Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community 1986 Report

(Report published in conjunction with the 'Twentieth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities')

Brussels · Luxembourg · 1987

Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1986 Report

Report published in conjunction with the Twentieth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities

BRUSSELS • LUXEMBOURG • 1987

This publication is also available in the following languages:

ES	ISBN	92-825-6615-3
DA	ISBN	92-825-6616-1
DE	ISBN	92-825-6617-X
GR	ISBN	92-825-6618-8
FR	ISBN	92-825-6620-X
IT	ISBN	92-825-6621-8
NL	ISBN	92-825-6622-6
PT	ISBN	92-825-6623-4

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

ISBN 92-825-6619-6

Catalogue number: CB-46-86-557-EN-C

Printed in the FR of Germany

Foreword

Prepared in conjunction with the Twentieth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities (1986), this is the twelfth Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community published by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. It was completed on 3 November 1986 and adopted by the Commission on 20 November 1986.

It has two parts. The first covers the main events of 1986: the general economic and political context, developments on the agricultural markets, the economic situation for farmers and consumers, the Community's external relations as far as they concern agriculture, policy on agricultural structures, the financing of the common agricultural policy, and the harmonization of national agricultural legislation within the Community framework.

Against the background of the current reform of the common agricultural policy, a special chapter at the beginning of the report analyses the ways in which Community agriculture has changed over the past 20 years.

The second part of the report is a sizeable statistical annex providing in a single grouping all the main statistics needed for a proper understanding of the various aspects of Community agriculture: the agricultural economy, the economic situation of farms, agricultural prices, consumption of 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 statistical annex has been redesigned so that the data are presented in a form more suited to users' requirements. Some tables have been discontinued and others have been added; the list of contents indicates which tables have been kept, with references to the same tables in earlier reports. Normally the tables relate to the Community of Twelve and its Member States but the data for Spain and Portugal were not available in every case, so that in some tables there are no figures for the new Member States or for the Community as a whole.

The statistical information in this report is based mainly on data supplied by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat); the Directorate-General for Agriculture has updated these data in certain cases and has also used them 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 the corresponding documents: the 'COM' documents and the studies published in the 'Green Europe' series are available from the Commission's departments and the other documents mentioned may be obtained from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Contents

I – Agriculture in 1986

The major events of 1986 were the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal, after long and difficult negotiations, and the signing of the Single European Act. The latter marks a decisive step by the Community towards the achievement of a genuine free market in the near future. It reinforces the Community's decision-making ability by extending the use of majority voting and introduces the framework necessary for better economic and social cohesion between Member States.

As far as agriculture is concerned, the Community bodies have thrown themselves into the task of restructuring the common agricultural policy, which has been made urgent by the accumulation of surpluses and the critical budget situation.

Following consultations in connection with the Green Paper, the Commission has, for the time being, ruled out the option of an abrupt reduction in agricultural prices for the restructuring of the CAP consisting of a more market-orientated policy on prices accompanied by specific adjustments in certain sectors with particular problems and socio-structural measures designed to help farms to adapt.

Main events of the past 12 months

Date	Event
9.10.1985	The Commission decides not to mount a 'Christmas butter' operation in 1985 and proposes instead to extend the 'pastry butter' and 'concentrated butter' operations.
24.10.1985	The Commission proposes to the Council a regulation introducing allowances for farmers who discontinue milk production permanently (buying back of quotas).
13.11.1985	Following the consultation on the Green Paper the Commission adopts a communication to the Council on the adjustment of the market organization for cereals, advocating a policy of price restraint combined with an incentive to improve quality and a co-responsibility levy on marketed cereals.

Date	Event
9–10.12.1985	Political agreement in the Council on the new rules applicable to sugar from 1.7.1986: a two-year arrangement maintaining the present allocation of quotas and introducing a special levy to clear the accumulated deficit of 400 million ECU.
18.12.1985	Following the consultations organized around the Green Paper the Commission adopts a communication to the Council and Parliament entitled 'A future for Community agriculture'.
18–20.12.1985	The Commission adopts a memorandum on the adjustment of the market organization for beef/veal and one on Community action in the forestry sector.
19–20.12.1985	The Council decides by a majority to prohibit from 1 January 1988 the use of hormones for fattening livestock.
20.12.1985	After completion of the 1986 budget procedure by Parliament the Commission decides that the budget does exist and has to be implemented until such time as the Court pronounces on its legality.
1.1.1986	The two new Member States, Spain and Portugal, join the Community.
13.1.1986	The Commission takes Italy to the European Court of Justice for failure to impose the additional levy introduced in the milk sector in 1984.
16.1.1986	Parliament rejects the Tolman Report on the future of the CAP, considerably altered by almost 200 amendments.
20.1.1986	The Council adopts general rules relating to the disposal of stocks of intervention wine alcohol, thus allowing its use as power or heating fuels.
5.2.1986	The Commission adopts its proposals to the Council on agricultural prices and related measures for 1986/87. These include the freezing or actual reduction of the prices for almost all products, additional measures for cereals, milk and milk products and beef/veal and a three-year stock-disposal programme.
17–18.2.1986	Signing of the Single European Act by nine Member States. Denmark awaits the referendum to be held on 27 February and Greece and Italy maintain their reservations.
20.2.1986	Parliament comes out in favour of an adjustment of the CAP to take more account of ecological considerations.
24–25.2.1986	Anticipating the entry into force of the agricultural provisions of the Act of Accession from 1 March, the Council adopts a number of regulations and directives on the market organizations in the various agricultural sectors and on trade between the Community of Ten and the two new Member States and between Spain and Portugal and non-member countries.
1.3.1986	Entry into force of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal on agricultural matters.

Date	Event
24–25.3.1986	The Council adopts a proposal enabling the Commission to reduce at any time the book value of old stocks of agricultural products, new regulations on aid for the industrial use of sugar and starch and a directive laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens kept in battery cages. Pending a decision on common prices and related measures for 1986/87 the Council extends the marketing year due to end on 31 March.
16.4.1986	Approval by the Commission of a set of socio-structural measures to accompany its proposals for a comprehensive overhaul of the CAP, the main features being: (i) encouragement of older farmers to take early retirement; (ii) aid to help young people set up in farming and to convert or modernize their holdings; (iii) improved aid for farming in mountain, hill and less-favoured areas. The set is completed by other more technical measures. The Commission adopts a communication on the stimulation of biotechnological development in the Community's agri-industrial sector.
17.4.1986	Unexpectedly, Parliament approves the Commission's agricultural price proposals for 1986/87.
22–23.4.1986	First deliberations of the Commission on the draft estimates for 1987 and on the supplementary and amending budget for 1986.
28.4.1986	The Ministers for Economic and Financial Affairs adopt a reference framework for the 1987 financial year.
21–25.4.1986	Political agreement within the Council by a qualified majority on agricultural prices and related measures for 1986/87. The agreement, fully consonant with the Commission's proposals, provides for: (i) a freeze on the prices of most products; (ii) important changes in the market organizations for cereals and for milk; (iii) limited dismantling of the negative MCAs; (iv) adoption of the socio-structural measures before 1.8.1986. The Council also adopts by a qualified majority the Commission's proposals for reducing financial and technical storage costs.
30.4.1986	The Commission adopts the preliminary draft amending and supplementary budget for 1986 and the preliminary draft budget for 1987.
7.5.1986	The Commission approves first measures at Community level concerning the import of agricultural products from countries affected by radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl accident.

Date	Event
12.5.1986	The Council extends measures suspending imports following the nuclear accident at Chernobyl to the remaining livestock products and fresh fruit and vegetables.
20.5.1986	The United States, taking the view that some of its agricultural exports to Portugal and Spain will suffer as a result of the enlargement of the Community, notifies GATT of the counter-action it intends to take.
26.5.1986	The 1986/87 institutional prices and the aids, with most of the related measures, are adopted by the Council.
27.5.1986	The Council approves additions to the list of 'less-favoured agricultural areas' in Germany and lists of less-favoured areas in Portugal and Spain.
30.5.1986	The Council repeals the prohibition of imports into Community countries following the Chernobyl accident. This is replaced by a regulation establishing the conditions under which imports are allowed.
4.6.1986	The Commission adopts the Council proposal for a substantial reduction in all MCAs on pigmeat, eggs and poultry. It also adopts a programme for the disposal as animal feed of butter which has been stored for more than three years.
11.6.1986	The Commission adopts a regulation for the sale by permanent tender arrangements of beef held by intervention agencies. The beef sold is to be exported to Brazil.
16.6.1986	The Council (External Affairs) adopts measures of retaliation following the trade restrictions announced by the United States.
26–27.6.1986	The European Council, meeting in the Hague, endorses international concerted action to facilitate adaptation and introduction of new equilibria in the agricultural sector. It also takes the view that preservation of the environment and the countryside should become part of agricultural policy.
2.7.1986	The negotiations on the dispute between the United States and the Community, following the enlargement, are completed (Yeutter-De Clercq Compromise).
3.7.1986	The Court of Justice annuls the 1986 Community budget adoption procedure. The same day, the Commission presents new budget documents to the Council and Parliament.
8.7.1986	(i) The Council approves, by qualified majority, the new draft budget for 1986, (ii) Parliament adopts a resolution rejecting subsidized industrial production of bio-ethanol.
10.7.1986	The draft 1986 budget is approved by Parliament, in plenary session, and formally adopted.

Date	Event
14–15.7.1986	The Council approved as to principle, by a qualified majority, the establishment of a Community wine register and an alteration in the arrangements for the suspension of inward processing traffic in dairy products.
29.7.1986	The Commision adopts a regulation providing for the use of old butter (unfit for human consumption) held by intervention agencies, in animal feed.
2.8.1986	Realignment of the central rates within the European Monetary System following an 8% devaluation of the Irish pound.
3.9.1986	The Commission proposes to the Council that butter and milk powder should be bought in only during half of the year and that inter-regional offsetting of milk quotas should be discontinued.
8–9.9.1986	The Council adopts the 1987 draft budget, providing for total expenditure of 36 000 million ECU, of which 23 000 million ECU for agriculture.
15–16.9.1986	The Council adopts, by qualified majority, a directive supplementing the arrangements concerning monitoring of anabolic residues in animals and in fresh meat, and a regulation authorizing the entry into force of the agreement on United States exports of maize and sorghum to the Community.
19.9.1986	The GATT Conference in Punta del Este ends, leaving the way free for further multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva.

II – Twenty years of European agriculture

1. On 4 March 1966 the Commission of the European Economic Community presented to the Council of Ministers its 'proposals with a view to establishment of common price levels for milk and milk products, beef/veal, sugar, rice, oilseeds and olive oil as from the 1967/68 marketing year'.

Europe thus entered the era of the common agricultural policy, the main feature of which is the annual review by the Council of Ministers of common prices applicable throughout the Community.

2. Since 1966 the building of Europe has been influenced by important events such as three successive enlargements of the Community and participation in major international negotiations. Agriculture, now subject to Community rules, has continued to develop, adapting itself to the new scale of the market. The purpose of this article is to review developments over the past 20 years and summarize the main lessons to be learned therefrom.

Before common prices

3. At the end of the Second World War, farmers in the countries which were to form the European Community were working along traditional lines and employing large numbers of family helpers. Frequently left to their own resources, they were still backward and incapable of meeting Europe's food requirements on their own.

4. Faced with the growth in demand and aware of the need for more rapid modernization of the agricultural sector, each country adopted its own measures to assist farmers. The effect of these measures was to encourage and develop agricultural production, on the one hand, and to improve facilities in the countryside and on farms, on the other hand, so that agriculture could develop in harmony with other economic sectors.

National policies, whilst pursuing comparable objectives, used various ways and means, usually giving priority to the establishment of market organizations and the encouragement of production. [1]

The introduction of such policies rapidly brought about a recovery in European farm production and the reports published by the OECD (at that time the OEEC) show that by 1956 the index for the volume of agricultural production in the six original Member States of the EEC was rising at an average annual rate of more than 3.9%.

From 1950 onwards, encouraged by these early successes and under the impact of the drift from the land prompted by economic expansion, European agriculture as a whole began to undergo a series of changes which are still in progress to this day.

5. In 1958 the European Economic Community as established by the Treaty of Rome took over responsibility for the development of agriculture and for the two major concerns of the Member States. One of these concerns was security of supply, since the Six were still not self-sufficient in certain essential products and there was an urgent need to improve economic conditions in farming and thus make agriculture less backward as compared with other sectors in terms of development and incomes.

The pursuit of these objectives, however, raised certain problems which Sicco Mansholt, the Commission Vice-President with responsibility for agricultural matters, summed up in his closing speech at the Conference of Stresa.

> 'At first we see great diversity but we also see that in many respects farming is old-fashioned and far from capable of the task with which it will be faced, and that many improvements are needed in the technical, economic and social spheres.
>
> ... the reforms will take many years, involving not only the reform of agriculture but also that of the western world as a whole, in which we must assume our responsibilities as a reliable and dynamic force.'

---

[1] Generally speaking, priority was given to support for agricultural prices, for which purpose various means were employed (intervention, direct aid, equalization etc.)
At the same time structural and guidance measures were implemented in order to develop agriculture: for example, Germany gave priority to the modernization of farm structures, whereas the Netherlands and Belgium favoured intensive and specialized production. France and Italy, for their part, undertook in-depth reforms, tackling the problems of land ownership and the rationalization of production.

6. The final resolution adopted by the Conference of Stresa takes up the idea of agriculture as an integral part of the economy, with production being geared to the Community's potential outlets.

It thus provided the framework for a market but also stressed the need for structural change and improved productivity, endorsing the objectives defined in Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FINAL RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF STRESA (1) (3-12 JULY 1958)

The Agricultural Conference of the Member States

III. Takes note, at the conclusion of its work, that general agreement was recorded on the following points:

...

1. 'Agriculture must be regarded as an integral part of the economy and as an essential factor in social life.'

2. 'The implementation of the Treaty must lead naturally to a progressive expansion of trade within the Community; at the same time account must be taken of the need to maintain both trade and contractual, political and economic links with non-member countries and also the possibility of providing safeguards against unfair external competition.'

...

4. 'A balance must be sought between production and potential outlets in the light of export and import possibilities and of a specialization adapted to the natural conditions within the Community and to its economic structure.'

5. 'The efforts thus made to increase productivity should render possible the application of a price policy which will avoid over-production while enabling goods to remain or to become competitive. At the same time a policy of assistance to handicapped areas or undertakings will make possible the necessary conversions.'

(1) Recueil des documents de la Conférence de Stresa. Publishing Services of the European Communities No 2116/2/59/5.

IV. ...

Draws the attention of the Commission of the European Economic Community to the urgency of the proposals to be made in connection with the common organization of markets under the terms of Article 40, paragraph 2, of the Treaty.

Draws the attention of the Commission of the European Economic Community to the importance of the following problems:

1. Progressive approximation of the prices of basic products, particularly coarse grains ...

'Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome

1. The objectives of the common agricultural policy shall be:

   (a) to increase agricultural productivity by promoting technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilization of the factors of production, in particular labour;

   (b) thus to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, in particular by increasing the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture;

   (c) to stabilize markets;

   (d) to assure the availability of supplies;

   (e) to ensure that supplies reach consumers at reasonable prices.'

The steady increase in agricultural production

7. The main feature of European agriculture over the past 20 years has been the steady rise in production.

The indices for final agricultural production in volume terms show that production has been increasing annually by 1.9% on average in the six original Member States of the Community.

The rate of growth has varied from country to country. The highest rate has been recorded in the Netherlands (4.1%) and the lowest rates in Belgium (0.6%), Luxembourg (0.9%) and Italy (1.3%), whilst France (1.8%) and Germany (1.7%) have run close to the Community average.

Over a shorter period (1973-85), the annual growth rate for the Community of Ten was slightly lower (1.8%) (See Graph 1a).

8. Since the FAO calculates indices of agricultural production on the same basis for all countries, these can be used for a rough comparison between the trends in the Community and those in other industrialized countries. Throughout the period 1966-84 Community agriculture advanced at virtually the same rate as agriculture elsewhere in the industrialized world. Although the growth rate in the Community is currently somewhat lower than in Canada, it is still higher than in Japan or Eastern Europe and practically the same as in the United States of America.

As compared with the trends observed worldwide, the increase in the Community's agricultural production has not been out of the ordinary. With a growth rate slightly below the world average, the Community is outstripped by countries such as Brazil, China, India and Indonesia, where production is expanding twice as rapidly.

Although a cautious approach must be taken to such comparisons between agricultural systems which are so different in nature, the trends in agricultural production in the Community are very similar to those observed elsewhere in the world, and in the United States in particular.

9. Statistical studies and surveys carried out at Community level show that the increase in agricultural production is attributable neither to an expansion of the areas under cultivation nor to any rise in the agricultural workforce. It has stemmed mainly from a very substantial improvement in productivity (achieved by better use of the factors of production), from increased recourse to capital and inputs and from the substantial progress made in agricultural research, the results of which have been widely disseminated.

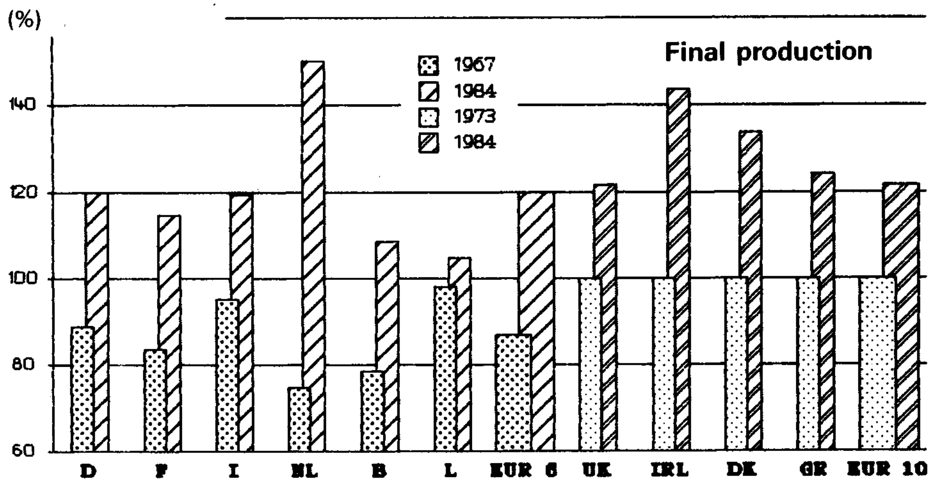
Use of land and labour

10. In the Community of Ten the area used for farming has shrunk by just over 6 million hectares in 19 years (see Table A).

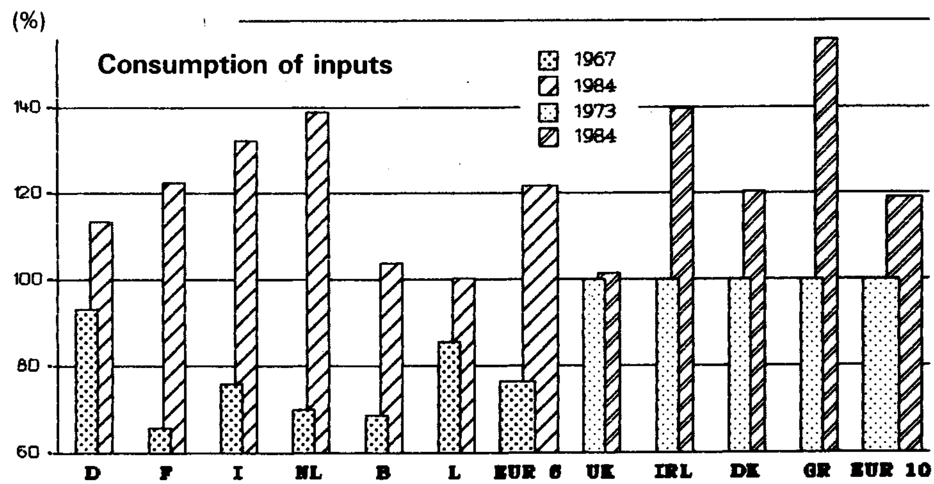
This is a relatively small decrease (corresponding to an annual decrease of 0.3%). The rate of decrease has been more rapid in the highly-industrialized regions and in those areas which have undergone large-scale industrial change (Germany – 0.8% per year, Italy – 0.6% per year); in the United Kingdom, however, where the strong industrial traditions go back much further, the decrease has been much slower (– 0.1% per year).

In two highly agricultural countries, Greece and Ireland, the situation has been quite different and the area under cultivation has in fact increased, as a result of the policies on soil improvement and land use. This is unlikely to continue, however, since gener-

INCREASE IN FINAL PRODUCTION AND IN CONSUMPTION OF INPUTS (in volume)



Graph 1 a



Based on the figures for 1967-84 in the case of the Community of Six and 1973-84 in the case of the other Member States, including Greece.

Source: Eurostat.

Graph 1 b

TABLE A

Utilized agricultural area in the European Community

(1 000 ha)

	1966	1970	1980	1985
Belgique/België	1 646	1 598	1 446	1 418
BR Deutschland	13 825	13 578	12 248	12 019
France	33 741	32 543	31 737	31 340
Italia	19 856	19 712	17 879	17 521
Luxembourg	134	135	130	128
Nederland	2 260	2 208	2 029	2 023
EUR 6	71 462	69 774	65 469	64 449
Danmark	3 019	2 968	2 905	2 873
Ellas	8 960	9 234	9 234	9 234
Ireland	4 754	4 794	5 705	5 686
United Kingdom	19 179	18 853	18 920	18 690
EUR 10	107 379	105 627	102 236	100 932
España	–	–	27 302	27 230
Portugal	–	–	4 379	4 379
EUR 12	–	–	133 917	132 817

Source: Eurostat.

ally speaking the Member States of the Community have no agricultural land in reserve, given the age of their civilization and the relatively small size of the countries concerned.

The decrease in farmland now seems more attributable to the acquisition of land for infrastructural purposes than to its abandonment by farmers. Only a small percentage reverts to the status of fallow land or woodland (in the Community of Ten the total woodland area is increasing by only 0.1% per year).

11. The change in the numbers engaged in agriculture, on the other hand, has been very spectacular, the agricultural workforce having virtually halved over a period of 20 years. In the Community of Six between 1965 and 1975 one farmer was leaving the land every minute. This brought about certain structural changes in the number and size of holdings and in the life and habits of rural communities, but it had no effect on the expansion of agricultural production since it was offset by productivity gains.

It should also be mentioned that concealed unemployment, albeit difficult to quantify, has always existed in the agricultural sector. Whilst the decrease in the workforce has been partly due to the elimination of such underemployment, it has necessitated better utilization of the remaining workforce and sometimes longer working hours.

Increase in use of inputs and farm capital

12. During the period under consideration, under the combined effect of easier credit arrangements and guidance campaigns advocating the use of the latest techniques, Community agriculture has increasingly called on outside help to make full use of its production potential.

Use of inputs (purchases of feedingstuffs, fertilizers, pesticides, energy and services) has risen very significantly, as can be seen from Graph 1b.

On closer study, two periods may be distinguished. From 1966 to 1980 consumption of inputs rose steadily and rapidly, although at a more sustained rate in the technologically backward countries.

13. From 1980 onwards, the trend in use of inputs enters a new phase. It has been rising steeply in Ireland and Greece, at annual rates of 2.6% and 2.9% respectively, and has continued to rise in France and the Netherlands, but at a slower rate. On the other hand, use of inputs has remained at the same level or has even started to fall slightly in Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and Denmark.

In Greece, France and Italy the volume of inputs has been increasing at a faster rate than the volume of agricultural production since 1973. It must be remembered, however, that in these three countries crop production is more important than livestock production (see Graph 1b).

14. For lack of sufficiently homogeneous data covering the entire period concerned, no detailed study of the trends in farm capital is possible.

An examination of national accounts indicates, however, that in most cases gross fixed asset formation (livestock, deadstock, permanent crops and working capital) represents between 15% and 38% of the gross value added, depending on the country and the year concerned.

In 1973 the corresponding figure for the Community economy as a whole was 28%, but the trend has since been downwards, and the figure now stands at 22%. The conclusion could therefore be drawn that the level of investment in farming has been higher than in the overall economy.

15. Gross fixed asset formation does not always mean additional capital, however. Although the national accounts indicate that, allowing for depreciation, the annual increase in net capital may have reached between 6% and 10% of final agricultural production in some countries such as the Netherlands, Ireland and Greece, this has scarcely been the case since 1980, and net capital formation is currently on a very small scale.

During the 1970s Community farmers seem to have made substantial investments. The result was a net improvement in farm capital but nowadays the renewal of facilities and equipment accounts for a very high percentage of gross asset formation.

Although lagging slightly behind other sectors, farming mirrors in this respect the general trend in the European economy. The steady expansion in the 1960s and the satisfactory profits achieved provided a strong incentive for investments and borrowing.

Agriculture continued along these lines until 1977-78, whereas expansion had already tailed off in other sectors. From then on, however, smaller profits and high interest rates prevented European farmers from adding to their capital.

Final agricultural production

16. The composition of final agricultural production has been altered under the combined effect of the increase in the quantities produced (although this increase has varied from one sector to another), the choices made by farmers and, most important of all, the successive 'enlargements' of the Community (see Table B).

In 1985 stockfarming was still the most common type of farming and accounted for 53.5% of gross profits, although in 1966 this figure had been 57%. Milk is still the most common product and represents between 18% and 19% of agricultural production. Beef/veal has increased in importance (from 11.3% to 14%) but eggs, poultrymeat and pigmeat now account for smaller percentages of profits despite increases in the quantities produced.

The most common type of crop is cereals (rising from 11.6% to 13.9%). Of the various cereals grown, wheat is the most common and provides 44% of the total tonnage of grain harvested. Twenty years ago wheat accounted for only 41.6% of this tonnage but it is now frequently grown in preference to barley or rye.

The importance of maize has also increased slightly: it now accounts for 14% of the cereals harvest, as compared with 13% in 1966.

These changes and the increased importance assumed by certain types of production show that there have been definite trends (such as the greater interest in wheat and maize and the continued popularity of dairy farming) but there has been no spectacular restructuring of final agricultural production.

Such restructuring would require profound changes in land use and in the size of herds. There has, however, been little change in the percentages represented by arable land, vineyards, orchards or permanent pasture (livestock numbers) within such recognized geographical frameworks as the individual Member States, the Community of Six or the Community of Ten (see Table C).

17. On the other hand, the successive enlargements of the Community have resulted in far-reaching changes, not only in the volume of agricultural production but also in its composition and its relative significance within the Community economy.

After three new countries joined in 1973, the value of final agricultural production increased by 26%. The accession of Greece in 1981 and that of Spain and Portugal have had less impact (16%) but the arrival of these Mediterranean regions with their strong agricultural tradition has had the effect of increasing the relative importance of agriculture and the agricultural workforce in the general economic context.

The new accessions and in particular the incorporation of extensive Mediterranean areas have somewhat altered the image of Community agriculture and the relative importance of its various products.

With the accession of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland, for example, winegrowing became less important in the agricultural context as a whole but has regained its former position with the arrival of Spain and Portugal. Cotton became a Community agricultural product with the accession of Greece and then Spain. The growing of citrus fruit increased in importance when Greece and then Spain and Portugal joined the Community.

Thus, the changing face of European agriculture reflects the way in which integration has progressed since 1950.

TABLE B

Composition of final agricultural production in the European Community

(percentage breakdown)

	1966 (Community of Six)	1984 (Community of Ten)
Crop production	42	45
of which: cereals	11.6	16.8
fruit and vegetables	13.8	11.8
wine	6.6	4.1
sugar beet	2.4	3.3
Livestock production	56.9	54.7
of which: milk	19.3	18.8
beef/veal	11.3	14
pigmeat	11.7	11.1
sheepmeat and goatmeat	0.2	1.8
eggs and poultrymeat	8.5	8.5

TABLE C

Agricultural area, by type of use

(1 000 ha)

	1966 (Community of Six)	%	1984 (Community of Ten)	%
Arable land	38 868	55.7	49 109	48.5
of which: cereals	20 762	29.7	27 722	27.4
beet	1 039	1.5	1 724	1.7
oilseeds	869	-	2 030	2.-
potatoes	1 726	2.5	1 067	1.1
Pasture	26 503	38.-	45 554	45.-
Orchards	1 277	1.8	1 318	1.3
Vineyards	2 613	4.7	2 485	2.5

Source: Eurostat.

Trend in certain agricultural products

18. The features and the scale of change in European agricultural production can be clearly appreciated from a closer examination of the trends in certain products subject to market organization.

Cereals

19. Cereals, which currently represent almost 14% of European agricultural production, have always had a symbolic value in political and farming circles alike and the price of wheat has often served as a reference point for the definition of agricultural policies.

In 1962, when the EEC cereals market organization was set up, the Community took account of the shortfall in production at that time. It introduced a system of prices and guarantees which encouraged cereal-growing and established arrangements for external trade based on variable levies to provide a proper safeguard.

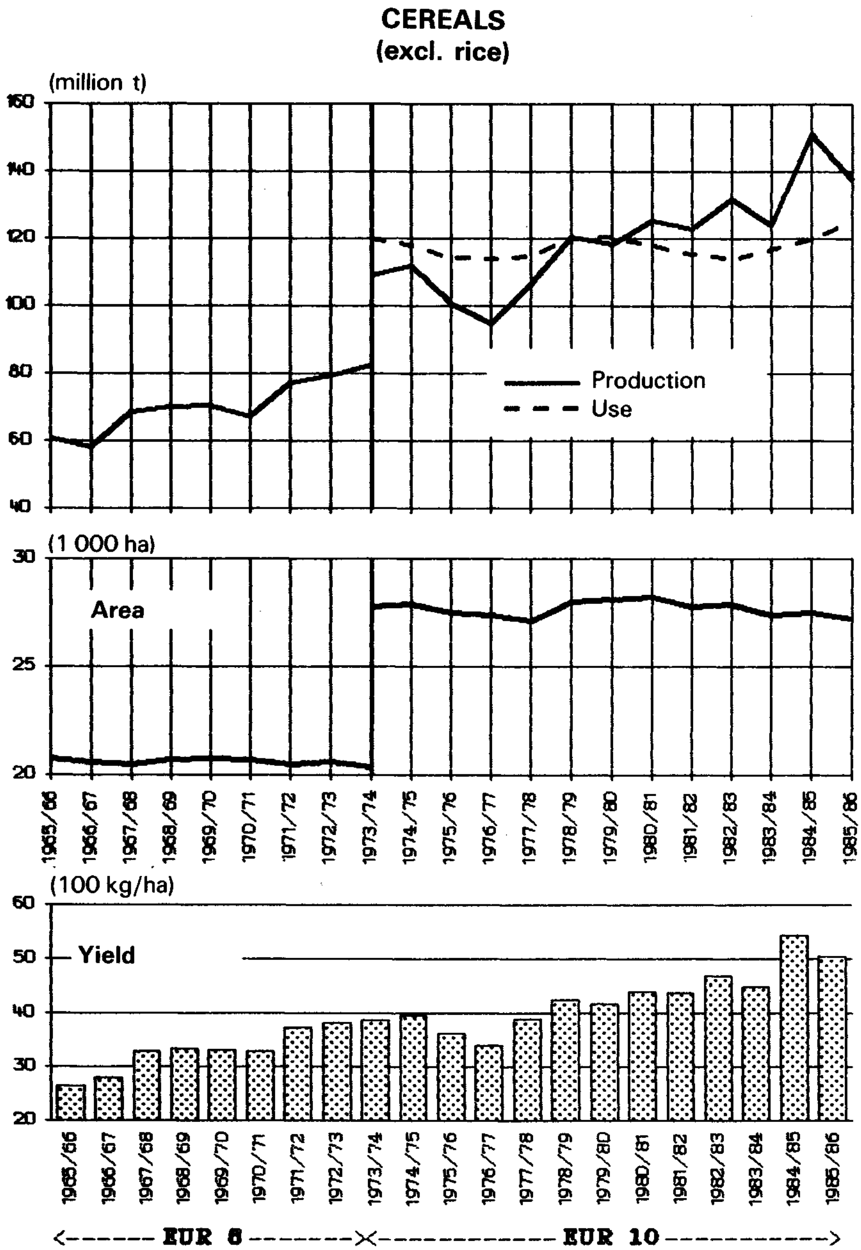
Given the differences between national prices (the French price represented 75% of the German price), a compromise could be reached only by setting the price at a high level, with a substantial difference between wheat and other cereals. These arrangements had to be reviewed in 1975 to take fuller account of utilization values but generally speaking they represented an incentive for the growing of cereals, and wheat in particular.

20. Over the 20-year period under consideration, the areas sown to cereals in the six original Member States shrank by 1 million ha, or 5.5% of the area under cereals in 1966. Two opposite trends, neither very pronounced, lie behind these figures: there has been a slight increase in France, the country with the largest area of farmland, whilst in the other five countries the growing of cereals has been declining slowly but surely, with the largest drop being recorded in the Netherlands. Over the same period, despite the decrease in the areas sown, harvests have increased by 65%.

The enlargement of the EEC from six to nine and then ten Member States made no difference to these trends. The decline in the area under cereals has been slower (– 2.3% in 12 years), however, partly because farmers in the United Kingdom and Ireland have followed the French example and have increased the acreage sown to cereals. Over the same period cereal-growing has been in decline in Denmark and has shown little change in Greece. Between 1973 and 1985 the cereals harvest in the Ten increased by 26%, that is, at an annual rate of 2.3%.

21. Yields have shown a more spectacular upsurge, increasing from 27.9 quintals per hectare in 1966 (average for the Community of Six) to 50.5 q/ha in 1985 (average for the Community of Ten), the highest figure being recorded in 1984 at 54.5 q/ha.

Apart from a slight tendency in Northern Europe (traditionally a stockfarming area)



Source: Eurostat.

Graph 2

to replace cereal-growing by other forms of production, farmers appear on the whole to be keen to maintain or even increase their cereal-growing potential.

Because of the steady increase in yields, harvests are becoming larger and larger but there has not yet been any attempt at self-regulation to maintain or improve the internal market balance. In 1986, therefore, while holding back from the imposition of quotas the Community decided for the first time to introduce a co-responsibility levy, the effects of which will be to make producers bear some of the cost of market support and thus encourage them to tailor production more closely to the Community outlets available.

Oilseeds

22. Oilseeds are still to be a marginal crop in Europe and represent only 1.5% of agricultural production.

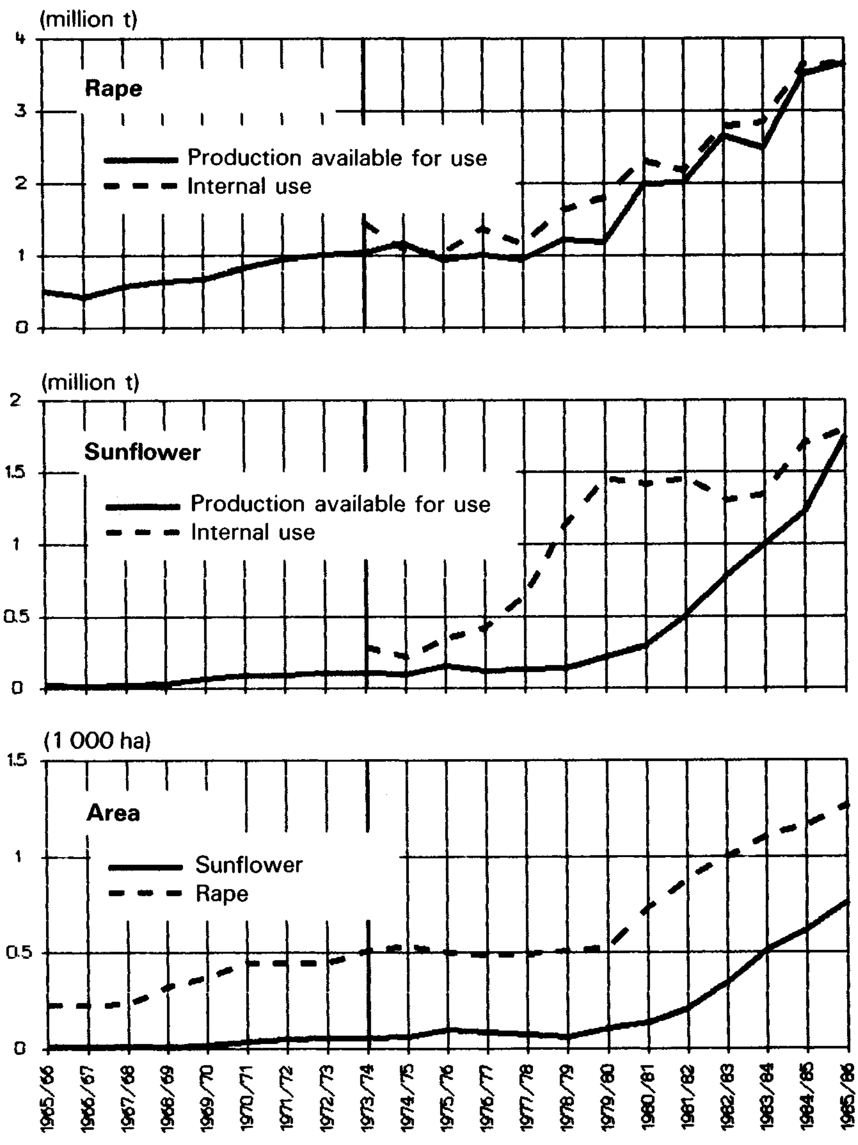
Production is insufficient to cover the needs of the internal market in oil and oilcakes and until 1956 the growing of rapeseed and flax seed was in decline. Farmers' interest in these crops was revived, however, as a result of technical progress, the breeding of new varieties and more widespread use of sunflower seed in Europe and the establishment of a market organization for oils and fats.

The Community rules ensure that producers receive a minimum price, which is obtained by granting variable direct aid to supplement the market price. The areas under oilseed crops have expanded rapidly as a result.

23. Between 1966 and 1985 the said areas increased by 9% per year on average in the Six, whilst production increased by 11% per year. The enlargement of the Community has not impeded this development since between 1973 and 1985 the areas sown to oilseeds increased at an annual rate of 9.7% and the quantities harvested at a rate of 11.3%.

The rapid expansion of oilseed-growing, the adoption of new techniques and the use of new varieties show the dynamic side of Community agriculture. It should not be forgotten, however, that these developments were possible only because of a market organization which provided total security as regards prices obtainable by the farmer in the forthcoming season.

OILSEEDS

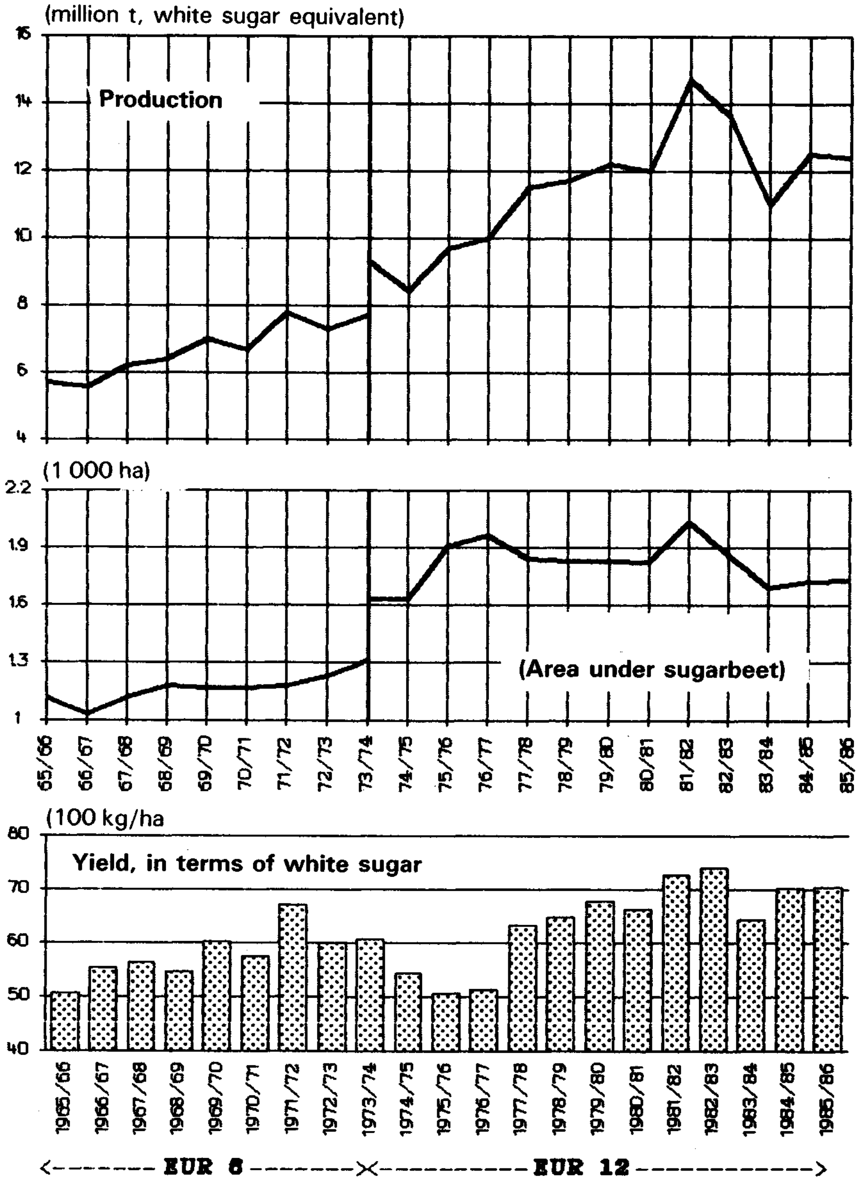


<------ EUR 6 ------><------------ EUR 10 ------------>

Source: Eurostat.

Graph 3

BEET SUGAR



Source: Eurostat.

Graph 4

Sugarbeet

24. Sugarbeet has always been considered as the typical industrial crop, being economically attractive because of the income it obtains and its soil-improvement function.

Beet production, most of which is delivered to the sugar-manufacturing industry, has always been subject to strict rules. The policy of the European Community, following on from the various national policies, has involved the determination of a quantity (known as the A quota) for which the price is guaranteed and which corresponds to average Community consumption.

The Community also fixes an additional quantity (the B quota) to which only a limited price guarantee applies, producers being partly responsible for bearing the cost of marketing such sugar.

Producers are entirely responsible for any quantities produced in excess of these quotas and must themselves bear the cost of exporting the sugar concerned.

25. Under such a system beet-growing would be expected to remain within the guaranteed limits. Over the period 1966-85, however, the areas sown to beet showed a sharp increase, rising from 1 000 000 ha to 1 375 000 ha in the Community of Six. In the Community of Ten the area under sugarbeet increased by 6.2% between 1973 and 1985.

In other words, the areas under sugarbeet have varied considerably between 1966 and the present day; peaks were reached in 1975, 1976 and then again in 1981. In 1975 this was in response to a 15% increase in the quota and very favourable economic circumstances. The 1981 peak was attributable to a production incentive due to a combination of guarantee reinforcements, favourable weather conditions and to a buoyant market.

26. Beet growers, who are mostly to be found in the fertile plains of northern Europe, can rely on the guarantee covering their A quota and sometimes take the risk of producing additional quantities, since they think in terms of the farm economy and the average price which they will receive. It should be pointed out that, as a means of regulating supplies to the market, reductions in the areas sown have a delayed effect and are insufficient to ensure any proper market balance. It must also be said that certain non-economic factors influence the behaviour of growers: advantages of retaining sugarbeet in the rotation of crops, carry-over policy, weather considerations.

Even so, growers are free to act as they do only because of the present guarantee system.

27. The quantity of sugar produced per hectare has been rising very steadily, the average Community yield having risen from 55.4 q/ha in 1966 to 70.5 q/ha in 1985.

Lastly, it may be mentioned that the areas sown have increased mainly in the traditional beet-growing regions, whilst in the southern parts of the Community (e.g. Italy) the areas under beet have tended to decrease and the Italian sugar industry has encountered restructuring problems.

Pigmeat

28. Pig-farming is generally described as an 'intensive' type of farming since it does not require large areas of land and is in effect a form of processing, the meat being produced from the feed (starches and proteins) which the farm can buy elsewhere.

In terms of weight, more pigmeat is produced in the Community than any other type of meat but in terms of value pigmeat takes second place behind beef/veal and represents 11% of the gross agricultural product.

29. Four trends are discernible in Community pig-farming:

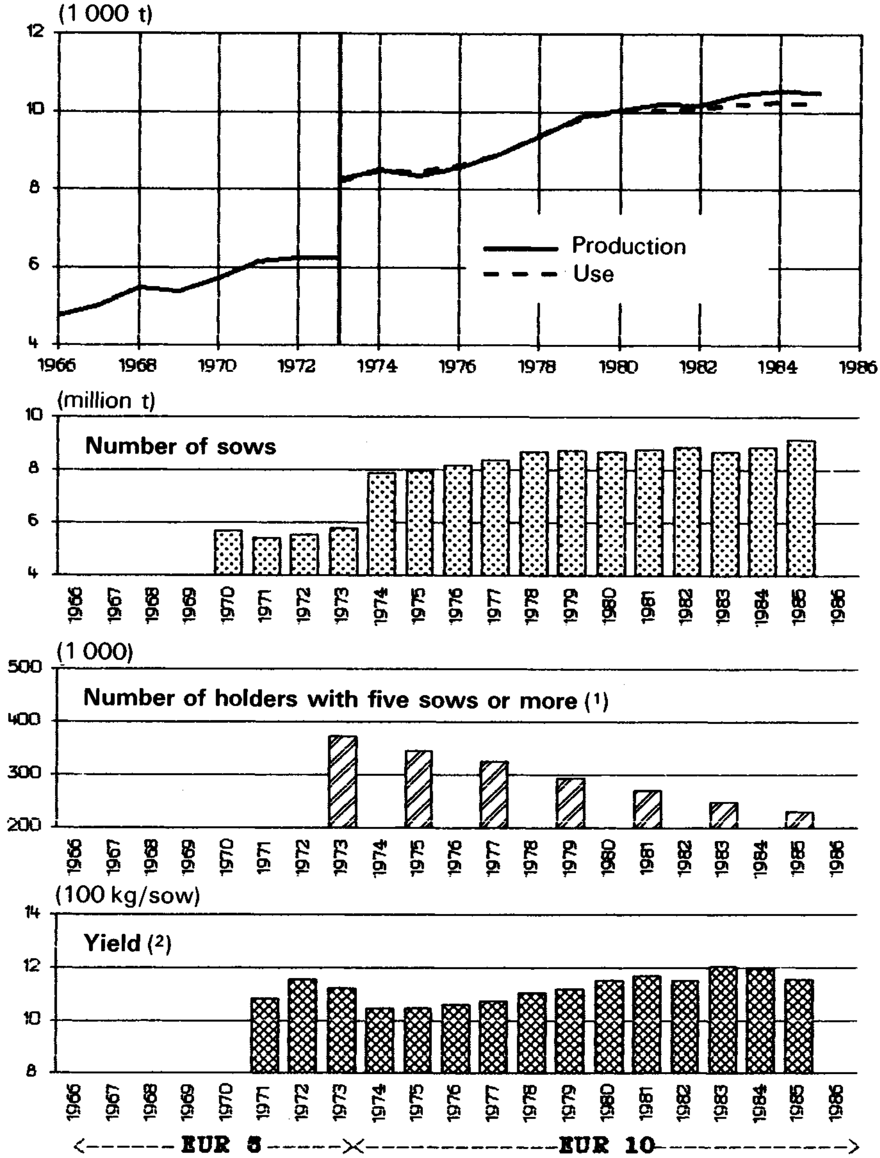
(i) a steady increase in production, closely following the upward trend in consumption;
(ii) a decrease in the number of farms and an increase in the number of pigs per farm;
(iii) a slight increase in the number of breeding pigs;
(iv) a very substantial improvement in the average yield per breeding pig and in the conversion ratio (feed/meat production).

These various trends have been brought together on the same diagram to give an overall view of Community pig-farming.

In 1985 some 32% of pig-farmers held 65% of the total headage (this being the pig population of four Member States: Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium).

30. Pig-farming provides a good example of a highly-specialized type of farming, given the rapid rotation of the factors involved (investments, livestock, feed, etc.). Practically all outmoded farming structures have been gradually eliminated from this sector and the number of production units has been steadily reduced. These remaining

PIGMEAT



(1) Sows owned by holders with five sows or more account for 95% of the total.

(2) Pigmeat production divided by the total number of sows.

Source: Eurostat.

Graph 5

units are heavily dependent on external supplies, but their operations are highly sophisticated.

Nevertheless, Community surveys indicate that a large number of farmers still hold a very small percentage of the breeding stock, which is evidence that the trend towards larger units, which has not been uniform throughout the Community, is not yet completed.

31. The pigmeat market appears to be relatively self-regulating, since the production curve never strays far from the consumption curve. On several occasions production has slightly exceeded demand, but the effect of this has been to halt the increase in breeding stock. Community management of the market does not involve buying in or public storage but simply encourages private storage if the market is sluggish, with the result that farmers react to falling prices by reducing their output and have so far succeeded in avoiding any serious crisis.

Milk

32. Dairy production represents between 18% and 19% of the value of total agricultural production in Europe.

It has always been considered as one of the traditional forms of farming because, although it was not spread uniformly throughout the Community, it was an activity pursued by one farm in three some 20 years ago.

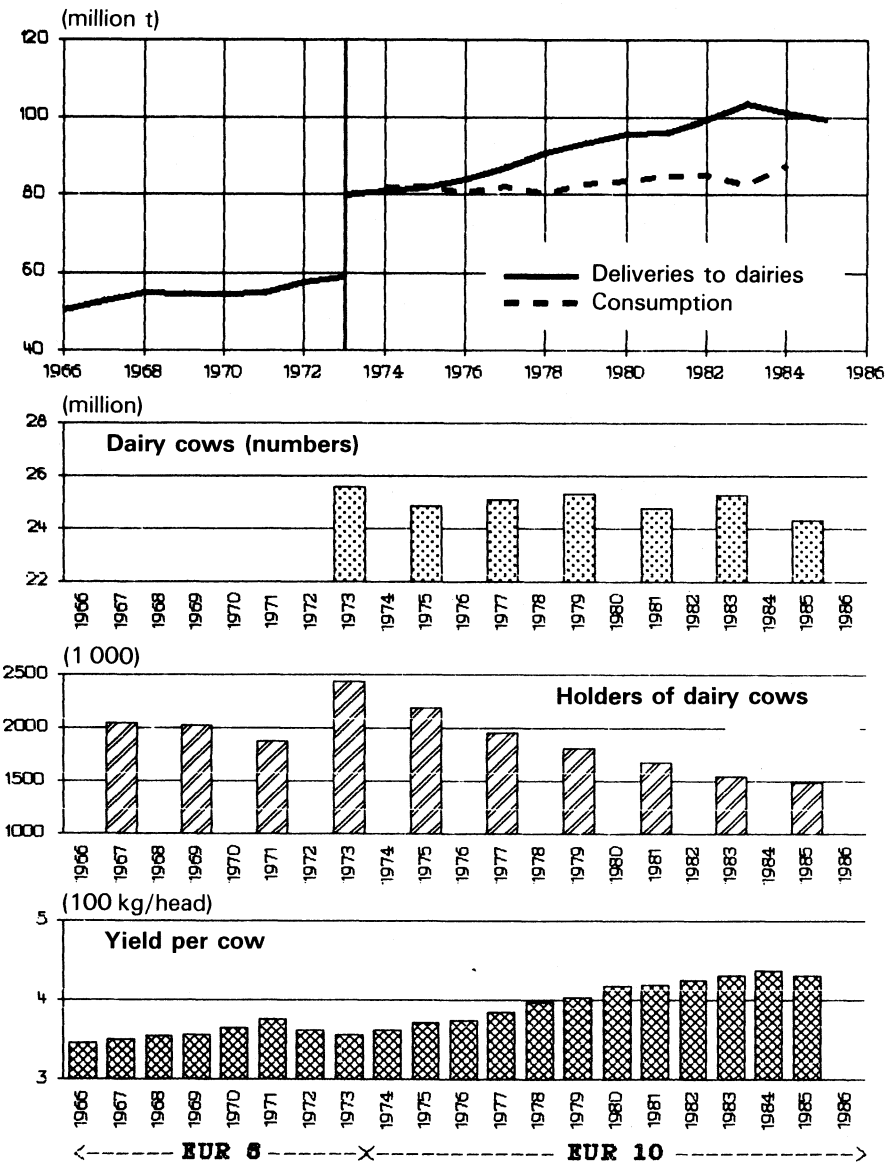
Over the past 20 years, four main trends have been discernible in the dairy sector:

(i) a steady increase in production and, more particularly, in the quantities of milk collected;
(ii) fairly constant dairy-cattle numbers until 1984;
(iii) a rapid decrease in the number of dairy buildings;
(iv) an all-round increase in yields from dairy cows.

33. Statistics on the quantities collected (rather than the quantities actually produced) show that between 1973 and 1983 deliveries to dairies rose from 80.4 million tonnes to 103.2 million tonnes (excluding Greece). This was equivalent to a 28.3% increase in milk deliveries in 10 years, or an average annual increase of 2.5%.

This increase has been accompanied by a definite improvement in the quality of milk and by the rationalization of production, collection and processing. These develop-

MILK



Consumption is calculated on the basis of the overall supply balance for milk (expressed as milk equivalent, based on the butterfat content).
Source: Eurostat.

Graph 6

ments may be attributed to competition for a market where the supply of milk products has almost always exceeded demand.

The steady increase in production may be explained by the price guarantees provided over the past 20 years by means of permanent intervention on the market.

34. When the Community rules were introduced, it was planned to support only the price of milk fats through direct purchases on the butter market, but the Member States accustomed to providing support for milk proteins felt that skimmed-milk powder should also be bought in.

Given this situation and the resulting market imbalance, the Commission has on several occasions drawn the attention of other Community institutions to the need to restore balance to the market by freezing prices and converting dairy herds to beef production.

35. Since these measures have had only a limited effect, they have been supplemented by the introduction of a co-responsibility levy charged on the quantities collected and determined in the light of the quantities produced. Although the Commission had hoped to restore balance to the market by this means, the legal setting of this measure was not rigorous and no improvement was achieved. In 1984, therefore, a quota system had to be introduced under which the quantities of milk collected may not exceed 98 million tonnes.

Only when this scheme was started did producers begin to adjust their herds as the decrease in numbers in 1985 would indicate.

The milk problem has shown how difficult it is for the Community to maintain the balance of a market to which permanent intervention arrangements are applied in order to guarantee prices and farmers' incomes.

Community agriculture and agricultural prices

36. Since 1967 the system of common agricultural prices has applied to almost all farm produce in the six original Member States. Beginning in 1973, it was gradually extended to cover production in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Greece (from 1981) and, most recently, Spain and Portugal (from 1986).

Institutional prices

37. The trends in institutional prices (i.e. the prices decided at Community level and fixed in European monetary units, originally in units of account and then in ECU) indicate that the increases in such prices have usually been kept below the average level of inflation for the Community as a whole.

The prices expressed in European currency units do not tell the whole story of agricultural prices, however. These prices have to be converted into national currencies at certain exchange rates and the changes in the latter have caused wider variations than those resulting from the fixing of prices in European currency units. Even so, the

TABLE D

Average increase in the agricultural prices (target or equivalent prices fixed by the Council of Ministers

Year	Annual rate of change (%)		
	u.a. or ECU (1)	National currency (1)	
		in normal terms	in real terms
Community of Six			
1967-1968			
1968-1969	−1.3	−0.7	
1969-1970	0	0	
1970-1971	0.5	1.5	
1971-1972	4	4	
1972-1973	4.7	4.8	
Community of Nine			
1973-1974	6.1	7.2	2.2
1974-1975	15.5	17.8	6.9
1975-1976	8.6	12.2	−2.3
1976-1977	9.1	12	3.4
1977-1978	4.9	7.5	−0.6
1978-1979	2.4	7.5	0.1
1979-1980	1.2	7.4	−2.9
1980-1981	4.9	4.5	−3.9
1981-1982	9.3	13.3	0.9
Community of Ten			
1982-1983	10.3	10.5	0.6
1983-1984	4.3	6.6	−2.5
1984-1985	−0.4	3.3	−3.5
1985-1986	+0.1	1.8	−4.5 (2)
1986-1987	−0.3	2.2	

Source: DG VI.

(1) This is an average rate calculated on the basis of the actual increase in each agricultural price and the relative importance of each product in the final agricultural production of the Six, then the Nine and lastly the Ten.
(2) Estimate.

average increase in prices in national currency has still lagged behind inflation rates, except in 1974/75, 1976/77 and over the period 1981-83 (see Table D).

38. The way in which the currencies of the various Member States have fluctuated in relation to each other must be seen as a consequence of substantial differences in inflation rates throughout the period 1971-81.

The use of the 'green' rates (i.e. a specific set of rates adopted each year at the same time as the agricultural prices so that the latter can apply in the various Member States) cushions farmers against the immediate impact of fluctuations of exchange rates. Generally speaking, the Member States have made wide use of this facility to delay the direct effects of devaluations or revaluations, thus depriving the common prices of some of their meaning and guidance value.

Producer prices

39. The indices for actual producer prices reflect the same trends, with variations from one Member State to another. They make it possible to trace the impact of certain factors (e.g. price increases in Ireland as a result of its accession to the EEC, the effect of successive revaluations of the DM in the Federal Republic of Germany) but they also show that there are not necessarily any strict parallels between the increases in the institutional prices and the rises in market prices. In 1974 and 1975, for example, the institutional prices were increased by fairly substantial amounts but the indices for producer prices showed only a slight upturn. The same applies to 1981 and 1982. This is because agricultural prices do not all receive the same degree of support and, when plentiful supplies produce a glut on the market, support measures are not always sufficient to ensure that the price increases adopted are fully reflected in producer prices (see Table E).

40. Generally speaking, given the overall trend in agricultural prices, the application of Community prices has made it possible to keep the increases in agricultural prices at a lower level than the increase in prices as a whole.

When a comparison is made between producer prices and input costs, the trends in the farmers' 'terms of trade' show that, whereas the situation was on average favourable to Community agriculture over the period 1973-79 (excluding 1974), it has been deteriorating steadily ever since.

TABLE E

Indices showing the trend in agricultural prices in real terms (1)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BR Deutschland	100	96.6	100.7	100.9	91.1	97.3	102.2	97.4	90.5	88.3	86.2	88	86.9	83.4	81	76.1
France	100	98.4	105.8	109.1	103.2	99	102.9	102.6	97.4	94	88.4	89.2	87.7	84.5	84.6	81.1
Italia	100	97.6	101.6	113.7	111.5	107	111	112.3	108.5	102	96.1	92.8	92.7	85.9	83	81
Nederland	100	95.2	94.2	96	84.2	84	87.3	80.5	73.2	71.6	70.6	72.7	70	71.2	70.7	67.2
Belgique/België	100	96.1	99.7	105.9	91.1	93.5	101.4	90.4	83.2	81.1	80.8	84.8	88.9	89.5	86.8	81.1
Luxembourg	100	103.9	110.1	107.7	90.9	102.4	99.1	100.3	94.2	90.9	88.5	88.2	92.4	93	86	85.2
United Kingdom	100	98.2	96.6	115.9	114.4	107.2	122.6	111.9	103.6	99.8	88	87.2	87.6	87.7	84.2	78
Ireland	100	96.7	100.7	112.5	106.1	112	116.7	125.8	128.1	118.5	100.9	100.6	93.7	90.4	86.5	79.7
Danmark	100	93.1	96.3	112.9	101.4	98.9	102.4	97.9	94	89.1	91.2	92.8	93.1	90.3	87.7	82.1
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	100	104.8	105.9	106.7	106.1	110.2	114.2	111.9	109.8	110.2	108.9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Ratio between the farmers' price index for agricultural products and the inflation index (GDP prices).

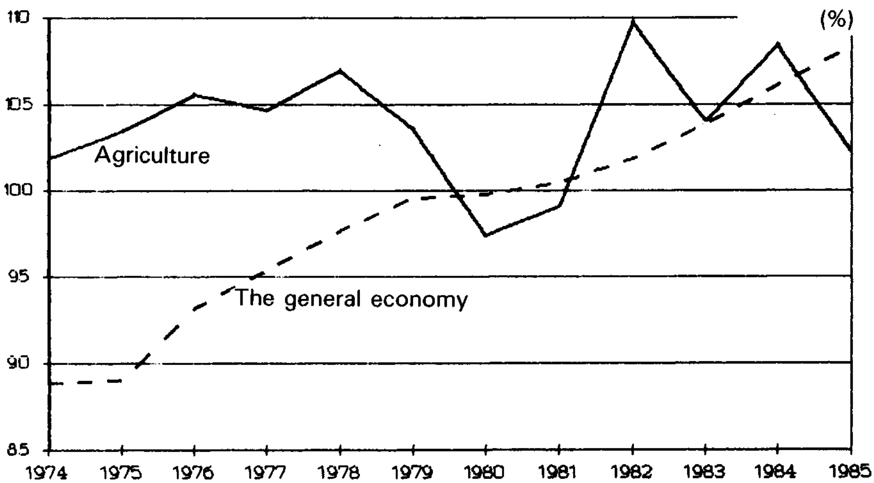
Agricultural prices and incomes

41. The overall effect of the trends in prices, volume of production and input costs was that in 1985 the value-added at factor cost per work unit was the same as in 1973, despite a considerable downturn during the period 1979-81. The use of 1973 as a reference year means, however, that no acount is taken of earlier developments which enabled the value-added in the agricultural sector to rise more rapidly than in other sectors of the economy during the period 1965-75.

It would seem, therefore, that after a relatively favourable period during which some leeway has been made up, agricultural incomes have remained relatively stable, although the average Community figures conceal wide differences from one Member State, region or farm to another.

Moreover, because of the importance of the weather factor, the same income level was not attained each year. A comparison between the net value-added per agricultural work unit and the net domestic product per person in gainful employment reveals

INCOMES IN AGRICULTURE AND IN THE GENERAL ECONOMY
EUR 10
(Average for 1979, 80, 81 = 100)



Agriculture: Real net value-added (at factor cost) per work unit.
The general economy: Real net domestic product (at factor cost) per person employed.

Graph 7

that, whereas the agricultural sector was in a relatively favourable position until 1979, the situation has changed substantially since that date. It should also be pointed out that the increase in the net value-added per agricultural worker has been mainly the result of the drop in the number of jobs in farming (see Graph 7).

Community agriculture and the agri-foodstuffs market

42. From 1966 onwards the application of common prices and the gradual elimination of barriers to trade led to a great expansion in the quantities of agricultural products traded within the EEC (see Table F).

Between 1968 and 1984 intra-Community trade in agricultural and food products (excluding fishery and forestry products) increased in terms of current value from 4 900 million ECU to almost 55 000 million ECU. This was attributable to three factors: the increase in the value of the goods, the enlargement of the EEC and the growth of internal trade. In terms of constant ECU, intra-Community trade has been increasing at an average rate of 8.2% per year.

TABLE F

Intra-Community trade in agricultural products excluding fish, timber and cork on the basis of exports

(m ECU)

Year	EUR 6	EUR 9	EUR 10
1968	4 384		
1969	5 567		
1970	6 226		
1971	7 176		
1972	8 836		
1973	10 491	14 382	
1974	12 386	17 349	
1975	13 383	19 619	
1976	16 743	23 461	
1977	18 611	26 283	
1978	20 144	28 908	
1979	22 445	32 160	
1980	23 379	33 610	
1981	27 132	38 947	40 242
1982	30 619	43 844	45 482
1983	32 725	46 652	48 642
1984	37 240	53 001	55 476
1985	38 974	56 169	58 633

Source: Eurostat — Comtrade.

Such trade now accounts for 33.7% of the value of final agricultural production. Taking account of the value-added by industry and judging only by the volume of agricultural produce traded, it may be assumed that some 20% of agricultural production is not consumed in its country of origin but enters into European trade. In a real sense, therefore, there has been a move towards a 'Community market', for which the European farmer is now producing without always being conscious of the fact.

43. As a result of the increase in agricultural production, the technical advances in the storage and transportation of foodstuffs and the expansion of intra-Community trade, supplies to the European market are now satisfactory and the food shortages experienced during the period 1945-50 are a thing of the past.

Apart from tropical products such as coffee, tea, spices and certain fruits, the only foodstuffs for which the European Community was still dependent on the outside world in 1985 were rice, certain oilseeds, vegetable oils, citrus fruits and various basic ingredients of animal feed, including oilcakes and products rich in vegetable protein.

44. The importation of large quantities of protein products has raised the question of whether Europe should be dependent on external suppliers for feedingstuffs and, consequently, livestock products. Technical and economic considerations influenced the political choice made in 1962 when the Community agreed that such products could be imported on preferential terms.

At the time there was no evidence to indicate that European agriculture could ever become self-sufficient in this area at a reasonable cost. Nowadays the situation has changed, mainly because of the enlargement of the Community towards the south and the advances achieved in agricultural science, but the political problem still remains.

45. Alongside this purely quantitative aspect, however, changes in consumer habits and tastes place additional constraints on European farmers as regards the harvesting, quality and standardization of products.

Increasingly, agricultural products reach the consumer only after processing. The food industry is by far the largest purchaser of agricultural products. In 1985 about three-quarters of all agricultural production was purchased and processed by the various types of food manufacturer.

46. The agri-foodstuffs industry, the farmer's main customer, has a Community-wide turnover of almost 300 000 million ECU, or almost double the value of final agricultural production. It employs over 2 million people and encompasses both the small businesses which used to be so numerous but are now dwindling in importance and over 2 000 firms employing a staff of at least 20.

The farmer's main customers are nowadays to be found in 12 industrial sectors, the most important being, in decreasing order, milk processing, meat processing, brewing, baking and the storage and processing of fruit and vegetables.

47. Since their manufacturing lines are automated and since they endeavour to provide the consumer with a range of products tailored to specific and constant tastes, the processors are imposing increasingly strict conditions as regards delivery dates and product quality. Even on the market for fresh products, certain concepts such as 'early crops' are tending to disappear since, thanks to advances in transport, storage and growing techniques, the buyer finds that equivalent products are available throughout the year.

The farmer is no longer supplying the same traditional markets on which selling times and quality differences played an important role. Except for one or two specific products and the top qualities for which there is a certain restricted clientèle, production has to be adapted to industrial demand, which is constant and sets carefully determined quality standards.

The present size of the food processing sector and the need to ensure free trade in the numerous products of that sector have necessitated the adoption of a wide range of standards relating to presentation, labelling, quality and health requirements. Gradually new Community rules are replacing national legislation. This is a long and delicate task but it is particularly important if consumers are to be properly informed and protected where the use of hormones, preservatives, colouring and additives is concerned.

Community agriculture and the external markets

48. The increase in agricultural production which has resulted from the wider implementation of technological advances and from the price support arrangements has compelled the Community to boost its exports and it has now become the world's second-largest exporter of agricultural products after the United States.

Table G shows the Community's external trade related initially to the Six, then the Nine and finally the Ten, and indicates a steady rise in both imports and exports.

49. In 1984 exports represented 18% of the value of final agricultural production. The Community is now the world's largest exporter of numerous products, including butter, milk powder, condensed milk, cheese, wheat flour, egg products, poultrymeat and wine. The Community now exports almost as much sugar as Cuba and more beef than traditional exporters such as Argentina or Australia.

50. In addition to its commercial exports, the Community has stepped up the free delivery of agricultural products to countries suffering from food shortages or actual famine, in accordance with its commitments under the Food Aid Convention. In 1985 the total value of such shipments, at world market prices, was 600 million ECU. The quantities shipped included 1 650 000 tonnes of cereals, (including 500 000 tonnes shipped directly by the Member States), 110 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder, 30 000 tonnes of butteroil, 11 000 tonnes of sugar and smaller quantities of olive oil and dried vegetables.

TABLE G

External trade in agricultural products (excluding fishery and forestry products)

(m ECU)

		Imports	Exports	Cover rate (%)
Community of Six	1968	8 822	2 950	33
	1969	9 702	3 079	31
	1970	10 583	3 557	33
	1971	10 634	3 851	36
	1972	11 560	4 446	38
Community of Nine	1973	19 755	6 895	35
	1974	22 593	8 655	38
	1975	21 807	8 851	41
	1976	27 428	9 997	36
	1977	32 610	12 041	37
	1978	31 025	12 760	40
	1979	33 354	14 524	44
	1980	33 945	18 424	54
Community of Ten	1981	37 366	25 146	67
	1982	40 175	24 557	61
	1983	41 620	25 275	60
	1984	48 623	29 957	61
	1985	48 812	31 138	63

Source: Eurostat — Comtrade.

51. At the same time, imports of agricultural products have increased substantially and the Community, which purchased goods to the value of 49 000 million ECU in 1985, is the world's largest importer, taking 46% of its imports from the developing countries and 13% from the associated countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

By its purchases of tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, tropical fruit, oils and fats, tobacco, manioc, latex, tropical timber, textile fibres, etc., the Community provides a considerable proportion of the earnings of the developing countries and absorbs 30% of their agricultural exports, there being no direct competition between the latter and European products. In fulfilment of international commitments, however, the Community also imports meat, milk products and cane sugar, in respect of which it has provided various guarantees.

52. The trends in Community production and the attainment of self-sufficiency for various products have considerably influenced the pattern of external trade. Since 1980 the Community has become an exporter instead of a net importer of beef. The same has applied to cereals since 1981 (see Table H).

53. The rise in the overall value of imports is primarily due to the increase in purchases of products which Community farmers do not produce and of livestock foodstuffs. To a certain extent the latter, which is imported at low or zero rates of duty, competes with European cereals and compels the Community to subsidize grain exports. As already pointed out, however, considerations of efficiency and policy on trade both enter into play. If purchases of manioc and other cereal substitutes were to be discontinued or scaled down, feedingstuff prices would be affected, forcing up stockfarmers' costs, and making it more difficult for livestock products to compete on the internal and external markets. Any such changes in the pattern of trade could be envisaged only if negotiations had been held with the Community's trading partners.

Given its position as the world's largest importer and second-largest exporter of agricultural products, the European Community attaches the highest importance to the organization of world markets and to compliance with international trade agreements. This is reflected in the relations which the Community maintains with numerous non-EEC countries, and in particular its signing of the Lomé Convention with the 64 ACP countries and its active participation in all international negotiations.

54. Community agriculture will certainly be unable to maintain its present rate of growth unless it finds new markets.

TABLE H

The Community's external trade in certain agricultural products

	Year	Cereals (1) (1 000 t)			Beef/veal (1 000 t) (2)			Milk products (m ECU)			Livestock products and high-protein products (1 000 t) (3)		
		Import	Export	Balance	Import	Export	Balance	Import	Export	Balance	Import	Export	Balance
EUR 6	1968	17 134	6 447	−10 687	499	35	−464	97	372	272			
	1969	14 202	6 994	− 7 208	613	40	−573	91	345	254			
	1970	17 640	7 124	−10 516	595	67	−528	111	441	330			
	1971	17 363	4 670	−12 693	562	68	−494	122	602	480			
	1972	15 314	7 114	− 8 200	887	23	−864	129	575	446			
EUR 9	1973	23 825	6 833	−16 992	990	86	−904	255	885	630			
	1974	19 843	5 449	−14 394	455	200	−255	245	1 132	887			
	1975	23 504	7 105	−16 399	289	237	− 52	308	976	668			
	1976	26 742	5 152	−21 590	415	209	−206	331	1 169	838	18 300	800	−17 400
	1977	26 397	2 057	−24 340	379	152	−227	365	1 595	1 230	17 500	900	−16 600
	1978	20 687	6 055	−14 602	415	168	−247	420	1 744	1 324	20 900	1 000	−19 900
	1979	18 393	8 012	−10 381	412	338	− 74	401	2 230	1 829	23 100	1 000	−22 100
	1980	16 442	12 363	− 4 079	356	642	286	460	2 856	2 396	23 900	1 500	−22 500
EUR 10	1981	16 150	16 567	417	364	662	298	582	3 671	3 089	22 500	1 800	−20 700
	1982	13 303	12 211	− 1 092	440	480	40	681	3 766	3 085	24 800	1 900	−22 800
	1983	9 514	15 575	6 061	448	603	155	695	3 316	2 621	25 200	2 900	−22 300
	1984	8 480	16 537	8 057	437	790	353	622	3 763	3 141	22 300	1 800	−20 500
	1985	6 181	18 333	12 152	466	805	339	628	3 601	2 973	25 300	2 200	−23 100

Sources: Eurostat — Comtrade and Commission DG VI (beef/veal protein products).

(1) All grain cereals except rice.
(2) Carcass weight and livestock and preserved meats expressed in terms of carcass equivalent.
(3) Oilcakes, oilseeds expressed in terms of fish-meal and meat-meal equivalent.

These problems were mentioned recently in the Commission's Green Paper entitled 'Perspectives for the common agricultural policy':

'... although there is a real prospect of the Community being able to participate in the foreseeable expansion of world trade in agricultural produce, this will only be possible if suitable adjustments are made to its external trade arrangements so as to enable the Community to conduct its export policy on a sound economic basis.'

Agriculture and Community support

55. A price-guarantee policy requires a financial instrument whereby the necessary action can be taken to support prices.

In 1962 the European Community, when introducing its first legislation on market organization, set up the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), which includes a Guarantee Section to which may be charged any expenditure incurred on the market policy or agricultural prices.

In the strict sense of the term the EAGGF is not a fund, since it does not have resources of its own or, consequently, financial autonomy. As an integral part of the Community budget, the EAGGF appropriations are subject to much the same rules and procedures as other Community funds, thus enabling the Community to exercise its collective responsibility for agriculture.

56. Some budgetary revenue is of agricultural origin and stems from the application of the common agricultural policy (such as the import levies and the sugar levies). Compared with agricultural expenditure, the revenue from such sources is relatively small and represents only a small proportion of the financial support which agriculture requires. The Community has also introduced co-responsibility levies, first in the milk sector in 1977 and then in the cereals sector in 1986; in 1984, an additional levy was added in the dairy sector linked with the system of guaranteed maximum quantities. Although these levies help to finance specific expenditure in the sectors concerned, they are not own resources and are treated as measures for the regulation of agricultural markets.

57. Support for Community agriculture takes two forms:

(i) intervention measures on the internal market which, depending on their economic nature, may be subdivided into aids for public or private storage, withdrawals and similar operations, price compensatory measures and guidance premiums;

(ii) refunds on exports to non-member countries.

Now that the internal market is saturated as a combined result of higher productivity and the levelling-off of demand, any increase in the quantities produced entails additional expenditure since it creates the need to find either new uses of new external outlets (which is practically impossible without subsidies).

Scrutiny of agricultural expenditure will confirm that this is the case, but account must also be taken of the gradual extension of the market organizations, the enlargement of the Community to take in new Member States, the agricultural policy decisions such as the annual fixing of farm prices and, last but not least, the fluctuations in world market prices and the relationships between the various currencies.

58. Expenditure on refunds (i.e. the subsidies intended to cover the difference between internal prices and world prices) is rising each year in terms of absolute value but its share of total expenditure has been gradually falling for some years and in 1985 it represented only 34% of EAGGF Guarantee expenditure.

The main sectors receiving such aid in 1985 were milk products, beef, cereals and sugar. The refunds granted on the various products differ considerably since they depend on the sales opportunities offered by the world market, on the quantities for which the Community has to find an external outlet and on the fluctuations in world prices and the US dollar.

59. Expenditure on intervention has been increasing steadily over the years in both absolute and relative terms; in 1985 it represented 66% of total annual expenditure.

60. Price compensatory measures remain the most common type of aid. The term covers all aid granted on the Community's internal market to keep consumer prices lower than producer prices and to enable Community products to compete with those imported from non-member countries; they may be subdivided into production subsidies (mainly for oilseeds, tobacco, olive oil and sheepmeat) and subsidies for processing or utilization (essentially for milk products, fruit and vegetables). In 1985 such measures accounted for almost 39% of the total expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section and had been the largest single type of support expenditure for the previous three years.

Such aids help to encourage consumption because, whilst guaranteeing minimum prices to producers, they enable consumers to obtain agricultural products at prices lower than those paid to farmers.

61. Guidance premiums are intended to exert a direct influence on the types of farming practised and are granted only for milk and beef/veal.

62. Withdrawals from the market and similar operations are most common for wine (distillation) and fruit and vegetables.

63. Storage aid covers the costs of public and private storage, including the cost of special disposal measures. The storage of agricultural products represents a relatively heavy burden on the Community, accounting in 1985 for over 22% of all expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section. Milk products place the greatest strain on the Community budget because of the surpluses of butter and skimmed-milk powder, far outstripping beef/veal and cereals. As regards sugar, the storage costs are covered by a levy on manufacturers.

64. The total value of the products bought in and placed in intervention storage in the Community amounted to some 10 500 million ECU by the end of 1985. Such operations entail both technical costs (entry into storage, storage proper, release from storage, processing) and financing costs (interest charges which the EAGGF Guarantee Section reimburses to the Member States at a standard rate where national funds are tied up by the public storage of agricultural products), plus the offsetting of any losses incurred or profits made on the sale of the products stored (including price reductions for special disposal measures). Intervention storage is thus costly and relatively inefficient, in that it leads to the accumulation of products which, in some cases, drop rapidly in value and of which it may be difficult to dispose.

65. The EAGGF Guarantee Section, which is a complex financial instrument but functions effectively within the limits of the Community rules, has undoubtedly been one of the best guarantors of the development of the common agricultural policy over the past 20 years. Protecting farmers from most of the market risks and from falling prices, it has provided security and relative stability for much of the agricultural sector, although expenditure on price and market support measures rose from 8 700 million ECU in 1978 to 19 700 million ECU in 1985.

66. The Green Paper published in July 1985 outlined the Commission's thoughts on the future of the common agricultural policy. It contains an analysis of the problems facing the said policy and a description of the economic and budgetary constraints which will determine the direction taken in future.

67. In recent years farmers do not seem to have benefited from the increasing support which they have received. One of the reasons for this relative failure probably lies in the fact that an ever-larger proportion of the financial aid granted does not directly correspond to any distribution of wealth within the sector itself.

Whereas EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure as a whole helps, albeit with varying degrees of effectiveness, to maintain agricultural prices at the levels set by the Council, the direct effect of the export refunds and the subsidies for the use of agricultural products is to enable customers inside and outside the Community to obtain goods at less than the market price.

Since the growing expenditure on the disposal of production does not necessarily entail increased support for prices, the marketing of ever-larger quantities for which there is no demand cannot always be seen as generating additional wealth. It does therefore seem doubtful whether farmers in fact benefit from support, the effects of which are primarily felt in other socio-economic sectors. This highly topical question has been widely discussed in the context of recent Community budgets.

Structural changes in Community agriculture

Trends in the workforce

68. The drift from the land and the gradual reduction of the agricultural labour force have been features of European society since the end of the 18th century.

In 1968 the 'Mansholt Report' noted a decline in the agricultural workforce over the period 1961-65, at annual rates ranging from 4.8% in Belgium to 3.2% in France.

69. The Community surveys on farm structures show that in the Community of Six the numbers in agricultural employment fell by 49.3% between 1966 and 1983. On the basis of the 1975 survey, the decrease has been less marked in the Nine since it amounted to less than 20% over the eight-year period 1975-83. This may be explained by the special circumstances in the United Kingdom, where the decline in such employment took place much earlier and is now relatively insignificant, given the very small percentage of total employment (2.6%) now left on the land (see Table I).

TABLE I

Employment on agricultural holdings

(1 000 AWU) (1)

Year	Belgique/ België	BR Deutschland	France	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	EUR 6	Danmark	Ireland	United Kingdom	EUR 9	Ellas	EUR 10
1966-1967	271.2	2 329.9	3 023.3	4 127.2	17.04	341.7	10 110.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	139.6	1 233.6	1 949.7	2 826.5	12.37	253.7	6 415.5	176.7	324.7	625.7	7 542.6	:	:
1983	111.8	945.9	1 658.2	2 157.6	7.75	243.4	5124.7	140.3	276.1	562.1	6 103.2	863.3	6 966.5

: = Not available.
NB: In Italy the survey was carried out in 1982.
Source: Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings — Eurostat.

(1) AWU: Annual work unit = total hours worked each year by a person employed full-time.

TABLE J

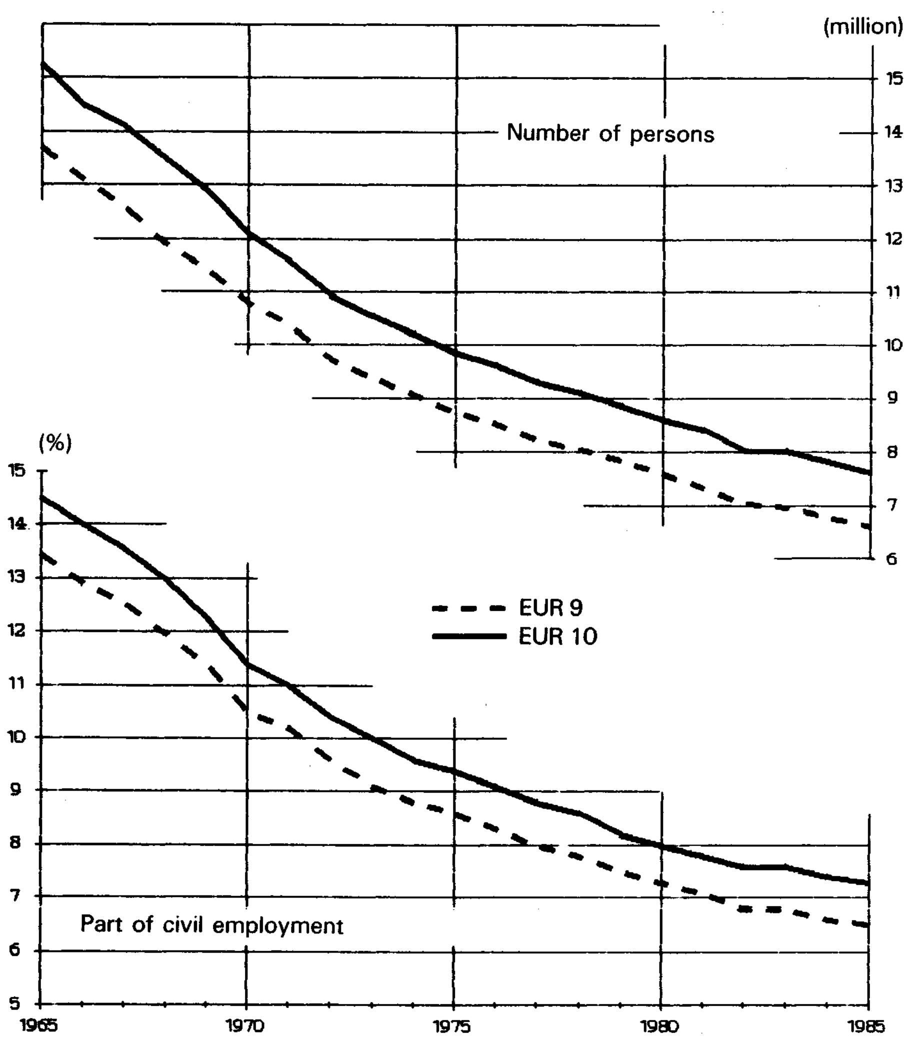
Number of agricultural holdings

(1 000 holdings)

Year	BR Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	EUR 6	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9	Ellas	EUR 10
1966-1967	1 246.0	1 708.0	2 980.5	247.0	214.8	8.61	6 404.9	:	:	:	:	991.5	:
1970-1971	1 074.6	1 587.6	2 849.9	184.6	184.0	7.61	5 888.3	326.7	277.4	146.0	6 638.4	1 046.3	7 684.7
1975	907.9	1 315.1	2 664.2	162.6	138.1	6.21	5 194.1	280.6	228.0	132.3	5 835.0	:	:
1983	767.6	1 129.6	2 832.4	138.5	102.6	4.56	4 975.3	261.9	221.1	98.7	5 557.0	958.7	6 515.7

: = Not available.
Source: Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings — Eurostat.

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE
1965-85
(Persons with an occupation in the sector 'Agriculture hunting, forestry and fishing')



Source: Eurostat. Annual figures concerning national estimates on labour force.

Graph 8

The decrease in agricultural employment has been partly offset by the growth of employment in the food-processing industry which, as mentioned earlier, has steadily grown in size and now employs 2.7% of the working population.

In the present day Community farming provides only 7.5% of all employment (see Graph 8). This percentage is still considerably higher than those in other industrialized countries such as the United States (3.3%), Canada (5.3%) and Sweden (5.1%), but it is lower than the figure for Japan (8.9%).

