— Australia	8 284	19 004	17 966	32,5	— 5,5
— Hungary	10 654	12 262	11 574	4,2	— 5,6
— Bulgaria	2 920	3 058	3 223	5,1	5,4
— Poland	6 192	6 642	6 322	1,0	— 4,8
— Yugoslavia	4 944	4 875	3 584	— 14,9	— 26,5
— Uruguay	656	541	2 958	67,6	446,8
— GDR (2)	77	96	90	8,1	— 6,3
— Romania	488	653	539	5,1	— 17,5
— Other countries	2 423	1 720	1 676	— 16,8	— 2,6
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>248 365</b>	<b>253 154</b>	<b>248 774</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>— 1,7</b>

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

(1) Incl. live animals.

(2) Excl. trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

(3) Tonnes carcass weight.

(4) EUR 10.

## 4.17.4.1 Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1984	1985	1986	<u>1985</u> 1984	<u>1986</u> 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	893	911	878	— 0,4	— 1,2
Imports — live animals (1)	20	21	20	5,0	— 4,8
Exports — live animals (1)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Intra-Community trade (1)	18	24	24	33,3	0,0
Net production	913	932	898	2,1	— 3,6
Changes in stocks	16	18	7	12,5	— 5,5
Imports (2)	230	233	229	1,3	— 1,7
Exports (2)	6	6	4	0,0	— 33,3
Intra-Community trade (3)	96	106	124	10,4	16,9
Internal use	1 121	1 141	1 116	1,8	— 2,2
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,6	3,6	3,5	0,0	— 2,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	79,7	79,8	78,7	0,0	— 1,4

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).

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4.17.5.1 Market prices for sheepmeat (1)

	ECU/kg (2)			% TAV (2)	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	2,592	4,478	5,069	5,9	14,5
Danmark	2,293	3,260	3,234	5,6	0,3
BR Deutschland	1,985	3,441	3,401	3,6	- 1,2
Ellas	:	4,881	4,346	×	0,9
España	1,966	4,739	3,878	14,9	- 10,5
France	2,749	3,818	3,383	6,4	- 4,1
Ireland	1,933	3,039	2,972	14,9	0,9
Italia	2,169	4,386	4,523	13,9	7,6
Nederland	2,731	3,824	3,647	2,3	- 4,6
Portugal	:	4,463	3,494	×	- 11,5
United Kingdom	1,693	2,838	3,042	7,6	9,0

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.

Ellas: country Ø: 76% amnos galaktos,  
24% amnos.

España:

France: country Ø for 'carcasses d'agneaux de boucherie'.

Ireland: country Ø: 70% prime quality,  
30% second quality.

Italia: average price:

1) agnelli (± 20 kg carcass weight) = 36% (country Ø).

2) agnelli (± 10 kg carcass weight) = 64% (markets: Cagliari, Roma, Napoli, Firenze - L'Aquila).

Nederland: country Ø 'Vette Lammeren'.

Portugal:

United Kingdom: Ø market prices for sheep qualifying for guaranteed prices (pence/kg net on the hoof).

(2) Slaughter weight.

(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

## 4.18.0.1 Number of utility chickens of table strains hatched

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	1978	1984	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1978}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	2 779 775	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	70 571	76 902	80 690	85 818	1,9	6,4
Danmark	74 990	80 118	83 193	82 824	1,4	-0,4
BR Deutschland	243 315	211 984	207 559	212 223	-2,2	2,3
Ellas	65 855 (1)	66 624	67 487	67 687	0,6	0,3
España	476 043	496 248	508 919	468 641	0,9	-7,9
France	438 074	594 999	607 716	622 333	4,7	2,4
Ireland	23 218	27 292	28 585	32 192	3,0	12,6
Italia	368 220	289 510	292 165	286 851	-3,2	-1,8
Nederland	288 431	272 298	276 364	297 339	-0,6	7,6
Portugal	:	:	:	94 247	×	×
United Kingdom	393 151	465 742	488 606	529 650	3,1	8,4
EUR 10	(2 239 548)	2 093 181	2 140 026	2 216 867	-0,6	3,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1981.

## 4.18.1.1 Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	5 265**	5 358**	5 446**	×	1,6
BLEU/UEBL	111	126	131	134	1,3	2,3
Danmark	90	110	115	116	2,0	0,8
BR Deutschland	281	352	357	377	2,0	5,6
Ellas	105	152	155	145	3,3	-6,5
España	600	789	815	759**	2,6	-6,9
France	791	1 251	1 277	1 327**	4,1	3,9
Ireland	41	52	55	62**	2,5	12,7
Italia	796	1 020	998	1 009**	1,9	1,1
Nederland	352	410	425	442	1,6	4,0
Portugal	:	155**	155**	155**	×	0,0
United Kingdom	663	848	876	920**	2,3	5,0
EUR 10	3 230	4 321	4 388	4 532	2,6	3,3

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.18.3.1 Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries (1)

(1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>A. Exports</b>														
<b>EUR 12</b>														
BLEU/UEBL	8 231	2,4	6 236	1,4	8 064	1,8	13 304	3,0	14 366	3,9	20 709	6,3	327 328	100
Danmark	34 216	10,0	40 232	8,7	31 167	7,1	30 654	6,9	35 037	9,6	36 994	11,3	20 963	6,4
BR Deutschland	36 522	10,6	45 399	9,8	42 844	9,7	23 484	5,2	15 067	4,1	12 892	3,9	34 009	10,4
Ellas	3 306	1,0	2 105	0,5	1 355	0,3	612	0,1	112	0,0	594	0,2	7 611	2,3
España	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	2 336	0,7
France	205 965	59,9	295 786	64,0	307 598	69,7	347 242	77,8	271 673	74,4	236 501	72,1	239 968	73,3
Ireland	244	0,1	2	0,0	14	0,0	199	0,0	106	0,0	148	0,1	205	0,1
Italia	743	0,2	954	0,2	1 200	0,3	1 153	0,3	1 265	0,4	1 649	0,5	2 093	0,6
Nederland	42 407	12,3	68 084	14,7	46 351	10,5	28 223	6,3	24 605	0,8	15 019	4,6	14 613	4,5
Portugal	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	22	0,0
United Kingdom	11 956	3,5	3 298	0,7	2 623	0,6	1 594	0,4	2 813	0,8	3 535	1,1	5 407	1,7
<b>EUR 10</b>	343 590	100	462 006	100	441 216	100	446 465	100	365 044	100	328 041	100	324 904	x
<b>B. Imports</b>														
<b>EUR 12</b>														
BLEU/UEBL	473	0,8	530	1,0	493	0,9	359	0,7	499	0,7	1 259	1,6	2 724	4,2
Danmark	12	0,0	2	0,0	8	0,0	31	0,1	1	0,0	24	0,0	63	0,1
BR Deutschland	40 139	69,9	38 333	68,7	36 071	67,6	32 427	60,9	38 634	57,8	42 297	54,7	31 780	49,1
Ellas	20	0,0	231	0,4	166	0,3	210	0,4	404	0,6	449	0,6	728	1,1
España	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	850	1,3
France	4 588	8,0	7 749	13,9	4 936	9,2	5 098	9,5	6 627	9,9	7 256	9,4	7 025	10,8
Ireland	1	0,0	1	0,0	1	0,0	2	0,0	1	0,0	1	0,0	10	0,0
Italia	10 184	17,7	7 104	12,7	10 279	19,3	14 549	27,3	20 072	30,0	24 860	32,2	19 255	29,7
Nederland	632	1,1	1 166	2,1	1 391	2,6	590	1,1	654	1,0	1 090	1,4	2 075	3,2
Portugal	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	:	x	7	0,0
United Kingdom	1 430	2,5	665	1,2	32	0,1	7	0,0	6	0,0	47	0,1	298	0,5
<b>EUR 10</b>	57 479	100	55 781	100	53 377	100	53 273	100	66 898	100	77 283	100	67 722	x