70. The distribution of the agricultural labour force is very uneven, and trends differ from one part of the Community to another. The regional figures obtained by the farm structure surveys indicate that, generally speaking, the agricultural labour force is still numerically strong in Ireland and in all the Mediterranean areas, where it accounts for more than 10% of total employment.

The agricultural labour force is also high in certain regions of France (the West and Aquitaine), Germany (Bavaria and Lower Saxony) and the Netherlands (the Northern provinces). In these regions, agriculture still provides almost 10% of all jobs. On the other hand, farming provides less than 2.5% of all jobs in most regions of the United Kingdom (Scotland, the North of England and Northern Ireland being the exceptions) and in North Rhine-Westphalia (Germany).

Despite the drift from the land and the reduction in the agricultural labour force, however, the area of cultivated land per work unit is still relatively small. Graph 9 shows that only in the Parisian Basin, the North of England and Scotland is there more than 25 ha per work unit, on average. Only Scotland and the North of England have more than 40 ha of utilized agricultural area per work unit. Admittedly, these regions are extensively farmed and are difficult to compare with other farming areas in the Community.

Farm structures

71. The situation as regards farm structures is very similar: the number of farms is decreasing and is following the same trend as the number in agricultural employment, but the average area per farm is still small and has shown little increase over the past 20 years (see Tables J, K, L).

TABLE K

Average area of farmland per holding

(ha of UAA) (1)

Year	BR Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxem-bourg	EUR 6	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9	Ellas	EUR 10
1966-1967	10.2	17.6	6.0	9.0	7.4	15.6	10.1	:	:	:	:	4.1	:
1975	13.7	22.4	6.2	12.8	10.6	21.9	11.9	58.7	22.3	22.4	14.8	:	:
1983	15.5	25.5	5.6	14.5	13.6	27.9	12.1	64.5	22.8	28.8	15.3	3.6	13.6

: = Not available.
Source: Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings — Eurostat.

(1) UAA = utilized agricultural area.

72. The changes in the number of farms and in the average area per farm have nevertheless substantially altered the distribution of cultivated land according to farm size category. Farms with more than 50 ha now possess much more land than 20 years ago. This has come about because of land consolidation and the accession of the United Kingdom, where farm structures are distinctly more efficient than in the other Member States.

TABLE L

1966 Census — Community of Six			1983 Census — Community of Ten	
Size category by UAA (ha)	ha used (1 000)	% of total UAA	ha used (1 000)	% of total UAA
20- 50	19 064	29.4	25 775	25.5
50-100	8 386	12.9	17 124	16.9
over 100	7 761	11.9	22 205	21.9
Total for the 3 categories	36 211	54.2	65 104	64.3
Total agricultural area	64 681		100 932	

Source: Eurostat.

73. However, despite changes which might at first sight seem considerable (particularly the changes in agricultural employment), the typical Community farm is still a small family undertaking employing only a few work units, usually members of the farmer's family.

Given the wide diversity of natural conditions within the Community and the varying degrees of regional economic development, the concept of the 'farm' covers everything from the most intensive units to extensive holdings which have to adjust to natural handicaps.

74. Structural changes, which affect both farms and the agricultural labour force, were already occurring long before 1965. They reflect the influence of economic and social currents outside agriculture and the need for change to cope with new technological and economic conditions. Since these factors have very different effects from one region to another, structural change reflects this diversity and amplifies the differences between Community regions.

The first few years of the period 1966-86, when economic growth was sustained and the profound effects of technological advances were being felt in all sectors of the economy, helped to speed up structural change in agriculture. An additional factor which made for greater efficiency and productivity was the fact that farmers were confronted with new market conditions as competition became keener with the opening of intra-Community frontiers and the establishment of a common agricultural market.

Not all Member States experienced in the same way this incentive to change, either because they had been late in joining the Community or because they were backward in terms of development.

Structural policy and structural change

75. According to the approach taken at Stresa, the objective of a Community structural policy was to encourage the necessary change and, more particularly, to enable the most backward areas to make the necessary adjustments.

By means of their national structural policies which were geared to their own circumstances, the Member States endeavoured to promote certain reforms such as the expansion of vocational training and the establishment of farms more suited to economic realities. The beneficial effect of such restructuring was limited as a rule and often achieved little more than arranging for farmers' retirement, bringing about a measure of land consolidation and making the necessary improvements to rural infrastructures.

In most regions the small areas of farmland available made it difficult to undertake substantial reforms, despite the sharp drop in the agricultural labour force. The purpose of most of the incentives provided at national level was to develop and equip the existing structures and to introduce techniques which would boost production and increase productivity. Some Member States, however, endeavoured through their national legislation to encourage certain types of farm, by establishing or facilitating the establishment of holdings which satisfied specific standards, particularly in the case of young farmers setting up.

76. In 1964, with the creation of the EAGGF Guarantee Section, the Community took over some of the work done by the Member States. Initially, the aim was to facilitate schemes to improve production, marketing and processing structures for agricultural policies by subsidizing investments. Community aid was thus granted towards certain rural development, drainage and land consolidation schemes.

77. Only in 1972, with the adoption of the socio-structural directives was an attempt made to modernize farms, encourage retirement and promote retraining.

These measures, which followed a massive exodus of farmers from the countryside, applied uniformly to all parts of the Community, with the result that needs could not always be met, given the diversity of circumstances. Moreover, since only limited funds were allocated for structural purposes, the measures had insufficient impact, particularly in the least-favoured regions where they were most needed.

78. Since 1978 new and more appropriate measures, implemented in the form of regional programmes, have been adopted to supplement the socio-structural directives

TABLE M

Less-favoured areas as defined in Directive 75/268/EEC

	Less-favoured areas UAA (1) — in 1 000 ha		Total UAA in less-favoured areas (1 000 ha)	Total UAA in Member State (1 000 ha)	Less-favoured UAA as % of total UAA
	Mountain areas	Less-favoured areas other than mountain areas			
BR Deutschland	351.5	5 859.1	6 210.6	12 196	50.9
France (incl. overseas depts.)	4 341.9	7 617	11 958.9	31 069	38.5
Italia	5 164.2	3 289.8	8 454.0	16 537	51.1
Nederland	—	18.9	18.9	2 018	0.9
Belgique/België	—	314.4	314.4	1 438	21.9
Luxembourg	—	133.1	133.1	133	100.0
United Kingdom	—	9 859	9 859.0	18 795	52.5
Ireland	—	3 878.7	3 878.7	5 711	67.9
Danmark	—	—	—	2 888	—
Ellas	4 978.8	2 260.1	7 238.9	9 251	78.2
Total EUR 10	14 836.4	33 230.1	48 066.5	100 036	48

(1) UAA = utilized agricultural area.

and to offer new incentives for structural change and the modernization of rural facilities.

79. A review of the structural measures implemented over the period 1966-86 also reveals that both national and Community authorities have tended to emphasize the improvement of processing and marketing structures, thus giving priority to the product and the processing thereof rather than to the circumstances in which it is grown. Preference has been given, for example, to the expansion and renewal of facilities in the food-processing industry. Although such measures have made an effective contribution towards the rationalization of the food sector, they have often encouraged the development of certain types of production without reference to any guidelines and without necessarily providing any incentive for farmers to improve the economic management of their holdings.

The less-favoured regions

80. Twenty years on, the structural and economic diversity of European agriculture emerges as a key political factor.

In 1975, acknowledging the social role of agriculture, the structural and natural differences between the various farming regions and the difficulties faced by certain areas in adjusting to the situation created by the opening-up of markets, the Council of Ministers adopted a directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas.

In adopting this directive, the Community recognized that farmers in the areas concerned were unable to produce on competitive terms. There was a need to ensure the continuity of the national measures already in force and to strengthen them by involving the collective responsibility of the Community and by introducing a specific policy whereby aid would be granted to develop the areas in question and compensatory allowances to alleviate the consequences of permanent handicaps such as high altitude, steep slopes, long winters or lack of rainfall.

The introduction of a policy for the less-favoured areas marked a very important change, for it drew a distinction between the various regions of the Community and made it possible to treat each region according to its potential.

81. Under the original classification adopted between 1975 and 1983, 31% of the utilized agricultural area in the Community was listed as less favoured. In 1986 a new classification was introduced, raising to 48% the percentage of the utilized agricultural area falling into this category.

There are in fact two types of less-favoured area:

(i) the mountain and hill regions, defined in terms of altitude or gradient, accounting for 14.8% of the total utilized agricultural area;

(ii) the regions suffering natural handicaps and threatened by depopulation, accounting for 33.2% of the total utilized agricultural area (see Table M).

82. The position of farming in such areas is a particularly delicate problem since, as a productive activity, it cannot compete with farming in regions where conditions are more favourable, although it does represent a substantial percentage of gross domestic product at regional level.

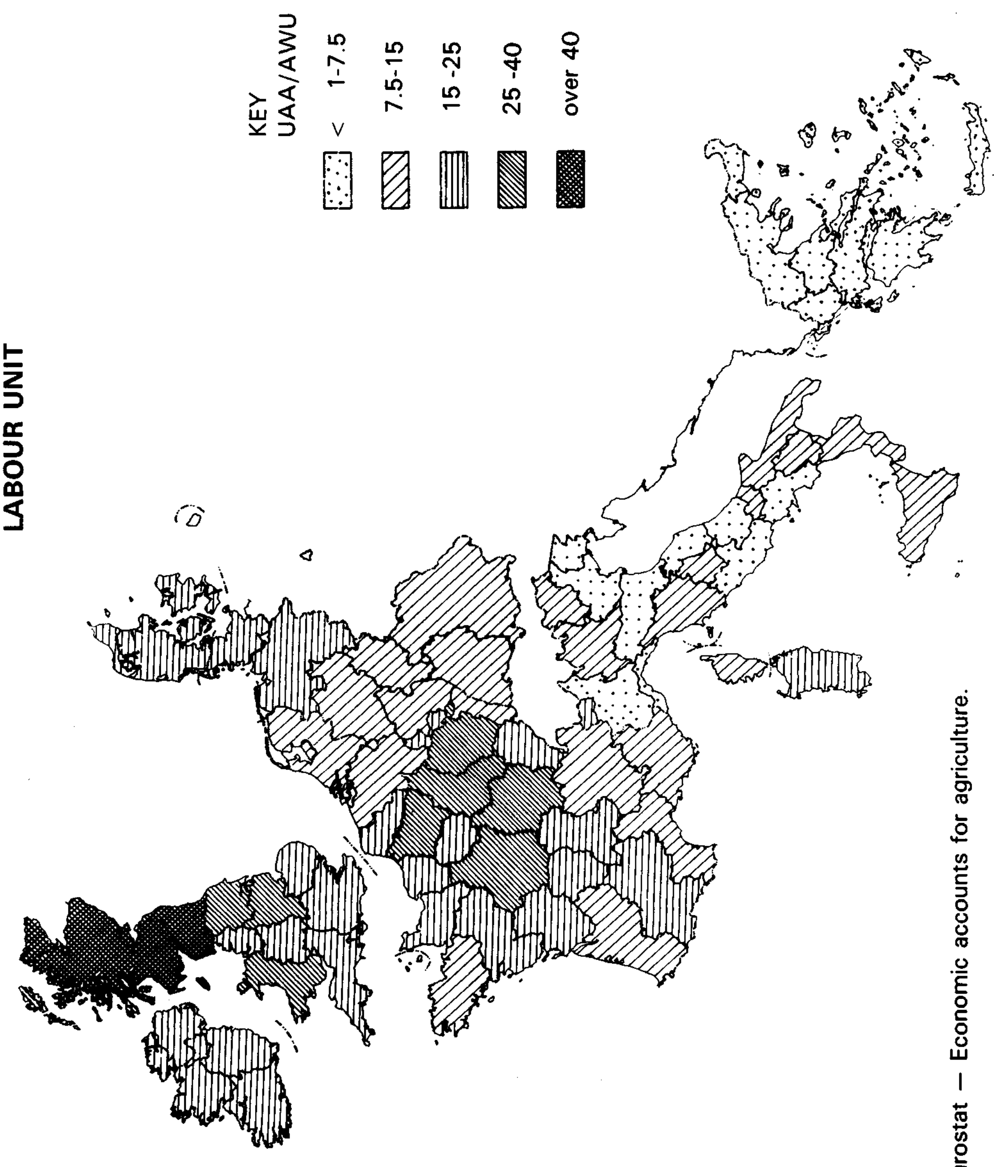
In Greece, Italy, Ireland and to a lesser extent France, the less-favoured areas coincide with the areas where agricultural production accounts for a large percentage of regional GDP. In such areas the per capita GDP and the productivity per person engaged in agriculture are relatively low but since farming sometimes represents over 10% of the economy in depressed regions, it is still an important factor. In the less-favoured areas of Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom, the problem is different: farming accounts for only a small percentage (between 2% and 4%) of the gross regional product but the farming population is fairly numerous and their productivity is usually low, except in the United Kingdom. The decline of agriculture would have consequences for the social fabric and for employment, although the impact on the regional economy would be less serious.

Regional differences

83. The disparities within Community agriculture may be measured by three yardsticks: the land available per person engaged in agriculture, the productivity of the labour force and the contribution made by farming to the gross domestic product (see Graphs 9, 10 and 11).

At national level, the ratio between the average productivity per work unit in Greece and that in the Netherlands is 1:4. At regional level, the differences are even wider, the ratio between the least prosperous regions of Greece and the Dutch Polders being 1:10. These averages also conceal substantial differences between one farm and another within each region.

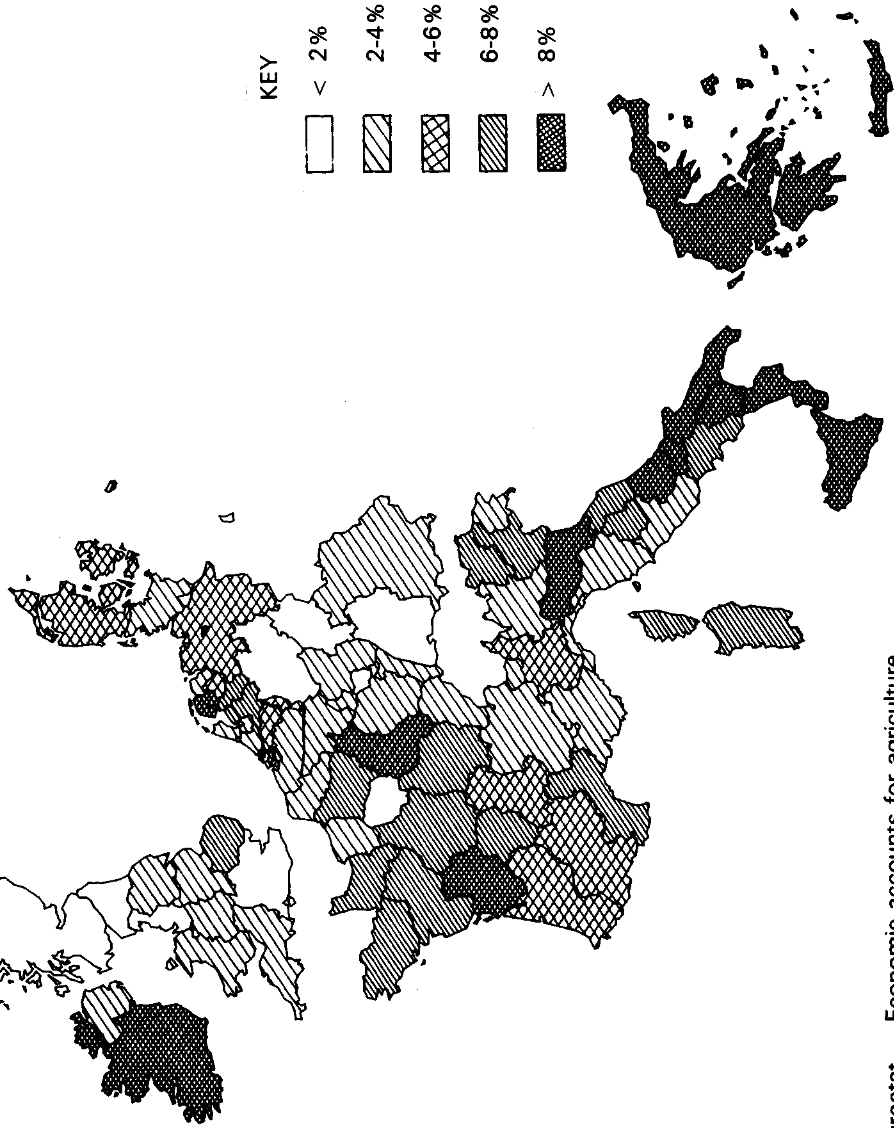
AVAILABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL LAND PER LABOUR UNIT



Source: Eurostat — Economic accounts for agriculture.

Graph 9

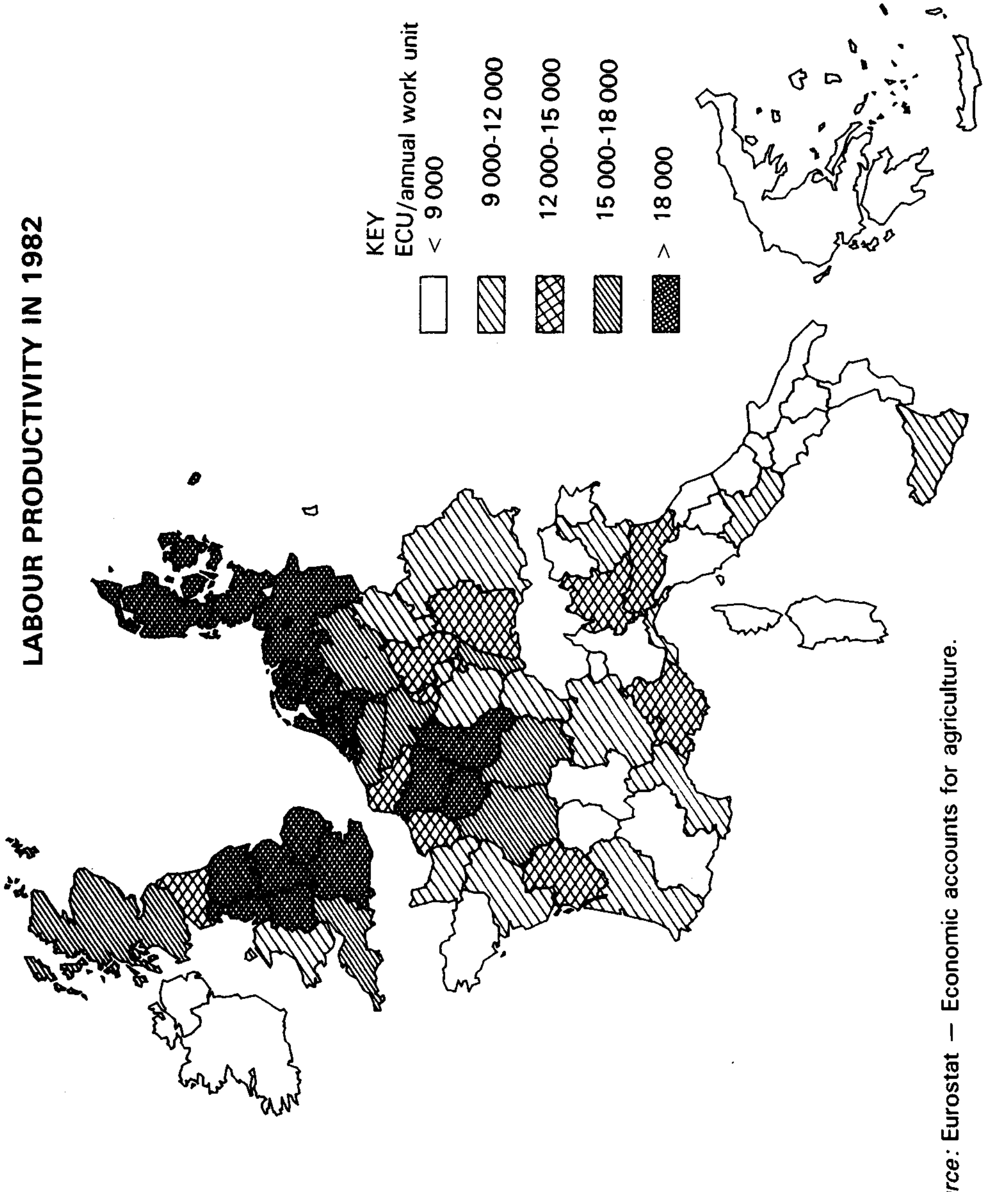
AGRICULTURE AS A % OF REGIONAL GDP IN 1982



Source: Eurostat — Economic accounts for agriculture.

Graph 10

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN 1982



Source: Eurostat — Economic accounts for agriculture.

Graph 11

84. The same applies to the availability of land, since the Mediterranean farmer has on average four times less land than the farmer in the Parisian Basin.

Given the diversity of production methods (intensive stockfarming, intensive cropping of small areas), the availability of land is not in itself the cause of economic disparities, but in fact the regions with the smallest area of farmland per labour unit are also those where the level of productivity is lowest (this is true of all the Mediterranean regions) whereas, conversely, the profitability of farms is usually highest in those areas where more land is available.

This is the case in Scotland, where extensive stockfarming is practised, but the productivity per work unit is quite satisfactory, and in the Parisian Basin, where cereal-growing is highly mechanized and very competitive.

85. When the productivity per work unit is taken as the criterion, areas which do not have the same farming structures or natural conditions may find themselves in the same category. For example, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, the Netherlands, England (except the North and Cornwall) and the Parisian Basin would all be in the same category.

This proves that factors such as the proximity of development areas, the provision of local facilities, the rationalization of methods, the intensification of production and farm specialization have played, and will continue to play, a key role in the development of agriculture, which is still very closely dependent on regional circumstances.

Progress towards modern farming

86. Having traced the development and the major changes which farming has seen over the past 20 years, one to ask whether the process will end with a modern agricultural sector properly integrated into the economy.

A distinction is often made between agriculture of the traditional, self-sufficient and extensive type and agriculture of the technically sophisticated, production-oriented type, the latter being described as 'modern'. A more exact definition would be that 'modern agriculture' makes optimum use of the factors of production, including certain natural factors, to achieve the most economic yield from the soil, plants or livestock used.

Have the changes undergone by European farming over the past 20 years in fact led to the proper integration of the sector into the economy as a whole and is farming now, in the words of Mr Mansholt at the Conference of Stresa, '... equal to the task which it will have to perform in the future'?

87. As in the past, judicious continuation of the factors of production depends mainly on the shrewdness of the farmer as a businessman and one good criterion for modernity would be the importance attached to agricultural training, particularly as compared with 20 years ago.

Unfortunately the basic data for a comparison are lacking and it is not possible to draw up an exhaustive table showing the situation as regards training in Community agriculture. According to fragmentary information from the European Training and Promotion Centre for Farming and Rural Life and from the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training, considerable efforts have been made in this area, particularly as regards the setting up of young farmers, but in 1985 scarcely 50% of prospective farmers had been trained for the job and, according to the farming organizations, the training received was in many cases inadequate.

To remedy these shortcomings, various special guidance and development programmes have been launched in the least-favoured regions, particularly in the Mediterranean areas. No judgment can yet be passed on these programmes, which take time to set up, and there is still a substantial gap between the most backward areas and the richer areas, which have been aware of the training problem for some considerable time.

88. Another useful criterion is the funding of agricultural research and development. Each Member State pursues its own policy through various agencies: centralized research institutes, universities, agricultural colleges, private foundations, farmers' guidance services, sectoral or professional bodies, chambers of agriculture, private firms, etc.

The funds allocated to agricultural research and development at national level usually reflect the economic importance of the farm sector, two-thirds of research expenditure being financed by Germany, France and the United Kingdom. A comparison between the funding of agricultural research and total government spending on agriculture reveals that the Netherlands attach the greatest value to research whereas in Ireland and Italy research receives the smallest percentage of the national agricultural budget.

In the Community as a whole agricultural research and development seem equal to the task of meeting farmers' immediate needs and enabling them to benefit from technical progress.

89. Lastly, as regards the quantifiable factors of production (use of energy, fertilizers, pesticides and machinery), it has already been mentioned that use of inputs in the six original Member States increased by 60% in terms of volume over a 20-year period.

In 1973, use of inputs represented 35.9% and 37.3% of the value of final agricultural production in the Six and the Ten respectively. The corresponding percentages for 1984 were 44.8% and 45.1%. That is to say, the processing function of agriculture has been on the increase and has now reached a very high level, which usually indicates the use of sophisticated techniques.

To give only a couple of examples, consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers has almost doubled in 20 years and whereas the number of tractors in use per 100 ha was 4.1 in 1970, it is now 5.3.

90. The Commission's views on agriculture, as set forth in recent (1) publications, and in particular the Green Paper of July 1985, have lost none of their relevance. The future development of agriculture and harmonization with the economy as a whole will depend on the solutions found to market imbalances, structural and regional differences, the low incomes of some farmers and the political and budgetary problems posed by the cost of financial support for agriculture.

It is also probable that, for the purposes of economic expansion, new choices will have to be made and these may lead to further changes in all economic sectors including agriculture.

As in the past, farming will therefore have to respond and adjust to new horizons.

(1) 'Perspectives for the common agricultural policy' COM(85) 333; 'Commission memorandum on the adjustment of the market organization for cereals' COM(85) 700; 'A future for Community agriculture – Commission guidelines following the consultations in connection with the Green Paper' COM(85) 750; 'Commission memorandum on adjustments to the market organization for beef/veal' COM(85) 834; 'Report to the Council concerning the introduction of levies in the milk sector' COM(86) 645.

III – The economic situation in the Community and prospects

91. Economic trends in the Community were dominated in 1986 by the effects of the sharp drop in oil prices and the depreciation of the US dollar against European currencies. The changes in these two key variables affected economic activity in the Community in opposite directions: cheaper oil tended to boost domestic incomes and expenditure, while the lower dollar exchange rate discouraged exports. The hesitation which accompanied this process in the early part of the year proved transitory. For 1986 as a whole, the gross domestic product of the Community is estimated to have grown by about 2 1/2% over 1985. Behind this rate of overall growth is a significantly higher expansion of domestic demand (3 1/2 – 4%), and a strong negative contribution of foreign trade.

92. Turning to the prospects for 1987, the dynamic domestic factors at work will probably be strong enough to maintain economic activity on a reasonable upward path during the year, provided that the external risks surrounding the developments in the Community can be kept under control. In particular, the uncertainty concerning correction of the US budget and external deficits continues to weigh upon the world economy. Related to this, the exchange rate outlook is highly uncertain. The extent to which oil exporting countries will have to cut further their import demand is difficult to foresee. The world debt problem has not been overcome yet, and a rise in dollar interest rates, provoked by doubts about future inflation in the USA, might kindle it again.

93. Assuming that neither of these adverse influences become dominant, economic growth in the Community may be expected to continue at a rate of approximately 2 3/4% until the end of next year. Again, domestic demand is likely to grow at a higher rate than real GDP. The Community is thus supporting world activity in a difficult period of international adjustment.

94. The expected rise in domestic demand rests upon a broad base. Private consumption is supported by the oil-price-related rise in real income of households, but also by more employment. In fact, real disposable income of households, after having grown by about 4% in 1986, might rise by some further 3% next year. The savings behaviour of households is likely to smooth down the effect on spending, so that a stable expansion of private consumption (approximately 3 1/2% in each year) may be expected.

95. As for investment in equipment, the factors which provoked the recovery two years ago are likely to remain intact in the near future; a rate of growth of 6-7%, close to that of 1986, may be expected for 1987. Equally important, the construction sector seems to recover progressively from the deep crisis of the last few years.

96. As mentioned before, the risks lie mainly on the external side. The prospects for the Member States' exports to non-member countries are highly uncertain. An important share of the Community's exports is traditionally directed towards those regions which have to curb their import demand most. On top of this, the dollar depreciation has been deteriorating the Community's price competitiveness. The volume of exports to non-member countries may indeed have dropped in 1986 and no growth in 1987 may be a likely outcome.

97. These considerations refer to the Community's trade with the rest of the world. Thanks to dynamic import demand from the partners in the Community, total exports of the Member States are likely to grow moderately.

98. In all, the much faster growth of import volume will again result in a substantial negative contribution of trade volume to economic activity in the Community. Thanks to the substantial improvement in the terms of trade in 1986, the surplus on current account, while starting to recede, will remain considerable.

99. The fall in energy prices has speeded up the process of disinflation in the Community. The average increase of consumer prices at an annual rate slowed down to approximately 3% in the second half of 1986. A similar rate may also be expected for 1987. Since the deceleration of inflation has been strongest in those Member States where it used to be relatively high, the convergence of price trends in the Community is improving further.

100. The achievements described above are obviously far from sufficient to reduce unemployment to an acceptable speed. The estimated or expected increase in employment in 1986 and 1987 would yield only a marginal reduction in the average unemployment rate (1987: 11.7%).

IV – The common agricultural policy in 1986

101. A number of important developments marked agricultural policy-making in 1986, not only as to substance, but also as to the manner in which they occurred, and may be considered as the first outcome of the thorough debate which the Commission started in 1985 in order to reorientate the CAP in a coherent way. This change became apparent early on when Parliament apart from some important questions of emphasis, endorsed the Commission's austere price proposals package, and when the Council virtually completed their subsequent deliberations on it at their meeting of 21-25 April 1986. When one compares this with the experience of 1985, it is clear that the consensus upon the new guidelines, whether shown in the price package or elsewhere, is sufficiently well established to persuade everybody that they may depend on it and plan accordingly.

102. The new guidelines for agricultural policy had been spelled out in December 1985 (1) at the end of long months of consultation. The important thing to stress about these guidelines is their built-in coherence and internal consistency. Furthermore, the welcome of Spain and Portugal into the Community, contemporary market realities and their budgetary consequences, the trade outlook, the impact of new technologies and other aspects were all integrated into the fundamentals of the package. Finally, the new guidelines are of course long-term in their perspective. The problems on the agricultural markets did not develop overnight, and it will require years of persistence to redress the situation. This need for long-term persistence underlines the importance of the coherence of the measures to be taken, and this aspect will be as important as the strictness of those that may be taken in a given year.

103. Given the already very advanced state of development of the common agricultural policy, the new guidelines are best illustrated by examples of changes which speak for themselves and these are to be found in pricing policy, intervention

(1) See COM(85) 750, 'A future for Community agriculture – Commission guidelines'.

mechanisms, the concept of co-responsibility, and emphasis on the marketability of the farmer's produce. These follow in the next pages. They are key points in a coherent strategy designed to match market realities and are of course complemented by developments in structural policy including the environment and forestry which are covered in the next chapter, and the abiding concern for the farmer's revenue which is the subject of Chapter VIII.

Price policy

104. One of the conclusions drawn from the 1985 consultations was that price policy alone would not be sufficient to bring agricultural production back into line with demand; any serious attempt would have had to be too drastic by far. So the Commun-

TABLE A

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

(EUR 10)

Product	Change in price in ECU 1986/87 on 1985/86 (%)	Change in price in national currency (1) 1986/87 on 1985/86 (%)
Soft wheat (for bread)	0.0	+2.1
Durum wheat	−4.0	+0.5
Barley	−5.0	−3.7
Rye (for bread)	−1.0	−0.7
Maize	0.0	+2.7
Paddy rice	0.0	+5.4
Sugar	0.0	+1.8
Olive oil	−5.0	+2.2
Rapeseed	0.0	+1.1
Sunflower	0.0	+1.9
Table wine	0.0	+3.8
Raw tobaccos	−2.7	+4.5
Oranges	0.0	+6.8
Mandarins	0.0	+6.3
Lemons	0.0	+6.1
Table grapes	0.0	+5.7
Apples	0.0	+2.5
Pears	0.0	+3.5
Peaches	+0.6	+5.7
Cauliflowers	+1.0	+3.7
Tomatoes	+1.0	+5.5
Milk	0.0	+2.2
Beef	0.0	+2.4
Pork	0.0	+1.8
Sheepmeat	0.0	+5.0
Average of all products	−0.3	+2.2

NB: The figures for the cereals do not include the effect of the 3% co-responsibility levy.

(1) Common prices in ECU converted into national currencies at the green rates resulting from the 1986/87 decisions.

ity, with two years' experience of it already, stuck to a restrictive price policy which would be maintained over the future years and, what is most important, strictly accompanied by certain practical measures which must necessarily go with it if it is to have the desired effect. This is why many of the more practical changes in policy and market management were presented as an integral part of the price proposals package. It was for analogous reasons that the Community also insisted, at the same time, that there had to be early decisions on the structural measures and on the start of a programme for shedding surplus stocks held in intervention stores.

105. The effect of a 'restrictive price policy' as such, stripped of accompanying measures, is seen in the first column of Table A. In ECU terms it is a price freeze for certain over-supplied products, with actual price reductions in some cases and very

TABLE B

Average increase in common agricultural prices over the previous year
(including the effect of the Commission's interim measures adopted on 19.6.1985)

	1984/85			1985/86			1986/87		
	Common prices in		Inflation 1984 (3)	Common prices in		Inflation 1985 (3)	Common prices in		Inflation 1986 (3)
	ECU (1)	National currency (2)		ECU (1)	National currency (2)		ECU (1)	National currency (2)	
BR Deutschland	−0.6	− 0.6 (5)	1.9	+0.3	+ 0.3	2.2	−0.2	− 0.2	3.9
France	−0.6	+ 5.0	7.3	−0.1	+ 1.7	5.8	−0.3	+ 2.0	4.6
Italia	−0.4	+ 6.4	10.7	−0.2	+ 3.3	8.8	−0.6	+ 4.2	9.7
Nederland	−0.5	− 0.5 (5)	2.5	+0.5	+ 0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Belgique/ België	−0.6	+ 3.9	5.5	+0.2	+ 0.2	5.1	−0.1	+ 1.7	4.6
Luxembourg	−0.5	+ 4.0	6.7	+0.6	+ 0.6	5.4	−0.1	+ 1.7	5.4
United Kingdom	−0.6	− 0.6	4.1	+0.2	+ 0.2	5.8	−0.5	+ 1.9	3.9
Ireland	−0.6	+ 3.9	6.3	+0.4	+ 0.4	5.0	−0.3	+ 2.5	5.6
Danmark	−0.7	+ 1.5	5.8	+0.1	+ 0.1	5.4	−0.7	+ 1.3	4.8
Ellas (4)	+0.4	+17.6	19.9	+0.4	+13.6	17.1	−0.5	+13.5	22.6
EUR 10	−0.5	+ 3.3 (5)		+0.1	+ 1.8		−0.3	+ 2.2	
Spain (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+1.8	+ 3.3	11.8
Portugal (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+0.3	+ 1.7	19.2
EUR 12							(6)	(6)	

(1) Common prices in ECU (intervention price or equivalent prices) weighted by national agricultural production.
(2) Common prices in ECU converted into national currency at the green rate with all adjustments of green rates included in the price decisions or adopted since the price decisions of the preceding marketing year.
(3) Rate of inflation for the whole economy (GDP deflator) for the relevant calendar year.
(4) Includes alignment of the prices on the common prices following accession agreements.
(5) *Not* allowing for dismantlement of the positive German and Dutch MCAs from 1 January 1985 onwards, the impact on incomes of which is offset by national arrangements with a Community financial contribution.
(6) During the transition period the number of products under common price regime in Spain and Portugal is very limited, so the calculation of the EUR 12 average is meaningless.

modest price increases in some others. The reasoning behind this is founded on the market situations for these products, markets which in some cases are heavily burdened by over-supply and the depressing effect on prices of the existence of substantial surplus stocks in many parts of the world. The proposed price levels also had to take account of the scope for agri-monetary decisions which modulate the interactions of the price policy with changes in the values of national currencies and local inflation rates. In stark contrast to the experience of 1985, the underlying decisions of the Council did not differ significantly from the original proposals made by the Commission. That should convince the farming community that the restrictive price policy is here to stay, and should have guided their planning for 1987/88 and beyond.

Agri-monetary measures

106. The agri-monetary measures had to be decided, against a background of widely varying inflation rates (see Table B), and also followed the first substantial realignment of exchange rates within the European Monetary System (EMS) in three years. This happened on 6 April, before the price proposals package had been agreed. The realignment involved revaluations of the German mark and the Dutch guilder (+ 3%) and to a lesser extent the Belgian franc, Luxembourg franc and the Danish krone (+ 1%), and a devaluation of the French franc (– 3%). The Italian lira and Irish pound were not changed. For the escudo, peseta, pound sterling and the drachma, not complying with EMS restrictions, the national values would also be reduced significantly. In view of the new method for calculating the scope of agri-monetary decisions, such a realignment offered considerable scope for tempering the effect of inflation.

TABLE C

Effects of the agri-monetary decisions of 6.4.1986

Country	Reduction in 'monetary gaps' achieved (in points)	
	Livestock products	Crop products
Ireland, France, United Kingdom	3	1.5
Italy	5	5 (1)
Greece	17.6	17.6
Belgium, Spain, Luxembourg, Portugal	1.98 (2)	1.0
Denmark	1.98	1.5

(1) Except for cereals and oilseeds: 4 points.
(2) This result completely eliminated the monetary gap for Belgium/Luxembourg and Denmark which was created by the realignment of 6 April.

107. 'Monetary gaps' were reduced, as shown in Table C. The effects of all these measures on each Member State, including Spain and Portugal, can be appreciated by referring to the last column of Table B.

108. As regards cereal-based livestock products, the political agreement reached on 25 April provides for a temporary suspension of the application of the MCAs created by the realignment of 6 April, pending the search of a new method of calculating MCAs.

As from 1 July 1986, the new method was implemented in the pigmeat sector in which MCAs shall be fixed on the basis of a price equal to 35% of the basic price, representing the proportion of cereals in the production cost of a pig carcass.

At the same time, new agricultural conversion rates were fixed for the French franc, the pound sterling and the Greek drachma so as to avoid creating new negative MCAs in this sector, through this new method.

In the eggs and poultry sections, the Council decided to maintain the partial suspension of the MCAs concerning France and the UK, pending the Commission's report on the present agri-monetary system.

109. A new realignment within the EMS took place on 2 August 1986, with the devaluation of the central rate of the Irish pound by 8%. The negative MCAs created as a consequence were reduced as from 22 September 1986 with the fixing of new agricultural conversion rates for this currency.

Other measures

110. The principle of co-responsibility, in the form of a volume-related tax on production, was extended to the cereals sector. By making farmers contribute in this way to the cost of disposal measures, they are made more conscious of the financial consequences of their participation in an unbalanced market. Thus an essential characteristic of the levy is that it must be paid by the original grower of the cereals, and from the farmer's point of view it will in most Member States more than offset the price rises in national currencies which go to make up the figures in Table A. Every producer, whatever quantity he harvests, will pay this levy on certain transactions and so the message will reach all of them. On the other hand, some funds were made available so that some very small producers would not have to bear the full brunt of it. The co-responsibility levy on dairy farmers remains in place.

111. The introduction of a co-responsibility levy in the cereals sector is in fact of considerable significance because it marks a new financial participation of the producers in terms of direct and immediate involvement, rather than in terms of guarantee limitation by threshold mechanisms. Guarantee thresholds were supposed to bite by causing price reductions during the years following an excessively productive or expensive one.

But now that the Community has embarked on a long-term restrictive price policy in any case, and one that aims to instill a keen market orientation among the farmers, co-responsibility becomes a better way to express the immediate consequences of an unbalanced development of production.

112. The changes for the rapeseed and sunflower growers illustrate this shift towards keener market orientation quite clearly. Here, co-responsibility is imposed by limiting the quantity of aid that is available to the growers during the very same season. This can be arranged at the time when advance payments of the aid are made to producers, and when the balance becomes due at the end of the year. The reductions in this aid can amount to as much as 5% of the target price if it looks as if certain quantities (which are more or less the same as the harvests of 1985) are going to be exceeded. There are two crucial differences between this way of doing it, and the pre-existing system. Firstly, the sanction for excessive production is imposed automatically and straight away, and secondly the excess, if any, is worked out year by year instead of being based on a three-year period.

113. Increased emphasis on the marketability of farm products need not only be expressed by measures which concentrate on the quantity produced, although many of the changes introduced during 1986 are designed to move farmers away from purely quantitative goals. For most products there are important considerations of quality. Accordingly, the growers of 'double zero' rape can once again benefit from a premium which reflects the more marketable quality of low glucosinolate varieties. Although this may not seem to be a dramatic change in the context of the common agricultural policy as a whole, it is certainly important to the growers concerned and underlines once more the necessity for every European farmer to think long and hard about the eventual markets for their produce, and as to how, exactly, they propose to compete in them.

Another important device for insisting upon quality is to adapt the intervention criteria; this was done for cereals, but a word on intervention in general is needed first.

114. A number of changes were made to the detailed rules for intervention buying. The intentions behind these were to reduce sales to intervention, to improve the quality of what is brought in, and to re-establish this facility in its original role as a safety net whose purpose is only to act as a buyer of last resort to save the farmer from catastrophic loss of revenue when he is threatened by circumstances beyond his control. Besides their evident effect on the market, these measures will also reduce the financial burden which had been being imposed on the taxpayer by systematic sales to intervention.

115. Notable examples of the changes in intervention rules can be seen as part of the general measures to improve conditions and market-orientation in the cereals sector. Some cereals of lower quality from now on will command a price which can be as much as 5% less. Furthermore, sales to intervention may no longer begin as soon as the crops have been harvested. Having to wait for the doors of the intervention stores to open should encourage traders to seek other outlets. The 5% cut in the price for olive oil is intended to have a similar effect, to deter sales to intervention in some Member States whilst there are commercial markets still to be exploited in others.

116. Changes to the intervention mechanisms were also envisaged in livestock product sectors. For the case of beef, for which the Commission tabled a proposal to end quasi-automatic buying in, measures were taken to avoid the sale of forequarters or whole carcasses to intervention in the autumn.

This device is a strong incentive for people to make sure of their markets in advance. The quality criteria for any eventual intervention purchases of pork would now, like the market, place more value on the lean meat content of the carcasses. This measure would not only affect the costs of intervention but also underlines the Community's requirement for market-orientation on the part of the producer.

117. Another significant change in intervention rules is that only 75% of the storage costs for products held in any Member State will be reimbursed from Community Funds. This is a new way for Member States to contribute; the disincentive can be increased all the more by a provision permitting the Community to use below-average interest rates in the calculations of the reimbursements to be paid out for storage costs. In the short term, these actions have brought about substantial budgetary expenses.

Efforts to dispose of accumulated surpluses were stepped-up. Substantial proportions of the beef in intervention stores were sold off on the Brazilian market; alcohol distilled from wine surpluses was auctioned for new purposes; a campaign was mounted to dispose of some of the old butter. In the short term, however, these actions involved for the budget an important expense.

Industrial consumption of starches and sugar was encouraged by making them available for biotechnological and other conversion processes at prices near to those prevailing on the world market. All these measures help to clear the air and eventually set the scene for a return to sounder and more straightforwardly demand-oriented agricultural markets.

118. In the dairy sector, the producers are faced with a problem which, at their level, is hard to overcome by attention to questions of quality. Farm productivity is steadily improving, whilst demand virtually stagnates on a market which is already oversupplied.

Under these circumstances there can be no doubting the necessity to reduce the global quantities guaranteed an outlet under the quota systems. With effect from 1 April 1987, these quotas will be reduced by 2%, and by a further 1% on 1 April 1988.

119. To make it easier to bring about the restrictions in production necessary to comply with these milk quota reductions, the Community has set up a scheme to encourage some farmers to abandon milk production altogether. For those who fulfil certain conditions of eligibility and no longer wish to compete, their entire quota can be eliminated and in return the Community will pay 4 ECU per year for every 100 kg thereof for a total of seven years. This scheme is limited, as far as Community contributions are concerned, to the amount required to call in the 3% of quota referred to in the previous paragraph. However, the Member States may if they so wish top-up the amounts paid to their farmers and do this in a way that irons out any unfair effects of the scheme which may result from particular local conditions. It is up to the Member States to make sure that the scheme does result in the necessary reduction of quotas by the end of the 1988/89 season. This scheme does not in any way affect the others already operative, which allow the Member States to buy up proportions of the quotas held by farmers who require less.

V – Agricultural structures

Introduction

120. The common agricultural policy is now facing what is perhaps, the most critical period of its existence. Structural surpluses abound in the case of many farm products notably milk, beef and cereals, largely due, no doubt to the development and application of new farm technology over the past two decades or so. This technology has been basically labour-saving. And so the period 1960-75 witnessed a significant migration of surplus labour from farming – a phenomenon which was due to the 'push' effect of new technology and the 'pull' effects of remunerative employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector of the economy.

121. Today the economic scene has changed considerably. Given a total unemployment level of some 17 million persons in EUR 12, the conditions for economic development are no longer as favourable as in pre-recession days. Labour migration from agriculture continues, albeit at a much lower rate than in the past. But the redundant farm worker is now more likely to be found among the ranks of the unemployed rather than among the non-farm wage earners. And although the world economy would currently appear to be emerging from the economic recession which has bedevilled its development over the past 12 years or so, the effects of that recession on unemployment are likely to be felt for many years to come.

122. Accordingly the common agricultural policy faces an acute dilemma. The essence of this dilemma is the reconciliation of two seemingly contradictory objectives. On the one hand the supply of farm products must be brought in line with the prevailing market demand. On the other, there is need to ensure that a substantial number of people can enjoy remunerative employment on the land without at the same time provoking an unacceptable wastage of economic and financial resources.

123. The scope for such remunerative employment varies quite substantially among the regions of the Community, however. Current farm income disparities give ample evidence of this fact. For example, given 100 as the average farm income index for EUR 10, the incomes variation range from a low 47 in Greece and 73 in Italy to a high 246 in Denmark and 213 in the Netherlands. (1)

In other words, a disparity of 5 to 1 between the highest and lowest average farm income among Member States persists.

124. When average farm incomes in the Paris Basin are compared with those in the poorest regions of Greece and Italy, the disparity becomes 6 to 1. And it reaches 20 to 1 when the situation of the 25% of farmers at the top of the farm income scale is compared with the 25% at the bottom.

125. In this situation the modernization of agriculture is of vital importance to its future development. Investment aid must be provided for farmers faced with structural problems who still have development possibilities. This aid, which would be geared to help the employment and income situation cannot, however, be granted in such a way as to provoke further unacceptable increases in the level of production of certain products.

126. And so, if the dilemma facing the common agricultural policy is to be effectively overcome, a substantial and positive effort is to be expected from the common agricultural structures policy and from research – the one setting its sights firmly on farm modernization and development, the other providing the necessary guidelines for supporting farm incomes in a situation of production control and price restraint.

The common agricultural structures policy

127. Against this general background the new agricultural structures policy, as embodied in Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures (2) was implemented on 1 October 1985. Details of this new policy were outlined in the 1985 report and need not be repeated. However, the policy is now undergoing certain amendments following the discussion of the Green Paper 'Perspectives for the common agricultural policy' issued by the Commission in July 1985, and the subsequent Memorandum 'A future for Community agriculture' issued in December.

(1) Comparable figures for EUR 12 are not available. Figures for other Member States are Belgium 170; United Kingdom 162; France 112; Luxembourg 121; Ireland 97; Germany 103. *Source*: FADN 1984-85 based on net value-added/AWU.
(2) OJ L 93, 30.3.1985.

128. Prior to discussion of these amendments, however, it would perhaps be useful to give some information on the implementation of the existing policy. Because of the relatively short period of its existence no details are available as yet regarding the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85. The discussion which follows, therefore, concerns the implementation of the basic Directives of 1972 and the associated specific regional measures which have been developed since then.

Modernization of farms

129. By the end of 1984 some 217 500 development plans had been approved under Directive 72/159/EEC at Community level. However, the annual rate of implementation has changed considerably in the meantime, declining from a maximum of 29 300 in 1978 to 14 500 in 1984. Clearly, as already mentioned in the 1985 report this reduction was influenced by the introduction of a prudent policy on farm prices allied to increasing interest rates for borrowed capital and increasing farm production costs.

Cessation of farming

130. In the period under review Directive 72/160/EEC again had very little impact on land mobility for structural reform purposes. By the end of 1984 some 120 000 farmers had ceased farming under this Directive thereby releasing some 1.5 million ha of land. However, only 14% of this land went to development farms, representing an average increase in size of only 7 ha per farm.

Less-favoured areas

131. With the extension of the less-favoured areas Directive to Spain and Portugal, and following the expansion of the areas so classified in Germany, such areas now comprise some 52% of total UAA in the Community.

In 1984 a total of some 584 632 farms, or 30% of those located in the less-favoured areas received an average compensatory allowance amounting to 817 ECU per farm.

Environmental protection

132. Two special national schemes for environmental protection were approved by the Commission in 1985 under Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85. One such scheme relating to the protection of bird sanctuaries is being implemented in Schleswig Holstein (Germany) the other concerns certain agricultural areas of Denmark which are contaminated by iron oxide (ochre).

Other specific measures

133. The implementation of other specific structural measures, already discussed in the 1985 Report, continues with varying degrees of success.

In Ireland two common measures aimed at the acceleration of drainage operations in the west of the country [1] [2] due to terminate this year have enjoyed a very successful application. Some 129 000 ha of land have now been drained (target 150 000) and 395 km of arterial drainage completed (target 414 km). The application of the common measure for the stimulation of agricultural development in the same part of the country continues according to plan. [3] So also does the application of a similar measure relating to Northern Ireland. [4]

134. The common measure for the development of beef cattle production in Ireland and Northern Ireland [5] is also continuing according to plan and has been extended until the end of 1986. However only 48 of the 600 km of arterial drainage envisaged under the common measure to promote cross border drainage between Ireland [6] and Northern Ireland were completed by the end of 1985.

135. Certain other specific measures have also experienced a relatively successful implementation. Thus:

(i) by the end of 1985 some 142 projects involving a total Community contribution of 41.4 million ECU were initiated under the common measures concerning the improvement of infrastructure in the less-favoured areas of Germany; [4]

(1) OJ L 206, 29.7.1978.
(2) OJ L 214, 1.8.1981.
(3) OJ L 180, 14.7.1980.
(4) OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.
(5) OJ L 111, 23.4.1981.
(6) OJ L 43, 20.2.1979.

(ii) the measure concerning the restructuring and reconversion of vineyards in certain Mediterranean regions (1) ended in August 1985; some 40 000 ha which could not be restructured under this measure have been taken over by the horizontal measure concerning collective projects for the restructuring of vineyards; (2)

(iii) the development of agriculture in the French Overseas Departments. (3) Some 55% of this programme has been implemented;

(iv) in Italy 18 regional programmes have been approved under the common measure for the adaptation and modernization of the structure of production of beef/veal and sheep- and goatmeat; (3)

(v) some 679 projects were realized in Italy and 461 in France under the very successful measure concerning the development of rural infrastructure (4) which terminated in 1985;

(vi) by the end of 1985, 383 groups had been set up under the common measure concerning the establishment of producer groups in the cotton sector; (5)

(vii) some 800 advisers have participated in a specific short-term training course under the common measure on the development of agricultural advisory services in Greece; (6) in the same Member State practically all available finance has been committed in six large-scale irrigation projects under the common measure for the acceleration of collective irrigation operations; (6)

(viii) the special integrated development programmes (3) have been successfully implemented in the Western Isles of Scotland, the Department of the Lozère and, despite a very late start (January 1985) also in the less-favoured areas of Belgium.

136. Common measures which have not as yet achieved a very high degree of success are those concerning:

(i) flood protection in the Hérault Valley (France). (7) The implementation of this measure did not begin until 1985;

(1) OJ L 206, 29.7.1978.
(2) OJ L 57, 29.2.1980.
(3) OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.
(4) OJ L 204, 28.7.1978.
(5) OJ L 51, 23.2.1982.
(6) OJ L 293, 25.10.1983.
(7) OJ L 38, 14.2.1979.

(ii) the implementation of the amended citrus fruit plan in Italy, France and Greece. [1] This programme needs to be accelerated if its objectives are to be achieved within the time period provided;

(iii) the acceleration of agricultural development in certain regions of Greece. [2] Only those measures concerning land improvement, rural development and forestry have been implemented successfully. In 1985 only 60% of the target for all measures had been achieved. The area covered by the measure has now been extended by Council Decision; [3]

(iv) irrigation development in Corsica. [4] By the end of 1985 this measure had achieved only 30% of its initial target. The programme has now been incorporated in the integrated Mediterranean programmes.

137. A special measure for the development of agriculture in Portugal [5] was adopted by the Council in December 1985. This measure which will extend over a 10-year period involves a financial contribution by the Community of 700 million ECU.

It comprises the development of advisory and vocational training services and production structures, the protection of animal health, encouraging the retirement of elderly farmers in order to stimulate land mobility, the development of the rural infrastructure linked to farming, collective irrigation and drainage networks, land improvement, the development of processing and marketing facilities and forestry.

Integrated Mediterranean programmes

138. In France, all the pilot schemes [6] envisaged for the agricultural sector were realized in Corsica by the end of 1985 with the exception of those relating to infrastructure development in rural areas and the upgrading of agricultural produce, both of which were considerably delayed.

By contrast, all pilot schemes in Herault have been terminated. In December 1985 the Commission decided to launch new preparatory measures in certain French departments which fall within the scope of these programmes. These measures are limited to the agricultural sector.

(1) OJ L 140, 20.5.1982.
(2) OJ L 214, 19.7.1982.
(3) OJ L 68, 10.3.1984.
(4) OJ L 38, 14.2.1979.
(5) OJ L 372, 31.12.1985.
(6) OJ L 37, 8.2.1985.

In Italy, preparatory measures are in the launching phase. Certain results are encouraging, as for example, the production of biomass energy from agricultural and forest waste materials in the province of Viterbo.

In Greece, preparatory measures have been successfully implemented, as a result of which the first integrated programme has been initiated in Crete.

Processing and marketing of agricultural products

139. Following the accession of Spain and Portugal, the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 on producer groups and associations thereof, and Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed were extended to both countries. [1] [2] A breathing space of two years has been granted to both Member States to enable them to prepare and submit their initial programmes under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77. In the meantime, projects not forming part of programmes will be eligible for Community financing. As regards the other Member States, the Commission approved 12 specific programmes involving a total investment of some 819 million ECU. Only two such programmes concern new sectors, the remainder being extensions of those already existing.

Adjustment of the common agricultural structures policy

140. The Green Paper, details of which were presented in the 1985 Report, emphasized the need for an extremely restrictive price policy which would be adapted to the current realities on the external and internal markets.

In the light of these discussions, and following its own analysis of the problem in its Memorandum of December 1985, the Commission identified a number of policy areas for priority action which would still conform to the basic objectives of the common agricultural policy. In this context it undertook to propose further action in the socio-structural area to help farmers to adapt themselves to the new situation, to help achieve a better balance between supply and demand, to support farming and to contribute to the conservation of the environment and the preservation of the countryside.

(1) OJ L 372, 31.12.1985.
(2) OJ L 194, 17.7.1986.

141. In this way the agricultural structures policy would be seen to play its part as an essential component of the common agricultural policy by helping to achieve the objectives of that policy in the new situation. At the same time it was to help farming not only to remain competitive with other economic sectors, but to continue to fulfil its proper social and economic roles.

More specifically, the common agricultural structures policy should have two aims in this situation:

(i) to create the conditions whereby farmers are helped to adjust to the new conditions created by the price and market policy;

(ii) to enable many farmers – including those marginal farmers whose function, at least in certain cases, is essential for preserving the social balance, for land use planning and for preservation of the environment – to offset the possible effects of a restrictive policy on prices and markets.

142. Acting within this general framework, therefore, the Commission laid before the Council on 21 April 1986 a number of amendments to the common agricultural structures policy. These amendments may be broadly grouped into the following categories:

(a) the introduction of a 'pre-pension' scheme to encourage farmers over a certain age to leave farming, thus permitting the withdrawal of some productive land from agriculture and at the same time helping redress the adverse age imbalance of the farm population;

(b) the strengthening of the scheme introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 facilitating the first installation of a young farmer on a holding with a view to encouraging such farmers to reorient, convert or extensify production in accordance with market demand;

(c) the extension and strengthening of the system of compensatory allowances provided for farmers in less-favoured areas so as to give them additional financial support and, thereby, foster the reorientation of production in accordance with market demand;

(d) the introduction of schemes to encourage farmers to adapt production methods to the growing need to protect the environment and to preserve the countryside;

(e) the provision of technical support services to farmers to enable them to adapt their holdings to the needs of the common agricultural policy through increasing the number of agricultural training schemes and developing further extension services and agricultural research where appropriate;

(f) the introduction of additional measures to encourage the afforestation of land withdrawn from agriculture following the early retirement of farmers and to upgrade farm products.

Should the need arise in the light of the continuing discussion within the Community institutions on the reform of the common agricultural policy, the Commission may decide to take further action on socio-structural matters if the availability of the necessary Community funds so permits.

Main provisions of policy proposals

143. Details of the proposed amendments to the common agricultural structures policy are as follows:

(a) *'Pre-pension' scheme*

The scheme would apply to farmers of 55 years of age and over whose main occupation is farming. At present some 1.2 million Community farmers, a substantial proportion of whom have no potential successor, fall into this age category. Furthermore, they occupy an estimated 20% of total UAA. Encouraging their early retirement, therefore, should help reduce production potential, thereby facilitating the achievement of market balance to some extent.

Prospective beneficiaries of this measure must agree:

(i) to withdraw their land from agricultural production for a minimum period of five years or use it for non-agricultural purposes, including afforestation;

or

(ii) to bequeath the land to a young heir of the first degree of succession.

144. Where the land so withdrawn from production is not put to other uses, the beneficiary would be obliged to keep it in good heart so as to safeguard the natural environment or its productive potential. Up to 20% of land may be retained in production by the owner of a leased farm, but only 5% or 2 ha by beneficiaries of the measure. In all cases, however, production for the market must be discontinued.

Should a successor take over a holding the cessation allowance would not be granted unless:

(i) the holding has a labour requirement of at least one man-work-unit (MWU);

(ii) the successor is less than 40 years of age, takes over as head of the holding and practises farming as his main occupation.

145. The cessation allowance would be eligible for assistance from the EAGGF up to a maximum amount of 4 000 ECU per year in the case of married and 2 500 ECU per year in the case of unmarried farmers. It would be payable for a maximum of 10 years or until the beneficiary reaches 70 years of age.

A cessation allowance up to a maximum eligible amount of 3 000 ECU would also be granted under certain conditions to permanent paid workers and permanent family workers on the farm, excluding the spouse of the recipient, who undertake to do no further agricultural work. It would be paid until the beneficiary's normal retirement age, but in any case for not longer than 10 years.

Retiring farmers would also receive a premium which would be eligible for assistance from the Fund up to a maximum amount of 150 ECU per hectare withdrawn from production. The payment of this premium would continue as long as the land remained out of production.

Furthermore, retiring farmers who use their land for some non-agricultural purposes would be eligible to receive aid for any investment necessary in this regard up to a maximum eligible amount of 60 000 ECU.

However the non-agricultural utilization of the land must be compatible with the protection of the environment.

The rate of Community subsidy towards all eligible expenditure undertaken by Member States in the context of the 'pre-pension' scheme would be 25% except in the less-favoured areas of Greece, Ireland, Italy and the French Overseas Departments, and in Portugal where the rate would be 50%.

(b) *Aids for young farmers*

146. Provision is made, in the context of the amending policy proposals, for the payment to young farmers of an annual premium per hectare in addition to the aids available to them under the Regulation (EEC) No 797/85.

This payment would be subject to the condition that the beneficiary undertakes, for a period of not less than five years:

(i) to carry out the qualitative improvements or conversion of production in line with market requirements;
and

(ii) to introduce less intensive production methods, e.g. by leaving a part of his land, not necessarily the same part, unused each year.

The maximum amount of the annual premium which would be eligible for Community aid would be 100 ECU per hectare of productive land in respect of which the young farmer has given the aforementioned undertaking. The rate of assistance would be 25% except in the less-favoured areas of Greece, Ireland, Italy and the French Overseas Departments and in Portugal where the rate would be 50%.

(c) *Less-favoured areas*

147. With a view to giving additional financial aid to farmers and encouraging reorientation of production in less-favoured areas it is proposed that:

(i) the margin for the establishment of the compensatory allowance on the basis of natural handicaps be fixed at between 30 and 101 ECU per livestock unit or per hectare. However, the latter amount may be increased to 120 ECU in very severely handicapped areas;

(ii) the scope of the allowance be extended to types of production other than livestock farming. However, it would not apply to wheat (apart from durum wheat in those areas not among those specified in Regulation (EEC) No 3104/74) ([1]) to areas in excess of 0.5 hectares per holding planted with apple, pear or peach trees, or to the production of wine, intensive crops and sugarbeet in the less-favoured areas referred to in Article 3 (4) and (5) of Directive 75/268/EEC;

(iii) where farmers, other than young farmers referred to under (b) undertake to reorientate production in accordance with market demand, the maximum amount of the eligible allowance could be increased by up to 50%;

(iv) the maximum period for which the compensatory allowance may be paid when farmland is afforested would be extended to 20 years;

(v) in all cases, the maximum eligible amount of the allowance is fixed at 3 000 ECU per work unit. The rate of Community assistance would be 50% in Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and The French Overseas Departments and 25% in other Member States.

([1]) OJ 331, 11.12.1974.

(d) *Environmental protection and conservation*

148. The payment of an annual premium per ha is proposed for farmers in environmentally sensitive areas who agree to implement environmental protection and landscape conservation measures but who are not eligible to receive the compensatory allowance referred to in the previous section. Receipt of the premium is subject to the condition that beneficiaries would:

(i) use protection practices compatible with the protection of the environment and of national resources for a period of at least five years,
and
(ii) observe specific rules on extensification of production designed to protect the environment and natural resources.

The maximum amount of the annual premium per hectare which would be subject to Community aid is 100 ECU.

However, in less-favoured areas the eligible annual premium per hectare may not exceed 50% of the maximum compensatory allowance payable in such areas. The rate of Community aid towards the eligible expenditure would be 25% in all Member States.

(e) *Technical support services*

149. With a view to enabling farmers to adapt their farming along the lines already described, it is proposed that:

(i) the eligible training grants provided for under the current policy be increased by 2 500 ECU per training course participant and that the level of Community aid towards such grants be increased from 25 to 50% in the less-favoured areas of Greece, Ireland, Italy and the French Overseas Departments, and in Portugal;

(ii) the eligible amount of the launching aid, provided for under Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 for the establishment of farm management services by agricultural associations, be increased from 12 000 to 36 000 ECU and that the level of Community aid towards the eligible expenditure be increased to 50% in the less-favoured areas of Greece, Ireland, Italy and the French Overseas Departments, and in Portugal;

(iii) that the administrative procedures relating to the training and use of agricultural advisers in Italy under Regulation (EEC) No 270/79 (1) be made more flexible in order to improve the effectiveness of this Regulation.

(1) OJ L 38, 14.2, 1979.

(f) *Additional measures*

150. A set of accompanying measures aimed at improving the effectiveness of the agricultural structures policy is also proposed. These measures concern the afforestation of agricultural land withdrawn from production under the 'pre-pension' scheme, and the upgrading of agricultural products.

As regards afforestation the Commission has proposed, in the context of Article 20 of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85, that:

(i) the aid for afforestation be extended to beneficiaries of the 'pre-pension' scheme referred to under (a);

(ii) the maximum afforestation costs per hectare which would be eligible for Community aid be increased from 1 400 to 1 800 ECU;

(iii) afforestation aids would also apply to forestry associations and cooperatives which undertake the afforestation of agricultural land;

(iv) in order to cover maintenance costs of forests, the eligible amount of the annual premium per hectare, proposed under the 'pre-pension' scheme for elderly farmers be increased by a maximum of one-third and that the period for which the premium is paid be extended to 20 years.

151. As regards the up-grading of agricultural products the Commission has proposed:

(i) that under the common measure to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed (1) the aid granted to beneficiaries be increased by 5 percentage points where marketing and processing structures are being created for alternative or organically grown crops for which genuine market outlets are available. Furthermore in such situations eligibility for Community aid would not be subject to the conditions that projects must form part of specific processing and marketing programmes;

(ii) that the common measure on producer groups and associations thereof, (2) which has now expired in France, Italy and Belgium, be reactivated; that the application of the measure be concentrated on groups whose objective is the supply of quality products; that more stringent requirements be imposed on

(1) OJ L 51, 23.2.1977.
(2) OJ L 166, 23.6.1978.

unions of producer groups to enable them to fulfil their function regarding the establishment of rules for high quality production; and that the system of aid provided for the establishment of groups should be the same as that now provided for under Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 for producer groups in the fruit and vegetable sector. (1) It is further proposed that the duration of the Regulation be extended for 10 years.

Research and development

152. In the context of Council Decision 83/641/EEC of 12 December 1983 (2) an amount of 4 million ECU was allocated by way of appropriations for commitments with regard to the implementation of the programme for the coordination of agricultural research. An amount of 2 million ECU was allocated by way of appropriations for payments.

Some 3.92 million ECU of the appropriations for commitments are intended for the financing of 49 research contracts to be concluded in 1986. The remaining 80 000 ECU plus a financial carryover from 1985 of 1 359 896 ECU shall cover the total expenditure for coordination activities (exchange of research workers, scientific meetings and workshops, publications). Some 400 000 ECU has been allocated by way of non-differentiated appropriations for consultancy activities and for the establishment of the permanent inventory of agricultural research (Agrep). Of this amount, 40 000 ECU has been earmarked for consultancy purposes. The remainder will be allocated to the financing of a contract, to be concluded in the final quarter of 1986, relating to the establishment of the Agrep inventory.

153. An amount of 500 000 ECU was allocated by way of appropriations for commitments and 200 000 ECU by way of appropriations for payments under the preparatory programme of research on agricultural surpluses already referred to in the 1985 Report. By 31 August some 327 500 ECU was committed to the implementation of a survey of the economic and structural impact of the superlevy system in the dairying area.

In its Memorandum 'A future for Community agriculture', the Commission intimated its intention to step up its commitment to the promotion and coordination of agricultural research and experimentation.

(1) OJ L 118, 20.5.1972.
(2) OJ L 358, 22.12.1985.

Given the priority objectives for the common agricultural policy as outlined in the Memorandum, agricultural research should now pay attention on the following specific tasks:

(a) Helping farmers to adjust to the new conditions created by overproduction of certain products allied to a restrictive price policy;

(b) Matching production more closely to the quality requirements of the market and consumers;

(c) Improving the productivity of farms while controlling output and reducing costs;

(d) Ensuring effective protection of the environment and maintenance of the countryside by conservation of land and water resources.

154. The Community's current five-year programme on the coordination of agricultural research has now to be adapted to fit the research tasks as outlined. In this regard, proposals are currently under discussion by the Council.

At the same time, there has to be an effective coordination between all agricultural research undertaken at Community level and biotechnological research, including that currently under preparation in relation to the agriculture/industry interface.

Dissemination of research results

155. The effectiveness of agricultural research can be assured only to the extent that adequate steps are taken to transmit relevant research results promptly and in an understandable language to farmers and other users.

In this context ensuring rapid and efficient dissemination of research results to advisory services and farmers is a specific objective of the Community programme on the coordination of agricultural research. The achievement of this objective shall entail:

(i) the assimilation and processing of information generated by research for dissemination to all interested parties in the Community, and

(ii) the study, in this latter context, of the most appropriate ways and means for exploiting various information systems and technologies at Community level.

It is anticipated that the new Advisory Committee on the dissemination of agricultural information established by Commission Decision 86/200/EEC of 12 May 1986 (1) can have an important role to play in this area of activity.

(1) OJ L 149, 3.6.1986.

Forests

156. The publication of the Commission's paper on forestry (1) and its accompanying Memorandum (2) heralded the start of a very active year in the forestry sector. These two documents, largely the fruits of efforts in 1985, have aired forestry matters in the now enlarged Community and were the subject of extensive consultation.

Perhaps most significant was the fact that neither the discussion document nor its accompanying 'Memo' dwelled on forest policy.

It has been recognized that even an outline common forestry policy – for which Commission initiatives have been consistently blocked by certain Member States – may in any case be nothing more than a rather sterile statement of intent if it were not backed or preceded by concrete action on the ground.

157. Thus the Commission is proposing a forestry action programme (FAP) (1986-90) for the Community, not to supplant national or regional schemes by interfering with the autonomy of national forestry policies, but rather through actions, be they local, national or Community-wide, to *complement* the national action programmes, and so further Community interests in the field of forestry to the best advantage.

The proposals, which will appear after the consultative period, are being devised by the Commission. They are based on the three main principles of protection, improved utilization and development.

The mainstay of the first is of course the long-standing proposal on protection against fires and acid deposition, (3) which has been presented for a Council decision.

158. The continued delay in discussion of the forest protection proposal has not prevented all work in the protection field however. Happily the various preparatory actions begun in 1984/85 have continued into 1986. The success of the first series of actions last year has been carried over in the field of early detection and prevention throughout the Mediterranean zone, where forest fires spread extensively during the summer season.

(1) COM 792(85) final.
(2) COM 26(86) final.
(3) COM 375(83) final.

TABLE A

Forest fires in the Mediterranean area

As at		Number of fires	Forests and woodlands destroyed by fire (ha)	Total area affected by fire (ha)
Italy	31.8.1986	2 079	5 874	32 138
France	31.8.1986	2 590	44 409	52 100
Portugal	6.9.1986	3 710	59 747	96 219
Spain	7.9.1986	7 217	121 556	256 208
Greece	31.8.1986	679	10 279	13 410
	Total	16 275	241 865	450 075

159. Great advances in the standard of recording forest decline (generally referred to as 'acid rain' damage) were made during 1986. This was due not only to more experience and better training at local level but also, in part, thanks to the availability of the diagnosis booklet produced through the forestry division. Following a 1984 meeting, this booklet, which has been distributed in all Community languages, is a common basis for assessing and classifying tree damage for seven Community tree species.

160. Another major development in the measurement of forest decline has been the development, as another preparatory action, of a methodology for a three-tier inventory. This involves linking ground survey first to aerial and finally satellite imagery so that large areas of forest can be assessed more quickly than by conventional techniques.

Various treatments can be used such as false colour and infra-red imagery and multispectral scanners, to show various tree species and their relative state of health. Better resolution in satellite imagery has recently been attainable by using the SPOT satellite.

161. The second principle of the FAP, making better use of our forests, consists of two elements. Firstly improving the forest resource and secondly encouraging the development of multifarious forest industries which process that resource when it is harvested. The second stage was the subject of a Commission proposal (1) in 1983 which ran into difficulties in the Council and was finally withdrawn. The Commission will probably launch a further series of in-depth studies into the forest industries sector in order to localize the programme on major points such as 'norms' for sawnwood.

(1) COM 222(83) final.

162. Action in the development sphere could be extremely wide-ranging, but as a priority the Commission is concentrating its efforts in a few sectors, in particular in the agriculture sector. As a recognition of the tremendous 'interrelation' which forestry and agriculture have in terms of land, people, infrastructure etc., the Commission has re-allied forestry with agriculture in 1986.

163. Most probably developments will come by building on the new agricultural structures policy. This included a group of important forestry measures which had a poor up-take in the initial stages. A few Member States have decided to adopt the article of the structures regulation (1) which allows the continued payment of headage or stock allowance for animals replaced by trees. Other means by which annual income can be provided for farmers while their trees are growing will be critical in developing farm forestry in other agricultural sectors.

164. Looking wider than the Community of Twelve, the Silva Conference held in Paris from 5-7 February, in which the Commission took part, was an opportunity for the Community to express its concern (2) and its willingness to act in the field of protection and development of forestry.

Resolutions included:

(i) cooperation on understanding and reducing air pollution and its damage to forests;

(ii) cooperation in research through existing bodies and Eurosilva, a proposed research exchange body;

(iii) information improvement on both wood production and markets as well as improved training;

(iv) promotion of Mediterranean forestry.

(1) Art. 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85, OJ L 93, 30.3.1985.
(2) See COM(86) 16 final, 'Conservation of natural resources – Countering desertification in Africa'.

165. As can be judged from the foregoing, the Community's development of the forestry action programme will be well in keeping with many of these resolutions. Some of the actions foreseen, particularly in the field of protection, will be developed in 1987 in connection with the programme of the EYE (European Year of the Environment).

VI – Short-term developments in agriculture

166. This chapter sets out the factors which have influenced the agricultural economy as a whole in 1986.

The following chapter ('Markets for agricultural products') contains a description of the market situation for certain sensitive agricultural products, with the accent on the most important measures adopted in the field of market management, and gives the current estimates concerning the output of the main agricultural products.

General situation

167. Generally speaking, the overall economic situation showed a further improvement in 1986, but remained unsatisfactory in certain respects, particularly with regard to employment. Two developments, which began in 1985, strongly affected the economic situation in 1986: the sharp depreciation of the dollar and the reverse oil shock. The resulting lower import prices served to strengthen the growth of real incomes and internal demand without increasing costs. On the other hand, export demand made only relatively modest progress, mainly because of the slowdown in imports into the United States and a further and sharp contraction in purchases by the oil-exporting countries.

168. The improvement in the general economic context within the Community, and especially the slowdown in inflation in the general economy, naturally benefited European agriculture: mainly because of the decline in the dollar and lower oil prices, the prices of several inputs (mainly energy, fertilizers, and animal feed) either increased much less rapidly or actually declined, reducing, sometimes by a wide margin, the total input bill for farmers. Also, although farmgate prices were still depressed because of the deterioration of the agricultural markets, the tendency for farmers' purchasing power to decline was brought to a halt, and even reversed, because of the low rate of increase, or, more often, the actual decline in input prices. For the first time for years, the grip of the 'price squeeze' – the ratio of farmgate prices to input prices – was loosened in most of the Member States, as input prices declined faster than farmgate prices. The benefits for farmers were, however, tempered in some Member States because output of a number of products fell short of that for 1985.

169. Apart from some adverse weather and the long drought in the summer in certain Community regions, weather conditions in general in 1986 did not deviate on any excessive or frequent scale from the averages, in contrast with 1985. However, sowing was affected in the centre of the Community by rather warm and dry weather during the second half of 1985. The spring crops were also delayed in many areas by somewhat damp and cold weather, which persisted into mid-May. The late spring, the sharp increase in temperatures and persistent drought in June and July, particularly in the south-west of France and in Spain and Portugal, slowed the development and reduced the yields of the various crops, including cereals, roots and tubers, oilseeds, and several types of fruit. At a time when wide areas of France and Spain were suffering persistent drought, very heavy rain, and even storm weather, prevailed in several areas of the centre and north of Europe, and particularly in Ireland and certain regions of northern Italy, with heavy damage to crops.

170. Apart from weather conditions, other factors also affected unfavourably the agricultural situation in 1986. For one thing, as already noted, the increase in output in recent years of a number of products (including cereals, milk products, and beef/veal) aggravated market disequilibria and led to a sharp increase in stocks, the impact of which on farmgate prices now exceeds the limits of a single marketing year.

171. Another event which must be mentioned in this context because of its impact on European farming, at least for certain products, was the serious accident in April at the nuclear power station in Chernobyl in the Ukraine: radioactive fallout following the accident soon assumed a continental, and even a world, scale, forcing the authorities in the most vulnerable Member States, and the Community institutions, to adopt a set of measures restricting imports and the marketing of certain agricultural and food products, to reduce the threat to health that could result from their consumption. Only market support measures and aids paid by certain Member States to farmers concerned enabled the impact on farmers' incomes to be limited.

Prices

Producer prices

172. Producer (or 'farmgate') prices for agricultural products remained fairly depressed in 1986 because of general disinflation on the one hand and the saturation of agricultural markets on the other. In most Member States the prices received by producers fell not only in real terms but also in nominal terms, mainly because of the almost universal drop in the prices of livestock products.

Tentative estimates worked out in October 1986 indicate that the prices of livestock products fell especially in the Netherlands (by 7%), Denmark (by 5.7%), Germany (by 5.5%) and Belgium (by 4.8%). The prices of crop products for their part, continued to fall in several Member States (in particular Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg). They picked up appreciably, however, in the United Kingdom and Ireland, after plunging dramatically last year, largely because of the decline in quality caused by the bad weather.

The decline in producer prices in real terms, although still fairly large, is nevertheless smaller, generally speaking, than that recorded in 1985, except in the case of the Netherlands, Denmark, Greece and Italy. The average fall in the Community of Ten in 1986 was 3.6%, compared with 4.5% in 1982. This average was exceeded in

TABLE A

(Nominal) producer prices for agricultural products in 1985 and 1986

	1985 compared with 1984 (%)			1986 compared with 1985 (%) (1)		
	Crop products	Livestock products	Total agricultural products	Crop products	Livestock products	Total agricultural products
EUR 10	3.3	2.6	3.0	4.7	−0.9	1.7
Belgique/België	− 7.9	0.9	−2.0	−0.4	−4.8	−3.3
Danmark	− 0.8	−2.2	−1.8	−0.3	−5.7	−4.3
BR Deutschland	− 5.2	−3.3	−3.9	−1.6	−5.5	−4.4
Ellas	17.7	19.1	18.1	16.1	15.0	15.8
España	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	− 0.3	3.2	1.5	0.5	−1.3	−0.5
Ireland	−15.8	−0.6	−2.7	9.9	−2.0	−0.5
Italia	7.0	5.1	6.2	4.2	1.7	3.2
Luxembourg	− 2.0	2.9	2.3	−3.8	0.1	−0.4
Nederland	− 7.0	0.9	−1.9	−2.8	−7.0	−5.6
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	− 8.2	1.5	−1.9	7.3	−1.2	1.6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Estimate.

TABLE B

Deflated index of agricultural producer prices
All products
(Base 1980 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 (1)
EUR 10	98.9	98.5	95.9	92.8	88.6	85.4
Belgique/België	102.3	105.8	105.1	101.0	94.4	90.1
Danmark	100.3	101.7	99.7	96.7	90.6	84.0
BR Deutschland	99.9	97.8	93.9	90.6	85.2	81.5
Ellas	99.9	101.0	98.6	100.3	99.2	93.8
España	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	98.7	100.1	98.2	94.4	90.5	87.8
Ireland	98.7	90.4	86.9	82.4	76.0	73.0
Italia	96.9	96.1	91.4	88.3	85.9	83.8
Luxembourg	99.8	105.1	105.4	98.4	97.5	96.7
Nederland	101.9	99.7	99.0	97.7	93.7	88.5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	99.1	98.5	99.0	94.5	87.6	85.6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Estimate.

Denmark (7.3%), the Netherlands (5.5%), Greece (5.4%), Belgium (4.6%), Germany (4.3%) and Ireland (3.9%). These variations, however, must be seen in the light of the variations in the prices of agricultural inputs.

Input prices

173. The main event affecting the agricultural situation in 1986 was probably the sharp decline in the prices of inputs, especially certain items heavily dependent on world market trends (energy, feed and fertilizers). It is true that this movement had begun in 1985, at least as far as feed prices are concerned. But in 1986, the decline in real prices not only continued for most livestock feed items but also spread to other major inputs: for the first time for many years, the index of purchase prices of current goods and services consumed in agriculture fell not only in real terms but also in nominal terms, in most of the Member States. The sharpest reductions were in the prices of energy, this being linked to the reverse oil shock (spot prices for oil expressed in ECU fell by 25% during the 12 months up to September 1986). On average, it is estimated that energy prices fell by about 19% in 1986 as compared with 1985 for EUR 10. The decline in oil prices also affected, though not immediately, the prices of fertilizers (down 2.7%) and the prices of crop protection products. As for animal feed, its price fell on average by 1.1% for EUR 10. Expressed in real terms, input prices are estimated to have fallen by 5.6% on average in the Community of Ten in 1986. This was two points more than the fall in producer prices, whereas in 1985 the average fall was practically the same.

TABLE C

(Nominal) input prices in 1985 and 1986
Total expenditure on inputs (1)

	1985 compared with 1984 (%)			1986 compared with 1985 (%) (2)		
	Total expenditure (1)	of which Animal feed	of which Energy	Total expenditure (1)	of which Animal feed	of which Energy
EUR 10	1.2	−4.4	7.8	−1.7	−1.1	−18.8
Belgique/België	−1.9	−4.6	−1.1	−0.8	−3.3	−37.5
Danmark	−2.9	−9.2	3.4	−5.0	−5.0	−20.9
BR Deutschland	−1.9	−8.9	3.4	−7.6	−6.5	−30.0
Ellas	17.3	16.8	21.0	16.3	14.0	14.7
España	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	2.3	−6.1	7.8	−0.3	−0.4	−12.5
Ireland	1.4	−6.0	4.5	−4.7	−2.7	−17.4
Italia	1.9	−1.7	14.9	−0.7	0.6	−22.2
Luxembourg	−1.6	−9.5	4.7	−2.6	−2.9	−19.3
Nederland	−4.1	−9.3	0.4	−9.0	−8.3	−28.6
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1.3	−3.4	9.2	−0.8	1.0	−16.8
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Inputs: animal feed, seed, fertilizer, plant health products and overheads, excluding wages and capital goods.
(2) Estimate.

TABLE D

Deflated index of input prices (1)
Total expenditure on inputs
(Base 1980 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 (2)
EUR 10	100.8	99.3	98.5	97.9	93.3	88.1
Belgique/België	101.6	103.4	104.4	103.9	97.1	95.1
Danmark	105.1	106.5	105.7	105.2	97.5	89.7
BR Deutschland	103.3	101.7	99.2	98.9	95.0	87.8
Ellas	99.4	94.4	97.8	95.0	93.3	88.5
España	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	96.3	93.6
Ireland	94.8	88.7	86.6	86.0	82.7	76.0
Italia	101.3	97.1	93.3	91.8	85.7	80.1
Luxembourg	101.3	100.4	101.0	101.8	96.3	93.4
Nederland	102.4	101.2	101.4	101.6	95.2	86.7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	98.4	97.0	99.2	98.1	93.6	89.3
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Inputs: animal feed, seed, fertilizer, plant health products and overheads, excluding wages and capital goods.
(2) Estimate.

VII – Markets for agricultural products

174. This chapter reviews the main developments in market policy over the last year and their cause. Once again this review confirms the necessity to continue to pursue the adaptation of the common agricultural policy set in train by the Commission and which the Council continues to follow.

175. 1986, in particular 1 March 1986, represents a watershed for many common market organizations with the commencement of the integration into the CAP of Spanish and Portuguese agriculture. The principles and timetable foreseen for this integration are described in the chapter entitled 'Agricultural aspects of Community enlargement' in *The agricultural situation in the Community – 1985 Report.*

176. For the major agricultural sectors: dairy, beef and cereals, the problem of stock management have become a major feature of market management. The following table and graph demonstrate vividly the problems of structural surpluses which persist in these sectors. The book value of goods held by Community intervention agencies now exceed 12 000 million ECU and the quantities involved have a depressing effect on prices, generate substantial storage costs and when goods, particularly livestock products (notably butter, skimmed-milk powder and beef), are sold ex-intervention, substantial losses have to be borne by the EAGGF.

In addition, following the accession of Spain the public stocks of olive oil held within the Community now exceed 250 000 tonnes.

177. The figures demonstrate why a major preoccupation for the Commission, when managing the agricultural markets, has been to limit the increase in intervention stocks of surplus products and to dispose of the continually ageing products already held in store. The stock situation reflects the stagnation of domestic demand coupled with persistent overproduction of the main agricultural commodities. Traditional outlets on the world market for many agricultural commodities have been squeezed by the shortage of solvent demand and the Community's market share has been under attack by aggressive marketing strategies of some competing suppliers.

TABLE A

EC stock situation for the major surplus commodities

	Stock held on		Book value (Public) 30.8.1986 m ECU	Cost p.a. for quantity held on 30.8.1986 (m ECU)		
	30.8.1985 (m tonnes)	30.8.1986 (m tonnes)		Storage	Interest	Total (1)
Butter (interv.)	1.014	1.360	4 403	132.7	308.3	441.0
Butter (private) (3)	0.209	0.148	505	19.8	22.4	42.2
Skimmed-milk powder	0.473	0.956	1 719	17.1	120.3	137.4
Beef (2)	0.782	0.730	1 862	107.6	130.3	237.9
Sub-total livestock products	—	—	8 489	277.2	581.3	858.5
Common wheat	10.252	9.135	1 835	190.6	128.5	319.1
Durum wheat	0.982	0.961	261	20.0	18.3	38.3
Barley	3.235	4.567	913	95.3	63.9	159.2
Rye	0.847	1.151	235	24.0	16.4	40.4
Maize	—	0.376	69	7.8	4.8	12.6
Sub-total cereals	15.316	16.190	3 313	337.7	231.9	569.6

(1) This does not allow for the 'loss' when stocks are sold from intervention.
(2) Based on bone-in values.
(3) On the basis of intervention price and of a storage period of seven months.

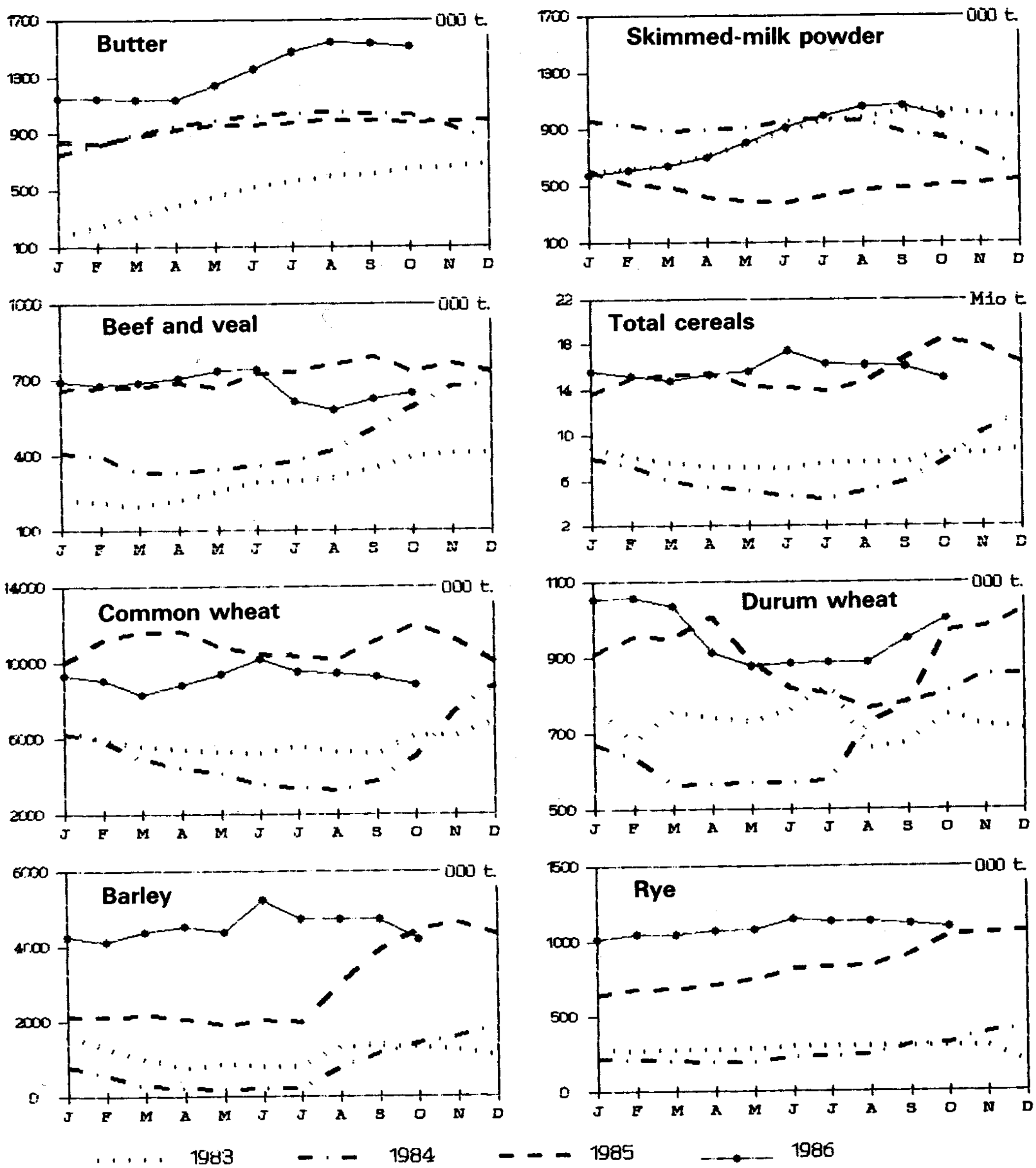
178. The year has been marked by three factors which have exacerbated market problems:

(i) the volatility and downward trend of the USD made exporting more difficult (see Graph 13);

(ii) milk production (in spite of the super-levy system) has consistently outstripped demand;

(iii) the shortage of supplies of beef from some traditional suppliers has enabled the Community to export record quantities in 1986, including for the first time substantial sales of beef to Brazil.

EC INTERVENTION STOCK SITUATION



Graph 12

TABLE B

A synopsis of the state of Community commodity markets

(EUR 12: in million tonnes)

	Production		Domestic use		Intervention (1)	
	1985	1986p	1985	1986p	1985	1986p
Common wheat	65.9	64.6	54.6	54.6	10.5	10.2
Durum wheat	5.8	6.6	4.7	4.7	0.8	0.9
Barley	51.2	46.4	40.9	40.7	2.0	5.2
Maize	25.4	24.8	29.0	28.9	—	0.4
Sorghum	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	—	—
Rye	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.8	1.2
Total cereals	160.1	151.7	140.8	139.0	14.1	17.8
Rice	1.81	1.76	1.13	1.14	—	—
Sugar (6)	13.58	13.63	10.78	10.62	0.063	0.074
Olive oil	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0*	0.05*
Rapeseed	3.77	3.42	3.9 (2)	4.0	0	0
Sunflower seed	2.71	2.92	2.8 (2)	3.0	0	0
Soya seed	0.33	0.85	12.6 (2)	13.0	0	0
Peas and field beans	2.31	2.69	2.31 (2)	2.69	0	0
Lupins	p.m.	p.m.	p.m. (2)	p.m.	0	0
Flax	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Hemp	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	0	0
Silkworms	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	0	0
Cotton (fibres)	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3	0	0
Cauliflowers	2.122	:	1.696 (3)	:	0.015	0.015
Aubergines	0.520	:	0.424 (3)	:	0.001	0
Tomatoes	13.268	12.567	10.352 (3)	:	0.828 (4)	0.226
Peaches	2.659	2.671	2.035 (3)	:	0.364	0.304
Apples	7.345	8.060	6.580 (3)	:	0.152	0
Lemons	1.445	:	1.002 (3)	:	0.003	0.040
Pears	0.688	:	0.687 (3)	:	—	—
Mandarins	0.761	:	0.277 (3)	:	0.160	—
Oranges	4.532	:	3.673 (3)	:	0.075	—
Apricots	0.585	0.538	0.440 (3)	:	0.012	—
Table grapes	2.425	:	1.822 (3)	:	—	0
Wine (Mio hl) (5) (6)	190.391	180.983	165.639	162.183 (7)	35.736	24.785
Tobacco	0.404	0.411	0.601	:	— (8)	— (8)
Milk deliveries	114.9	119.5	—	—	—	—
— butter	2.050	2.156	1.593	1.625	1.212 (9)	1.475
— skimmed-milk powder	1.976	2.133	1.583	:	0.478	0.845
Beef	7.906	7.760	7.525	7.600	0.453	0.573
Sheepmeat	0.906	0.919	1.135	1.142	—	—
Pigmeat	11.872	12.211	11.571	12.004	0.077	0.115

* Net withdrawals.

(1) Either public stocks at 30 September for products which are processed or withdrawals from the market at public expense during the previous 12 months.

(2) Domestic use figures for oilseeds refer to imports + production — exports of seed only and do not include seed equivalent of pulp and oil.

(3) EUR 10 — Based on prod. EUR 10 + imports extra-EEC — exports extra-EEC.

(4) Official figures provided provisionally by the Italian government; the actual ones will be more important.

(5) All wines (table wine + quality wines + other wines).

(6) Marketing years: 1984/85 - 1985/86.

(7) Domestic use = import/export balance — Community distillation.

(8) Tobacco from these crops is still being marketed, so far it has not been brought to intervention.

(9) Available stocks 30.9.1985 and 1986.

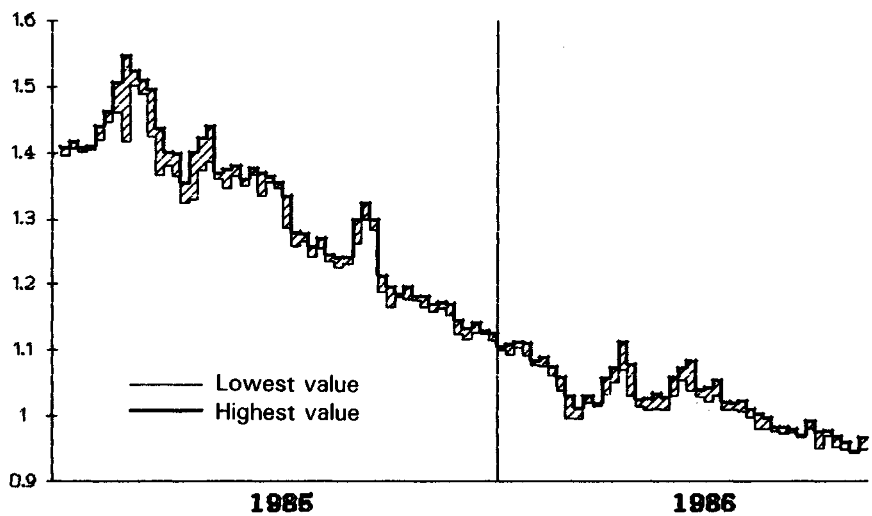
179. 1985 and 1986 have been characterized by high levels of production and the necessity to make substantial withdrawals from the market where the market organization made provision to support the internal market by this means. The following table provides a synopsis of the volumes of production and interventions. (*NB* all figures refer to the Community of Twelve unless otherwise specified).

180. The following sections provide a summary of the main developments which have taken place in the following sectors:

Cereals
Animal feed
Milk
Beef
Wine
Sugar
Cotton

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM VALUE OF THE DOLLAR IN TERMS OF ECU

(Weeks from 30.12.1984 to 21.10.1986)



Graph 13

Cereals

General

181. Most cereals grown and consumed in the Community (of 12) are common wheat and barley, of which the Community (of 12) is a net exporter. The other major cereals are rye and durum wheat of which the Community is also a net exporter, and maize for which the Community (of 10) is broadly self-sufficient. Since the Iberian peninsula is a net importer of cereals, the overall impact of enlargement has been to reduce (modestly) the cereals export balance of the Community.

182. The major use of grain is for feeding animals, an outlet which is under increasing pressure from both imported and home-grown cereals substitutes. Most of these substitutes are by-products and are priced according to what the market will bear. The fall in value of the US dollar has reduced the (relative) price of imported substitutes and these have taken a slightly increased share of the feed market in the Community.

The 1985/86 marketing year

183. 1985 was marked by diverse weather conditions. Despite exceptionally wet weather in Northern Europe destroying or damaging some of the crop while drought conditions reduced yields significantly in a number of southern areas, the total harvest (of 141 million tonnes (Community of 10) was the second largest ever.

184. The abundant harvest coupled with exceptional shortages in some areas due to adverse weather conditions led the Commission to provide subsidies for substantial movements of grain from surplus regions to some of the hardest pressed areas (Ireland, Northern Ireland, Southern France and certain Italian regions).

185. As the world market price spiralled downwards, the substantial export programme of the Community became more and more expensive. The costs to EAGGF were exacerbated by the (legal) obligation to respond to cut price sales to traditional Community markets by the Community's main competitors, whose aggressive export policy contributed to a further deterioration in world market prices.

TABLE C

Supply and demand for cereals EUR 12

(Million tonnes)

	Wheat (1)		Barley		Total cereals	
	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86	1986/87
Opening stocks	19.0 (2)	18.8 (2)	28.2 (2)	9.3 (2)	33.3 (2)	37.2 (2)
Production	71.7	71.2	51.2	46.4	160.4	152.7
Imports	2.9	2.6	0.1	0.4	10.7	7.0
Supplies	96.3	92.6	59.5	56.1	204.1	195.9
Human consumption	32.0	31.1	0.1	0.1	35.3	34.4
Animal feed	22.5	23.4	32.4	32.9	87.2	87.4
Seeds etc.	4.8	4.8	8.4	7.7	18.3	17.1
Demand	59.3	59.3	40.9	40.7	140.8	138.9
Balance	34.3	33.3	18.6	15.4	63.3	57.0
of which						
— exports	15.5	33.3	9.3	15.4	26.1	57.0
— closing stocks	18.8 (2)		9.3 (2)		37.2 (2)	

Source: EC Commission.
(1) Includes durum wheat.
(2) Includes intervention stocks of 14.1 million tonnes — total cereals — (30.6.1985) and 17.8 million tonnes at 30.6.1986.

186. Demand for animal feed on the Community market remained stagnant and an increased proportion was met from substitutes notably imported products. In consequence, animal consumption of cereals declined from 73 million tonnes in 1984/85 to 70 million tonnes in 1985/86 (EUR 10). By the end of the marketing year, stocks of grain held in intervention had risen to a new record and included (for the first time) a modest quantity of maize.

The 1986/87 marketing year

187. The 1986 crop was harvested in the context of a revised cereals market organization. The total volume (EUR 12) is estimated as 5% below that of 1985 (i.e. 152-154 million tonnes). The production of individual cereals ranges between a 16% increase in durum wheat, to a substantial cut in the harvest of 'other cereals'. While this represents a substantial exportable balance and access to intervention was restricted at the beginning of the marketing year (see the chapter 'The common agricultural policy in 1986'), prices have remained relatively firm with substantial stocks being held by producers.

Milk

General

188. The runaway growth in milk output was halted by the super-levy arrangements (supplementary levy) initiated in 1984. Nevertheless, the flexible application of the super-levy arrangements, the realization by producers that a modest overshooting of their reference quantity was profitable, the persistent contraction of domestic demand and the continuing deterioration of the export market combined to boost use of intervention as a major outlet.

189. The deteriorating situation of the dairy market is clearly shown in Table D below (EUR 10).

This development led the Council to adopt legislation to reduce milk production by 2% in 1987 and a further 1% in 1988. However, the growing imbalance in the milk market became so pronounced in 1986, that during the first nine months of the year it was estimated that 43% of butter production and 30% of skimmed-milk powder (SMP) production was sold to intervention and public stocks soared (see Graph 12) to reach 1.4 million tonnes of butter and more than 1 million tonnes of SMP by the end of August. Further measures became imperative.

190. The Commission put together an urgent package of measures designed to tackle both the symptoms and the causes of this abuse of the system of public intervention for dairy products. In September, after consulting the Management Committee on Milk and Milk Products, the Commission lengthened the period during which butter offered to an intervention agency remained the financial responsibility of the seller, thereby rendering intervention less attractive and closed a loophole in the legislation whereby producers had been able to increase the fat content of their milk without paying the super-levy. In addition, the Commission proposed that the Council adopt urgently three proposals to reduce the economic incentive to produce milk:

TABLE D

(million t)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 (est.)
Production	107.7	111.9	109.2	107.3	107.8
– deliveries to dairies	99.7	103.7	101.4	99.7	100.5
– direct sales	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4
Domestic consumption	85.4	82.4	88.0	84.8	85.0
Imports	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Exports	12.4	10.0	12.7	12.2	11.7
Balance	8.4	17.8	6.7	8.5	9.6

(1) access to intervention for SMP should be limited to the period 1 April to 30 September;

(2) the Commission should be authorized to suspend access to intervention for butter and SMP in exceptional circumstances and be given the power to otherwise support the butter market;

(3) inter-regional compensation of milk quotas should be discontinued in order that all production beyond the reference quantity should be discouraged by being subject to the super-levy.

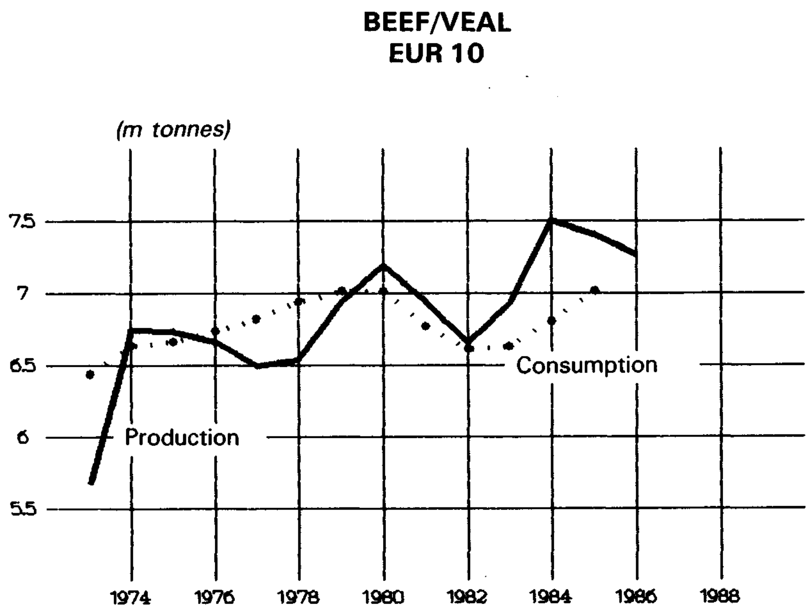
At the time of writing the Council had yet to approve these proposals.

191. These events have overshadowed the Commission's efforts to dispose of existing stocks which have included improved conditions for subsidized sales to:

(i) various social groups, including the armed forces,

(ii) the ice-cream industry,

(iii) the cakes and pastry industry,



Graph 14

(iv) milk fat incorporated in animal feedingstuffs,

(v) industry for processing into concentrated butter and butteroil (which represent markets where there is potential for growth).

Old butter was also disposed of by special export arrangements.

Cattle farmers were again able to purchase skimmed-milk powder, as in the past, at reduced prices.

The Commission proposal to extend the scope and scale of reduced price butter sales to a great number of socially disadvantaged people (notably the elderly and the unemployed) is still blocked by a minority in the Council of Ministers.

Beef

General

192. The pattern of supply and internal demand in the beef market has deteriorated in recent years as meat supplies increased due to a combination of factors, at the same time demand stagnated. The deterioration in the situation and the poor outlook for the beef sector led the Commission in December 1985 to propose a substantial revision of the beef regime. The Council undertook to decide on a revision of the market organization for beef by the end of 1986.

193. Graph 14 (page 111) shows the development in the pattern of supply and demand in the beef sector in the Community of 10.

1985 and 1985/86 marketing year

194. Supply in 1985 and the 1985/86 marketing year significantly exceeded internal demand. As a result, despite record exports in 1985 sales to intervention were in excess of 453 000 tonnes and by December 1985 public intervention stocks exceeded 700 000 tonnes. Market prices were in general poor and producers' incomes came under pressure.

1986 and 1986/87 marketing year

195. The market situation for beef has continued to deteriorate despite the use of the full range of outlets for cattle and beef production, including the penetration of a new export market (the sale of two lots of 100 000 tonnes of frozen beef to Brazil). Total exports of beef in 1986 were confidently expected to exceed 1 million tonnes (a new record), the autumn private storage scheme temporarily removed 150 000 tonnes of beef from the market and an excess of 500 000 tonnes was bought into intervention.

196. The outlook for the remainder of the marketing year was bleak. Despite substantial sales of frozen beef from intervention (see preceding paragraph) intervention stocks are still in excess of 600 000 tonnes. As a matter of urgency, the Council should adopt the Commission's proposal to shift the balance of market support from intervention purchases towards a premium system. Prices (at record low levels in some regions of the Community) were not expected to show more than the traditional seasonal improvement.

Wine

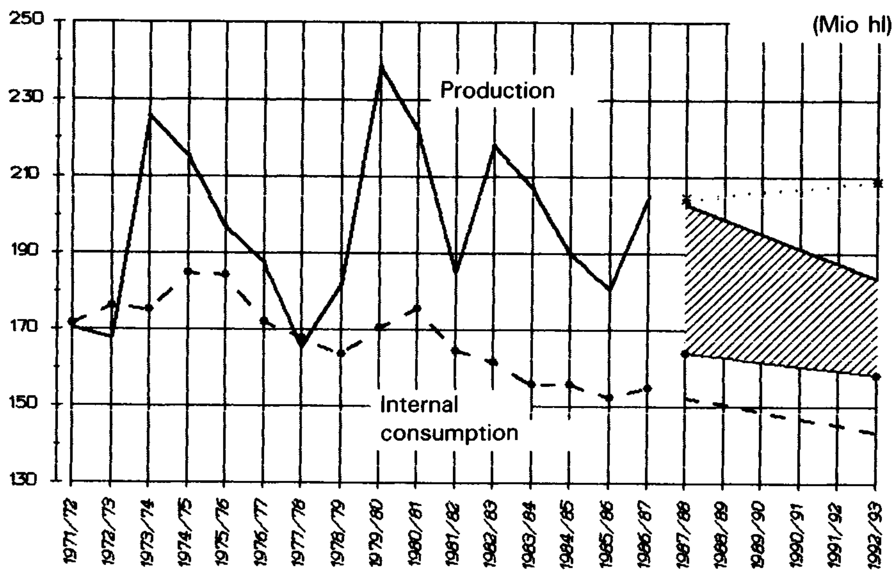
General

197. The wine market has two distinct segments – the 'table wine' market and the 'quality wine' market. The 'quality wine' market is essentially self-supporting, while the 'table wine' market has been under stress for some time with a substantial imbalance between production and consumption. The excess volume of production has been increased by the accession to the Community of two wine-producing countries: Spain and Portugal. The Community produces more than half of the world's wine and is naturally a major exporter.

198. Although the area under vines in the Community is in decline, the regular renewal of old stock with higher yielding new varieties has led to an increase in production. Consumer tastes have changed. Wine consumption in the non-producer countries has increased, stimulated in part by the narrowing down of the differences between excise duties on drinks with an alcoholic content. Nevertheless changing consumer tastes in the major producing countries have led to a substantial decline in the Community's total consumption of 'table wine'.

199. The reform of the wine regime approved by the Council in 1984 (described in the 1985 Report) is expected to reduce the imbalance in the table wine market by the end of the 1980s (see Graph 15) and so reduce the volumes of wine for which distillation has become a structural outlet (representing up to 20% of production).

SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR WINE
EUR 12
1971/72-1992/93



Internal consumption excluding quantities distilled with the help of subsidies. The shaded part from 1987 to 1992 indicates the volume of surplus wine accumulated during the period = 200 Mio hl

Graph 15

The 1985/86 marketing year (in the Community of 10)

200. The structural measures designed to ease the market have yet to have an impact. Production of wine totalled 140 million hectolitres of which 95 million hectolitres was of 'table wine'. Given the considerable stocks (51 million hectolitres) held at the beginning of the season, substantial distillation was required to absorb the excess supply. It is expected that when all returns are completed, once again more than 20% of the 1985/86 production of table wine will have been distilled.

201. No report on the year 1986 can omit a reference to the tragic deaths which occurred due to the fraudulent adulteration of wine. While a short-term reduction in demand was natural, it is hoped that consumer confidence is being regained and that in the longer term demand will be unaffected.

Cotton

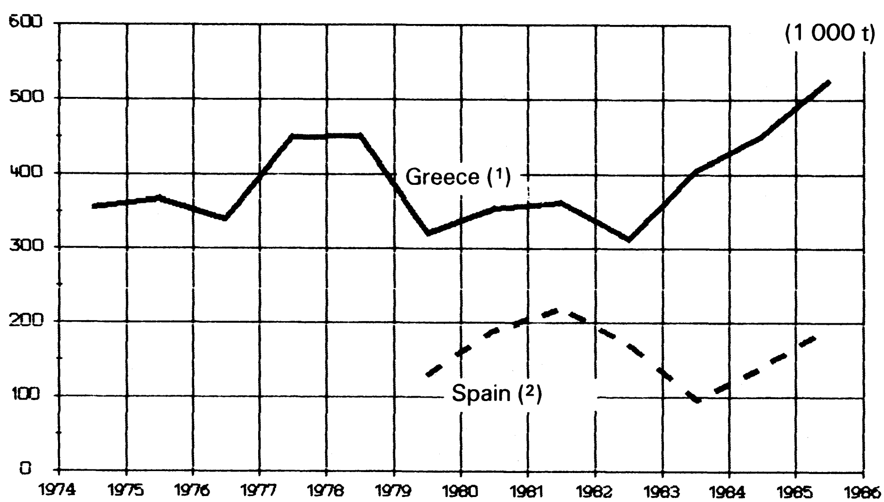
General

202. The accession to the Community of first Greece and subsequently Spain added a significant indigenous production of cotton to the range of agricultural products produced in the Community. Arrangements for a market organization for cotton based on an aid system were made at the time of the accession of Greece in 1981 and adapted with the accession of Spain. While cotton production in Greece had been in decline prior to accession, the relatively attractive support arrangements provided by the Community have encouraged a considerable expansion in planting and therefore in production (see Graph 16); a similar pattern is expected to occur in Spain. Nevertheless the level of self-sufficiency in the Community is relatively low (around 15%), however the EAGGF support arrangements per hectare are amongst the most expensive of all commodities covered by the CAP.

The 1986/87 marketing year

203. In 1986, cotton was planted on nearly 300 000 hectares in the Community. While the bulk of the area (210 000 hectares) is in Greece, significantly higher yields

PRODUCTION OF UNGINNED COTTON IN GREECE AND SPAIN



(1) Unadjusted weight.
(2) Production of fibres 32%, unadjusted weight.
Source: Hellenic Cotton Board; El Forppa

Graph 16

in Spain produced an estimated harvest of 250 000 tonnes in Spain in contrast with 560 to 570 000 tonnes in Greece and a very small quantity was also produced in Italy.

204. The market organization for cotton has a guarantee threshold mechanism i.e. the full unit aid is only payable if no more than 752 000 tonnes of cotton are produced in the Community. Since the 1986 harvest is estimated at 819 000 tonnes the unit aid was abated accordingly. A notable feature of 1986 was the extremely low level of prices on the world market, prices below production costs it is hoped that this situation may gradually improve over the medium term.

Sugar

General

205. During the 1980s the dominant feature of the world and Community markets has been oversupply. This has forced up stocks. These excessive stocks have depressed prices on the world market to significantly below the level of the production costs in the world's most competitive areas of production.

TABLE E

Supply and demand for sugar

(million t)

		Production		Consumption	Excess (1)	Stock
		Total	EC A+B quota			
World (1)	1981-1982	100.7	—	92.0	8.7	33.3
	1982-1983	100.5	—	94.0	6.5	39.1
	1983-1984	97.8	—	96.2	1.4	40.1
	1984-1985	100.0	—	98.6	1.4	40.3
	1985-1986	97.8	—	100.1	−2.3	37.3
	1986-1987*	100.4	—	101.0	−0.4	—
EEC (1)	1981-1982	15.0	11.5	9.6	1.9	2.6
	1982-1983	13.9	11.4	9.5	1.9	3.0
	1983-1984	11.0	10.9	9.3	1.6	1.7
EUR 10	1984-1985	12.5	11.2	9.6	1.6	2.1
	1985-1986	12.7	11.2	9.4	1.8	2.4
	1986-1987*	12.4	11.6	9.5	2.1	2.3
EUR 12	1985-1986	13.6	—	10.6	—	—
	1986-1987*	13.4	12.5	10.8	1.7	2.5

* Estimates.
(1) World: expressed in 'raw sugar'; Excess = production — consumption.
EEC: expressed in 'white sugar'; Excess = A and B quota production — consumption.

206. Although prices on the world market are above the record low levels of June 1985, future prospects remain bleak. Heavy over-capacity of production on the world market continues and the continuing expansion of the supply and use of other sweeteners, notably in the United States of America, provide a gloomy prospect for the sugar market.

The 1985/86 marketing year

207. The 1985/86 marketing year essentially concerned the Community of Ten. The most salient features of the marketing year were:

(i) no reduction in production (despite a reduction in plantings);
(ii) reduced domestic consumption;
(iii) record exports of 4.2 million tonnes (of which 1.2 million tonnes of C sugar – i.e. directly financed by producers).

Given the low levels of prices on the world markets receipts from sugar production fell substantially in 1985/86.

The revised market organization

208. During 1986, the market organization was renewed for the next five-year period with two significant changes:

(i) the levy payable by producers of A and B quota sugar was increased to take account of the realistic requirements of a self-financing market organization;

(ii) the 400 m ECU 'loss' during the previous five years of the market organization is to be recovered from producers at the rate of 80 m ECU in the first two years.

The arrangements (both for quotas and the recovery of the loss) may be modified for the last three years.

The 1986/87 marketing year

209. At the time of writing (October 1986) the short-term market outlook contained no indications of a significant improvement compared with the 1985/86 marketing year. Production was not expected to be significantly below 1985. The downward trend in human consumption was not expected to improve significantly, while a slow improvement in the take-up of sugar by the chemical industry is anticipated. The recovery of the 'loss' for the old market regime will reduce receipts for sugar producers.

The outlook

210. The enlargement of the Community has altered the pattern of supply and demand for a number of agricultural commodities and is expected to have a significant impact in due course on trade flows within the Community and between the Community and the rest of the world. The Community's position as by far the world's largest importer of food and agricultural products has been reinforced, while her export potential has also increased for a number of agricultural and food products.

211. The Commission followed its consultation on 'The perspectives for European agriculture', which resulted in the conclusion that the common agricultural policy must be adapted to current realities, with proposals which it submitted to the Council and other Community institutions. The decisions taken so far are described in the chapter 'The common agricultural policy in 1986', the proposals where decisions remain to be taken are described elsewhere in this report. Other proposals (including socio-structural proposals) are planned which will complete the process of adaptation, in order to cope with stresses and strains which the success of the common agricultural policy has created in the market place.

212. There is no longer any major commodity suitable for widespread production within the Community, of which there is a structural deficit. With so many Community markets saturated, and with poor prospects for increased solvent demand or significantly reduced competing supply on world markets, it is clear that existing market instruments need adapting in order to bring about a healthier market balance. The problem of disposing of surplus stocks which built up while reform was being discussed can only be successfully dealt with once the underlying causes of the build-up of stocks have been dealt with.

213. The substantial reorientation required of the main production sectors will further exacerbate the problem of reconciling the objectives of better market balance on the one hand and that of maintaining farm incomes on the other hand. This apparent contradiction can only be resolved through the significant change in approach within the CAP directed towards a more market oriented price policy, complemented by appropriate instruments to support the protection of farm incomes.

VIII – Incomes in agriculture

Agricultural income in 1986

214. For 1986 only estimates for agricultural income are available. ([1]) For the Community of Ten, there was no change in real terms following a fall in income in 1985.

For the Member States which had important income decreases in 1985, a rise was expected in the United Kingdom, no change in 1986 in Germany, and a further fall in Denmark, France (which suffered serious drought in the south of the country) and Ireland (where there were bad weather conditions for the second year in succession).

Trends by type of farming showed an improvement in the cereals sector and for permanent crops (fruit and wine). On the other hand, cattle farming shows a further decline, as did the mixed and intensive pigs and poultry types of farming.

The overall medium-term trend in agricultural income

215. At macro-economic level and for Community agriculture as a whole, income is measured in terms of net value-added at factor cost. This is equivalent to the value of final agricultural production minus the costs involved in that production (the cost of fertilizers or feed, the use of equipment, etc.).

Overall, net value-added at factor cost calculated per work unit of the 'Community agriculture' sector remained constant in real terms over the 10-year period 1975-85 (see Table A).

([1]) Net value-added per annual work unit in professional farms.

TABLE A

Overall trend in agricultural income (EUR 10)

(100 = average for 1979/80/81)

Year	Volume of final production	Productivity of farm inputs	Ratio of farmgate price to input prices	Net value-added of the sector (real)	Farm labour	Net value-added per person
1975	88.3	105.7	102.3	115	112	103
1976	88.4	99.9	106.0	116	110	105
1977	91.0	99.5	104.5	112	107	105
1978	95.7	99.7	106.4	112	105	107
1979	98.7	98.2	104.0	106	103	103
1980	100.7	100.1	98.5	97	100	97
1981	100.6	101.6	97.4	97	97	99
1982	105.8	105.0	98.5	104	95	110
1983	105.3	103.2	97.7	97	94	104
1984	108.8	107.2	95.7	99	91	109
1985	107.0	105.3	95.9	91	89	102

Source: Eurostat.

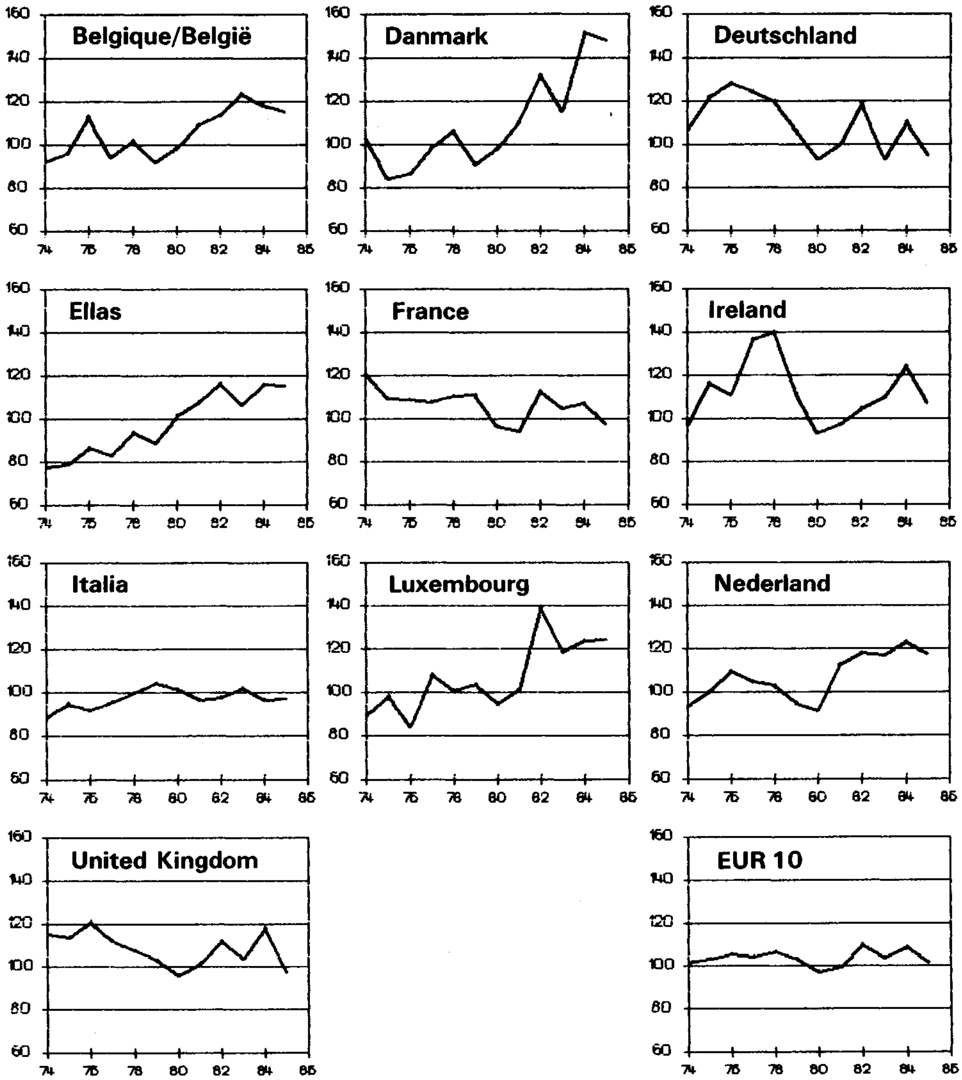
216. This apparent stability conceals two more marked phenomena.

In the first place, the total value-added of agriculture declined, in real terms, over the period 1975-85 (see Table A). Moreover, agriculture has accounted for a steadily decreasing proportion of the Community's gross domestic product (4.5% in 1975, 3% in 1985), although agricultural production has itself risen steadily. This fall in total net value-added has occurred in spite of an improvement in the productivity of farm inputs, due to a more rational use of fertilizers, crop sprays, feed, etc. The phenomenon must chiefly be attributed to the steady deterioration of the ratio of farmgate prices to input prices, meaning that the cost of inputs increased more rapidly than the prices obtained for the agricultural products sold.

The other factor is the steady decline in the number of holdings and thus in the agricultural workforce. A fairly stable relationship results: total income from farming decreases but there are fewer and fewer people to share it. This stable situation for the Community as a whole nevertheless covers trends which vary greatly from region to region and, of course, from one holding to another, so that the economic results at national level are rather different (see Graph 17): in some countries (D, F, UK) the indicator is falling, in others (IRL, I) it is relatively stable, while in others (Benelux, DK, GR) it is rising.

NET VALUE-ADDED (1) PER PERSON EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE (2)

EUR 10 »1980« (3) = 100



(1) At factor cost in real terms, adjusted on the basis of the GDP deflator.
(2) Based on the number of work units.
(3) Based on the EUR 10 average for 1979, 1980 and 1981.
Source: Eurostat — Sectoral incomes index as at 1 September 1986.

Graph 17

217. The most recent year for which figures are available – for which the overall economic accounts have been closed – is 1985. There was a general fall in farm income for that year compared with the good results in 1984. This can be explained by:

(i) a fall in the volume of production between 1984 and 1985 in all the countries except the Netherlands and Greece, chiefly owing to a fall in crop production. The main cause was bad weather rather than the market situation or existing surpluses;
(ii) a sharp drop in farmgate prices, which decreased in real and even nominal terms (D, NL, UK, IRL);
(iii) a continuation of the previous years' deterioration in the ratio of farmgate prices to input prices.

218. The Spanish and Portuguese statistical sources are not, for the time being, completely harmonized with those available for the Community of Ten.

However, the first elements issued from the National Accountancy Networks (see also the FADN tables in the statistical annex) show that income per person is considerably lower than the Community average, especially in Portugal, where the income level is comparable to that of Greece and southern Italy.

In Spain, the southern regional average of the income per person corresponds to 60 to 80% of the EUR 10 average, while northern regions are at about the same level, with the exception of the Atlantic coast.

Farm income formation

219. The overall trends described above relate to agricultural activity in general. For individual holdings, however, there are very considerable differences. The following paragraphs examine farm income on the basis of the annual farm accounts as collected and analysed by the Farm Accountancy Data Network, (1) for 1983/84 and 1984/85.

220. *Average gross production* is about 50 000 ECU per holding per year, of which 45% is accounted for by crops and 53% by livestock, the balance being made up of miscellaneous revenue or products consumed on the farm. This average is derived from a very uneven distribution: only 29% of the observed holdings returned a figure above this average but they accounted for some 60% of final production in 1983/84. At regional level alone, the average turnover expressed in ECU varies by a factor of 20.

(1) For a brief presentation of the FADN, see the statistical annex to this report, page 223.

221. Three-quarters of the income derived from gross production are accounted for by costs, two-thirds of which relate to inputs. Variable costs (excluding labour) are by far the greatest costs involved in stockfarming and field crop (cereals) production; however, fixed costs are proportionately as great as variable costs in the case of holdings where the main activity is wine- or olive-growing, citrus or other fruit production or horticulture.

222. Depreciation accounts for about 14% of total costs, but the proportion varies quite considerably from one Member State to another. Combining the rates of depreciation involved in the use of different types of farm machinery gives an average period of use of about eight years.

223. Gross production minus costs and depreciation gives farm net value-added (FNVA), which was about 17 000 ECU for 1983/84 and 18 300 ECU for 1984/85, on average per holding in the Community as a whole. The figures for individual holdings vary widely around this average. The distribution of farm incomes is shown in Graph 18, where the holdings in each Member State are broken down according to their income (farm net value-added per annual work unit) as recorded for 1983/84.

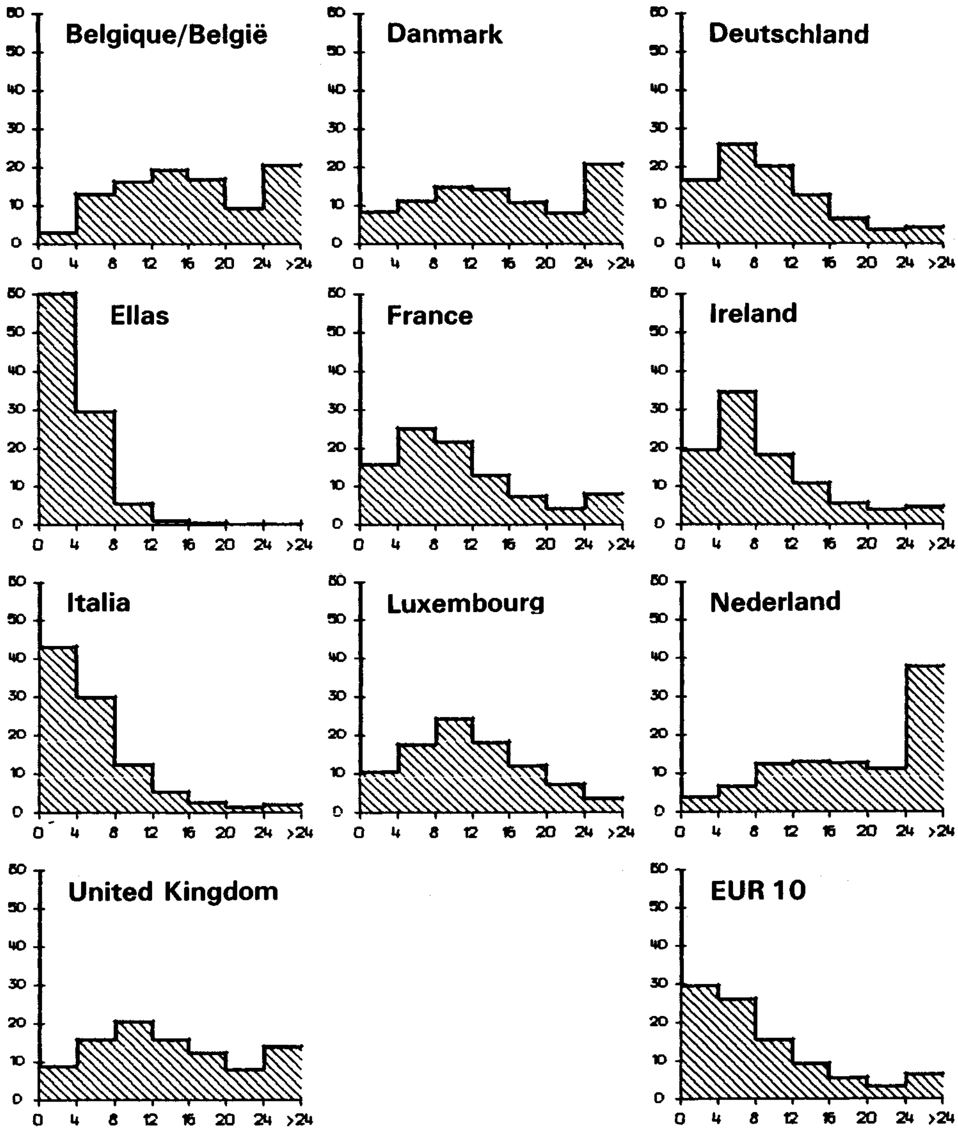
224. Wages have most importance in the United Kingdom, where paid workers match in number the family workforce. Wages must be deducted from the FNVA as must rents, interest payments and financing costs, to give a figure for the income of the farmer and his family, which is about 12 000 ECU per holding per year for the Community as a whole. The region-to-region disparities are down to a factor of 6.6 (1983/84) on this scale, which is still a wide range.

225. The income of the farmer and his family remunerates the capital which has been personally invested (land, buildings, equipment, etc. owned by the farmer and his family) and family labour. This indicator closely represents the funds available for consumption and savings, but it does not take account of non-agricultural income (wages, pensions, rents, etc.) or of certain types of expenditure (social security payments, repayment of loans, new investments, etc.). The income of the farmer and his family was about 7 500 ECU per self-employed person in 1983/84 and 8 300 ECU per self-employed person in 1984/85.

226. The FADN tables in the statistical annex, pp. 223 to 233, give full details of the facts summarized above, broken down by type of farming, size of holding and region, in respect of the 10 Member States, plus data on Spain and Portugal.

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM INCOMES(1)

(As % of the holdings in each income class)



Income classes/AWU (× 1 000 ECU)

(1) Farm net value-added per annual work unit.

Source: FADN, 1983/84, results, current weighting.

Graph 18

The situation with respect to different types of farming

227. For summarizing purposes, the information given is obtained by grouping different technical and economic types of farming on the basis of the Community 'typology'. The data are derived from farm accounts collected for 1983/84 and 1984/85 (figures for the latter year are still only provisional) and the figures for 1985/86 have been estimated on the basis of other statistics: trends in the prices for and quantities of agricultural products, in the prices of inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.). Graph 19 thus gives the FNVA/AWU for a five-year period, in real terms so as to offset the effect of inflation.

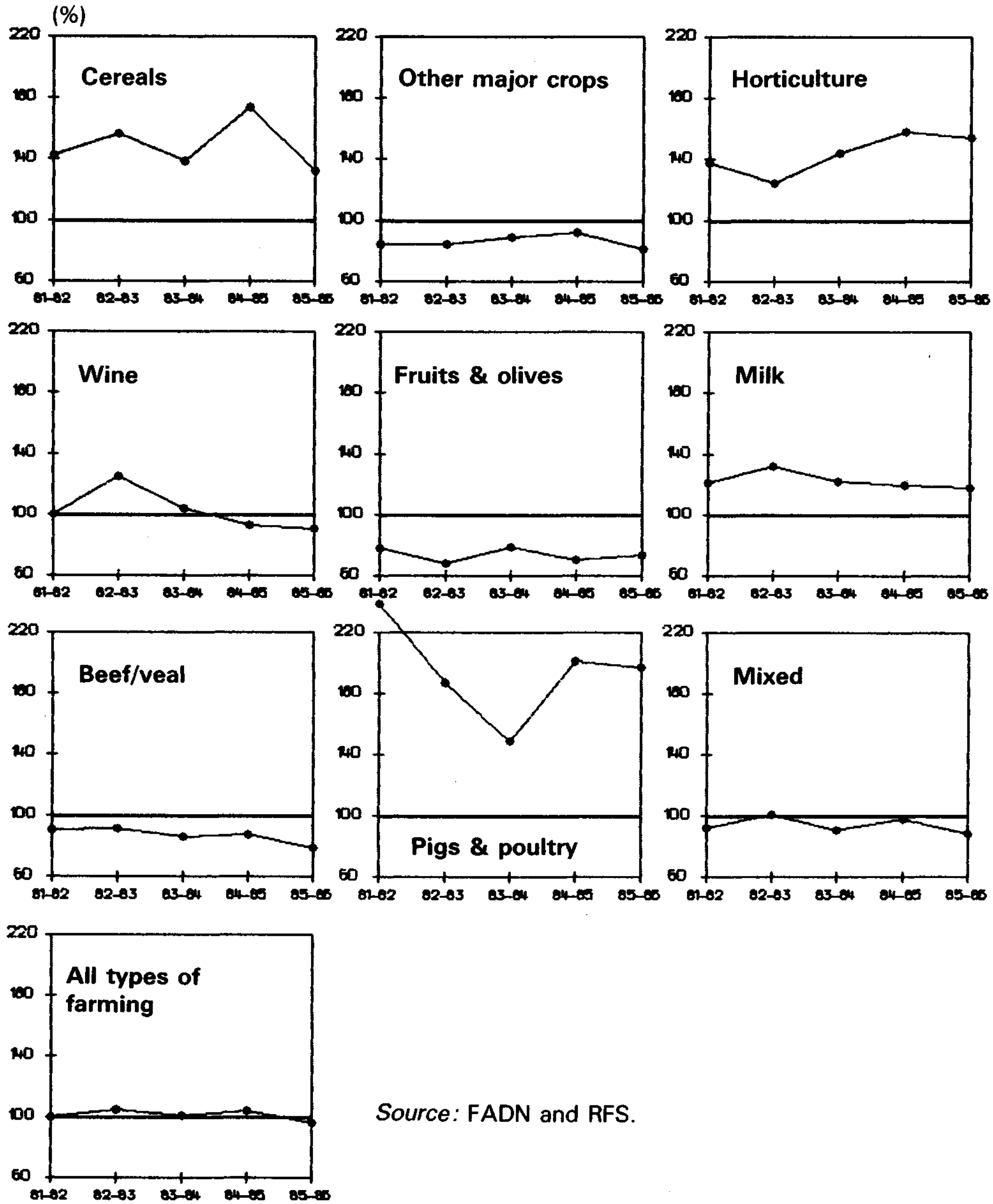
228. These figures show the relative stability of this indicator, the variation of which is less than about 5% for the Community as a whole. It will also be noted, however, that the level of income varies greatly according to the type of farming: highest incomes are derived from holdings where the main activity is cereal production, horticulture or intensive husbandry, followed by dairy farming. Wine-growing and mixed farming as a whole yield roughly average incomes while other permanent crops (olives, citrus and other fruit) and meat production yield lower incomes.

229. In general, income fell in 1985, particularly in the case of cereals (– 24%) and beef/veal (– 9%). These two reductions, however are not part of the same trend: in the case of cereals the fall is by comparison with the record harvest in 1984 and must be interpreted as a wide incidental fluctuation around a high average figure. In the case of traditional meat production, on the other hand, the fall reflects the steady decline in income which meat producers have suffered for a number of years and which is due, at least in part, to the pressure of surpluses on the market.

230. Finally, it will be observed that the highest levels of income are derived from the most intensive types of farming (horticulture and intensive husbandry). Such intensive holdings are often closely integrated with other sectors of the economy, upstream or downstream, and the success of these sophisticated operations is largely a matter of technique and managerial skill.

REAL NET VALUE-ADDED PER AWU (EUR 10)

1981/82 average for all types of farming = 100



Source: FADN and RFS.

Graph 19

231. This examination of incomes in agriculture has shown the scale of the annual financial flows for an agricultural holding. They are generated by the farmer's use of means of production which immobilize financial assets not available, in the short term, for consumption. The level of income will depend on how well the factors of production are combined and how they are used. We shall therefore try to calculate the profitability of farming and the level of indebtedness which it involves, in terms of a conventional financial analysis which can be applied to any economic activity.

Capital employed in agriculture

232. Taken as a whole, the assets which contribute to agricultural production constitute the total capital, part of which will generate liquidity in the short term: non-breeding livestock and working capital (stocks, advances on crops, available funds). This portion constitutes the variable capital. The remaining portion, which corresponds to fixed assets, constitutes the fixed capital including the breeding livestock, items which are subject to depreciation (buildings, plant and equipment) and land owned by the farmer. The latter represents about half the value of the total capital for the Community as a whole (see Graph 20), although the proportion varies from one Member State to another: the proportion of capital accounted for by land is highest in Greece, Ireland and Italy and lowest in Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg. In terms of absolute value, the key factors are the size of holdings and the type of tenure (see the table below).

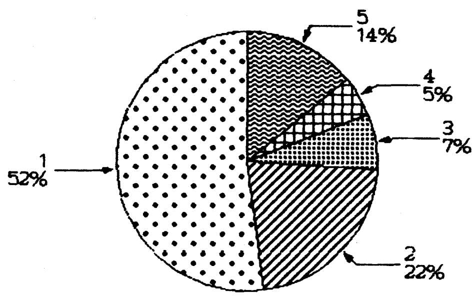
TABLE B

Proportion of farm capital accounted for by land

	B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 10
Average size of holdings (ha)	22.0	32.7	27.1	6.2	36.6	36.0	12.0	43.7	19.7	118.2	26.2
UAA used for tenant farming	78	18	37	24	64	9	29	44	47	52	45
Proportion of total capital accounted for by land (%)	31	13	43	77	38	72	58	30	44	60*	52*

Source: FADN 1983.
* Estimates.

CAPITAL OF COMMERCIAL FARMS
EUR 10

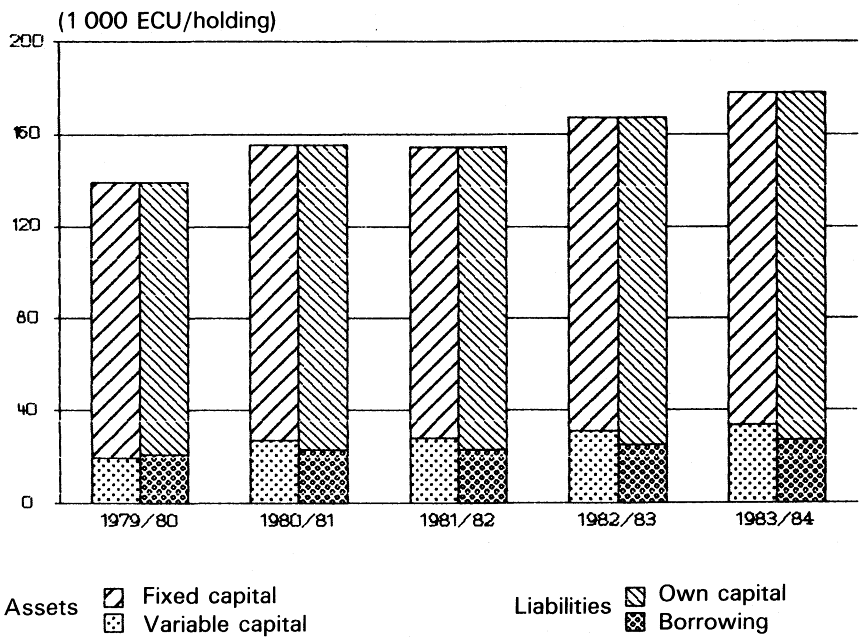


1: Land and permanent crops
2: Buildings and equipment
3: Livestock (breeding animals)
4: Livestock (other)
5: Stores, growing crops and available assets.

Source: FADN, 1983/84.

Graph 20

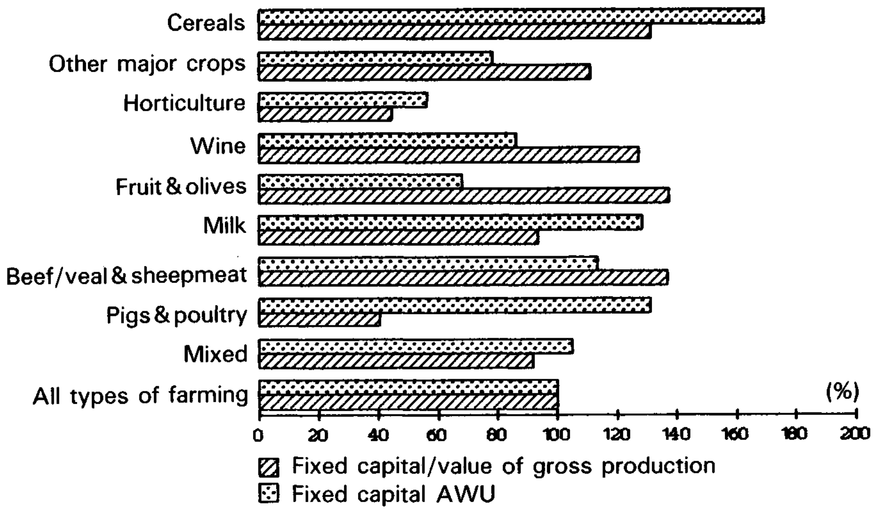
AVERAGE COMMERCIAL FARM BALANCE SHEET



Source: FADN, 1983/84.

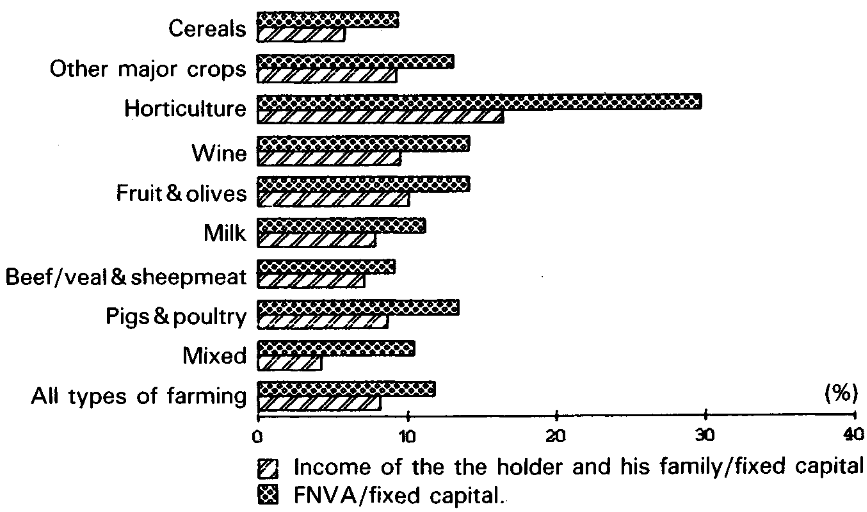
Graph 21

CAPITAL-INTENSIVENESS OF FARMS IN 1983/84, BY TYPE OF FARMING EUR 10



Graph 22 a

RETURN ON FARM CAPITAL, BY TYPE OF PRODUCTION EUR 10, 1983/84



Source: FADN, 1983/84.

Graph 22 b

The value of land, however, is somewhat artificial in that the price per hectare is derived from a very small number of purely commercial transactions, whereas in fact most land changes hands by inheritance.

233. These assets are financed from the farmer's own capital or by loans. Graph 21 shows the trend, over a five-year period, in the financial accounts of an average commercial holding. Over this period, capital as a whole increased by 6.5% per year on average and this growth is mainly accounted for by variable capital and equipment, as land prices have been marking time or even falling (except in Germany).

At the same time, the indebtedness of holdings is growing, overall, at the same rate. In some Member States, however, the farmer is relying more and more on loans to finance his capital. In Ireland in particular, the debt burden doubled between 1979/80 and 1983/84.

234. Some types of farming enterprise are considerably more capital-intensive than others. Graph 22a shows the fixed capital per annual work unit and fixed capital in relation to gross production as shown in the farm accounts: the capital intensity observed is derived, therefore, from the intrinsic needs of the enterprise (apart from stocks and working capital to cushion short-term fluctuations) and from normal management practices (owner occupancy or tenant farming, for example). It can thus be seen that stockfarming is, generally speaking, more capital-intensive than crop production, except for cereals. In the latter case, this is due to the large acreages and the machinery needed. Plant and equipment are the key factors in the case of horticulture and grain-consuming activities (such as the intensive rearing of pigs and poultry) and, to a lesser extent, dairy farming.

235. A combination of the two criteria in Graph 22a shows the difficulty involved in raising enough capital to set up an agricultural holding, at least in theory: in practice young farmers generally take over holdings from their parents and the problem is thus usually one of extending or improving what has been inherited. Assuming that the new farmer adopts standard management practices, the most difficult types of farming to start are those producing cereals or meat, where fixed capital is roughly equivalent to four years' production, followed by dairy and mixed farms. In the case of field crops, wine-growing and other permanent crops, there is less fixed capital per person but it is still not possible to achieve a high average turnover. Horticulture and pig- and poultry-farming, which use little land but are capable of high levels of gross production, are the easiest points at which an outsider can get into farming.

236. The slow growth, in money terms, of the capital of commercial holdings reflects a deterioration in real terms of about 5% per year. This has not, however, prevented a rapid growth in gross production, which is related to the upward trend in prices and volume output in recent years. Has this benefited the farmer by making holdings more profitable?

Return on capital employed

237. The indicator of income expressed in relation to fixed capital gives the ratio of return on capital employed in agriculture. The result is influenced by the general economic performance of the holding and by the extent to which optimum use is made of the available means of production. The profitability of holdings in terms of the income of the farmer and his family expressed as a percentage of fixed capital was about 8% in 1983/84 for the Community of Ten (see Graph 22b). It should be stressed that this analysis is strictly financial and individual. As the macro-economic level, the overall return on capital for agriculture as a whole would be lower, since allowance should have to be made for all the means of production used (tenant farming, shared equipment, etc.) and not simply for those belonging to the farmer.

238. There are considerable differences between the various types of farming. Horticulture is very clearly the most profitable type, followed by permanent crops including wine and field crops. Dairy farming, cereals production and, in particular, traditional and intensive types of meat production are less profitable. Mixed farms are apparently not very profitable, a fact which confirms the advantages of specialization.

The debt burden

239. Borrowing accounts for about 15% of farm costs for the Community as a whole (Graph 21). This average figure covers a great variety of individual situations. In the first instance, the most important variable factor is the nature of the capital market and of the conditions of access to it: the availability of loans with interest-rate subsidies, the resources of the agricultural banks, the cost of credit, etc. These parameters vary from one Member State to another and the source of financing for the individual holding is thus peculiar to each country. The ratio of financial self-sufficiency, expressed in terms of borrowings/own capital (Graph 23a), reveals three groups of Member States:

(a) intensive-farming countries, where land accounts for only a small proportion of capital, the rest being made up of plant and equipment: Denmark, the Netherlands. In these countries borrowing is more than half of own capital;

(b) the Mediterranean Member States, Ireland and the United Kingdom, where a more extensive type of farming can be practised and where, consequently, the land factor is more important. Debts in these countries account for no more than 10% of own capital, although they are important in terms of absolute value in the United Kingdom;

(c) the other Member States including the large agricultural regions in the centre of the Community – France, Germany, Belgium – where debts account for between 25% and 35% of own capital.

Generally speaking, the tendency for borrowing to increase observed from 1979/80 to 1982/83, is still continuing.

240. Another variable factor is the farmer's personal situation and the range of agricultural credit facilities available to him. For example, when the FADN's returning holdings are analysed by age bracket, young farmers are shown to be those borrowing most (see Table C).

241. Farmers with heavy debts have to pay large amounts of interest. The key factor, however, is the ability of these farmers to make their holdings produce a sufficient FNVA to prevent their income from being excessively cut back by this financial burden. Interesting facts in this respect emerge from the ratio of interest paid/NVA (Graph 23b). The three groups of countries mentioned above are in different financial situations: farmers in the Netherlands spend about one-fifth of their income on interest payments whereas their Danish counterparts spend half of their income in this way – though the situation began to improve in 1982. In Ireland, financing costs show a sharp increase in line with an increasing debt burden but also with a steady recovery in income.

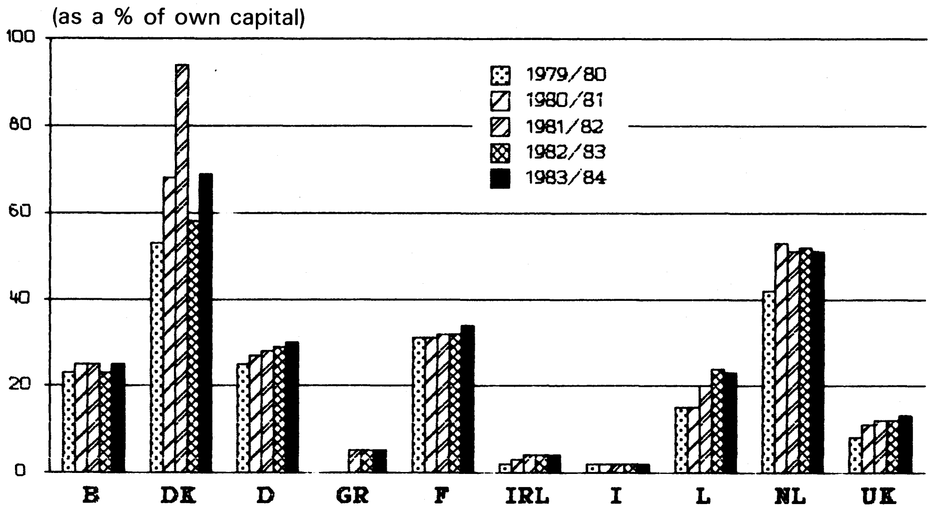
TABLE C

Indebtedness of farmers, by age

Age of farm head	Borrowing as % of own capital
<35 years	37.0
35-45 years	24.0
45-55 years	15.5
55-65 years	11.0
>65 years	5.3

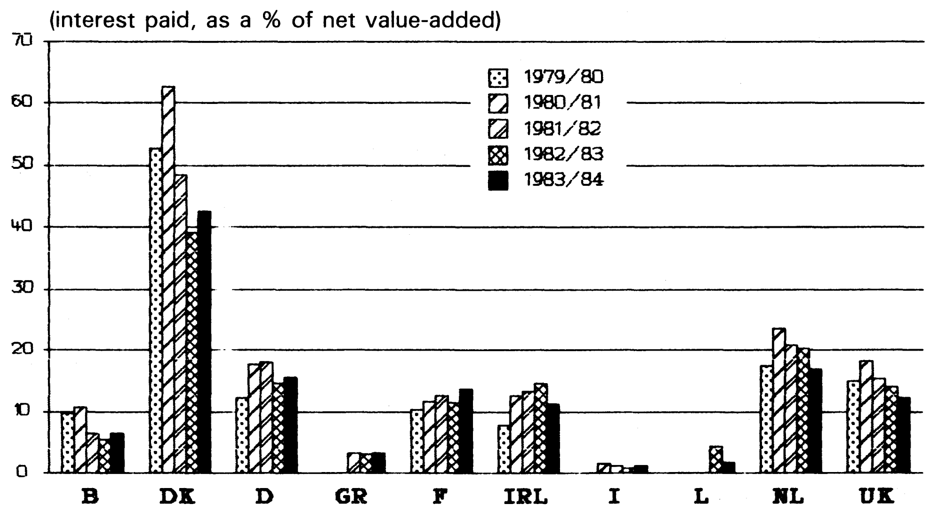
Source: FADN 1983/84.

BORROWING BY COMMERCIAL FARMS IN THE MEMBER STATES



Graph 23 a

LOAN-SERVICING COSTS OF FARMS IN THE MEMBER STATES



Source: FADN.

Graph 23 b

Conclusion

242. Although the figures given are derived from weighted averages, it is clear that the financial situation of commercial holdings is extremely varied. This is due, first and foremost, to the diversity of natural conditions, which tend to determine the type of farming undertaken, but the profitability of a given holding is also partly determined by the knowhow and technical expertise of the farmer. It is also influenced by factors external to farming itself: the price of land and equipment, the cost of renting land, labour costs, interest rates, etc. A number of these factors are related to the modernization of agriculture, so that the modern farmer's role is comparable to that of a company director, whose task is the management of complex resources.

IX – The consumer

Introduction

243. Consumer interests cannot be separated from the general economic environment and forecast figures for 1986 indicate a continuation of trends observed in 1984 and 1985 with a GDP growth rate in volume terms of 2.5% in the Community of Twelve, average inflation in the EEC falling (from 5.8% to 3.7%) and unemployment static at 11.9% of the labour force. Both disposable income and private consumption in volume terms increased by about 4% compared with 1985. (1)

244. The present restructuring of the CAP process and the hoped-for subsequent return to prices closer to those prevalent in the world market should benefit the consumer. However the reduction of stocks, which are costly to the taxpayer, could see a rise in world market prices for those commodities where the Community has a major market share. CAP reforms should also lead to an increase in the quality of agricultural produce with the accent being taken off guaranteed quantities.

Consumer behaviour

245. Population growth in the Community countries has been low for some years (0.2%), which makes for stability in overall consumption of foodstuffs. Rising incomes over a 10-year period have resulted in a smaller percentage of per capita expenditure being spent on food products, the only exception to this trend being Greece (Graph 24; see also Table 3.7.1 of the statistical section for details).

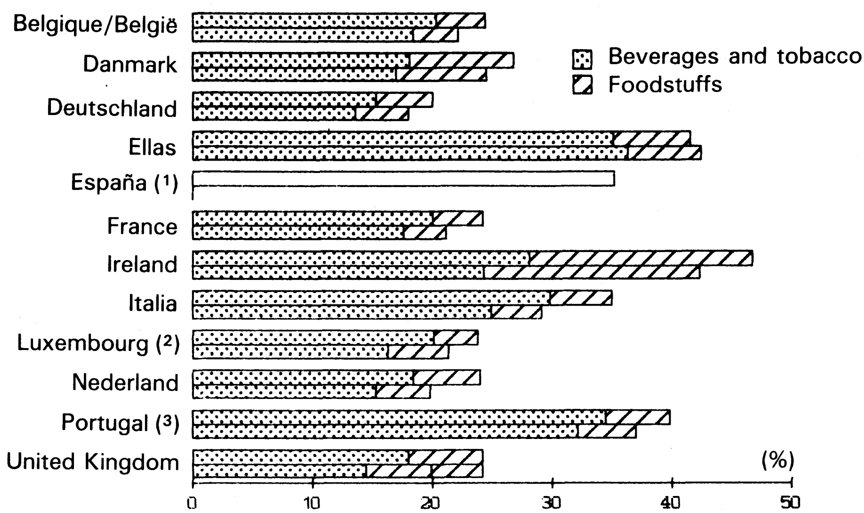
---

(1) See 'Annual economic report 1986-87, communication from the Commission to the Council' (COM(86) 530).

246. There are considerable differences between Member States in per capita consumption of certain food products and, in particular a north-south divide which may be due as much to traditional dietary differences as to variations in purchasing power (see Table A).

This table, extrapolated from OECD food consumption statistics over a 10-year period, [1] shows per capita consumption in kilograms per year of 10 selected food items in eight industrialized countries (four of which were EEC members during the reference period) for the years 1973 and 1982. If the USA emerges as the highest overall meat consumer (particularly beef and poultry), it is also the country where consumption habits seem to have changed least over the 10-year period. Spain is the largest per capita consumer of fruit, vegetables and potatoes and Germany is the clear leader in pigmeat consumption, as is Italy for wheat-derived products (pasta). There is a general upward trend in poultry and pigmeat consumption, which is probably related to price factors, but which may also be linked with dietary awareness factors

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON FOOD CONSUMPTION
(as a percentage of total household consumer expenditure)
1975-84



(1) 1975.
(2) 1975-81.
(3) 1978-81.

Graph 24

(1) Food consumption statistics 1973-82 – OECD, Paris 1985.

TABLE A

Annual per capita consumption of selected food products in eight industrialized countries expressed in kilograms (OECD figures)

	Australia		FR Germany		France		Italy		Japan		Spain		UK		USA	
	1973	1982	1973	1982	1973	1982	1973	1982	1973	1982	1973	1982	1973	1982	1973	1982
Sugar	53.5	53.2	37.0	36.0	39.5	34.8	33.4	26.4	28.2	22.5	27.4	27.4	47.1	39.9	42.6	33.8
Poultrymeat	13.6	19.3	8.8	9.9	14.0	16.9	14.7	18.3	6.7	11.1	17.3	22.9	11.9	14.6	22.4	29.1
Beef/veal	37.1	42.0	21.1	20.4	22.2	24.7	24.4	22.2	3.9	5.5	9.8	8.7	20.9	20.2	49.9	47.6
Pigmeat	13.6	13.8	47.6	57.7	32.6	39.2	15.8	24.9	10.6	13.9	17.8	30.5	26.7	25.6	28.0	28.6
Potatoes	42.3	51.5	92.3	73.7	93.1	77.4	38.2	40.3	11.8	14.1	117.2	102.6	102.2	105.1	23.2	22.1
Margarine	5.8	9.7	8.8	11.6	3.3	3.8	0.6	0.6	—	—	1.3	1.3	5.8	7.6	5.1	5.1
Butter	7.7	4.1	7.3	6.9	8.8	9.4	2.2	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	7.6	5.9	2.2	2.0
Fruit	74.8	94.7	117.8	122.2	80.2	75.9	110.7	110.1	60.6	55.5	133.9	143.0	50.3	50.0	69.6	69.3
Vegetables	51.1	57.3	69.8	74.1	115.2	123.2	153.3	104.1	128.6	130.8	133.4	132.8	74.7	89.6	94.2	95.1
Wheat	75.1	80.5	47.1	50.8	70.2	70.7	129.1	107.0	31.0	31.9	75.8	78.5	64.6	59.2	52.1	47.9

in the case of poultry. Concern about health is almost certainly responsible for the general upward trend of margarine consumption and the fall in butter consumption. The exception here is France, with a small rise in consumption of both products. Also we may note the continued popularity of sugar products in the Anglo-Saxon world, with Australia and the United Kingdom leading the field. Finally three products which are not included in the table but which are of importance in certain Mediterranean countries: rice – per capita consumption in Spain has overtaken even Japanese levels over the last 10 years with a 80.5 kg p.a. per capita consumption; olive oil – consumption in Spain and Italy of 8 to 9 kg per capita goes some way to explaining low margarine/butter consumption in these countries, and wine – although French per capita consumption is still the highest – leading Italy and Spain – the drop over 10 years has been considerable (about 15 kg p.a. per capita in the first two countries).

In the statistical section of the present report, Table 3.7.2 presents more detailed information on per capita consumption for all Member States.

Producer and consumer prices

247. The 1986/87 farm price fixing has seen maintenance of the common prices applied in 1985/86 for most products with specific exceptions for a limited number of products where prices have been altered to take account of the market situation and in particular with a view to encouraging those qualities for which demand exists. This should translate into an effective limitation of consumer prices for food at the Community level, the CAP acting as a factor moderating inflation as farmgate prices have in recent years risen substantially more slowly than retail food prices. In fact, at the retail level, the consumer prices' rate of increase closely follows the general consumer price index (see Table B). The reasons for this are various and may range from simple profiteering to a genuine passing on of increased trading costs to the consumer. For some products the cost of packaging, advertising and distribution is equal to or exceeds the value of the product's food content.

TABLE B

Consumer prices of foodstuffs and producer prices of agricultural produce 1980-85 (EUR 10)

(Index: 1980 = 100)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
General index of consumer prices:						
Index	100	111.7	123.0	132.7	141.2	149.1
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	11.7	10.1	7.9	6.4	5.6
General index of consumer prices of foodstuffs (1):						
Index	100	111.7	124.0	132.8	142.3	149.5
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	11.7	11.0	7.1	7.2	5.1
Index of agricultural producer prices (all products):						
Index	100	112.2	125.1	133.6	139.9	144.1
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	12.2	11.5	6.8	4.7	3.0

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Not including drinks or catering.

248. Table C illustrates the price level for food products in the Community and some other OECD countries. It extrapolates the 1980 purchasing power parities for food products, calculated by the OECD in the framework of the United Nations 'International comparison project', to 1985 through the consumer price indexes and exchange rates.

TABLE C

Comparison of the price level for food products in the Community and some OECD countries, 1985

(EUR 10 = 100)

B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	IT
95	127	106	82	106	106	86
L	IT	UK	Austria	Canada	Japan	USA
100	97	94	109	109	181	125

Source: OECD, DG VI calculations.

The above figures show that, taking the extremes as an example, the Japanese food shopping basket costs over twice as much as the Greek one.

Special measures benefiting consumers

Beef/veal

249. 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
Belgium	413.20	143
France	437.50	149.50
Greece	447.60	143
Italy	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 that only the four Member States above have taken advantage of the scheme, and only Italy to any significant extent.

Fruit and vegetables

250. 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

251. Since 1972 butter from intervention store has been available at ±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 1986: subsidized butter for use in pastry products, ice-cream and sugar confectionery. Special sales of Christmas butter were not repeated for Christmas 1985 as the measure was not seen to be effective in reducing stocks or encouraging butter consumption. 'Christmas butter' purchases tended to replace normal butter purchases. A scheme for butter sold for cooking was introduced in 1985 and continued into 1986. Although the aid level for this product is slightly higher (243 ECU/100 kg as opposed to 160 ECU/100 kg for Christmas butter (1984/85 regime)), the new market penetration level is estimated at 80-100% compared to 20% for Christmas butter. This makes the effective cost of the butter for cooking scheme two to three times cheaper than the 1984/85 Christmas butter scheme.

General

252. Production and consumption aids to olive-oil which allow this relatively expensive oil to compete in the Community with seed-oils continue to be part of the olive-oil regime. The Council decision on the use of hormones in animal husbandry goes a long way to meeting consumer demands in that hormones can now only be used for therapy but not for fattening. The effort to eradicate livestock diseases has continued in the face of outbreaks of African swine fever in Belgium and the Netherlands and the accession of Spain and Portugal, two countries where the disease is endemic.

Consultation of consumer organizations

253. The consumer organizations are consulted on matters concerning the common agricultural policy as are farming, agro-trade and -industry and trade union interests. The Consumers' Consultative Committee comprising members from consumer protection groups, family organizations, trade unions and cooperative organizations, meets regularly and staff from the Directorate-General for Agriculture have attended both full meetings and working groups when agricultural points have been on the agenda. In 1986, consumer representatives on the Agricultural Advisory Committees have generally welcomed the ban on hormones, continued their campaign for clear labelling of imitation milk products while upholding the right of such products to exist on a free market, and supported the Commission in its attempts in the wake of its Green Paper on the future of the CAP to return to a situation more closely resembling the normal market conditions of supply and demand with the accent on quality. Repeated calls have been made, however, for an investigation into the relationship between farmgate and retail prices.

Special incidents

254. The year 1986 was marked by two incidents of special interest to consumers: the discovery of methanol in Italian wine and its tragic consequences, and the Chernobyl incident. In both cases the Community was able to act efficiently where CAP mechanisms could be used and the embargoes on Italian wine exports and some livestock products from Eastern Europe were speedily brought into effect.

X – The Community's external relations

Overview

255. World agricultural trade relations in 1985/86 continued to suffer from an excess of global supplies over commercial demand.

As a consequence, world prices of most major agricultural commodities remained depressed, stocks persisted at unacceptably high levels, budgetary outlay for price and export support increased further, and developing importing countries were given few incentives to enhance their farm sectors' development. The governments of the major exporting countries, under pressure from farmers suffering financial difficulties largely due to heavy overinvestment in the 1970s, were sharply critical of each other's policies.

256. The severity of the international trading environment – making agriculture the foremost contentious single issue in the Western alliance – was dealt with in extensive discussions amongst the Heads of State or Government who together with the Presidents of the Commission and of the Council gathered at the Tokyo Summit in May 1986. They concluded that 'a situation of global structural surplus now exists for some important agricultural products ... likely to aggravate the risk of wider protectionist pressures'. They further agreed that 'when there are surpluses, action is needed to redirect policies and adjust the structure of production in the light of world demand' and gave their full support to the work of the OECD in this field.

Relations with industrialized countries

257. An exceptionally large number of contacts were organized in 1986 between the authorities in these countries and the Commission. The frequency of these contacts reflected the increasing importance which is being attached by all parties to bilateral agricultural matters and a perception of the growing international interdependence of domestic agricultural policy measures.

These contacts considerably facilitated the flow of information at ministerial level between the Community and the other Western industrialized countries. It was possible to improve understanding of the constraints and problems of the various parties, a particularly valuable development in the run-up to the opening of the substantive phase of the new GATT round. In certain instances it was also possible to resolve, or to set onto a more positive course, a number of problems of a bilateral nature. Understandably, some problems in Community relations with these countries are still unsolved.

The United States of America

258. Late in 1985 the United States revised many of its agricultural policy provisions when the Food Security Act was signed. The provisions of this Act were presented in the United States, where concern was growing over the continued sharp decline in farm incomes and exports, as constituting a major innovation in US agricultural policy. The desired improvement in exports did not, however, materialize in 1986, and there was growing disatisfaction within the United States over external trade conditions. Farm incomes remained equally depressed. Much of the strain between the Community and the United States in the agricultural sector reflected these conditions.

Considerable efforts were made at ministerial level on both sides of the Atlantic to solve several of the main problems in US/EEC bilateral relations. The associated media coverage, which often presented events in crisis terms, occasionally made the tasks of the negotiators more difficult. None the less, significant progress was recorded on a number of major issues.

259. In particular, agreement was reached on an interim solution to the conflict over the import of maize and sorghum into Spain following Community enlargement. Under this agreement, the Community undertook to introduce certain autonomous measures of limited duration, consistent with the Act of Accession and the principles of the CAP. These measures involve special import provisions being introduced by the Community should total imports into Spain of maize, sorghum, corn gluten feed, distillers' draff and citrus pellets from the United States fall below an average of 234 000 tonnes a month during the period 1 July to 31 December 1986. By agreeing to these measures, both parties were able to avoid the introduction of trade restrictions and time was gained to allow for the completion of the negotiations which had been initiated earlier in the year.

260. Another successful negotiation concerns the long-standing citrus dispute which had its origins in the perceived adverse effects on some United States producers of tariff concessions granted by the Community to a number of Mediterranean countries. This dispute, which had been the subject of protracted, but inconclusive, consideration within the GATT, was resolved in August. The agreement reached included statements by the United States concerning the economic and political importance it attached to the preferential agreements between the Community and Mediterranean countries, the status of these agreements in GATT terms, as well as the granting by both the Community and the United States of import concessions of interest to the other, on an *erga omnes* basis. These import measures include duty reductions (in many cases subject to quotas) by the Community on citrus, almonds and groundnuts, and by the United States on cheeses, olives and olive oil, and paprika. It was also agreed to eliminate the increase in the rates of duty applied both by the United States, on pasta from the Community, and by the Community, on imports of lemons and walnuts from the United States.

Canada

261. Community relations with Canada in the agricultural area were dominated in 1986 by the import arrangements applied by Canada on imports of beef from the Community. These imports were the subject of a countervailing duty enquiry carried out by the Canadian authorities. During this enquiry the Community negotiated an undertaking which was accepted by the Canadian authorities but subsequently overturned by certain producer interests in Canada. In August the Canadian Import Tribunal found that imports of beef had not and were not causing damage to producers in Canada, but that a threat of injury existed. A consequence was that throughout most of the year this trade was the subject of countervailing duties and exports fell to virtually zero. The Community considered that Canada in applying the countervailing duty, had not respected the relevant GATT provisions and therefore initiated proceedings against Canada within GATT.

262. Progress was none the less recorded on various other bilateral issues. For example, agreement was reached between the Community and Canada on the plant health requirements concerning seed potatoes and a derogation from Community norms introduced, which was valid until 31 March 1986. The arrangements to be applied after this date remain to be determined. Progress was also made on the mark-up practices of Canadian Provincial Liquor Boards for various alcoholic beverages imported from the Community where agreement was finally reached to eliminate practices which for a long time discriminated against imported products.

Japan

263. With Japan, which constitutes a major market for the Community's processed agricultural products, the decade-long negotiations to further facilitate market access continued as the liberalization packages announced by the Japanese Government so far had only in a very limited way benefited the Community's food exports. Japan was asked to reform its *ad valorem* liquor tax system, which heavily discriminates against European high-quality wine and liquor imports – and on which GATT proceedings were initiated by the Community – and to reduce its tariffs or enlarge its import quotas for dairy products, certain meats as well as processed fruits and vegetables, fishery products and confectionery.

Australia

264. The Australian Prime Minister visited the Commission in April 1986. On this occasion extensive discussion took place on Community trade in beef, the role of trade in agricultural products in the new GATT round, the importance of the International Dairy Arrangement, and Community provisions concerning the use of hormones in the production of red meat. These and other agricultural matters were the subject of further discussions with the Australian authorities.

New Zealand

265. In July, after the visits to the Commission by the New Zealand Prime Minister, agreement was reached in the Community on the regulation laying down the quantities and terms under which butter may be imported under special conditions from New Zealand into the United Kingdom in 1987 and 1988.

The decision was taken against a background of major difficulties on the Community butter market and the recognition of the importance for the Community of pursuing its strategy aimed at improving conditions on the world dairy markets through cooperation with major exporters. On many occasions in 1986 representatives of the New Zealand authorities and of the Commission met in order to seek, in the mutual interests of their industries, a stabilization of world dairy markets. These meetings played an important role in increasing prices for skimmed-milk powder and in facilitating agreement in the International Dairy Arrangement.

International organizations

Relations with the EFTA countries

266. In view of the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community, negotiations started at the end of 1985 with the EFTA countries on adapting the free-trade arrangements between the Community and these countries.

The negotiations led to the signing, on 14 July 1986, of a number of additional protocols to the existing agreements, and to exchanges of letters with each of the countries concerned, except Iceland, concerning agricultural and fishery products.

The main objective was to safeguard – and if possible, expand – the main traditional trade flows between the EFTA countries and the two new EEC countries and to fit the results of the negotiations into the framework of a balanced overall agreement covering industry as well as agriculture and fisheries.

A particular Community concern was to maintain and extend to the enlarged EEC the main tariff and non-tariff concessions Spain and Portugal had enjoyed under the bilateral agreements they had concluded with the EFTA countries (wine, tomato concentrate, fruit and vegetables, and cut flowers).

With regard to agriculture, the main difficulty was the unbalanced structure of trade, as the EFTA countries had traditionally run heavy agricultural deficits. A further difficulty was the fact that the implementation of the common agricultural policy in Spain and Portugal is bound to alter certain trade flows, affecting the EFTA countries' exports of milk powder, pigmeat and other products.

Fair compensation therefore had to be found for the EFTA countries, especially as exports of agricultural products to the EFTA countries were of great importance for the new EEC member countries.

GATT

267. Activity in GATT was mainly concerned with two problems, those connected with the consequences of the enlargement in terms of the Community's commitments to GATT, which are to be the subject of negotiations under Article XXIV(6) of the GATT agreement, and the preparation for the new round of multilateral negotiations started at Punta del Este (Uruguay).