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

(1) Live animals, expressed as carcass weight (live weight x 0,7), and poultrymeat, including offals, livers and fats of Chapter 02 of Nimese.



## 4.18.4.1 Supply balance — poultrymeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t <sup>(1)</sup>				% TAV	
	1973 ( <sup>2</sup> )	1984 ( <sup>2</sup> )	1985 ( <sup>2</sup> )	1986 **	$\frac{1985}{1973}$ ( <sup>2</sup> )	$\frac{1986}{1985}$ ( <sup>2</sup> )
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross internal production	3 230	4 321	4 388	5 446	2,6	3,3
Imports — live birds	9	3	3	4	-8,7	33,3
Exports — live birds	0	4	6	5	x	-16,7
Intra-Community trade	24	53	67	72	8,9	4,5
Net production	3 239	4 320	4 385	5 445	2,6	3,3
Changes in stocks	38	-9	-4	-	x	x
Imports	65	75	85	68	2,3	-21,2
Exports	140	366	323	339	7,2	7,4
Intra-Community trade	267	340	368	434	2,7	14,4
Internal use (total)	3 126	4 038	4 151	5 174	2,4	2,4
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	11,8	14,8	15,2	16,0	2,1	2,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	103,3	107,0	105,5	105,3	0,2	1,0

Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> Carcass weight.<sup>(2)</sup> EUR 10.

## 4.18.5.1 Market prices for chickens (1)

1	ECU/Kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,223	1,499	1,401	2,5	- 5,7
Danmark	1,228	1,556	1,477	4,3	- 4,7
BR Deutschland	1,140	1,521	1,436	0,4	- 5,8
Ellas	:	2,050	2,229	×	24,7
España	0,705**	1,457	1,285	6,2	- 4,1
France	0,889	1,224	1,136	5,8	- 4,7
Ireland	1,314	2,203	2,094	3,2	- 2,1
Italia	1,107	1,591	1,469	10,0	- 3,7
Luxembourg	1,350	1,508	:	1,8	×
Nederland	1,024	1,372	1,310	0,1	- 4,6
Portugal (4) **	:	1,119	:	×	×
United Kingdom	0,902	1,709	1,679	1,0	- 0,6

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%, slagterier til detailhandel.  
 BR Deutschland : Schlachtereier - Abgabepreis frei Empfänger, 70% gefroren.  
 Ellas : 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) Live weight.

## 4.19.0.1 Laying hens, numbers

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	16 272	11 604	10 854	10 719	-3,3	-1,2
Danmark	5 278	4 185	4 026	4 224	-2,2	4,9
BR Deutschland	66 700	51 600	51 300	49 700	-2,1	-3,1
Ellas	16 157	16 715	16 784	16 784	0,3	0
España **	:	48 926	49 045	:	×	×
France	66 300	69 400	69 600	:	0,4	×
Ireland	4 112	3 291	3 246	:	-1,9	×
Italia	50 049	51 046	47 798	:	-0,3	×
Luxembourg	187	90	90	91	-5,9	1,1
Nederland	19 911**	40 750**	40 574**	:	6,0	×
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	65 531	51 608	51 941	55 015	-1,9	2,0
EUR 10	308 404**	300 189**	296 013**	:	-0,3**	×

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.19.0.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	1978	1984	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1978}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	213 677	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	11 449	9 622	9 481	8 391	-2,7	-11,5
Danmark	4 200	4 016	4 058	3 843	-0,4	- 5,3
BR Deutschland	41 377	38 051	35 380	33 638	-2,2	- 4,9
Ellas	3 993 (1)	3 008	3 008	3 921	-6,8	30,4
España **	42 798	35 616	39 300	35 085	-1,2	-10,7
France	39 025	43 249	42 248	38 317	1,1	- 9,3
Ireland	1 997	2 111	1 629	1 749	-2,8	7,4
Italia	37 903	20 838	22 007	21 281	-7,4	- 3,3
Nederland	24 719	30 400	30 134	28 237	2,8	- 6,3
Portugal	:	:	:	3 914	×	×
United Kingdom	47 391	34 356	35 351	35 301	-4,1	- 0,1
EUR 10	(211 425)	186 143	184 239	174 678	(-1,9)	- 5,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1981.

## 4.19.1.1 Usable production of eggs in shell (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	4 926	4 913**	4 933**	×	0,4
BLEU/UEBL	241	184	176	184	-2,6	4,5
Danmark	73	80	80	81	0,7	1,2
BR Deutschland	896	761	765	743	-1,3	-2,8
Ellas	104	123	122	123	1,3	0,8
España	:	678	683	723**	×	5,8
France	720	908	907	909**	1,9	0,2
Ireland	37	37	37	36**	0,0	-2,7
Italia	601	641	628	628**	0,4	0,0
Nederland	275	666	663**	654**	7,6	-1,4
Portugal	:	77**	78**	80**	×	2,6
United Kingdom	864	771	774	772	-0,9	-0,3
EUR 10	3 811	4 171	4 152	4 130**	0,7	-0,5

Source: Eurostat.