268. With regard to the enlargement, the application of the CAP by the new Member States entails changes in their tariff and other arrangements concerning imports. GATT rules require an assessment of the disadvantages deriving from increases in duties over levels previously bound by the new Member States, allowing, however, for any reductions for other products. Essentially, it is the establishment of a balance sheet, showing these disadvantages, but also the advantages, which raises most of the problems with certain GATT partners, in particular the United States. As regards the latter country, major differences of view, concerning the extent of the legal obligations, but also the relevant GATT rights, have grown sharper with each enlargement.

269. In connection with the preparations for the new round of multilateral negotiations, agriculture constituted a bone of contention between the contracting parties. Whilst there was a consensus on the inclusion of agriculture in the new round, opposing ideas emerged as to the objectives and procedures for such a negotiation. A number of contracting parties, exporters of food, were essentially concerned with obtaining the elimination of direct export subsidies for agricultural products. The Community was prepared to make efforts to improve competition discipline with regard to exports, but could not accept an approach as limited as this and sought an improvement in the GATT disciplines which might lead to a reorganization of the present situation on the agricultural market such as would provide the basis for the development of agricultural trade that would be harmonious, balanced and profitable for all concerned.

270. The compromise achieved at Punta del Este in the wording of the ministerial declaration launching the new round of multilateral negotiations may be regarded as encouraging: the passage on agriculture refers explicitly to the current problems besetting the agricultural markets and, in the context of international competition, looks forward to increasing discipline with regard to all subsidies having a direct or indirect effect on agricultural trade, and not only certain of such subsidies.

OECD

271. In collaboration with the Commission's services and the Member States, the OECD Secretariat concluded the substantial aspects of a trade study requested by a Ministerial Mandate given in 1982. The study estimates total subsidy levels for each commodity in all major OECD nations and simulates the results of various modes of reduced protection for agriculture on world trade and production. The Commission believes that the results are very interesting and helpful, and should stimulate both domestic and international policy discussion.

Relations with developing countries

Mediterranean

272. The entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community also 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.

For this reason, the Community began negotiations with the Mediterranean countries concerned to adapt the bilateral trade and aid agreements to take account of these developments, and to maintain traditional trade patterns as much as possible, while stimulating diversification of their agricultural production towards products more in line with more specific EEC market needs and encouraging greater agricultural self-sufficiency.

On this basis, the Council agreed, on 25 November 1985, the negotiation directives allowing the Commission to open negotiations with the Mediterranean countries concerned, which began early in 1986.

ACP States and overseas countries and territories

273. There were two major events in 1986: the entry into force of the third ACP-EEC Convention and the adoption of the new arrangements concerning the Community's arrangements with the overseas countries and territories.

These two systems run to a great extent in parallel as regards ideas and areas of cooperation. For example, they include similar provisions concerning agricultural and rural development, the conservation of natural resources, the development of fisheries, industrial and regional development, and trade.

Both agreements expire on 28 February 1990.

274. 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 traditional arrangements to enable Spain and Portugal to take part immediately away in the Convention and to enable the ACP States to improve the conditions of access of their products on the markets of the two new Member States.

The Community adopted similar measures for imports into Spain and Portugal originating in the overseas countries and territories.

Generalized system of preferences (GSP)

275. Further to a proposal from the Commission, the Council again approved improvements in the agricultural GSP for 1986, concerning in particular certain types of meat and fruit and vegetables.

In 1985, the GSP covered about 400 agricultural items of a total import value of 2 200 million ECU to the Community.

Thailand

276. The Community concluded a protocol renewing the cooperation agreement between the EEC and the Kingdom of Thailand concerning production, marketing and trade in manioc for 1987 to 1990.

The main changes provide that from 1987 onwards, the agreement and its further renewals:

(i) will apply for periods of four years rather than three;

(ii) will cover a total quantity of 21 million tonnes for the Community of Twelve instead of the present quantity of 18.9 millions tonnes (on a four-year basis).

A global quantity agreed for four-year periods will enable the export arrangements to be made more flexible, reflecting fluctuations in manioc production from one year to another. However, to avoid a surplus of imports into the Community during any given year, a maximum of 5.5 million tonnes per year from Thailand has been agreed.

China

277. Community trade in agricultural products with China continued to grow in 1986, reflecting China's increasing importance in world agricultural trade. Chinese exports of manioc to the Community came under a quota for GATT non-members, i.e. 300 000 tonnes for 1986.

Brazil

278. Although the Community has not traditionally exported meat to South America, beef was sold to Brazil. These sales, involving over 200 000 tonnes, were to cover immediate requirements.

UN organizations

World Food Council

279. The twelfth ministerial session of the World Food Council (WFC) was held in Rome in June 1986. The debates mainly covered world-wide problems of hunger and food supply, a move towards development in Africa which would hinge on food, the instability of international commerce and the role of multinational companies in the food sector.

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

280. The Community participated in the various activities undertaken by the FAO in 1986. These concerned world food security, rural development, food aid, technical cooperation between developing countries, research and technology, and with the objective of tackling world hunger.

281. The Commission and its President actively followed the work of the international conference on trees and forests (Silva), which was held in Paris in February 1986.

282. The Community continues to lend its support to the early warning and rapid information system for agriculture and food supply. Besides, the Community has taken various measures, notably with industry, to make sure that the FAO code of conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides approved by Conference in 1985 will be applied in Europe.

Food aid

283. On 27 January 1986 the Council approved a regulation laying down implementing rules for food aid policy and management in 1986, which provides for the following quantities of food aid to be made available:

1 160 000 tonnes of cereals (including the Community contribution to the Food Aid Convention), 94 000 tonnes of milk powder, 27 000 tonnes of butteroil, 3 900 tonnes of sugar, 8 600 tonnes of vegetable oil, other products (e.g. beans, pulses, dried fish, etc.) corresponding to 120 000 tonnes of cereals, and products, intended to cover exceptional food shortages, corresponding to 390 000 tonnes of cereals.

During the course of the year a new Food Aid Convention (replacing the 1980 Convention) was satisfactorily concluded, and came into effect on 1 July 1986. Under this convention the annual commitment of the EEC and its Member States was increased to 1 670 000 tonnes in order to take account of Spain's previous commitment as a member of the Food Aid Convention 1980.

International agreements on agricultural commodities

284. The Community took an active part in the work of the International Sugar Agreement 1984, participating in all committee and International Sugar Council sessions.

As one of the four major sugar exporters, the Community also participated in several informal meetings along with Australia, Brazil and Cuba aimed at assessing the possibility of re-opening negotiations on an agreement with economic provisions. These talks were still continuing at the end of 1986.

285. In accordance with decisions of the Council on 9 December 1985 and 10 March 1986, the Community participated in London in special sessions of the International Wheat Council and of the Food Aid Committee for negotiation of new Wheat Trade and Food Aid Conventions, which together form the 1986 International Wheat Agreement.

Texts of the new Conventions were formally established by conferences which met in March 1986, and the new Agreement came into force on 1 July 1986. The Community and all Member States are signatories.

The Wheat Trade Convention 1986, which is essentially an updating of the 1971 Convention, includes one substantial improvement in that it also covers grains other than wheat.

286. The United Nations' Conference on olive oil was held in Geneva at the end of June 1986. The Commission, helped by the Council's Article 113 Committee (responsible for following external relations), negotiated on behalf of the Community, under the Council Directives of 4 November 1985.

The conference ended by finalizing a text for the 1986 International Agreement on olive oil and table olives.

This Agreement maintains, generally, the same administrative characteristics as the previous Agreements, thus allowing continuity in the appreciation of the oil policies practised by the members. However, the new agreement strengthened technical cooperation, which in practice mostly benefits the Arab Mediterranean countries, and the Propaganda Fund, which mainly benefits the Community.

The Agreement was open for signature at the head office of the United Nations Organization from 1 September to 31 December 1986. It should come into force for five years, from 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1991, but it could have up to two one-year extensions.

XI – Harmonization of national laws

Introduction

287. Work on the consolidation of the international market for agricultural products was stepped up during 1986.

Veterinary and animal husbandry legislation

288. On the basis of Article 43 of the EEC Treaty, which provides for voting by a qualified majority, the Council adopted a directive concerning the examination of animals and fresh meat for the presence of residues. (1). The directive outlines general control arrangements for all Community production and for imported products. A cornerstone of Community harmonization in the livestock products sector, the directive ensures that trade is subject to effective control of the use of substances having a pharmacological action; in particular it ensures that the ban on the use of hormones decided on in 1985 is properly applied.

289. As regards animal health, the Council established Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease (2) and extended the arrangements for trade in cattle relating to enzootic bovine leucosis. (3)

290. In the area of animal welfare, the Council laid down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens kept in battery cages. (4) The directive lays down rules concerning specifications for cages, poultry-farming practices and the control measures to be implemented. It also provides for research to be continued on the subject of the welfare of hens in various housing systems.

(1) Council Directive 86/469/EEC, OJ L 275, 26.9.1986, p. 36.
(2) Council Directive 85/511/EEC, OJ L 315, 26.11.1985, p. 11.
(3) Council Directive 85/571/EEC, OJ L 372, 31.12.1985, p. 12.
(4) Council Directive 86/113/EEC, OJ L 85, 10.4.1986, p. 45.

The Commission, in its agricultural research programme, also continued to encourage studies of alternative methods of keeping laying hens and the surveillance of animals during international transport.

291. The Council and the Commission made technical adjustments to the veterinary legislation in connection with the accession of Spain and Portugal.

292. The Commission put a number of proposals to the Council involving public health.

It proposed that a standard minimum fee be set for inspections and health checks on fresh meat and poultrymeat. Taking the view that fresh meat produced solely for the national market in each Member State should be subject to the same inspections as meat intended for intra-Community trade, the Commission also proposes that the same fee should apply.

To take account of scientific progress and experience gained and in order to expand their scope, the Commission proposed amendments to the directives on fresh meat (Directives 64/433/EEC and 72/462/EEC) and meat products (Directive 77/99/EEC). In particular, intra-Community trade in frozen meat, cuts of offal and certain meat products not having undergone treatment by heating, salting or drying should be subject to harmonized rules.

293. The Commission put proposals to the Council in the animal health sector, aimed at liberalizing trade by eliminating major animal diseases.

The Commission considers for instance, that action to eradicate African swine fever in Spain and Portugal should be stepped up. The reinforced scheme, in the form of a five-year plan, to which the Community will contribute financially, should enable the disease to be permanently eliminated and thus help to establish the internal market in pigmeat. The Commission proposes, in the light of experience gained and progress in scientific knowledge, that a new treatment be accepted for destroying the germs of animal diseases, and in particular African swine fever, in meat products.

To reduce trade barriers, the Commission decided in 1980 to eliminate classical swine fever from its territory by means of a common policy based on the eradication of the disease by slaughtering and the phasing out of systematic preventive vaccination. The Commission takes the view that the action must be continued and intensified.

It thus proposes a new supplementary five-year scheme reinforcing the measures to be implemented. On the same basis, the Commission also proposes an additional Community scheme for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle. The scheme would apply primarily to Spain and Portugal, and to some other Member States in the case of leucosis.

294. In the management field, the Community had to contend with some difficult situations: aggravation of foot-and-mouth disease in Italy, African swine fever in the Netherlands and classical swine fever in several Member States.
It took appropriate steps to prevent the spread of disease. It also recommended measures for intensifying the control of foot-and-mouth disease in Italy, which have been widely implemented.

295. Following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, the Commission took the emergency measure of temporarily suspending the inclusion of certain countries on the list of non-member countries from which the Member States authorize imports of bovine animals, swine and fresh meat.

Plant health

296. In December 1985 the Council adopted (1) amendments to the Community plant health regime, established by Directive 77/93/EEC, which will simplify procedures for up-dating many technical provisions of the regime, in particular those relating to plants and plant products originating in non-member countries. The Council is continuing its examination of proposed amendments to the regime aimed at reducing the incidence of plant health import checks in intra-Community trade as well as the examination of a proposal made by the Commission in December 1985 for a directive amending the plant health legislation in view of the accession of Spain and Portugal.

297. Agreement was finally reached in the Council on two directives (2) fixing maximum levels for pesticide residues in cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin, and the directives were adopted in July 1986. These directives together with Directive 76/895/EEC setting maximum levels for pesticide residues on and in fruit and vegetables, establish a framework for controlling pesticide residues in a wide range

(1) Directive 85/514/EEC – OJ L 372, 31.12.1985, p. 25.
(2) Directive 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC – OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, pp. 37 and 43.

of foodstuffs, thereby contributing to increased protection of human health and further facilitating intra-Community trade.

298. The Council adopted two directives (1) amending Directive 79/117/EEC, which prohibits the placing on the market and the use of plant protection products containing certain active substances. The first amendment renders permanent the procedure involving the Standing Committee on Plant Health and the Scientific Committee for Pesticides for making certain amendments to the annex to the directive. The second amendment provides for the phasing out of the use of ethylene oxide to fumigate foodstuffs, owing primarily to the potential hazards to consumers associated with its residues in staple foodstuffs.

Seeds and propagating material

299. The Council adopted in April 1986 a directive (2) amending most of the directives on the marketing of seeds and propagating material to take account of the accession of Spain and Portugal. The directive brings within the scope of the legislation new species which have acquired greater importance in the Community as a result of the accession of the two new Member States and makes other changes to the directives of a technical nature.

300. In November 1986, (3) the Council extended, for the first time to Argentina, the Community equivalence regime for seed.

(1) Directive 86/214/EEC – OJ L 152, 6.6.1986, p. 45; Directive 86/355/EEC – OJ L 212, 2.8.1986, p. 33.
(2) Directive 86/155/EEC – OJ L 118, 7.5.1986, p. 23.
(3) Directives 86/526/EEC, 86/527/EEC, 86/528/EEC – OJ L 311, 6.11.1986, pp. 23, 25, 27.

Animal feedingstuffs

301. On 21 July 1986 the Council adopted a Directive (1) amending:

(i) Directive 74/63/EEC on undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition, and

(ii) Directives 77/101/EEC and 79/373/EEC on the marketing of straight and compound feedingstuffs.

The amendments to Directive 74/63/EEC are designed primarily to improve the health quality of feedingstuffs; they lay down Community limits on certain contaminants in the raw materials intended for animal feed and subject the products in question to rules on distribution and labelling so as to prevent misuse.

As regards specific measures, the directive at this stage provides only for a limit on the aflatoxin content of certain raw materials of vegetable origin and products derived from the processing thereof (groundnuts, cotton seed, maize, copra, palm-kernel and babassu). The maximum level of aflatoxin laid down for these products, i.e. 0.2 mg/kg of raw material, and the maximum levels already applied for the various types of feedingstuff should permanently solve the health problem posed by this carcinogenic mycotoxin.

The fixing of a common standard for aflatoxin in the raw materials in question should facilitate trade, while at the same time giving the consumer an appropriate guarantee.

The amendments to Directives 77/101/EEC and 79/373/EEC consist mainly in adjusting certain definitions contained in the directives and laying down rules on the labelling of compound feedingstuffs so as to provide the farmer with better information concerning the composition of the products.

302. The Commission, for its part, adopted a series of directives designed in the main to adapt the annexes to Directives 70/524/EEC on additives and 74/63/EEC on undesirable substances and products in the light of developments in scientific and technical knowledge.

303. It also adopted a Community method for calculating the energy value of compound feed for poultry, which will enable manufacturers to express the energy index of their products on the same basis.

(1) Directive 86/354/EEC – OJ L 212, 2.8.1986, p. 27.

National expenditure on agriculture

304. As regards national aids to agriculture, the competition rules laid down in the Treaty have been applicable only to the extent determined by the Council at the time of the introduction of the common agricultural policy with regard to markets and structure. On this basis, some Member States, pursuant to Article 93 (3) of the Treaty, sought the Commission's opinion on their intention to grant national or regional aids. The measures concerned included the following:

(i) aids for farm investments (including the purchase of land, land improvement, irrigation and the installation of young farmers);

(ii) aids for investment in the processing and marketing of agricultural products and aids for the setting up of producers' groups;

(iii) aids for the improvement of production (quality control, compulsory veterinary and plant health measures);

(iv) aids for the improvement of knowledge (research and development, training, information, market transparency);

(v) aids for advertising;

(vi) aids for nature conservation (ecological aspects in the broadest sense of the term);

(vii) aids for conversion to other agricultural enterprises (e.g. aids for grubbing).

Mention should also be made of the case of income aids granted to farmers in difficulties (Germany and France). Difficulties sometimes result from external events (high interest rates, a debt burden that has become excessive, difficulty in making the necessary structural adjustments, etc.). In all the cases recognized as being compatible with the common market, the Commission identified positive criteria, e.g. that the holdings in question were fundamentally economically viable despite the temporary difficulties they had run into, and in cases where it saw fit, it imposed an obligation to submit a restructuring plan.

The Commission also authorized an aid scheme in Germany designed to reduce social security charges in a way that would distribute the burden more fairly among the various categories of farmers.

305. When reviewing the prices for 1986/87 and adopting related measures, the Council authorized certain national aids pursuant to the competition rules laid down in the Treaty:

(i) Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy and Luxembourg were authorized to grant national aid for short-term private storage of table wines and must up to 15 December 1986;

(ii) Greece was authorized to maintain until 31 December 1987 those existing national aid measures that were strictly necessary to maintain the present incomes of table olive producers.

XII – Financing of the common agricultural policy (CAP)

The EAGGF and its financial resources

General

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

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

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

Since 1977, Community dairy farmers have also been making a financial contribution, known as the 'co-responsibility levy', and since 1984 an additional levy has been payable on milk 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 expenditure involved in disposing of dairy surpluses. In 1985, the dairy farmers' financial contribution came to 637.3 million ECU; by 31 May 1986, the total for 1986 was 216 million ECU.

307. In 1986, during the price review for 1986/87, the authorities introduced a co-responsiblity levy for cereals as well; it is payable on cereals grown in the Community and is charged at the stage of first processing, buying-in and export as grain.

This levy, comparable to the dairy levy, also ranks as intervention and the proceeds go to financing expenditure on cereals.

Financing of the CAP in 1986

308. In 1986, there were two particular problems in connection with the financing of the CAP:

(i) the financial implications of the enlargement of the Community to bring in Spain and Portugal,

(ii) the difficulties in the run-up to the final adoption of the general budget of the European Communities for 1986.

The new members

309. The accession of Spain and Portugal, effective in respect of agriculture as at 1 March 1986, will, of course, entail an increase in agricultural expenditure.

Because the Act of Accession stipulates in general that operations start on the dates the marketing years begin and includes special transitional measures for Portugal, and because administrative machinery in the new member countries has to be adapted, expenditure was limited in 1986. Disbursements started for cotton, cereals, olive oil, tobacco and processed fruit and vegetables, in particular.

Final adoption of the general budget of the European Communities for 1986

310. The 1986 budget, adopted by the President of Parliament on 18 December 1985, included additional appropriations challenged by the Council. In a suit against Parliament, the Council took the matter to the Court of Justice, on 11 February. On

3 July, the Court handed down a judgment annulling the instrument whereby the President of Parliament adopted the 1986 budget, but endorsing the validity of payments made in the first half of the year.

In the meantime, early in May, the Commission had submitted a preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget containing additional appropriations of 915.3 million ECU requested mainly to accommodate the decline in the rate for the US dollar and in world prices of certain items and parity changes made in April.

Following the Court's judgment, the Commission, the Council and Parliament made a special effort to ensure that the final budget was adopted very promptly, and this was achieved on 10 July. This budget includes the items in the preliminary draft supplementary budget and the appropriations established for the EAGGF Guarantee Section, which total 22 153.3 million ECU, i.e. an increase of 1 100 million ECU.

Expenditure and revenue

311. The table below shows EAGGF expenditure over six years, and also gives net CAP expenditure, i.e. after deduction of ordinary levies and sugar levies. The table shows that net EAGGF expenditure has been rising steadily since 1982 and may be expected to reach about 20 600 million ECU by 1987, nearly double the 1982 figure.

Expenditure

(million ECU)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 (2)	1987 (3)
EAGGF Guarantee (1)	12 405.6	15 811.6	18 346.5	19 744.2	22 153.3	22 960.8
EAGGF Guidance (payments)	650.0	728.0	676.2	719.6	785.2	955.0
Total gross expenditure	13 055.6	16 539.6	19 022.7	20 463.8	22 938.5	23 915.8
Ordinary levies	1 522.0	1 347.1	1 259.9	1 121.7	1 584.9	2 078.4
Sugar levies	705.8	948.0	1 176.4	1 057.4	1 113.8	1 218.7
Total net expenditure	10 827.8	14 244.5	16 586.4	18 284.7	20 239.8	20 618.7

NB: 1982-1985 = EUR 10.
1986 and 1987 = EUR 12.

(1) Net of expenditure disallowed in accounts clearance decisions (108.1 million ECU in 1983, 25.5 million ECU in 1984 and 99.2 million ECU in 1985).

(2) Budget adopted on 10.7.1986 (OJ L 214), including fisheries (41.3 million ECU).

(3) Draft 1987 budget, adopted by the Council on 9.9.1986.

312. Various aspects of the Community's policy on external trade, not directly linked to 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 1.3 million tonnes per year) under preferential agreements under the Lomé Convention and a special agreement with India;

(ii) reduced-levy imports of butter from New Zealand (79 000 tonnes in 1986);

(iii) imports at reduced duties or duty free of beef/veal (400 000 tonnes) and grain substitutes (mainly manioc and corn gluten feed).

These preferential imports from certain non-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.

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

(%)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 (1)	1987 (2)
EAGGF	63.1	66.7	69.9	72.5	65.2	65.2
of which, Guarantee Section	59.9	63.7	67.4	70.0	63.0	62.6

NB: 1982-85 = EUR 10.
1986 and 1987 = EUR 12.

(1) Budget.
(2) Draft 1987 budget.

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

Community revenue from 1982 to 1987

(million ECU)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 (1)	1987 (2)
Customs duties	6 815.3	6 988.7	7 960.8	8 310.1	9 700.5	9 761.5
Ordinary levies and sugar levies	2 227.8	2 295.1	2 436.2	2 179.1	2 698.7	3 297.1
VAT	12 000.5	13 699.0	14 372.1	15 218.9	22 257.3	22 410.3
VAT rate (%) (3)	0.92	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.25	1.22
Financial contributions	197.0	217.7	222.5	260.9	211.0	203.2
Own resources	21 240.6	23 200.5	24 991.7	25 969.0	34 867.5	35 672.1
Additional financing	—	—	1 001.8	1 975.0	—	—

NB: 1982-85 = EUR 10.
1986 and 1987 = EUR 12.

(1) Budget.
(2) Draft 1987 budget.
(3) Uniform rate, before corrections to temper budgetary disequilibria, which raised the rate to 1.4% for 1986 for certain Member States.

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

Main features

314. 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.

This expenditure is financed through advance payments transferred each month by the Commission to the Member States; the latter then distribute the funds among various paying agencies, who deal directly with beneficiaries. Subsequently, the paying agencies' payments and accounts are audited by the Community authorities under a procedure known as 'clearance of accounts', with a view to final approval by the Community.

315. As the Commission is anxious to bring the book value of the agricultural products held in intervention stocks close to their disposal value, as far as is possible under the budget, it used, in December 1985, its right to depreciate the value of certain products in stock. The products concerned were breadmaking and non-breadmaking common wheat, barley, rye, butter and beef quarters or carcasses, the total amount being 434 million ECU.

As Table 3.4.5 shows, the value of the products in stock should increase by the end of 1985 (1) as compared with the end of 1984, from 8 751 million ECU to 10 580 million ECU. The increase was accounted for entirely by cereals and beef, as the value of stocks of olive oil and dairy products declined over the same period.

316. In order to improve the scope for financial depreciation of stocks and to be in a position to take this action at any time, the Commission had proposed a regulation along these lines, which was adopted by the Council in March.

Pursuant to this new Regulation (Regulation (EEC) No 964/86 (2)), the Commission adopted, on 21 May, Regulation (EEC) No 1624/86, (3) which, given the appropriations available for this purpose in the 1986 budget, provides for financial depreciation of butter and beef stocks constituted before 1.3.1985 the disposal of which is planned before the end of 1986. Under this regulation, it was decided to proceed in two stages (April and September) to the depreciation of a stock of 214 500 tonnes of butter and 124 000 tonnes of beef, the amount concerned being about 470 million ECU.

Because of the budgetary difficulties, the Council adopted in May Regulation (EEC) No 1334/86, (4) which restricts the reimbursement of technical storage costs and authorizes the Commission to reduce provisionally, during three years (1986, 1987, 1988), Community reimbursement to Member States of the financial costs incurred by the intervention agencies. Under these provisions, the Commission adopted, on 3 June, Regulation (EEC) No 1730/86, (5) which reduced from 8 to 7% the standard interest rate to be financed by the EAGGF in respect of funds originating in the Member States used for buying in agricultural products and cut the normal rate of Community reimbursement of technical storage costs by 25%. This should yield savings of about 300 million ECU each year.

317. It is the Commission's objective to make good the time lost in the clearance of the EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts, i.e. the recognition – after verification of vouchers, records and details of the operations – of Member States' disbursements

(1) On 30 November, pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3184/83.
(2) OJ L89, 4.4.1986.
(3) OJ L 148, 31.5.1986.
(4) OJ L 119, 8.5.1986.
(5) OJ L 150, 4.6.1986.

effected under the Community Regulation. Thus, in July the Commission cleared the 1982 accounts, covering a total of 11 700 million ECU.

Work on 1983, involving expenditure of 15 300 million ECU, is nearing completion. For 1984 and 1985, work is now in hand and conclusions should be reached in mid-1987.

318. In the first half of 1986, the national authorities noted and reported to the Commission cases of irregularities to the detriment of Community funds, covering a total of 17 534 576 ECU, of which 1 712 909 ECU have been recovered. The irregularities detected concern mainly milk non-marketing and dairy herd conversion permiums (20%) as well as the wine (20%) and the olive oil (10%) sectors.

Agricultural regulations with financial implications

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

Cereals

320. In April, a new scheme for refunds on Community production of cereals and potato starch was introduced. The aim of this is to promote the industrial use of raw materials of agricultural origin produced in the Community.

Under the related measures adopted with the 1986/87 price review, it was decided to charge grain farmers a co-responsibility levy of 3% of the intervention price (see point 307). For small farmers, a direct aid scheme was also set up to offset the impact of the levy on their incomes.

Sugar

321. In March, the regulation setting up the sugar market organization was amended. The present quota system has been maintained for the next five years, and there is to be an 'elimination' levy. The additional levy has been calculated so as to yield 400 million ECU in new own resources to offset the deficit of much the same size for preceding years, so as to comply with the general rule that sugar must be self-financing over a period of several years.

Oilseeds and protein plants

322. Under the related measures connected with the 1986/87 price review, it was decided to replace the guarantee thresholds system operated for these products by a new scheme restricting the guarantee granted to growers. Under this system, the Council sets each year maximum guaranteed quantities attracting full aid. The essential innovation in the new scheme, as compared with the guarantee thresholds system, consists in the application of a sanction where the maximum guaranteed quantity is exceeded during the same marketing year for which the crop entailed this sanction and not during the following year, as had been the case in the past.

Dairy products

323. Under the related measures, the dairy quotas were reduced by 3% over a two-year period. To facilitate implementation of this measure, a Community scheme for financing outgoers (equivalent to a system of 'buying back' dairy quotas) was introduced as from 1 May 1986. This scheme provides for the payment to any dairy farmer, under certain conditions, of an allowance provided he undertakes to discontinue definitively all his milk production.

324. In June and July, the Commission took three measures to reduce the very high stocks of butter (sales of old butter for incorporation in feed, an increase in the aids payable for sales of butter to non-profit-making associations and a measure supporting the programme on concentrated butter for cooking).

325. Under the programme for disposing of milk surpluses, the authorities reactivated the arrangements allowing of sales of skimmed-milk powder held by the intervention agencies for processing into feed, mainly for eggs and poultry.

Fruit and vegetables

326. Under the related measures adopted by the Council at the time of the price review, it was decided, for processed lemon-based products, to tighten up the terms under which aid is paid to processors.

Wine

327. In January 1986, the Council adopted general rules on the disposal of wine alcohol held by intervention agencies deriving from compulsory distillation operations. It is planned to dispose of this alcohol for use as fuels.

328. Under the arrangements for the elimination of wine surpluses through compulsory distillation, an operation of this kind, concerning a total volume of 7.5 million hectolitres, was approved in March 1986. With the same objective, the type of distillation following the special price support guarantee for long-term storage contract holders (Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 327/79) was made less accessible by a reduction in eligible quantities.

Expenditure

General trend (Tables 3.4.3 and 3.4.4)

329. The original appropriations in the 1986 budget for the Guarantee Section (including fisheries) totalled, as indicated above, 22 153.3 million ECU.

The rate of utilizaton of appropriations in the first five months of 1986 was a little above average monthly appropriations, i.e. 1 912 million ECU, compared with 1 846 million ECU. However, utilization of appropriations was heavier in the very first months of the year, because certain payments are subject to seasonal effects (e.g. processed fruit and vegetables and tobacco). The rate of payments lost momentum for several months, but may pick up again towards the end of the year because of low world market prices, the decline in the dollar and heavy stocks to be disposed of at a loss.

Comparison between the original appropriations in the 1986 budget and total expenditure and estimates as far as August 1986 reveals that expenditure varied very widely from product to product.

330. For the following products, utilization of appropriations was running ahead of budget estimates:

(i) *cereals*: the cereals levy arrangement eventually adopted in the Community regulations spreads out more over time the actual collection so that less was received in the early months of the scheme than had been originally estimated for 1986;

(ii) *sugar*: as a result of the persistent deterioration in the world market, despite original estimates;

(iii) *fruit and vegetables*: as a result of very heavy withdrawals of oranges, mandarins and tomatoes;

(iv) *beef/veal*: the market situation entailed an expansion in exports exceeding forecasts and storage was also higher than expected;

(v) *monetary compensatory amounts*: the agri-monetary decisions adopted at the time of the 1986/87 price review should yield an improvement in the situation in this field.

331. On the other hand, for some products, utilization of appropriations was substantially reduced, including the following:

(i) *dairy products*: the reduced disposal of butter, mainly for cattle feed, and an increase in the additional levy for milk leading to net expenditure below the estimates;

(ii) *olive oil*: because of the reduction in production aids and a sharp drop, as compared with budget estimates, in storage costs chargeable to the Community;

(iii) *wine*: because of a volume of distillation below estimates and because there had been no expenditure on the disposal of alcohol although substantial sums had been earmarked for the purpose.

Expenditure according to economic nature of scheme financed

332. Examination (on the basis of estimates) of the economic nature of the expenditure at the end of 1986 (Table 3.4.4) shows that export refunds should account for about 38.9% of 1986 appropriations, a percentage higher than that for 1985 (34.1%).

This increase in foreseeable expenditure on refunds concerns mainly cereals and, to a lesser extent, dairy products.

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

Expenditure on this type of aid showed an increase in absolute figures but in percentage terms showed little change, at 37.1% of the appropriations for 1986 (38.4% in 1985).

The products concerned by this type of intervention are mainly vegetable oils (olive oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower), fruit and vegetables, tobacco and dairy products.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

Financing: general features

334. The Guidance Section finances 'common measures' approved with a view to achievement of the objectives set out in Article 39(1)(a) of the Treaty, including adjustments to structures needed for 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. (1) The amount for the 1985-89 period was 5 250 million ECU, but was increased, by Regulation (EEC) No 3769/85, (2) to 6 350 million ECU to cover new requirements resulting from the enlargement of the Community to bring in Spain and Portugal.

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.

335. 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) '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, and

(ii) 'direct measures', for which the Commission grants Guidance Section subsidies directly to beneficiaries applying in respect of specific investment projects. The decision granting assistance thus forgoes a direct link between the Community and the beneficiary, the aid being aid to the beneficiary and not the Member State.

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

Financing

336. Guidance Section expenditure breaks down as follows, according to relevant field:

Type of measure	Commitment appropriations									
	1983		1984		1985		1986 (1)		1987 (2)	
	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%
1. Projects for the improvement of agricultural structures (Reg. 355/77)	226.8	25	238.4 (3)	28	313.9	34	312.5	35	223.6	24
2. General socio-structural measures	156.3	17	114.5	13	102.3	11	103.0	12	130.6	14
3. Regionalized measures	375.9	42	356.3	41	356.5	39	304.4	34	463.7	51
- of which: Dir. 75/268/EEC	135.8	15	136.4	16	118.1	13	155.0	18	220.0	24
4. Market-related measures	106.9	12	87.2	10	80.1	9	87.1	9	96.6	11
5. Structural measures in the fisheries sector	38.6	4	64.2	8	65.9	7	77.1	9	0.5 (4)	–
Total	904.6	100	860.6	100	918.7	100	884.1	100	915.0 (5)	100

NB: 1983-85 = EUR 10.
1986 and 1987 = EUR 12.

(1) Budget, including the appropriations entered in reserve at Chapter 100.
(2) Draft budget adopted by the Council on 9.9.1986.
(3) Of which 24.3 million ECU allocated for 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.
(5) Also, a reserve of 100 million ECU, intended to enable expenditure for Spain and Portugal to be balanced, is entered at Chapter 100 of the budget.

337. As the above table shows, the scheme for the improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed (Regulation (EEC) No 355/77) (1) was again in 1986, as in previous years, the most important measure; however, because of the limit on the own resources, appropriations for 1987 have been reduced.

Directive 75/268/EEC (2) on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas ranks second in terms of funds spent, although the amounts have increased. For 1985, the Member States implementing this measure were, in declining order of sums spent, the United Kingdom, France, Greece, Ireland, Germany and Italy.

(1) OJ L 51, 23.2.1977, p. 1.
(2) OJ L 128, 19.5.1975, p. 1.

The third largest scheme in financial terms was that under Directive 72/159/EEC (1) concerning the modernization of farms. The leading beneficiary is still the United Kingdom, ahead of Germany and France, which are followed, some way behind, by the Netherlands, Italy and Denmark.

The other schemes coming under the heading of regionalized operations include heavy expenditure for specific measures in the Mediterranean areas, mainly agricultural infrastructure (Regulation (EEC) No 1760/76) (2) and reafforestation (Regulation (EEC) No 269/79), (3) with a total contribution of 106.7 million ECU.

338. 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 (4) and 458/80 (5) and Directives 78/627/EEC (6) and 79/359/EEC (7)) of 32.1 million ECU, and

(ii) expenditure for the part financed by the Guidance Section of the milk non-marketing and dairy herd conversion premiums (Regulation (EEC) No 1078/88 (8)) (27.4 million ECU).

Outlook for the Guidance Section

339. As the table at point 336 shows, Guidance Section expenditure reveals varying trends resulting from the combined effect of several factors.

A first point is the general difficulties with the Community budget, which necessitated appropriations too small to accommodate all payment applications. This was the case in 1985 and 1986, when it proved impossible to comply with the obligation to pay out the Community contributions to the Member States by the proper deadlines.

(1) OJ L 36, 23.4.1972, p. 1.
(2) OJ L 204, 28.7.1978, p. 1.
(3) OJ L 38, 14.2.1979, p. 1.
(4) OJ L 57, 29.2.1980, p. 16.
(5) OJ L 57, 29.2.1980, p. 27.
(6) OJ L 206, 29.7.2978, p. 1.
(7) OJ L 85, 5.4.1979, p. 34.
(8) OJ L 131, 25.5.1977, p. 1.

The situation was aggravated by increased use of the opportunities made available by 'blanket' schemes, in particular Directive 75/268/EEC, which authorizes the payment of allowances to farmers working in less-favoured areas of the Community. This trend must be regarded as a counter part to the more rigorous policy on agricultural prices, affecting mainly holdings for which natural production conditions are the least favourable; it must therefore be expected to continue.

340. The effects of the enlargement of the Community were felt in 1986 in respect of investment projects for which the commitment of appropriations precedes actual disbursement. On the other hand, budget effects resulting from the application of the socio-structural and regional schemes in the new countries will gradually make themselves felt from 1987 onwards.

341. For 1987, given the inevitable growth of expenditure following these developments, the Commission, restricted by the limitation on the Community's financial resources, has proposed that less be spent on investment projects financed under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 and more on socio-structural and regional schemes. The Council has endorsed this approach in its draft budget.

342. For subsequent years, it must be expected that the trends referred to above will continue and that there will be an expansion in expenditure resulting from the implementation of the integrated Mediterranean programmes.

As for the new socio-structural measures (1) now on the Council's table, including early retirement for farmers on certain conditions, these will have a major financial impact only in the longer term.

(1) COM(86) 199 final, 21.4.1986.

XIII – 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

From the present edition, the last part of the Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community will consist of a set of tables which have now been completely revised.

The new set of tables — Principles

The aims of the revision of tables published in previous editions of the Report have been:

(i) to adapt them to changes in agriculture in the Community and to its new configuration following the accession of Spain and Portugal;
(ii) to order the tables in a logical manner to facilitate their use, and to use, wherever possible, identical reference periods from one table to another to allow of comparisons between features of agriculture;
(iii) to present systematically data covering all of the Community and its 12 Member States.

The main features of the new series

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.

The choice of tables

New tables have been added to the set in previous editions and others, the value of which has declined, have been dispensed with. Most of the tables have been kept, with, in some cases, changes of detail; the tables retained are marked in the table of contents following this foreword with an indication, opposite the new code, of that used in previous editions.

Comparison of the table of contents of this edition with those of the previous editions will show what changes have been made both in the choices of tables and in the order in which they are presented.

Geographic coverage of the tables

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

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

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

Contents
Statistical data and tables

N = new table.

Key to symbols and abbreviations

Statistical symbols

—	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
×	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	CEC estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
∅	Average
»1968«	∅ (1967, 1968, 1969)
»1979«	∅ (1978, 1979, 1980)
1979/80	Marketing year, starting in 1979 and ending in 1980
%	Percentage
% TAV	Annual rate of change (%)

Units of measurement

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

Currency units used in this report

1. European Monetary System (EMS) — ECU

The EMS came into force on 13 March 1979 (Regulations (EEC) No 3180/78 and No 3181/78 of 18 December 1978). Wit 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 notional 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 u.a. × 3,40 = DM 340 becomes 121 ECU × 2,81 = DM 340.
- For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the market rates.

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

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

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

Observations on statistical method

A — Statistics on external trade — explanatory note

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

(i) when goods from a non-member country are first brought into a Member State, that Member State must record the import according to the origin of the goods;

(ii) if the goods are then subject to a legal operation (for example clearance for consumption) and subsequently imported into another Member State, the latter must record the goods according to the Member State from which they were received.

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

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

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

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

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

B — Annual rate of change (% TAV)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Classification of Eurostat publications

Themes	*Sub-themes*
1. General statistics	1. General statistics 2. Regional general statistics 3. Third-country statistics
2. National accounts, finance and balance of payments	1. National accounts 2. Accounts of sectors 3. Accounts of branches 4. Money and finance 5. Regional accounts and finance 6. Balance of payments 7. Prices
3. Population and social conditions	1. Population 2. Social conditions 3. Education and training 4. Employment 5. Social protection 6. Wages and salaries
4. Industry and services	1. Industry, general 2. Energy 3. Iron and steel 4. Transport and services
5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1. Agriculture, general 2. Agriculture, production and balances 3. Agriculture, prices 4. Agriculture, accounts 5. Agriculture, structure 6. Forestry 7. Fisheries
6. Foreign trade	1. Nomenclature 2. Community trade, general 3. Trade with developing countries
9. Miscellaneous	1. Miscellaneous statistics 2. Miscellaneous information

1.0.1 Indicative currency parities (1)

	1985 Central rates 1 Ecu = ... NC		1985 1 Ecu = ... NC Average market rate (2)	Green rates (3) used for the conversion of common prices and amounts 1984-1985 1 Ecu = ... NC	1985 1 USD = ... NC (4) Average market rate
1	2		3	4	5
	Beginning	End			
BFR/LFR	44,9008	44,8707	44,9137	46,4118	58,8578
DKR	8,14104	8,13558	8,01877	8,41499	10,5083
DM	2,24184	2,24033	2,22632	2,38516/2,41047/2,39792	2,91751
DR	95,1484	137,067	105,739	90,5281	138,567
PTA	128,813	142,799	129,135	–	169,227
FF	6,87456	6,86994	6,79503	6,93793/7,10590/6,86866	8,90465
IRL	0,725690	0,725203	0,715168	0,750110	0,937203
LIT	1436,54	1571,62	1447,99	1432,00	1897,54
HFL	2,52595	2,52425	2,51101	2,68749/2,71620/2,70178	3,29059
ESC	125,863	146,835	130,252	–	170,691
UKL	0,645653	0,628260	0,588977	0,618655	0,771834
USD	×	×	0,763088	×	1,0000

(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)

		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% TAV 1984/1981	% TAV 1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	1 000 BFR = ... ECU	24,216	22,366	22,008	22,006	22,265	– 3,1	1,2
Danmark	1 000 DKR = ... ECU	126,222	122,596	122,973	122,752	124,708	– 0,1	1,6
BR Deutschland	1 000 DM = ... ECU	397,788	420,877	440,426	446,806	449,172	4,0	0,5
Ellas	1 000 DR = ... ECU	16,228	15,304	12,806	11,310	9,457	–11,3	–16,4
España	1 000 PTA = ... ECU	9,739	9,297	7,843	7,901	7,742	– 6,7	– 2,0
France	1 000 FF = ... ECU	165,565	155,493	147,693	145,525	147,167	– 4,2	1,1
Ireland	1 000 IRL = ... ECU	1 447,134	1 450,105	1 398,687	1 377,521	1 398,275	– 1,6	1,5
Italia	1 000 LIT = ... ECU	0,792	0,755	0,741	0,724	0,691	– 3,0	– 4,6
Luxembourg	1 000 LFR = ... ECU	24,216	22,366	22,008	22,006	22,265	– 3,1	1,2
Nederland	1 000 HFL = ... ECU	360,347	382,569	394,135	396,299	398,246	3,2	0,5
Portugal	1 000 ESC = ... ECU	14,600	12,819	10,133	8,645	7,677	–16,0	–11,2
United Kingdom	1 000 UKL = ... ECU	1 807,959	1 784,265	1 703,537	1 693,119	1 697,859	– 2,2	0,3
USA	1 000 USD = ... ECU	895,696	1 020,710	1 123,318	1 267,379	1 310,461	12,3	3,4

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Annual average of daily rates.

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

From	Belgique/België Luxembourg	Danmark	BR Deutschland	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
1. 4.1980						576,891					
12. 5.1980						584,700		115 779			
1. 6.1980	4 051,91	772,336	275,175						279,391		
1. 1.1981				5 971,75							
6. 4.1981	4 079,85	791,917	265,660	6 144,54		599,526	68,5145	122 700	281,318		
12.10.1981						608,656					
30.11.1981								125 800			
5. 4.1982		806,288									
6. 5.1982	4 297,72	818,382		6 376,37		619,564					
17. 5.1982				6 485,97				128 900			
20. 5.1982			257,524						275,563		
29. 6.1982		823,400		6 655,26			69,1011				
31. 1.1983				7 156,19							
4. 4.1983	4 436,62					637,174					
23. 5.1983			251,457	7 724,79		649,211	71,6950	134 100	270,981		
20. 6.1983	4 490,08						72,5690				
2. 4.1984	4 641,18	841,499		9 052,81		686,866	75,0110	143 200			
1. 1.1985			238,516						268,749		
27. 5.1985				10 234,50		700,089		148 200			
1. 3.1986					14 438,5					15 035,5	
12. 5.1986	4 733,10	858,163		11 667,30	14 720,8	720,131	77,2618	155 400			63,5626
1. 7.1986										15 181,2	
22. 9.1986							81,7756				

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 (1985)**

Features	EUR 12	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5
Total area (km^2)	2 255 698	30 518	43 080	248 692
Population (1984) (1 000 inhabitants)	321 282	9 855	5 112	61 175
GDP/inhabitants (1984) (purchasing power standard - PPS)	10 845	11 984	13 240	13 089
Inflation (1985) (1)	5,9	5,3	5,4	2,2
Unemployment rate (1985) (% of civilian working population)	10,6	11,3	7,3	7,3
Trade of balance (1984) (Mio ECU)	–1 469	–1 575 (2)	–262	27 635
Utilized agricultural area (1 000 ha) (1985)	132 522	1 419	2 847	12 019
Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector (1985)				
– number (1 000 persons)	10 373	105	182	1 390
– share in employed civilian working population (%)	8,6	2,9	7,1	5,6
Number of holdings (1983) (1 000 holdings)	9 103	103	99	768
UAA per holding (1983) (ha)	12,7	13,5	28,8	15,5
Final production of agriculture (1984) (Mio ECU)	181 750	5 271	6 717	28 392
Share of agriculture in the GDP (GVA/GDP) (1984) (%)	3,9	2,7	5,5	2,0
Share of agriculture in total gross fixed capital formation (1984) (%)	:	2,4	4,2	2,6
Share of imports of food and agricultural products in import of all products (1985) (%)	15,1	14,7 (2)	15,7	13,6
Share of exports of food and agricultural products in exports of all products (1985) (%)	9,0	7,5 (2)	25,5	3,6
External trade balance in food and agricultural products (1984) (Mio ECU)	–27 056	–1 847 (2)	1 360	–8 931
Share of household consumption expenditure devoted to food, beverages and tobacco as proportion of total consumer expenditure of households (1983) (%)	22,9*	22,0	24,5	18,4

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

(1) GDP price deflator — estimates.
(2) UEBL/BLEU.

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	549 066	70 283	301 277	2 586	37 291	92 071	244 113	1 658 861
9 896	38 391	54 947	3 535	57 005	366	14 424	10 089	56 488	272 802
6 210	8 181*	12 475	7 702	9 906	14 193	11 536	5 267*	10 920	11 414
17,1	9,1	5,7	6,1	8,8	5,6	2,1	21,3	6,1	5,5
7,8	21,9	10,3	18,0	9,2	3,0	10,5	8,6	10,7	9,4
−5 380	−5 062	−5 763	−271	−7 805	−1 575 (2)	6 995	−2 568	−7 411	6 161
9 234	27 307	31 288	5 714	17 522	128	2 023	4 379	18 644	100 836
1 037	1 766	1 582	169	2 296	7	250	969	620	7 638
28,9	16,9	7,6	16,0	11,2	4,3	4,9	23,9	2,6	7,2
959	1 818	1 130	221	2 832	5	13,9	769	262	6 516
4,1	12,9	24,5	22,8	5,6	25,4	14,5	4,3	64,4	13,6
7 826	19 380	39 984	3 905	33 269	158	13 692	2 608	20 546	159 760
16,8	5,7	4,0	11,8	6,1	2,7	4,5	6,5	2,2	3,7
9,9	7,1	3,3	8,0	6,6	3,8	4,7	:	:	:
10,6	17,3	13,9	11,6	15,4	14,7 (2)	19,1	33,4	14,1	14,7
29,0	13,5	13,9	28,0	6,2	7,5 (2)	21,3	14,6	6,7	8,7
48	−1 960	284	722	−6 369	−1 847 (2)	−2 852	−1 392	−6 095	−25 834
42,2	31,7*	21,1	42,4	29,9	21,3*	19,8	37,0*	20,3	22,1*

3.1.1 Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1985)

	EUR 12	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5
Products subject to EEC market organizations				
Wheat	:	3,9	5,3	4,8
Rye	:	0,0	1,3	0,9
Oats	:	0,1	0,3	0,4
Barley	:	1,6	8,3	3,0
Maize	:	0,0	0,0	0,3
Rice	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	:	4,5	2,0	3,9
Tobacco	:	0,1	0,0	0,1
Olive oil	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	:	0,1	3,5	1,2
Fresh fruit (1)	:	3,4	0,5	4,2
Fresh vegtables	:	9,8	1,5	2,2
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	:	0,1	1,8	0,0
Wine and must	:	:	0,0	3,5
Quality wine	:	:	0,0	:
Seeds	:	0,1	0,8	0,3
Textile fibres	:	0,2	0,0	:
Hops	:	0,0	0,0	0,4
Milk	:	16,6	22,8	25,7
Beef/veal	:	21,5	10,5	16,8
Pigmeat	:	21,6	28,9	18,9
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	:	0,2	0,0	0,3
Eggs	:	3,4	1,1	3,3
Poultry	:	3,4	1,8	1,8
Silkworms	:	:	0,0	0,0
subtotal	:	90,6	89,5	91,8
Products not subject to EEC market organizations				
Potatoes	:	2,0	0,9	1,4
Other	:	7,4	9,6	6,8
Subtotal	:	9,4	10,5	8,2
Grand total	:	100,0	100,0	100,0
Value in Mrd ECU	:	5,3	6,7	26,9

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

(1) These are products listed in Annex II of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.
(2) Dried pulses, citrus fruit, grapes and table olives.

(%)

Elias	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5,0	4,6	10,8	1,3	6,1	2,2	1,0	:	11,6	7,0
0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	:	0,0	0,2
0,0	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,8	0,1	:	0,2	0,2
0,7	5,9	3,0	3,5	0,5	2,8	0,2	:	6,9	2,8
3,4	2,6	4,8	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	2,0
0,5	0,7	0,0	0,0	1,4	:	0,0	:	0,0	0,3
1,6	2,0	2,4	1,6	1,7	:	2,4	:	2,0	2,5
6,8	0,5	0,3	0,0	1,1	:	:	:	0,0	0,7
8,8	5,2	0,0	:	4,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	1,3
0,8	1,9	3,1	0,2	0,8	0,2	0,1	:	2,1	1,6
8,0	6,5	3,2	0,3	7,2	1,4	1,3	:	1,9	4,0
11,6	11,1	7,3	2,1	14,3	1,2	9,6	:	6,6	7,9
9,4	5,3	0,5	0,0	5,0	0,0	0,2	:	0,6	1,8
1,9	3,5	9,9	0,0	6,9	6,2	:	:	:	4,7
:	:	6,3	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:
0,1	0,8	:	0,0	:	:	1,5	:	0,3	0,0
6,9	0,9	0,3	:	0,0	:	0,0	:	0,0	0,4
0,0	:	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	0,1	0,1
9,2	9,5	17,2	35,4	11,9	46,3	26,4	:	21,5	19,2
3,9	6,7	15,8	37,7	9,9	27,1	10,6	:	15,0	14,1
3,9	9,1	6,7	5,6	6,6	9,0	19,4	:	8,6	11,4
7,9	3,5	1,7	3,6	0,8	:	0,5	:	4,2	1,7
2,7	4,3	2,4	1,0	2,6	1,0	4,2	:	4,7	3,0
2,3	5,5	5,1	2,6	6,3	0,1	4,0	:	6,3	4,4
0,0	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	:
95,2	90,4	94,6	95,0	90,7	98,5	80,1	:	93,6	91,7
2,5	2,2	0,6	1,3	1,7	1,2	2,6	:	2,4	1,5
2,3	7,4	4,8	3,7	7,6	0,3	17,3	:	4,0	6,8
4,8	9,6	5,4	5,0	9,3	1,5	19,9	:	6,4	8,3
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	:	100,0	100,0
7,8	:	41,1	3,8	33,0	0,2	13,6	:	19,4	157,8

3.1.2 Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1985)

	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5
Products subject to EEC market organizations				
Wheat	1,9	3,2	11,5	3,5
Rye	0,6	24,3	68,2	0,4
Oats	1,4	0,5	34,5	0,9
Barley	1,9	12,6	18,2	1,3
Maize	0,0	0,0	2,4	8,4
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,3
Sugarbeet	6,2	3,4	27,2	2,9
Tobacco	0,6	0,0	2,6	50,2
Olive oil	0,0	0,0	0,0	34,1
Oilseeds	0,1	9,0	12,4	2,3
Fresh fruit (1)	2,9	0,5	18,0	10,1
Fresh vegetables	4,3	0,8	4,7	7,3
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	:	:	12,8	2,0
Wine and must	:	:	:	:
Quality wine	:	:	:	:
Seeds	1,5	0,0	:	81,5
Textile fibres	1,3	0,0	77,9	0,0
Hops	20,9	5,0	22,9	2,4
Milk	5,1	3,1	20,4	1,4
Beef/veal	6,4	10,8	28,4	1,7
Pigmeat	0,4	0,1	3,1	23,2
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	:	:	:	:
Sous-total	3,4	4,4	18,0	4,8
Eggs	3,8	1,5	18,6	4,5
Poultry	2,5	1,7	7,0	2,6
Silkworms	0,3	4,2	0,3	25,5
Subtotal	2,5	2,2	9,4	7,7
Products not subject to EEC market organizations				
Potatoes	4,4	2,4	15,6	8,1
Other	3,6	5,9	17,0	1,7
Subtotal	4,6	5,3	16,8	2,9
Grand total	3,4	4,2	17,0	5,0

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, grapes and table olives.

EUR 10 = 100
(%)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
:	39,8	0,5	18,2	0,0	1,3	:	20,2
:	4,1	0,0	0,9	0,1	0,8	:	0,7
:	32,6	1,6	7,8	0,4	2,5	:	13,2
:	27,8	3,1	3,8	0,1	0,8	:	30,5
:	62,6	0,0	26,5	0,0	0,0	:	0,0
:	3,0	0,0	89,7	0,0	0,0	:	0,0
:	25,8	1,6	14,7	:	8,3	:	10,1
:	12,7	0,0	34,0	:	:	:	0,0
:	0,4	0,0	65,6	0,0	0,0	:	13,1
:	48,9	0,0	10,4	0,0	0,8	:	16,0
:	21,3	0,2	38,1	0,0	2,9	:	6,1
:	23,9	0,6	37,8	0,0	10,4	:	10,2
:	54,5	:	30,6	0,1	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	16,4	:	0,0	:	:	:	0,0
:	2,0	:	:	:	:	:	18,7
:	23,3	4,5	13,0	0,2	11,9	:	13,8
:	29,1	6,5	14,7	0,2	6,5	:	13,1
:	15,3	1,2	12,2	0,1	14,8	:	9,3
:	25,5	5,1	9,7	:	2,3	:	30,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	27,6	2,7	19,4	0,1	7,5	:	12,1
:	20,8	0,8	18,5	0,0	12,1	:	19,4
:	29,8	1,4	29,6	0,0	7,8	:	17,5
:	7,4	0,0	57,3	0,0	1,0	:	4,1
:	22,5	0,9	31,5	0,0	7,8	:	15,5
:	10,3	2,1	22,6	0,1	14,8	:	19,6
:	17,6	1,3	23,0	0,0	21,8	:	7,2
:	16,3	1,4	26,9	0,0	20,5	:	9,4
:	26,0	2,4	20,9	0,1	8,6	:	12,3

3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1985)

(%)

	Consumption of inputs Mrd ECU	Seeds and reproductive material	Animal feed	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Pharmaceuticals	Energy and lubricants	Cattle	Farm implements, upkeep. repairs	Services	Other	VAT under-compensation	Share of inputs in production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	3,0	3,9	50,4	8,9	4,0	1,3	9,1	1,9	6,1	5,8	8,5	0,0	56,6
Danmark	3,4	3,1	48,6	12,6	4,9	:	7,7	0,0	12,7	10,4	:	0,0	51,3
BR Deutschland	15,3	4,1	33,4	13,7	3,5	10,8 (4)	17,5	0,7	14,8	:	1,4	0,0	56,8
Ellas	1,9	4,9	26,3	10,9	7,1 (2)	:	23,6	:	16,8	3,1	5,8	0,0	23,6
España **	8,5	2,8	47,4	12,6	3,8	2,1	12,1	:	10,2	:	9,0	:	44,7
France	19,0	1,3	30,4	20,7	11,8	2,3	6,8	:	13,9	8,0	2,7	1,1	46,2
Ireland	1,8	3,2	37,3	22,5	:	:	12,0	0,4	7,0	5,1	12,7	:	47,2
Italia	10,5	4,9	54,3	12,3	5,3	10,9 (1)	12,3	:	:	:	:	:	31,9
Luxembourg	0,1	2,5	39,3	19,0	1,1 (2)	:	12,8	:	8,6	:	16,7	0,0	39,6
Nederland	7,1	3,1	60,1	6,6	1,7	:	10,8	0,8	10,1	6,6	0,2	0,0	52,3
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	10,8	4,6	40,9	14,4	3,4	1,2	10,7	1,0	15,1	7,9	0,6	:	55,7
EUR 10	72,9	3,4	40,7	14,6	29,5 (3)	:	11,5	:	:	:	:	:	46,2

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

(1) Including 'cattle', 'farm implements, upkeep, repairs', 'services', 'other'.
(2) Including 'pharmaceuticals'.
(3) Including 'pharmaceuticals, cattle, farm implements, upkeep, repairs, services and other consumption of inputs'.
(4) Including 'services'.

3.1.4 Situation and development of prices, in real terms (1)
(a) final agricultural production
(b) consumption of inputs
(c) gross value-added of agriculture
(d) net value-added at factor cost

		Prices in real terms (1985)						% TAV on the basis of data in national currencies in real terms	
		PPS	NC		ECU				
		Million	Million	Index 1980 = 100	Million	As % of aggregate (EUR 10 = 100)	As % of final production by MS	1985/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Final production	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	4 514	184 432	108,5	4 543	3,6	100,0	0,7	0,2
	Danmark	4 947	40 994	117,6	5 237	4,2	100,0	2,8	0,1
	BR Deutschland	21 657	57 391	104,4	22 736	18,1	100,0	1,2	−3,4
	Ellas	8 422	332 717	103,5	5 609	4,5	100,0	1,8	0,8
	España**	:	2 611 084	:	20 215	16,1	100,0	14,5	6,4
	France	33 398	195 366	108,1	33 288	26,5	100,0	1,1	−1,4
	Ireland	3 879	1 998	116,8	2 955	2,4	100,0	2,5	−1,6
	Italia (Mrd)	34 295	29 042	98,9	24 421	19,4	100,0	1,4	−1,9
	Luxembourg	137	5 286	110,1	130	0,1	100,0	0,1	−3,0
	Nederland	10 576	29 830	115,5	10 807	8,6	100,0	3,5	0,2
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	17 574	9 541	109,1	15 942	12,7	100,0	1,5	3,2
	EUR 10	139 397	×	106,6	125 668	100,0	100,0	1,5	−1,7
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	2 414	98 640	100,7	2 430	4,4	53,5	0,4	−0,7
	Danmark	2 328	19 293	99,2	2 465	4,5	47,1	1,6	1,5
	BR Deutschland	11 270	29 865	97,2	11 831	21,6	52,0	1,4	1,7
	Ellas	2 136	84 398	115,4	1 423	2,6	25,4	4,1	4,4
	España**	:	1 100 332	:	8 519	15,5	42,1	18,0	7,0
	France	14 459	84 585	102,9	14 412	26,3	43,3	1,7	−0,6
	Ireland	1 655	852	112,7	1 261	2,3	42,7	2,8	1,4
	Italia (Mrd)	10 167	8 609	99,7	7 240	13,2	29,6	2,5	0,8
	Luxembourg	55	2 128	107,3	52	0,7	40,2	0,2	2,5
	Nederland	5 467	15 420	106,3	5 586	10,2	51,7	3,1	3,2
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	9 036	4 906	102,4	8 197	14,9	51,4	0,0	−2,2
	EUR 10	58 988	×	101,7	54 897	100,0	43,7	1,6	0,5

Gross value-added at market prices	EUR 12	:	×	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	2 100	85 792	119,0	2 113	3,0	46,5	1,1	1,2
	Danmark	2 619	21 701	140,9	2 772	3,9	52,9	4,0	−1,1
	BR Deutschland	10 387	27 586	113,5	10 905	15,4	48,0	0,9	−8,3
	Ellas	6 285	248 318	100,0	4 186	5,9	74,6	1,2	−0,4
	España**	:	1 510 762	:	11 696	16,5	57,9	12,6	6,1
	France	18 937	110 781	112,4	18 876	26,7	56,7	0,6	−2,0
	Ireland	2 224	1 145	120,5	1 694	2,4	57,3	2,3	−3,7
	Italia (Mrd)	24 128	20 432	98,6	17 181	24,3	70,4	1,0	−2,9
	Luxembourg	82	3 160	112,0	78	0,1	59,8	0,1	−6,3
	Nederland	5 109	14 410	127,4	5 221	7,4	48,3	3,9	−2,8
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	8 538	4 635	117,2	7 745	10,9	48,6	3,5	−4,2
	EUR 10	80 409	×	110,7	70 771	100,0	56,3	1,4	−3,4
Net value-added at factor cost	EUR 12	:	×	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	2 509	92 982	141,6	2 070	3,0	39,0	3,7	− 0,2
	Danmark	2 413	19 952	182,4	2 488	3,6	37,4	8,3	− 4,6
	BR Deutschland	8 787	18 587	111,4	8 349	12,0	31,0	−1,0	−11,3
	Ellas	9 145	624 184	260,5	5 903	8,5	75,3	18,7	17,8
	España**	:	1 474 477	:	11 415	16,4	56,5	12,5	6,3
	France	18 669	116 870	150,8	17 199	24,8	41,9	5,6	− 0,9
	Ireland	2 153	1 299	171,6	1 816	2,6	47,7	10,5	− 8,9
	Italia (Mrd)	25 280	28 175	151,7	19 458	28,0	58,9	13,2	1,7
	Luxembourg	99	3 809	155,5	85	0,1	52,1	4,6	1,1
	Nederland	5 796	13 380	143,7	5 329	7,7	39,1	4,5	− 3,9
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	7 722	4 000	132,2	6 792	9,8	35,0	8,1	−13,8
	EUR 10	82 575	×	133,4	69 489	100,0	44,0	5,4	− 4,3

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series according to recording net of VAT.

3.1.5 Final agricultural production, crop production and livestock production

		1985, current prices		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1985/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EUR 12	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	238 142	5 302	0,7	0,2
	Danmark	53 396	6 659	2,8	0,1
	BR Deutschland	59 896	26 904	1,2	−3,4
	Ellas	829 235	7 842	1,8	0,8
	España **	2 611 084	20 215	3,0	2,5
	France	279 016	41 062	1,1	−1,4
	Ireland	2 724	3 809	2,5	−1,6
	Italia (2)	47 818	33 024	1,4	−1,9
	Luxembourg	7 315	163	0,1	−0,3
	Nederland	34 240	13 636	3,5	0,2
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	11 443	19 429	1,5	−3,2
	EUR 10	:	157 829	1,5	−1,7
Crop production	EUR 12	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	76 702	1 708	0,4	− 0,8
	Danmark	16 889	2 106	5,1	− 5,4
	BR Deutschland	19 549	8 781	1,1	− 6,5
	Ellas	574 011	5 429	2,6	1,4
	España **	1 495 661	11 579	3,1	0,5
	France	138 156	20 332	1,4	0,6
	Ireland	323	451	1,9	−20,6
	Italia (2)	27 942	19 297	0,8	− 2,9
	Luxembourg	1 210	27	−3,5	−17,1
	Nederland	11 667	4 646	3,4	0,4
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	4 273	7 255	3,1	− 7,5
	EUR 10	:	70 032	1,6	− 2,6
Livestock production	EUR 12	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	161 442	3 595	0,8	0,7
	Danmark	36 507	4 553	1,9	3,0
	BR Deutschland	40 338	18 119	1,2	−1,7
	Ellas	255 224	2 414	0,2	−0,6
	España **	1 056 168	8 177	2,8	1,1
	France	141 294	20 794	1,3	−3,2
	Ireland	2 402	3 358	2,6	2,0
	Italia (2)	19 469	13 445	2,2	0,3
	Luxembourg	6 106	136	1,3	1,0
	Nederland	22 569	8 988	3,5	0,2
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	7 053	11 976	0,6	0,1
	EUR 10	:	87 376	1,5	0,9

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

		1985, current prices		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1985/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Cereals (excl. rice)	EUR 12	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	13 439	299	1,1	−12,6
	Danmark	8 087	1 009	5,5	−13,2
	BR Deutschland	5 604	2 517	3,4	− 9,9
	Ellas	76 113	720	3,8	−23,3
	España **	352 959	2 733	8,4	− 1,6
	France	52 874	7 781	3,1	− 4,3
	Ireland	137	191	3,6	−29,6
	Italia (3)	4 451	3 074	1,9	11,9
	Luxembourg	437	10	0,6	− 2,0
	Nederland	463	184	−1,2	−21,7
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	2 141	3 635	5,3	−11,7
	EUR 10	:	19 420	3,3	− 9,5
B — Beef/veal, total	EUR 12	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	51 166	1 139	1,7	1,4
	Danmark	5 597	698	0,3	5,5
	BR Deutschland	1 084	4 529	0,9	−2,3
	Ellas	32 273	305	−4,1	−7,1
	España **	175 984	1 362	0,6	3,2
	France	43 972	6 471	0,9	−4,3
	Ireland	1 028	1 437	1,8	2,1
	Italia (2)	4 747	3 278	2,4	−0,8
	Luxembourg	1 983	44	1,3	3,8
	Nederland	3 624	1 443	1,3	−8,5
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	1 711	2 905	−0,1	−3,3
	EUR 10	:	22 250	1,0	−2,6
C — Milk	EUR 12	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	39 526	880	0,8	1,3
	Danmark	12 158	1 516	0,6	−2,6
	BR Deutschland	15 381	6 909	1,6	−2,6
	Ellas	76 593	724	0,8	1,6
	España **	248 511	1 924	3,0	0,3
	France	47 943	7 056	1,0	−6,0
	Ireland	965	1 350	4,7	1,7
	Italia (2)	5 701	3 937	1,3	0,8
	Luxembourg	3 388	75	2,0	0,5
	Nederland	9 038	3 599	2,6	−1,6
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	2 464	4 183	1,1	−1,1
	EUR 10	:	30 230	1,5	−2,3

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

		1985, current prices		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1985/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
D — Pigmeat	EUR 12	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	51 486	1 146	0,2	0,1
	Danmark	15 417	1 923	3,0	4,8
	BR Deutschland	11 327	5 088	1,5	0,3
	Ellas	32 261	305	2,5	0,8
	España **	238 493	1 846	4,6	−2,9
	France	18 623	2 741	1,6	−0,4
	Ireland	151	212	−0,8	−6,0
	Italia (2)	3 161	2 183	4,3	−0,8
	Luxembourg	659	15	0,6	−3,5
	Nederland	6 651	2 649	5,4	7,5
	Portugal	:	:	:	×
	United Kingdom	988	1 677	−0,1	3,3
	EUR 10	:	17 937	2,1	1,7
E — Eggs and poultrymeat	EUR 12	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	16 040	357	−0,2	−2,3
	Danmark	1 551	193	1,5	1,9
	BR Deutschland	3 035	1 363	−0,5	0,0
	Ellas	41 583	393	1,1	0,0
	España **	254 532	1 971	2,9	1,9
	France	20 870	3 071	3,0	1,6
	Ireland	99	138	1,4	4,3
	Italia (2)	4 273	2 951	1,2	−1,0
	Luxembourg	75	2	−8,4	−6,7
	Nederland	2 804	1 117	6,1	2,4
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	1 264	2 146	0,9	3,1
	EUR 10	:	11 732	1,7	1,0

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

(1) The changes are calculated on the basis of series at constant 1980 prices for the 1973 to 1985 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.

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

(1980 = 100)

		1973	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Final production	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	100,0	101,6	104,1	102,9	108,3	108,5
	Danmark	84,5	102,8	108,7	105,5	117,5	117,6
	BR Deutschland	90,9	99,7	107,9	104,8	108,0	104,4
	Ellas	83,4	101,2	102,8	97,4	102,7	103,5
	España **	77,5	:	:	100,4	107,6	110,3
	France	95,1	98,3	107,0	103,5	109,6	108,1
	Ireland	86,7	99,7	106,0	109,4	118,7	116,8
	Italia	83,9	99,5	97,4	104,3	100,8	98,9
	Luxembourg	108,2	104,8	117,7	111,2	113,5	110,1
	Nederland	76,6	105,2	109,0	111,2	115,3	115,5
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	95,1	99,5	106,8	105,2	112,7	109,1
	EUR 10	89,2	100,1	105,1	104,6	108,4	106,6
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	96,4	97,9	99,8	99,3	101,4	100,7
	Danmark	81,7	97,7	98,8	100,9	97,7	99,2
	BR Deutschland	82,2	94,2	96,9	96,7	95,6	97,2
	Ellas	71,5	103,6	105,9	109,4	110,5	115,4
	España **	76,6	:	:	108,2	110,3	112,5
	France	84,4	101,2	101,9	102,5	103,5	102,9
	Ireland	80,7	105,6	105,2	111,0	110,6	112,1
	Italia	74,3	97,5	97,6	98,7	99,0	99,7
	Luxembourg	105,4	99,7	97,5	107,5	104,7	107,3
	Nederland	73,7	98,6	98,6	100,6	103,0	106,3
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	103,0	97,2	102,9	105,9	104,7	102,4
	EUR 10	84,3	98,1	99,9	101,0	101,2	101,7
Gross value-added	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	104,9	106,7	110,0	107,8	117,6	119,0
	Danmark	88,0	109,3	121,3	111,2	142,5	140,9
	BR Deutschland	102,0	106,6	121,9	115,0	123,8	113,5
	Ellas	86,9	100,5	102,0	93,9	100,4	100,0
	España **	80,6	:	:	96,5	106,3	109,3
	France	104,1	95,9	111,3	104,3	114,7	112,4
	Ireland	91,4	95,0	106,6	108,2	125,1	120,5
	Italia	87,9	100,4	97,3	106,6	101,6	98,6
	Luxembourg	110,1	108,4	131,8	113,8	119,6	112,0
	Nederland	80,4	113,5	112,5	124,9	131,0	127,4
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	77,7	102,2	111,6	105,1	122,4	117,2
	EUR 10	93,2	101,5	109,4	107,7	114,6	110,7

Source: Eurostat.

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

(1980 = 100)

		1973	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	75,7	107,0	116,6	130,3	130,1	129,1
	Danmark	63,5	112,3	124,5	130,3	133,6	130,3
	BR Deutschland	86,0	106,8	108,4	107,8	107,0	104,4
	Ellas	58,6	115,5	133,4	131,5	140,6	139,8
	España **	157,7 (1)	112,9	130,0	142,4	156,3	162,9
	France	59,8	112,0	125,5	136,6	138,7	142,8
	Ireland	41,9	116,4	125,8	136,4	139,6	136,4
	Italia	36,3	113,8	131,7	145,3	155,3	164,7
	Luxembourg	77,4	107,9	122,3	130,3	131,6	138,4
	Nederland	84,6	109,5	112,6	114,1	116,1	114,8
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	45,7	110,4	116,9	121,2	123,1	119,9
	EUR 10	62,5	109,9	118,0	122,8	124,9	125,6
Real	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	125,1	101,9	103,7	108,9	103,3	97,4
	Danmark	123,3	102,0	101,6	98,4	95,4	88,2
	BR Deutschland	119,2	102,7	99,8	96,2	93,6	89,4
	Ellas	101,9	100,0	98,2	96,5	97,3	98,9
	España **	132,6 (1)	99,5	102,5	100,6	98,8	94,5
	France	122,2	100,2	99,7	99,1	93,7	91,4
	Ireland	105,5	98,5	91,8	90,2	86,6	79,7
	Italia	113,2	96,2	94,5	90,6	87,5	85,2
	Luxembourg	120,9	99,8	102,9	101,3	96,0	95,5
	Nederland	136,9	103,8	100,7	100,4	99,5	96,3
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	133,6	98,8	97,3	96,0	93,5	85,8
	EUR 10	133,3	99,4	96,9	93,6	90,1	85,8

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1975.

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

(1980 = 100)

		1973	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	69,3	109,0	120,6	131,5	138,3	136,6
	Danmark	86,7	116,9	130,0	138,4	147,0	142,0
	BR Deutschland	76,4	110,0	111,7	116,3	116,7	113,9
	Ellas	52,2	116,2	124,8	129,3	132,9	130,3
	España **	53,6 (1)	119,0	132,5	155,4	176,6	185,3
	France	46,8	113,2	126,1	137,9	147,5	152,3
	Ireland	31,9	114,5	126,5	137,2	148,4	150,9
	Italia	34,0	123,1	138,8	157,9	171,7	177,2
	Luxembourg	64,9	111,2	120,9	132,5	139,4	136,2
	Nederland	74,2	108,9	113,3	117,4	119,9	116,1
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	38,1	108,9	116,5	124,4	129,0	129,9
	EUR 10	53,6	112,2	119,6	127,1	132,3	132,7
Real	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	114,5	103,8	107,3	109,9	109,8	103,0
	Danmark	110,1	106,2	106,1	104,5	105,0	96,2
	BR Deutschland	105,9	105,8	102,8	103,6	102,1	97,6
	Ellas	90,7	100,6	91,8	94,8	92,8	92,2
	España **	123,2 (1)	104,8	104,5	109,7	111,6	107,5
	France	95,8	100,2	100,1	100,0	99,6	97,4
	Ireland	80,4	96,9	92,4	90,7	92,0	88,2
	Italia	106,1	104,1	99,6	98,5	96,8	92,2
	Luxembourg	101,4	102,9	101,8	103,0	101,6	94,0
	Nederland	120,1	103,3	101,2	103,3	102,7	97,4
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	111,5	97,4	96,9	98,5	97,9	92,9
	EUR 10	114,2	101,4	98,2	96,9	95,4	90,6

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1975.

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

(1980 = 100)

	1973	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	109,3	98,2	96,7	99,1	94,1	94,5
Danmark	112,0	96,0	95,8	94,1	90,9	91,8
BR Deutschland	112,6	97,1	97,1	92,7	91,7	91,6
Ellas	112,3	99,4	106,9	101,8	105,8	107,3
España **	109,2 (2)	94,9	98,1	91,6	88,5	87,9
France	127,6	99,0	99,5	99,0	94,0	93,8
Ireland	131,3	101,7	99,4	99,5	94,1	90,4
Italia	106,7	92,4	94,9	92,0	90,4	92,9
Luxembourg	119,2	97,0	101,1	98,4	94,4	101,6
Nederland	114,0	100,5	99,4	97,2	96,8	98,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	119,8	101,4	100,3	97,5	95,5	92,4
EUR 10	116,7	97,9	98,6	96,6	94,4	94,6

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

(1) The 'cost-price squeeze' is calculated by dividing changes in the deflated index prices of the value of final agricultural production by changes in the deflated index prices of the value of inputs.

(2) 1975.

3.1.10 Gross fixed capital formation and gross value-added in agriculture at factor cost (1)

(1980 = 100)

		1973	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	76,7	80,3	100,9	109,4	114,8	115,9
	Danmark	54,5	68,4	67,8	74,1	86,3	97,5
	BR Deutschland	67,3	92,3	101,9	117,2	102,1	104,8
	Ellas	41,5	111,3	129,2	150,5	189,4	239,7
	España	:	:	:	:	:	:
	France	60,2	104,2	127,5	138,0	126,3	129,4
	Ireland	39,9	140,9	129,8	109,8	111,3	112,7
	Italia	23,8	115,0	125,0	134,8	151,8	161,0
	Luxembourg	74,6	112,5	153,7	171,8	162,2	165,4
	Nederland	54,7	82,5	90,4	102,0	99,1	95,0
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gross value-added (GVA)	Belgique/België	86,5	111,1	121,3	138,4	140,0	140,8
	Danmark	62,4	118,2	148,6	140,3	179,9	174,5
	BR Deutschland	103,2	107,4	124,6	109,7	122,9	114,2
	Ellas	32,6	123,9	158,3	168,7	221,5	261,7
	España **	38,8	:	:	130,5	154,4	163,8
	France	70,6	108,5	138,9	141,2	151,5	151,6
	Ireland	45,6	115,2	139,2	156,0	179,8	167,4
	Italia	32,7	110,4	125,6	150,3	155,4	160,9
	Luxembourg	86,4	111,6	155,4	143,9	148,2	151,0
	Nederland	77,8	124,2	136,7	138,5	146,4	142,0
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	45,0	113,0	129,5	126,8	144,2	130,3
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	16,9	13,8	15,8	15,1	15,6	15,7
	Danmark	28,7	19,0	15,0	17,4	15,8	18,4
	BR Deutschland	22,9	30,1	28,6	37,4	29,1	32,2
	Ellas	18,6	13,1	11,9	13,1	12,5	13,4
	España	:	:	:	:	:	:
	France	18,4	30,1	28,6	37,4	29,1	32,2
	Ireland	22,8	31,9	24,3	18,4	16,1	17,5
	Italia	15,9	22,7	21,7	19,6	21,3	21,8
	Luxembourg	28,7	33,5	32,8	39,6	36,3	36,4
	Nederland	21,8	20,6	20,5	22,8	21,0	20,7
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

(1) At current prices: the series is based on figures exclusive of VAT.

3.1.11 Changes (% TAV) in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity »1984« as compared with 1973 (1)

	Final production at 1980 prices	Gross value-added at 1980 prices	Total employment 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fisheries'	Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	Increase in labour productivity calculated on the basis of:		Increase in productivity per ha of UAA calculated on the basis of:	
					final production	gross value-added	final production	gross value-added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	0,6	0,8	−2,8	−0,8	3,4	3,7	1,4	1,7
Danmark	2,7	3,7	−1,8	−0,3	4,6	5,6	3,1	4,1
BR Deutschland	1,4	1,3	−2,9	−1,0	4,4	4,3	2,4	2,3
Ellas	1,8	1,1	−0,5 (3)	0,0	2,9 (3)	2,4 (3)	1,8	1,1
España **	2,9	2,4	−4,6	−0,5	7,9	7,4	3,4	2,9
France	1,1	0,5	−3,3	−0,3	4,5	3,9	1,4	0,8
Ireland	2,6	2,3	−3,1	1,5	5,9	5,7	1,1	0,8
Italia	1,7	1,4	−3,3	0,0	5,2	4,8	1,8	1,4
Luxembourg	0,3	0,4	6,8	−0,3	5,3	5,4	0,6	0,7
Nederland	3,7	4,3	−0,6 (2)	−0,4	4,6 (2)	5,3 (2)	4,1	4,7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1,6	3,6	−1,4	−0,2	3,0	5,1	1,8	3,9
EUR 10	1,6	1,6	−2,5 (3)	−0,2	4,4 (3)	4,4 (3)	1,9	1,8

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

(1) The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.
(2) »1984« as compared with 1975.
(3) »1984« as compared with 1977.
(4) Changes are calculated on the basis of series at constant 1970 prices.

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

(1980=100)

	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% TAV 1984/1975	% TAV 1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	:	97,7	100,3	102,4	104,9	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	73,8	93,2	102,7	104,1	106,7	107,2	110,9	:	4,6	:
Danmark	80,4	96,8	100,6	102,6	110,2	118,7	127,5	:	5,3	:
BR Deutschland	72,8	98,0	100,6	101,4	103,0	106,8	111,3	:	4,8	:
Ellas	72,5	94,7	100,7	104,5	105,0	105,1	110,0	:	4,7	:
España	69,1	93,3	100,9	106,5	107,5*	111,6*	:	:	:	:
France	79,0	97,8	100,0	102,2	104,9	107,9	111,9	:	3,9	:
Ireland	70,8	94,2	99,0	106,7	109,0	110,9	121,1	:	6,1	:
Italia	76,1	94,8	100,6	104,6	110,1	107,9	115,1	:	4,7	:
Luxembourg	75,9	96,4	100,8	102,8	105,9	110,7	116,6	:	4,9	:
Nederland	81,3	98,8	100,1	101,1	100,5	101,0	103,1	:	2,7	:
Portugal	68,2*	93,0*	100,5*	106,8*	141,1*	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	93,5	101,5	100,6	97,9	102,1	107,6	111,2	:	1,9	:
EUR 10	82,6*	98,5	100,4	101,4	104,9	104,3	108,2	:	3,0	:

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.13 Main agricultural economic data, by region (1982)

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value added — GVA (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/ MWU EUR 10 = 100	Share of in-puts final production %	Share of other production costs (1)/ fin. production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
						Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 10	3,3	83 818	100	45,5	11,4	12,7	7,2	11,6	5,7	19,0	14,5	11,6	7,2
Belgique/België	2,3	2 106	156,1	56,1	10,1	6,2	8,1	11,5	—	17,2	19,4	23,9	6,2
— Vlaams gewest/ Région flamande	2,1	1 397	157,0	58,3	8,8	2,7	5,6	15,0	—	13,9	14,6	31,4	7,9
— Région wallonne/ Waals gewest	2,8	709	155,3	51,0	13,1	14,6	14,2	3,2	—	24,9	30,9	5,9	2,2
— Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	:					3,3	3,3	33,3	—	6,7	6,7	0,0	6,7
Danmark													
— Danmark	4,8	2 713	170,2	53,0	38,5	16,7	6,0	1,9	—	24,1	11,5	28,1	3,1
BR Deutschland	1,9	13 190	119,3	52,4	26,5	9,9	6,9	5,4	5,1	24,0	15,5	19,6	4,9
— Schleswig-Holstein	3,8	937	164,0	60,9	24,5	18,0	7,0	3,9	—	28,8	15,6	16,6	3,0
— Hamburg	0,2	54	:	48,1	28,8	0,5	0,5	40,4	—	3,7	3,4	4,9	1,4
— Niedersachsen	4,5	3 201	181,6	51,1	22,2	10,7	8,5	4,1	—	23,8	12,2	26,0	8,3
— Bremen	0,2	13	:	48,4	67,7	1,0	0,3	11,9	—	19,7	10,0	17,1	7,7
— Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,1	2 130	151,8	56,2	23,0	9,0	6,7	5,7	—	18,5	12,9	29,6	6,3
— Hessen	1,0	656	86,0	56,5	32,1	11,7	6,4	8,1	2,8	21,3	16,0	20,6	4,6
— Rheinland-Pfalz	3,1	1 146	118,4	42,2	33,4	10,4	6,0	5,8	39,6	13,1	9,3	8,4	2,6
— Baden-Württemberg	1,8	1 921	111,4	47,0	30,2	7,4	4,7	10,7	14,0	18,8	15,9	13,1	3,3
— Bayern	2,6	3 072	83,3	52,8	28,5	8,0	7,4	2,3	1,4	33,6	22,2	14,0	2,9
— Saarland	0,4	42	84,2	65,9	39,0	7,5	3,1	17,5	0,9	23,6	19,2	9,3	7,1
— Berlin (West)	0,1	17	:	57,5	2,5	2,0	0,0	34,0	—	1,0	10,0	12,3	3,5

Ellas	14,9	6 322	58,8	21,9	3,8	13,4	15,4	20,0	2,0	9,1	4,8	4,1	5,0
— Anatoliki Makedonia	:	:	:	:	:	30,0	23,8	12,7	0,6	7,7	7,7	2,1	3,2
— Anatoliki Sterea kai nissia	:	:	:	:	:	9,9	11,8	16,5	4,6	8,4	2,4	4,7	15,2
— Kriti	:	:	:	:	:	0,4	3,7	20,4	16,8	7,2	2,1	4,5	3,2
— Kentriki kai Dytiki Makedonia	:	:	:	:	:	20,7	21,4	22,8	0,7	9,8	9,1	3,5	3,1
— Peloponnissos kai Dytiki Sterea	:	:	:	:	:	4,5	11,8	28,1	7,1	8,0	1,9	3,1	3,8
— Thraki	:	:	:	:	:	35,6	21,2	9,4	0,2	7,3	10,1	5,1	2,2
— Ipeiros	:	:	:	:	:	3,1	6,1	21,1	0,1	15,1	3,4	6,8	14,5
— Thessalia	:	:	:	:	:	19,1	25,1	12,7	1,2	9,9	4,4	5,6	2,8
— Nissia Anatolikou Aigaiou	:	:	:	:	:	2,7	3,3	19,3	1,1	12,1	6,2	3,6	5,0
España	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Galicia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Principado de Asturias	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Cantabria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— País Vasco	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Navarra	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— La Rioja	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Aragón	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Cataluña	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Baleares	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Castilla-León	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Madrid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Castilla-La Mancha	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Communidad Valenciana	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Región de Murcia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Extremadura	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Andalucía	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Canarias	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

3.1.13 *(cont.)*

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value added — GVA (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/ MWU EUR 10 = 100	Share of in-puts/ final production %	Share of other production costs (1)/ fin. production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
						Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
France	3,5	21 476	104,4	47,8	26,5	17,2	7,3	9,7	12,1	16,7	16,4	6,5	7,2
— Ile de France	0,4	620	221,9	41,9	31,7	46,3	14,2	15,1	0,0	1,4	2,0	0,8	3,8
— Champagne-Ardennes	11,6	1 724	259,6	33,7	23,0	29,8	12,3	2,3	34,0	7,4	7,0	1,1	0,8
— Picardie	6,1	1 043	169,3	49,0	27,3	36,5	25,4	6,6	2,8	12,5	9,5	2,5	2,6
— Haute-Normandie	2,7	501	117,5	52,6	28,1	26,8	12,8	5,1	—	22,7	22,1	3,2	3,2
— Centre	6,4	1 467	140,4	46,7	27,6	44,4	10,8	8,8	6,5	5,9	9,0	2,1	5,5
— Basse-Normandie	7,0	833	83,3	49,2	25,1	8,0	2,4	6,8		42,3	31,8	3,1	3,7
— Bourgogne	7,4	1 158	145,6	37,9	24,9	22,9	6,7	4,6	20,1	7,5	26,1	2,6	3,3
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais	2,3	854	128,1	52,1	22,6	17,8	20,2	11,8	—	19,0	11,5	12,0	4,0
— Lorraine	2,2	503	100,9	50,3	27,1	19,7	5,6	7,3	0,2	32,4	21,3	2,6	4,7
— Alsace	3,0	530	136,0	30,0	23,0	15,3	8,1	7,0	27,9	14,5	9,8	4,5	5,5
— Franche-Comté	3,1	330	81,6	51,5	23,1	6,9	3,0	3,9	4,0	46,2	25,0	4,3	2,4
— Pays de la Loire	6,2	1 764	93,9	52,8	23,8	7,3	1,6	8,9	5,7	25,0	27,6	5,7	12,2
— Bretagne	6,8	1 618	77,2	68,4	16,1	2,1	2,3	5,3	—	28,0	16,9	25,2	19,0
— Poitou-Charentes	8,5	1 109	106,1	46,1	28,7	17,9	7,7	3,3	21,7	13,6	17,0	3,1	5,7
— Aquitaine	5,2	1 364	78,9	45,0	31,0	18,0	4,4	13,5	21,0	9,4	13,1	4,1	9,5
— Midi-Pyrénées	5,9	1 223	66,7	51,6	26,9	18,4	7,6	9,5	6,6	13,6	18,6	7,0	7,8
— Limousin	6,1	393	63,2	40,7	29,5	2,3	2,4	5,4	0,3	9,4	53,2	8,7	2,4
— Rhône-Alpes	2,4	1 356	87,7	44,5	25,5	10,4	4,2	12,8	14,9	19,1	13,9	5,6	9,4
— Auvergne	5,0	629	67,5	48,0	29,2	9,4	3,5	4,7	0,9	25,5	36,9	6,2	5,9
— Languedoc-Roussillon	7,2	1 327	102,6	32,4	49,1	3,2	2,1	20,1	58,2	2,3	3,1	1,0	2,9
— Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	2,3	1 040	109,6	36,3	34,4	4,2	3,0	42,1	22,3	1,1	0,9	2,2	2,5
— Corse	:	91	70,2	39,6	46,2	0,8	1,2	35,3	43,3	7,5	5,6	6,5	3,0

Ireland													
— Ireland	9,6	1 903	58,8	44,4	14,5	7,3	4,7	2,4	—	32,1	35,1	7,4	4,0
Italia	5,5	20 641	79,8	31,1	12,5	11,0	5,1	24,6	7,6	11,7	10,8	7,6	8,9
— Piemonte	4,0	1 393	66,7	37,8	:	21,1	3,3	15,6	6,3	12,7	18,4	4,6	8,9
— Valle d'Aosta	2,5	26	36,0	39,0	:	0,2	2,9	7,3	2,2	29,5	42,0	1,0	0,4
— Liguria	2,9	420	83,3	14,9	:	0,4	5,2	19,3	2,8	3,3	2,8	0,4	2,6
— Lombardia	2,4	1 831	110,5	47,1	:	10,6	1,5	4,8	2,3	28,4	19,4	12,9	13,7
— Trentino-Alto Adige	6,4	398	64,9	29,2	:	0,1	1,4	48,0	7,3	18,1	12,5	2,6	5,4
— Veneto	6,3	1 828	83,3	37,2	:	14,2	4,9	18,4	10,3	12,6	13,4	4,8	16,7
— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	3,3	295	57,9	42,7	:	20,3	2,6	8,1	8,2	18,2	13,6	5,1	11,0
— Emilia-Romagna	9,0	2 858	126,3	33,5	:	10,1	6,2	25,4	0,7	12,6	9,5	11,9	12,2
— Toscana	3,7	982	63,2	31,2	:	15,1	5,6	13,1	10,8	5,9	8,2	9,3	7,7
— Umbria	7,3	411	75,4	35,6	:	17,9	15,3	6,0	5,2	3,7	11,5	19,6	10,9
— Marche	6,5	604	64,0	35,8	:	21,9	6,1	12,4	8,2	2,8	13,3	13,5	11,2
— Lazio	3,7	1 269	80,7	26,2	:	10,3	3,2	29,2	12,0	12,5	9,7	3,1	4,7
— Campania	7,7	2 065	78,1	18,9	:	4,0	14,7	47,1	3,6	5,5	5,7	3,3	5,0
— Abruzzi	8,9	599	61,4	26,1	:	8,0	8,5	23,4	14,3	6,7	9,9	3,6	8,6
— Molise	9,6	157	47,4	31,9	:	24,1	5,5	14,9	7,0	11,4	9,7	5,8	9,2
— Puglia	10,0	1 899	78,1	18,9	:	7,5	4,8	29,2	12,1	4,5	4,0	0,8	2,2
— Basilicata	9,7	276	50,0	32,1	:	16,4	2,5	29,7	3,1	7,0	8,1	12,1	3,2
— Calabria	9,4	788	66,7	22,9	:	4,5	4,2	36,7	2,4	6,9	7,6	8,9	4,1
— Sicilia	9,0	2 012	81,6	17,8	:	9,2	1,8	49,8	11,6	3,7	4,4	2,4	4,3
— Sardegna	7,0	530	62,3	34,6	:	2,9	2,1	24,0	6,6	22,1	13,6	8,2	4,8
Luxembourg													
— Luxembourg	2,9	108	115,8	33,5	19,4	6,1	2,1	2,2	15,9	37,0	26,1	8,5	1,5
Nederland	4,2	5 773	214,0	51,1	14,3	2,0	6,9	9,8	0,0	28,3	11,6	18,9	7,8
— Noord-Nederland	4,8	930	231,6	48,4	15,3	4,1	14,5	1,8	—	49,5	14,7	4,8	5,9
— Oost-Nederland	6,6	1 479	193,9	56,3	11,4	1,2	5,2	4,7	—	32,8	16,8	25,9	8,9
— West-Nederland	2,9	2 038	230,7	39,3	20,4	2,7	7,6	19,1	0,1	19,0	5,8	4,8	2,1
— Zuid-Nederland	5,0	1 327	203,5	59,3	10,3	0,9	3,6	10,1	—	20,7	10,1	34,3	13,8

3.1.13 *(cont.)*

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value added — GVA (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MW EUR 10 = 100	Share of in-puts/ final production %	Share of other production costs (1)/ fin. production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production) Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Entre Douro e Minho	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Tras-os-Montes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Beira Litoral	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Beira Interior	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Ribatejo	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Alentejo	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Algarve	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Região autonomas Açores	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Região autonomas Madeira	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1,9	9 585	143,9	53,4	33,3	18,3	8,4	7,3	:	22,0	16,5	8,5	10,4
— North	1,4	416	124,6	59,9	29,0	14,9	3,0	1,2	:	28,3	27,3	4,2	8,4
— Yorkshire-Humberside	2,2	855	185,1	53,2	28,9	22,3	12,5	5,7	:	15,8	11,5	17,9	8,2
— East Midlands	3,0	1 051	194,7	49,7	30,9	28,2	15,7	9,0	:	12,7	10,7	6,6	10,0
— East Anglia	7,3	1 119	243,9	45,5	31,2	28,0	20,4	12,5	:	3,9	5,5	13,9	10,8
— South-East	0,9	1 581	171,1	49,0	37,0	25,5	6,7	15,5	:	12,4	10,5	7,9	13,4
— South-West	3,3	1 224	138,6	56,4	30,3	13,8	2,0	3,6	:	40,3	16,6	7,1	10,4
— West Midlands	2,0	810	161,4	53,3	30,9	16,5	9,0	6,5	:	44,4	15,8	6,1	12,2
— North-West	0,9	492	167,5	52,3	28,4	5,1	4,6	10,0	:	34,2	12,9	8,6	12,9
— Wales	2,1	582	86,0	58,7	35,6	2,0	2,1	1,1	:	37,1	28,1	2,7	6,4
— Scotland	2,0	1 012	140,4	56,4	38,8	18,2	6,8	2,5	:	18,6	27,2	4,6	7,7
— Northern Ireland	3,8	440	42,1	64,6	26,2	1,4	2,9	1,7	:	28,7	35,5	11,6	10,9

(1) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.

3.2.1 The farm accountancy data network — Explanatory note

The farm accountancy data network (FADN) collects accountancy data from a sample of agricultural holdings in the Community. The FADN field of survey relates to so-called '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 below, the definition of the European size unit).

In the 1983/84 accounting year there were 39 000 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 starts between 1 January and 1 July, the exact date varying from one Member State to another. The results for 1984/85, for example, relate to a 12-month period beginning between 1 January and 1 July 1984, depending on the Member State.

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 less 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).

3.2.1 *(suite)*

Annual work unit (AWU)

This represents the agricultural work done by one full-time worker in one year. Part-time and seasonal work are fractions of an AWU.

AVERAGE RESULTS PER HOLDING

Total output

This is the value of total production during the accounting year. Included are off-farm sales, home-grown feed and seed, farmhouse consumption and benefits in kind, as well as changes in the value of livestock and stocks of crop products.

Intermediate consumption

This corresponds to all the fixed and variable costs that are necessary for agricultural activity and includes home-grown feed and seed but excludes financial charges, labour costs, rent and depreciation.

Depreciation

This is the annual provision designed to replace the fixed components of working capital at the end of their life (buildings, machinery, equipment, etc.). It is calculated on the basis of replacement value.

Farm net value-added (FNVA)

Total output less intermediate consumption and depreciation, adjusted to take account of taxes, grants and subsidies linked to production.

Family farm income

This corresponds to farm net value-added, less other real costs in the accounting year: interest and financial charges, wages and social security costs paid and rent.

FARM INCOME

Farm net value-added per agricultural work unit (FNVA/AWU)

This is an indicator of the economic performance of the holding. It renumerates family and hired labour, own and borrowed capital and the management of the holding.

Family farm income per unit 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.

Description of the types of farming in Table 3.2.2

The types of farming referred to in Chapter V — 'Farm production and incomes' — and in Table 13.1 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 regionalized standard 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).

3.2.2 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									
	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 (3) enterprises	% of all (3)(4) holdings in the FADN populat. 1984/85
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	19
G. Drystock (TF 42+43+44)	10	6	0	1	1	22	58	3	100	13
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.
(4) Provisional figures.

3.2.3 Accounts results for the various types of farming for 1983/84 and 1984/85 (provisional)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field		In the sample**		UAA (ha)		Labour (AWU)	
	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types of farming								
EUR 12**								
Belgique/België	60 573	60 044	1 038	1 009	22,0	21,9	1,60	1,61
Danmark	82 012	82 064	2 152	2 206	32,7	33,3	1,31	1,21
BR Deutschland	340 260	333 402	4 859	4 967	27,1	27,7	1,75	1,77
Ellas	342 866	343 646	5 465	6 191	6,2	6,2	1,94	1,88
España**	570 686	570 686	8 360	8 261	35,2	31,8	1,30	1,30
France	585 175	586 742	5 607	5 678	36,6	36,8	1,69	1,65
Ireland	128 493	111 143	1 272	1 300	36,0	40,0	1,35	1,41
Italia	931 998	940 855	13 767	17 233	12,0	11,9	1,83	1,78
Luxembourg	2 680	2 792	327	334	43,7	41,1	1,73	1,71
Nederland	102 028	101 332	1 585	1 532	19,7	20,1	1,85	1,90
Portugal**	447 118	447 118	808	1 002	24,3	17,7	2,70	2,70
United Kingdom	139 495	139 637	2 735	2 767	118,2	129,6	2,80	2,71
EUR 10	2 715 580	2 701 657	38 807	43 217	26,2	27,0	1,81	1,78
A. *Cereals*								
EUR 12**								
Belgique/België	-	259		1				
Danmark	16 651	16 699	298	295	32,6	33,9	0,61	0,61
BR Deutschland	5 954	5 449	61	69	38,3	42,0	1,41	1,43
Ellas	17 504	23 949	206	326	12,8	12,0	1,52	1,45
España**	57 084	84 932	1 516	1 753	92,3	72,4	1,10	1,02
France	35 920	36 668	300	330	64,0	66,2	1,33	1,34
Ireland	4 149	4 051	28	39	54,9	43,0	1,33	0,94
Italia	58 306	60 126	1 033	1 124	22,2	22,5	1,53	1,41
Luxembourg	-							
Nederland	-							
Portugal**	3 659	3 659	19	27	116,9	51,2	3,10	2,30
United Kingdom	15 500	15 786	367	380	123,7	121,8	2,53	2,40
EUR 10	153 984	162 987	2 293	2 564	43,7	42,7	1,47	1,40
B. *General cropping*								
EUR 12**								
Belgique/België	7 980	7 747	127	116	34,6	36,7	1,52	1,58
Danmark	16 673	16 888	500	484	39,2	40,2	1,31	1,01
BR Deutschland	38 250	38 859	605	674	40,4	40,9	1,91	1,83
Ellas	172 872	166 668	2 567	2 892	6,4	6,4	2,00	1,95
España**	52 768	56 011	1 734	1 665	21,6	20,1	1,20	1,11
France	85 600	86 539	883	924	44,1	46,1	1,65	1,63
Ireland	3 882	2 953	23	45	43,2	61,1	1,67	1,76
Italia	315 693	319 045	3 363	4 049	9,7	9,2	1,76	1,74
Luxembourg	172	173	2	4				
Nederland	13 716	12 682	272	269	38,6	40,7	1,53	1,54
Portugal**	190 972	190 972	252	283	29,0	19,4	2,70	2,50
United Kingdom	15 103	14 842	403	435	137,3	146,3	4,29	4,42
EUR 10	670 031	666 396	8 745	9 892	19,7	20,1	1,85	1,82
C. *Horticulture*								
EUR 12**								
Belgique/België	5 129	5 120	111	108	1,3	1,1	2,15	2,22
Danmark	2 063	2 055	117	196	1,7	7,1	3,81	3,32
BR Deutschland	9 805	9 575	191	195	2,2	2,0	3,48	3,95
Ellas	1 675	1 604	47	51	2,6	2,4	2,47	2,21
España**	16 703	12 575	714	449	3,4	3,4	1,02	2,12
France	12 862	11 930	146	137	4,6	3,7	2,64	2,76
Ireland	179		2					
Italia	15 351	15 028	624	1 035	2,8	2,8	2,34	2,07
Luxembourg	-							
Nederland	15 554	16 095	400	382	4,1	4,2	3,32	3,41
Portugal**	13 382	13 382	25	36	3,6	8,0	3,10	3,00
United Kingdom	6 953	6 071	51	71	13,5	14,8	6,24	6,15
EUR 10	69 571	67 478	1 689	2 175	4,3	4,2	3,20	3,20

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	
83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
71,0	71,1	38,4	38,8	4,8	5,0	29,0	28,2	18,1	17,5	16,6	15,7
85,1	91,7	54,1	53,2	7,4	7,8	23,5	30,6	18,0	25,3	7,7	15,9
66,2	70,3	41,7	42,3	9,3	9,7	15,7	18,7	9,0	10,6	6,2	8,0
12,8	14,8	4,7	5,0	1,2	1,2	7,4	9,1	3,8	4,9	3,5	4,5
21,7	22,2	12,0	11,8	1,1	1,1	8,7	9,5	6,7	7,3	7,7	8,9
49,3	51,7	24,9	25,8	6,2	6,6	17,9	18,9	10,6	11,5	7,9	8,5
29,2	34,8	13,9	18,8	2,9	3,1	13,1	14,1	9,7	10,0	8,5	8,8
26,0	27,7	11,0	12,0	2,6	2,5	12,6	13,4	6,9	7,5	6,4	7,0
61,9	64,6	35,7	36,0	8,4	9,0	19,6	21,5	11,3	12,5	10,4	12,0
128,9	129,4	75,2	76,8	10,0	10,6	43,4	41,8	23,5	22,0	19,7	17,8
19,6	16,7	8,6	7,4	1,3	1,0	9,5	8,2	3,5	3,4	6,7	6,2
134,6	132,1	77,1	74,1	14,5	15,2	45,5	45,4	16,3	16,7	16,9	15,5
46,8	49,0	24,9	25,6	5,1	5,3	17,0	18,3	9,4	10,3	7,5	8,3
34,4	42,9	20,5	22,4	4,8	5,2	8,8	15,1	14,5	24,9	0,4	11,4
48,0	58,2	30,2	31,8	10,3	9,8	7,2	16,5	5,1	11,5	1,0	7,4
15,8	17,1	7,0	7,3	1,5	1,7	7,7	8,7	5,1	6,0	4,0	4,7
22,5	25,6	11,4	11,7	1,5	1,8	9,8	12,6	8,9	12,4	11,0	16,1
67,6	80,9	31,9	35,6	9,0	10,2	24,3	32,0	18,3	23,9	12,9	18,3
51,8	43,0	22,4	21,2	8,0	4,5	21,5	17,5	16,1	18,6	12,5	15,2
27,5	29,5	12,3	13,2	3,7	3,1	11,9	13,5	7,8	9,6	6,9	8,5
26,3	28,6	11,7	11,9	2,1	1,7	12,1	14,7	7,0	8,1	0,4	12,7
155,0	163,4	73,6	74,1	20,3	21,6	60,9	67,4	24,1	28,1	28,4	34,0
50,6	54,9	24,3	25,0	6,8	6,7	19,0	22,6	12,9	16,1	9,5	12,7
80,3	82,6	32,8	38,2	4,8	5,5	43,5	39,1	28,7	24,7	27,6	22,8
75,0	77,9	41,2	41,0	7,6	8,0	26,1	28,7	20,0	28,5	8,8	15,2
79,8	84,4	46,9	46,4	12,1	12,2	21,5	26,3	11,3	14,4	7,5	11,4
12,4	15,1	4,1	4,4	1,2	1,3	7,5	9,8	3,8	5,0	3,4	4,6
18,6	19,4	7,7	8,8	1,2	1,3	9,7	9,3	8,1	8,4	9,7	10,5
59,6	65,6	28,0	30,7	7,2	8,1	23,1	25,0	13,9	15,3	10,9	11,7
61,0	75,6	28,2	37,5	6,1	7,5	27,7	32,0	16,6	18,2	14,6	15,6
18,1	18,8	6,3	6,4	2,2	2,0	9,7	10,5	5,5	6,0	5,2	5,6
120,5	105,3	49,2	54,6	10,0	10,3	62,0	39,9	40,4	26,0	37,9	19,1
16,0	14,7	6,7	5,4	1,3	0,8	7,8	8,4	2,8	3,3	4,5	5,3
244,7	259,0	116,7	130,2	26,7	31,7	100,6	96,1	23,4	21,7	39,4	29,7
35,1	37,3	15,5	16,5	4,0	4,2	15,6	16,5	8,4	9,0	6,8	7,3
75,3	84,2	30,4	33,6	6,9	8,3	38,1	41,9	17,7	18,9	19,2	21,2
190,1	164,5	117,5	94,9	16,8	14,8	56,4	55,7	14,8	16,8	3,6	7,9
102,6	134,0	57,1	75,5	12,6	14,0	33,0	43,3	9,5	11,0	9,1	10,3
24,0	26,4	7,7	7,8	2,2	2,4	14,2	16,5	5,7	7,5	5,9	7,8
11,3	17,9	4,9	7,3	0,4	0,3	6,0	10,2	5,9	4,8	6,2	10,4
93,0	68,7	54,5	27,8	9,2	10,3	29,0	30,6	11,0	11,0	10,1	9,9
27,5	27,9	8,9	8,7	2,6	2,4	15,9	16,7	6,8	8,1	6,9	7,9
166,5	175,3	81,9	87,4	19,5	20,6	65,2	67,4	19,6	19,8	19,9	20,6
16,9	18,4	4,0	6,3	1,5	1,8	11,2	10,2	3,6	3,3	5,3	4,3
182,3	168,2	70,3	79,0	18,0	17,1	93,6	71,3	15,0	11,6	31,9	14,6
104,9	106,3	51,4	51,1	11,3	11,9	42,3	43,0	13,2	13,4	13,2	13,0

3.2.3 *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field 83/84	Number of holdings: In the FADN field 84/85	Number of holdings: In the sample** 83/84	Number of holdings: In the sample** 84/85	UAA (ha) 83/84	UAA (ha) 84/85	Labour (AWU) 83/84	Labour (AWU) 84/85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. *Vineyards*								
EUR 12*								
Belgique/België								
Danmark								
BR Deutschland	10 748	10 312	118	109	7,7	7,4	2,30	2,23
Ellas	11 981	11 828	389	439	5,9	5,8	2,10	2,10
España*	30 503	28 021	451	445	15,9	18,5	0,96	0,94
France	55 004	55 156	503	495	16,0	15,6	2,03	1,88
Ireland								
Italia	79 496	77 397	831	862	5,3	5,6	1,58	1,55
Luxembourg	233	393	25	22	4,9	4,0	2,18	2,16
Nederland								
Portugal*	35 770	35 770	60	87	13,6	11,9	2,60	2,80
United Kingdom								
EUR 10	157 462	155 086	1 866	1 927	9,3	9,3	1,83	1,76
E. *Fruit (incl. other permanent crops)*								
EUR 12*								
Belgique/België	1 660	1 654	45	46	6,3	6,5	2,15	2,32
Danmark	821	826	76	71	12,5	11,5	2,77	2,58
BR Deutschland	5 143	4 549	75	78	8,4	10,1	3,28	3,40
Ellas	64 936	65 811	970	1 073	5,0	4,8	1,82	1,75
España*	175 223	90 429	1 076	1 512	20,4	17,9	1,13	1,25
France	10 632	10 999	188	185	16,2	16,3	2,83	2,86
Ireland								
Italia	142 343	138 562	2 346	2 813	7,0	6,6	1,65	1,57
Luxembourg								
Nederland	4 376	4 335	102	99	7,4	7,4	2,51	2,57
Portugal*	29 322	29 322	125	145	15,2	11,0	2,50	1,90
United Kingdom	1 555	1 557	46	47	30,4	27,6	5,09	4,92
EUR 10	231 466	228 293	3 848	4 412	7,1	6,8	1,84	1,77
F. *Dairy*								
EUR 12*								
Belgique/België	10 556	10 596	204	193	22,5	21,9	1,52	1,46
Danmark	17 346	17 469	465	431	32,0	32,0	1,50	1,46
BR Deutschland	108 795	108 466	1 350	1 304	25,6	25,9	1,61	1,61
Ellas	30	10	3	7				
España*	35 488	32 803	1 041	956	16,7	19,3	1,70	1,70
France	167 342	167 741	1 456	1 440	32,3	31,3	1,62	1,58
Ireland	49 393	47 400	539	458	33,2	33,5	1,47	1,50
Italia	66 926	74 471	1 492	2 029	15,9	14,4	2,08	2,02
Luxembourg	877	884	167	169	48,5	48,4	1,69	1,67
Nederland	47 535	46 270	522	487	24,0	24,9	1,59	1,61
Portugal*	4 186	4 186	21	21	6,5	4,3	3,30	2,30
United Kingdom	38 223	38 561	739	715	56,8	56,6	2,32	2,26
EUR 10	507 023	511 868	6 937	7 233	29,7	29,1	1,71	1,69
G. *Dry stock (excl. milk)*								
EUR 12*								
Belgique/België	11 127	11 129	120	140	28,3	27,6	1,52	1,49
Danmark	1 120	1 088	30	29	34,9	34,7	1,41	1,41
BR Deutschland	29 786	28 204	425	480	26,5	27,5	1,58	1,64
Ellas	37 849	37 768	812	882	3,8	3,6	1,99	1,93
España*	42 961	36 824	683	815	31,8	27,4	1,41	1,59
France	105 174	103 351	922	951	43,6	44,1	1,56	1,52
Ireland	61 445	47 320	596	605	35,6	44,0	1,19	1,29
Italia	58 267	60 546	1 146	1 660	24,6	23,8	1,99	1,99
Luxembourg	1 065	1 100	103	102	49,2	49,2	1,71	1,60
Nederland	2 043	3 158	24	30	10,6	14,8	1,22	1,27
Portugal*	10 836	10 836	44	73	28,8	15,2	2,50	1,70
United Kingdom	40 608	42 324	643	662	203,3	232,8	1,88	1,84
EUR 10	348 484	335 988	4 821	5 541	51,1	57,4	1,65	1,67

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	
83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
59,4	56,7	23,8	21,3	9,4	9,6	25,4	25,2	11,0	11,3	8,4	8,9
15,2	16,6	3,2	3,2	2,1	2,1	10,7	12,2	5,1	5,8	5,0	6,0
9,8	8,8	3,1	3,1	1,3	1,2	5,5	4,6	5,7	4,9	6,6	5,1
52,2	51,7	15,9	16,9	6,9	7,1	28,8	26,7	14,2	14,2	13,7	12,9
16,4	16,6	4,1	4,7	2,7	2,9	9,6	9,0	6,1	5,8	5,5	4,9
57,5	44,8	18,2	17,5	7,6	7,3	34,4	20,7	15,8	9,6	16,4	9,4
13,5	14,9	3,8	3,7	1,6	1,8	7,9	9,3	2,8	3,5	8,2	10,8
31,8	31,8	9,5	10,1	4,6	4,8	17,5	16,5	9,6	9,0	8,4	7,3
64,4	63,6	18,6	18,7	5,2	5,8	41,2	38,6	19,2	16,6	25,2	20,2
84,7	80,4	37,6	36,7	5,5	5,3	41,7	38,5	15,0	14,9	8,8	5,5
88,5	77,9	37,9	32,7	9,8	9,6	41,3	36,4	12,6	10,7	13,4	9,8
9,2	10,8	2,5	2,7	1,2	1,2	6,0	7,4	3,3	4,2	3,2	4,2
12,0	12,4	3,5	4,4	0,9	0,7	7,7	7,5	6,8	6,0	8,8	9,5
72,2	68,7	23,7	24,0	9,8	9,8	38,3	34,9	13,6	12,2	14,1	10,2
19,3	19,4	5,4	5,1	2,1	2,1	12,4	12,5	7,5	8,0	6,9	7,4
94,3	90,8	29,7	31,9	9,6	10,5	54,8	48,2	21,9	18,8	26,7	21,2
13,4	11,3	4,1	4,0	1,5	1,1	7,6	6,1	3,7	3,0	10,1	7,3
151,2	124,4	62,5	58,9	14,2	16,8	73,7	47,9	14,5	9,7	35,6	7,3
23,3	23,1	7,2	7,0	2,6	2,7	13,9	13,8	7,6	7,8	6,8	6,9
57,6	54,8	28,6	27,2	4,4	4,3	25,6	24,6	16,9	16,9	15,2	14,7
92,9	97,9	60,6	58,1	7,7	8,1	24,6	31,5	16,4	21,7	7,1	12,9
57,2	55,9	34,3	32,7	8,2	8,5	15,3	15,3	9,5	9,5	7,2	7,0
29,5	32,8	19,9	21,7	1,0	1,1	9,0	10,2	5,3	6,0	5,4	6,6
42,0	42,8	23,1	23,6	5,2	5,4	13,6	13,5	8,4	8,6	5,9	6,0
37,9	39,9	18,1	21,1	3,2	3,3	17,0	16,4	11,6	10,9	10,4	9,8
49,9	49,9	25,6	26,3	3,6	3,2	20,8	20,5	10,0	10,2	9,4	9,5
69,4	73,0	40,6	40,5	9,1	10,1	21,1	24,7	12,5	14,8	11,5	14,2
112,8	109,2	68,0	63,8	7,7	8,1	36,6	37,0	23,1	23,0	16,8	16,3
32,1	27,4	18,3	15,5	1,1	0,9	12,5	10,9	4,2	4,6	7,0	3,8
119,6	107,3	76,9	64,8	11,5	11,4	31,5	31,6	13,5	14,0	11,4	10,1
60,5	59,4	35,0	33,7	6,2	6,3	19,4	19,5	11,3	11,6	8,7	8,7
49,7	51,0	26,0	27,5	3,9	4,3	22,2	21,3	14,6	14,3	12,6	11,9
85,6	86,0	54,6	50,2	7,3	7,3	23,6	28,4	16,7	20,2	9,3	13,8
53,4	55,5	33,5	33,9	9,1	9,3	11,2	12,9	7,1	7,9	4,8	5,4
13,4	14,4	6,2	6,3	0,6	0,7	7,3	8,3	3,7	4,3	3,5	4,1
24,1	26,6	15,4	16,9	0,6	0,7	8,3	9,2	5,9	5,8	6,1	5,7
33,5	34,7	17,0	17,6	4,7	5,1	13,0	13,3	8,4	8,8	6,2	6,3
16,4	20,3	7,4	10,3	1,9	2,0	8,0	9,3	6,7	7,2	6,1	6,5
39,2	41,1	20,3	21,1	3,0	2,8	15,9	17,3	8,0	8,7	7,5	8,1
60,9	63,9	36,0	36,5	8,7	9,1	17,7	20,6	10,4	12,8	9,8	11,8
87,2	91,1	55,7	60,7	5,3	5,7	25,9	24,7	21,2	19,4	16,4	14,8
24,4	12,9	7,0	7,5	0,5	0,5	16,8	4,8	5,2	2,4	14,0	2,7
53,2	51,6	32,6	31,4	8,0	8,4	20,6	20,2	10,9	11,0	9,9	8,9
34,3	36,8	18,6	19,9	4,3	4,5	13,1	14,2	8,0	8,5	6,6	6,9

3.2.3 *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings				UAA (ha)		Labour (AWU)	
	In the FADN field		In the sample**					
	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H. *Pigs and/or poultry* EUR 12*								
Belgique/België	4 792	4 440	73	63	5,9	5,5	1,14	1,33
Danmark	2 103	1 926	50	43	19,6	20,9	1,82	1,85
BR Deutschland	6 513	6 634	111	109	23,7	22,6	1,58	1,59
Ellas	2 558	2 522	50	54	2,2	1,6	1,63	1,61
España*	3 128	7 461	434	236	9,2	7,9	1,75	0,97
France	4 903	6 139	51	62	13,1	16,4	1,62	1,55
Ireland	454	932	2	5				
Italia	8 908	10 439	79	81	7,7	7,4	2,33	2,29
Luxembourg								
Nederland	9 772	9 754	143	136	5,9	5,3	1,40	1,51
Portugal*	17 932	17 932	16	25	3,7	3,0	3,30	2,60
United Kingdom	4 372	4 558	46	43	23,3	16,3	3,13	3,23
EUR 10	44 375	47 344	605	596	12,0	11,4	1,83	1,87
I. *Mixed (crops + livestock)* EUR 12*								
Belgique/België	19 329	19 099	358	342	23,7	23,5	1,65	1,63
Danmark	25 145	25 113	616	657	33,1	32,8	1,33	1,30
BR Deutschland	125 266	121 354	1 923	1 949	28,4	29,3	1,64	1,66
Ellas	33 461	33 486	421	467	7,6	7,2	1,97	1,92
España*	157 098	221 630	711	430	65,5	43,0	1,72	1,15
France	107 738	108 219	1 158	1 154	38,7	38,7	1,68	1,65
Ireland	8 991	8 487	82	148	42,8	47,3	1,59	1,56
Italia	186 708	185 241	2 853	3 580	15,2	15,7	2,06	2,00
Luxembourg	333	242	30	37	43,9	41,5	1,78	1,79
Nederland	9 032	9 038	122	129	18,1	18,8	1,46	1,49
Portugal*	141 059	141 059	246	305	25,1	21,6	2,80	2,50
United Kingdom	17 181	15 938	440	414	106,6	110,4	3,24	3,18
EUR 10	533 184	526 217	8 003	8 877	27,2	27,5	1,85	1,82

* 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 October 1986. Results for 1984/85 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	
83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
131,6	128,8	105,4	100,2	6,7	5,9	19,9	22,9	17,5	17,3	15,6	15,4
246,9	280,5	176,3	178,5	11,8	14,3	58,9	87,4	32,3	47,2	21,0	43,3
120,2	128,7	96,5	92,5	9,8	10,4	13,7	26,0	8,6	16,4	5,1	13,9
32,0	44,1	26,6	30,8	1,7	1,9	3,4	11,4	2,1	7,1	1,7	6,9
55,0	44,3	46,3	30,7	2,1	0,9	10,0	6,2	5,7	6,4	3,1	6,8
106,3	121,1	84,2	92,7	8,9	9,3	13,1	19,8	8,0	12,8	4,8	8,7
115,3	161,5	76,3	107,1	5,5	5,1	33,2	48,7	14,3	21,3	14,5	22,5
182,3	212,1	146,3	164,4	9,3	10,3	26,5	37,7	18,9	25,0	12,6	19,0
205,6	67,6	149,5	51,0	3,0	0,7	52,9	15,7	17,4	7,1	21,6	17,5
305,8	308,6	248,4	222,9	15,8	14,9	41,0	70,3	13,1	21,8	12,9	32,1
151,8	173,0	117,6	125,8	8,6	8,8	25,4	38,5	13,9	20,5	11,0	18,9
71,2	71,6	40,4	41,4	4,4	4,4	27,4	26,8	16,7	16,5	14,7	14,1
97,8	109,4	65,6	66,1	7,7	8,2	24,5	35,0	18,4	26,9	9,2	18,8
67,9	75,4	46,7	48,8	9,1	9,8	12,5	17,2	7,6	10,4	4,9	7,8
16,4	16,5	8,0	7,3	1,2	1,1	7,9	8,8	4,0	4,6	3,7	4,3
26,3	25,7	14,0	14,7	1,4	1,3	11,7	10,0	6,8	8,7	9,6	6,7
50,1	53,4	29,3	30,4	6,0	6,2	14,4	16,4	8,6	9,9	5,9	7,0
40,9	48,4	21,6	27,5	4,1	4,9	16,2	17,2	10,2	11,0	8,6	9,6
31,1	32,6	14,6	15,5	2,7	2,6	13,8	14,5	6,7	7,3	6,2	6,7
56,5	78,5	39,0	51,7	6,3	7,7	13,5	20,4	7,6	11,4	6,3	10,2
129,4	128,0	90,7	88,7	7,7	7,9	30,4	31,1	20,8	20,8	15,7	15,1
20,5	17,0	9,4	8,7	0,9	0,9	10,0	7,4	3,3	2,6	6,0	3,3
180,8	193,0	111,2	114,8	18,7	20,2	52,3	59,6	16,1	18,7	14,5	17,1
53,9	57,6	32,6	33,5	5,7	5,9	15,8	18,3	8,5	10,1	6,4	7,9

3.2.4 Accounts results according to classes of income (1983/84 and 1984/85)

Classes of income (1 000 ECU)**		Number of holdings in FADN field		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU: Total gross production		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per FWU	
		83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EUR 12*	<0-4																
	4-8																
	8-12																
	12-24																
	>24																
	All holdings																
Belgique/België	<0-4	2 491	2 890	10,3	9,6	28,2	53,5	22,8	50,1	3,9	4,0	1,5	– 1,3	1,1	– 1,0	– 0,7	– 3,0
	4-8	8 021	7 438	13,6	15,2	32,8	32,7	21,9	20,6	2,5	3,2	8,8	9,2	6,5	6,3	5,2	4,4
	8-12	9 900	10 961	16,3	18,1	43,9	44,8	25,0	25,4	3,4	3,9	16,5	16,1	10,1	10,2	8,9	8,6
	12-24	27 685	26 937	21,0	21,4	65,3	68,7	34,0	36,3	4,5	4,8	27,8	28,7	17,0	17,2	15,8	15,6
	>24	12 476	11 818	36,5	34,0	138,5	129,5	72,4	65,7	8,0	7,8	59,7	57,5	35,4	34,3	34,2	33,0
	All holdings	60 573	60 044	22,0	21,9	71,0	71,1	38,4	38,8	4,8	5,0	29,0	28,2	18,1	17,5	16,6	15,7
Danmark	<0-4	15 488	7 886	20,3	18,0	25,1	22,8	22,6	19,2	3,6	3,6	– 1,2	– 0,3	– 1,7	– 0,5	–10,4	– 9,5
	4-8	9 371	6 147	21,0	17,9	38,9	31,7	28,4	22,7	4,1	3,4	6,3	5,4	6,2	6,1	– 0,9	0,0
	8-12	12 348	8 257	24,9	20,1	56,3	43,1	38,3	28,7	5,4	4,2	12,5	10,2	10,1	10,2	2,4	3,7
	12-24	27 469	28 769	32,7	27,3	98,3	73,9	61,8	43,9	8,3	6,6	28,2	23,2	17,3	18,3	8,7	10,8
	>24	17 300	31 005	55,6	49,2	163,4	150,6	95,3	83,0	12,6	11,8	55,4	55,7	35,5	39,1	24,7	29,6
	All holdings	82 012	82 064	32,7	33,3	85,1	91,7	54,1	53,2	7,4	7,8	23,5	30,6	18,0	25,3	7,7	15,9
BR Deutschland	<0-4	89 650	67 882	21,6	20,2	40,1	36,2	31,3	26,3	7,9	7,9	0,6	1,8	0,4	1,1	– 2,4	– 1,3
	4-8	88 077	82 421	23,0	22,5	53,0	48,3	34,4	30,2	8,1	7,9	10,9	10,6	6,1	6,1	3,9	4,0
	8-12	69 193	73 095	26,8	25,4	68,9	67,9	42,0	40,5	9,4	9,4	18,1	18,4	9,8	9,9	7,6	7,7
	12-24	78 377	87 066	33,9	34,2	94,1	97,5	54,6	56,2	11,1	11,6	29,4	30,4	16,2	16,4	14,0	14,5
	>24	14 963	22 938	48,7	51,9	142,9	155,0	78,7	86,0	14,8	15,7	51,0	54,4	30,2	32,0	29,2	30,6
	All holdings	340 260	333 402	27,1	27,7	66,2	70,3	41,7	42,3	9,3	9,7	15,7	18,7	9,0	10,6	6,2	8,0
Ellas	<0-4	213 371	157 800	5,3	4,9	8,8	9,1	3,7	3,6	1,0	1,0	4,6	4,9	2,3	2,6	2,1	2,4
	4-8	101 375	138 378	6,8	6,0	16,4	16,0	5,5	4,9	1,4	1,3	10,2	10,4	5,4	5,5	5,2	5,3
	8-12	20 018	33 458	9,5	9,3	26,3	25,8	8,7	8,0	1,9	1,8	16,2	16,8	9,5	9,5	9,2	9,3
	12-24	7 286	13 038	14,4	14,5	35,9	38,5	11,9	12,5	2,2	2,5	22,5	24,7	15,2	15,0	14,0	14,7
	>24	816	962	25,4	29,5	61,0	67,8	20,0	19,4	3,7	3,7	37,9	46,0	30,6	33,2	25,9	28,3
	All holdings	342 866	343 646	6,2	6,2	12,8	14,8	4,7	5,0	1,2	1,2	7,4	9,1	3,8	4,9	3,5	4,5
España*	<0-4																
	4-8																
	8-12																
	12-24																
	>24																
	All holdings	570 686	570 686	35,2	31,8	21,7	22,2	12,0	11,8	1,1	1,1	8,7	9,5	6,7	7,3	7,7	8,9

France	<0-4	115 668	110 607	28,4	27,1	24,5	23,6	17,4	16,2	4,9	5,4	2,3	2,2	1,4	1,4	– 0,3	– 0,3
	4-8	147 894	142 169	31,8	29,4	35,2	34,8	19,6	19,7	5,3	5,2	10,3	10,0	6,0	5,9	4,0	3,9
	8-12	128 729	113 960	34,5	33,5	46,8	48,2	23,8	25,2	5,9	5,9	17,0	16,7	9,8	9,9	7,3	7,2
	12-24	146 267	162 601	41,3	40,6	67,6	66,7	32,2	30,9	6,9	7,4	28,0	27,7	16,4	16,6	13,6	13,5
	>24	46 617	57 405	63,1	69,5	104,8	112,4	41,0	46,0	10,3	11,4	51,3	52,7	34,5	34,9	31,7	31,1
	All holdings	585 175	586 742	36,6	36,8	49,3	51,8	24,9	25,8	6,2	6,6	17,9	18,9	10,6	11,5	7,9	8,5
Ireland	<0-4	28 234	25 516	25,4	28,4	9,7	12,2	5,8	8,4	1,8	1,8	2,7	2,7	2,1	2,1	1,8	1,5
	4-8	44 575	33 364	29,7	33,4	16,4	19,5	7,9	10,5	1,9	2,0	7,4	8,0	5,8	5,8	5,3	5,3
	8-12	23 071	22 032	36,5	43,7	32,0	36,4	15,3	20,7	3,4	3,0	14,0	14,0	9,8	9,8	8,7	8,8
	12-24	26 475	23 581	47,6	49,7	51,5	58,4	24,1	30,1	4,2	5,1	24,0	24,7	16,4	16,4	15,3	15,4
	>24	6 138	6 650	77,5	70,6	105,6	109,7	45,8	53,5	8,1	7,5	52,5	50,4	33,4	35,0	35,4	37,2
	All holdings	128 493	111 143	36,0	40,0	29,2	34,8	13,9	18,8	2,9	3,1	13,1	14,1	9,7	10,0	8,5	8,8
Italia	<0-4	420 775	407 279	7,2	6,7	10,4	10,1	5,0	4,9	1,9	1,7	3,6	3,5	2,1	2,1	2,0	1,9
	4-8	280 708	277 589	10,3	9,9	19,5	20,1	7,7	8,3	2,2	2,1	9,8	9,8	5,7	5,7	5,4	5,4
	8-12	115 804	116 029	16,1	15,3	37,0	35,9	14,9	14,9	3,2	3,1	19,2	18,1	9,8	9,8	9,5	9,4
	12-24	94 015	110 853	27,5	23,8	75,4	68,3	32,2	29,3	5,1	4,3	38,5	34,9	16,4	16,4	17,1	16,7
	>24	20 696	29 105	42,4	44,2	145,3	160,8	60,9	68,5	7,8	6,6	77,2	86,0	33,2	35,2	40,9	44,9
	All holdings	931 998	940 855	12,0	112,9	26,0	27,7	11,0	12,0	2,6	2,5	12,6	13,4	6,9	7,5	6,4	7,0
Luxembourg	<0-4	436	329	38,3	28,6	31,5	30,4	25,9	24,3	5,5	5,9	0,8	1,0	0,5	0,7	– 1,3	– 2,0
	4-8	473	683	39,6	24,2	53,9	42,2	35,2	25,3	8,0	6,6	11,1	11,3	6,2	6,8	4,8	6,5
	8-12	652	456	42,2	46,9	59,1	65,4	34,0	37,6	8,5	9,1	18,3	20,7	10,1	10,2	9,1	9,5
	12-24	1 017	1 106	49,0	49,5	74,9	79,5	39,9	42,6	9,4	10,6	28,1	29,1	16,6	16,8	15,9	16,4
	>24	102	218	42,5	58,8	118,6	108,5	48,6	50,7	12,2	13,3	61,8	47,5	30,9	30,2	33,6	28,7
	All holdings	2 680	2 792	43,7	41,1	61,9	64,6	35,7	36,0	8,4	9,0	19,6	21,5	11,3	12,5	10,4	12,0
Nederland	<0-4	5 608	4 308	9,4	10,3	76,3	74,0	66,1	63,9	7,5	8,8	1,3	– 0,2	0,9	– 0,1	– 5,7	– 6,3
	4-8	7 077	7 672	12,4	13,0	62,0	60,8	46,7	44,5	5,1	5,8	9,7	10,1	6,4	6,2	3,5	2,2
	8-12	12 656	14 269	13,1	13,2	77,1	72,4	52,2	47,6	6,3	7,0	18,2	17,4	10,3	10,2	6,0	6,5
	12-24	38 151	39 072	14,2	16,5	111,9	110,9	67,6	67,2	9,2	9,5	34,7	33,9	17,9	17,6	14,4	13,7
	>24	38 536	36 011	30,1	29,4	182,6	193,4	96,9	107,3	13,3	14,4	72,7	71,9	38,4	35,5	35,6	32,5
	All holdings	102 028	101 332	19,7	20,1	128,9	129,4	75,2	76,8	10,0	10,6	43,4	41,8	23,5	22,0	19,7	17,8
Portugal*	<0-4			17,3	12,3	11,5	10,0	4,9	4,6	1,1	0,8	5,3	4,5	1,8	1,7	1,3	1,8
	4-8			27,9	21,4	26,7	23,5	10,2	9,1	1,6	1,2	14,7	13,0	5,2	5,3	15,2	12,0
	8-12			122,9	50,2	56,7	38,7	18,4	15,1	2,7	1,9	35,3	21,6	9,5	9,4	32,4	21,2
	12-24			45,0	56,6	68,9	83,6	39,9	47,4	1,2	1,4	27,5	34,6	15,5	15,9	37,0	42,7
	>24			35,0	135,0	246,5	106,5	162,9	35,8	4,6	1,9	78,8	68,7	40,0	40,9	46,4	39,9
	All holdings	447 118	447 118	24,3	17,7	19,6	16,7	8,6	7,4	1,3	1,0	9,5	8,2	3,5	3,4	6,7	6,2
United Kingdom	<0-4	18 359	16 147	46,8	46,8	47,2	36,0	41,0	28,6	7,3	9,0	1,1	0,2	0,6	0,1	– 3,8	– 5,1
	4-8	22 194	22 921	77,6	72,1	70,7	55,3	51,3	37,5	8,4	7,8	13,6	12,8	6,3	6,1	2,3	2,2
	8-12	28 550	26 138	103,7	88,8	90,2	82,8	57,6	50,7	10,0	10,2	25,2	24,6	10,0	10,0	7,2	6,1
	12-24	50 816	51 230	147,1	184,0	159,5	145,6	88,7	81,7	16,4	16,1	57,3	51,3	17,4	16,9	21,3	17,0
	>24	19 576	23 201	177,5	170,0	289,2	300,3	138,4	151,5	29,5	30,6	122,2	119,7	33,4	34,0	58,7	54,3
	All holdings	139 495	139 637	118,2	129,6	134,6	132,1	77,1	74,1	14,5	15,2	45,5	45,4	16,3	16,7	16,9	15,5
EUR 10	<0-4	910 080	800 644	12,5	11,9	16,2	15,2	10,3	9,2	2,8	2,8	3,2	3,3	1,9	1,9	1,1	1,2
	4-8	709 765	718 782	19,4	17,7	28,7	27,2	15,4	14,1	3,7	3,5	10,0	10,0	5,8	5,8	4,7	4,8
	8-12	420 957	418 665	30,5	27,8	50,0	48,6	26,8	25,9	5,6	5,5	18,0	17,6	9,8	9,9	8,1	8,1
	12-24	497 558	544 253	44,6	46,1	86,3	82,0	45,2	42,5	8,1	8,0	33,4	31,9	16,7	16,7	15,3	14,9
	>24	177 220	219 313	62,6	63,4	158,0	162,5	77,0	80,8	13,1	13,5	67,8	68,2	34,7	35,0	36,4	36,0
	All holdings	2 715 580	2 701 657	26,2	27,0	46,8	49,0	24,9	25,6	5,1	5,3	17,0	18,3	9,4	10,3	7,5	8,3

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 October 1986. Results for 1984/85 are provisional and can be slightly modified.

* Spain and Portugal: Results from national sources not harmonized with the Community FADN. EUR 12 not available.

** Farm net value-added per AWU.

3.3.1 Agricultural prices and amounts of Community aid (beginning of marketing year)

EUR 10

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	% TAV 1984/85 / 1st year	% TAV 1985/86 / 1973/74	% TAV 1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Durum wheat	Target price	161,91	357,70	357,70 (4)	357,70	5,2	6,8	0
	Single/basic intervention price	142,77	312,08	312,08 (4)	299,60	4,7	6,7	– 4,0
	Threshold price	159,30	352,67	352,67 (4)	:	5,2	6,8	–
	Production aid	45,01/ha	101,31/89,34/ha	101,31/89,34/ha (4)	113,79/ha	5,7/4,8	7/5,9	12,3/27,4
2. Common wheat	Target price	138,95	259,08	254,98 (4)	256,16	4,2	5,2	0,5
	Single/basic intervention price	127,90	182,73	179,44 (4)	179,44	2,5	2,9	0
	Threshold price	136,40	254,05	249,95 (4)	:	4,2	5,2	–
	Ref. price (breadmaking quality)	–	213,14	209,30 (4)	:	1,6	–	–
3. Barley	Target price	127,29	236,30	232,61 (4)	233,86	4,6	5,2	0,5
	Single/basic intervention price	116,85	182,73	179,44 (4)	170,47	3,4	3,6	– 5,0
	Threshold price	124,60	231,27	227,58 (4)	:	4,6	5,1	–
4. Rye	Target price	135,76	238,37	234,61 (4)	233,86	4,5	4,7	– 0,3
	Single/basic intervention price	118,38	184,58	181,23 (4)	170,47	3,3	3,6	– 5,9
	Threshold price	133,20	233,17	229,58 (4)	:	4,7	4,6	–
5. Maize	Target price	124,24	236,30	232,61 (4)	233,86	4,6	5,5	0,5
	Single/basic intervention price	101,64	182,73	179,44 (4)	179,44	4,0	5,0	0
	Threshold price	121,68	231,27	227,58 (4)	:	4,6	5,5	–
Rice								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	158,70	314,190	314,190	314,190	4,5	5,9	0
2. Husked rice	Target price	257,81	539,49	548,37	548,37	5,4	6,5	0
Round-grain	Threshold price	252,67	533,63	541,63	541,63	5,5	6,6	0
Long-grain	Threshold price	277,00	533,63	541,63	541,63	5,5	5,7	0
3. Wholly milled								
Round-grain	Threshold price	329,25	707,62	720,69	720,69	5,8	6,7	0
Long-grain	Threshold price	387,74	777,13	791,81	791,81	6,4	6,1	0
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	158,19	312,21	307,23	319,91	5	5,7	4,1

Sugar and isoglucose Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1968/69: sugar 1977/78: isoglucose								
1. Beet	– From 1981/82: Basic price							
	Community	–	40,89	40,89	40,89	4,4	–	0
	Italia	–	40,89	40,89	40,89	2,1	–	0
	Ireland	–	40,89	40,89	40,89	2,9	–	0
	United Kingdom	–	40,89	40,89	40,89	2,9	–	0
	– From 1981/82: Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet							
	Community	–	40,07	40,07	40,07	4,4	–	0
	Italia	–	42,59	42,59	40,07	4,1	–	– 5,9
	Ireland	–	41,64	41,64	40,07	4,2	–	– 3,8
	United Kingdom	–	41,64	41,64	40,07	4,2	–	– 3,8
	– From 1981/82: Minimum price for 'B' sugarbeet							
	Community	–	27,81	27,81	27,81	4,4	–	0
	Italia	–	27,26	29,38	27,81	0,4	–	– 5,3
	Ireland	–	26,31	30,33	27,81	0,4	–	– 8,3
	United Kingdom	–	26,31	30,33	27,81	0,4	–	– 8,3
2. Raw sugar	Intervention price							
	Community	242,40	443,40	448,50	449,20	4,4	5,3	0,2
	Italia	264,00	443,40	448,50	449,20	4,0	4,5	0,2
	French OD	242,40	443,40	448,50	449,20	4,3	5,3	0,2
	Ireland	242,40	443,40	448,50	449,20	4,6	5,3	0,2
	United Kingdom	189,70	443,40	443,40	449,20	5,8	7,3	1,3
	Threshold price	292,70	569,10	572,40	574,00	4,8	5,7	0,3
3. White sugar	Target price	300,00	562,80	570,30	570,30	4,7	5,5	0
	Intervention price							
	Community	285,00	534,70	541,80	541,80	4,7	5,5	0
	Italia	308,60	554,10	561,20	561,20	4,6	5,1	0
	French OD	281,00	534,70	541,80	541,80	4,8	5,6	0
	Ireland	261,70	546,80	553,90	553,90	4,9	6,4	0
	United Kingdom	239,20	546,80	553,90	553,90	5,6	7,2	0
	Threshold price	334,00	663,40	668,50	670,30	5,1	6,0	0,3
	Maximum amount levy	114,40	200,50	203,60	:	3,9	4,9	–
4. Molasses	Threshold price	39,00	69,00	69,00	69,00	3,7	4,9	0
Isoglucose	Production levy	–	8,26	8,53	:	–	–	–
Olive oil Marketing year: November-October Beginning of single market: 1966/67								
	Target production price	1 658,30	3 162,30	3 225,60	3 225,60	2,9	5,7	0
	Representative market price	1 150,00	1 968,70	1 985,90	:	4,0	4,7	–
	Intervention price	1 060,90	2 276,20	2 276,20	2 162,40	5,4	6,6	– 5,0
	Threshold price	1 120,00	1 957,40	1 986,80	:	4,0	4,9	–
	Production aid	509,80	695,60/550,40	709,50	709,50	2,8/1,5	2,8	0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	% TAV 1984/85 / 1st year	% TAV 1985/86 / 1973/74	% TAV 1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Oilseeds Marketing year: Rape seed: July-June Sunflower: October-September From 1972/73: September-August Soya: November-October Flax seeds: August-July Castor beans: October-September Beginning of single market: 1967/68 Soya: 1974/75 Flax seeds: 1976/77 Castor beans: 1978/79								
1. Rape	Target price	254,60	472,60	464,10	464,10	5,6	5,1	0
	Basic intervention price	247,20	429,20	421,50	421,50	5,1	4,5	0
2. Sunflower	Target price	257,00	582,20	573,50	583,50	7,5	6,9	1,7
	Basic intervention price	249,60	532,70	524,70	534,70	7,0	6,0	1,9
3. Soya	Target price	–	561,70	575,80	575,80	7,1	–	0
	Minimum price	–	494,30	506,70	506,70	2,5	–	0
4. Flax seeds	Target price	–	548,60	554,10	554,10	5,8	–	0
Dried fodder Marketing year: Dehydrated potatoes: July-June Dehydrated lucerne: April-March Beginning of single market: 1974/75								
1. Dehydrated potatoes	Production aid	–	15,78	15,78	:	8,1	–	–
2. Dehydrated lucerne	Production aid	–	8,41	8,49	8,49	1,5	–	0
	Target price	–	177,15	178,92	178,92	3,6	–	0
Cotton (natural) Marketing year: August-July	Target price	–	941,40	960,20	960,20	7,4	–	0
Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Minimum price	–	894,40	912,30	912,30	7,4	–	0
Flax and hemp – ECU/ha Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1970/71								
1. Flax	Community aid	180,00	351,57/277,72	355,09	355,09	7,2/5,4	5,8	0
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	151,00	319,29/252,22	322,48	322,48	8,9/7,1	6,5	0

Seeds (1) (2)								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1972/73 (Fibre flax: 1973/74, Monoecious hemp: 1975/76 and Seed flax: 1977/78)								
1. Monoecious hemp (1)	Aid	–	156,00/120,00	156,00	156,00	7,0/4,0	–	0
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	100,00	216,00/166,00	216,00	216,00	7,6/5,0	6,6	0
3. Seed flax (1)	Aid	–	171,00/132,00	171,00	171,00	4,9/1,1	–	0
4. Grasses (1)	Aid	100,00 to 400,00	146,00 to 669,00 112,00 to 608,00	146,00 to 669,00	146,00 to 669,00	3,5 to 1,2 5,3 to 4,4	3,2/4,4	0
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	200,00	541,00/409,00	541,00	541,00	20/4,5	8,6/8,6	0
6. Hybrid maize (2)	Reference price	450,00	820,00 to 1 940,00	840,00 to 2 240,00	:	5,2/4,5	5,3/14,3	–
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	3,42	5,1	5,6	0
	Activating price	1,70	3,15	3,15	3,15	4,8	5,3	0
2. Type R II	Guide price	1,67	3,42	3,42	3,42	5,6	6,2	0
	Activating price	1,63	3,15	3,15	3,15	5,4	5,6	0
3. Type R III	Guide price	27,60	53,30	53,30	53,30	4,9	5,6	0
	Activating price	26,40	49,04	49,04	49,04	4,7	5,3	0
4. Type A I	Guide price	1,66	3,17	3,17	3,17	4,8	5,5	0
	Activating price	1,60	2,92	2,92	2,92	4,5	5,1	0
5. Type A II	Guide price	36,80	71,02	71,02	71,02	5,1	5,6	0
	Activating price	34,30	65,34	65,34	65,34	4,9	5,5	0
6. Type A III	Guide price	42,00	81,11	81,11	81,11	5,1	5,6	0
	Activating price	39,20	74,62	74,62	74,62	4,9	5,5	0
B – 1. Red wine	Reference price	2,33	4,48	4,48	4,48	5,5	5,6	0
2. White wine	Reference price	2,22	4,23	4,23	4,23	5,4	5,5	0
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	52,00	69,00 to 75,20	69,00 to 75,20	69,00 to 75,20	1,9 to 2,5	2,4 to 3,1	0
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	27,20	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,70	2,5 to 5,5	3,1 to 6,9	0
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	1,70	2,61	2,61	2,61	4,6	3,6	0
6. Grape must	Reference price	–	2,80	2,80	2,80	2,1	–	0
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	47,00	89,63	89,63	89,63	5,4	–	0
C – Grape juice								
1. White	Reference price	–	3,84	3,84	3,84	3,0	–	0
2. Other	Reference price	–	4,07	4,07	4,07	3,0	–	0
Hops – ECU/ha								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1971 Different varieties	Aid	100,0 to 750,00	300,00 221,5 to 235,00	275,00 to 350,00	:	−0,1 to −5,5 −2,2 to −7,2	8,8 to −6,2	–

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	% TAV 1984/85 / 1st year	% TAV 1985/86 / 1973/74	% TAV 1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Leaf tobacco — ECU/kg								
Harvest: January-December Beginning of single market: 1970								
No 1	Norm price	2,314	3,759	3,721	3,572	3,6	4,0	−4,0
	Intervention price	2,083	3,195	3,163	3,036	3,2	3,5	−4,0
	Derived intervention price	3,233	4,764	4,725	4,570	2,7	3,2	−3,3
	Premium	1,618	2,613	2,587	2,484	3,6	4,0	−4,0
No 2	Norm price	2,795	4,604	4,604	4,512	3,7	4,2	−2,0
	Intervention price	2,516	3,913	3,913	3,835	3,3	3,7	−2,0
	Derived intervention price	3,640	5,518	5,518	5,426	2,9	3,5	−1,7
	Premium	1,614	2,876	2,905	2,847	4,7	5,0	−2,0
No 3	Norm price	2,632	4,491	4,491	4,491	4,1	4,6	0
	Intervention price	2,368	3,817	3,817	3,817	3,7	4,1	0
	Derived intervention price	3,000	5,052	5,052	5,052	3,6	4,4	0
	Premium	0,745	2,706	2,733	2,733	5,7	11,4	0
No 4	Norm price	1,810	3,507	3,472	3,333	5,0	5,6	−4,0
	Intervention price	1,628	2,981	2,951	2,833	4,6	5,1	−4,0
	Premium	1,255	2,426	2,402	2,306	5,1	5,6	−4,0
No 5	Norm price	1,913	3,463	3,428	3,291	4,5	5,0	−4,0
	Intervention price	1,722	2,944	2,914	2,797	4,1	4,5	−4,0
	Premium	1,353	2,199	2,177	2,090	4,1	4,0	−4,0
No 6a+b	Norm price	1,657	3,227	3,195	3,067	5,0	5,6	−4,0
	Intervention price	1,492	2,743	2,716	2,607	4,6	5,1	−4,0
	Premium	1,211	2,227	2,205	2,117	4,9	5,1	−4,0
No 17	Norm price	1,344	5,775	5,913	5,913	10,8	13,1	0
	Intervention price	1,210	4,909	5,026	5,026	10,4	12,6	0
	Derived intervention price	—	6,617	6,747	6,747	1,6	—	0
	Premium	0,843	2,841	2,869	2,869	9,5	10,7	0
No 18	Norm price	1,609	4,852	4,925	4,925	8,3	9,8	0
	Intervention price	1,448	4,124	4,186	4,186	7,9	9,2	0
	Derived intervention price	—	5,978	6,050	6,050	1,3	—	0
	Premium	1,059	2,527	2,552	2,552	7,2	7,6	0
No 7	Norm price	2,192	3,951	3,951	3,951	4,6	5,0	0
	Intervention price	1,973	3,358	3,358	3,358	4,2	4,5	0
	Derived intervention price	2,799	4,650	4,650	4,650	4,2	4,3	0
	Premium	1,352	2,275	2,298	2,298	6,4	4,5	0

No 8	Norm price	1,758	2,906	2,906	2,848	3,5	4,3	−2,0
	Intervention price	1,583	2,470	2,470	2,421	3,2	3,8	−2,0
	Derived intervention price	2,409	3,621	3,621	3,565	2,9	3,5	−1,5
	Premium	0,832	1,604	1,621	1,589	4,7	5,7	−2,0
No 9	Norm price	1,879	3,313	3,313	3,313	4,5	4,8	0
	Intervention price	1,691	2,816	2,816	2,816	4,1	4,3	0
	Derived intervention price	2,534	4,014	4,014	4,014	3,7	3,9	0
	Premium	1,025	1,784	1,802	1,802	5,4	4,8	0
No 10a+b+c	Norm price	1,819	2,741	2,741	2,741	3,4	3,5	0
	Intervention price	1,638	2,330	2,330	2,330	3,0	3,0	0
	Derived intervention price	2,279	3,294	3,294	3,294	3,2	3,1	0
	Premium	0,660	1,713	1,730	1,730	9,1	8,4	0
No 11a+b+c+d	Norm price	1,793	3,415	3,330	3,130	4,9	5,3	−6,0
	Intervention price	1,614	2,903	2,831	2,661	4,5	4,8	−6,0
	Derived intervention price	2,440	4,261	4,261	4,053	4,3	4,8	−4,9
	Premium	1,398	2,395	2,299	2,161	4,7	4,2	−6,0
No 12a+b	Norm price	1,424	1,844	1,798	1,690	2,3	2,0	−6,0
	Intervention price	1,280	1,567	1,528	1,437	1,9	1,5	−6,0
	Derived intervention price	1,861	2,380	2,336	2,232	2,2	1,9	−4,5
	Premium	0,973	1,352	1,298	1,220	3,4	2,4	−6,0
No 13	Norm price	2,621	3,645	3,609	3,465	2,4	2,7	−4,0
	Intervention price	2,359	3,098	3,068	2,945	2,0	2,2	−4,0
	Derived intervention price	3,809	4,901	4,660	4,725	1,8	1,7	1,4
	Premium	1,735	2,685	2,658	2,552	4,2	3,6	−4,0
No 14a+b	Norm price	2,480	3,452	3,417	3,280	2,6	2,7	−4,0
	Intervention price	2,232	2,934	2,904	2,788	2,2	2,2	−4,0
	Derived intervention price	3,331	4,284/4,308	4,250/4,274	4,116/4,140	2,0/2,1	2,1/2,1	−3,2/−3,1
	Premium	1,630	2,556/2,488	2,530/2,463	2,429/2,364	4,3/4,1	3,7/3,5	−4,0/−4,0
No 15	Norm price	2,221	3,101	3,070	2,947	2,6	2,7	−4,0
	Intervention price	1,998	2,636	2,610	2,505	2,2	2,3	−4,0
	Derived intervention price	2,999	3,863	3,833	3,712	2,0	2,1	−3,2
	Premium	1,453	2,302	2,279	2,188	3,9	3,8	−4,0
No 16a+b+c	Norm price	11,734	16,410	16,246	15,596	2,9	2,7	−4,0
	Intervention price	10,560	13,949	13,809	13,257	2,5	2,3	−4,0
	Derived intervention price	15,923	21,273	21,113	20,478	2,4	2,4	−3,0
	Premium	6,837	9,912	9,813	9,420	3,4	3,1	−4,0
No 19a+b	Norm price	1,097	3,321	3,357	3,223	7,9	9,8	−4,0
	Intervention price	0,987	2,823	2,853	2,740	7,5	9,2	−4,0
	Derived intervention price	—	4,256	4,290	4,163	0	—	−3,0
	Premium	0,276	1,593	1,577	1,514	14,4	15,6	−4,0
No 20a+b	Norm price	—	4,302	4,366	4,279	3,3	—	−2,0
	Intervention price	—	3,657	3,711	3,637	2,9	—	−2,0
	Derived intervention price	—	5,192	5,253	5,170	2,5	—	−1,6
	Premium	—	2,214	2,256	2,211	3,3	—	−2,0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	% TAV 1984/85 / 1st year	% TAV 1985/86 / 1973/74	% TAV 1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No 21 (81/82)	Norm price	–	4,257	4,340	4,253	1,5	–	−2,0
	Intervention price	–	3,618	3,689	3,615	1,1	–	−2,0
	Derived intervention price	–	5,083	5,162	5,080	1,1	–	−1,6
	Premium	–	2,256	2,279	2,233	1,2	–	−2,0
No 22 (81/82)	Norm price	–	4,445	4,509	4,419	1,7	–	−2,0
	Intervention price	–	3,778	3,833	3,756	1,3	–	−2,0
	Derived intervention price	–	5,328	5,390	5,303	1,3	–	−1,6
	Premium	–	2,379	2,403	2,355	1,4	–	−2,0
Fruit and vegetables – ECU/100 kg (3)								
Marketing year: differs according to product								
Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67								
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	10,19	21,52	21,74	21,96	3,7	6,5	1,0
	Buying-in price	4,24	9,28	9,37	9,46	4,1	6,8	1,0
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	31,46	76,60	78,42/61,64	78,42/61,64	3,8	7,9	0
	Basic price	13,00	24,85/20,70	24,08/21,48	24,08/22,87	2,7/1,6	5,3	0/6,5
	Buying-in price	5,51	10,46/8,73	10,14/9,05	9,12/8,66	2,9/1,8	5,2	−10,1/−4,3
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	22,00	21,19/17,31	22,66/16,73	:	−0,4/−1,5	0,2	–
	Basic price	19,12	40,97/38,32	39,74	39,74	5,2/4,8	6,3	0
	Buying-in price	12,73	26,63/24,91	25,83	25,05	4,8/4,4	6,1	−3,0
4. Mandarins	Reference price	25,7	25,72/21,00	27,51/20,29	:	1,0/−0,1	1,6/−0,9	–
	Basic price	22,31	45,64/43,93	44,26	44,26	5,6/5,4	5,9/5,9	0
	Buying-in price	14,35	29,70/28,59	28,80	27,93			
5. Lemons	Reference price	24,81	38,98/32,03	45,56/38,89	48,80	3,5/2,4	5,2/3,8	7,1/25,5
	Basic price	20,79	41,65	40,38	40,38	7,0	5,7	0
	Buying-in price	11,97	25,55	24,78	24,03	6,7	6,3	−3,0
6. Table grapes	Reference price	24,79	44,92/38,14	47,19/39,56	48,45	1,3/0,3	5,5/4,0	2,7/22,5
	Basic price	15,97	33,79	33,79	33,79	1,5	6,4	0
	Buying-in price	10,05	21,08	21,08	21,08	1,7	6,4	0
7. Apples (Group 1)	Reference price	20,90	45,40/39,94	47,44/36,48	48,39	5,5/4,8	7,1/4,8	2,0/32,6
	Basic price	16,18	29,63	29,63	29,63	2,7	5,2	0
	Buying-in price	8,34	15,12	15,12	15,12	2,5	5,1	0
8. Pears	Reference price	19,13	42,54/37,03	44,77/35,23	46,03	3,4/2,6	7,3/5,2	2,8/30,7
	Basic price	14,71	27,27	27,27	27,27	1,4	5,3	0

9. Peaches	Reference price	30,79	59,62/51,92	62,72/49,58	63,73/51,20	4,4/3,6	6,1/4,0	1,6/3,3
	Basic price	22,29	46,78/40,02	45,88/41,50	45,88/43,69	4,6/3,7	6,2/5,3	0/5,3
	Buying-in price	13,47	28,74/24,58	28,22/25,50	25,64/24,41	4,7/3,8	6,4/5,5	−9,1/−4,3
10. Cherries	Reference price	44,34	107,31/94,43	113,39/96,38	116,44	4,7/3,9	8,1/6,7	2,7/20,8
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	27,01	61,08/52,58	65,20/52,67	65,85	5,8/5,0	7,6/5,7	1,0/25,0
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	–	73,42	75,28	75,94	0,9	–	0,9
Products processed from fruit and vegetables – ECU/100 kg Marketing year: varies according to product Beginning of single market: Tomato concentrates: 1975/76 Preserved pineapple: 1976/77 Other: 1978/79								
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	–	49,51	51,07	:	4,0	–	–
	Minimum price	–	29,88	31,64	:	6,2	–	–
2. Tomato concentrates	Production aid	–	38,98/30,87	27,00/23,88	28,258/25,981	−0,1/−2,6	–	4,7/8,8
	Minimum producer price	–	10,024/8,305	9,72/8,61	9,234/8,707	2,6/0,5	–	−5,0/1,1
3. Peeled tomatoes		–	12,763-16,76	9,08-15,21	8,642-11,746	2,1−−8,3	–	−4,8-7,7
– whole	Production aid		6,68-9,16	6,32 à 8,31	6,808-8,733	2,8−−7,0		−22,8-5,1
	Minimum producer price	–	12,763-16,760	12,38-16,26	11,761-15,447	4,1-1,1	–	−5,0-0,7
– other			10,704-14,354	11,05-14,70	11,129-14,706	4,0-1,3		−5,0-0
	Production aid	–	7,06/4,21	4,79/3,32	3,892/3,066	4,2/−4,4	–	−18,7/−7,7
	Minimum producer price	–	10,552/8,852	10,24/9,14	9,472/8,963	4,1/1,1	–	−7,5/−1,9
4. Tomato juice	Production aid	–	6,35	3,56	3,276	−4,8	–	−8,0
	Minimum producer price	–	10,024/8,305	9,72/8,61	8,707	3,3/0,1	–	−10,4/1,1
5. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	–	22,23/13,18	19,05/12,46	14,625/9,482	0,3/−8,1	–	−23,2/−23,9
	Minimum producer price	–	35,294/29,98	34,76/31,27	31,284/29,714	3,5/0,8	–	−10,0/−5,0
6. Prunes	Production aid	–	59,36	52,11	:	9,0	–	–
	Minimum producer price	–	172,19	162,72	:	5,2	–	–
Milk products Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Milk (3,7% FC)	Target price	150,20	274,30	278,40	278,40	5,1	5,3	0
2. Low-fat milk	Aid	–	106	80-100	:	11,7	–	–
3. Butter	Intervention price							
	Community	2 130,00	3 197,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	2,7	3,3	0
	Danmark	2 073,00	3 197,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	2,9	3,5	0
	Ireland	1 937,30	3 197,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	3,4	4,1	0
	United Kingdom	1 063,40	3 197,00	3 132,00	3 132,00	8,1	9,4	0
4. Cheese								
– Grana Padano (30-60 days)	Intervention price	1 904,70	3 817,5	3 889,3	3 889,3	6,0	−12,4	0
(6 months)		2 219,00	4 727,5	4 803,3	4 803,3	6,2	6,6	0
– Parmigiano Reggiano (6 months)	Intervention price	2 393,10	5 216,1	5 291,9	5 291,9	6,3	6,8	0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	% TAV		
						1984/85 / 1st year	1985/86 / 1973/74	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	800,00	1 658,8	1 740,4	1 740,4	7,8	6,5	0
	Aid	–	730,0	600–900	–	13,2	–	–
6. Pilot products	Serum powder – Threshold price	260,00	559,9	570,8	570,8	4,9	6,8	0
	Milk powder (15%) – Threshold price	800,00	1 864,2	1 955,7	1 955,7	6,8	7,7	0
	Milk powder (26%) – Threshold price	1 486,40	2 730,5	2 772,7	2 772,7	5,0	5,3	0
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) – Threshold price	614,80	1 016,5	1 026,3	1 026,3	3,8	4,4	0
	Condensed milk (sweetened) – Threshold price	820,00	1 336,6	1 360,2	1 360,2	3,7	4,3	0
	Butter – Threshold price	2 310,90	3 580,9	3 510,1	3 510,1	2,8	3,5	0
	Emmental – Threshold price	2 168,00	3 903,9	3 961,3	3 961,3	4,9	5,2	0
	Blue-veined cheese – Threshold price	1 852,00	3 221,6	3 274,4	3 274,4	4,5	4,9	0
	Parmigiano Reggiano – Threshold price	2 913,00	5 989,3	6 081,7	6 081,7	5,7	6,3	0
	Cheddar – Threshold price	1 974,80	3 505,7	3 554,1	3 554,1	4,7	5,0	0
	Gouda and other – Threshold price	1 789,90	3 212,2	3 267,4	3 267,4	4,9	5,1	0
	Lactose – Threshold price	520,00	930,7	945,6	945,6	3,7	5,1	0
Beef/veal								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price							
	Community	1 042,00	2 050,20	2 050,20	2 050,20	5,9	5,8	0
	Ireland + United Kingdom	800,00	2 050,20	2 050,20	2 050,20	6,7	8,2	0
	Intervention price							
	Community	–	1 845,2	1 845,2	1 845,2	2,7	–	0
	Ireland + United Kingdom	–	1 845,2	1 845,2	1 845,2	3,5	–	0
Pigmeat								
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	5,0	5,7	0
	Sluice-gate price	892,73	1 568,70	1 499,20	:	4,8	4,4	–
Eggs								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	691,90	1 059,50	1 028,50	812,40	3,2	3,4	–21,0
Poultrymeat								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. 70% chickens	Sluice-gate price	913,20	1 207,00	1 183,1	1 035,50	2,0	2,2	–12,5

3. 75% geese	Sluice-gate price	742,00	1 794,90	1 757,90	1 497,90	5,9	7,5	−14,8
4. 80% turkeys	Sluice-gate price	–	1 623,90	1 598,70	1 421,20	2,9	–	−11,1
5. Guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1 560,20	2 027,10	1 989,30	1 723,20	1,9	2,0	−13,4
Silkworms – ECU/box of seed								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	37,00	107,59/95,80	108,67	108,67	8,6/7,5	9,4	0
Peas, beans and field beans								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	–	512,40	506,40	509,60	6,8	–	0,6
	Minimum purchase price (peas)	–	289,00	283,50	286,30	5,3	–	1,0
	Minimum purchase price (beans)	–	289,00	273,50	276,20	5,3	–	1,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat – ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	–	428,04	432,32	432,32	5,5	–	0
	Intervention price	–	363,83	367,47	367,47	5,5	–	0
	Derived intervention price (Ireland)	–	344,22	347,66	347,66	5,7	–	0
	Reference price:							
	Italia	–	428,04	432,32	432,32	3,4	–	0
	France	–	428,04	432,32	432,32	5,5	–	0
	Danmark	–	428,04	432,32	432,32	8,0	–	0
	Benelux	–	428,04	432,32	432,32	8,0	–	0
	Deutschland	–	428,04	432,32	432,32	8,0	–	0
	Ireland	–	428,04	432,32	432,32	8,4	–	0
	United Kingdom	–	428,04	432,32	432,32	9,9	–	0
	Ellas	–	428,04	432,32	432,32	5,5	–	0
	Northern Ireland	–	428,04	432,32	432,32	3,1	–	0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Seed subsidies 1983/84 (ECU/100 kg):
Ceres: Oryza Sativa L. — 13,3; Oleaginae: Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax) — 19,6; Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax) — 15,5; Cannabis sativa L. (monoica) — 14,2; Graminae: Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex. J. et K. Presl. — 46,6; Dactylis glomerata L. — 37,8; Festuca arundinacea Schreb 40,9; Festuca ovina L. 29,7; Festuca pratensis Huds. — 29,7; Festuca rubra L. — 25,6; Lolium multiflorum Lam. — 14,6; Lolium perenne L. — of high persistence, late or medium late — 24,3; new varieties and others — 18,9; — of low persistence — 13,3; Lolium × hybridum Hausskn. — 14,6; Phleum pratense L. 60,8; Poa nemoralis L. — 27,0; Poa pratensis L. — 27,0; Poa trivialis L. — 27,0; Leguminosea; Pisum sativum L. partim (fodder peas) — 5,4; Vicia faba L. partim (field beans) — 6,1; Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes) — 13,5; Medicago sativa L. (varieties) — 24,3; Trifolium pratense L. — 35,1; Trifolium repens L. 47,0; Trifolium repens L. var giganteum — 47,0; Vicia sativa L. — 21,6.

(2) Reference prices for hybrid maize for sowing 1983/84 (ECU/100 kg): double hybrids — topcross hybrids — 78, three-cross hybrids — 97, single hybrids — 174.

(3) Average prices, weighted according to the number of days.

(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**

	Nominal index 1980 = 100			% TAV		Real index 1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1975	1984	1985	1984/1975	1985/1984	1975	1984	1985	1984/1975	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	67,3	139,9	144,1	8,5	3,0	113,1	92,8	88,6	−2,2	− 4,5
Crop products	62,0	147,6	152,5	10,1	3,3	109,3	93,6	88,5	−1,7	− 5,4
Cereals and rice	64,7	135,9	132,7	8,6	− 2,4	112,1	89,2	80,7	−2,5	− 9,5
Common wheat	:	128,6	125,5	×	− 2,4	:	85,7	77,9	×	− 9,1
Durum wheat	:	154,3	155,4	×	0,7	:	86,8	78,8	×	− 9,2
Fodder barley	:	130,4	125,3	×	− 3,9	:	90,9	81,9	×	− 9,9
Barley for brewing	:	134,7	119,3	×	−11,4	:	99,0	82,9	×	−16,3
Oats	:	139,0	115,2	×	−17,1	:	100,3	78,1	×	−22,1
Grain maize	:	150,0	152,7	×	1,8	:	92,0	86,4	×	− 6,1
Paddy rice	:	185,1	193,6	×	4,6	:	104,8	99,5	×	− 5,1
Other	:	113,2	104,4	×	− 7,8	:	88,8	78,8	×	−11,3
Roots and grassicas	83,7	162,5	129,2	7,7	−20,5	140,1	109,5	80,6	−2,7	−26,4
Ware potatoes	97,7	215,6	121,2	9,2	−43,8	170,0	142,4	70,4	−2,0	−50,6
Sugarbeet	75,1	132,4	134,5	6,5	1,6	123,0	90,3	86,0	−3,4	− 4,8
Other	86,0	123,5	123,3	4,1	− 0,2	121,6	96,5	93,6	−2,5	− 3,0
Fresh vegetables	55,5	160,7	171,8	12,5	6,9	100,2	100,5	98,7	0,0	− 1,8
Fruits	50,5	152,0	162,4	13,0	6,8	93,9	90,1	87,5	−0,5	− 2,9
Fresh fruits	:	152,5	161,8	×	6,1	:	91,7	88,9	×	− 3,1
Dried fruits	:	147,3	168,3	×	14,3	:	75,0	74,6	×	− 0,5
Wine/must	52,3	132,8	155,9	10,9	17,4	97,3	82,4	89,9	−1,8	9,1
Olives and olive oil	62,2	175,7	221,8	12,2	26,2	133,6	93,0	104,1	−3,9	11,9
Seeds	71,0	156,5	144,0	9,2	− 8,0	114,9	107,0	91,2	−0,8	−14,8
Flowers and plants	70,2	121,3	134,3	6,3	10,7	107,4	88,6	92,1	−2,1	4,0
Other crop products	57,8	183,2	200,0	13,7	9,2	108,1	104,6	100,4	−0,4	− 4,0
Animals and livestock products	71,4	133,8	137,5	7,2	2,8	116,1	92,1	88,7	−2,5	− 3,7
Animals (for slaughter and export)	73,4	134,1	137,0	6,9	2,2	119,8	91,6	87,8	−2,9	− 4,1
Beef animals	70,2	129,8	130,9	7,1	0,8	114,5	90,0	85,8	−2,6	− 4,7
Calves	73,8	146,7	156,8	7,9	6,9	121,1	94,8	94,0	−2,7	− 0,8
Pigs	83,9	127,7	129,9	4,8	1,7	128,1	91,8	88,1	−3,6	− 4,0
Sheep and goats	58,0	151,7	158,8	11,3	4,7	106,6	96,8	92,4	−1,1	− 4,5
Poultry	67,0	143,4	147,0	8,8	2,5	121,7	92,7	88,2	−3,0	− 4,9
Other animals	55,3	154,1	160,3	12,1	4,0	107,7	89,7	84,5	−2,0	− 5,8
Milk	69,3	133,3	140,1	7,5	5,1	111,3	93,2	92,2	−2,0	− 1,1
Eggs	64,7	133,6	125,5	8,4	− 6,1	108,1	90,1	79,0	−2,0	−12,3
Other livestock production	62,9	137,7	162,2	9,1	17,8	105,1	88,3	92,3	−1,9	4,5

Source: Eurostat.