## 4.19.3.1 Trade in eggs with non-member countries (1)

Reporting country	(i)														
	1980 **	%	1981 **	%	1982 **	%	1983 **	%	1984 **	%	1985 **	%	1986	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
A. Exports															
EUR 12	95 150	100	124 860	100	181 858	100	179 342	100	127 472	100	94 290	100	91 178	100	
BLEU/UEBL	1 806	1,9	990	0,8	3 067	1,7	2 923	1,6	3 165	2,5	1 298	1,4	2 530	2,7	
Danmark	1 131	1,2	939	0,8	717	0,4	922	0,5	616	0,5	756	0,8	940	1,0	
BR Deutschland	12 133	12,8	12 447	10,0	17 526	9,6	16 663	9,3	14 543	11,4	13 600	14,4	15 807	17,3	
Ellas	636	0,7	40	0,0	94	0,1	640	0,4	49	0,0	36	0,0	30	0,0	
España	32 939	34,6	23 663	19,0	27 984	15,4	37 462	21,2	6 818	5,4	764	0,8	7 988	8,7	
France	6 240	6,6	14 618	11,7	36 273	19,9	29 119	16,2	18 510	14,5	14 151	15,0	11 313	12,4	
Ireland	0	0,0	1	0,0	1	0,0	2	0,0	1	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,0	
Italia	808	0,8	1 530	1,2	990	0,5	359	0,2	237	0,2	359	0,4	291	0,3	
Nederland	37 531	39,4	68 762	55,1	93 697	51,5	88 917	49,6	82 275	64,5	62 035	65,8	51 867	56,8	
Portugal	97	0,1	416	0,3	89	0,0	211	0,1	430	0,3	71	0,1	36	0,0	
United Kingdom	1 828	1,9	1 454	1,2	1 419	0,8	1 624	0,9	827	0,7	1 219	1,3	375	0,4	
EUR 10	62 176	65,3	102 347	82,0	154 024	84,7	141 968	79,2	120 364	94,4	94 641	100,4	83 154	91,1	
B. Imports															
EUR 12	5 305	100	8 351	100	7 635	100	9 280	100	20 525	100	20 929	100	14 392	100	
BLEU/UEBL	113	2,1	117	1,4	56	0,7	98	1,1	2 667	13,0	1 980	9,5	1 109	7,7	
Danmark	247	4,7	326	3,9	770	10,1	1 035	11,2	1 114	5,4	1 990	9,5	1 630	11,3	
BR Deutschland	1 290	24,3	2 125	25,4	2 141	28,0	3 744	40,3	6 292	30,7	6 786	32,4	5 649	39,2	
Ellas	2	0,0	0	0,0	4	0,1	4	0,0	249	1,2	86	0,4	213	1,4	
España	3	0,1	6	0,1	14	0,2	9	0,1	13	0,1	246	1,2	20	0,1	
France	357	6,7	192	2,3	66	0,9	338	3,6	489	2,4	246	1,2	127	0,8	
Ireland	1	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	8	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	
Italia	2 464	46,5	1 888	22,6	2 515	32,9	2 001	21,6	5 601	27,3	4 009	19,2	1 930	13,4	
Nederland	761	14,3	3 599	43,1	2 059	27,0	2 044	22,0	4 035	19,7	5 549	26,5	3 691	25,6	
Portugal	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	0,0	30	0,1	8	0,0	
United Kingdom	68	1,3	99	1,2	9	0,1	6	0,1	49	0,2	7	0,0	15	0,1	
EUR 10	5 392	101,6	8 521	102,0	8 327	109,1	11 500	123,9	22 787	111,0	20 666	98,7	14 364	99,8	

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	
	1973 (1)	1984 (1)	1985 (1)	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$ (1)	$\frac{1986}{1985}$ (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Usable production	3 811	4 171	4 153	4 933	0,7	— 0,5
Change in stocks	—6	0	1	0	×	×
Imports	56	49	55	45	— 0,2	— 2,2
Exports	40	139	121	137	9,7	6,6
Intra-Community trade	263	532	546	566	6,3	2,9
Internal use of which:	3 833	4 077	4 086	4 841	0,5	— 0,9
— eggs for hatching	175	213	219	280	1,9	0,5
— industrial use	11	11	11	11	0,0	0,0
— losses (market)	19	5	5	5	—10,5	0,0
— human consumption	3 628	3 848	3 850	4 545	0,5	— 0,9
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	14,7	14,1	14,1	14,1	0,2	— 1,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	99,4	102,3	101,6	101,9	0,2	0,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

## 4.19.5.1 Market prices for eggs (1)

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV (2)	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	4,464	5,272	4,580	0,4	-15,4
Danmark	6,098	7,761	7,292	4,5	- 5,1
BR Deutschland	5,255	5,605	4,913	-0,9	-17,7
Ellas	:	10,988	9,605	×	0,3
España	3,757**	7,169	5,680	5,5	-13,7
France	5,116	6,706	6,334	3,1	- 3,1
Ireland	8,110	6,939	5,466	4,5	-18,8
Italia	5,604	6,572	5,927	9,5	- 5,6
Luxembourg	6,145	6,786	6,008	1,1	-11,3
Nederland	5,168	4,806	4,104	- 0,9	-14,4
Portugal **	:	7,338	:	×	×
United Kingdom	5,881	6,950	5,816	2,5	-21,3

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.

Ellas : 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.

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4.20.0.1 Dairy herds and yields

Dairy cows (1)	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1974	1986	1987	$\frac{1986}{1974}$	$\frac{1987}{1986}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	x	x
Belgique/België	997	951	939	-0,4	-1,3
Danmark	1 130	913	865	-1,8	-5,3
BR Deutschland	5 393	5 451	5 391	0,1	-1,1
Ellas	:	219	233	x	6,4
España (3)	:	1 885	1 786	x	-5,3
France	7 751	6 506	6 359	-1,4	-2,3
Ireland	1 406	1 528	1 490	0,7	-2,5
Italia	2 927	3 075	3 004	0,4	-2,3
Luxembourg	73	70	68	-0,3	-2,9
Nederland	2 215	2 333	2 260	0,4	-3,1
Portugal	:	:	:	x	x
United Kingdom	3 387	3 257	3 242	-0,3	-0,5
EUR 10	:	24 303	23 852	x	-1,9
Dairy cows yields (2)	kg/head			% TAV	
	1974	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1974}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
EUR 12	:	:	:	x	x
Belgique/België	3 642	3 866	4 120	0,5	6,6
Danmark	4 175	5 379	5 598**	2,3	4,1**
BR Deutschland	3 921	4 599	4 834**	1,5	5,1**
Ellas	:	2 946**	3 196**	x	8,5**
España	:	3 322	:	x	x
France	3 241	4 109	4 304**	2,2	4,7**
Ireland	2 401	3 759	3 670**	4,2	-2,4**
Italia	2 946	3 449	3 467**	1,4	0,5**
Luxembourg	3 486	4 239	4 271	1,8	0,8
Nederland	4 567	5 150	5 441	1,1	5,7
Portugal	:	:	:	x	x
United Kingdom	3 925	4 834	4 958**	1,9	2,6**
EUR 10	:	4 338**	4 505**	x	3,8**