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

(1980 = 100)

	1975	1978	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% TAV 1984/1975	% TAV 1985/1984	% TAV 1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Crop products:												
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	90,5	93,7	96,6	109,4	119,7	139,3	142,2	131,5	128,6	5,1	− 7,5	−2,2
Danmark	68,3	83,8	90,3	109,6	119,0	134,1	125,3	124,3	123,9	7,0	− 0,8	−0,3
BR Deutschland	87,9	93,7	95,6	107,0	105,7	107,4	106,8	101,3	99,6	2,2	− 5,1	−1,7
Ellas	43,1	69,3	81,3	119,9	146,6	172,3	209,7	246,7	286,5	19,2	17,6	16,1
España**	58,7	92,0	95,4	112,4	132,8	144,4	153,0	156,0	188,3	11,2	2,0	20,7
France	66,4	88,0	93,8	111,8	127,1	138,4	142,3	141,8	142,5	8,8	− 0,4	0,5
Ireland	63,5	84,7	103,9	113,7	121,3	133,1	138,3	116,4	128,0	9,0	−15,8	10,0
Italia	48,3	80,9	88,7	114,1	131,4	144,8	155,7	166,6	173,6	13,9	7,0	4,2
Luxembourg	87,7	95,0	96,5	110,3	106,9	131,1	111,9	110,3	106,1	2,7	− 1,4	−3,8
Nederland	88,8	90,4	94,1	107,2	105,5	116,2	121,4	113,0	109,8	3,5	− 6,9	−2,8
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	70,5	86,8	100,4	112,4	121,1	137,1	132,1	121,1	130,1	7,2	− 8,3	7,4
EUR 10	62,0	84,2	91,6	112,7	126,3	139,5	147,6	152,5	159,7	10,1	3,3	4,7
Livestock products:												
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	:
Belgique/België	89,8	96,4	98,0	110,5	125,6	129,3	132,3	134,4	127,8	4,4	1,6	−4,9
Danmark	73,4	91,1	90,5	113,1	127,6	130,0	139,0	136,0	128,2	7,4	− 2,2	−5,7
BR Deutschland	95,2	97,9	98,9	105,9	111,0	109,0	107,4	103,9	98,2	1,4	− 3,3	−5,5
Ellas	47,2	70,1	83,0	135,0	165,2	194,6	228,5	272,3	313,1	19,2	19,2	15,0
España**	60,9	89,5	100,2	114,0	128,6	139,0	160,1	173,7	178,6	11,3	8,5	2,8
France	71,1	89,2	94,3	112,0	126,7	134,8	139,6	144,0	142,1	7,8	3,2	−1,3
Ireland	56,5	98,6	101,8	118,4	128,6	135,8	139,6	138,8	136,0	10,6	− 0,6	−2,0
Italia	53,4	81,0	88,3	114,2	132,5	142,3	151,6	159,3	162,0	12,3	5,1	1,7
Luxembourg	87,7	95,3	97,5	107,4	127,3	136,1	137,3	142,7	142,8	5,1	3,9	0,1
Nederland	90,7	97,6	98,0	109,5	116,0	114,0	114,4	115,5	107,4	2,6	1,0	−7,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	59,1	85,7	92,1	110,1	118,9	120,1	123,0	125,4	123,9	8,5	2,0	−1,2
EUR 10	71,4	89,5	93,9	111,8	124,1	129,0	133,8	137,5	136,3	7,2	2,8	−0,9

Total:												
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	90,0	95,6	97,6	110,1	123,8	132,5	135,4	133,5	128,2	4,6	– 1,4	–4,0
Danmark	72,0	89,0	90,5	112,1	125,1	131,1	135,1	132,6	127,0	7,2	– 1,9	–4,2
BR Deutschland	93,1	96,7	98,0	106,2	109,5	108,6	107,2	103,1	98,6	1,6	– 3,8	–4,4
Ellas	44,3	69,6	81,8	124,3	152,1	178,9	215,2	254,2	294,4	19,2	18,1	15,8
España**	59,3	90,9	97,7	113,1	130,9	141,9	156,4	164,3	183,8	11,4	5,1	11,9
France	68,9	88,7	94,0	111,9	126,9	136,5	140,8	143,0	142,3	8,3	1,6	–0,5
Ireland	57,5	96,7	102,1	117,7	127,6	135,4	139,4	135,6	135,0	10,3	– 2,7	–0,4
Italia	50,4	80,9	88,5	114,1	131,9	143,7	154,0	163,5	168,7	13,2	6,2	3,2
Luxembourg	87,7	95,3	97,3	107,8	124,2	135,3	133,5	137,8	137,3	4,8	3,2	–0,4
Nederland	90,1	95,2	96,7	108,7	112,4	114,7	116,8	114,6	108,2	2,9	– 1,9	–5,6
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	62,9	86,1	94,9	110,9	119,7	125,9	126,0	123,9	126,0	8,0	– 1,7	1,7
EUR 10	67,3	87,2	92,9	112,2	125,1	133,6	139,9	144,1	146,6	8,5	3,0	1,7

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.4 Annual rate of change of: (a) consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages, (b) producer prices for agricultural products

	% TAV		% trend compared with preceding year					% trend compared with the corresponding month of preceding year			
	1984/1980	1985/1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	XII 1985	III 1986	VI 1986	I-VI 1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages											
EUR 12	×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	7,8	6,8	5,4	9,7	8,5	7,6	3,2	2,2	1,1	1,2	1,4
Danmark	9,1	8,1	12,3	10,2	5,3	8,8	4,2	2,8	2,0	1,3	1,8
BR Deutschland	3,4	2,7	5,3	4,7	1,6	1,9	0,2	0,3	−1,1	−0,3	−0,7
Ellas	21,8	21,3	30,1	21,1	18,2	18,2	19,5	23,8	21,1	21,3	22,0
España	13,1	12,4	13,3	15,5	10,5	13,1	9,6	9,2	8,8	10,4	8,8
France	11,0	9,7	13,9	12,6	9,4	8,1	4,9	4,5	3,4	2,0	3,1
Ireland	10,9	9,3	14,2	12,1	7,3	10,1	3,1	:	:	:	:
Italia	13,0	12,2	16,1	15,2	11,7	9,2	8,8	8,9	7,0	:	:
Luxembourg	8,5	7,5	7,1	11,7	8,1	7,3	3,5	4,2	3,2	3,1	3,2
Nederland	3,6	3,0	5,7	5,7	0,1	3,0	0,6	−0,3	−0,9	−1,9	−0,9
Portugal	25,8	24,2	19,7	24,8	26,8	32,6	17,7	13,5	7,7	8,2	8,0
United Kingdom	6,3	5,6	8,5	7,8	3,2	5,6	3,1	3,6	2,9	3,3	3,1
EUR 10	9,2	8,4	11,7	11,0	7,1	7,2	5,1	5,1	3,8	:	:

Producer prices for agricultural products											
EUR 12	×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	7,9	5,9	10,1	12,4	7,0	2,2	−1,4	0,2	−6,2	:	:
Danmark	7,8	5,8	12,1	11,7	4,8	3,0	−1,8	−1,7	−3,7	:	:
BR Deutschland	1,8	0,6	6,2	3,1	−0,8	−1,2	−3,9	−1,5	−3,0	:	:
Ellas	21,1	20,5	24,3	22,3	17,6	20,3	18,1	19,5	14,6	:	:
España	×	×	:	:	:	:	:	9,3	−3,1	11,7	:
France	8,9	7,4	11,9	13,4	7,6	3,2	1,5	4,9	−3,5	:	:
Ireland	8,7	6,3	17,7	8,3	6,2	2,9	−2,7	−0,5	0,8	:	:
Italia	11,4	10,3	14,1	15,5	9,0	7,1	6,2	13,0	2,0	:	:
Luxembourg	7,5	6,6	7,8	15,2	8,9	−1,4	3,2	2,2	−0,5	:	:
Nederland	4,0	2,8	8,7	3,4	2,0	1,8	−1,9	3,3	−7,8	:	:
Portugal	×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	6,0	4,4	10,9	7,9	5,2	0,2	−1,7	5,0	0,2	:	:
EUR 10	8,8	7,6	12,2	11,5	6,8	4,7	3,0	7,4	0,1	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.5 **Input prices** (excl. VAT)

		Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutsch-land	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
A – *Animal feed*													
Barley													
ECU/100 kg	1985	22,13	19,63	20,12	22,57	18,74	18,78	:	21,91	20,99	20,51	:	23,23
% TAV	1985/1984	– 4,1	– 7,8	– 8,4	17,9	1,3	– 4,4	×	– 3,4	– 4,2	– 4,5	×	– 1,3
% TAV	1984/1975	5,3	8,4	1,5	16,6	12,8	8,2	×	12,5	6,5	3,3	×	8,8
Oats													
ECU/100 kg	1985	22,27	:	18,02	31,38	18,93	16,20	:	24,42	20,46	18,44	:	23,52
% TAV	1985/1984	–13,0	×	–16,4	11,2	5,0	–23,7	×	4,1	–17,5	–18,8	×	–3,5
% TAV	1984/1975	6,8	×	×	19,7	12,7	10,0	×	14,1	7,8	4,6	×	9,5
Maize													
ECU/100 kg	1985	28,34	:	24,46	22,41	22,45	21,32	:	22,41	24,77	24,77	:	31,11
% TAV	1985/1984	0,8	×	– 6,2	14,1	2,6	1,0	×	– 2,9	– 0,7	– 1,4	×	0,4
% TAV	1984/1975	6,3	×	2,8	15,0	12,0	9,0	×	13,6	5,8	4,6	×	11,3
Toasted extracted soya bean meal													
ECU/100 kg	1985	27,29	25,81	28,76	:	29,15	33,08	:	27,47	:	22,06	:	32,79
% TAV	1985/1984	–12,6	–16,1	–11,8	×	–17,7	–13,1	×	–13,6	×	–14,1	×	– 2,4
% TAV	1984/1975	7,6	10,5	4,0	×	×	12,4	×	×	×	5,3	×	8,4
Fish meal													
ECU/100 kg	1985	47,37	57,14	48,70	:	49,97	:	:	56,60	:	42,17	:	56,93
% TAV	1985/1984	–13,6	–13,3	–17,9	×	– 8,8	×	×	–17,7	×	–21,1	×	– 3,8
% TAV	1984/1975	10,6	13,4	4,9	×	9,9	11,3	×	15,7	×	7,0	×	10,0
Dried sugarbeet pulp													
ECU/100 kg	1985	19,74	:	17,69	12,60	19,21	:	18,74	21,77	:	20,63	:	22,02
% TAV	1985/1984	– 3,0	×	–11,2	14,2	4,4	×	7,2	– 4,5	×	– 2,4	×	– 3,2
% TAV	1984/1975	5,9	×	3,5	×	13,3	9,7	11,9	16,9	×	4,2	×	8,3
B – *Compound feedingstuffs*													
Supplementary feed for breeding calves													
ECU/100 kg	1985	28,70	24,33	:	24,21	:	:	29,13	29,92	24,35	24,93	:	25,01
% TAV	1985/1984	– 5,1	–11,0	×	14,8	×	×	– 6,0	– 1,4	– 8,7	– 7,4	×	– 6,9
% TAV	1984/1975	5,2	×	×	18,3	×	×	10,2	12,6	5,7	3,8	×	8,4
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed)													
ECU/100 kg	1985	24,66	:	23,17	21,18	26,29	:	:	28,84	21,82	21,55	:	29,61
% TAV	1985/1984	– 7,7	×	–13,5	11,0	3,6	×	×	– 0,4	–12,3	–11,6	×	– 6,1
% TAV	1984/1975	5,4	×	2,6	18,7	11,5	×	×	13,9	5,4	3,9	×	8,9
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (grass-fed)													
ECU/100 kg	1985	24,00	:	22,11	:	:	:	25,53	29,25	:	19,47	:	24,47
% TAV	1985/1984	– 7,9	×	–13,9	×	×	×	– 9,3	– 3,9	×	– 7,6	×	– 0,2
% TAV	1984/1975	5,6	×	×	×	×	×	9,9	×	×	2,8	×	8,5
Complete feed for breeding piglets													
ECU/100 kg	1985	33,87	24,52	30,62	:	:	:	28,19	31,79	30,37	31,22	:	38,32
% TAV	1985/1984	– 2,2	– 9,6	– 7,6	×	×	×	– 6,8	– 3,4	– 8,0	– 5,9	×	– 1,3
% TAV	1984/1975	4,8	×	×	×	×	×	10,6	13,5	4,9	3,9	×	8,8
Complete feed for fattening pigs													
ECU/100 kg	1985	27,30	23,87	:	25,52	31,61	:	27,36	29,53	25,95	24,13	:	30,12
% TAV	1985/1984	– 6,5	–11,0	×	10,3	17,9	×	– 6,9	– 2,1	– 7,9	– 9,0	×	– 3,4
% TAV	1984/1975	5,7	8,8	×	18,6	13,0	×	10,8	14,0	5,9	3,5	×	9,7

Complete feed for broilers													
ECU/100 kg	1985	35,53	:	:	26,36	33,83	:	:	31,87	32,97	32,58	:	37,00
% TAV	1985/1984	− 4,9	×	×	15,1	3,2	×	×	− 1,7	− 7,7	− 6,1	×	− 2,0
% TAV	1984/1975	6,4	×	×	18,5	12,3	×	×	13,7	5,5	4,6	×	9,8
Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens													
ECU/100 kg	1985	29,31	:	26,58	25,84	28,63	:	30,29	30,79	28,70	27,56	:	30,10
% TAV	1985/1984	− 6,5	×	− 7,5	12,8	0,2	×	− 5,5	− 2,6	− 6,3	− 7,0	×	− 2,4
% TAV	1984/1975	5,8	×	2,3	18,4	12,7	×	10,6	13,4	5,8	4,4	×	9,1
C — *Fertilizers* (1):													
Nitrate of ammonia													
ECU/100 kg	1985	65,01	76,88	71,66	26,56	91,25	:	71,73	59,68	58,96	65,03	:	91,21
% TAV	1985/1984	7,4	1,4	6,6	7,5	7,9	×	10,1	9,6	7,7	12,4	×	5,7
% TAV	1984/1975	5,5	6,9	1,7	1,35	16,3	×	7,9	14,1	5,4	2,8	×	13,7
Superphosphate													
ECU/100 kg	1985	74,71	76,68	84,80	29,37	68,18	:	106,83	82,11	:	78,53	:	92,92
% TAV	1985/1984	3,5	5,1	3,0	7,5	8,9	×	12,2	11,6	×	2,7	×	9,7
% TAV	1984/1975	4,6	7,3	×	18,0	17,3	×	12,0	13,7	×	2,2	×	7,0
Potassium chloride													
ECU/100 kg	1985	34,57	34,91	31,91	:	23,46	:	35,63	32,46	28,74	35,44	:	30,19
% TAV	1985/1984	9,7	5,5	3,2	×	26,6	×	13,4	14,7	2,2	5,6	×	8,8
% TAV	1984/1975	6,8	10,7	4,7	×	13,6	×	9,2	13,0	6,5	4,9	×	6,3
D — *Compound fertilizers* (1):													
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K 20-10-10													
ECU/100 kg	1985	:	:	22,92	:	:	:	:	19,36	:	23,62	:	26,08
% TAV	1985/1984	×	×	14,4	×	×	×	×	0,0	×	4,2	×	6,1
% TAV	1984/1975	5,7	×	×	×	×	×	×	12,0	×	0,8	×	8,3
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K 17-17-17													
ECU/100 kg	1985	25,74	:	27,53	13,25	26,29(4)	:	27,99	24,75	25,25	27,04	:	30,56
% TAV	1985/1984	3,9	×	6,3	7,5	3,6	×	10,9	0,0	14,0	4,9	×	7,8
% TAV	1984/1975	5,2	×	1,1	13,5	×	×	6,5	12,5	4,2	2,1	×	7,1
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K 9-9-18													
ECU/100 kg	1985	:	:	17,71	:	:	:	:	16,25	:	17,28	:	19,02
% TAV	1985/1984	×	×	5,7	×	×	×	×	− 0,0	×	2,2	×	9,3
% TAV	1984/1975	5,6	×	1,4	×	×	×	×	13,3	×	2,5	×	6,7
E — *Motor fuels and other fuels:*													
Diesel fuel for tractors:													
ECU/100 kg	1985	31,15	32,73	35,29	32,43	35,61	62,42	:	35,64	31,68	33,84	:	51,41
% TAV	1985/1984	4,4	3,2	3,7	23,4	9,5	7,6	×	12,4	2,2	4,8	×	16,6
% TAV	1984/1975	12,8	15,9	10,5	21,0	18,5	×	×	24,0	12,9	11,4	×	18,9
Heating fuel													
ECU/100 kg	1985	31,15	32,49	31,25	32,43	:	:	40,63(2)	46,76	:	31,37	:	39,14
% TAV	1985/1984	4,7	2,8	4,5	23,4	×	×	3,6	10,2	×	4,5	×	− 2,2
% TAV	1984/1975	13,1	16,2	11,3	21,0	×	×	20,6	28,3	×	13,0	×	19,1

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 $N\text{-}P_2O_5\text{-}K_2O$ (17-17-17): price per 100 kg of product.

(2) Including VAT (non-deductible).

(3) TAV 1984/1973.

(4) $N\text{-}P_2O_5\text{-}K_2O$ (15-15-15).

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

(1980 = 100)

	1975	1978	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986*	% TAV 1984/1975	% TAV 1985/1984	% TAV 1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Farm wages												
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
Belgique/België	61,6	86,3	93,4	105,6	110,9	118,7	122,8	126,0		8,0	2,6	
Danmark	60,4	84,1	92,4	108,8	120,8	131,8	140,5	144,2	146,5	9,8	2,6	1,6
BR Deutschland	70,1	87,8	93,3	104,6	110,0	114,3	118,5	121,9		6,0	2,9	
Ellas	35,0	65,0	79,9	120,1	147,7	172,8	203,6	256,5		21,6	26,0	
España **	37,0	75,3	88,4	111,9	122,3	133,3	145,0	158,4	169,6	16,4	9,2	7,1
France	51,0	76,3	86,9	117,0	132,2	152,1	162,7	175,7		13,8	8,0	
Ireland	47,9	72,7	84,1	116,5	125,5	142,8	155,5	165,2		14,0	6,2	
Italia	34,7	67,6	81,3	121,9	142,8	168,2	186,6	208,3		20,6	11,6	
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
Nederland	69,4	88,9	95,8	103,5	109,8	112,5	116,0	120,1		5,9	3,5	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
United Kingdom	49,9	71,8	83,5	111,9	122,5	135,5	142,4	155,8		12,4	9,4	
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		×	×	
Inputs (2)												
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	80,3	87,5	92,1	109,4	121,0	131,6	139,2	136,4	135,3	6,3	−2,0	−0,8
Danmark	69,7	81,1	86,8	117,3	131,0	139,0	147,0	142,8	135,7	8,6	−2,9	−5,0
BR Deutschland	83,6	89,0	93,8	109,8	113,8	114,6	117,1	114,9	106,2	3,8	−1,9	−7,6
Ellas	47,9	63,6	76,2	123,8	142,2	177,5	203,9	239,1	278,0	17,5	17,3	16,3
España **	52,5	74,9	84,9	121,2	135,1	154,5	176,5	187,0	193,7	14,4	5,9	3,6
France	65,6	79,7	87,4	112,8	126,2	138,5	148,8	152,1	151,7	9,5	2,2	−0,3
Ireland	55,1	79,2	88,6	114,2	125,2	135,0	145,5	147,5	140,6	11,4	1,4	−4,7
Italia	53,6	80,8	88,1	119,4	133,2	146,9	160,0	163,1	161,9	12,9	1,9	−0,7
Luxembourg	79,4	88,5	91,9	109,5	118,7	129,7	138,0	136,2	132,6	6,3	−1,3	−2,6
Nederland	78,6	86,1	93,1	109,2	114,2	117,5	121,5	116,5	106,0	5,0	−4,1	−9,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	54,7	80,1	89,3	110,0	117,8	126,0	130,9	132,5	131,4	10,2	1,2	−0,8
EUR 10	66,5	82,2	89,4	113,1	123,1	132,3	140,5	142,1	139,7	8,7	1,1	−1,7
Producer prices (3)												
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	90,0	95,6	97,6	110,1	123,8	132,5	135,4	133,5	128,2	4,6	−1,4	−4,0
Danmark	72,0	89,0	90,5	112,1	125,1	131,1	135,1	132,6	127,0	7,2	−1,9	−4,2
BR Deutschland	93,1	96,7	98,0	106,2	109,5	108,6	107,2	103,1	98,6	1,6	−3,8	−4,4
Ellas	44,3	69,6	81,8	124,3	152,1	178,9	215,2	254,2	294,4	19,2	18,1	15,8
España **	59,3	90,9	97,7	113,1	130,9	141,9	156,4	164,3	183,8	11,4	5,1	11,9
France	68,9	88,7	94,0	111,9	126,9	136,5	140,8	143,0	142,3	8,3	1,6	−0,5
Ireland	57,5	96,7	102,1	117,7	127,6	135,4	139,4	135,6	135,0	10,3	−2,7	−0,4
Italia	50,4	80,9	88,5	114,1	131,9	143,7	154,0	163,5	168,7	13,2	6,2	3,2
Luxembourg	87,7	95,3	97,3	107,8	124,2	135,3	133,5	137,8	137,3	4,8	3,2	−0,4
Nederland	90,1	95,2	96,7	108,7	112,4	114,7	116,8	114,6	108,2	2,9	−1,9	−5,6
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	62,9	86,1	94,9	110,9	119,7	125,9	126,0	123,9	126,0	8,0	−1,7	1,7
EUR 10	67,3	87,2	92,9	112,2	125,1	133,6	139,9	144,1	146,6	8,5	3,0	1,7

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

(1) The EC index of farm input prices is a Laspeyres index, whereas the deflated price series (see Table 3.1.8) is a Paasche index. The discrepancies between the figures in the two tables are mainly a matter of the differing index formulae.

(2) Indices of the prices of goods and services of current agricultural consumption.

(3) Annual indices include fruit and vegetables.

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

(1980=100)

	1975	1978	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% TAV 1984/1975	% TAV 1985/1984	% TAV 1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Feedingstuffs												
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	84,7	90,5	94,8	108,6	119,1	130,8	131,2	130,7	126,3	5,0	−0,4	−3,4
Danmark	67,9	83,5	88,8	117,3	129,0	140,0	147,0	133,5	126,8	9,0	−9,2	−5,0
BR Deutschland	90,6	96,4	96,8	108,0	108,8	111,3	114,1	103,9	97,1	2,6	−8,9	−6,5
Ellas	51,6	69,8	78,2	132,4	158,6	202,0	234,6	274,0	312,5	18,3	16,8	14,1
España **	63,2	83,7	90,4	117,5	128,6	152,9	179,5	182,8	191,7	12,3	1,8	4,9
France	70,4	86,5	92,0	113,8	126,9	141,4	152,8	143,5	142,9	9,0	−6,1	−0,4
Ireland	55,1	86,0	96,0	108,8	117,1	129,0	137,7	129,5	126,0	10,7	−6,0	−2,7
Italia	52,2	82,6	89,3	121,6	131,2	147,5	160,4	157,7	158,6	13,3	−1,7	0,6
Luxembourg	86,0	93,1	94,4	109,0	117,0	132,7	141,8	128,3	124,6	5,7	−9,5	−2,9
Nederland	83,5	87,6	95,1	107,2	107,9	112,2	114,0	103,5	94,9	3,5	−9,2	−8,3
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	57,7	83,5	93,7	108,0	113,9	123,7	127,0	122,6	123,8	9,2	−3,5	1,0
EUR 10	69,1	86,6	92,6	113,1	120,7	132,0	139,8	133,7	132,2	8,1	−4,4	−1,1
Fertilizers and soil improvement												
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	82,2	84,4	89,0	111,4	129,0	129,6	139,2	148,1	144,8	6,0	6,4	−2,2
Danmark	92,4	77,7	81,3	123,7	148,3	145,8	166,5	176,5	159,7	6,8	6,0	−9,5
BR Deutschland	91,4	90,5	92,1	112,0	117,9	111,3	109,5	115,4	111,9	2,0	5,4	−3,0
Ellas	45,3	56,6	68,2	111,1	111,1	149,4	153,1	160,6	184,4	14,5	4,9	14,8
España **	53,0	67,1	82,0	130,5	147,4	160,4	179,6	190,7	202,7	14,5	6,2	6,3
France	64,2	72,7	80,6	110,3	120,7	128,7	137,9	151,4	149,4	8,9	9,8	−1,3
Ireland	67,4	78,5	85,2	113,9	121,1	122,6	134,6	147,4	134,0	8,0	9,5	−9,1
Italia	51,1	71,2	81,0	126,8	158,3	180,3	177,0	181,2	181,0	14,8	2,4	−0,1
Luxembourg	79,0	84,0	88,8	112,2	123,3	126,8	130,1	138,5	138,6	5,7	6,5	0,1
Nederland	82,3	89,6	89,8	111,3	120,5	103,8	106,5	116,7	108,3	2,9	9,6	−7,2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	55,5	79,2	85,5	110,2	115,5	116,8	120,2	127,7	117,0	9,0	6,2	−8,4
EUR 10	68,7	78,2	84,3	113,3	124,7	129,3	133,9	143,2	139,4	7,7	6,9	−2,7

Fuels and lubricants												
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	57,0	62,8	72,1	122,0	137,6	146,1	163,5	161,7	101,1	12,4	−1,1	−37,5
Danmark	49,5	56,2	72,2	126,9	144,5	140,3	144,1	149,0	117,8	12,6	3,4	−20,9
BR Deutschland	59,4	63,9	85,0	117,2	122,9	118,7	123,2	127,5	89,2	8,4	3,5	−30,0
Ellas	40,7	52,0	70,6	121,2	132,3	157,6	177,7	215,1	246,7	17,8	21,0	14,7
España **	34,8	43,1	58,9	140,2	154,0	176,0	195,8	215,5	212,9	21,1	10,1	−1,2
France	46,8	62,4	73,7	123,1	143,7	155,4	166,3	179,3	156,8	15,1	7,8	−12,5
Ireland	40,6	56,0	69,8	134,7	155,0	172,7	182,0	190,1	157,0	18,1	4,5	−17,4
Italia	51,6	77,3	82,3	128,1	158,4	167,8	178,2	204,6	159,2	14,8	14,8	−22,2
Luxembourg	63,1	68,6	81,1	116,8	131,3	144,3	156,6	164,0	132,3	10,6	4,7	−19,3
Nederland	50,9	68,4	78,7	124,5	149,4	160,4	177,1	177,9	126,9	14,9	0,5	−28,7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	42,1	64,3	76,6	120,8	137,5	151,2	155,1	169,3	140,9	15,6	9,2	−16,8
EUR 10	50,9	64,2	78,7	121,9	137,7	145,0	154,1	166,0	134,9	13,1	7,7	−18,7
Investment in machinery												
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	72,7	88,5	94,1	104,0	118,5	129,3	140,0	150,8	160,9	7,6	7,7	6,7
Danmark	66,4	83,8	90,6	119,5	124,3	136,8	141,6	146,8	152,6	8,7	3,7	4,0
BR Deutschland	83,6	94,0	96,3	104,6	111,4	115,7	119,2	121,8	124,4	4,0	2,2	2,1
Ellas	56,6	76,6	83,8	123,6	141,8	177,6	209,4	251,2	327,0	15,7	20,0	30,2
España **	42,5	76,7	89,6	110,3	123,6	135,7	148,2	162,4	178,6	14,9	9,6	10,0
France	63,6	81,6	89,6	113,5	129,3	142,0	152,1	160,3	162,7	10,2	5,4	1,5
Ireland	46,9	85,9	93,6	112,2	127,1	137,9	155,1	156,8	164,0	14,2	1,1	4,6
Italia	45,7	72,3	86,0	118,3	130,2	147,1	184,9	200,4	214,7	16,8	8,4	7,1
Luxembourg	72,9	87,9	93,2	104,6	119,1	129,3	139,0	149,8	153,2	7,4	7,8	2,3
Nederland	74,9	91,4	95,9	104,0	108,8	114,6	120,1	124,1	129,0	5,4	3,3	3,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	45,5	77,7	87,1	107,7	115,9	121,7	129,4	137,1	144,0	11,8	3,8	5,0
EUR 10	60,8	81,7	90,1	111,8	122,8	134,2	151,6	161.1	170,0	10,6	6,1	5,5

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.8 Market value of agricultural land (parcels)

		ECU/ha (1)			% TAV (1)	
		1973	1984	1985	$\frac{1984}{1973}$	$\frac{1985}{1984}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België (3)	Arable land	5 865	9 532	9 579	4,5	0,5
	Meadow	4 953	8 062	7 995	4,5	−0,8
Danmark (5)	Agricultural land	2 114	4 365	5 347	6,8	22,5
BR Deutschland	Agricultural land	:	17 097	16 471	×	−3,7
Ellas	Agricultural land	:	:	:	×	×
España**	Agricultural land: arable land	8 240 (6)	9 126	10 026	10,8 (6)	9,9
	non-arable land	2 149 (6)	2 323	2 655	8,1 (6)	14,3
France	Arable land	1 557	3 260	3 231	7,0	−0,9
	Natural meadow	1 397	2 656	2 598	6,0	−2,2
Ireland		:	:	:	×	×
Italia		:	:	:	×	×
Luxembourg		:	:	:	×	×
Nederland (2)	Arable land	:	13 633	:	×	×
	Meadow	:	12 800	:	×	×
Portugal		:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom						
– England (4)	Agricultural land	2 782	6 595	6 281	8,2	−4,8
– Wales (4)	Agricultural land	1 715	4 207	4 179	8,5	−0,7
– Scotland (4) (5)	Agricultural land	1 172	2 802	2 658	8,2	−5,1
– Northern Ireland (4)	Agricultural land	1 407	4 839	5 299	11,9	9,5

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) 1983 and $\frac{1984}{1983}$.

3.3.9 Rents for agricultural land

	ECU/ha (1)			% TAV		Ratio rent/ market value (gross income) %	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
— Arable land	75,85	106,44	118,17	3,1	11,0	1,1	1,2
— Meadow	77,29	105,54	116,13	2,9	10,0	1,3	1,5
Danmark	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
BR Deutschland (2)	101,87	168,00	173,81	4,7	3,5	1,0	1,1
Ellas							
— Arable land (5)	:	459,13	515,63	×	12,3	:	:
España **							
— Arable land (5)	:	76,55	84,21	×	10,0	:	:
France							
— Arable land (3)	32,16	72,63	73,87	7,7	1,7	2,2	2,3
Ireland	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
Italia	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
Nederland							
— Arable land	87,98	204,09	208,06	8,0	1,9	1,5	:
— Meadow	81,24	162,48	168,43	6,5	3,7	1,3	:
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×	:	:
United Kingdom (4)							
England	27,82	137,60	147,74	15,6	7,4	2,1	2,4
Wales	16,49	70,48	78,24	14,1	11,0	1,7	1,9
Scotland	18,74	91,95	98,15	15,6	6,7	3,3	3,7

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 (%) (1) (not including interest-rate subsidies) payable on loans for farm investments (1973-86)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italie	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	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		6,2	9,1	11,5	8,2	6,6	11,8		12,4
– long term	9,2	14,0		4,0		9,5	12,5	9,3				
- fixed												11,1
- variable												11,8
1980												
– short term			11,0	13,7		10,9	16,8			10,0		18,6
– medium term	13,3	20,4			12,1	11,3	17,3		7,8	10,0		16,4
– long term		20,4	10,0	12,5		11,6	17,8	15,6		11,3		
- fixed												16,4
- variable												19,0
1981												
– short term			14,0	13,6		13,3	16,4			13,1		15,6
– medium term	14,1	19,9			13,0	13,5	16,9		8,3	11,2		16,1
– long term		20,6	13,0	13,8		13,5	17,4	18,3		11,8		
- fixed												16,1
- variable												15,6
1982												
– short term			13,0			12,0	18,0			:		14,3
– medium term	14,5	19,9			12,3	13,0	18,5		8,3	:		15,5
– long term		21,4	12,0	:		13,5	19,0	21,0		:		
- fixed												15,5
- variable												14,3
1983												
– short term			:	13,0		12,5	15,6			:		12,2
– medium term	13,0	14,6			12,7	12,7	16,1		8,1	:		14,4
– long term		15,1	:	14,0		13,0	16,6	20,2		8,9		
- fixed												14,4
- variable												11,7
1984												
– short term			8,0	13,0		:	14,3			:		12,2
– medium term	12,8	14,9			13,3	:	14,8		8,0	:		13,7
– long term		14,5	9,5	14,0		:	15,3	18,3		:		
- fixed												13,7
- variable												11,6
1985												
– short term			7,9	13,7		11,3	13,5			8,0		14,7
– medium term	12,0	10,7	8,1		13,1	12,0	13,9		8,0			13,8
– long term		12,2	8,3	14,2		13,0	14,9	16,8		7,6		
- fixed												13,8
- variable												13,8
1986												
– short term			7,0	17,0		10,5	13,9			7,5		13,1
– medium term	9,0	10,0	7,5		:	11,3	14,2		8,0			12,1
– long term		10,3	8,1	15,0		12,0	14,8	16,2		7,2		
- fixed												12,1
- variable												12,2

Source: EC Commission, DG for Agriculture.
(1) National definitions.
(2) Operating loans to farmers.
(3) Mortgage loans to farmers.

3.3.11 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices (1) at 1 January 1986

(%)

		Scheme	
		Normal	Flat-rate (2)
1	2	3	4
Belgique/België	Most products (excl. flowers)	6,0	6,0
	Flowers	19,0	19,0 (8)
Danmark	All products	22,0	–
BR Deutschland	Most products	7,0 (4)	13,0 (5)
	Wine must, beverages, services	14,0 (4)	14,0 (6)
Ellas (3)			
España	Products used for animal feed, excluding wine:		
	– Non-processed products	6,0	4,0
	– Processed products	6,0	–
	Wine	12,0	–
	Other products:		
	– Non-processed products	12,0	4,0
	– Processed products	12,0	–
France	All products except wine	5,5	–
	Wine	18,6	–
	Cattle, eggs, poultry products, and, since 1.1.1984, milk	–	3,5
	Other products	–	2,4
	Produce sold through a producers' group:		
	– fruit, vegetables, wine, horticultural and nursery products	–	2,9
	– pigs, eggs and poultry products	–	4,7
Ireland	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	2,2	2,2
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	23,0	2,2 (9)
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	2,2
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	8,0
	Cattle	20,0	14,0
	Pigs	15,0	14,0
	Raw milk	18,0	14,0
	All other products	10,0	2,0
Luxembourg	Most products and services	6,0	6,0
Nederland	Most products	5,0	5,04 (7)
Portugal		–	–
United Kingdom	Products generally used for human and animal consumption (including seeds, seedlings and animals)	0,0	–
	Other products and services	15,0	–

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The figures are for agriculture in the strict sense, excluding forestry. The most important products are given only as examples.

(2) The flat-rate schemes applicable to agriculture are all designed to offset on a general sales-related basis the VAT paid on purchases of agricultural inputs.

(3) VAT not yet introduced.

(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.

(9) Horses have been exempt since 3.9.1973.

3.3.12 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: input prices, at 1 January 1986

(%)

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, road diesel fuel, petrol, petroleum gas for non-agricultural purposes	19,0
	Diesel fuel for agricultural purposes, light fuel oil, natural gas, 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 seedlings, breeding stock)	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin (fertilizers, pesticides, electricity, buildings and machinery, building materials and accessories), no agricultural services	14,0
Ellas (2)		
España	Means of poduction emanating from the agricultural sector: medicines	6,0
	Means of production emanating from he industrial sector	12,0
	Most services	12,0
France (3)	Non-processed agricultural products (breeding stock), water and sugar for the chaptalization of wine	5,5
	Fertilizers, animal feedingstuffs, pesticides	7,0
	Fuel (50 % deductible), some building work and services provided by persons eligible for the special deduction, purchase and maintenance of farm equipment, building and maintenance of farm buildings, work under labour-only contract, most services	18,6
Ireland	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers (put up in quantities of 10 kg or more), cereals, beetroot, hay, cake, etc., seeds and seedlings 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, hire-out of equipment)	23,0
	Solid fuels, diesel fuel for heating, diesel fuel for tractors, heating and lighting gas	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 labour-only 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	Purchase and tenancy of land	(1)
	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), motor fuels 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), 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		
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, seedlings and animals reared for the purpose. Construction of farm buildings and most civil engineering work (excluding repair and maintenance). Motor 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) Exempted.
(2) VAT has not yet been introduced.
(3) Posterior reimbursement.

3.4.1 EAGGF expenditure

	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EC Budget	Mio ECU	20 705,8	24 807,6	27 208,8	28 100,1	35 174,1 (1)	36 247,0 (2)
EAGGF	Mio ECU	13 055,6	16 539,6	19 022,7	20 463,8	22 938,5	23 999,4
of which: «Guarantee»	Mio ECU	12 405,6	15 811,6	18 346,5	19 744,2	22 153,3	23 003,5
«Guidance»	Mio ECU	650,0	728,0	676,2	719,6	785,2	995,9
Charges under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	2 227,8	2 295,1	2 436,4	2 179,1	2 698,7	3 297,1
– ordinary levies	Mio ECU	1 522,0	1 347,1	1 260,0	1 121,7	1 584,9	2 078,4
– sugar levies	Mio ECU	705,8	948,0	1 176,4	1 057,4	1 113,8	1 218,7
Community GDP	Mrd ECU	2 421,3	2 593,1	2 776,2	2 975,5	3 338,4	:
Gross EAGGF guarantee expenditure	Mio ECU	12 405,6	15 811,6	18 346,5	19 744,2	22 153,3	23 003,5
– % of GDP	%	0,51	0,61	0,66	0,66	0,66	:
Net EAGGF guarantee expenditure	Mio ECU	10 177,8	13 516,5	15 910,1	17 565,1	19 454,6	19 706,4
– % of GDP	%	0,42	0,52	0,57	0,59	0,58	:

Source: EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Budget.
(2) Draft budget of the Council of 27.11.1986.

3.4.2 EAGGF guarantee and guidance expenditure, by Member State

(Mio ECU)

	EAGGF Guarantee Expenditure						EAGGF Guidance Expenditure					
	1973	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1973	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgique/België	209,7	500,1	535,5	617,3	702,1	916,0	11,7	16,1	17,9	16,0	13,2	20,1
Danmark	345,8	513,6	558,7	681,4	879,0	833,7	4,7	19,6	22,0	21,1	16,2	25,8
BR Deutschland	790,6	2 058,0	2 030,0	3 076,6	3 322,5	3 624,6	45,7	107,1	108,3	113,0	92,9	90,9
Ellas	–	146,2	684,6	1 007,4	961,3	1 197,2	–	17,4	14,5	85,1	53,3	137,9
España	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	1 194,6	3 146,8	2 869,1	3 635,0	3 513,2	4 633,7	36,1	138,6	168,0	186,6	150,2	161,2
Ireland	87,2	441,0	500,8	615,6	893,4	1 169,3	6,9	71,5	87,8	101,4	70,1	82,1
Italia	545,3	2 065,0	2 508,6	2 871,6	3 993,5	3 452,0	48,9	210,8	131,6	232,4	133,3	235,6
Luxembourg	5,7	4,0	2,7	4,6	3,7	4,7	0,2	2,3	1,6	1,5	3,9	0,9
Nederland	594,3	1 179,5	1 424,8	1 717,0	1 963,8	2 074,5	13,4	26,2	32,4	29,3	26,0	20,1
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	155,1	1 086,2	1 286,1	1 692,7	2 133,7	1 914,7	20,0	115,8	69,6	157,3	119,8	123,7
Community	–	0,8	4,8	0,5	5,7	6,4	–	–	–	–	–	–
EUR 10	3 928,3	11 141,2 (1)	12 405,6	15 919,7 (2)	18 371,9 (3)	19 843,4 (4)	187,6	725,4	653,7	943,7	678,9	898,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) The amount does not include a figure of 161,0 Mio ECU released when the 1974/75 accounts were cleared.
(2) The amount does not include a figure of 108,1 Mio ECU released when the 1976/77 accounts were cleared.
(3) The amount does not include a figure of 25,5 Mio ECU released when the 1978/79 accounts were cleared.
(4) The amount does not include a figure of 99,2 Mio ECU released when the 1980/81 accounts were cleared.

3.4.3 EAGGF guarantee expenditure, by product

Product	1983 (1)	1984 (1)		1985 (1)		1986 (2)		1987 (3)	
	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cereals	2 441,2	1 650,0	9,0	2 310,2	11,6	3 197,5	14,4	3 668,0	15,8
Refunds	1 525,0	918,3	5,0	1 076,7	5,4	2 220,0	10,0	2 702,0	11,6
Intervention, of which:	916,2	731,7	4,0	1 233,5	6,2	977,5	4,4	966,0	4,2
— production refund	129,7	175,5	1,0	180,8	0,9	171,0	0,8	251,0	1,1
— aid for durum wheat	218,5	200,3	1,1	242,5	1,2	246,5	1,1	251,0	1,1
— storage	565,6	355,8	1,9	810,1	4,1	931,0	4,2	999,0	4,3
— co-responsibility levy	—	—	—	—	—	−452,0	−2,0	−650,0	−2,8
— small producer aid	—	—	—	—	—	80,0	0,4	115,0	0,5
Rice	92,9	47,8	0,3	50,1	0,3	102,5	0,5	95,0	0,4
Refunds	67,9	26,9	0,2	36,6	0,2	79,0	0,4	78,0	0,3
Intervention	25,0	20,9	0,1	13,5	0,1	23,5	0,1	17,0	0,1
Sugar	1 316,2	1 631,5	8,9	1 804,5	9,1	1 642,0	7,4	1 653,0	7,1
Refunds	758,1	1 190,0	6,5	1 352,8	6,8	1 188,0	5,3	1 135,0	4,9
Intervention, of which:	558,1	441,5	2,4	451,7	2,3	454,0	2,1	518,0	2,2
— refund of storage	550,5	429,8	2,3	440,1	2,2	420,0	1,9	428,0	1,8
— costs									
Olive oil	675,3	1 096,4	5,9	692,2	3,5	1 034,0	4,6	1 165,0	5,0
Refunds	9,7	8,1	0,0	19,2	0,1	30,0	0,1	122,0	0,5
Intervention	665,6	1 088,3	5,9	673,0	3,4	1 004,0	4,5	1 043,0	4,5
Oils and fats	945,6	655,6	3,6	1 110,6	5,6	1 716,0	7,7	1 891,0	8,2
Refunds	3,7	0,4	0,0	3,4	0,0	4,0	0,0	4,0	0,0
Intervention, of which:	941,9	655,2	3,6	1 107,2	5,6	1 712,0	7,7	1 887,0	8,1
— rapeseed, sunflower	924,8	613,1	3,3	982,8	5,0	1 549,0	7,0	1 661,0	7,2
— soya beans	6,2	32,7	0,2	115,5	0,6	141,0	0,6	204,0	0,9
— flax seed	14,5	7,2	0,0	9,4	0,0	21,0	0,1	21,0	0,1
Protein products	142,3	215,6	1,2	372,5	1,9	495,0	2,2	683,0	2,9
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention, of which	142,3	215,6	1,2	372,5	1,9	495,0	2,2	683,0	2,9
— peas, field beans	84,6	139,4	0,8	255,5	1,3	386,0	1,7	471,0	2,0
— dried fodder	57,7	76,1	0,4	116,9	0,6	106,0	0,5	208,0	0,9
Textile plants and silkworms, of which	160,0	108,0	0,6	240,6	1,2	420,0	1,9	460,0	2,0
— flax and hemp	19,3	19,2	0,1	27,2	0,1	32,0	0,1	29,0	0,1
— cotton	140,1	88,2	0,5	212,7	1,1	387,0	1,7	430,0	1,9
Fruit and vegetables	1 196,1	1 454,6	7,3	1 230,7	6,2	927,5	4,2	967,0	4,2
Refunds	58,1	58,6	0,3	74,5	0,4	74,0	0,3	73,0	0,3
— fresh	51,9	50,1	0,3	63,0	0,3	65,0	0,3	62,0	0,3
— processed	6,2	8,5	0,0	11,5	0,1	9,0	0,0	11,0	0,0
Intervention	1 138,0	1 396,0	7,6	1 156,2	5,8	853,5	3,9	894,0	3,9
— fresh	397,9	569,1	3,1	338,9	1,7	376,0	1,7	404,0	1,8
— processed	740,1	826,9	4,5	817,3	4,1	477,5	2,2	490,0	2,1
Wine	659,2	1 222,6	6,6	921,4	4,7	1 087,0	4,9	1 278,0	5,5
Refunds	20,2	18,6	0,1	18,9	0,1	43,0	0,2	46,0	0,2
Intervention, of which:	639,0	1 204,0	6,5	902,5	4,6	1 044,0	4,7	1 232,0	5,3
— aid for private storage	142,5	135,6	0,7	87,6	0,5	98,0	0,4	112,0	0,5
— other (especially distillation)	391,4	852,4	4,6	599,0	3,0	557,0	2,5	563,0	2,4
Compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	63,1	88,6	0,5	65,3	0,3	87,0	0,4	102,0	0,4
Tobacco	671,3	776,4	4,2	862,9	4,4	792,0	3,5	828,0	3,6
Refunds	27,9	36,5	0,2	32,0	0,2	39,0	0,1	38,0	0,2
Intervention	643,4	739,9	4,0	830,9	4,2	753,0	3,4	790,0	3,4

Other sectors, of which	55,6	51,5	0,3	54,6	0,3	53,0	0,2	52,0	0,2
— seeds	43,0	42,4	0,2	46,4	0,2	43,0	0,2	41,0	0,2
— hops	8,2	8,4	0,1	8,2	0,0	9,0	0,0	10,0	0,0
Milk products	4 396,1	5 441,7	29,6	5 933,2	29,9	6 100,0	27,4	6 153,0	26,6
Refunds	1 326,8	1 943,4	10,6	2 028,2	10,2	2 704,0	12,1	2 647,0	11,4
Intervention, of which:	3 069,3	3 498,3	19,0	3 905,0	19,7	3 396,0	15,3	3 506,0	15,2
— aids for skimmed milk	1 630,7	1 841,3	10,0	1 827,1	9,2	2 012,0	9,0	2 019,0	8,7
— skimmed milk storage	634,5	819,5	4,5	580,0	2,9	52,0	0,2	64,0	0,3
— butter storage	410,8	830,3	4,5	1 325,8	6,7	1 441,0	6,5	1 245,0	5,4
— butter disposal	496,4	450,1	2,4	403,0	2,0	203,0	0,9	405,0	1,7
— contribution milk producers	−527,4	−749,2	−4,1	−637,3	−3,2	−650,0	−2,9	−564,0	−2,4
— extension of the markets	154,2	183,7	1,0	210,0	1,1	211,0	0,9	267,0	1,2
Beaf/veal	1 736,5	2 546,8	13,9	2 745,8	13,8	2 682,0	12,0	2 370,0	10,2
Refunds	828,2	1 392,7	7,6	1 338,6	6,7	1 313,0	5,9	1 347,0	5,8
Intervention, of which:	908,3	1 154,1	6,3	1 407,2	7,1	1 369,0	6,1	1 023,0	4,4
— public and private storage	632,4	814,5	4,4	1 094,1	5,5	1 126,0	5,1	868,0	3,7
— calf premiums	103,0	152,4	0,8	116,6	0,6	80,0	0,4	48,0	0,2
— premiums for suckler cows	91,1	89,7	0,5	113,3	0,6	99,0	0,4	95,0	0,4
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	305,6	433,5	2,3	502,4	2,5	526,0	2,4	551,0	2,4
Refunds	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	—	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Intervention	305,6	433,5	2,3	502,4	2,5	526,0	2,4	551,0	2,4
Pigmeat	145,0	195,9	1,1	165,4	0,8	220,0	1,0	234,0	1,0
Refunds	120,2	157,0	0,9	102,9	0,5	131,0	0,6	173,0	0,7
Intervention	24,8	38,9	0,2	62,5	0,3	89,0	0,4	61,0	0,3
Eggs and poultrymeat	123,3	69,8	0,4	63,2	0,3	131,0	0,6	141,0	0,6
Refunds	123,3	69,8	0,4	63,2	0,3	131,0	0,6	141,0	0,6
— eggs	30,4	20,4	0,1	18,2	0,1	43,0	0,2	50,0	0,2
— poultrymeat	92,9	49,4	0,3	45,0	0,2	88,0	0,4	91,0	0,4
Non-annex II products	343,2	382,4	2,1	440,8	2,2	514,0	2,3	560,0	2,4
Refunds	343,2	382,4	2,1	440,8	2,2	514,0	2,3	560,0	2,4
Fishery products	25,7	15,6	0,1	16,1	0,1	41,3	0,2	42,7	0,2
Refunds	8,2	0,9	0,0	−0,1	−0,0	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Intervention	17,5	14,7	0,1	16,2	0,1	41,3	0,2	42,7	0,2
Total market organizations	15 431,1	17 995,7	98,0	19 517,2	98,4	21 680,8	97,4	22 791,7	98,4
Accession compensatory amounts (ACAs) in intra-Community trade	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,0	32,0	0,1	38,0	0,2
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs)	488,3	375,9	2,0	189,6	0,9	434,0	2,0	324,0	1,4
— intra-Community trade	149,1	−39,6	−0,2	61,2	0,3	291,0	1,3	207,0	0,9
— extra-Community trade	339,2	415,5	2,2	128,4	0,6	143,0	0,7	117,0	0,5
Total market organizations ACAs+MCAs	15 919,7	18 371,9	100,0	19 707,0	99,3	22 146,8	99,5	23 153,7	100,0
Comunity compensation measures	—	—	—	136,4	0,7	113,5	0,5	p.m.	p.m.
Grand total	15 919,7 (4)	18 371,9 (5)	100,0	19 843,4 (6)	100,0	22 260,3 (7)	100,0	23 153,7 (8)	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 109 of the Financial Regulation.
(2) Budget decided on 10.7.1986 (OJ L 214, 4.8.1986).
(3) Draft 1987 budget.
(4) The amount does not include a figure of −108,1 Mio ECU released when the 1976-77 accounts were cleared. With this amount, the total becomes 15 811,6 Mio ECU.
(5) The amount does not include a figure of −25,5 Mio ECU released when the 1978-79 accounts were cleared. With this amount, the total becomes 18 346,5 Mio ECU.
(6) The amount does not include a figure of −99,2 Mio ECU released when the 1980-81 accounts were cleared. With this amount, the total becomes 19 744,2 Mio ECU.
(7) The amount does not include a figure of −107,0 Mio ECU released when the 1982-83 accounts were cleared. With this amount, the total becomes 22 153,3 Mio ECU.
(8) The amount does not include a figure of −150,2 Mio ECU released when the 1984-85 accounts were cleared. With this amount, the total becomes 23 003,5 Mio ECU.

3.4.4 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures — financial year 1985 (1) — financial year 1986 ** (2)

	1985 — Mio ECU (1)						
	Appropriations	Export refunds	Breakdown by economic nature of the measures				
			Interventions				
			Storage proper	Withdrawals from the market+similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A - Cereals	2 310,2	1 076,7	751,8	—	481,7	—
Rice	50,1	36,6	—	—	13,5	—
Sugar	1 804,5	1 352,8	440,1	—	11,6	—
Olive oil	692,2	19,2	5,2	—	667,8	—
Oils and fats, of which:	1 110,6	3,4	−0,5	—	1 107,7	—
- rape seed, sunflower	986,2	3,4	−0,5	—	983,3	—
- soya beans	115,5	—	—	—	115,5	—
- flax seed	9,4	—	—	—	9,4	—
Protein products, of which:	372,5	—	—	—	372,5	—
- peas, broad beans and field beans	255,5	—	—	—	255,5	—
- dried fodder	116,9	—	—	—	116,9	—
Textile plants, of which:	240,6	—	—	—	240,6	—
- flax and hemp	27,2	—	—	—	27,2	—
- cotton	212,7	—	—	—	212,7	—
Fruit and vegetables	1 230,7	74,5	—	213,4	942,8	—
Wine	921,4	18,9	89,6	599,0	213,9	—
Tobacco	862,9	32,0	11,9	—	819,0	—
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which:	54,6	—	—	—	54,6	—
- seeds	46,4	—	—	—	46,4	—
- hops	8,2	—	—	—	8,2	—
Milk and milk products	5 933,2	2 028,2	1 972,8	—	1 891,0	41,2
Beaf/veal	2 745,8	1 338,6	1 094,1	—	196,5	116,6
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	502,4	—	—	—	502,4	—
Pigmeat	165,4	102,9	62,5	—	—	—
Eggs and poultrymeat	63,2	63,2	—	—	—	—
Non-Annex II products	440,8	440,8	—	—	—	—
Fishery products	16,1	−0,1	—	16,2	—	—
Total A	19 517,2	6 587,7	4 427,5	828,6	7 515,6	157,8
%	100%	33,8	22,7	4,2	38,5	0,8
B - Accession compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade	0,2	—	—	—	0,2	—
C - Monetary compensatory amounts	189,6	128,4			61,2	—
- in intra-Comunity trade	61,2	—	—	—	61,2	—
- in extra-Comunity trade	128,4	128,4	—	—	—	—
Total A+B+C	19 707,0 (3)	6 716,1	4 427,5	828,6	7 577,0	157,8
%	100%	34,1	22,5	4,2	38,4	0,8

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 109 of the Financial Regulation.

(2) Budget decided on 10.7.1986 (OJ L 214, 4.8.1986).

(3) The amount does not include a figure of −99,2 Mio ECU released when the 1980-81 accounts were cleared and an amount of 136,4 Mio ECU for Community compensation.

(4) The amount does not include a figure of −107,0 Mio ECU released when the 1982-83 accounts were cleared and an amount of 113,5 Mio ECU for Community compensation.

1986 — Mio ECU (2)							
			Breakdown of economic nature of the measures				
			Interventions				
Total	Appropriatons	Export refunds	Storage proper	Withdrawals from the market+similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums	Total
8= 4+5+6+7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15= 11+12+13+14
1 233,5	3 197,5	2 220,0	926,0	–	51,5	–	977,5
13,5	102,5	79,0	–	–	23,5	–	23,5
451,7	1 642,0	1 188,0	421,0	–	33,0	–	454,0
673,0	1 034,0	30,0	134,0	–	870,0	–	1 004,0
1 107,2	1 716,0	4,0	1,0	–	1 711,0	–	1 712,0
982,8	1 549,0	4,0	1,0	–	1 548,0	–	1 549,0
115,5	141,0	–	–	–	141,0	–	141,0
9,4	21,0	–	–	–	21,0	–	21,0
372,5	495,0	–	–	–	495,0	–	495,0
255,5	386,0	–	–	–	386,0	–	386,0
116,9	106,0	–	–	–	106,0	–	106,0
240,6	420,0	–	–	–	420,0	–	420,0
27,2	32,0	–	–	–	32,0	–	32,0
212,7	387,0	–	–	–	387,0	–	387,0
1 156,2	927,5	74,0	–	246,0	607,5	–	853,5
902,5	1 087,0	43,0	98,0	557,0	389,0	–	1 044,0
830,9	792,0	39,0	23,0	–	730,0	–	753,0
54,6	53,0	–	–	–	53,0	–	53,0
46,4	43,0	–	–	–	43,0	–	43,0
8,2	9,0	–	–	–	9,0	–	9,0
3 905,0	6 100,0	2 704,0	1 556,0	–	1 826,0	14,0	3 396,0
1 407,1	2 682,0	1 313,0	1 126,0	–	163,0	80,0	1 369,0
502,4	526,0	p.m.	–	–	526,0	–	526,0
62,5	220,0	131,0	89,0	–	–	–	89,0
–	131,0	131,0	–	–	–	–	–
–	514,0	514,0	–	–	–	–	–
16,2	41,3	p.m.	1,3	39,0	1,0	–	41,3
12 929,5	21 680,8	8 470,0	4 375,3	842,0	7 899,5	94,0	13 210,8
66,2	100,0	39,1	20,2	3,9	36,4	0,4	60,9
0,2	32,0	–	–	–	32,0	–	32,0
61,2	434,0	143,0			291,0		291,0
61,2	291,0	–	–	–	291,0	–	291,0
–	143,0	143,0	–	–	–	–	–
12 990,9	22 146,8 (4)	8 613,0	4 375,3	842,0	8 222,5	94,0	13 533,8
65,9	100,0	38,9	19,8	3,8	37,1	0,4	61,1

3.4.5 Quantity and value of products in public storage

EUR 10

	Situation at 30.11.1983 (2)		Situation at 30.11.1984 (2)		Situation at 30.11.1985 (2)	
	Quantity (1000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (1)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (1)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	6 806,4	1 278,7	4 448,4	872,4	3 890,4	776,7
Non-breadmaking common wheat	14,0	2,7	2 014,9	390,8	8 012,3	1 613,6
Barley	1 672,9	322,5	1 636,4	319,7	4 650,7	940,5
Rye	311,5	63,1	441,4	91,9	1 108,2	225,7
Durum wheat	736,8	186,6	853,0	226,8	986,2	264,2
Sugar	—	—	42,9	25,7	—	—
Olive oil	120,7	174,5	167,3	272,6	75,4	115,6
Rape	—	—	58,4	26,2	—	—
Leaf tobacco	3,8	2,9	3,2	2,8	7,0	6,7
Processed tobacco	11,4	9,4	6,6	5,2	3,8	3,0
Packaged tobacco	15,4	18,9	4,5	5,6	3,9	4,8
Skimmed-milk powder	957,2	1 457,8	773,4	1 242,4	513,8	866,7
Butter	686,3	2 474,6	972,8	3 536,8	1 018,1	3 415,7
Beef carcases	301,4	762,3	468,0	1 297,1	588,9	1 508,7
Boned beef	88,7	280,2	127,5	434,8	214,2	761,5
Pigmeat	—	—	—	—	25,8	28,9
Alcohol	—	—	—	—	501,4 (3)	47,3
Total	×	7 034,5	×	8 750,8	×	10 579,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The values in terms of ECU have been obtained by converting values in national currencies at the budgetary rate valid for expenditure during the month.
(2) 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 the November of the following year.
(3) Concerns 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	
	1983 (1)	1984 (1)	1985 (1)	Since the starting of the scheme and up to 31.12.1985 (1)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. *General socio-structural*					
Investment plans (holdings) (Dir. 72/159/EEC, Reg. (EEC) 797/85)	149 830	112 500	95 092	749 206	94,4
Cessation of farming (Dir. 72/160/EEC)	996	1 079	891	6 022	0,8
Training and information (Dir. 72/161/EEC, Reg. (EEC) 797/85)	5 485	918	6 310	38 279	4,8
Total I	156 311	114 497	102 293	793 507	100
II. *Less-favoured areas*					
Compensatory allowances (less-favoured regions) (Dir. 75/268/EEC)	135 832	136 418	118 087	943 393	72,0
Drainage in Ireland (Dir. 78/628/EEC)	13 209	8 456	9 309	53 275	4,0
Wine-growing in the South of France (Dir. 78/627/EEC)	9 454	6 866	11 008	48 401	3,7
Grubbing-up of vines in Charentes (Dir. 79/359/EEC)	2 305	197	26	13 576	1,0
Irrigation in Corsica (Dir. 79/173/EEC)	774	225	–	2 847	0,2
Drainage in Ireland/Northern Ireland (Dir. 79/197/EEC)	485	2 173	2 468	5 126	0,4
Programme, west of Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1820/80)	11 360	8 079	12 290	48 023	3,7
Programme, Greenland (Reg. (EEC) 1821/80)	99	244	395	782	0,5
Advisory services in Italy (Reg. (EEC) 1078/77)	–	–	–	91	0,1
Stockfarming, Ireland/Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1054/81)	10 897	10 139	5 398	30 674	2,3
Programme, French overseas departments (Dir. 81/527/EEC)	10 905	10 965	22 617	47 345	2,9
Programme, Western Isles of Scotland (Reg. (EEC) 1939/81)	111	1 891	–	2 002	0,1
Integrated programme, Lozère (Reg. (EEC) 1940/81)	1 464	498	862	2 823	0,2
Programme, Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1942/82)	11 226	11 675	10 087	32 987	2,5
Programme, Greece (less-favoured regions) (Reg. (EEC) 1975/82)	7 245	19 342	36 678	63 265	4,8
Stockfarming, Italy (Reg. (EEC) 1944/81)	–	2 846	9 106	11 951	0,9
Advisory services in Greece (Reg. (EEC) 2966/82)	–	306	2 926	3 232	0,2
Programme, France (Inundation of Herault valley) (Dir. 79/174/EEC)	–	–	829	829	0,5
Total II	215 366	220 320	242 086	1 310 622	100
III. *Related to EEC market organizations*					
Milk non-marketing (Reg. (EEC) 1078/77)	61 339	39 388	27 440	–	–
Vineyard conversion (Reg. (EEC) 1163/76)	5 365	–	–	47 852	16,3
Citrus fruit plan (Reg. (EEC) 2511/69)	2 051	–	6 583	37 722	12,9
Producers' groups, fruit and vegetables (Reg. (EEC) 1035/72)	482	980	1 768	20 539	7,0
Producers' groups, hops (Reg. (EEC) 1696/71)	769	–	11	7 175	2,4
Producers' groups, fisheries (Reg. (EEC) 3796/81)	21	47	–	–	–
Vineyard abandonment (Reg. (EEC) 456/80)	22 070	14 586	16 155	77 141	26,3
Vineyard restructuring (Reg. (EEC) 458/80)	242	2 481	4 953	8 960	3,1
Producers' groups, cotton (Reg. (EEC) 389/82)	–	2 708	3 720	6 428	2,2
Eradication of bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis, leucosis (Dir. 77/391/EEC)	12 378	–	–	87 248	29,8
Eradication of swine fever (Dec. 80/1096/EEC)	5	–	–	109	0,0
Total III	104 722	60 190	60 630	293 174	100
Total I+II+III	476 399	395 007	405 009	2 397 303	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1975-77, u.a.
1978-80, EUA.
1981 onwards, ECU.

3.4.7 Aid granted from the Fund in 1985 (1)

(1 000 ECU)

Regulation No	Total	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							I. — Direct actions						
Projects, marketing (Reg. (EEC) 355/77)	291 060 (2)	8 165	8 145	27 873	53 828	—	40 520	24 937	99 289	223	7 069	—	21 011
Infrastructure, Mediterranean (Reg. (EEC) 1760/78)	49 914	—	—	—	—	—	13 323	—	36 591	—	—	—	—
Forestry, Mediterranean regions (Reg. (EEC) 269/79)	56 789	—	—	—	—	—	15 408	—	41 381	—	—	—	—
Irrigation, Mezzogiorno (Reg. (EEC) 1362/78)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less-favoured zones in Belgium (Reg. (EEC) 1941/81)	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle-feed, Northern Ireland (Reg. (EEC) 1943/81)	705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	705
Infrastructure, FRG regions (Reg. (EEC) 1938/81)	4 918	—	—	4 918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vineyard restructuring (Reg. (EEC) 458/80)	24 457	—	—	898	—	—	19 052	—	4 507	—	—	—	—
Irrigation, Greece (Reg. (EEC) 2968/83)	2 010	—	—	—	2 010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Structures, fisheries (Reg. (EEC) 2908/83)	68 231 (3)	4 270	7 820	2 903	8 530	—	12 418	2 126	18 859	—	1 330	—	9 975
Total I	498 177	12 528	15 965	36 592	64 368	—	100 721	27 063	200 627	223	8 399	—	31 691
							II — Indirect actions						
Indirect actions	400 115	7 606	9 846	54 290	73 518	—	60 421	55 042	34 936	709	11 704	—	92 043
Total II	400 115	7 606	9 846	54 290	73 518	—	60 421	55 042	34 936	709	11 704	—	92 043
Total I+II	898 292	20 134	25 811	90 882	137 886	—	161 142	82 105	235 563	932	20 103	—	123 734

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) Not taking into consideration the decisions of 3.1.1985, included in the grant under the second half of 1984.
(3) At the conversion rate of the date of the Decision.

3.4.8 Public expenditure on agriculture (1980)

(Mio ECU)

Code	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	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 (2) 244,8 (3)	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 (2) 273,9 (3)	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

There are several sources of Community statistics enabling employment in agriculture to be measured from various viewpoints, including employment statistics proper (sample survey of the labour force, annual employment estimates) and agricultural statistics (structural surveys of agricultural holdings). Methods and concepts vary from one source to another, and the purpose of this introduction is to help the user to choose, among the statistics given in the subsequent tables, those which will provide him with the information he seeks.

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND IN THE OTHER SECTORS

One approach to the problem of employment in agriculture consists in considering it as part of overall employment and comparing it with employment in the other economic sectors. The relevant information comes from employment statistics; in these figures, the persons employed are assigned to that economic sector in which they mainly work, and the characteristics of employment are measured according to identical concepts from one sector to another.

Changes over time in numbers employed in the various sectors, and, in particular, in agriculture, are measured on the basis of annual employment estimates (Tables 3.5.1.2 and 3.5.1.3). For detailed information on the structure of employment in agriculture compared with that of other sectors (breakdown by sex, by occupational status, by working time, or by age), reference must be made to the sample survey of manpower, which provides a 'photograph' of employment in any given year (Table 3.5.1.4.).

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Only the statistics which have just been presented allow a proper comparison of employment in agriculture with employment in the other sectors. However, they do not cover all persons employed in agriculture: an important feature of farming is that so many farmers and farm workers work only part-time and often also have other jobs. In the employment statistics, such persons are not classified as working in agriculture.

A full measure of employment in agriculture is provided by the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings; it should be noted that the information from this source enables employment in agriculture to be analysed as such but that, as it is established according to specific definitions, it cannot be compared with employment data for other sectors.

These surveys cover all persons employed on holdings, whether farming is their main activity or not; they also record working hours and any other remunerated work outside farming. They thus enable employment on agricultural holdings to be measured fully, and part-time and combined other employment to be analysed. By conversion of the numbers of persons employed into full-time equivalent workers ('annual work units' — AWU), the data on working hours give information on the actual volume of labour devoted to farming, the only valid measure of the labour contribution to agriculture, in view of the scale of part-time working (Tables 3.5.1.5 and 3.5.1.6).

3.5.1.2 'Persons employed' (1) in 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' 1960-85

	× 1 000				% VAT			
	1960	1970	1980	1985	1970/1960	1980/1960	1980/1970	1985/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	:	:	11 869	10 374*	:	:	:	–2,7
Belgique/België	300	174	112	106*	–5,3	–4,8	–4,3	–1,1
Danmark	362	266	200	182	–3,0	–2,9	–2,8	–1,9
BR Deutschland	3 623	2 262	1 437	1 390	–4,6	–4,5	–4,4	–0,7
Ellas	2 019**	1 279**	1 016	1 037	–4,5	–3,4	–2,3	0,4
España	:	3 662	2 122	1 766	:	:	–5,3	–3,6
France	4 189	2 752	1 854	1 582	–4,1	–4,0	–3,9	–3,1
Ireland	390	283	209	169	–3,2	–3,1	–3,0	–4,2
Italia	6 611	3 878	2 899	2 296	–5,2	–4,0	–2,9	–4,6
Luxembourg	21,9	13,1	8,5	6,8	–5,0	–4,6	–4,2	–4,4
Nederland	408*	289*	244	250	–3,4	–2,5	–1,7	0,5
Portugal	:	:	1 121	969	:	:	:	–2,9
United Kingdom	1 134	792	647	620	–3,5	–2,8	–2,0	–0,8
EUR 10	19 058**	11 988**	8 626	7 639	–4,5	–3,9	–3,2	–2,4

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.

3.5.1.3 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors

		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total civilian employment (1 000 persons)	1960	117 276	3 447	1 985	25 957	3 386	11 353	18 595
	1970	120 708	3 603	2 315	26 169	3 134	12 433	20 328
	1973	122 213	3 686	2 385	26 411	3 191	12 851	20 863
	1980	123 395	3 706	2 460	25 797	3 356	11 254	21 334
	1982	120 974	3 578	2 476	25 177	3 501	10 876	21 240
	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	10 442	20 916
Agriculture (% of total civilian employment)	1960	21,1	8,7	18,2	13,8	57,1	42,3	22,5
	1970	13,8	4,8	11,5	8,6	40,8	29,5	13,5
	1973	11,9	3,9	9,5	7,3	36,8	24,3	11,2
	1980	9,6	3,0	8,1	5,6	30,3	18,9	8,7
	1982	9,1	3,0	7,7	5,5	28,9	18,3	8,2
	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
Industry (% of total civilian employment)	1960	40,1	46,8	36,9	48,2	17,4	32,0	37,6
	1970	41,8	42,7	37,8	49,3	25,0	37,2	39,2
	1973	40,8	41,0	33,8	47,5	27,6	36,7	39,5
	1980	37,8	34,4	28,9	44,1	30,2	36,1	35,9
	1982	36,1	32,0	26,1	42,6	29,2	33,9	34,6
	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
Services (% of total civilian employment)	1960	38,8	44,5	44,8	38,0	25,5	25,7	39,9
	1970	44,4	52,5	50,7	42,1	34,2	33,3	47,2
	1973	47,2	55,1	56,7	45,2	35,6	39,0	49,3
	1980	52,6	62,5	63,0	50,3	39,5	45,1	55,4
	1982	54,8	65,1	66,2	51,9	41,9	47,8	57,3
	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
Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)	1960	:	7,7	37,6	13,7	:	40,1	22,1
	1970	:	7,5	23,3	13,0	:	28,5	20,5
	1973	:	8,3	20,3	13,0	:	30,7	20,1
	1980	25,8	9,8	25,0	17,0	5,0	28,4	17,6
	1982	25,8	10,4	27,0	17,4	3,2	29,4	17,4
	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

Source: Eurostat, annual employment estimates, by country and OECD.

Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	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
1 057	19 006	150,7	4 670	3 286	24 696	106 076	85 064	52 590
1 141	20 313	157,5	4 970	3 924	24 983	108 217	99 303	55 360
1 132	20 297	157,6	5 010	3 959	23 570	106 139	99 526	56 380
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
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
24,1	18,3	7,9	6,0	27,2	2,9	10,0	4,2	13,4
18,3	14,3	5,4	4,9	28,6	2,6	8,0	3,6	10,4
17,0	12,4	4,8	5,0	25,9	2,7	7,6	3,6	9,7
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
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
31,7	39,2	44,4	36,5	34,6	42,5	41,5	33,2	37,2
32,5	37,9	38,2	31,4	36,1	37,8	38,0	30,5	35,3
31,4	37,1	36,3	28,7	37,2	34,8	36,2	28,4	34,9
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
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
44,2	42,5	47,7	57,6	38,2	54,6	48,5	62,6	49,4
49,2	47,8	56,4	63,6	35,4	59,6	54,0	65,9	54,2
51,6	50,5	58,9	66,3	36,9	62,5	56,2	68,0	55,4
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
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
12,5	35,9	8,4	21,7	48,0	59,7	:	37,7	6,7
12,9	37,5	11,8	26,2	21,7	55,8	25,8	43,8	7,8
11,9	38,2	13,2	26,5	21,6	55,7	25,4	45,6	8,0
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

3.5.1.4 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1984)

		Unit	EUR 12 (2)	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	numbers	1 000	10 673,0	122,3	165,0	1 374,6
	– men	%	64,9	69,5	77,7	51,1
	– women	%	35,1	30,5	22,3	48,9
Industry	numbers	1 000	41 302,0	11 281,1	658,1	10 605,1
	– men	%	77,0	81,4	74,4	76,2
	– women	%	23,0	18,6	25,6	23,8
Services	numbers	1 000	71 173,0	2 210,1	1 641,4	14 071,6
	– men	%	54,8	56,6	44,8	51,2
	– women	%	45,2	43,4	55,2	48,8
Agriculture	paid workers	%	24,8	8,3	36,9	19,0
	self-employed	%	75,2	91,7	63,1	81,0
Industry	paid workers	%	89,8	91,1	91,3	94,6
	self-employed	%	10,2	8,9	8,7	5,4
Services	paid workers	%	84,1	78,3	90,5	88,4
	self-employed	%	15,9	21,7	9,5	11,6
Agriculture	full time	%	:	93,5	83,4	80,1
	part time	%	:	6,5	16,6	19,9
Industry	full time	%	:	97,6	89,6	93,5
	part time	%	:	2,4	10,4	6,5
Services	full time	%	:	89,0	74,2	84,0
	part time	%	:	11,0	25,8	16,0
Agriculture	less than 25 years	%	:	9,3	19,4	13,3
	25 to 35	%	:	13,5	11,4	14,6
	35 to 45	%	:	14,9	18,1	15,2
	45 to 55	%	:	31,2	21,5	27,7
	55 to 65	%	:	28,3	21,0	20,5
	65 and over	%	:	2,8	8,6	8,8
Industry	less than 25 years	%	:	15,5	22,7	19,1
	25 to 35	%	:	30,8	23,9	21,0
	35 to 45	%	:	25,5	26,1	33,8
	45 to 55	%	:	21,7	15,7	25,5
	55 to 65	%	:	6,2	10,0	10,1
	65 and over	%	:	0,3	1,6	0,4
Services	less than 25 years	%	:	13,7	19,3	19,7
	25 to 35	%	:	33,5	25,3	24,4
	35 to 45	%	:	24,4	26,7	24,2
	45 to 55	%	:	19,0	17,0	20,6
	55 to 65	%	:	8,7	10,1	10,1
	65 and over	%	:	0,8	1,8	1,1

Source: Eurostat – Sample survey of manpower, 1984.

(1) The Netherlands have not participated in the 1984 survey.
(2) Source: Eurostat-Cronos (soci).

Ellas	España (2)	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland (1) (2)	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10 (2)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 028,3	1 868,0	1 848,2	185,9	2 388,2	6,8	248,0	969,0	608,9	7 836,0
55,8	73,9	64,0	88,1	66,6	67,3	78,2	50,8	79,8	64,5
44,2	26,1	36,0	11,9	33,4	32,7	21,8	49,2	20,2	35,5
913,0	3 397,0	6 822,4	332,7	7 057,2	46,6	1 405,0	1 388,0	8 317,9	36 517,0
78,8	84,6	75,3	80,8	76,5	89,4	86,2	72,8	76,8	76,5
21,2	15,4	24,7	19,2	23,5	10,6	13,8	27,2	23,2	23,5
1 558,3	5 510,0	12 598,0	578,9	10 935,7	90,8	3 417,0	1 791,0	14 681,1	63 872,0
67,2	63,1	48,9	56,5	62,8	54,9	57,7	56,7	47,4	54,0
32,8	36,9	51,1	43,5	37,2	45,1	42,3	43,3	52,6	46,0
3,8	27,9	15,0	11,4	35,7	10,7	25,8	18,4	49,8	24,8
96,2	72,1	85,0	88,6	64,3	89,3	74,2	81,6	50,1	75,2
74,0	84,8	91,0	90,7	83,9	95,5	95,7	86,9	90,7	90,4
26,0	15,2	9,0	9,3	16,1	4,5	4,3	13,1	9,2	9,6
64,4	74,9	88,0	85,9	68,5	89,2	89,8	80,0	89,1	85,0
35,6	25,1	12,0	14,1	31,5	10,8	10,2	20,0	10,9	15,0
93,2	:	83,8	93,4	83,5	91,3	:	:	84,3	:
6,8	:	16,2	6,6	16,5	8,7	:	:	15,7	:
96,1	:	96,1	97,9	97,0	98,1	:	:	92,4	:
3,9	:	3,9	2,1	3,0	1,9	:	:	7,6	:
95,7	:	87,1	92,0	95,3	92,3	:	:	71,4	:
4,3	:	12,9	8,0	4,7	7,7	:	:	28,6	:
10,2	:	8,7	11,9	8,7	12,8	:	:	20,0	:
12,0	:	16,2	16,2	14,0	18,3	:	:	17,1	:
18,0	:	16,1	18,6	18,8	13,9	:	:	20,2	:
27,5	:	29,4	19,5	28,7	27,4	:	:	19,6	:
22,3	:	25,6	20,6	23,2	17,4	:	:	16,8	:
10,0	:	4,0	13,2	6,7	10,2	:	:	6,3	:
15,4	:	14,9	27,3	17,8	18,7	:	:	20,5	:
27,7	:	30,5	29,8	25,4	26,1	:	:	22,4	:
25,3	:	26,1	20,5	26,4	25,4	:	:	23,4	:
22,3	:	21,8	13,8	22,2	24,3	:	:	20,0	:
8,7	:	6,4	7,8	7,7	5,3	:	:	12,8	:
0,7	:	0,3	0,8	0,6	0,3	:	:	1,0	:
10,8	:	14,4	28,0	12,7	23,1	:	:	20,4	:
28,3	:	32,2	29,2	27,3	31,5	:	:	22,1	:
26,8	:	25,4	19,1	27,2	22,5	:	:	24,0	:
21,4	:	18,9	13,1	21,0	16,3	:	:	19,3	:
10,7	:	8,2	8,9	10,4	5,6	:	:	12,3	:
1,9	:	0,8	1,8	1,4	0,9	:	:	1,9	:

3.5.1.5 Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings (1)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
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
	1983		:	165	186	1 784
Total number of AWU (equivalent full time workers) (1)	1975	×1 000	:	140	177	1 234
	1980		:	124	172	1 051
	1983		:	112	140	946
Average AWU/persons working on agricultural holdings (1)	1975	1	:	0,63	0,73	0,55
	1980		:	0,66	0,73	0,52
	1983		:	0,67	0,75	0,52
Breakdown by type of labour:						
• Numbers:						
- farm heads	1975	%	:	61,5	55,1	39,6
	1980		:	61,2	51,2	41,8
	1983		:	61,5	52,1	42,1
- spouses	1975	%	:	23,0	31,6	28,6
	1980		:	24,2	33,5	27,7
	1983		:	23,6	30,5	27,5
- other family members	1975	%	:	12,2	4,3	27,7
	1980		:	10,9	4,0	25,4
	1983		:	11,2	4,0	25,1
- regularly employed non-family members	1975	%	:	3,3	9,0	4,1
	1980		:	3,7	11,3	5,1
	1983		:	3,7	13,4	5,3
• AWU:						
- farm heads	1975	%	:	68,4	58,6	45,8
	1980		:	69,3	53,9	47,6
	1983		:	68,6	54,4	48,4
- spouses	1975	%	:	15,8	25,8	23,8
	1980		:	15,2	26,3	22,3
	1983		:	15,1	23,3	21,9
- other family members	1975	%	:	11,9	4,3	23,0
	1980		:	10,8	4,6	20,8
	1983		:	11,6	4,7	20,0
- regularly employed non-family members	1975	%	:	3,9	11,3	5,9
	1980		:	4,7	15,2	8,0
	1983		:	4,7	17,6	8,5
- irregularly employed non-family members	1975	%	:	0,0	0,0	1,5
	1980		:	0,0	0,0	1,3
	1983		:	0,0	0,0	1,2
Changes:						
• Total numbers						
- TAV	1980/1975	%	×	−3,4	−0,2	−2,2
- TAV	1983/1980	%	×	−3,9	−7,4	−3,5
• AWU - TAV	1980/1975	%	×	−2,4	−0,6	−3,2
- TAV	1983/1980	%	×	−3,3	−6,6	−3,5

Source: Eurostat – Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings.

(1) Without irregularly employed non-family members.
(2) 1972.
(3) 1982.

Ellas	España **	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
:	4 274 (2)	3 069	474	5 390	16	332	:	758	:
1 841	:	2 659	469	5 301	12	302	:	724	13 712
2 128	3 955 (3)	2 406	419	5 301	11	305	:	723	13 426
:	:	1 950	325	2 827	12	254	:	626	:
797	:	1 848	310	2 158	9	242	:	583	7 293
863	1 520 (3)	1 658	276	2 158	8	243	:	562	6 967
:	:	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
0,40	0,38 (3)	0,66	0,64	0,36	0,72	0,77	:	0,71	0,50
:	57,9 (2)	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
45,0	59,2 (3)	44,7	51,1	52,1	40,3	44,3	:	30,4	47,0
:	34,2 (2)	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
32,7	36,9 (3)	25,9	18,6	22,4	32,9	23,9	:	18,0	25,2
:	:	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
22,0	:	15,3	22,6	22,1	22,5	18,5	:	19,2	21,1
:	7,9 (2)	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
0,3	3,8 (3)	14,1	7,7	3,4	4,3	13,3	:	32,4	6,7
:	:	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
48,7	45,7 (3)	47,2	57,3	46,7	43,7	48,8	:	33,2	49,7
:	:	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
31,8	31,7 (3)	20,6	12,6	18,7	27,2	17,7	:	13,3	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
19,1	:	11,4	19,6	19,7	23,6	15,9	:	16,5	17,9
:	:	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	9,3 (3)	16,4	10,5	4,1	5,5	14,4	:	37,0	10,8
:	:	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
0,0	13,3 (3)	4,4	0,0	10,8	0,0	3,2	:	0,0	0,0
×	×	−2,8	−0,2	−0,3	−5,6	−1,9	×	−0,9	×
4,9	×	−3,3	−3,7	0,0	−2,2	0,3	×	0,0	−0,7
×	×	−1,3	−0,9	−5,3	−5,6	−1,0	×	−1,4	×
2,7	×	−3,6	−3,8	0,0	−3,9	0,1	×	−1,2	−1,5

3.5.1.6 Employment in agriculture: working hours and combined other employment of farmers (1)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total						
Numbers	1975	x 1 000	:	136	130	878
	1980		:	114	120	828
	1983		:	101	97	750
No other gainful employment	1975	%	:	76,4	79,2	56,9
	1980		:	67,5	80,3	56,8
	1983		:	67,5	66,0	56,9
With other main gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	29,5	13,2	37,3
	1983		:	29,3	9,7	38,0
With other secondary gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	3,1	6,5	5,9
	1983		:	3,2	24,3	5,1
Working hours = 100% (2)						
Numbers	1975	x 1 000	:	78	78	408
	1980		:	72	75	365
	1983		:	65	60	333
No other gainful employment	1975	%	:	96,4	96,9	93,8
	1980		:	94,6	95,2	95,2
	1983		:	97,1	80,8	95,1
With other main gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	2,0	0,0	:
	1983		:	0,0	1,5	:
With other secondary gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	3,4	4,9	4,9
	1983		:	2,9	17,7	4,9
Working hours from 50 to 100% (2)						
Numbers	1975	x 1 000	:	11	21	89
	1980		:	9	16	64
	1983		:	7	16	64
No other gainful employment	1975	%	:	68,4	68,3	32,7
	1980		:	54,1	65,4	37,2
	1983		:	54,2	56,6	35,0
With other main gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	39,0	15,0	26,6
	1983		:	29,9	14,5	42,7
With other secondary gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	7,0	19,5	36,2
	1983		:	15,9	28,7	22,3
Working hours of < 50% (2)						
Numbers	1975	x 1 000	:	47	31	380
	1980		:	33	29	400
	1983		:	29	21	354
No other gainful employment	1975	%	:	45,3	41,9	23,1
	1980		:	11,1	49,8	25,0
	1983		:	3,2	39,7	25,0
With other main gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	87,7	46,8	73,1
	1983		:	96,2	29,3	72,8
With other secondary gainful employment	1975	%	:	:	:	:
	1980		:	1,2	3,4	1,9
	1983		:	0,6	39,7	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	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
:	:	1 297	381	2 603	6	160	:	261	:
997	:	1 210	214	2 760	5	145	:	237	6 631
957	:	1 078	214	2 760	4	135	:	:	:
:	:	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
60,5	:	67,5	75,1	70,6	81,1	80,7	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
20,6	:	15,8	18,8	26,0	14,7	14,7	:	14,8	23,7
29,0	:	13,8	19,4	26,0	13,9	14,6	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
9,0	:	4,4	7,5	3,4	6,7	6,2	:	6,3	5,1
10,5	:	6,3	5,4	3,4	5,1	4,3	:	:	:
:	:	672	:	424	4	114	:	188	:
165	:	666	109	322	3	108	:	150	2 033
98	:	595	98	322	3	101	:	:	:
:	:	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
94,4	:	77,7	95,3	97,9	95,3	94,0	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0,0	:	0,1	0,9	:	0,7	1,9	:	1,7	0,4
0,0	:	0,1	0,8	:	0,2	2,6	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
4,6	:	1,4	5,0	2,1	5,9	4,8	:	3,5	3,1
5,7	:	22,3	4,0	2,1	4,6	3,5	:	:	:
:	:	236	:	641	1	22	:	52	:
265	:	184	51	440	1	21	:	31	1 081
230	:	167	58	440	0	19	:	:	:
:	:	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
76,7	:	62,6	77,1	87,3	56,3	45,1	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2,7	:	9,7	14,2	4,4	42,9	52,4	:	24,9	8,47
0,0	:	6,3	14,2	4,4	33,3	43,1	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
21,1	:	19,3	13,8	8,3	1,4	16,8	:	19,3	15,8
23,3	:	31,2	8,7	8,3	10,4	11,8	:	:	:
:	:	388	381	1 538	1	24	:	21	:
566	:	360	54	1 997	1	17	:	56	351
628	:	312	58	1 997	1	15	:	:	:
:	:	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
49,3	:	50,9	39,1	62,5	38,4	36,4	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
35,0	:	47,8	59,3	35,0	55,6	60,1	:	45,8	41,9
44,2	:	44,3	56,2	35,0	57,2	59,5	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
4,6	:	2,5	6,6	2,5	5,8	5,7	:	6,6	2,9
6,6	:	4,8	4,7	2,5	4,3	4,1	:	:	:

3.5.2.1 **Land use in 1985**

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total area	225 570	3 052	4 308	24 869	13 198
Inland waters	3 550	27	70	430	319
Land (total)	222 020	3 025	4 238	24 439	12 884
Area under timber	52 884	613	493	7 328	2 262
Other areas	36 350 (1)	993	898	5 092	1 388 (1)
Utilized agricultural area (UAA):					
– area	132 825 (1)	1 419	2 847	12 019	9 234 (1)
– share of total area	58,9 (1)	46,5	66,1	48,3	70,0 (1)
Arable land:					
– area	67 649	742	2 614	7 233	2 925
– share of total UAA	51,0 (1)	52,3	91,8	60,2	31,7 (1)
Permanent meadows and grasslands:					
– area	:	641	:	4 566	5 271 (2)
– share of total UAA	:	45,1	:	38,0	57,1 (2)
Permanent crops:					
– area	11 752 (1)	14	13	181	1 027
– share of total UAA	8,8 (1)	1,0	0,5	1,5	11,1 (1)
Gardens:					
– area	412	22	0	38	:
– share of total UAA	0,3 (1)	1,5	0,0	0,3	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1984.

(2) Only grasslands.

(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	54 907	7 028	30 128	259	3 729	9 207	24 411	165 886
534	608	139	721	1	337	44	327	2 927
49 942	54 298	6 889	29 407	258	3 392	9 163	24 085	162 915
15 543	14 615	327	6 086	82	293	2 968	2 273	34 373
7 093	8 347	849	5 799	47 (1)	1 075	1 816	3 167	27 365
27 307	31 337	5 713	17 522	128 (1)	2 023	4 379	18 644	101 215
54,1	57,1	81,3	58,2	49,6 (1)	54,2	47,6	76,4	61,0
15 651	17 500	1 099	9 068	55	855	2 906	7 001	49 093
57,3	55,8	19,2	51,8	43,7 (1)	42,3	66,4	37,6	48,5 (1)
6 646	12 255	4 612	4 954	71	:	761	1 121 (2)	:
24,3	39,1	80,7	28,3	55,0	:	17,4	6,0 (2)	:
5 010	1 332	2	3 419	2 (1)	36	712	60	6 107 (1)
18,3	4,3	0,0	19,5	1,2 (1)	1,8	16,3	0,3	6,0
:	249	0	80	0*	6	:	16	412
:	0,8	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,3	:	0,1	0,4

3.5.2.2 Main crops in 1984

	EUR 12		Belgique/België		Danmark		BR Deutschland		Ellas		España	
	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)	36 025	27,1	361	25,3	1 669	58,2	4 941	41,0	1 499	16,3	7 511	27,6
of which: common wheat	13 699	10,3	186	13,1	339	11,6	1 629	13,5	562	6,1	2 154	7,9
durum wheat	2 338	1,8	—	—	0	0,0	6	0,0	312	3,4	151	0,6
grain maize	3 770	2,8	8	0,5	—	—	182	1,5	206	2,2	440	1,6
barley	12 637	9,5	136	9,5	1 181	41,2	2 006	16,7	364	4,0	4 023	14,8
rye	1 060	0,8	7	0,5	122	4,3	439	3,6	9	0,1	231	0,8
Rice	305	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0,1	73	0,3
Sugarbeet	1 946 (1)	1,5 (1)	117	8,2	74	2,6	405	3,4	28	0,3	221	0,8
Oilseeds (total)	3 265 (1)	2,5 (1)	5	0,4	195	6,8	254	2,1	239	2,6	1 098	4,0
of which: rape	1 180 (1)	0,9 (1)	5	0,4	192	6,7	254	2,1	—	—	8	0,0
sunflower	1 674 (1)	1,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	0,5	1 007	3,7
Olive trees	4 305	3,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	641	6,9	2 076	7,6
Cotton	252 (1)	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	2,1	60	0,2
Tobacco	210 (1)	0,2	1	0,0	—	—	3	0,0	93	1,0	22	0,1
Hops	28 (1)	0,0	1	0,1	—	—	1 560	0,2	0	0,0	2	0,0
Potatoes	1 562 (1)	1,2	44	3,1	31	1,1	216	1,8	49	0,5	348	1,3
Dry pulses	1 388	1,0	1	0,1	57	2,0	19	0,1	52	0,6	425	1,6
Fresh vegetables (total)	1 681	1,3	26	1,8	15	0,5	40	0,3	147	1,6	478	1,8
of which: tomatoes	307 (1)	0,2	1 (1)	0,1	0 (1)	0,0	0 (1)	0,0 (1)	50	0,5	65	0,2
onions	103 (1)	0,1	1 (1)	0,1	1 (1)	0,0	2 (1)	0,0 (1)	11	0,1	35	0,1
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	11 707	8,8	12	0,8	9	0,3	158	1,3	1 011	10,9	857	19,6
of which: apples	341	0,3	6	0,4	4	0,1	26	0,2	19	0,2	24	0,5
pears	139	0,1	3	0,2	1	0,0	2	0,0	7	0,1	10	0,2
peaches	206	0,2	0	0,0	—	—	0	0,0	29	0,3	8	0,2
apricots	60	0,0	—	—	—	—	0	0,0	7	0,1	2	0,1
melons	106 (1)	0,1 (1)	0	0,0	0	0,0	—	—	9	0,1	56	0,2
Citrus fruit (total)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
of which: oranges and mandarins	333	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	0,4	24	0,5
lemons	110	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0,1	4	0,1
Almonds	733	0,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	0,4	41	0,9
Vines	4 389	3,3	0	0,0	—	—	101	0,8	177	1,9	270	6,2
Flowers and ornamental plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green fodder	—	—	118	8,3	75	2,6	874	7,3	65	0,7	—	—
Fallow land and green fertilizer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Harvested area.

France		Ireland		Italia		Luxembourg		Nederland		Portugal (1)		United Kingdom		EUR 10	
Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
9 710	30,8	406	7,1	4 686	26,6	35	27,4	198	9,8	973	22,2	4 036	21,6	27 540	27,2
4 973	15,8	77	1,4	1 421	8,1	8	6,5	146	7,1	272	6,2	1 939	10,4	11 272	11,1
129	0,4	—	—	1 717	9,8	—	—	—	—	23	0,5	0	0,0	2 158	2,1
1 743	5,5	—	—	921	5,2	—	—	0	0,0	270	6,2	0	0,0	3 060	3,0
2 108	6,7	304	5,3	405	2,3	16	12,3	34	1,7	84	1,9	1 978	10,6	8 531	8,4
100	0,3	0	0,0	9	0,1	1	1,1	6	0,3	130	3,0	6	0,0	700	0,7
9	0,0	—	—	179	1,0	—	—	—	—	30	0,7	—	—	202	0,2
526	1,7	35	0,6	211	1,2	0	0,0	129	6,4	2	0,0	199	1,1	1 725	1,7
961	3,1	3	0,0	96	0,5	1	0,6	16	0,8	40	0,9	269	1,4	2 037	2,0
434	1,4	34	0,0	1	0,0	1	0,6	13	0,6	—	—	269	1,4	1 171	1,2
504	1,6	—	—	75	0,4	—	—	—	—	38	0,9	—	—	621	0,6
18	0,1	—	—	1 254	7,1	—	—	—	—	2 076	7,6	0	0,0	1 319	1,3
—	—	—	—	0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	0,2
14	0,0	—	—	70	0,4	—	—	—	—	2	0,0	—	—	181	0,2
1	0,0	0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0,0	26	0,0
205	0,6	361	0,6	124	0,7	1	0,8	161	7,9	133	3,0	198	1,1	1 068	1,1
233	0,7	1	0,0	185	1,1	0	0,0	16	0,8	265	6,1	88	0,5	648	0,6
252	0,8	3	0,1	427	2,4	0	0,0	63	3,1	94	2,1	135	0,7	1 109	1,1
16 (1)	0,1 (1)	0*	0,0	145 (1)	0,8 (1)	0 (1)	0,0	2 (1)	0,1 (1)	26	0,6	1 (1)	0,0 (1)	206 (1)	0,2 (1)
7 (1)	0,0 (1)	0*	0,0	20 (1)	0,1 (1)	0 (1)	0,0	16 (1)	0,8 (1)	2	0,0	8 (1)	0,0 (1)	66 (1)	0,1 (1)
1 318	4,2	2	0,0	3 437	19,5	2	1,2	26	1,3	4 894	17,5	56	0,3	6 027	6,0
71	0,2	1	0,0	86	0,5	0	0,1	16	0,8	60	0,2	28	0,2	257	0,3
21	0,1	0	0,0	50	0,3	0	0,0	6	0,3	36	0,1	4	0,0	94	0,1
30	0,1	—	—	84	0,5	—	—	0	0,0	54	0,2	—	—	144	0,1
14	0,0	—	—	16	0,1	—	—	—	—	21	0,1	—	—	36	0,0
16 (1)	0,1 (1)	—	—	16	0,1	—	—	—	—	26	0,6	—	—	40	0,0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	0,0	—	—	126	0,7	—	—	—	—	148	0,6	—	—	162	0,2
0	0,0	—	—	40	0,2	—	—	—	—	53	0,1	—	—	53	0,1
2	0,0	—	—	128	0,7	—	—	—	—	561	2,1	—	—	163	0,2
1 078	3,4	—	—	1 129	6,4	1	1,0	0	0,0	1 633	6,0	0	0,0	2 485	2,5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 629	5,2	1	0,0	933	4,8	9	7,4	166	8,2	—	—	37	0,2	3 909	3,9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	1985	67 649	51,0 (1)	52 690	39,9 (1)
	% TAV	1985/1973	:		:	
	% TAV	1985/1984	−0,1		−0,5	
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1985	742	52,3	640	45,1
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,5		−1,1	
	% TAV	1985/1984	−0,2		−0,6	
Danmark	1 000 ha	1985	2 614	91,8	220	7,7
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,1		−3,0	
	% TAV	1985/1984	−0,5		−3,7	
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1985	7 233	60,2	4 566	38,0
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,3		−1,3	
	% TAV	1985/1984	0,2		−0,9	
Ellas	1 000 ha	1985	2 925	31,7 (1)	5 271	57,1 (1)
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,1		0,0	
	% TAV	1985/1984	0,0		0,0	
España	1 000 ha	1985	15 651	57,3	6 646	24,3
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,2		−1,2	
	% TAV	1985/1984	0,6		−2,7	
France	1 000 ha	1985	17 500	55,8	12 255	39,1
	% TAV	1985/1973	0,3		−1,0	
	% TAV	1985/1984	−0,2		−0,9	
Ireland	1 000 ha	1985	1 099	19,3	4 612	80,7
	% TAV	1985/1973	1,3		1,4	
	% TAV	1985/1984	−0,6		0,3	
Italia	1 000 ha	1985	9 068	51,8	4 954	28,3
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,5		−0,5	
	% TAV	1985/1984	−0,8		−0,2	
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1985	55	43,7 (1)	70	55,0 (1)
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,6		0,1	
	% TAV	1985/1984	−1,4		1,0	
Nederland	1 000 ha	1985	855	42,3	1 127	55,7
	% TAV	1985/1973	0,6		−1,0	
	% TAV	1985/1984	1,4		−1,3	
Portugal	1 000 ha	1985	2 906	66,4	761	17,3
	% TAV	1985/1973	:		:	
	% TAV	1985/1984	0,0		0,0	
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1985	7 001	37,6	11 567	62,0
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,1		−0,2	
	% TAV	1985/1984	1,0		0,9	
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1985	49 093	48,5	45 283	45,0 (1)
	% TAV	1985/1973	0,0		−0,5	
	% TAV	1985/1984	−0,1		−0,6	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1984 or 1984/1973.

Permanent crops		Total UAA		Woods and forests	
1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of EUR 12 (1)	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
8	9	10	11	12	13
11 753 (1)	8,8 (1)	132 825 (1)	100,0	52 884	23,4
:		:		:	
−1,2 (1)		−0,3		0,1	
14	1,0	1 419	1,1	613	20,1
−2,7		−0,8		0,0	
−0,4		−0,4		0,0	
13	0,5	2 847	2,2	493	11,5
−1,7		−0,2		0,4	
0,0		−0,7		0.0	
181	1,5	12 019	9,1	7 328	29,5
−1,0		−0,9		0,2	
−0,2		−0,2		0,0	
1 027	11,1 (1)	9 234 (1)	7,0	2 262	17,1
0,8		0,0 (1)		−2,2	
0,0		0,0 (1)		0,0	
5 010	18,3	27 307	20,5	15 543	30,8
0,0		−0,4		0,5	
1,5		0,3		−0,1	
1 332	4,3	31 337	23,7	14 615	26,6
−1,7		−0,3		0,0	
−0,5		−0,5		0,1	
2	0,0	5 713	4,3	327	4,7
−2,7		1,4		1,1	
0,9		0,1		0,0	
3 419	19,5	17 522	13,3	6 086	20,2
0,4		−0,1		0,2	
−0,3		−0,5		0,2	
2 (1)	1,2 (1)	128 (1)	0,1	82	7,9
0,5 (1)		−0,3 (1)		−0,1	
0,8 (1)		0,0 (1)		0,0	
36	1,8	2 023	1,5	293	31,7
−1,7		−0,4		−0,2	
−0,2		−0,1		0,0	
712	16,3	4 379	3,3	2 968	32,2
:		:		:	
0,0		0,0		0,0	
60	0,3	18 644	14,1	2 273	9,3
−2,8		−0,2		1,1	
−1,9		−0,2		0,6	
6 107 (1)	6,0 (1)	101 215 (1)	76,2	34 373	20,7
−0,1 (1)		−0,2 (1)		0,0	
−1,2 (1)		−0,4 (1)		0,1	

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	1985	35 926 (1)	1 921 (1)	1 553 (1)	1 907 (1)
	% TAV	1985/1973	:	−0,2 (1)	:	:
	% TAV	1985/1984	−1,7 (1)	−1,4 (1)	11,4 (1)	− 2,0 (1)
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1985	345	30	49	118
	% TAV	1985/1973	−2,2	0,7	− 0,2	1,0
	% TAV	1985/1984	−4,4	15,2	11,4	0,7
Danmark	1 000 ha	1985	1 609	15 (2)	30	73
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,8	2,2 (2)	− 0,6	1,2
	% TAV	1985/1984	−3,5	14,3 (3)	− 3,4	− 1,5
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1985	4 884	45	220	403
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,7	−2,9	− 6,3	1,1
	% TAV	1985/1984	−1,1	12,3	0,3	− 0,6
Ellas	1 000 ha	1985	1 476 (1)	141 (1)	49 (1)	44 (1)
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,2 (1)	−0,1 (1)	− 1,2 (1)	4,3 (1)
	% TAV	1985/1984	−2,4 (1)	−4,4 (1)	−0,6 (1)	− 3,4 (1)
España	1 000 ha	1985	7 493 (1)	465 (1)	324 (1)	179 (1)
	% TAV	1985/1973	0,2 (1)	0,3 (1)	− 1,9 (1)	− 0,5 (1)
	% TAV	1985/1984	−1,2 (1)	−2,6 (1)	− 6,9 (1)	−19,0 (1)
France	1 000 ha	1985	9 710	250	211	491
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,1	−0,3	− 3,3	− 0,4
	% TAV	1985/1984	−0,1	−0,7	3,0	− 6,6
Ireland	1 000 ha	1985	400	3	33	33
	% TAV	1985/1973	1,1	−8,9	− 3,0	0,7
	% TAV	1985/1984	−1,1	0,0	− 7,6	− 5,4
Italia	1 000 ha	1985	4 755	415	122	233
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,1	0,9	− 1,1	0,0
	% TAV	1985/1984	−2,3	−2,7	− 1,9	10,3
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1985	35	0	1	0
	% TAV	1985/1973	−1,8	−1,2	− 6,0	−11,9
	% TAV	1985/1984	−1,1	4,2	−12,8	−10,0
Nederland	1 000 ha	1985	184	68	169	131
	% TAV	1985/1973	−3,8	2,3	0,6	0,9
	% TAV	1985/1984	−7,1	7,7	5,2	0,9
Portugal	1 000 ha	1985	965 (1)	94 (1)	138 (1)	2 (1)
	% TAV	1985/1973	:	−1,9 (1)	:	:
	% TAV	1985/1984	−308 (1)	0,0 (1)	4,1 (1)	− 4,8 (1)
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1985	4 015	144	191	205
	% TAV	1985/1973	0,6	−1,1	− 1,3	0,5
	% TAV	1985/1984	−0,5	6,5	− 3,5	3,2
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1985	27 412	1 109 (2)	1 074	1 730
	% TAV	1985/1973	−0,2	0,1 (2)	− 2,8	0,5
	% TAV	1985/1984	−1,2	2,3 (3)	0,6	− 0,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Area harvested.
(2) 1984 and 1984/1972.
(3) 1984/1983.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry Pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
3 583 (1)	13 549 (2)	1 499	2 399	4 317
:	0,3 (2)	:	0,5	– 0,4
9,8 (1)	– 1,3 (3)	12,0	–2,0	– 1,6
2	160	1	11	0
8,4	4,3	–5,9	–3,5	– 9,7
51,8	3,3	24,1	–2,0	–11,0
221	393 (2)	127	6	–
12,3	– 1,3 (2)	32,8	–4,0	–
13,1	– 1,7 (3)	124,4	–5,8	–
266	1 224	34	48	101
7,8	2,9	2,3	–3,0	0,4
4,5	4,1	27,8	–0,2	– 0,5
263 (1)	243 (1)(2)	54 (1)	141	175
3,7 (1)	– 3,3 (1)(2)	–5,9 (1)	1,8	– 1,4
10,2 (1)	–31,0 (1)(3)	3,6 (1)	0,4	– 0,9
1 079 (1)	1 146 (1)(2)	423 (1)	239	270
5,7 (1)	1,1 (1)(2)	–4,6 (1)	1,2	– 0,3
– 1,7 (1)	– 0,5 (1)(3)	–0,4 (1)	–1,0	– 2,0
1 131	5 036	251	207	1 063
9,7	0,9	14,5	–2,2	– 1,7
17,7	– 1,1	13,2	–0,4	– 1,5
3	596	2	1	–
9,6	2,1	15,7	–4,9	–
20,0	0,5	80,0	–4,3	–
127	2 637	176	843	1 106
17,3	– 0,3	–3,5	1,3	– 1,2
32,9	– 2,7	8,4	0,1	– 2,1
1	18	0	0	1
10,7	2,1	–7,7	–1,6	0,8
–33,7	– 0,2	10,9	0,0	0,5
11	218	25	23	0
– 3,9	6,9	9,3	–2,7	–12,7
30,5	5,4	56,2	–1,2	–20,0
40 (1)	–	268 (1)	852	1 600
:	–	:	:	59,5
0,0 (1)	–	1,0 (1)	–0,3	0,0
296	1 820	137	38	0
27,4	–2,2	4,5	–3,5	8,5
10,1	0,2	56,2	–1,9	0,0
2 320	12 403 (2)	808	1 318	2 447
9,7	0,3 (2)	3,2	0,1	– 1,4
13,9	– 1,4 (3)	24,6	–0,1	– 1,5

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	
	1985	1985	1985/1973	1985/1984	1985	1985	1985/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	:	:	×	×	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	2 960	3,8	0,2	−1,0	946	3,9	−0,6	−3,7
Danmark	2 623	3,4	−1,0	−3,0	913	3,8	−1,9	−3,7
BR Deutschland	15 627	20,1	0,7	−0,4	5 451	22,4	−0,1	−2,3
Ellas	776	1,0	−2,2 (1)	2,5	219	0,9	−2,3 (1)	−2,3
España ** (2)	4 930	6,4	0,8	−0,2	1 891	7,8	−0,2	0,2
France	22 803	29,4	−0,4	−1,3	6 506	26,7	−1,4	−3,8
Ireland	5 779	7,5	−1,0	−1,0	1 528	6,3	0,5	−1,4
Italia	9 008	11,6	0,5	−2,1	3 120	12,8	0,2	−1,7
Luxembourg	220	0,3	0,5	−0,3	70	0,3	−0,2	−1,0
Nederland	5 076	6,5	0,7	−3,9	2 333	9,6	0,6	−4,3
Portugal	:	:	×	×	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	12 695	16,4	−1,3	−2,2	3 257	13,4	−0,7	−1,7
EUR 10	77 566	100	−0,3	−1,5	24 343	100	−0,8	−2,8

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1985/1979.
(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	
	1985	1985	1985/1973	1985/1984	1985	1985	1985/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	:	:	×	×	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	5 521	6,7	1,3	4,8	122	0,2	4,3	11,8
Danmark	9 104	11,1	0,7	1,6	43	0,1	−2,2	7,5
BR Deutschland	24 282	29,6	1,4	2,8	1 296	2,1	2,0	− 0,3
Ellas	1 095	1,3	2,4	−1,8	9 889	16,0	1,4	− 1,4
España ** (2)	11 960	14,6	2,3	0,0	16 954	27,5	0,4	− 0,6
France	10 956	13,4	−0,4	−0,2	10 791	17,5	0,4	− 0,3
Ireland	994	1,2	−0,3	−2,5	2 774	4,5	−0,5	3,1
Italia	9 169	11,2	0,9	1,4	11 281	18,3	3,1	− 0,1
Luxembourg	72	0,1	−2,8	2,3	4	0,0	−3,9	−27,2
Nederland	12 908	15,7	5,4	9,4	945	1,5	3,1	2,7
Portugal	:	:	×	×	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	7 930	9,7	−1,4	1,8	24 540	39,8	1,6	2,5
EUR 10	82 031	100	1,2	3,0	61 685	100	1,5	0,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) December survey.
(2) September survey.

3.5.3.3 Cattle numbers and number of holders (1985)

(%)

		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Average size of stocks		:	45	57	34	8	:	40	33	18	67	69	:	80	36
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	:	0,2	0,1	0,2	7,3	:	0,2	0,1	1,8	0,1	0,1	:	0,1	0,4
	- Holders	:	5,6	5,1	4,9	36,9	:	4,4	2,0	19,4	3,4	2,6	:	2,5	9,1
3- 4	- Animals	:	0,5	0,3	0,7	11,2	:	0,5	0,6	3,3	0,2	0,2	:	0,2	0,9
	- Holders	:	5,9	4,6	6,7	25,3	:	5,2	5,1	16,9	3,0	2,8	:	3,6	8,9
5- 9	- Animals	:	1,5	1,1	3,0	17,3	:	2,0	3,3	8,1	0,6	0,7	:	0,6	2,8
	- Holders	:	9,7	8,9	14,5	20,5	:	11,5	15,7	21,9	5,8	7,2	:	7,7	14,7
10- 14	- Animals	:	2,0	1,5	3,9	10,0	:	2,7	5,3	8,9	1,0	1,1	:	1,0	3,5
	- Holders	:	7,6	7,0	11,1	6,7	:	9,1	15,0	13,6	5,7	6,5	:	6,5	10,6
15- 19	- Animals	:	2,4	1,7	4,3	6,0	:	3,4	5,3	6,6	1,4	1,2	:	1,1	3,5
	- Holders	:	6,4	5,7	8,7	2,8	:	8,1	10,5	7,3	5,5	4,9	:	5,5	7,6
20- 29	- Animals	:	6,1	4,3	9,7	7,7	:	7,9	11,3	9,5	2,9	3,0	:	2,9	7,3
	- Holders	:	11,3	10,0	13,5	2,6	:	13,1	15,6	7,1	8,2	8,5	:	9,7	11,0
30- 39	- Animals	:	7,6	5,0	10,1	5,5	:	8,7	10,1	8,3	3,8	3,8	:	3,2	7,6
	- Holders	:	10,0	8,3	9,9	1,3	:	10,2	9,8	4,6	7,4	7,6	:	7,7	8,1
40- 49	- Animals	:	8,3	5,8	10,2	6,3	:	9,2	9,0	6,5	4,2	4,9	:	3,6	7,7
	- Holders	:	8,4	7,4	7,8	1,1	:	8,4	6,7	2,7	6,3	7,6	:	6,5	6,3
50- 59	- Animals	:	8,5	6,0	9,4	6,0	:	9,4	7,7	3,3	4,5	5,6	:	3,7	7,2
	- Holders	:	7,1	6,3	5,9	0,9	:	7,0	4,7	1,1	5,5	7,0	:	5,6	4,8
60- 99	- Animals	:	30,5	25,3	26,6	7,9	:	29,1	21,5	11,6	27,5	26,9	:	15,9	23,4
	- Holders	:	18,0	18,3	11,9	0,8	:	15,5	9,4	2,8	23,5	23,6	:	16,8	11,2
100-199	- Animals	:	25,1	37,5	18,2	10,5	:	22,0	18,4	12,1	44,9	34,8	:	32,1	22,9
	- Holders	:	8,8	15,9	4,8	0,6	:	6,9	4,6	1,7	23,1	18,2	:	18,6	6,3
200-299	- Animals	:	3,7	7,9	2,5	1,7	:	3,4	4,2	6,3	7,4	7,2	:	17,7	6,4
	- Holders	:	0,7	1,9	0,4	0,1	:	0,6	0,6	0,5	2,2	2,1	:	6,0	1,0
≥300	- Animals	:	3,6	3,5	1,3	2,2	:	1,6	3,3	12,8	1,7	10,5	:	18,1	6,4
	- Holders	:	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,0	:	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,3	1,5	:	3,4	0,5

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.4 Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Holdings (× 1 000)														
1973	:	106	87	710	:	:	913	229	912	5	113	:	215	3 290
1979	:	83	66	554	:	:	716	196	673	4	91	:	177	2 560
1985	:	69	46	465	99	:	567	175	491	3	77	:	160	2 150
% TAV 1985/1973	×	−3,6	−5,1	−3,5	×	×	−3,9	−2,2	−5,2	−3,5	−3,2	×	−2,5	−3,5
% TAV 1985/1979	×	−3,0	−6,0	−2,9	×	×	−3,9	−1,9	−5,3	−4,8	−2,8	×	−1,0	−2,9
Animals (× 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
1985	:	3 092	2 618	15 673	776	:	22 802	5 779	8 908	220	5 248	:	12 695	77 810
% TAV 1985/1973	×	0,4	−1,0	0,7	×	×	−0,4	−1,0	0,5	0,7	0,4	×	−1,3	−0,2
% TAV 1985/1979	×	0,2	2,5	0,7	×	×	−0,5	−1,1	0,4	−0,3	0,3	×	−0,8	0,0
Average number of animals per holding														
1973	:	28	34	20	:	:	26	29	9	41	44	:	69	24
1979	:	37	46	27	:	:	33	32	13	56	57	:	75	31
1985	:	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

EUR 10

	Number of animals													
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-99	100-199	200-299	≥300	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Holdings (× 1 000)														
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
1985	195	191	317	227	163	236	174	135	103	240	136	21	11	2 150
% TAV 1985/1973	−6,6	−6,1	−5,1	−4,5	−4,2	−4,0	−3,1	−1,7	−0,9	1,6	4,0	2,8	3,8	−3,5
% TAV 1985/1979	−4,1	−6,1	−4,8	−3,9	−3,4	−3,4	−2,7	−2,6	−0,3	0,3	3,5	5,6	3,3	−2,9
Animals (× 1 000)														
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
1985	326	672	2 156	2 688	2 736	5 696	5 913	5 953	5 583	18 225	17 849	4 959	4 967	77 810
% TAV 1985/1973	−6,4	−6,1	−5,1	−4,5	−4,2	−3,9	−3,1	−1,7	−0,9	1,7	3,8	2,9	3,6	−0,2
% TAV 1985/1979	−3,7	−6,0	−4,8	−3,9	−3,6	−3,5	−2,7	−2,7	−0,3	0,4	3,4	4,6	1,7	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.6 Dairy cow numbers and number of holders (1985)

(%)

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Average size of herds	:	21,7	28,2	15,1	3,0	:	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	0,2	0,3	:	0,1	1,5
- Holders	:	7,2	5,4	10,5	68,3	:	8,0	17,2	36,0	4,0	8,0	:	5,1	19,0
3- 4 - Animals	:	0,8	0,4	2,4	18,7	:	1,1	1,3	7,1	0,3	0,3	:	0,1	2,1
- Holders	:	5,0	2,9	10,4	16,5	:	6,2	7,7	18,6	2,6	3,2	:	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	:	14,0	9,5	23,0	10,8	:	15,0	14,8	20,2	7,2	5,1	:	2,6	17,0
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	:	15,7	12,4	16,6	2,4	:	15,6	13,5	8,6	9,5	5,8	:	3,5	12,3
15- 19 - Animals	:	9,8	6,7	13,4	3,6	:	10,9	7,8	9,3	4,8	2,8	:	1,0	8,7
- Holders	:	12,7	11,1	12,1	0,7	:	12,8	9,4	5,1	8,8	6,5	:	3,8	9,2
20- 29 - Animals	:	21,3	16,4	23,6	5,8	:	24,5	16,1	13,2	15,5	9,1	:	3,8	17,4
- Holders	:	19,5	19,2	15,1	0,7	:	20,0	13,8	5,3	19,6	14,6	:	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	:	11,5	15,1	6,6	0,3	:	11,5	8,7	2,1	20,6	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	:	6,6	10,3	3,0	0,1	:	6,0	5,6	1,3	13,5	11,5	:	10,7	4,3
50- 59 - Animals	:	8,9	11,4	5,6	1,3	:	7,1	8,5	5,4	12,9	14,0	:	7,5	7,6
- Holders	:	3,6	6,0	1,6	0,1	:	2,6	3,3	0,9	7,4	10,2	:	8,8	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	:	3,7	7,0	1,4	0,0	:	2,1	4,7	1,3	6,7	18,0	:	25,3	3,6
⩾100 - Animals	:	2,9	5,3	0,9	1,2	:	1,1	8,2	10,5	3,4	12,7	:	42,2	9,5
- Holders	:	0,5	1,1	0,1	0,0	:	0,2	1,2	0,6	0,9	3,9	:	17,7	1,2

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.7 Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Holdings (× 1 000)														
1973	:	85	72	630	:	:	697	144	607	5	99	:	93	2 432
1979	:	58	47	456	:	:	518	106	483	3	75	:	63	1 810
1985	:	45	32	369	73	:	329	77	338	2	61	:	53	1 379
% TAV 1985/1973	×	−5,2	−6,6	−4,4	×	×	−6,1	−5,1	−4,9	−7,6	−4,0	×	−4,6	−4,7
% TAV 1985/1979	×	−4,2	−6,4	−3,5	×	×	−7,6	−5,3	−5,9	−6,8	−3,4	×	−2,9	−4,5
Animals (× 1 000)														
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
1985	:	973	896	5 581	219	:	6 506	1 528	3 075	70	2 412	:	3 257	24 518
% TAV 1985/1973	×	−0,2	−1,6	0,1	×	×	−1,4	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,6	×	−0,7	−0,4
% TAV 1985/1979	×	−0,1	−3,0	0,4	×	×	−2,3	0,3	0,0	0,5	0,3	×	−0,5	−0,5
Average number of animals per holding														
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
1985	:	21,7	28,2	15,1	3,0	:	19,8	19,9	9,1	30,7	39,4	:	61,6	17,8

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.8 Changing structure of dairy farms, by herd size class

EUR 10

	Number of animals											
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-99	≥100	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Holdings (× 1 000)												
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
1985	262	146	235	170	127	180	100	59	35	49	16	1 379
% TAV 1985/1973	−6,6	−8,4	−7,1	−6,1	−3,9	−0,5	2,9	4,6	6,0	5,6	5,8	−4,7
% TAV 1985/1979	−6,1	−9,1	−7,3	−5,4	−5,1	−1,3	1,6	3,4	5,0	5,1	3,5	−4,5
Animals (× 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
1985	372	506	1 580	2 007	2 128	4 271	3 384	2 548	1 856	3 534	2 331	24 518
% TAV 1985/1973	−6,8	−8,1	−7,0	−5,9	−3,8	−0,4	3,0	4,6	5,8	5,3	5,5	−0,4
% TAV 1985/1979	−6,9	−9,1	−7,4	−5,3	−5,0	−1,3	1,6	3,0	5,0	4,2	4,0	−0,5

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.9 Pig numbers and number of holders (1985)

(%)

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Average size of stocks	:	178,9	205,5	54,5	19,4	:	66,2	140,0	15,3	36,0	343,2	:	336,0	58
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	:	0,1	0,0	0,6	5,1	:	1,2	0,4	7,2	1,1	0,0	:	0,1	1,3
- Holders	:	11,8	3,0	20,6	77,1	:	50,5	33,8	74,5	23,4	2,1	:	12,4	48,3
3- 9 - Animals	:	0,3	0,2	2,6	2,5	:	1,4	0,7	5,1	4,0	0,1	:	0,2	1,7
- Holders	:	12,2	7,5	28,8	9,7	:	24,2	19,7	17,4	34,1	3,8	:	13,9	20,1
10- 19 - Animals	:	0,6	0,6	3,1	3,0	:	1,2	1,7	3,4	3,5	0,2	:	0,5	1,7
- Holders	:	8,3	9,2	12,3	4,1	:	5,8	18,3	4,1	9,6	3,7	:	11,5	7,3
20- 49 - Animals	:	2,8	3,1	8,9	5,7	:	3,3	2,7	3,7	13,0	0,9	:	1,3	4,4
- Holders	:	15,1	19,3	15,2	3,3	:	6,8	12,7	2,0	15,3	9,4	:	13,4	8,0
50- 99 - Animals	:	5,7	5,9	12,2	10,0	:	4,0	2,0	2,5	16,5	3,1	:	2,1	6,3
- Holders	:	14,2	16,9	9,4	2,7	:	3,7	4,2	0,6	9,1	14,3	:	10,0	5,1
100-199 - Animals	:	11,3	10,6	17,1	10,9	:	8,9	2,7	3,3	16,5	8,1	:	4,1	10,4
- Holders	:	14,3	15,4	6,6	1,5	:	4,1	2,8	0,4	4,5	19,4	:	9,7	4,2
200-399 - Animals	:	18,5	18,5	22,4	8,2	:	17,0	4,3	7,2	16,1	16,0	:	7,9	16,4
- Holders	:	11,8	13,5	4,3	0,6	:	3,9	1,4	0,4	2,3	19,4	:	9,4	3,3
400-999 - Animals	:	32,7	36,6	27,7	21,6	:	38,2	14,1	17,4	26,1	37,9	:	20,6	29,9
- Holders	:	9,7	12,3	2,6	0,6	:	4,2	2,8	0,4	1,6	20,7	:	10,6	2,8
≥ 1 000 - Animals	:	28,0	24,2	5,5	33,1	:	24,7	71,5	50,3	3,4	33,8	:	63,3	28,0
- Holders	:	2,7	3,2	0,2	0,2	:	1,0	2,8	0,3	0,1	7,2	:	9,0	0,8

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.10 Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Holdings (× 1 000)														
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
1985	–	30	44	432	57	–	166	7	598	2	36	–	24	1 396
% TAV 1985/1973	–	−6,6	−6,8	−4,8	–	–	−9,4	−12,6	−5,4	−3,4	−4,5	–	−8,1	−5,8
% TAV 1985/1979	–	6,4	−8,4	−3,9	–	–	−12,4	−11,6	−8,9	0,0	−4,4	–	−6,3	−7,0
Animals (× 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
1985	–	5 365	9 089	23 563	1 095	–	10 956	994	9 169	72	12 383	–	7 930	80 616
% TAV 1985/1973	–	1,2	0,6	1,2	–	–	−0,4	−0,3	0,9	−1,9	5,5	–	−1,2	1,2
% TAV 1985/1979	–	0,8	−0,5	0,9	–	–	0,7	−1,0	0,7	−2,8	4,0	–	0,3	1,2
Averga number of animals per holding														
1973	–	68,1	81,7	26,2	–	–	21,1	29,0	7,1	26,5	103,6	–	141,8	25
1979	–	115,8	127,4	40,8	–	–	30,2	76,0	8,7	44,0	205,1	–	225,4	35
1985	–	178,9	205,5	54,5	19,4	–	66,2	140,0	15,3	36,0	343,2	–	336,0	58

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.11 Changing structure of pig farms, by herd size class

EUR 10

	Number of animals									
	1-2	3-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-999	≥1 000	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Holdings (× 1 000)										
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
1985	674	281	102	112	71	59	47	39	12	1 396
% TAV 1985/1973	−5,8	−5,9	−8,0	−8,3	−6,5	−3,9	0,9	6,4	9,2	−5,8
% TAV 1985/1979	−8,0	−6,9	8,0	−7,7	−6,5	−4,4	−1,0	3,8	9,0	−7,0
Animals (× 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
1985	1 019	1 330	1 376	3 534	5 088	8 363	13 256	24 083	22 595	80 616
% TAV 1985/1973	−5,0	−6,2	−8,2	−8,2	−6,2	−3,8	1,1	7,4	10,1	1,2
% TAV 1985/1979	−6,9	−6,9	−8,2	−7,9	−6,2	−4,3	−0,8	4,7	9,0	1,2

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.4.1 Number and area of holdings (1)

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1975	1980	1984	1975	1984	1980/1975	1984/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	1- 5	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	5-10	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	10-20	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	20-50	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	⩾50	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
Belgique/België	1- 5	31,6	25,9	23,8	29,9	28,1	−3,9	− 2,0
	5-10	23,4	18,1	15,9	22,1	18,8	−5,0	− 3,1
	10-20	28,5	24,3	21,7	27,0	25,6	−3,1	− 2,8
	20-50	18,8	19,1	19,1	17,8	22,5	0,3	0,0
	⩾50	3,4	3,8	4,2	3,2	5,0	2,7	2,4
	Total	105,6	91,2	84,8	100	100	−2,9	− 1,8
Danmark	1- 5	15,5	12,9	2,1	11,9	2,2	−3,6	−38,0
	5-10	25,1	20,5	16,1	19,3	17,0	−3,9	− 5,6
	10-20	36,7	30,8	25,5	28,3	27,0	−3,4	− 4,7
	20-50	42,4	40,4	37,0	32,7	39,2	−1,0	− 2,2
	⩾50	10,1	11,8	13,8	7,8	14,6	3,1	4,0
	Total	129,8	116,3	94,4	100	100	−2,2	− 5,1
BR Deutschland	1- 5	311,7	275,8	228,8	34,5	31,2	−3,7	− 4,6
	5-10	179,0	149,1	133,0	19,8	18,2	−3,6	− 2,8
	10-20	211,7	181,3	163,3	23,4	22,3	−3,1	− 2,6
	20-50	176,1	177,9	171,4	19,4	23,4	0,1	− 0,9
	⩾50	26,3	31,3	36,0	2,9	4,9	3,6	3,5
	Total	904,7	797,4	732,5	100	100	−2,5	− 2,1
Ellas	1- 5	544,0 (2)	541,3	484,1 (4)	70,9 (2)	68,3 (4)	−0,1 (2)	− 3,7 (7)
	5-10	155,2 (2)	149,9	149,0 (4)	20,6 (2)	21,0 (4)	−0,7 (2)	− 0,2 (7)
	10-20	46,2 (2)	46,6	53,5 (4)	6,6 (2)	7,6 (4)	0,2 (2)	4,7 (7)
	20-50	11,3 (2)	12,4	18,3 (4)	1,7 (2)	2,6 (4)	1,9 (2)	13,9 (7)
	⩾50	1,3 (2)	1,6	3,8 (4)	0,2 (2)	0,5 (4)	4,8 (2)	33,5 (7)
	Total	758,0 (2)	751,8	708,7 (4)	100	100	−0,2 (2)	− 2,0 (7)
España	1- 5	:	:	849,5 (5)	×	55,7 (5)	×	×
	5-10	:	:	457,3 (5)	×	30,0 (5)	×	×
	10-20	:	:		×		×	×
	20-50	:	:	132,8 (5)	×	8,7 (5)	×	×
	⩾50	:	:	84,4 (5)	×	5,6 (5)	×	×
	Total	:	:	1 524,0 (5)	×	100	×	×
France	1- 5	248,0	234,0	199,0	20,5	19,2	−1,2	− 4,0
	5-10	185,0	165,0	135,0	15,3	13,0	−2,3	− 4,9
	10-20	275,0	240,0	212,0	22,7	20,4	−2,7	− 3,1
	20-50	361,0	345,0	336,0	29,9	32,3	−0,9	− 0,7
	⩾50	140,0	151,0	157,0	11,6	15,1	1,5	1,0
	Total	1 209,0	1 135,0	1 039,0	100	100	−1,3	− 2,2

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1975	1984	1975	1980	1984	1975	1984	1980/1975	1984/1980
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	81,6	66,7	61,7	5,6	4,5	−4,0	− 4,7
×	×	171,3	132,6	116,4	11,7	8,4	−5,0	− 3,2
×	×	407,1	349,7	314,1	27,8	22,6	−3,0	− 2,7
×	×	548,5	566,0	572,1	37,5	41,2	0,6	0,3
×	×	253,8	292,0	322,9	17,4	23,3	2,8	2,5
13,9	16,4	1 462,3	1 407,0	1 387,2	100	100	−0,8	− 0,4
×	×	44,4	37,1	5,8	1,5	0,2	−3,5	−35,9
×	×	183,4	150,0	118,1	6,2	4,1	−3,9	− 5,8
×	×	530,2	447,5	369,9	18,1	13,0	−3,3	− 4,7
×	×	1 290,7	1 248,7	1 161,7	44,0	40,7	−0,7	− 1,8
×	×	887,1	1 202,7	1 199,3	30,2	42,0	2,8	− 0,0
22,6	30,2	2 935,8	2 904,0	2 854,8	100	100	−0,2	− 0,4
×	×	802,7	659,5	585,4	6,4	4,9	−3,9	− 2,9
×	×	1 301,6	1 086,0	969,2	10,5	8,1	−3,6	− 2,8
×	×	3 073,8	2 635,2	2 376,2	24,7	19,9	−3,0	− 2,6
×	×	5 200,1	5 342,9	5 215,5	41,7	43,6	0,5	− 0,6
×	×	2 083,8	2 448,8	2 806,0	16,7	23,5	3,3	3,5
13,8	16,3	12 462,0	12 172,4	11 952,3	100	100	−0,5	− 0,5
×	×	1 310,0 (2)	1 342,0	1 209,0 (4)	40,4 (2)	31,9 (4)	0,5 (2)	− 3,4 (7)
×	×	990,0 (2)	1 004,2	1 005,6 (4)	30,6 (2)	26,5 (4)	0,3 (2)	0,1 (7)
×	×	565,0 (2)	609,0	699,7 (4)	17,4 (2)	18,5 (4)	1,5 (2)	4,7 (7)
×	×	282,0 (2)	340,8	531,7 (4)	8,7 (2)	14,0 (4)	3,9 (2)	16,0 (7)
×	×	94,0 (2)	133,4	343,8 (4)	2,9 (2)	9,1 (4)	7,3 (2)	37,6 (7)
4,3 (2)	5,3 (4)	3 241,0 (2)	3 429,3	3 789,8 (4)	100	100	1,1 (2)	3,4 (7)
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	666,0	620,0	505,0	2,3	1,7	−1,4	− 6,7
×	×	1 340,0	1 215,0	1 030,0	4,5	3,5	−1,9	− 2,4
×	×	3 990,0	3 550,0	3 185,0	13,6	11,0	−2,3	− 2,7
×	×	11 200,0	10 960,0	10 760,0	38,1	37,1	−0,4	− 0,5
×	×	12 230,0	12 500,0	13 546,0	41,5	46,7	0,4	2,0
24,3	27,9	29 426,0	28 845,0	29 026,0	100	100	−0,4	0,2

3.5.4.1 *(cont.)*

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1975	1980	1984	1975	1984	1980/1975	1984/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ireland	1- 5	34,4	33,9	34,2 (4)	15,1	15,5 (4)	−0,3	0,3 (7)
	5-10	37,7	35,4	33,9 (4)	16,5	15,3 (4)	−1,3	−1,4 (7)
	10-20	70,6	67,7	65,7 (4)	31,0	29,7 (4)	−0,8	−1,0 (7)
	20-50	65,6	66,6	67,5 (4)	28,8	30,5 (4)	0,3	0,5 (7)
	≥50	19,6	19,7	19,7 (4)	8,6	8,9 (4)	0,1	0,0 (7)
	Total	227,9	223,3	221,1 (4)	100	100	−0,4	−0,3 (7)
Italia	1- 5	1 467,6	1 501,1 (6)	1 312,3 (3)	68,4	68,1 (3)	1,1 (6)	−2,7 (8)
	5-10	373,7	377,4 (6)	322,3 (3)	17,4	16,7 (3)	0,5 (6)	−3,1 (8)
	10-20	179,2	183,8 (6)	166,8 (3)	8,4	8,7 (3)	1,3 (6)	−1,9 (8)
	20-50	86,6	91,4 (6)	86,9 (3)	4,0	4,5 (3)	2,8 (6)	−1,0 (8)
	≥50	37,5	38,2 (6)	38,0 (3)	1,7	2,0 (3)	1,0 (6)	−0,1 (8)
	Total	2 144,6	2 192,0 (6)	1 926,2 (3)	100	100	1,1 (6)	−2,6 (8)
Luxembourg	1- 5	1,1	0,9	0,8	19,2	18,4	−3,3	−2,9
	5-10	0,7	0,5	0,4	12,2	9,8	−5,5	−5,4
	10-20	1,0	0,7	0,6	18,4	14,4	−8,0	−3,8
	20-50	2,3	1,8	1,5	40,9	35,8	−4,6	−4,5
	≥50	0,5	0,8	0,9	9,3	21,6	8,6	3,0
	Total	5,6	4,7	4,2	100	100	−3,4	−2,8
Nederland	1- 5	35,8	31,0	29,6	24,9	24,1	−2,9	−1,2
	5-10	30,7	26,1	23,7	21,4	19,3	−3,2	−2,4
	10-20	44,0	37,3	33,3	30,6	27,2	−3,3	−2,8
	20-50	30,1	30,8	31,6	20,9	25,8	0,5	0,6
	≥50	3,2	3,8	4,4	2,2	3,6	3,7	3,7
	Total	143,8	129,0	122,6	100	100	−2,2	−1,0
Portugal	1- 5	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	5-10	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	10-20	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	20-50	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	≥50	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
United Kingdom	1- 5	38,8	29,4	27,7	14,3	11,5	−5,4	−1,5
	5-10	34,0	31,2	30,2	12,5	12,5	−1,7	−0,8
	10-20	43,3	39,8	38,2	15,9	15,8	−1,7	−1,0
	20-50	72,7	67,6	64,4	26,8	26,6	−1,5	−1,2
	≥50	82,8	81,3	81,1	30,5	33,6	−0,4	−0,1
	Total	271,5	249,2	241,6	100	100	−1,7	−0,8
EUR 10	1- 5	2 728,0	2 495,0	2 342,4	46,2	45,3	−1,8	−1,6
	5-10	1 044,0	923,9	859,4	17,7	16,6	−2,4	−1,8
	10-20	936,0	847,7	780,5	15,9	15,1	−2,0	−2,1
	20-50	867,0	852,8	833,7	14,7	16,1	−0,3	−0,6
	≥50	325,0	338,6	358,9	5,5	6,9	0,8	1,5
	Total	5 900,0	5 458,0	5 175,0	100	100	−1,6	−1,3

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) Community survey of the structure of agricultural holdings 1982.
(4) Community survey of the structure of agricultural holdings 1983.
(5) 1982 survey.
(6) 1977 instead of 1980 (not yet available).
(7) 1983/1980.
(8) 1982/1977.

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1975	1984	1975	1980	1984	1975	1984	1980/1975	1984/1980
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	100,2	98,0	97,5 (4)	2,0	1,9 (4)	−0,4	−0,2 (7)
×	×	284,9	264,9	256,0 (4)	5,6	5,1 (4)	−1,5	−1,1 (7)
×	×	1 019,0	977,7	948,9 (4)	20,0	18,8 (4)	−0,8	−1,0 (7)
×	×	2 015,1	2 037,6	2 067,4 (4)	39,7	41,1 (4)	0,3	0,5 (7)
×	×	1 667,4	1 670,2	1 666,8 (4)	32,8	33,1 (4)	0,0	−0,1 (7)
22,3	22,8 (4)	5 076,6	5 048,4	5 036,6 (4)	100	100	−0,1	−0,1 (7)
×	×	3 413,6	3 512,8 (6)	3 022,5 (3)	21,1	19,6 (3)	1,4 (6)	−3,0 (8)
×	×	2 570,1	2 572,6 (6)	2 229,4 (3)	15,9	14,5 (3)	0,1 (6)	−2,8 (8)
×	×	2 436,7	2 485,3 (6)	2 278,9 (3)	15,0	14,8 (3)	1,0 (6)	−1,7 (8)
×	×	2 559,4	2 738,9 (6)	2 594,7 (3)	15,8	16,8 (3)	3,5 (6)	−1,1 (8)
×	×	5 207,9	4 961,3 (6)	5 279,6 (3)	32,2	34,3 (3)	−2,4 (6)	1,3 (8)
7,5	8,0 (3)	16 187,7	16 270,9 (6)	15 405,0 (3)	100	100	0,3 (6)	−1,1 (8)
×	×	2,8	2,4	2,1	2,1	1,6	−3,0	−3,3
×	×	5,0	3,8	3,0	3,8	2,4	−5,3	−5,7
×	×	15,2	10,1	9,1	11,6	7,1	−7,9	−2,6
×	×	75,4	61,8	52,5	57,3	41,0	−3,9	−4,0
×	×	33,1	51,7	61,3	25,2	47,9	9,3	4,4
23,5	30,7	131,5	129,8	128,0	100	100	−0,3	−0,4
×	×	95,5	82,1	77,7	4,6	3,9	−3,0	−1,4
×	×	226,0	191,7	173,4	10,9	8,6	−3,2	−2,5
×	×	630,3	536,6	481,5	30,4	24,0	−3,2	−2,7
×	×	866,6	902,6	938,9	41,8	46,7	0,8	1,0
×	×	255,3	300,2	337,8	12,3	16,8	3,3	3,0
14,4	16,4	2 073,7	2 013,2	2 009,3	100	100	−0,6	−0,1
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	112,9	82,9	75,5	0,6	0,5	−6,0	−2,3
×	×	247,0	230,0	224,0	1,4	1,3	−1,4	−0,7
×	×	628,8	581,4	555,8	3,6	3,3	−1,6	−1,1
×	×	2 368,9	2 228,9	2 127,8	13,6	12,6	−1,2	−1,2
×	×	14 093,8	13 999,2	13 893,5	80,8	82,3	−0,1	−0,2
64,3	69,9	17 451,4	17 123,2	16 876,6	100	100	−0,4	−0,4
×	×	6 630,6	6 053,7	5 642,2	7,3	6,4	−1,8	−1,7
×	×	7 319,0	6 534,9	6 125,1	8,1	6,9	−2,2	−1,6
×	×	13 296,0	12 115,9	11 219,1	14,7	12,7	−1,8	−1,9
×	×	26 397,0	26 280,7	26 022,3	29,2	29,4	−0,1	−0,3
×	×	36 806,0	37 892,8	39 457,0	40,7	44,6	0,6	1,0
15,3	17,1	90 448,0	88 878,0	88 465,6	100	100	−0,4	−0,1

3.5.4.2 Number and area of holdings in ESU

	Size class in ESU	Agricultural holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1975 (1)	1980	1983	1975	1983	1980/1975	1983/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	< 2	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	2-< 4	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	4-< 8	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	8-<16	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	16-<40	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	>40	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
Belgique/België	< 2	40,3	22,2	18,1	29,4	17,7	−11,3	− 6,6
	2-< 4	16,2	9,6	8,6	11,8	8,4	− 9,9	− 3,7
	4-< 8	22,8	13,1	10,9	16,6	10,7	−10,6	− 5,8
	8-<16	31,8	20,0	16,6	23,2	16,2	− 8,9	− 6,1
	16-<40	23,2	37,3	33,4	16,9	32,8	10,0	− 3,6
	>40	3,0	12,3	14,4	2,2	14,1	32,8	5,4
	Total	137,2	114,5	102,0	100	100	− 3,6	− 3,8
Danmark	< 2	14,4	9,6	0,6	10,9	0,6	− 7,9	−48,7
	2-< 4	17,4	11,3	7,6	13,2	7,7	− 8,2	−12,4
	4-< 8	28,7	18,2	15,9	21,7	16,1	− 8,7	− 4,5
	8-<16	38,7	25,6	21,4	29,3	21,7	− 8,0	− 5,7
	16-<40	29,0	40,7	34,2	21,9	34,7	7,0	− 5,7
	>40	3,9	17,4	19,0	3,0	19,2	35,2	3,0
	Total	132,2	122,7	98,7	100	100	− 1,5	− 7,0
BR Deutschland	< 2	246,2	172,5	147,4	27,1	19,2	− 6,9	− 5,1
	2-< 4	155,9	114,6	98,7	17,2	12,9	− 6,0	− 4,8
	4-< 8	184,6	142,5	124,4	20,3	16,2	− 5,0	− 4,4
	8-<16	197,1	165,1	145,2	21,7	18,9	− 3,5	− 4,2
	16-<40	110,7	206,7	193,9	12,2	25,3	13,3	− 2,1
	>40	13,3	48,5	57,8	1,5	7,5	29,5	6,0
	Total	907,7	850,0	767,6	100	100	− 1,3	− 3,3
Ellas	< 2	:	:	482,1	×	50,6	×	×
	2-< 4	:	:	200,0	×	21,0	×	×
	4-< 8	:	:	170,9	×	17,9	×	×
	8-<16	:	:	80,3	×	8,4	×	×
	16-<40	:	:	18,5	×	2,0	×	×
	>40	:	:	1,2	×	0,1	×	×
	Total	:	:	953,0	×	100	×	×
España	< 2	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	2-< 4	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	4-< 8	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	8-<16	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	16-<40	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	>40	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
France	< 2	345,7	246,9	210,4	26,3	18,7	− 6,5	− 5,2
	2-< 4	177,5	133,5	108,0	13,5	9,6	− 5,5	− 6,8
	4-< 8	271,2	174,7	145,5	20,6	12,9	− 8,4	− 5,9
	8-<16	312,0	256,4	214,0	23,7	19,0	− 3,9	− 5,9
	16-<40	172,4	328,7	318,7	13,1	28,3	13,8	− 1,0
	>40	35,5	113,3	128,7	2,7	11,4	26,1	4,3
	Total	1 314,2	1 253,5	1 125,3	100	100	− 0,9	− 3,5

Average size		ESU						
in ESU		× 1 000 ESU			% of total		% TAV	
1975	1983	1975 (1)	1980	1983	1975	1983	1980/1975	1983/1980
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	30,7	19,9	16,4	2,4	0,8	− 8,3	− 6,3
×	×	47,6	28,1	25,2	3,7	1,2	−10,0	− 3,6
×	×	134,0	76,5	64,0	10,3	3,0	−10,6	− 5,8
×	×	369,1	237,7	196,7	28,5	9,4	− 8,4	− 6,1
×	×	532,4	966,6	879,5	41,1	41,8	12,7	− 3,1
×	×	182,2	775,8	922,4	14,0	43,8	33,9	5,9
9,4	20,6	1 296,1	2 104,7	2 104,2	100	100	10,2	− 0,0
×	×	16,5	10,6	0,9	1,0	0,1	− 8,5	−47,1
×	×	52,0	33,9	24,2	3,2	0,9	− 8,2	−10,7
×	×	170,1	107,0	93,3	10,4	3,6	− 8,9	− 4,5
×	×	451,1	301,1	250,9	27,6	9,8	− 7,8	− 5,9
×	×	673,4	1 054,5	896,0	41,2	34,9	9,4	− 5,3
×	×	272,4	1 161,6	1 302,3	16,6	50,7	33,9	3,9
12,4	26,0	1 635,5	2 668,6	2 567,6	100	100	10,3	− 1,3
×	×	243,3	173,9	151,7	3,3	1,3	− 6,5	− 4,5
×	×	454,0	335,7	288,6	6,1	2,5	− 5,9	− 4,9
×	×	1 075,2	830,2	726,3	14,4	6,3	− 5,0	− 4,4
×	×	2 257,7	1 921,8	1 695,4	30,2	14,7	− 3,2	− 4,1
×	×	2 492,9	5 168,0	4 924,7	33,4	42,6	15,7	− 1,6
×	×	938,3	3 201,9	3 769,2	12,6	32,6	27,9	5,6
8,2	15,1	7 461,4	11 631,5	11 556,0	100	100	9,3	− 0,2
×	×	:	:	400,7	×	12,1	×	×
×	×	:	:	576,8	×	17,4	×	×
×	×	:	:	962,8	×	29,1	×	×
×	×	:	:	865,3	×	26,1	×	×
×	×	:	:	407,6	×	12,3	×	×
×	×	:	:	99,4	×	3,0	×	×
:	3,5	:	:	3 312,7	×	100	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	301,5	232,8	192,3	2,4	0,9	− 5,0	− 6,2
×	×	522,1	392,1	315,2	4,1	1,4	− 5,6	− 7,0
×	×	1 604,4	1 029,7	855,1	12,7	4,0	− 8,5	− 6,0
×	×	3 537,8	3 019,1	2 516,4	28,1	11,7	− 3,1	− 5,9
×	×	4 016,7	8 177,0	8 070,3	31,9	37,4	15,3	− 0,4
×	×	2 622,7	8 373,9	9 620,1	20,8	44,6	26,1	4,7
9,6	19,2	12 605,4	21 224,7	21 569,3	100	100	11,0	0,5

3.5.4.2 *(cont.)*

	Size class in ESU	Agricultural holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1975 (1)	1980	1983	1975	1983	1980/1975	1983/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ireland	< 2	93,2	61,9	60,5	42,5	29,9	− 7,9	−0,8
	2-< 4	53,4	42,7	41,0	24,4	20,3	− 4,4	−1,4
	4-< 8	42,0	42,8	40,5	19,2	20,0	0,5	−1,8
	8-<16	22,9	35,4	32,8	10,4	16,2	9,1	−2,6
	16-<40	7,0	23,1	23,3	3,2	11,5	27,0	0,4
	>40	0,6	3,7	4,2	0,3	2,1	47,0	4,5
	Total	218,9	209,5	202,2	100	100	− 0,9	−1,2
Italia	< 2	1 752,8	1 405,2	1 405,2	65,8	49,9	− 4,3	0,0
	2-< 4	454,8	544,7	544,7	17,1	19,3	3,7	0,0
	4-< 8	260,7	404,3	404,3	9,8	14,4	9,2	0,0
	8-<16	120,1	247,0	247,0	4,5	8,8	15,5	0,0
	16-<40	54,9	152,8	152,8	2,1	5,4	22,7	0,0
	>40	18,6	61,4	61,4	0,7	2,2	27,0	0,0
	Total	2 662,0	2 815,4	2 815,4	100	100	1,1	0,0
Luxembourg	< 2	1,2	0,5	0,4	18,8	8,6	−16,3	−7,3
	2-< 4	0,8	0,5	0,4	12,7	9,9	− 8,7	−4,1
	4-< 8	1,2	0,7	0,6	18,8	13,2	− 9,7	−5,8
	8-<16	1,6	0,9	0,8	26,2	16,9	−10,6	−6,6
	16-<40	1,4	2,0	1,7	22,7	37,9	6,9	−4,8
	>40	0,1	0,5	0,6	0,8	13,5	80,3	3,8
	Total	6,2	5,1	4,5	100	100	− 3,8	−4,5
Nederland	< 2	8,2	0,7	1,1	5,1	0,8	−47,5	18,2
	2-< 4	16,7	7,8	7,0	10,3	5,0	−14,2	−3,4
	4-< 8	23,2	15,6	14,5	14,3	10,5	− 7,7	−2,3
	8-<16	40,0	20,5	17,7	24,7	12,8	−12,6	−4,7
	16-<40	63,3	47,6	37,9	39,0	27,4	− 5,5	−7,3
	>40	10,7	56,6	60,3	6,6	43,5	41,2	2,1
	Total	162,2	148,7	138,5	100	100	− 1,7	−2,3
Portugal	< 2	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	2-< 4	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	4-< 8	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	8-<16	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	16-<40	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	>40	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
	Total	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
United Kingdom	< 2	55,5	:	27,4	20,7	12,0	×	×
	2-< 4	39,5	:	23,1	14,8	10,1	×	×
	4-< 8	48,3	:	27,5	18,1	12,1	×	×
	8-<16	52,2	:	30,9	19,5	13,5	×	×
	16-<40	49,5	:	53,3	18,5	23,3	×	×
	>40	22,5	:	66,2	8,4	29,0	×	×
	Total	267,5	:	228,4	100	100	×	×
EUR 10	< 2	2 557,5	:	2 353,2	44,0	36,6	×	×
	2-< 4	932,2	:	1 039,1	16,0	16,2	×	×
	4-< 8	882,7	:	955,2	15,2	14,8	×	×
	8-<16	816,4	:	806,6	14,1	12,5	×	×
	16-<40	511,4	:	867,7	8,8	13,5	×	×
	>40	108,2	:	413,8	1,9	6,4	×	×
	Total	5 809,2	:	6 435,6	100	100	×	×

Source: FADN (weighted on the basis of the current year).
(1) EUR 9 instead of EUR 10.

Average size		ESU						
in ESU		× 1 000 ESU			% of total		% TAV	
1975	1983	1975 (1)	1980	1983	1975	1983	1980/1975	1983/1980
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	94,3	66,8	64,9	10,1	4,0	– 6,7	–1,0
×	×	152,8	123,8	118,9	16,4	7,4	–4,1	–1,3
×	×	236,5	245,7	232,3	25,4	14,5	0,8	–1,9
×	×	250,0	401,3	373,9	26,8	23,3	9,9	–2,3
×	×	153,6	544,7	553,6	16,5	34,5	28,8	0,5
×	×	44,3	231,6	262,3	4,8	16,3	40,8	4,2
4,3	7,9	931,5	1 613,9	1 606,0	100	100	11,6	–0,2
×	×	1 452,3	1 267,4	1 267,4	17,3	7,4	– 2,7	0,0
×	×	1 278,2	1 551,4	1 551,4	15,2	9,0	4,0	0,0
×	×	1 447,6	2 279,3	2 279,3	17,2	13,3	9,5	0,0
×	×	1 323,6	2 758,7	2 758,7	15,7	16,0	15,8	0,0
×	×	1 304,5	3 686,7	3 686,7	15,5	21,5	23,1	0,0
×	×	1 604,9	5 626,2	5 626,2	19,1	32,8	28,5	0,0
3,2	6,1	8 411,1	17 169,7	17 169,7	100	100	15,3	0,0
×	×	1,4	0,6	0,5	2,2	0,6	–15,6	–5,9
×	×	2,3	1,5	1,3	3,5	1,4	– 8,2	–4,7
×	×	6,9	4,1	3,4	10,9	3,7	– 9,9	–6,1
×	×	19,2	11,0	8,9	30,2	9,7	–10,5	–6,8
×	×	31,6	52,8	46,2	49,7	50,4	10,8	–4,4
×	×	2,2	27,7	31,4	3,5	34,2	×	4,3
10,2	20,5	63,5	97,7	91,7	100	100	9,0	–2,1
×	×	12,1	1,1	1,6	0,4	0,1	–46,9	9,8
×	×	49,0	24,3	21,8	1,7	0,4	–13,1	–3,6
×	×	137,0	91,6	85,0	4,7	1,4	– 7,7	–2,5
×	×	478,2	240,2	206,1	16,5	3,4	–12,9	–5,0
×	×	1 569,6	1 314,4	1 045,5	54,2	17,4	– 3,5	–5,6
×	×	653,3	4 179,0	4 635,6	22,5	77,3	49,1	3,5
17,9	39,4	2 899,3	5 850,5	5 995,6	100	100	15,1	0,8
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×		:	:	:	×	×	×	×
:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
×	×	56,1	:	28,1	1,3	0,3	×	×
×	×	115,0	:	67,7	2,7	0,8	×	×
×	×	279,8	:	159,5	6,5	1,8	×	×
×	×	603,2	:	360,8	14,1	4,1	×	×
×	×	1 241,5	:	1 424,2	29,0	16,1	×	×
×	×	1 992,0	:	6 795,5	46,4	76,9	×	×
16,0	38,7	4 287,6	:	8 835,8	100	100	×	×
×	×	2 208,2	:	2 124,7	5,6	2,8	×	×
×	×	2 673,0	:	2 991,0	6,8	4,0	×	×
×	×	5 091,5	:	5 461,0	12,8	7,3	×	×
×	×	9 289,9	:	9 233,1	23,5	12,3	×	×
×	×	12 016,2	:	21 934,4	30,3	29,3	×	×
×	×	8 312,3	:	33 064,3	21,0	44,2	×	×
6,8	11,6	39 591,7	:	74 808,5	100	100	×	×

3.5.5.1 **Production structures** — 1983

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Irrigated areas:														
– areas (1 000 ha)	:	6,1	327,9	:	1 019,5	:	750,5	:	2 357,5	:	503,7	:	97,8	:
– share in utilized agricultural area (%)	:	0,4	11,5	:	26,1	:	2,6	:	14,9	:	25,1	:	0,6	:
Crops under glass:														
– areas (1 000 ha)	:	1,7	0,5	3,0	2,4	:	5,5	0,1	10,2	0,0	8,8	:	2,0	:
– share in utilized agricultural areas (%)	:	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	:	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4	:	0,0	:
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/ha UAA):														
– N	:	:	143	114	43	:	74	59	:	122	236	:	86	:
– P 205	:	:	41	62	22	:	53	27	:	48	43	:	25	:
– K 20	:	:	55	84	5	:	58	34	:	52	58	:	29	:
Tractors:														
– number (1 000)	:	102	170 (1)	1 483 (1)	248 (2)	:	1 495	145 (3)	1 141 (2)	9	170	:	518	:
– per 100 ha of UAA	:	7,1	5,9 (1)	12,3 (1)	2,7 (2)	:	4,7	2,5 (3)	6,4 (2)	6,7	8,4	:	2,8	:
Combine harvesters:														
– number (1 000)	:	7	3,5 (1)	139 (1)	7 (2)	:	152	5 (3)	38 (2)	2	6	:	57	:
– per 100 ha of cereals	:	2,0	2,1 (1)	2,8 (1)	0,4 (2)	:	1,6	1,2 (3)	0,7 (2)	5,6	2,6	:	1,4	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1984.
(2) 1982.
(3) 1980.

3.5.6.1 Agricultural products sold through cooperatives (1985)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark (1)	BR Deutschland (2)	Ellas (2)	España	France (3)	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg (3)	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	10	92,4	:	4,0		64 (4)	27	15	±25	26		13
Beef/veal	—	70,8	:	7,0		21 (4)	5	6	±25	16		10
Poultrymeat	—	49,7	:	22,6		45	10	—	:	27		2
Eggs	—	67,7	:	15,5		25	2-5	5	±10	18		28
Milk	65	88,0	:	20,7		52	97	32	86	86		—
Sugarbeet	—	14,1	—	—		17 (5)	—	—	:	63		– 1
Cereals	20	47,2	50	—		67	34	35 (7)	:	55-60		20,2
All fruit	55	50,0	:	38,9		42	—	31 (8)	20	75		33
All vegetables	55	50,0	:	13,6		30 (6)	1	10	:	80		17

Source: EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1979.
(2) 1984.
(3) 1982.
(4) Including producers' groups.
(5) Processed into sugar and alcohol.
(6) Excl. potatoes (seed potatoes, 65%; early potatoes and ware potatoes, 25%).
(7) 15 % maize not included in the percentage.
(8) 43 % citrus fruits not included in the percentage.

3.5.6.2 Products sold under contracts concluded in advance (1985)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark (1)	BR Deutschland (2) (3)	Ellas (4)	España	France (1)	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland (6)	Portugal	United Kingdom (7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	55	—	14-15	:	:	25-30	:	:	:	50		50
Calves	90	5	14-15	:	:	25-30	:	:	:	85		– 1
Poultrymeat	90-95	70	73	:	:	45-50	90	:	:	90		95
Eggs	70	75	20-25	:	:	15-20	25	:	:	50		65
Milk	—	—	27	6,6	:	1 (5)	10	:	:	90		—
Sugarbeet	100	99	100	100,0	100	100	100	:	:	100		100
Potatoes	14	40	0	1,8	:	8-10	8-10	:	:	70		13
Peas	98	100	95	9,4	60	90-95	100	:	:	90		95

Source: EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1981.
(2) 1979.
(3) Including producers' groups.
(4) 1984.
(5) Milk production is not subject to contracts. Only the prices are set by contract (for nearly all farmers).
(6) The figures refer to the share of the crop grown under contract. Including deliveries of members of cooperatives.

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

	Number of development plans approved per year			% breakdown of development plans					
				Number of MWU			Volume of investments per MWU		
	1982	1983	1984	1-< 2 MWU	2-< 3 MWU	> 3 MWU	< 20 000 ECU	20 000-< 40 000 ECU	> 40 000 ECU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	1 495	2 110	2 412	57	24	19	45	28	27
Danmark	246	837	603	71	17	12	4	12	84
BR Deutschland	2 539	3 051	1 784	60	33	7	8	23	69
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	5 340	4 873	6 551	62	27	11	4	30	66
Ireland	2 735	584	1 764	91	6	3	59	32	9
Italia	1 020	564	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	59	92	35	37	52	11	—	23	77
Nederland	38	899	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 962	1 857	1 337	36	23	41	16	34	50
EUR 10	15 434	14 867	14 486	62	24	14	19	28	53

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

	Number of beneficiaries		Transferee holdings		Area released			Ratio of transferers to transferees 1984
	Premium and annuity	% eligible under EAGGF	Number	% with development plan	Total ha	% used for development plans	per 1 000 ha UAA total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	2 113	7,6	4 305	4,9	16 530	11,7	12,9	1:2,42
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	38 656	9,9	84 972	31,2	377 408	40,9	29,7	1:2,07
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	64 600	3,3	112 697	2,2	1 053 242	3,4	34,2	1:1,61
Ireland (1)	609	18,1	632	29,9	10 784	11,3	2,1	—
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	346	—	1 184	—	4 183	0,2	32,2	1:6,65
Nederland (1)	2 114	11,5	2 354	1,4	10 186	2,6	4,9	:
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 489	15,8	1 598	23,7	59 018	32,3	3,4	1:0,64
EUR 10	109 927	6,1	207 742	14,3	1 531 351	13,9	21,4	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) 1975-83.

(1984):

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	23	4	6	9	71	9	9	0	—
12	13	54	18	3	2	100	55	26	4	1
9	8	60	22	1	34	100	67	26	1	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	11	46	26	7	32	86	50	89	35	—
7	27	55	10	1	55	93	46	2	39	0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
6	3	37	51	3	9	100	46	100	—	3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	2	22	29	40	2	100	32	44	100	1
16	12	43	20	9	27	88	43	51	30	2

reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement, 1975-84

Breakdown of beneficiaries by size category of holdings transferred (%)			Average area of land transferred to holders with a development plan and to others (ha)	
< 10 ha	10-< 20 ha	> 20 ha	Holders with plan	Other holders
1984	1984	1984	1984	1984
10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—
43,4	45,1	11,3	8,8	4,4
—	—	—	—	—
26,6	40,7	32,7	6,7	3,3
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
29,1	33,6	37,3	21,6	11,7
—	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:
21,4	53,6	25,0	—	2,9
:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—
—	11,1	88,9	41,6	—
—	—	—	8,0	9,4

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

	Year	Title I: Socio-economic counsellors				Basic training			
		Total	Freshly recruited	Having completed further training	Total at all courses	Number	Age category		
							< 30	30-< 40	⩾ 40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	1982	43	—	—	6 715	125	92	5	3
	1983	47	1	—	7 784	145	93	4	3
	1984	47	—	—	9 344	150	95	4	1
Danmark	1982	4	—	4	876	214	85	10	6
	1983	4	—	—	1 090	159	76	13	11
	1984	4	—	—	1 300	30	63	30	7
BR Deutschland	1982	357	13	274	2 577	44	55	36	9
	1983	364	5	271	2 405	146	71	13	16
	1984	357	4	246	2 870	83	36	42	22
Ellas	1982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	1982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	1982	:	—	—	57 225	55 095	47	28	25
	1983	:	—	—	57 364	56 087	43	30	27
	1984	:	—	—	59 238	57 269	44	29	27
Ireland	1982	:	—	—	958	909	45	27	28
	1983	:	—	—	1 054	1 041	63	23	14
	1984	44	44	—	1 179	1 162	74	21	5
Italia	1982	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1983	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1984	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	1982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	1982	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1983	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1984	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	1982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1982	5	5	—	60	22	91	5	5
	1983	10	—	—	67	26	73	23	4
	1984	10	—	—	93	22	68	23	9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture (1982-84)

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
163	96	2	1	6 427	52	21	27
189	97	2	1	7 450	53	20	27
295	94	3	3	8 899	54	19	27
—	—	—	—	662	84	8	8
67	18	31	51	864	80	12	8
562	17	32	51	708	86	10	4
2 533	83	13	4	—	—	—	—
2 259	83	12	5	—	—	—	—
2 787	86	12	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 279	84	12	3	851	92	7	1
1 277	89	10	1	891	95	5	0
1 064	89	9	2	905	94	6	0
49	29	35	37	—	—	—	—
13	69	23	8	—	—	—	—
17	—	18	82	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	38	87	13	—
1	100	—	—	40	98	2	—
—	—	—	—	71	95	5	—

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 1983			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1981	1982	1983	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU) 1982	Average allowance per holding (ECU) 1983	Number of LU 1983 (1 000)	ECU/LU 1975	ECU/LU 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	10 045	9 807	9 520	9 557 324	984	1 004	302 725	42,4	31,6
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	82 495	76 380	75 539	54 537 336	635	722	1 094 262	36,3	49,8
Ellas	174 699	191 109	196 989	74 178 767	332	377	1 298 200	—	57,1
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	139 574	139 160	137 055	138 618 453	974	1 011	2 762 791	42,9	50,2
Ireland	94 756	95 950	71 877	52 652 382	600	733	1 080 872	25,2	48,7
Italia	123 132	123 132	:	:	412	:	:	—	:
Luxembourg	3 772	3 555	3 350	5 807 935	1 723	1 734	108 218	—	53,7
Nederland	48	49	:	:	757	:	:	—	:
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	43 402	43 913	43 558	137 955 181	3 122	3 167	2 115 366	45,0	65,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.7 Results of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on improving the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed

(mio ECU)

Investments under the programmes adopted, by Member State and by product (situation at 31 December 1985)

Product / Member State	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cereals	–	58	–	119	316	–	97	50	679	–	–	–	114	1 433
Potatoes	–	19	44	87	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	350	549
Oilseeds and oleaginous plants	–	–	–	–	277	–	104	–	65	–	–	–	–	446
Tobacco	–	–	–	2	104	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	186
Seeds	–	13	34	72	81	–	93	–	88	–	19	–	10	410
Fruit and vegetables	–	94	118	343	213	–	192	–	350	–	122	–	–	1 432
Wine	–	–	–	373	37	–	337	–	200	11	–	–	–	958
Ornamental plants and nurseries	–	6	–	62	14	–	40	36	40	–	113	–	148	459
Meat	–	76	172	61	–	–	212	207	–	–	136	–	140	1 004
Milk	–	96	265	345	9	–	209	185	–	–	94	–	218	1 421
Eggs and poultrymeat	–	20	18	9	–	–	137	4	19	–	24	–	33	264
Livestock production, mixed programmes	–	–	50	14	379	–	104	8	434	–	–	–	–	989
Fisheries	–	6	72	48	50	–	72	43	115	–	11	–	64	481
Others, including programmes involving more than one product group	–	10	–	10	–	–	122	–	–	–	–	–	520	662
Marketing and processing of agricultural products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	–	–	–	–	175
Total	–	398	773	1 545	1 480	–	1 719	582	2 245	11	519	–	1 597	10 869

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.8 Projects financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section classified by EC region (Reg. 355/77) (1978-85)

Member State	
Belgique/België	
Several regions	841
Flandre orientale/ Oost-Vlaanderen	6 516
Flandre occidentale/ West-Vlaanderen	11 080
Anvers/Antwerpen	5 839
Limbourg/Limburg	2 383
Brabant	5 279
Hainaut/Henegouwen	3 589
Namur/Namen	4 093
Liège/Luik	3 414
Luxembourg/Luxemburg	890
Total	43 924
Danmark	
Several regions	102
Storkøbenhavn	776
Øst for Storebælt ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	5 633
Vest for Storebælt	31 999
Grønland	–
Total	38 510
BR Deutschland	
Several regions	–
Schleswig-Holstein	18 358
Hamburg	2 791
Niedersachsen	26 727
Bremen	1 330
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17 393
Hessen	19 113
Rheinland-Pfalz	16 920
Baden-Württemberg	42 571
Bayern	34 241
Saarland	2 312
Berlin (West)	–
Total	181 756

Member State	
Ellas	
Several regions	48 927
Nissi	4 979
Anatoliki Sterea	18 100
Ditiki Sterea	10 189
Peloponnisos	21 622
Thraki	1 043
Anatoliki Makedonia	14 241
Kentriki Makedonia	35 484
Ditiki Makedonia	2 177
Ipiros	11 038
Kentriki Sterea	2 881
Thessalia	13 745
Kriti	7 543
Total	191 969
España	
Several regions	–
Galicia	–
Principado de Asturias	–
Cantabria	–
País Vasco	–
Navarra	–
Castilla-León	–
La Rioja	–
Madrid	–
Cataluña	–
Aragón	–
Extremadura	–
Castilla-La Mancha	–
Comunidad Valenciana	–
Murcia	–
Andalucía	–
Baleares	–
Canarias	–
Total	–

Member State	
France	
Several regions	9 284
Ile-de-France	753
Champagne-Ardennes	8 186
Picardie	3 010
Haute-Normandie	7 947
Centre	5 984
Basse-Normandie	8 700
Bourgogne	4 499
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	11 698
Lorraine	4 134
Alsace	4 861
Franche-Comté	1 125
Pays de la Loire	15 800
Bretagne	18 842
Poitou-Charentes	5 126
Aquitaine	16 109
Midi-Pyrénées	9 666
Limousin	7 133
Rhône-Alpes	13 585
Auvergne	4 605
Languedoc-Roussillon	87 368
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	21 636
Corse	269
DOM	3 296
Total	273 616

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(in 1 000 ECU)

Member State	
Ireland	
Several regions	2 401
Donegal	11 311
North-West	3 134
North-East	23 236
West	14 244
Midlands	12 058
East	15 889
Midwest	6 968
South-East	16 869
South-West	15 632
Total	121 742
Italia	
Several regions	19 252
Piemonte	11 702
Valle d'Aosta	1 842
Liguria	2 791
Lombardia	21 950
Trentino-Alto Adige	29 118
Veneto	28 158
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	4 525
Emilia-Romagna	56 826
Toscana	15 114
Umbria	13 404
Marche	30 093
Lazio	37 110
Campania	45 243
Abruzzi	29 817
Molise	3 693
Puglia	39 645
Basilicata	25 916
Calabria	41 149
Sicilia	47 231
Sardegna	35 509
Total	539 814

Member State	
Luxembourg	
Several regions	2 635
Total	2 635
Nederland	
Several regions	230
Groningen	932
Friesland	3 589
Drenthe	231
Overijssel	2 298
Gelderland	5 240
Utrecht	1 543
Noord-Holland	9 713
Zuid-Holland	21 302
Zeeland	1 587
Noord-Brabant	8 147
Limburg	2 106
Z.-O.-Polders	126
Total	57 044
Portugal	
Several regions	—
Entre Douro e Minho	—
Trás-os-Montes	—
Beira Litoral	—
Beira Interior	—
Ribatejo	—
Alentejo	—
Algarve	—
Açores	—
Madeira	—
Total	—

Member State	
United Kingdom	
Several regions	391
North	5 782
Yorkshire-Humberside	8 854
East Midlands	10 305
East Anglia	10 570
South-East	11 132
South-West	10 409
West Midlands	7 135
North-West	5 103
Wales	6 659
Scotland	23 513
Northern Ireland	22 696
Total	122 549

3.5.6.9 Marketing structures projects financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section, by main class of

	Milk products	Meats	Wine	Fruit and vegetables	Flours and plants	Fishery products	Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgique/België	5 586	13 892	–	11 451	255	2 013	4 051
Danmark	3 597	15 762	–	2 099	2 321	7 105	230
BR Deutschland	29 965	15 356	36 523	33 747	5 955	3 562	23 402
Ellas	14 398	43 693	16 906	35 490	4 073	3 040	47 464
España	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	7 847	70 321	82 032	65 882	2 629	5 458	8 722
Ireland	15 602	59 037	–	3 982	356	15 568	6 265
Italia	31 971	31 965	85 030	192 374	2 169	40 745	56 327
Luxembourg	–	–	2 402	–	–	–	–
Nederland	12 665	10 031	–	16 955	12 049	2 045	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	14 375	43 084	–	7 700	145	13 177	19 432
EUR 10	136 006	303 141	222 893	369 680	29 952	92 713	165 893

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

operations (Reg. 355/77) 1978-85

(1 000 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
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
961	670	2 015	–	–	3 029	43 923	248 597
2 647	1 957	1 074	–	–	1 718	38 510	278 940
–	12 591	1 671	–	169	18 816	181 757	943 706
–	1 927	3 266	10 167	10 974	572	191 970	466 559
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	14 952	902	1 632	–	13 237	273 614	1 144 845
9 605	70	6 427	–	–	4 828	121 740	421 482
10 123	464	–	26 527	45 025	17 093	539 813	1 622 202
23	211	–	–	–	–	2 636	11 922
–	572	2 724	–	–	–	57 041	449 242
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 230	1 952	9 624	–	–	10 832	122 551	597 173
25 589	35 366	27 703	38 326	56 168	70 125	1 573 555	6 184 668

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

EUR 12

(Mrd USD)

	1973	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports (2):								
- All products	451,1	1 295,7	1 604,4	1 628,1	1 513,2	1 481,9	1 576,8	1 569,8
of which: agricultural products	100,1	210,3	243,6	243,1	220,8	217,7	230,6	213,8
other products	351,1	1 085,4	1 360,8	1 385,0	1 292,4	1 264,2	1 346,2	1 356,0
External EC trade (2):								
Exports:								
- all products	96,0	260,2	305,0	296,9	278,8	269,7	278,5	292,3
of which: agricultural products	9,6	22,5	28,8	30,8	26,4	24,9	26,2	26,6
Imports:								
- all products	107,8	308,1	393,9	353,4	327,6	304,8	311,3	214,5
- of which: agricultural products	31,2	59,1	62,8	53,6	50,3	48,0	48,6	46,7
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	22,2	16,2	15,2	14,9	14,6	14,7	14,6	13,6
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	10,0	8,6	9,4	10,4	9,5	9,2	9,4	9,1
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	28,9	19,2	15,9	15,2	15,4	15,7	15,6	21,8
Index changes (1973=100)								
World exports:								
- all products	100,0	287,2	355,7	360,9	335,4	328,5	349,5	348,0
- agricultural products	100,0	210,1	243,4	242,9	220,6	217,5	230,4	213,6
- other products	100,0	309,1	387,6	394,5	368,1	360,1	383,4	386,2
External EC trade								
Exports:								
- all products	100,0	271,0	317,7	309,3	290,4	280,9	290,1	304,5
- agricultural products	100,0	234,4	300,0	320,8	275,0	259,4	272,9	277,1
Imports:								
- all products	100,0	285,8	365,4	327,8	303,9	282,7	288,8	291,7
- agricultural products	100,0	189,4	201,3	171,8	161,2	153,8	155,8	149,7

Sources: GATT statistics and Eurostat.

NB: When comparing statistical series for trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that, because of exchange rate movements, the use of one currency unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, between 1980 and 1981, the ratio of the USD to the ECU changed by 24,7%, and, between 1981 and 1983, by a further 24,4%.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261 to 265+268, 29, 4.
(2) Excl. intra-Community trade.

3.6.2 EC trade by product

EUR 12
(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Balances		
		1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	Food products	30 776	34 358	34 653	18 882	22 284	23 030	− 11 894	− 12 074	− 11 623
04	of which: - cereals	3 694	3 883	2 886	4 209	5 436	5 958	515	1 553	3 072
05	- fruit and vegetables	6 336	7 110	7 974	2 339	2 759	2 976	− 3 997	− 4 351	− 4 998
011.1	- beef and veal	639	600	721	681	897	853	42	297	132
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 443	2 785	2 798	5 178	5 972	6 332	2 735	3 187	3 534
21	Skins and furs	1 508	1 870	2 042	530	608	685	− 978	− 1 262	− 1 357
22	Oilseeds	4 850	5 926	5 018	29	51	41	− 4 821	− 5 875	− 4 977
232	Natural rubber	870	1 071	976	7	8	8	− 863	− 1 063	− 968
24	Timber and cork	5 902	6 350	5 779	367	447	536	− 5 535	− 5 903	− 5 243
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	3 724	4 905	5 055	322	459	457	− 3 402	− 4 446	− 4 598
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 403	1 524	1 678	1 014	1 227	1 344	− 389	− 297	− 334
4	Oils and fats	1 792	2 731	2 618	1 230	2 029	1 970	− 562	− 702	− 648
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, gluten	8	15	11	84	93	102	76	78	91
	Total	53 276	61 534	60 627	27 643	33 176	34 505	− 25 633	− 28 358	− 26 122

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

3.6.3 Exports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC Codes	Products	EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	217 823	278 492	141 126	212 057	44 396	86 825	14 189	22 524	3 786	5 351
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	18 417	26 213	33 043	42 038	8 128	13 378	6 183	8 743	2 809	3 567
0	Food products and live animals	11 764	17 606	18 254	24 338	4 107	7 833	4 011	6 150	1 738	2 499
	of which:										
00	Live animals	207	410	191	300	172	389	108	210	24	37
01	Meat	973	2 087	958	1 208	264	587	1 467	1 112	973	1 057
02	Milk and eggs	2 177	3 028	180	357	90	205	216	316	499	723
03	Fish	701	860	836	848	936	1 230	175	324	68	264
04	Cereals	2 386	4 295	11 621	16 058	2 233	4 564	1 227	3 291	14	64
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 784	2 180	1 884	2 426	149	329	161	196	94	257
06	Sugar and honey	1 208	1 301	126	155	65	138	569	554	8	9
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1 107	1 237	164	210	36	80	22	31	11	14
08	Animal feed	606	1 134	1 925	2 229	143	235	53	95	34	47
09	Other food products	645	1 076	368	547	18	77	13	21	12	27
1	Beverages and tobacco	3 380	4 718	2 293	2 849	359	529	33	57	5	14
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	3 102	3 797	91	117	269	423	17	41	2	11
21	Hides	383	480	915	1 382	163	222	329	261	174	135
22	Oilseeds	26	40	5 865	6 190	458	708	20	26	1	–
232	Natural rubber	7	6	17	21	1	1	1	–	–	–
24	Timber and cork	257	353	2 005	2 219	2 837	3 679	111	204	82	80
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	276	362	1 807	2 530	8	15	1 504	1 863	708	717
29	Agricultural raw materials	751	970	333	516	77	141	42	48	60	67
4	Oils and fats	985	1 603	1 537	1 961	114	237	120	108	40	53

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

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

(Mio USD)

SITC Codes	Products	EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	232 262	311 276	183 093	341 177	41 884	74 000	14 018	22 700	3 660	6 197
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	49 413	48 619	22 349	29 788	4 069	5 729	1 092	1 635	301	463
0	Food products and live animals	28 176	27 147	14 508	19 413	2 872	4 116	599	971	194	302
	of which:										
00	Live animals	515	415	383	634	58	58	20	30	7	36
01	Meat	2 560	2 036	2 060	2 234	308	366	3	16	1	5
02	Milk and eggs	587	546	313	471	81	100	29	60	1	2
03	Fish	1 987	2 569	2 367	3 859	216	392	142	236	10	25
04	Cereals	4 259	3 068	172	459	152	301	17	46	6	29
05	Fruit and vegetables	5 520	5 618	2 109	4 416	1 057	1 687	110	225	52	85
06	Sugar and honey	1 177	1 054	1 017	1 743	218	230	14	17	56	49
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	8 167	7 544	5 923	5 082	577	663	223	263	57	61
08	Animal feed	3 247	4 058	94	188	121	189	20	31	1	3
09	Other food products	160	240	101	327	85	131	20	49	3	6
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 234	2 200	2 429	4 006	272	368	148	178	38	60
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	269	266	1 918	3 147	242	317	78	100	23	40
21	Hides	1 706	1 478	253	234	111	172	2	2	2	4
22	Oilseeds	4 574	4 682	47	90	132	141	4	10	7	7
232	Natural rubber	819	847	756	921	76	109	39	38	11	9
24	Timber and cork	5 506	3 876	2 944	3 063	282	372	154	245	9	15
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	3 361	5 017	213	305	95	117	40	41	9	11
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 169	1 204	616	954	116	182	34	49	13	19
4	Oils and fats	1 860	2 158	545	745	105	136	70	100	18	33

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

3.6.5 »1983« world production and trade in the principal agricultural products
The EC share of the world market

EUR 12

	World production 1 000 t	World trade (1) 1 000 t	(3/2) x 100 Proportion of production traded	% of world trade		
				Imported by EC	Exported by EC	(6-5) Net EC share of world trade (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice) (3)	1 268 375	195 869	15,4	9,7	9,8	0,1
of which: total wheat	500 533	103 692	20,7	4,3	15,0	10,7
Feed grain (except rice) (3)	767 842	92 177	12,0	15,8	4,0	−11,8
of which: maize	415 127	63 082	15,2	19,8	0,3	−19,5
Oil seeds (by weight produced)	201 679	31 655	15.7	49,0	0,1	−48,9
of which: soya	87 192	26 959	30,9	52,0	0,0	−52,0
Wine	35 066	2 448	7,0	9,4	64,7	55,3
Sugar	113 206	28 889	25,5	6,2	14,2	8,0
Total milk	443 135	255	0,1	2,0	64,7	62,7
Butter	7 532	765	10,2	14,8	45,6	30,8
Cheese	12 159	810	6,7	13,5	49,6	36,1
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	6 489	1 639	25,3	0,9	43,0	42,1
Total meat (except offal)	140 526 (4)	5 489 (5)	3,9	13,6	17,9	4,3
of which: – beef and veal	45 757 (4)	2 280 (5)	5,0	9,0	19,8	10,8
– pigmeat	53 899 (4)	760 (5)	1,4	10,5	13,7	3,2
– poultrymeat	29 015 (4)	1 349 (5)	4,6	4,8	30,6	25,8
Eggs	28 456	457	1,6	3,5	37,2	33,7

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.