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	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	116 079**	:	×	×
Belgique/België	3 611	3 796	3 918**	0,4	3,2
Danmark	4 729	5 099	5 111**	0,6	0,2
BR Deutschland	21 266	25 674	26 349**	1,6	2,6
Ellas	646	660**	700**	0,2	6,1
España	:	6 375**	:	×	×
France	24 850	27 790	28 000**	0,9	-0,8
Ireland	3 566	5 823	5 607**	4,2	-3,7
Italia	9 350	10 946	10 660**	1,3	-2,6
Luxembourg	239	301	299	1,9	-0,7
Nederland	9 354	12 550	12 695	2,5	1,2
Portugal	:	1 058**	:	×	×
United Kingdom	14 316	16 077	16 149**	1,9	0,9
EUR 10	91 927	108 646**	109 488**	1,4	0,8
Deliveries of milk from dairy cows (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
EUR 12	:	105 496**	:	×	×
Belgique/België	2 715	3 196	3 296**	1,4	3,1
Danmark	4 529	4 899	4 911**	0,7	0,2
BR Deutschland	18 812	23 637	24 196	1,9	2,4
Ellas	:	461**	465**	×	0,9
España	:	4 755**	4 644**	×	-2,3
France	21 104	25 476	26 016	1,6	2,1
Ireland	3 149	5 682**	5 477**	5,0	-3,6
Italia	7 068	8 308**	8 323**	1,4	0,2
Luxembourg (3)	226	255	249	1,0	-2,4
Nederland	8 891	12 233	12 331	0,1	0,8
Portugal	:	1 007**	:	×	×
United Kingdom	13 693	15 587	15 792**	1,1	1,3
EUR 10	:	99 734**	101 056**	×	1,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. milk for suckling.

(2) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

(3) Excl. deliveries to the Federal Republic of Germany.

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## 4.20.1.2 Deliveries of cows' milk to dairies, as a proportion of production (1)

(%)

Deliveries of cows' milk	1973	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	91,3	90,9**	:
Belgique/België	75,2	81,2	81,4	83,3	80,9	84,2	84,1
Danmark	95,8	96,0	96,2	96,3	96,2	96,1	96,1
BR Deutschland	88,5	92,7	93,0	93,5	92,9	92,1	91,8
Ellas	:	62,9	65,4	66,5	67,7	69,8**	66,4
España	:	:	:	74,7	67,8	74,6**	:
France	84,9	93,8	94,2	94,6	94,3	91,7	92,9
Ireland	88,3	93,9	94,2	94,4	94,6	97,6**	97,7
Italia	75,6	76,4	77,2	77,5	77,7	75,9	78,1
Luxembourg	94,6	97,1	97,5	97,8	97,9	84,7	83,2
Nederland	95,1	97,3	97,4	97,5	97,5	97,5	97,1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	94,0	95,2**	:
United Kingdom	95,6	97,2	97,3	97,4	97,4	97,4	97,8
EUR 10	:	92,2	92,6	93,0	92,7	91,8**	92,3

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 in dairies	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:		×	
Belgique/België	787	975		1,8	
Danmark	682	780**		1,1	
BR Deutschland	4 025	5 216	5 216	2,2	0,0
Ellas	:	331		×	
España	4 477 (2)	4 569		0,2	
France	2 988	4 727	4 820	3,9	2,0
Ireland	377	:		×	
Italia	2 130	3 045**		3,0	
Luxembourg	34	41	43	1,6	4,9
Nederland	1 756	1 736	1 751	-0,1	0,9
Portugal	:	:		×	
United Kingdom	7 657	7 288		-0,4	
EUR 10	:	:		×	
Human consumption of fresh dairy products (kg/head/year)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
EUR 12	:	:		×	×
Belgique/België	91,1	84,0		-0,7	
Danmark	145,8	160,9		0,8	
BR Deutschland	90,1	94,0		0,4	
Ellas	:	64,7		×	
España	117,7 (2)	119,2		0,1	
France	82,3	100,2		1,7	
Ireland	225,8	199,7		-1,0	
Italia	68,7	:		×	
Luxembourg	91,1	84,0		-0,7	
Nederland	146,4	138,4		-0,5	
Portugal	:	:		×	
United Kingdom	144,5	133,3		-0,7	
EUR 10	98,2	:		×	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. cream.

(2) 1983 and 1984/1983.

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4.20.1.4 Production in dairies of butter and cheese

Butter (1)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	<u>1985</u> 1973	<u>1986</u> 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	x	x
Belgique/België	67	83	80	1,8	-3,6
Danmark	146	110	112**	-2,3	1,8
BR Deutschland	510	515	566	0,1	9,9
Ellas	:	2	:	x	x
España	:	17	29**	x	70,6
France	523	586	619	1,0	5,6
Ireland	84	160**	154**	5,5	-3,8
Italia	74	78**	81**	0,4	3,8
Luxembourg	8	8	8	0,0	0,0
Nederland	169	263	292	3,8	11,0
Portugal	:	:	:	x	x
United Kingdom	95	203	222**	6,5	9,4
EUR 10	:	2 001**	:	x	x
Cheese (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	<u>1985</u> 1973	<u>1986</u> 1985
EUR 12	:	:	:	x	x
Belgique/België	38	41	:	0,6	x
Danmark	127	256	254**	6,0	-0,8
BR Deutschland	563	913	923	4,1	1,1
Ellas	:	125	:	x	x
España	:	154	:	x	x
France	859	1 283	1 279	3,4	0,3
Ireland	39	79	:	6,1	x
Italia	434	590**	:	2,6	x
Luxembourg	1	3	3	9,6	0,0
Nederland	328	530**	546**	4,1	3,0
Portugal	:	:	:	x	x
United Kingdom	182	256	257**	2,9	0,4
EUR 10	:	4 047	:	x	x

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	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:		×	:
Belgique/België	31	38	38**	1,7	0,0
Danmark	38	95	94**	7,9	- 1,1
BR Deutschland	104	125	124	1,5	- 0,1
Ellas	0**	0	0	×	×
España	:	5	12**	×	140,0
France	123	228	230	5,3	0,9
Ireland	16	29	25**	5,1	-13,8
Italia	2	3**	3**	3,4	0,0
Luxembourg	1	1**	1**	0,0	0,0
Nederland	118	245	223	6,3	- 9,0
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	22	66	57**	9,6	- 6,6
EUR 10	455**	830	795**	5,1	- 4,2
Skimmed-milk powder	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
EUR 12	:	:	:	×	
Belgique/België	104	112	124**	0,6	10,7
Danmark	52	25	31**	-5,9	24,0
BR Deutschland	496	549	643	0,8	17,1
Ellas	:	0	0	×	×
España	:	27	34**	×	25,9
France	700	653	695	-0,6	6,4
Ireland	103	161**	153**	3,8	- 5,0
Italia	0	0**	0**	×	×
Luxembourg	11	1	12	0,7	0,0
Nederland	144	163	181	1,0	11,0
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	156	241	268**	3,7	11,2
EUR 10	:	1 916**	2 107**	×	10,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Product weight.

(2) Milk powder + 1,5% fat.

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4.20.1.6 Production in dairies of concentrated milk and casein (1)

Concentrated milk (a) (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	1 510**	:	x	x
Belgique/België	7	11	12**	3,8	9,1
Danmark	12	8	9**	-3,3	12,5
BR Deutschland	423	527	500	1,8	- 5,1
Ellas	-	-	-	x	x
España	:	66**	61**	x	- 7,6
France	170	125	102	-2,5	-18,4
Ireland	57	53	:	-0,6	x
Italia	7	3**	3**	-6,8	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	x	x
Nederland	489	535	503	0,8	- 6,0
Portugal	:	1**	1**	x	0,0
United Kingdom	288	181**	174**	-3,8	- 3,9
EUR 10	1 453	1 443**	:	-0,1	x
Casein (b)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1973}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
EUR 12	:	:	:	x	x
Belgique/België	-	-	-	x	x
Danmark	0	15	19	x	26,7
BR Deutschland	14	21	21	3,4	0,0
Ellas	:	-	-	x	x
España	:	-	-	x	x
France	22	48	44	6,7	- 8,3
Ireland	7	32	33	13,5	3,1
Italia	0	-	-	x	x
Luxembourg	-	-	-	x	x
Nederland	10**	27**	28**	8,6	3,7
Portugal	:	:	:	x	x
United Kingdom	2	3	3	3,4	0,0
EUR 10	55**	145**	147**	11,4	1,4

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	
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1985 1984	1986 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Butter (2)</i>								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	7 650	7 600	7 790	- 0,7	2,5
— EUR 10	27,1	26,3	27,3	2 082	2 001	2 130	- 3,9	6,4
— Spain	0,2	0,2	0,4	17	17	29	0,0	70,6
— Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	6	6	8	0,0	33,3
— EUR 12	27,5	26,6	27,8	2 105	2 024	2 167	- 3,8	7,1
— Australia	1,6	1,5	1,3	120	111	100	- 7,5	-9,9
— New Zealand	3,9	3,9	3,5	302	293	270	- 3,0	-7,8
— USA	6,5	7,4	7,0	501	566	548	13,0	-3,2
— Canada	1,4	1,3	1,4	108	100	106	- 7,4	6,0
— USSR	20,8	21,1	21,6	1 588	1 605	1 680	1,1	4,7
— Brazil	0,9	1,0	0,9	70	74	72	5,7	-2,7
— Argentina	0,4	0,4	0,4	28	33	33	17,9	-0,0
— India	9,7	9,2	9,2	740	700	720	-5,4	2,9
— Others	27,3	27,6	26,9	2 088	2 094	2 094	0,3	0,0
<i>Cheese</i>								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	10 650	10 900	11 500	2,3	5,5
— EUR 10	37,5	37,1	35,7	3 989	4 047	4 100	1,5	1,3
— Spain	1,4	1,4	1,4	153	155	160	1,3	3,2
— Portugal	0,3	0,3	0,3	29	28	33	- 3,4	17,9
— EUR 12	39,2	38,8	37,3	4 171	4 230	4 293	1,4	1,5
— Australia	1,5	1,5	1,5	159	161	170	1,3	5,6
— New Zealand	1,1	1,1	1,0	121	119	113	- 1,7	-5,0
— USA	20,0	21,0	20,5	2 127	2 291	2 362	7,7	3,1
— Canada	1,8	1,8	1,9	193	201	222	4,1	10,4
— USSR	7,2	7,4	7,4	764	803	854	5,1	6,4
— Brazil	0,6	0,6	0,5	60	60	60	0,0	0,0
— Argentina	2,0	2,0	2,1	212	220	245	3,8	11,4
— India	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x
— Others	26,7	25,8	27,7	2 843	2 815	3 181	- 1,0	13,0
<i>Casein</i>								
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
— EUR 10	:	:	:	123	145	147	17,9	1,4
— Spain	:	:	:	—	—	—	x	x
— Portugal	:	:	:	—	—	—	x	x
— EUR 12	:	:	:	123	145	147	17,9	1,4
— Australia	:	:	:	9	8	7	-11,1	-12,5
— New Zealand	:	:	:	62	76	78	17,7	2,6
— USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
— Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
— USSR	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
— Poland	:	:	:	42	33	35	- 4,8	6,1
— Argentina	:	:	:	2	2	2	0,0	0,0
— Norway	:	:	:	1	1	:	0,0	x
— Austria	:	:	:	—	2	:	x	x
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

(2) Including butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

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4.20.2.2 World — whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder production (1)  
— concentrated milk production (1)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1985 1984	1986 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Whole-milk powder</i>								
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
— EUR 10	:	:	:	801	830	795	3,6	- 4,2
— Spain	:	:	:	5	5	12	0,0	×
— Portugal	:	:	:	7	5	6	-28,6	20,0
— EUR 12	:	:	:	813	780	813	- 4,1	4,2
— Australia	:	:	:	42	47	53	11,9	12,8
— New Zealand	:	:	:	138	138	180	0,0	30,4
— USA	:	:	:	55	54	55	- 1,8	1,9
— Canada	:	:	:	11	9	10	-18,2	11,1
— USSR	:	:	:	270	257	296	- 4,8	15,2
— Brazil	:	:	:	180	150	150	-16,7	0,0
— Argentina	:	:	:	73	101	105	38,4	4,0
— India	—	—	:	—	—	—	×	×
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
<i>Skimmed-milk powder</i>								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 590	4 650	4 750	- 1,3	2,2
— EUR 10	45,1	41,2	44,4	2 068	1 916	2 107	- 7,4	10,0
— Spain	0,6	0,6	0,7	27	27	34	0,0	25,9
— Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,2	3	5	8	66,7	60,0
— EUR 12	45,7	41,9	45,2	2 098	1 950	2 149	- 7,1	10,2
— Australia	3,0	3,2	2,5	137	148	118	8,0	-20,3
— New Zealand	4,9	4,2	3,4	226	197	161	-12,8	-18,3
— USA	11,5	14,2	13,1	526	658	623	-25,1	- 5,3
— Canada	2,8	2,2	2,3	130	102	107	-24,6	4,9
— USSR	11,1	12,1	12,6	508	563	600	10,8	6,6
— Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
— Argentina	0,4	0,4	:	17	18	:	5,9	×
— India	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
— Others	20,7	21,8	20,9	948	1 014	992	7,0	- 2,2
<i>Concentrated milk</i>								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 650	4 720	4 610	1,5	- 2,3
— EUR 10	29,1	28,8	27,5	1 353	1 357	1 270	0,3	- 6,4
— Spain	1,6	1,4	1,3	75	66	61	-12,0	- 7,6
— Portugal	0,0	0,0	0,0	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
— EUR 12	30,7	30,1	28,9	1 429	1 423	1 332	0,4	- 6,4
— Australia	1,5	1,4	1,4	69	66	65	- 4,3	- 1,5
— New Zealand	0,1	0,1	0,1	4	4	4	0,0	0,0
— USA	19,4	19,7	19,5	904	930	899	2,9	- 3,3
— Canada	4,9	4,1	2,7	227	195	123	-14,1	-36,9
— USSR	12,0	12,1	12,6	560	570	580	1,8	1,8
— Brazil	0,8	0,8	0,8	36	36	36	0,0	0,0
— Argentina	0,2	0,1	0,2	8	7	7	-12,5	0,0
— India	7,5	7,7	8,0	350	363	370	3,7	1,9
— Others	22,9	23,8	25,9	1 063	1 125	1 194	5,8	6,1

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	1981	1982	1983 (*)	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Butter/butteroil</i> <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>							
– World	950	860	770	735	785	880	730
– EUR 10	593	491	400	355	380	387	332
– Others	357	369	370	380	405	493	398
– EUR 10 share	62,5%	57,1%	51,9%	48,3%	48,4%	44,0%	45,5%
<i>Skimmed-milk powder</i> <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>							
– World	995	925	855	875	1 040	1 130	1 060
– EUR 10	578	501	352	192	312	307	271
– Others	417	424	503	683	728	823	789
– EUR 10 share	58,1%	54,2%	41,2%	21,9%	30,0%	27,2%	25,6%
<i>Cheese</i> <sup>(3)</sup>							
– World	710	765	795	810	900	860	825
– EUR 10	307	360	380	405	468	408	389
– Others	403	405	415	405	432	452	436
– EUR 10 share	43,2%	47,1%	47,8%	50,0%	52,0%	47,4%	47,2%
<i>Whole-milk powder</i> <sup>(2)</sup>							
– World	715	710	690	595	705	710	750
– EUR 10	524	537	458	394	495	483	482
– Others	190	173	232	201	210	227	268
– EUR 10 share	73,4%	75,6%	66,4%	66,2%	70,2%	68,0%	64,3%
<i>Condensed milk</i> <sup>(3)</sup>							
– World	805	800	805	725	770	770	620
– EUR 10	561	582	601	522	521	545	439
– Others	244	218	204	203	249	225	181
– EUR 10 share	69,7%	72,8%	74,7%	72,0%	67,7%	70,8%	70,8%
<i>Casein</i>							
– World	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 10	52**	42**	59**	71**	75**	89**	86**
– Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 10 share	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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4.20.3.1 (cont.)

B. Imports	1980	1981	1982	1983 (*)	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Butter/butteroil</i> <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>							
— World	950	860	770	735	785	880	730
— EUR 10	103	115	109	105	89	79	85
— Others	877	745	661	630	696	801	645
— EUR 10 share	10,8%	13,4%	14,2%	14,3%	11,3%	9,0%	11,6%
<i>Cheese</i> <sup>(3)</sup>							
— World	710	765	795	810	900	860	825
— EUR 10	96	102	104	100	104	106	98
— Others	614	663	691	710	796	754	727
— EUR 10 share	13,5%	13,3%	13,1%	12,3%	11,6%	12,3%	11,9%
<i>Casein</i>							
— World	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EUR 10	18	10	10	12	18	24	22
— 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	
	1976	1985	1986	$\frac{1985}{1976}$	$\frac{1986}{1985}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fresh products (excl. cream)</i>					
Usable production	26 779	27 570**	:	0,3	
Imports	2	13	12	23,1	-7,7
Exports	60	165	156	11,9	-5,5
Intra-Community trade	250	764	824	13,2	7,9
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	
Total internal use	26 721	27 418**	:	0,3	
— human consumption	26 721	27 418**	:	0,3	
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	99,8	100,3**	:	0,1	
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,2	100,6**	:	0,0	
<i>Cream</i>					
Usable production	553	917**	:	5,8	
Imports	—	1	1	×	0,0
Exports	2	4	5	8,0	25,0
Intra-Community trade	14	90	94	23,0	4,4
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	
Total internal use	551	914**	:	5,8	
— human consumption	551	914**	:	5,8	
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	2,1	3,3**	:	5,2	
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,4	100,3**	:	0,0	

Source: Eurostat.

## T/294 MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

## 4.20.4.2 Detailed supply balance (a) — skimmed-milk powder

EUR 10

(1 000 t)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stocks							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	227	230	279	576	983	617	520
Production							
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	2 081	2 045	2 193	2 435	2 065	1 915	2 110
— buttermilk powder	48	41	39	48	40	35	35
Imports (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	270	260	240	220	220	200	200
Subsidized consumption							
— animal feed (calves)	1 276	1 300	1 265	1 305	1 244	1 125	1 137
Special measures							
— deposit system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— pigs and poultry	—	—	74	479	612	258	272
— pigs and poultry, direct aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total consumption	1 546	1 560	1 579	2 004	2 076	1 583	1 609
Exports at world market prices	436	308	187	119	146	183	169
Food aid	144	193	164	73	167	124	98
Special schemes — Reg. No. 2054/76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total exports	580	501	351	192	313	307	267
Closing stock							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	230	279	576	983	617	520	890
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(b) Eurostat.

(1) Including buttermilk powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.

4.20.4.3 Detailed supply balance (a) — butter <sup>(1)</sup>EUR 10  
(1 000 t)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stock							
— private, aided by EC	101	112	137	194	161	108	128
— public (intervention)	271	128	10	112	692	841	996
Production							
— dairy (b)	1 941	1 913	2 067	2 263	2 080	2 001	2 130
— farm (b)	44	43	41	38	35	31	30
Imports	103	115	108	105	89	79	84
Total availability	2 460	2 311	2 363	2 712	3 057	3 060	3 368
Consumption							
— at normal prices <sup>(2)</sup>	1 414	1 455	1 375	1 253	1 342	1 225	1 291
— at reduced prices <sup>(3)</sup>	12	—	98	22	125	76	0
Special schemes <sup>(4)</sup>	198	170	184	229	233	278	343
Total consumption	1 624	1 625	1 657	1 506	1 700	1 579	1 634
Exports at world market prices	542	467	346	334	235	171	191
Food aid	54	63	54	21	59	36	35
Exports at special prices	—	—	—	—	114 <sup>(5)</sup>	148	105
Total exports (b)	596	530	400	355	408	357	331
Closing stock							
— private, aided by EC	112	137	194	161	108	128	83
— public (intervention)	128	10	112	692	841	996	1 320
Total closing stock	240	147	306	853	949	1 124	1 403

Sources: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil, butter equivalent).  
(b) Eurostat.

<sup>(1)</sup> Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

<sup>(2)</sup> Prices currently subsidized by EAGGF in Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

<sup>(3)</sup> 1977: Reg. No 2370/77 (Christmas butter),

1978: Reg. No 1901/78,

1979: Reg. No 1269/79.

<sup>(4)</sup> Comprising (1 000 t):

— Welfare schemes	6	4	1	5	4	6	5
— Armed forces and non-profit organizations	35	27	36	40	42	44	45
— Butter concentrate	5	4	3	5	4	15	26
— Sales to food processors	152	135	144	170	183	228	267

<sup>(5)</sup> Of which 87 physically exported.

## T/296 MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

## 4.20.6.1 Intervention in 1986 for butter and skimmed-milk powder

(1 000 t)

Butter (1)	Taken into storage	Public storage - Release from storage				Private storage
		On the Community market	For export	For food aid	Total	Quantity subject to storage contracts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12						
Belgique/België	24	—	—	2	2	20
Danmark	7	4	—	—	4	5
BR Deutschland	180	86	90	18	194	59
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	12	—	—	—	—	—
France	128	4	15	2	21	28
Ireland	73	16	—	7	23	9
Italia (3)	1	1	—	—	1	4
Luxembourg	1	—	—	1	1	—
Nederland	126	62	—	3	65	22
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	96	45	—	3	48	17
EUR 10 (3)	647	218	105	36	360	164
Skimmed- milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Release from storage				
		To the Community market	For export	For food aid	Total	
EUR 12						
Belgique/België	3	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	7	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	538	265	—	19	284	—
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	5	—	—	—	—	—
France	6	5	—	—	5	—
Ireland	19	11	—	6	17	—
Italia (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	5	—	—	5	—
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	23	35	—	3	38	—
United Kingdom	602	320	—	28	349	—
EUR 10 (3)						

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 totals exclude the data for Italy.

## 4.20.6.2 Quotas on milk deliveries

1	1985/86			1986/87			Quotas 1987/88 ( <sup>5</sup> )
	Quotas 2	Deliveries 2nd Period 3	Difference 4	Quotas 5	Deliveries 3rd Period 6	Difference ( <sup>3</sup> ) ( <sup>4</sup> ) 7	
EUR 12	—	—	—	103 907	:	:	102 401,803
Belgique/België	3 131	3 201	41	3 211	3 255	44	3 146,780
Danmark	4 882	4 884	2	4 882	4 859	-23	4 784,360
BR Deutschland	23 423	23 719	296	23 423	23 981	558	22 954,540
Ellas	467	460	7	537	460	-77	526,260
España	—	:	—	4 690	:	:	4 657,000
France	25 494	25 744	250	25 634	25 612	-22	25 121,320
Ireland	5 583	5 587	4	5 583	5 533	-50	5 477,400
Italia	8 323 ( <sup>1</sup> )	8 353 ( <sup>2</sup> )	30	8 323	8 523**	200**	8 622,040
Luxembourg	291	294	4	290	290,6	0,6	284,700
Nederland	11 979	12 252	273	11 979	12 181	202	11 739,420
Portugal	—	:	—	—	:	:	—
United Kingdom	15 395	15 404	9	15 395	15 505	99	15 087,983
EUR 10	98 968	99 898	902	99 257	100 200**	931	97 744,803

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.

## 4.20.6.3 Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks (1) on 1 April

	t			% TAV	
	1979	1986	1987	$\frac{1986}{1979}$	$\frac{1987}{1986}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Butter</i> (2)					
EUR 12	x	x	1 174 489	x	x
Belgique/België	15 465	13 706	31 344	- 1,7	x
Danmark	9 007	16 915	18 744	9,4	10,8
BR Deutschland	165 807	408 210	326 690	13,7	-20,0
Ellas	—	—	—	x	x
España	—	—	13 121	x	x
France	25 729	129 728	181 030	26,0	39,5
Ireland	—	105 766	165 160	x	56,2
Italia	—	1 260	1 610	x	27,8
Luxembourg	1 625	692	595	-11,5	-14,0
Nederland	41 582	233 933	227 044	28,0	- 2,9
Portugal	—	—	—	x	x
United Kingdom	35 214	211 343	222 810	29,2	5,4
EUR 10	294 429	1 121 553	1 187 610	21,1	5,9
<i>Skimmed-milk powder</i> (2)					
EUR 12	x	x	756 721	x	x
Belgique/België	34 290	2 072	2 602	-33,0	25,6
Danmark	18 169	7 338	10 855	-12,1	47,9
BR Deutschland	355 386	585 430	719 971	7,4	23,0
Ellas	—	—	—	x	x
España	—	—	7 919	x	x
France	6 255	4 264	445	- 5,3	x
Ireland	17 860	3 640	3 842	-20,3	5,5
Italia	3 607	—	—	x	x
Luxembourg	4 994	—	—	x	x
Nederland	—	4 583	—	x	x
Portugal	—	—	—	x	x
United Kingdom	23 178	39 060	19 006	7,7	-51,3
EUR 10	463 739	646 387	764 640	4,9	18,3

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		
	1976	1985	1986	1985	1976	1986	1976	1985	1986	1985	1976	1986	1976	1985	1986	1976	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
EUR 12	:	:	:	x	x		:	:	:	x	x	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
Belgique/België	463	312	331	-4,3	7,5		32	26	22	-2,3	-12,0	-	-	-	-	-	x	x
Danmark	1 369	546	448	-9,7	-18,0		22	14	12	-4,9	-14,3	29	592	697	39,8	11,7		
BR Deutschland	1 541	2 064	1 848	3,3	-10,5		241	175	152	-3,5	-13,3	503	749	745	4,5	-0,5		
Ellas	-	-	-	x	x		:	-	-	x	x	:	-	-	-	x	x	x
España	:	:	:	x	x		:	:	:	x	x	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
France	103	147	133	4,0	-9,4		456	488	502	0,8	2,9	535	1 709	1 668	13,8	-2,4		
Ireland	15	391	348	43,7	-11,1		21	21	21	0,0	0,0	149	1 216	1 275	26,3	5,2		
Italia	20	119	108	21,9	-8,9		152	148	151	-0,3	2,0	-	-	-	-	x		
Luxembourg	6	0	-	x	x		1	1	1	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	-	x	x	x
Nederland	14	68	87	19,2	27,3		234	232	256	-0,1	10,3	531	1 081	1 110	8,2	2,7		
Portugal	:	:	:	x	x		:	:	:	x	x	:	:	:	:	x	x	x
United Kingdom	100	584	589	21,7	0,8		18	23	21	2,8	-8,7	42	104	122	10,6	17,2		
EUR 10	3 631	4 231	3 891	1,7	-0,8		1 177	1 127	1 138	-0,5	1,0	1 789	5 447	5 617	13,2	3,1		

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	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1984/85													
Usable production (1 000 t)	:	1	3	16	14	16**	16*	0	7	1	:	6	66*
Imports	:	5	2	76	1	5**	6*	1	11	9	:	8	104*
Exports	:	1	1	11	1	2**	2*	0	0	2	:	1	4*
Intra-Community trade	:	2	2*	2	0	0**	2*	0	3	3	:	1	15*
Internal use: — human consumption	:	5	4	81	14	19**	20*	1	18	8	:	13	164*
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	:	0,5	0,8	1,3	1,4	0,5**	0,4*	0,3	0,3	0,6	:	0,2	0,6*
Self-sufficiency (%)	:	20,0	75,0	19,8	100,0	84,0**	80,0*	0,0	38,9	12,5	:	46,2	39,1*
1985/86													
Usable production (1 000 t)	67*	1	3	11	10	16	12*	0*	7	1	3*	3	48*
Imports	140*	5	3	83	1	4	10*	1*	12	10	1*	27	137*
Exports	8*	1	1	16	0	2	2*	0*	0	2	0*	1	8*
Intra-Community trade	17*	1	0	1	0	0*	5*	1*	4	4	0*	1	15*
Internal use: — human consumption	198*	5	5	78	11	18	20*	1*	19	8	4*	29	176*
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*	0,5	0,6*
Self-sufficiency (%)	33,9*	20,0	60,0	14,1	90,9	88,9	60,0**	0,0*	36,8	12,5	75,0*	10,3	27,3*

## 4.22.3.1 Internal and external trade in wood and wood products

EUR 12\*\*

1	2	3	Imports		Exports		Deficit Mio ECU
			1 000 t	Mio ECU (%)	1 000 t	Mio ECU (%)	
44 : Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	World (Intra + Extra)	1984	35 282	11 332	15 851	4 432	-6 900
		1985	34 774	11 033	17 999	4 693	-6 340
		1986	36 382	11 224	18 724	4 795	-6 429
		» 1985 «	35 479	11 196	17 525	4 640	-6 556
		» 1985 «		(100%)		(100%)	
	Intra EUR 12	1984	11 185	2 944	11 340	3 010	66
		1985	12 259	3 162	12 316	3 189	27
		1986	12 220	3 307	12 276	3 301	- 6
		» 1985 «	11 888	3 138	11 977	3 167	29
		» 1985 «		(28%)		(68%)	
	Extra EUR 12	1984	24 097	8 388	4 511	1 422	-6 966
		1985	22 515	7 871	5 683	1 504	-6 367
		1986	24 162	7 917	6 448	1 494	-6 423
		» 1985 «	23 591	8 059	5 547	1 473	-6 585
		» 1985 «		(72%)		(32%)	
47 : Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1984	12 272	5 823	4 173	1 218	-4 605
		1985	12 553	5 401	4 514	1 238	-4 163
		1986	13 083	4 920	4 682	1 148	-3 772
		» 1985 «	12 636	5 382	4 456	1 201	-4 180
		» 1985 «		(100%)		(100%)	
	Intra EUR 12	1984	3 440	1 050	3 410	1 012	- 38
		1985	3 641	1 077	3 513	998	- 78
		1986	3 794	1 030	3 681	948	- 82
		» 1985 «	3 625	1 052	3 535	986	- 66
		» 1985 «		(20%)		(82%)	
	Extra EUR 12	1984	8 832	4 773	763	206	-4 567
		1985	8 912	4 324	1 001	240	-4 084
		1986	9 289	3 890	1 001	200	-3 690
		» 1985 «	9 011	4 329	922	215	-4 114
		» 1985 «		(80%)		(18%)	
48 : Paper and paper board, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1984	18 842	15 439	10 551	11 421	-4 018
		1985	19 051	16 999	10 848	12 719	-4 280
		1986	20 901	17 902	11 491	12 975	-4 927
		» 1985 «	19 598	16 780	10 963	12 372	-4 408
		» 1985 «		(100%)		(100%)	
	Intra EUR 12	1984	8 125	8 173	8 004	7 850	- 323
		1985	8 326	9 142	8 179	8 714	- 428
		1986	9 004	9 674	8 880	9 314	- 360
		» 1985 «	8 485	8 996	8 354	8 626	- 370
		» 1985 «		(54%)		(70%)	
	Extra EUR 12	1984	10 717	7 266	2 547	3 571	-3 695
		1985	10 725	7 857	2 669	4 005	-3 852
		1986	11 897	8 228	2 611	3 661	-4 567
		» 1985 «	11 113	7 784	2 609	3 746	-4 038
		» 1985 «		(46%)		(30%)	
Total	World	» 1985 «	67 713	33 357	32 944	18 213	-15 144
	Intra	» 1985 «	23 998	13 185	23 866	12 779	- 406
	Extra	» 1985 «	43 715	20 172	9 078	5 434	-14 738

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



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