3.6.6 EUR 12 trade in agricultural and food products (1), according to principal customer countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main client countries (based on 1985)	Exports			Corresponding imports			Trade balance		
		1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	4 190	5 465	6 347	11 709	11 909	9 524	−7 519	−6 444	−3 177
2	Switzerland	1 863	2 050	2 250	659	846	811	1 204	1 204	1 439
3	Soviet Union	1 947	1 854	2 005	914	949	877	1 033	905	1 128
4	Japan	1 049	1 497	1 546	230	319	290	819	1 178	1 256
5	Saudi Arabia	1 313	1 827	1 432	11	13	19	1 302	1 814	1 413
6	Sweden	943	1 135	1 250	1 487	1 697	1 644	− 544	− 562	− 394
7	Egypt	906	1 342	1 190	265	314	249	641	1 028	941
8	Austria	932	1 068	1 171	847	946	999	85	122	172
9	Algeria	1 060	1 126	1 118	16	24	32	1 044	1 102	1 086
10	Canada	671	946	992	1 840	1 880	1 628	−1 169	− 934	− 636
11	Libya	519	599	528	:	1	1	519	598	527
12	Norway	373	423	510	690	773	792	− 317	− 350	− 282
13	Morocco	275	277	485	461	471	595	− 186	− 194	− 110
14	Iran	572	651	475	82	144	155	490	507	320
15	Iraq	319	494	436	13	11	11	306	483	425
16	Nigeria	813	438	434	359	340	357	454	98	77
17	Australia	280	381	419	910	1 290	1 517	− 630	− 909	−1 098
18	Poland	380	455	410	536	694	836	− 156	− 239	− 426
19	Finland	287	339	385	1 013	986	904	− 726	− 647	− 519
20	Hong Kong	279	313	380	39	50	60	240	263	320
21	Yugoslavia	263	343	348	628	668	675	− 365	− 325	− 327
22	United Arab Emirates	296	339	337	3	6	7	293	333	330
23	India	91	279	323	659	808	562	− 568	− 529	− 239
24	Turkey	105	272	281	858	913	1 021	− 753	− 641	− 740
25	Yemen	208	278	281	4	4	5	204	274	276
	Total of 25 countries (A)	19 934	24 191	25 333	24 233	26 056	23 571	−4 299	−1 865	1 762
	Total of third countries (B)	27 644	33 177	34 505	53 276	61 534	60 627	−25 632	−28 357	−26 122
	% A/B	72,1	72,9	73,4						

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		
		1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	11 709	11 909	9 524	4 190	5 465	6 347	−7 519	−6 444	−3 177
2	Brazil	4 730	5 671	6 357	104	113	139	−4 626	−5 558	−6 218
3	Argentina	2 006	2 891	2 843	28	27	25	−1 978	−2 864	−2 818
4	Ivory Coast	1 499	1 976	2 316	196	217	232	−1 303	−1 759	−2 084
5	Sweden	1 487	1 697	1 644	943	1 135	1 250	− 544	− 562	− 394
6	Canada	1 840	1 880	1 628	671	946	992	−1 169	− 934	− 636
7	New Zealand	1 298	1 455	1 621	50	77	61	−1 248	−1 378	−1 560
8	Malaysia	1 433	1 863	1 601	105	117	108	−1 328	−1 746	−1 493
9	Australia	910	1 290	1 517	280	381	419	− 630	− 909	−1 098
10	Colombia	1 134	1 346	1 348	35	20	34	−1 099	−1 326	−1 314
11	China	1 005	1 191	1 318	221	41	124	− 784	−1 150	−1 194
12	Thailand	1 155	1 269	1 314	96	112	106	−1 059	−1 157	−1 208
13	Indonesia	865	945	1 263	72	58	50	− 793	− 887	−1 213
14	South Africa	1 098	1 237	1 247	228	268	230	− 870	− 969	−1 017
15	Turkey	858	913	1 021	105	272	281	− 753	− 641	− 740
16	Austria	847	946	999	932	1 068	1 171	85	122	172
17	Israel	753	887	933	196	235	211	− 557	− 652	− 722
18	Finland	1 013	986	904	287	339	385	− 726	− 647	− 519
19	Soviet Union	914	949	877	1 947	1 854	2 005	1 033	905	1 128
20	Cameroon	590	858	839	139	171	174	− 451	− 687	− 665
21	Poland	536	694	836	380	455	410	− 156	− 239	−426
22	Switzerland	659	846	811	1 863	2 050	2 250	1 204	1 204	1 439
23	Norway	690	773	792	373	423	510	− 317	− 350	− 282
24	Hungary	574	665	728	161	160	142	− 413	− 505	− 586
25	Yugoslavia	628	668	675	263	343	348	− 365	− 325	− 327
	Total of 25 countries (A)	40 231	45 805	44 956	13 865	16 347	18 004	−26 366	−29 458	−26 952
	Total of third countries (B)	53 276	61 534	60 627	27 644	33 177	34 505	−25 632	−28 357	−26 122
	% A/B	75,5	74,4	74,2						

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

(1) In SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265+268, 29, 4, 592.1.

3.6.8 Community imports, by product

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982/83 (7)	1983/84 (7)	1984/85 (7)	1983/84 / 1982/83 (7)	1984/85 / 1983/84 (7)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	10 210	10 147	6 659	– 0,6	–34,4
— Common wheat	2 667	2 740	1 968	2,7	–28,2
— Durum wheat	1 210	790	682	–34,7	–13,7
— Rye	41	48	55	17,1	14,6
— Barley	324	632	264	75,1	–58,2
— Oats	64	237	167	270,3	–29,5
— Maize	5 754	5 535	3 376	– 3,8	–39,0
— Other (including sorghum)	150	165	147	10,0	–10,9
Husked rice	483	529	586	9,5	10,8
Sugar (2)	1 277	1 511	1 552	18,3	2,7
Wine [1 000 hl] (3)	5 083	5 209	5 006	2,5	– 3,9
Fresh fruit	3 943	4 089	5 060	3,7	23,7
Fresh vegetables	2 694	3 040	3 134	12,8	3,1
Rapeseed	136	388	:	185,3	:
Sunflower seed	562	389	:	–30,8	:
	1983	1984	1985	1984 / 1983	1985 / 1984
Olive oil	50,5	37,8	57,5	–25,1	52,1
Soya:					
— seed	14 359,8	12 638,3	12 853,3	–12,0	1,7
— oil	6,1	5,5	6,0	– 9,8	9,1
— cake	9 810,8	9 042,4	11 094,2	– 7,8	22,7
Lucerne meal	:	85,1	58,1	:	–31,7
Fibres :					
— flax	26,4	47,9	28,0	81,4	–41,5
— hemp	5,2	8,1	3,8	55,8	–53,1
Raw tobacco	508,0	469,7	494,6	– 7,5	5,3
Apples (fresh)	652,1	666,5	603,6	2,2	– 9,4
Pears (fresh)	98,9	90,1	113,2	– 8,9	25,6
Peaches	:	1,8	1,7	:	– 5,6
Oranges	921,1	787.6	894,3	–14,5	13,5
Lemons	88,6	48,6	101,0	–45,1	107,8
Tomatoes	87,3	102,3	104,5	17,2	2,2
Potatoes	336,3	472,0	310,6	40,4	–34,2
Live plants (4)	266,2	306,2	314,9	15,0	2,8
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,7	9,4	10,2	8,0	8,5
— saps and extracts	:	0,6	0,3	:	–50,0
Butter and butteroil	119,3	97,4	85,9	–18,4	–11,8
Cheese	108,1	111,4	115,9	3,1	4,0
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	32,5	41,8	48,6	28,6	16,3
Whole-milk powder	9,7	7,2	6,6	–25,8	–8,3
Condensed milk	1,0	1,4	1,1	40,0	–21,4
Casein	13,2	22,5	26,4	70,5	17,3
Beef/veal (5)	279,7	249,1	327,0	–10,9	31,3
Pigmeat (5)	61,3	115,2	138,3	87,9	20,1
Poultrymeat (5)	63,0	75,2	87,4	19,4	16,2
Sheepmeat (5)	236,8	215,4	238,6	– 9,0	10,8
Eggs (6)	11,9	25,0	25,2	110,1	0,8

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

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.
(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(4) 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).
(7) EUR 10.

3.6.9 Community exports, by product **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982/83 (7)	1983/84 (7)	1984/85 (7)	1983/84 / 1982/83 (7)	1984/85 / 1983/84 (7)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	22 805	24 084	28 931	5,6	20,1
— Common wheat	13 952	15 565	17 624	11,6	13,2
— Durum wheat	1 490	1 243	1 857	−16,6	49,4
— Rye	7	51	8	628,6	−84,3
— Barley	5 719	4 989	9 110	−12,8	82,6
— Oats	34	7	94	−79,4	1 242,9
— Maize	1 593	2 209	226	38,7	−89,8
— Other (including sorghum)	10	20	12	100,0	−40,0
Husked rice	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar (2)	4 998	4 458	3 822	−10,8	−14,3
Wine [1 000 hl] (3)	8 646	7 758	11 045	−10,3	42,4
Fresh fruit	1 087	878	1 407	−19,2	60,3
Fresh vegetables	2 701	3 199	3 573	18,4	11,7
Rapeseed	49	0	:	×	:
Sunflower seed	21	0	:	×	:
	1983	1984	1985	1984 / 1983	1985 / 1984
Olive oil	98,3	120,6	154,4	22,7	28,0
Soya:					
— seed	6,1	8,8	4,1	44,3	−53,4
— oil	855,9	883,5	778,6	3,2	−11,9
— cake	2 584,0	1 453,6	1 757,1	−43,7	20,9
Lucerne meal	:	37,7	45,9	:	21,8
Fibres :					
— flax	30,4	:	31,8	:	:
— hemp	1,2	0,8	0,4	−33,3	−50,0
Raw tobacco	120,0	140,2	126,4	16,8	− 9,8
Apples (fresh)	189,8	190,1	187,3	0,2	− 1,5
Pears (fresh)	50,6	59,9	54,5	18,4	− 9,0
Peaches	:	79,8	97,7	:	22,4
Oranges	266,3	248,3	328,0	− 6,8	32,1
Lemons	199,2	243,2	250,8	22,1	3,1
Tomatoes	67,8	68,9	76,6	1,6	11,2
Potatoes	675,6	755,5	608,5	11,8	−19,5
Live plants (4)	494,6	607,3	684,2	22,8	12,7
Hops:					
— cones and powders	15,2	13,9	15,7	− 8,6	12,9
— saps and extracts	:	1,6	1,8	:	12,5
Butter and butteroil	328,6	347,6	350,4	5,8	0,8
Cheese	390,1	451,1	392,0	15,6	−13,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	212,2	335,4	336,6	58,1	0,4
Whole-milk powder	379,1	478,0	463,8	26,1	− 3,0
Condensed milk	518,6	516,0	539,5	− 0,5	4,6
Casein	65,8	73,9	86,9	12,3	17,6
Beef/veal (5)	528,5	676,1	647,9	27,9	− 4,2
Pigmeat (5)	100,6	162,5	174,5	61,5	7,4
Poultrymeat (5)	448,8	367,1	329,1	−18,2	−10,4
Sheepmeat (5)	5,9	5,6	6,0	− 5,1	7,1
Eggs (6)	189,5	134,0	102,3	−29,3	−23,7

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.
(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(4) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).
(7) EUR 10.

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

EUR 12

	Mio ECU			% TAV		% of total EUR 12		
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. World total (2)	107 905	123 105	128 301	14,1	4,2	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	54 628	61 570	67 673	12,7	9,9	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	53 276	61 534	60 627	15,5	– 1,5	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	23 702	25 442	23 343	7,3	– 8,3	44,5	41,3	38,5
of which: USA	11 709	11 909	9 524	1,7	–20,0	22,0	19,4	15,7
Canada	1 840	1 880	1 628	2,2	–13,4	3,5	3,1	2,7
Japan	230	319	290	38,7	– 9,1	0,4	0,5	0,5
5. Developing countries (class II)	25 590	31 526	32 421	23,2	2,8	48,0	51,2	53,5
of which: Argentina	2 006	2 891	2 843	44,1	– 1,7	3,8	4,7	4,7
Brazil	4 731	5 671	6 357	19,9	12,1	8,9	9,2	10,5
Morocco	461	471	595	2,2	26,3	0,9	0,8	1,0
6. State-trading countries (class III)	3 829	4 442	4 703	16,0	5,9	7,2	7,2	7,8
of which: Poland	536	694	836	29,5	20,5	1,0	1,1	1,4
Hungary	574	665	728	15,9	9,5	1,1	1,1	1,2
Romania	131	166	168	26,7	1,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
7. Western Europe (3)	5 591	6 241	6 258	11,6	0,3	10,5	10,1	10,3
of which: Yugoslavia	628	668	675	6,4	1,0	1,2	1,1	1,1
8. Industrialized commonwealth (4)	5 146	5 862	6 013	13,9	2,6	9,7	9,5	9,9
9. Mediterranean basin (5)	2 771	3 192	3 400	15,2	6,5	5,2	5,2	5,6
10. Latin America, Central and South	10 416	12 699	13 503	21,9	6,3	19,6	20,6	22,3
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	6 797	8 947	9 162	31,6	2,4	12,8	14,5	15,1

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.

3.6.11 EC exports of agricultural products (1) to various groups of countries

EUR 12

	Mio ECU			% TAV		% of total EUR 12		
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. World total (2)	82 288	95 731	100 920	16,3	5,4	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	54 644	62 554	66 415	14,5	6,2	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	27 644	33 176	34 505	20,1	4,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	11 497	14 557	16 120	26,6	10,7	41,6	43,9	46,7
of which: USA	4 190	5 465	6 347	30,4	16,1	15,2	16,5	18,4
Canada	671	946	992	41,0	4,9	2,4	2,9	2,9
Japan	1 049	1 497	1 547	42,7	3,3	3,8	4,5	4,5
5. Developing countries (class II)	12 582	15 202	14 702	20,8	− 3,3	45,5	45,8	42,6
of which: Argentina	28	27	25	− 3,6	− 7,4	0,1	0,1	0,1
Brazil	104	113	139	8,7	23,0	0,4	0,3	0,4
Morocco	275	277	485	0,7	75,1	1,0	0,8	1,4
6. State-trading countries (class III)	3 436	3 249	3 480	− 5,4	7,1	12,4	9,8	10,1
of which: Poland	380	455	410	19,7	− 9,9	1,4	1,4	1,2
Hungary	161	160	142	− 0,6	−11,3	0,6	0,5	0,4
Romania	51	60	77	17,6	28,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
7. Western Europe (3)	4 713	5 415	5 977	14,9	10,4	17,0	16,3	17,3
of which: Yugoslavia	263	343	348	30,4	1,5	1,0	1,0	1,0
8. Industrialized commonwealth (4)	1 229	1 672	1 702	36,0	1,8	4,4	5,0	4,9
9. Mediterranean basin (5)	4 095	5 122	4 949	25,1	3,4	14,8	15,4	14,3
10. Latin America, Central and South	734	806	828	9,8	2,7	2,7	2,4	2,4
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 499	2 569	2 830	2,8	10,2	9,0	7,7	8,2

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)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1983 (2)	1984	1985	1983 (2)	1984	1985	1983 (2)	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	20 866	28 706	31 135	17 720	19 486	20 413	−3 146	−9 220	−10 722
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	6 581	9 301	9 517	2 652	2 946	3 248	−3 929	−6 355	−6 269
00	Live animals	–	–	–	16	12	13	16	12	13
01	Meat	77	86	90	153	201	226	76	115	136
02	Milk and eggs	3	1	–	501	543	544	498	542	544
03	Fish	270	305	345	113	107	126	−157	−198	−219
04	Cereals	64	46	55	575	783	953	511	737	898
05	Fruit and vegetables	470	539	666	138	149	151	−332	−390	−515
06	Sugar and honey	575	741	640	377	299	208	−198	−442	−432
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	3 069	4 571	4 875	36	42	44	−3 033	−4 529	−4 831
08	Animal feed	142	101	80	34	43	38	−108	−58	−42
09	Food products	1	1	1	191	200	319	190	199	318
11	Beverages	61	65	60	237	257	288	176	192	228
12	Tobacco	292	274	338	90	83	85	−202	−191	−253
21	Hides	73	143	173	–	1	2	−73	−142	−171
22	Oilseeds	91	169	102	2	3	2	−89	−166	−100
232	Natural rubber	95	141	145	–	–	1	−95	−141	−144
24	Timber and cork	637	848	894	4	4	7	−633	−844	−887
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	273	594	535	3	3	4	−270	−591	−531
29	Agricultural raw materials	103	113	128	19	23	26	−84	−90	−102
4	Oils and fats	284	565	390	159	189	205	−125	−376	−185
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	–	–	–	–	4	7	–	4	7

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

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.11-12.
(2) EUR 10.

3.6.13 EC trade with Mediterranean countries (1)

EUR 12

(Mio ECU)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	31 336	35 672	40 133	34 093	37 591	37 357	2 757	1 919	−2 776
	Agricultural products (total) (2)	2 771	3 192	3 400	4 095	5 122	4 949	1 324	1 930	1 549
00	Live animals	2	3	2	238	202	135	236	199	133
01	Meat	30	32	24	227	382	399	197	350	375
02	Milk and eggs	2	7	11	815	779	733	813	772	722
03	Fish	160	190	212	48	38	43	−112	−152	−169
04	Cereals	8	21	15	1 042	1 332	1 459	1 034	1 311	1 444
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 436	1 585	1 920	256	271	258	−1 180	−1 314	−1 662
06	Sugar and honey	29	23	21	230	276	277	201	253	256
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	24	26	24	65	78	81	41	52	57
08	Animal feed	21	17	17	304	473	320	283	456	303
09	Food products	30	42	46	147	177	169	117	135	123
11	Beverages	28	28	28	93	92	71	65	64	43
12	Tobacco	73	86	114	92	79	78	19	− 7	−192
21	Hides	13	39	43	16	26	28	3	−13	− 15
22	Oilseeds	26	26	21	3	1	10	− 23	−25	− 11
232	Natural rubber	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Timber and cork	4	4	3	60	77	79	56	73	76
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	637	800	608	45	32	30	−592	−768	−578
29	Agricultural raw materials	177	207	202	64	81	83	−113	−126	−119
4	Oils and fats	69	58	88	347	720	688	278	662	−776
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	–	–	–	3	5	7	3	5	7

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	
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra-Community										
EUR 12	54 629	61 570	67 673	12,7	9,9	54 643	62 554	66 415	14,5	6,2
BLEU/UEBL	5 574	6 677	6 855	19,8	2,7	5 337	6 257	6 479	17,2	3,5
Danmark	1 067	1 233	1 340	15,6	8,7	3 923	3 818	4 098	−2,7	7,3
BR Deutschland	13 196	14 362	15 525	8,8	8,1	7 659	8 952	9 636	16,9	7,6
Ellas	1 093	1 241	1 384	13,5	11,5	987	1 191	1 040	20,7	−12,7
España	994	1 055	1 228	6,1	16,4	2 023	2 696	2 863	33,3	6,2
France	8 052	9 109	9 857	13,1	8,2	11 584	13 234	14 246	14,2	7,6
Ireland	1 011	1 133	1 217	12,1	7,4	1 897	2 327	2 467	22,7	6,0
Italia	9 150	10 089	12 314	10,3	22,1	3 577	4 172	4 823	16,6	15,6
Nederland	5 628	6 468	7 122	14,9	10,1	13 006	14 675	15 202	12,8	3,6
Portugal	170	238	321	40,0	34,9	382	469	475	22,8	1,3
United Kingdom	8 694	9 966	10 513	14,6	5,5	4 270	4 763	5 088	11,5	6,8
EUR 10	51 891	57 763	64 482	11,3	11,6	51 605	58 642	62 880	13,6	7,2
With non-EEC countries										
EUR 12	53 276	61 534	60 627	15,5	− 1,5	27 644	33 176	34 505	20,0	4,0
BLEU/UEBL	2 705	3 193	2 927	18,0	− 8,3	1 030	1 549	1 369	50,4	−11,6
Danmark	1 798	1 939	1 928	7,8	− 0,6	2 359	3 107	3 295	31,7	6,1
BR Deutschland	12 089	13 970	13 891	15,6	− 0,6	3 638	4 292	4 322	18,0	0,7
Ellas	635	677	727	6,6	7,4	734	845	781	15,1	− 7,6
España	3 980	4 409	4 232	10,8	− 4,0	1 626	2 191	2 160	34,7	− 1.4
France	7 833	8 703	8 537	11,1	− 1,9	6 843	7 803	8 151	14,0	4,5
Ireland	499	556	586	11,4	5,4	890	971	1 111	9,1	14,4
Italia	7 218	8 737	9 550	21,0	9,3	2 230	2 718	3 296	21,9	21,3
Nederland	6 207	7 100	6 863	14,4	− 3,3	4 188	4 834	4 798	15.4	− 0,7
Portugal	1 579	2 080	1 535	31,7	−26,2	336	437	628	30,1	43,7
United Kingdom	8 735	10 169	9 849	16,4	− 3,1	3 771	4 429	4 593	17,4	3,7
EUR 10	50 362	58 264	58 815	15,7	0,9	26 766	31 211	32 980	16,6	5,7

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

3.6.15 Intra-Community trade, by product, incoming merchandise — EUR 12

	1 000 t			%TAV	
	1982/83 (7)	1983/84 (7)	1984/85 (7)	1983/84 / 1982/83 (7)	1984/85 / 1983/84 (7)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	18 568	19 420	24 109	4,6	24,1
— Common wheat	5 983	6 591	9 574	10,2	45,3
— Durum wheat	689	808	887	17,3	9,8
— Rye	119	122	229	2,5	87,7
— Barley	5 064	4 898	5 196	− 3,3	6,1
— Oats	308	278	364	− 9,7	30,9
— Maize	6 195	6 539	7 636	5,6	16,8
— Other (including sorghum)	210	184	223	−12,4	21,2
Husked rice	120	132	151	10,0	14,4
Sugar (2)	1 359	1 420	1 434	4,5	1,0
Wine [1 000 hl] (3)	20 019	21 357	24 288	6,7	13,7
Fresh fruit	3 633	3 959	4 067	9,0	2,7
Fresh vegetables	4 816	5 446	5 498	13,1	1,0
Rapeseed	1 023	850	:	−16,9	:
Sunflower seed	410	597	:	45,6	:
	1983	1984	1985	1984 / 1983	1985 / 1984
Olive oil	195,8	164,7	242,8	−15,9	47,4
Soya:					
— seed	197,8	177,5	168,1	−10,3	− 5,3
— oil	481,7	514,3	507,3	6,8	− 1,4
— cake	2 813,9	3 219,1	3 161,9	14,4	− 1,8
Lucerne meal	:	486,2	473,3	:	− 2,7
Fibres					
— flax	157,1	167,8	177,7	6,8	5,9
— hemp	4,2	5,6	2,9	33,3	−48,2
Raw tobacco	113,4	114,5	106,4	1,0	− 7,1
Apples (fresh)	1 083,8	1 067,5	1 103,0	− 1,5	3,3
Pears (fresh)	275,4	261,0	271,8	− 5,2	4,1
Peaches	:	425,2	415,2	:	− 2,4
Oranges	901,6	1 163,7	834,2	29,1	−28,3
Lemons	262,8	295,5	259,4	12,4	−12,2
Tomatoes	804,5	851,1	899,6	5,8	5,7
Potatoes	2 727,8	2 611,7	3 267,0	− 4,3	25,1
Live plants (4)	1 630,5	1 848,2	2 020,2	13,4	9,3
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,5	7,7	8,3	− 9,4	7,8
— saps and extracts	:	0,9	0,9	:	:
Butter and butteroil	484,2	453,5	501,6	− 6,3	10,6
Cheese	823,1	874,4	962,9	6,2	10,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	1 303,5	1 403,8	1 240,1	7,7	−11,7
Whole milk powder	125,9	130,2	119,6	3,4	− 8,1
Condensed milk	312,5	252,9	300,6	−19,1	18,9
Casein	47,1	55,0	57,9	16,8	5,3
Beef and veal (5)	1 349,9	1 352,7	1 530,4	0,2	13,1
Pigmeat (5)	1 465,2	1 415,2	1 531,3	− 3,4	8,2
Poultrymeat (5)	355,1	362,2	405,7	2,0	12,0
Sheepmeat (5)	93,1	95,7	106,8	2,8	11,6
Eggs (6)	443,9	463,8	464,4	4,5	0,1

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

(1) Incl. derived products, except rice.
(2) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(4) Million ECU; including horticultural products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).
(7) EUR 10.

3.6.16 Intra-Community trade, by product, outgoing merchandise — EUR 12

	1 000 t			%TAV	
	1982/83 (7)	1983/84 (7)	1984/85 (7)	1983/84 / 1982/83 (7)	1984/85 / 1983/84 (7)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	20 011	20 879	24 077	4,3	15,3
– Common wheat	6 173	6 868	9 585	11,3	39,6
– Durum wheat	765	975	1 091	27,5	11,9
– Rye	103	104	223	1,0	114,4
– Barley	5 202	4 345	5 706	– 16,5	31,3
– Oats	234	231	383	– 1,3	65,8
– Maize	6 904	7 685	6 633	11,3	– 13,7
– Other (including sorghum)	214	200	219	– 6,5	9,5
Husked rice	110	120	136	9,1	13,3
Sugar (2)	1 395	1 599	1 480	14,6	– 7,4
Wine [1 000 hl] (3)	19 771	19 872	24 889	0,5	25,2
Fresh fruit	3 927	4 089	4 399	4,1	7,6
Fresh vegetables	5 369	6 095	6 504	13,5	6,7
Rapeseed	1 046	840	:	– 19,7	:
Sunflower seed	425	583	:	37,2	:
	1983	1984	1985	1984 / 1983	1985 / 1984
Olive oil	197,0	125,6	265,0	– 36,2	111,0
Soya:					
– seed	119,9	78,5	90,7	– 34,5	15,5
– oil	511,8	523,3	524,3	2,2	0,2
– cake	2 574,4	3 189,4	2 876,9	23,9	– 9,8
Lucerne meal	:	456,0	438,6	:	– 3,8
Fibres					
– flax	157,8	:	178,9	:	:
– hemp	7,2	8,5	3,3	18,1	– 61,2
Raw tobacco	95,2	101,0	94,3	6,1	– 6,6
Apples (fresh)	1 155,4	1 189,8	1 211,0	3,0	1,8
Pears (fresh)	290,9	271,8	284,4	– 6,6	4,6
Peaches	:	428,1	420,2	:	– 1,8
Oranges	811,8	1 234,4	844,6	52,1	– 31,6
Lemons	249,4	288,1	290,6	15,5	0,9
Tomatoes	781,4	855,0	934,3	9,4	9,3
Potatoes	2 792,4	2 668,4	3 137,7	– 4,4	17,6
Live plants (4)	1 608,2	1 824,6	1 979,7	13,5	8,5
Hops:					
– cones and powders	9,8	8,6	8,5	– 12,2	– 1,2
– saps and extracts	:	0,8	1,0	:	25,0
Butter and butteroil	489,6	499,3	499,2	2,0	0,0
Cheese	844,1	912,4	949,3	8,1	4,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	1 319,3	1 385,1	1 176,3	5,0	15,1
Whole milk powder	125,5	132,8	121,2	5,8	– 8,7
Condensed milk	264,8	245,1	298,6	– 7,4	21,8
Casein	39,7	41,2	44,1	3,8	7,0
Beef and veal (5)	1 364,6	1 435,8	1 511,3	5,2	5,3
Pigmeat (5)	1 468,4	1 433,8	1 491,2	– 2,4	4,0
Poultrymeat (5)	364,2	366,3	407,9	0,6	11,4
Sheepmeat (5)	90,8	93,8	107,9	3,3	15,0
Eggs (6)	450,7	466,1	463,0	3,4	– 0,7

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).
(7) EUR 10.

3.7.1 Share of consumer expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco in the final consumption of households

	% of total expenditure on final consumption by households (1) in 1984					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV (Prices 1980)
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1984/1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12 (3)	23,7 (9)	20,3 (5)	0,5 (6)	2,1 (6)	1,7 (6)	–
Belgique/België	22,2	18,4	0,4	1,5	1,9	1,0
Danmark	24,6	17,0	0,6	3,7	3,2	0,9
BR Deutschland	18,0	13,5	0,5	2,2	1,7	1,5
Ellas	42,5	36,3	1,1	2,1	3,0	2,7
España (2)	31,7	30,3	0,4	1,2	1,0	2,4 (7)
France	21,3	17,7	0,5	1,9	1,1	1,4
Ireland (4)	42,4	24,3	1,4	11,9	4,8	0,9 (8)
Italia	29,1	24,9	0,3	1,7	2,2	1,6
Luxembourg (2)	21,3	21,3 (4)	0,5	1,8	2,6	1,3 (7)
Nederland	19,8	15,2	0,6	2,0	2,0	1,1
Portugal (6)	37,0 (9)	32,1	0,2	2,5	2,1	–
United Kingdom	19,9	14,4	0,6	2,0	3,0	0,1
EUR 10 (2) (3)	22,3	17,7	0,5	2,2	2,0	1,3 (7)

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) 1977.
(6) 1979.
(7) 1983/1982.
(8) 1983/1973.
(9) 1981.

3.7.2 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

(Kg/head)

		EUR 12	BLEU/UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutschland	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	15
Cereals (1)														
– Total cereals	»1973/74«	:	70	65	66	137	:	72	84	130	63	:	74	85
(without rice)	»1983/84«	:	72	69	72	108	73	80	89	115	60	105 (8)	74	84
– Wheat (1)	»1973/74«	:	68	40	47	135	:	71	79	125	57	:	69	77
	»1983/84«	73 (8)	69	46	51	107	71	70	79	107	54	69 (8)	60	72
– Rye (1)	»1973/74«	:	1	20	14	0	:	0	0	0	4	:	0	4
	»1983/84«	:	1	17	13	0	1	0	0	0	4	8 (8)	0	4
– Grain/maize (1)	»1973/74«	:	1	3	4	1	:	0	3	4	2	:	4	3
	»1983/84«	:	2	2	6	1	0	9	9	7	2	27 (8)	11	7
– Total milled rice (2)	»1973/74«	:	1	1	2	5	:	3	1	4	2	:	2	2
	»1983/84«	4 (8)	2	2	2	5	6	4	2	5	2	14 (8)	3	3
Potatoes	»1973/74«	:	109	69	93	59	:	94	127	38	83	:	100	82
	»1983/84«	:	97	67	72	84	101	74	126	38	83	89 (8)	105	75
Sugar (3)	»1973/74«	:	33	49	35	25	:	38	47	40	44	:	46	37
	»1983/84«	34 (8)	36	41	35	27	26	35 (9)	42	27	37	28 (8)	37	34
Vegetables														
– Total vegetables	»1973/74«	:	78	50	68	199	:	109	72	153	83	:	73	100
(incl. preserved veg.),	»1983/84«	114	80	60	70	179	149	117	82	171	92	106	83	109
of which: Cauliflowers (4)	»1973/74«	:	4	3	3	4	:	5	3	7	6	:	6	5
	»1983/84«	5	4	3	3	4	5	5	6	5	6	1	6	5
Tomatoes (4)	»1973/74«	:	16	11	13	116	:	15	9	36	13	:	15	23
	»1983/84«	27	19	13	14	103	27	21	8	50	15	30	14	26
Fruit (5)														
– Total fresh fruit	»1973/74«	:	55	42	86	56	:	56	28	68	66	:	31	60
(including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	»1983/84«	61	53	37	85	76	67	54	30	70	62	38	38	62
of which: Apples (4)	»1973/74«	:	24	14	22	21	:	17	10	15	36	:	12	18
	»1983/84«	19	20	19	25	22	20	16	17	20	34	9	13	20
Pears (4)	»1973/74«	:	6	3	5	12	:	6	2	16	6	:	2	7
	»1983/84«	7	6	3	4	11	10	6	2	15	5	7	2	7
Peaches (4)	»1973/74«	:	2	1	3	14	:	7	0	11	1	:	1	5
	»1983/84«	8	4	2	4	11	10	6	2	16	3	3	2	7
Citrus fruit														
Total citrus fruit	»1973/74«	:	18	12	24	50	:	18	10	35	29	:	15	24
	»1983/84«	28	19	9	27	64	35	20	14	36	85	14	14	28
of which: Oranges (4)	»1973/74«	:	15	7	10	35	:	11	6	20	26	:	10	14
	»1983/84«	16	16	5	7	33	17	11	11	21	78	10	9	16
Wine (6)	»1973/74«	:	15	10	22	46	:	105	2	100	9	:	5	50
	»1983/84«	:	:	18	26	34	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	:	[illegible]	44

Milk products														
Fresh products (without cream)	»1973«	:	90	145	86	0	:	83	226	69	143	:	144	97
	»1983«	:	86	158	88	65 (9)	119 (10)	96	195	84	136	:	131	102 (9)
– Cheese	»1973«	:	9	10	11	15	:	15	3	11	10	:	6	11
	»1983«	:	11 (9)	12	14	20 (9)	:	20	4 (9)	15 (9)	13 (9)	:	6	13 (9)
– Butter (fats)	»1973«	:	8	7	6	1	:	7	11	2	2	:	7	5
	»1983«	:	8 (9)	7	6	1 (9)	:	7	11 (9)	2 (9)	3 (9)	:	4	5 (9)
– Margarine (pure fat)	»1973«	:	11	15	7	:	:	3	4	1	14	:	5	:
	»1983«	:	10 (8)	12	7	2 (8)	:	4 (8)	5	1	12 (9)	5 (8)	7	5 (8)
Eggs	»1973«	:	13	11	17	11	:	13	12	11	11	:	15	14
	»1983«	:	14	14	17	12	16 (10)	15	13	12	12 (9)	:	13	14 (9)
Meat (7)														
Total meat (without offal),	»1973«	:	82	57	82	57	:	87	74	62	63	:	70	75
	»1983«	:	91	78	93	73	71 (10)	97	80	78	74	:	69	84
of which: Total beef/veal	»1973«	:	29	15	23	17	:	29	20	26	21	:	22	25
	»1983«	:	25	13	23	22	11 (10)	32	23	27	19	:	22	25
Beef	»1973«	:	26	15	21	14	:	22	20	23	21	:	22	22
	»1983«	:	22	12	21	17	8 (10)	25	23	23	17	:	21	22
Veal	»1973«	:	2	0,2	2	3	:	6	0,1	3	1	:	0,2	3
	»1983«	:	3	0,6	2	5	3 (10)	7	0,1	4	2	:	0,2	3
Pigmeat	»1973«	:	38	35	49	13	:	33	31	16	32	:	27	32
	»1983«	:	45	54	59	21	31 (10)	37	34	27	41	:	25	38
Poultrymeat	»1973«	:	9	6	9	12	:	14	12	15	7	:	12	12
	»1983«	:	15	10	10	16	21 (10)	18	16	18	13	:	15	15
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1973«	:	1	0	0	15	:	3	11	1	0	:	9	4
	»1983«	:	2	0,5	1	14	4 (10)	4	7	2	0	:	7	4
Oils and fats														
Total fats and oils	»1973«	:	24	24	21	:	:	20	12	23	34	:	16	:
	»1983«	:	23 (9)	29	21	31 (9)	:	22 (9)	16	27	34 (9)	20 (8)	29	25 (8)
of which: vegetable	»1973«	:	4	2	5	:	:	11	5	19	4	:	5	:
	»1983«	:	5 (9)	13 (9)	6	24 (8)	:	13	9	22	6 (9)	9 (8)	12	12 (8)
Of marine animals	»1973«	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	:
	»1983«	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Of land animals	»1973«	:	7	5	6	:	:	5	1	2	7	2	3	:
	»1983«	:	7 (8)	2	6	3 (9)	:	6 (8)	1	4	12 (9)	6 (8)	8 (9)	6 (8)

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Flour equivalent.
(2) Expressed in product weight.
(3) White-sugar equivalent.
(4) Human consumption based on marketed produce and including processed products.
(5) Not including citrus fruits.
(6) Litres/head.
(7) Including cutting-room fat.
(8) »1981/82«.
(9) »1982/83«.
(10) 1984.

3.7.3 Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products

(%)

		EUR 12 (5)	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España ** (5)	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal (5)	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cereals														
– Total cereals	»1973/74«	:	44	102	81	80	:	169	68	66	30	:	68	91
(excl. rice)	»1983/84«	101	55	117	95	105	66	192	89	82	30	26	118	116
– Total wheat	»1973/74«	:	57	123	87	98	:	178	54	88	46	:	60	104
	»1983/84«.	123	70	129	104	134	83	229	64	86	60	38	120	134
– Rye	»1973/74«	:	97	104	99	100	:	124	50	95	104	:	30	98
	»1983/84«	98	77	161	104	100	99	103	0	84	37	99	87	106
– Barley	»1973/74«	:	63	105	86	93	:	182	99	24	85	:	98	105
	»1983/84«	112	72	116	100	95	83	180	113	52	26	48	151	120
– Grain/maize	»1973/74«	:	1,7	0,0	19	42	:	170	0,0	49	0,5	:	0,1	55
	»1983/84«	62	5,9	0,0	38	82	31	161	0,0	86	0,1	16	0,0	84
– Total milled rice	»1973/74«	:	0	0	0	0	:	:	21	0	:	:	0	:
	»1983/84«	76	0	0	0	0	59	117 (5)	8	0	208	62	0	69
Potatoes	»1973/74«	:	99	104	93	100	:	104	104	95	128	:	98	101
	»1983/84«	:	112	99	86	108	100	100	92	92	153	93	93	102
Sugar	»1973/74«	:	208	138	98	65	:	146	105	67	119	:	30	100
	»1983/84«	:	242	220	133	100	138	226	143	81	170	:	61	100
Fresh vegetables	»1973/74«	:	135	79	40	105	:	96	109	112	196	:	76	94
	»1983/84«	106	116	70	37	160	128	92	84	123	201	145	65	101
Fresh fruit (excl. citrus fruit)	»1973/74«	:	61	61	48	129	:	100	25	124	72	:	33	82
	»1983/84«	88	63	40	59	123	114	92	17	126	64	93	23	84
Citrus fruit	»1973/74«	:	0	0	0	132	:	1,0	0	118	0	:	0	47
	»1983/84«	72	0	0	0	126	234	2,7	0	111	0	100	0	45
Wine	»1973/74«	:	10	0	60	126	:	99	0	118	0	:	0	103
	»1983/84«	:	9	0	74	111	105	109	0	121	0	:	0	103
Milk products														
– Fats	»1973«	:	101	229	106	:	:	116	171	81	246	:	58	:
	»1983«	:	104	225	124	:	:	123	241	71	289	:	83	:
– Proteins	»1973«	:	114	140	113	:	:	124	162	75	130	:	96	:
	»1983«	:	97	184	131	:	:	123	167	65	124	:	108 (4)	:
– Fresh milk products	»1973«	:	106	101	99	0	:	101	100	100	101	:	100	100 (3)
(excl. cream)	»1983«	:	121	105	102	99	99 (8)	102	100	98	94	:	100	101
– Whole-milk powder	»1973«	:	259	764	89	0	:	308	2100	0	427	:	74	231 (3)
	»1983«	:	187	2856	146	0	:	933	2900	13	545	:	257	342

— Skimmed milk powder	»1973«	:	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	:	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	:	[illegible]	[illegible]
	»1983«	:	116	146	251	0	:	135	733	0,0	51	:	204	128
— Concentrated milk	»1973«	:	18	660	98	5 (3)	:	201	0,0	90	311	:	99	130 (3)
	»1983«	:	29	900	141	100	:	236	0,0	65	359	:	125	187
— Cheese	»1973«	:	47	258	87	100 (3)	:	115	600	82	243	:	61	103 (3)
	»1983«	:	37	451	96	87	:	114	454	78	240	:	72	107
— Butter (2)	»1973«	:	106	325	114	83 (3)	:	117	103	65	548	:	19	98 (3)
	»1983«	:	118	202	138	49	81 (8)	123	344	62	517	:	70	134
— Margarine	»1973«	:	119	102	99	0	:	93	88	91	105	:	103	0
	»1984«	:	127	122 (6)	101	95 (6)	:	80 (6)	88	93	142	101	91	101 (6)
Eggs	»1973«	:	173	120 (3)	83	100 (3)	:	101	96	96 (3)	152	:	98	100 (3)
	»1983«	:	123	104	73	98	101 (8)	101	74	92	306	:	97	103
Meat (3)														
— Total (4)	»1973«	:	127	374	83	86	:	97	252	71	187	:	70	96
	»1984«	:	121	341	90	71	97 (8)	98	245	76	234	:	81	101
— Total beef/veal	»1973«	:	90	268	90	71 (3)	:	111	555	53	115	:	70	96 (3)
	»1984«	:	121	362	115	36	90 (8)	117	614	64	184	:	88	108
— Beef	»1973«	:	87	266	96	68 (3)	:	117	558	53	80	:	74	95 (3)
	»1984«	:	123	374	117	43	86 (8)	118	615	62	130	:	88	108
— Veal	»1973«	:	126	400	76	84 (3)	:	108	300*	52	1 185	:	73	103 (3)
	»1984«	:	124	100	80	12	99 (8)	110	200	73	814	:	134	110
— Pigmeat	»1973«	:	174	447	87	94 (3)	:	87	151	75	209	:	65	100 (3)
	»1984«	:	146	386	87	71	99 (8)	77	118	74	261	:	70	102
— Poultrymeat	»1973«	:	115	278	50	98 (3)	:	108	108	98	366	:	99	102 (3)
	»1984«	:	83	216	61	99	98 (8)	131	94	98	223	:	96	107
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1973«	:	33	50	54	84 (3)	:	72	132	57	463	:	49	66 (3)
	»1984«	:	22	25	43	87	100 (8)	74	178	60	300	:	74	76
Oils and fats														
— Total	»1974«	:	35	100	36	:	:	48	73	58	37	:	17	:
	»1984«	:	30 (5)	83	45	117 (5)	127 (7)	56	45	52	32	109	29	54 (5)
— Vegetable	»1974«	:	1	8,2	7,6	:	:	29,2	0	55	4	:	2	:
	»1984«	:	2 (5)	6,7	15,8	125 (5)	:	38 (5)	2	51	2 (5)	:	22	40 (5)
— Cutting-room fat	»1974«	:	91	112	105	:	:	99	396	85	69	:	44	:
	»1984«	:	86	132	115	74 (5)	:	96	282	93	59	103	58	85 (5)
— Of marine animals	»1974«	:	0,2	260	11	—	:	0,1	29	0,3	0,0	:	7,5	:
	»1984«	:	0,0	193	8	0,0	:	0,1 (5)	200	1,1	0,0	:	4,8	21 (5)

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. offal.
(2) Incl. cutting-room fat.
(3) »1974«.
(4) »1972«.
(5) »1982«.
(6) 1983.
(7) Ø 1981/1982.
(8) 1984.

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EUR 12	:	13 751	12 903	:	– 6,2	:	55,2	51,0	:	– 7,6	:	75 908	65 772	:	–13,4
Belgique/België	203	186	188	–0,8	1,1	50,0	69,5	63,1	3,0	– 9,2	1 015	1 294	1 187	2,2	– 8,3
Danmark	123	332	339	9,5	2,1	44,1	73,6	58,9	4,8	–20,0	542	2 446	1 996	14,7	–18,4
BR Deutschland	1 603	1 629	1 610	0,2	– 1,2	44,5	62,6	60,9	3,2	– 2,7	7 134	10 197	9 799	3,3	– 3,9
Ellas	663	562	560	–1,5	– 0,4	20,5	26,0	20,5	2,2	–21,2	1 361	1 463	1 146	0,7	–21,7
España	2 994	2 154	1 892	–3,0	–12,2	12,7	25,8	26,2	6,7	1,6	3 806	5 550	4 950	3,5	–10,8
France	3 809	4 973	4 675	2,5	– 6,0	45,7	65,1	60,6	3,3	– 6,9	17 407	32 391	28 347	5,8	–12,5
Ireland	59	77	79	2,5	2,6	39,1	77,9	77,9	6,5	0,0	229	602	615	9,2	2,2
Italia	2 065	1 474	1 294	–3,0	–12,2	30,1	36,7	36,1	1,8	–1,6	6 212	5 410	4 665	– 1,3	–13,8
Luxembourg	11	8	7	–2,9	–12,5	32,0	43,7	43,1	2,9	– 1,4	34	37	28	0,8	–24,3
Nederland	138	143	128	0,3	–10,5	52,6	78,9	66,5	3,8	–15,7	725	1 131	851	4,1	–24,8
Portugal	:	272	244	:	–10,3	:	15,9	14,4	:	– 9,4	:	432	351	:	–18,8
United Kingdom	1 146	1 939	1 889	4,9	–2,6	43,7	77,1	62,7	5,3	–18,7	5 002	14 957	11 837	10,5	–20,9
EUR 10	9 818	11 324	10 768	1,3	–4,9	40,4	61,8	56,2	3,9	– 9,1	39 661	69 927	60 471	5,3	–13,5
Durum wheat															
EUR 12	:	2 427	2 414	:	– 0,5	:	27,1	23,6	:	–12,9	:	6 575	5 706	:	–13,2
Ellas	183	312	338	5,0	8,3	17,5	27,1	19,1	4,1	–29,5	320	846	646	9,2	–23,6
España	159	151	133	–0,5	–11,9	10,2	33,2	28,3	11,3	–14,8	161	503	376	10,9	–25,3
France	151	129	157	–1,4	21,7	29,4	43,9	42,9	3,7	– 2,3	444	568	675	2,3	18,8
Italia	1 525	1 806	1 739	1,6	– 3,7	17,0	25,4	22,1	3,7	–13,0	2 600	4 595	3 851	5,3	–16,2
Portugal	:	23	27	:	17,4	:	16,5	14,1	:	–14,6	:	38	38	:	0
EUR 10	1 859	2 253	2 248	1,8	–0,2	18,1	26,8	23,3	3,6	–13,1	3 364	6 034	5 238	5,5	–13,2

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EUR 12	1 495	1 082	1 042	– 2,9	– 3,7	25,4	32,4	31,2	2,2	– 3,7	3 799	3 508	3 257	– 0,7	– 7,2
Belgique/België	17	7	5	– 7,8	–28,6	36,6	45,7	43,7	2,0	– 4,4	63	32	23	– 6,0	–28,1
Danmark	42	122	126	10,2	3,3	33,6	49,9	44,4	3,7	–11,0	140	608	560	14,3	– 7,9
BR Deutschland	769	450	438	– 4,8	– 2,7	34,9	43,9	42,8	2,1	– 2,5	2 692	1 983	1 876	– 2,7	– 5,4
Ellas	6	9	9	3,8	–	12,2	17,5	16,2	3,3	– 7,4	7	16	15	7,8	– 6,3
España	270	236	226	– 1,2	– 4,2	9,4	13,7	13,3	3,5	– 2,9	253	322	298	2,2	– 7,5
France	129	104	93	– 1,9	–10,6	26,9	34,8	33,7	2,4	– 3,2	346	362	315	0,4	–13,0
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Italia	18	9	9	– 6,1	0,0	21,2	26,1	25,2	1,9	– 3,5	37	24	23	– 3,9	– 4,2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	31,0	34,1	39,5	0,9	15,8	3	5	3	4,8	–40,0
Nederland	31	6	5	–13,9	–16,7	33,9	42,9	42,2	2,2	– 1,6	105	25	19	–12,2	–24,0
Portugal	207	130	122	– 4,1	– 6,2	6,5	8,0	7,3	1,9	– 8,8	134	103	89	– 2,4	–13,6
United Kingdom	5	6	8	1,7	33,3	30,4	45,4	46,3	3,7	2,0	16	28	36	5,2	28,6
EUR 10	1 018	716	694	– 3,2	– 3,1	33,4	43,1	41,3	2,3	– 4,2	3 412	3 083	2 870	– 0,9	– 6,9
Barley															
EUR 12	12 163	12 668	12 762	0,4	0,7	32,8	43,6	40,2	2,6	– 7,8	39 830	55 218	51 320	3,0	– 7,1
Belgique/België	156	136	118	– 1,2	–13,2	45,9	64,3	58,0	3,1	– 9,8	718	873	685	1,8	–21,5
Danmark	1 449	1 181	1 104	– 1,8	– 6,5	37,5	51,4	47,6	2,9	– 7,4	5 432	6 072	5 252	1,0	–13,5
BR Deutschland	1 671	2 006	1 949	1,7	– 2,8	39,6	51,3	49,7	2,4	– 3,1	6 622	10 284	9 690	4,1	– 5,8
Ellas	413	364	310	– 1,1	–14,8	20,6	24,5	21,1	1,6	–13,9	850	890	653	0,4	–26,6
España	2 773	4 023	4 155	3,4	3,3	15,9	26,8	25,7	4,9	– 4,1	4 402	10 789	10 680	8,5	– 1,0
France	2 799	2 108	2 255	– 2,5	7,0	39,1	54,6	50,7	3,1	– 7,1	10 948	11 511	11 424	0,5	– 0,8
Ireland	243	304	298	2,1	– 2,0	37,2	58,2	45,8	4,2	–21,3	904	1 770	1 363	6,3	–23,0
Italia	203	434	468	7,2	7,8	22,1	37,2	34,8	4,9	– 6,5	450	1 618	1 630	12,3	0,7
Luxembourg	17	16	17	– 0,6	6,3	34,1	38,6	36,1	1,1	– 6,5	58	61	61	0,5	0,0
Nederland	90	34	39	– 8,5	14,7	42,5	56,5	51,0	2,6	– 9,7	383	192	197	– 6,1	2,6
Portugal	81	84	79	0,3	– 6,0	7,0	10,9	8,0	4,1	–26,6	57	91	64	4,3	–29,7
United Kingdom	2 267	1 979	1 969	– 1,2	– 0,5	39,7	55,9	48,9	3,2	–12,5	9 007	11 067	9 620	1,9	–13,1
EUR 10	9 309	8 561	8 527	– 0,8	– 0,4	38,0	51,8	47,6	2,9	– 8,1	35 371	44 338	40 576	2,1	– 8,5

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EUR 12	3 607	2 348	2 366	– 3,8	0,8	28,9	32,3	32,3	1,0	0,0	10 422	7 791	7 833	– 2,6	0,5
Belgique/België	71	24	24	– 9,4	0,0	40,4	48,9	44,7	1,8	– 8,6	291	117	108	– 8,0	– 7,7
Danmark	152	34	41	–12,7	20,6	34,4	46,7	41,9	2,8	–10,3	519	158	171	–10,3	8,2
BR Deutschland	1 137	669	692	– 4,7	3,4	37,1	45,2	48,1	1,8	6,4	4 155	2 973	3 278	– 3,0	10,3
Ellas	72	44	43	– 4,4	– 2,3	14,9	15,1	14,2	0,1	– 6,0	108	67	60	– 4,3	–10,5
España	471	479	465	0,2	– 2,9	9,0	16,4	15,5	5,6	– 5,5	425	788	719	5,8	– 8,8
France	881	553	539	– 4,2	– 2,5	31,9	42,6	40,4	2,7	– 5,2	2 818	2 322	2 146	– 1,7	– 7,6
Ireland	50	25	24	– 6,1	– 4,0	32,8	56,6	56,8	5,1	0,4	163	141	134	– 1,3	– 5,0
Italia	238	191	184	– 2,0	– 3,7	17,3	22,7	21,0	2,5	– 7,5	412	433	387	0,5	–10,6
Luxembourg	15	10	10	– 3,6	0,0	30,0	32,2	37,9	0,7	17,7	44	31	39	– 3,1	25,8
Nederland	31	12	12	– 8,3	0,0	44,1	48,0	51,6	0,8	7,5	136	58	59	– 7,5	1,7
Portugal	157	194	189	1,9	– 2,6	5,0	7,8	5,9	4,1	–24,4	79	152	111	6,1	–27,0
United Kingdom	332	114	144	– 9,3	26,3	38,4	48,8	43,3	2,2	–11,3	1 272	552	622	– 7,3	12,7
EUR 10	2 979	1 675	1 712	– 5,1	2,2	33,0	41,0	41,0	2,0	0,0	9 918	6 851	7 004	– 3,3	2,2
Maize															
EUR 12	4 023	3 811	3 961	– 0,2	3,9	48,5	61,2	63,3	2,1	3,4	19 505	23 318	25 082	1,6	7,6
Belgique/België	4	8	7	6,5	–12,5	62,9	67,6	71,4	0,7	5,6	27	53	50	6,3	– 5,7
BR Deutschland	106	182	181	5,0	– 0,6	54,1	56,5	66,5	0,4	17,7	573	1 026	1 204	5,4	17,4
Ellas	160	206	203	2,3	– 1,5	37,8	93,0	88,8	8,5	– 4,5	605	1 913	1 800	11,0	– 5,9
España	523	440	525	– 1,6	19,3	39,0	57,5	62,9	3,6	9,4	2 037	2 529	3 300	2,0	30,5
France	1 943	1 743	1 857	– 1,0	6,5	55,1	60,2	63,8	0,8	6,0	10 698	10 493	11 839	– 0,2	12,8
Italia	890	963	914	0,7	– 5,1	56,1	70,4	69,1	2,1	– 1,9	4 995	6 781	6 317	2,8	– 6,8
Nederland	2	0	0	0	0,0	56,4	50,0	50,0	–1,1	0,0	11	1	2	–19,6	100,0
Portugal	394	270	275	– 3,4	1,9	14,2	19,3	20,7	2,8	7,3	559	521	570	– 0,6	9,4
EUR 10	3 106	3 101	3 162	– 0,0	2,0	54,5	65,4	67,1	1,7	2,6	16 915	20 268	21 212	1,7	4,7

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals															
EUR 12	119	102	85	– 1,4	–16,7	41,3	45,6	41,8	0,9	– 8,3	492	465	355	– 0,5	–23,7
Ellas	3	1	1	– 9,5	0,0	26,7	20,0	20,0	– 2,6	0,0	8	2	2	–11,8	0,0
España	43	21	20	– 6,3	– 4,8	38,1	45,2	47,0	1,6	4,0	164	95	94	– 4,8	– 1,1
France	69	58	49	– 1,6	–15,5	44,5	45,2	39,2	0,1	–13,3	307	262	192	– 1,4	–26,7
Italia	3	22	16	19,9	–27,3	40,0	47,7	41,9	1,6	–12,2	12	105	67	21,8	–36,2
EUR 10	76	82	65	0,7	–20,7	43,0	45,0	40,0	0,4	–11,1	327	369	260	1,1	–29,5
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
EUR 12	:	36 242	35 607	:	– 1,8	:	47,7	44,8	:	– 6,1	:	172 988	159 625	:	– 7,7
Belgique/België	452	361	345	– 2,0	– 4,4	46,8	65,6	59,9	3,1	– 8,7	2 114	2 369	2 065	1,0	–12,8
Danmark	1 766	1 669	1 610	– 0,5	– 3,5	37,6	55,6	49,6	3,6	–10,8	6 633	9 284	7 979	3,1	–14,1
BR Deutschland	5 286	4 941	4 884	– 0,6	– 1,2	40,1	53,6	53,1	2,7	– 0,9	21 177	26 489	25 914	2,1	– 2,2
Ellas	1 501	1 499	1 463	– 0,0	– 2,4	21,7	34,7	29,5	4,4	–15,0	3 261	5 198	4 323	4,3	–16,8
España	7 239	7 511	7 419	0,3	– 1,2	15,5	27,4	27,5	5,3	0,4	11 256	20 592	20 421	5,6	– 0,8
France	9 792	9 710	9 687	– 0,1	– 0,2	43,9	59,8	57,0	2,9	– 4,7	42 984	58 084	55 205	2,8	– 5,0
Ireland	351	406	400	1,3	– 1,5	36,9	61,9	52,8	4,8	–14,7	1 295	2 513	2 112	6,2	–16,0
Italia	4 944	4 903	4 629	– 0,1	– 5,6	29,8	38,7	36,6	2,4	– 5,4	14 719	18 978	16 956	2,3	–10,7
Luxembourg	43	35	35	– 1,9	–	32,3	38,3	37,7	1,6	– 1,6	139	134	132	– 0,3	– 1,5
Nederland	292	196	183	– 3,6	– 6,6	46,5	71,8	61,7	4,0	–14,1	1 359	1 407	1 129	0,3	–19,8
Portugal	:	973	935	:	– 3,9	:	13,8	13,1	:	– 5,1	:	1 338	1 221	:	– 8,7
United Kingdom	3 752	4 038	4 016	0,7	– 0,5	40,8	65,9	55,2	4,5	–16,2	15 304	26 604	22 169	5,2	–16,7
EUR 10	28 180	27 757	27 253	– 0,1	– 1,8	38,7	54,4	50,6	3,1	– 7,0	108 987	151 059	137 983	3,0	– 8,7

4.1.2.1 World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I — *Wheat*								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	377,2	523,3	512,4	3,0	−2,1
of which:								
- EUR 10	11,4	14,5	12,9	43,0	76,0	65,8	5,3	−13,4
- Spain	1,1	1,2	1,0	4,0	6,1	5,3	3,9	−13,1
- Portugal	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,6	0,5	0,4	− 1,6	−20,0
- EUR 12	12,6	15,8	14,0	47,6	82,4	71,5	5,1	−13,2
- USA	12,3	13,5	12,9	46,4	70,6	66,0	3,9	− 6,5
- Canada	4,4	4,1	4,7	16,5	21,2	23,9	2,3	12,7
- Argentina	1,8	2,5	1,7	6,6	13,2	8,5	6,5	−35,6
- Australia	3,2	3,6	3,2	12,1	18,6	16,6	4,0	−10,8
- Others	65,8	60,6	63,6	248,0	317,3	325,9	2,3	2,7
II — *Other cereals* (1)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	674,4	809,1	866,1	1,7	7,0
of which:								
- EUR 10	9,8	9,3	8,3	66,0	75,1	72,2	1,2	− 3,9
- Spain	1,1	1,8	1,8	7,3	14,5	15,1	6,4	4,1
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,0	0,0
- EUR 12	11,0	11,2	10,2	74,1	90,6	88,1	1,8	− 2,8
- USA	27,7	29,4	31,7	186,8	238,1	274,7	2,2	15,4
- Canada	3,0	2,7	2,9	20,4	22,0	24,7	0,7	12,3
- Argentina	2,5	2,2	2,3	17,1	18,0	19,9	0,5	10,6
- Australia	0,7	1,2	1,0	4,7	9,3	8,6	6,4	− 7,5
- Others	55,1	53,3	52,0	371,3	431,1	450,1	1,4	4,4

Source: FAO — Production Directory + Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics. Eurostat for Community figures.
(1) Excl. rice.

4.1.3.1 The Community's share in world cereals trade

		Mio t						% TAV	
		1973	%	1983	%	1984	%	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. *Imports* (1)									
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	71,9	100,0	101,0	100,0	107,5	100,0	3,1	6,4
	EUR 12	6,5	9,0	3,8	3,8	3,9	3,6	− 4,8	2,6
	EUR 10	6,3	8,8	3,2	3,2	3,1	2,9	− 6,0	− 3,1
Other cereals (2)	World	64,2	100,0	89,4	100,0	94,5	100,0	3,1	5,7
	EUR 12	22,0	34,3	14,9	16,7	10,2	10,8	− 3,5	−31,5
	EUR 10	18,0	28,0	6,0	6,7	5,3	5,6	− 9,5	−11,7
All cereals (2)	World	136,1	100,0	190,4	100,0	202,0	100,0	3,1	6,1
	EUR 12	28,5	20,9	18,7	9,8	14,1	7,0	− 3,8	−24,6
	EUR 10	24,3	17,9	9,2	4,8	8,4	4,2	− 8,5	− 8,7
2. *Exports* (1)									
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	75,8	100,0	104,9	100,0	106,0	100,0	3,0	1,1
	EUR 12	6,4	8,5	15,5	14,8	15,5	14,6	8,4	0,0
	EUR 10	6,2	8,2	15,0	14,3	15,5	14,6	8,4	3,3
Other cereals (2)	World	65,6	100,0	91,7	100,0	95,5	100,0	3,1	4,1
	EUR 12	3,7	5,6	5,7	6,2	7,6	8,0	4,0	33,3
	EUR 10	3,6	5,5	5,7	6,2	7,5	7,9	4,3	31,6
All cereals (2)	World	141,4	100,0	196,6	100,0	201,5	100,0	3,0	2,5
	EUR 12	10,1	7,2	21,2	10,8	23,1	11,5	7,0	9,0
	EUR 10	9,8	6,9	20,7	10,5	23,0	11,4	7,0	11,1

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 (2)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74 (3)	1983/84 **	1984/85 **	1983/84 / 1973/74 (3)	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	3 374	4 194	6 662	1,4	58,8
Change in stocks	+ 64	– 456	+ 602	×	×
Imports (1)	—	837	729	×	– 12,9
Exports (1)	—	1 262	1 882	×	49,1
of which intra-EC trade (1)	—	:	:	×	×
Internal use	4 555	4 225	4 907	– 2,0	16,1
of which:					
— animal feed	0	270	235	×	– 13,0
— seed	290	450	500	3,9	11,1
— industrial use	0	3	2	×	50,0
— losses (market)	41	28	8	– 3,7	– 71,4
— human consumption (grain)	4 224	3 474	4 162	– 2,7	19,8
Human consumption (after processing)	3 459	2 476	2 948	– 3,9	19,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	11,4	7,7	9,2	– 2,9	19,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	74,1	99,3	135,8	3,5	36,8
Common wheat					
Usable production	39 315	59 580	76 122	3,5	27,8
Change in stocks	+ 1 225	– 4 600	6 812	×	×
Imports (1)	—	3 518	2 759	×	– 21,6
Exports (1)	—	15 612	17 776	×	13,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	—	:	:	×	×
Internal use	37 206	52 085	54 293	2,2	4,2
of which:					
— animal feed	11 681	21 123	23 199	5,6	9,8
— seed	1 898	2 533	2 358	1,2	– 6,9
— industrial use	150	676	835	15,9	23,5
— losses (market)	267	761	862	11,0	13,3
— human consumption (grain)	23 210	26 992	27 039	– 0,2	0,2
Human consumption (after processing)	16 947	20 246	20 279	0,0	0,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	65,5	63,1	63,1	– 0,5	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	105,7	114,4	140,2	1,2	22,6

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

(1) Calculated on intra-export basis.
(2) Data for Portugal: 1982/83.
(3) EUR 10.

4.1.4.2 Supply balances — barley — rye
(1 August-31 July)

EUR 12 (2)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74 (3)	1983/84 **	1984/85 **	1983/84 / 1973/74 (3)	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	34 980	42 850	55 033	0,3	28,4
Change in stocks	−268	−2 627	3 824	×	×
Imports (1)	—	1 009	349	×	−65,4
Exports (1)	—	4 998	9 135	×	82,8
of which intra-EC trade (1)	—	:	:	×	×
Internal use	34 153	41 489	42 423	− 0,3	2,3
of which:					
— animal feed	26 858	32 501	33 800	− 0,5	4,0
— seed	1 481	2 006	2 027	− 0,7	1,0
— industrial use	5 310	6 080	5 606	0,4	− 7,8
— losses (market)	374	802	900	7,9	12,2
— human consumption (grain)	130	100	90	− 4,3	−10,0
Human consumption (after processing)	68	59	52	− 3,4	−11,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,3	0,2	0,2	− 4,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,4	103,3	129,7	− 0,6	25,6
Rye					
Usable production	3 329	2 759	3 526	− 3,3	27,8
Change in stocks	−211	−23	675	×	×
Imports (1)	—	49	55	×	12,2
Exports (1)	—	51	8	×	−84,3
of which intra-EC trade (1)	—	:	:	×	×
Internal use	3 524	2 780	2 898	− 3,8	4,2
of which:					
— animal feed	1 967	1 187	1 292	− 6,4	8,8
— seed	166	162	145	− 3,7	−10,5
— industrial use	51	38	41	− 3,4	7,9
— losses (market)	26	63	78	9,3	23,8
— human consumption (grain)	1 314	1 330	1 342	− 1,1	0,9
Human consumption (after processing)	1 129	1 121	1 129	− 1,2	0,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	4,1	3,5	3,5	− 1,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	94,5	99,2	121,7	0,5	22,7

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

(1) Calculated on intra-export basis.
(2) Data for Portugal: 1982/83.
(3) EUR 10.

4.1.4.3 Supply balances (1 August-31 July) — maize — oats and mixed summer cereals

EUR 12 (2)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74 (3)	1983/84 **	1984/85 **	1983/84 / 1973/74 (3)	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	16 871	22 044	23 213	1,6	5,3
Change in stocks	537	– 1 251	– 7	×	×
Imports (1)	–	11 632	8 899	×	–23,5
Exports (1)	–	2 220	244	×	–89,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	–	:	:	×	×
Internal use	29 017	32 707	31 875	– 1,8	– 2,5
of which:					
– animal feed	23 385	25 290	25 092	– 2,7	– 0,8
– seed	184	230	218	0,9	– 5,2
– industrial use	4 199	:	:	– 2,2	×
– losses (market)	182	133	135	– 4,2	1,5
– human consumption (grain)	1 067	3 009	3 336	9,7	10,9
Human consumption (after processing)	657	2 256	2 497	11,6	10,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	2,8	0,7	0,8	9,9	14,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	58,1	67,4	72,8	3,5	8,0
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	9 771	5 978	7 716	– 5,7	29,1
Change in stocks	– 55	– 169	388	×	×
Imports (1)	–	238	168	×	–29,4
Exports (1)	–	17	103	×	505,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	–	:	:	×	×
Internal use	10 254	6 368	7 393	– 5,5	16,1
of which:					
– animal feed	9 441	5 593	6 629	– 5,9	18,5
– seed	469	338	307	– 5,9	– 9,2
– industrial use	2	2	1	0,0	–50,0
– losses (market)	38	87	106	8,1	21,8
– human consumption (grain)	304	348	350	1,3	0,6
Human consumption (after processing)	166	221	225	2,8	1,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,6	0,7	0,7	2,9	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	95,3	93,9	104,4	– 0,2	11,2

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

(1) Calculated on intra-export basis.
(2) Data for Portugal: 1982/83.
(3) EUR 10.

4.1.4.4 Supply balances — other cereals (1 August-31 July) — total cereals (excl. rice) EUR 12 (2)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74 (3)	1983/84 **	1984/85 **	1983/84 / 1973/74 (3)	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals					
Usable production	339	525	650	2,7	23,8
Change in stocks	69	72	−79	×	×
Imports (1)	—	1 235	710	×	−42,5
Exports (1)	—	20	16	×	−20,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	—	:	:	×	×
Internal use	1 418	1 668	1 423	− 8,5	−14,7
of which:					
— animal feed	1 360	1 646	1 397	− 8,4	−15,1
— seed	6	6	8	− 1,8	33,3
— industrial use	—	4	4	×	0,0
— losses (market)	5	3	4	− 8,8	33,3
— human consumption (grain)	13	10	11	− 3,6	10,0
Human consumption (after processing)	12	7	7	− 6,7	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	23,9	31,5	45,7	12,3	45,1
Total cereals (excl. rice)					
Usable production	107 979	137 930	173 090	1,3	25,5
Change in stocks	1 361	−9 054	12 215	×	×
Imports (1)	—	18 518	13 669	×	−26,2
Exports (1)	—	24 180	29 164	×	20,6
of which intra-EC trade (1)	—	:	:	×	×
Internal use	120 127	141 322	145 380	− 0,3	2,9
of which:					
— animal feed	74 692	87 610	91 804	− 0,6	4,8
— seed	4 494	5 725	5 571	0,1	− 2,7
— industrial use	9 746	:	:	− 0,2	×
— losses (market)	933	2 978	3 202	7,1	7,5
— human consumption (grain)	30 262	35 263	36 330	− 0,0	3,0
Human consumption (after processing)	22 438	26 386	27 137	0,1	2,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	85,1	82,3	84,5	− 0,3	2,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	89,9	97,6	119,1	1,7	22,0

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

(1) Calculated on intra-export basis.
(2) Data for Portugal: 1982/83.
(3) EUR 10.

4.1.5.1 Producer prices of certain cereals

(NC/100 kg)

		Belgique/ België (BFR)	Danmark (DKR)	BR Deutschland (DM)	Ellas (DR)	España (PTA)	France (FF)	Ireland (IRL)	Italia (LIT)	Luxembourg (LFR)	Nederland (HFL)	Portugal (ESC)	United Kingdom (UKL)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Common wheat	1973/74	514	80,37	40,78	441	716	53,11	5,54	9 182	—	37,75	355	5,854
	1983/84	929	168,23	48,79	1 565	2 200	119,83	13,24	30 950	—	51,80	2 380	12,71
	1984/85	829	149,70	44,80	1 778	2 376	114,30	12,00	31 810	—	47,00	3 494	11,20
% TAV	1983/84 / 1973/74	− 0,9	− 1,0	− 0,7	1,1	0,6	− 0,4	− 0,8	0,2	×	− 0,8	3,3	− 1,0
% TAV	1984/85 / 1983/84	−10,8	−11,0	− 8,2	13,6	8,0	− 4,6	− 9,4	2,8	×	− 9,3	46,8	−11,9
Rye	1973/74	486	75,56	37,66	366	629	49,20	—	7 300	—	35,30	270	4,252
	1983/84	893	155,61	47,91	1 453	2 000	104,58	—	28 890	—	50,80	2 121	12,065
	1984/85	861	142,40	44,50	1 671	2 210	101,20	—	31 230	—	47,80	3 000	11,70
% TAV	1983/84 / 1973/74	− 0,3	− 0,7	− 0,6	1,2	0,8	− 0,3	×	0,7	×	− 0,5	2,9	− 0,3
% TAV	1984/85 / 1983/84	− 3,6	− 8,5	− 7,1	15,0	10,5	− 3,2	×	8,1	×	− 5,9	41,4	− 3,0
Barley	1973/74	467	72,82	38,30	345	579	47,30	4,53	8 000	—	34,95	274	5,221
	1983/84	865	160,03	47,61	1 446	1 940	108,00	12,90	29 200	—	52,85	1 835	11,90
	1984/85	795	149,60	44,50	1 681	2 172	109,90	12,00	31 000	—	49,00	2 850	11,30
% TAV	1983/84 / 1973/74	− 0,7	− 0,6	− 0,6	1,3	0,9	0,1	− 0,6	0,5	×	− 0,6	3,7	− 0,4
% TAV	1984/85 / 1983/84	− 8,1	− 6,5	− 6,5	16,3	12,0	1,8	− 7,0	6,2	×	− 7,3	55,3	− 5,0
Oats	1973/74	468	75,77	38,04	462	668	48,18	4,1	8 100	—	34,90	233	4,777
	1983/84	853	156,91	45,65	1 882	1 900	101,12	11,8	29 600	—	51,50	1 644	11,20
	1984/85	798	150,20	42,80	2 172	2 116	120,70	11,5	34 000	—	47,80	2 637	12,10
% TAV	1983/84 / 1973/74	− 0,6	− 0,4	− 0,5	1,2	0,9	1,5	− 0,2	1,2	×	− 0,6	4,0	0,6
% TAV	1984/85 / 1983/84	− 6,4	− 4,3	− 6,2	15,4	11,4	19,4	− 2,5	14,9	×	− 7,2	60,4	8,0
Maize	1973/74	—	—	38,40	388	743	50,70	—	7 247	—	—	262	—
	1983/84	—	—	51,44	1 588	2 416	108,40	—	31 925	—	—	2 373	—
	1984/85	—	—	—	1 763	2 570	119,10	—	34 530	—	—	3 250	—
% TAV	1983/84 / 1973/74	×	×	×	0,9	0,5	0,8	×	0,7	×	×	2,7	×
% TAV	1984/85 / 1983/84	×	×	×	11,0	6,4	9,9	×	8,2	×	×	37,0	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.5.2 Market prices for domestic cereal production

(NC/100 kg)

		Belgique/ België (BFR)	Danmark (DKR)	BR Deutschland (DM)	Ellas (DR)	España (PTA)	France (FF)	Ireland (IRL)	Italia (LIT)	Luxembourg (LFR)	Nederland (HFL)	Portugal (ESC)	United Kingdom (UKL)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Common wheat of breadmaking quality (¹)	1973/74	550,6	85,12	40,44	–	747,0	62,51	–	9 480	563,6	38,96	:	6,07
	1984/85	902,02	156,07	48,23	1 938,7	2 575,0	129,86	–	29 230	900,0	52,79	3 000,0	12,65
	1985/86	894,2	160,10	46,75	2 129,7	2 761,9	134	–	32 646	770,0	50,86	3 524,7	13,72
% TAV	1984/85 / 1973/74	4,6	5,7	1,6	×	11,9	6,9	×	10,8	4,3	2,8	:	6,9
% TAV	1985/86 / 1984/85	– 0,9	2,6	– 3,1	9,9	7,3	3,2	×	11,7	–14,4	– 3,7	17,5	8,5
Rye	1973/74	525,1	83,32	39,15	–	735,0	–	–	8 317	536,9	38,18	:	–
	1984/85	892,1	149,80	48,68	1 867,8	2 334,0	–	–	30 527	890,0	50,94	2 499,0	–
	1985/86	923,1	147,52	48,39	1 899,7	:	–	–	31 156	780,0	51,00	2 996,0	–
% TAV	1984/85 / 1973/74	4,9	5,5	2,0	×	11,0	×	×	12,5	4,7	2,7	:	×
% TAV	1985/86 / 1984/85	3,5	– 1,5	– 0,6	1,7	:	×	×	2,1	–12,4	0,1	19,9	×
Barley	1973/74	507,3	78,85	36,05	–	697,0	56,0	–	9 506	–	36,82	:	5,46
	1984/85	861,3	150,33	44,92	1 828,6	2 248,0	128,33	14,03	29 847	993,4	50,74	2 536,0	11,17
	1985/86	861,1	150,72	44,34	2 064,1	2 440,2	129	13,64	31 284	955,6	49,44	3 045,0	11,22
% TAV	1984/85 / 1973/74	4,9	6,0	2,0	×	11,2	7,8	×	11	×	3,0	:	6,7
% TAV	1985/86 / 1984/85	0,0	0,3	– 1,3	12,9	8,5	0,5	– 2,8	4,8	– 3,8	– 2,6	20,1	0,9
Oats	1973/74	517,5	84,33	38,08	–	660,0	55,44	–	9 913	–	36,89	:	5,23
	1984/85	854,0	–	46,37	–	2 215,0	–	–	34 685	1 046,6	49,85	2 165,0	11,79
	1985/86	697,9	–	37,28	–	:	–	–	33 308	875,0	52,35	2 660,0	12,41
% TAV	1984/85 / 1973/74	4,7	×	1,8	×	11,6	×	×	12,1	×	2,8	:	7,7
% TAV	1985/86 / 1984/85	–18,3	×	–19,6	×	:	×	×	–4	–16,4	5,0	22,9	5,3
Maize	1973/74	598,0	–	41,47	–	843,0	51,12	–	8 624	603,6	38,75	:	–
	1984/85	1 176,07	–	60,26	2 079,6	2 768,0	151,24	19,14	33 595	1 154,7	67,09	2 774,0	–
	1985/86	1 152,32	–	51,18	2 364,5	2 928,9	138,96	17,56	32 666	1 115,6	64,86	3 500,0	–
% TAV	1984/85 / 1973/74	6,3	×	3,4	×	11,4	10,4	×	13,2	6,1	5,1	:	×
% TAV	1985/86 / 1984/85	– 2,0	×	–15,1	13,7	5,8	– 8,1	– 8,3	– 2,8	– 3,4	– 3,3	26,2	×
Durum wheat	1973/74	–	–	–	–	–	77,62	–	15 884	–	–	:	–
	1984/85	–	–	–	2 836,4	–	182,81	–	43 429	–	–	3 638,0	–
	1985/86	–	–	–	3 217,5	–	189,36	–	46 030	–	–	5 018,0	–
% TAV	1984/85 / 1973/74	×	×	×	×	×	8,1	×	9,6	×	×	:	×
% TAV	1985/86 / 1984/85	×	×	×	13,4	×	3,6	×	6,0	×	×	37,9	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(¹) For Spain 'Total wheat' and for Portugal 'Wheat type I'.

4.1.5.3 Consumer prices of bread

		National currency			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	16,33	40,01	41,33	8,5	3,3
Danmark	DKR/300 g	1,51	4,52	4,73	10,5	4,6
BR Deutschland	DM/kg	1,73	3,02	3,04	5,2	0,7
Ellas	DR/920 g	×	42,5	53,5	×	25,9
España**	PTA/kg	55,40 (1)	87,90	93,94	12,2 (1)	6,9
France	FF/400 g	1,02	3,54	3,67	12,0	3,7
Ireland	pence/800 g	12,3	49,3	57,9	13,5	17,4
Italia	LIT/kg	330	1 755	1 901	16,4	8,3
Nederland	HFL/800 g	0,97	2,15	2,15	7,5	0,0
Portugal	ESC/	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	pence/1¾ lb	10,9	45,9	48	14,0	4,6

Source: Eurostat.

Belgique/België: Pain de ménage/Huishoudbrood
Danmark: Franskbrød
BR Deutschland: Helles Mischbrot
Ellas: Psomi lefko
España: Pan (de 150 a 300 g)
France: Pain parisien
Ireland: White, unsliced
Italia: Pane
Nederland: Waterwitbrood afh.
Portugal:
United Kingdom: White, 1¾ lb unwrapped loaf

(1) 1980 and $\frac{1984}{1980}$

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

	1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal terms					
Belgique/België	120,5	130,9	135,0	8,6	3,1
Danmark	132,0	141,5	150,4	7,2	6,3
BR Deutschland	114,1	116,1	117,6	1,8	1,3
Ellas	173,8	205,9	254,1	18,4	23,4
España	150,3	167.5	192,5	11,5	14,9
France	140,3	151,4	160,4	7,9	5,9
Ireland	129,0	144,0	159,6	1,4	1,5
Italia	154,8	170,2	185,3	9,9	8,9
Luxembourg	123,8	133,5	140,9	7,8	5,5
Nederland	114,7	116,9	118,4	1,9	1,3
Portugal	202,8	261,8	344,8	29,1	31,7
United Kingdom	120,1	125,4	130,0	4,4	3,7
Real terms					
Belgique/België	100,8	104,0	101,8	3,1	−2,1
Danmark	99,7	101,0	101,9	1,3	0,8
BR Deutschland	101,7	101,6	100,8	−0,1	−0,8
Ellas	96,9	95,7	100,8	−1,2	5,4
España	104,1	103,9	109,5	−0,1	5,4
France	101,7	102,3	102,6	0,6	0,2
Ireland	85,3	89,3	93,3	4,7	4,5
Italia	96,6	95,9	95,9	−0,7	0,1
Luxembourg	96,2	97,3	97,3	1,1	−0,1
Nederland	100,9	100,2	99,4	−0,7	−0,8
Portugal	115,2	118,4	128,5	2,8	8,5
United Kingdom	120,1	125,4	130,0	0,1	−2,3

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

4.1.6.1 Cereals bought in

(1 000 t)

		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat	1973/74	1 268	237	–	760	–	–	0	–	200	8	63	–	–	1 268
	1984/85	9 037	62	493	1 928	–	–	3 195	19	–	2	95	–	3 243	9 037
	1985/86	5 518	48	157	1 696	–	3	1 988	57	300	2	43	–	1 224	5 515
% TAV	1984/85 / 1973/74	19,6	–11,5	–	8,8	–	–	–	–	–	–11,8	3,8	–	–	19,6
% TAV	1985/86 / 1984/85	–38,9	–22,6	–68,2	–12,0	–	–	–37,8	200,0	–	–	–54,7	–	–62,3	–39,0
Rye	1973/74	139	–	–	139	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	139
	1984/85	603	–	186	417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	603
	1985/86	560	–	235	319	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	559
% TAV	1984/85 / 1973/74	14,3	–	–	10,5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,3
% TAV	1985/86 / 1984/85	– 7,1	–	26,3	–23,5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– 7,3
Barley	1973/74	365	–	–	342	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	365
	1984/85	3 136	58	237	1 294	–	–	272	104	–	–	–	–	1 171	3 136
	1985/86	4 820	13	295	1 633	–	189	1 144	125	–	–	–	–	1 421	4 631
% TAV	1984/85 / 1973/74	21,6	–	–	12,9	–	–	25,2	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,6
% TAV	1985/86 / 1984/85	53,7	–77,6	24,5	26,2	–	–	320,6	20,2	–	–	–	–	21,4	47,7
Durum wheat	1973/74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1984/85	562	–	–	–	65	–	9	–	488	–	–	–	–	–
	1985/86	584	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	552	–	–	–	–	584
% TAV	1984/85 / 1973/74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
% TAV	1985/86 / 1984/85	3,9	–	–	–	–	–	255,6	–	13,1	–	–	–	–	–

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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

		1985				
		VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality (2)	Belgique/België	97,39	98,54	101,26	102,54	103,76
	Danmark	—	96,63	96,72	99,55	99,28
	BR Deutschland	100,31	99,65	101,13	102,15	102,52
	Ellas	110,97	111,28	111,69	111,18	—
	España	—	—	—	—	—
	France	97,00	98,64	102,39	103,94	104,20
	Italia	108,47	107,71	112,44	117,86	117,04
	Nederland	95,94	98,75	99,89	101,60	100,05
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	112,62	114,57	119,04	119,64	117,33
Common feed wheat	BR Deutschland	100,94	98,83	100,04	101,39	101,57
	España	—	—	—	—	—
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	93,07	91,98	94,47	96,34	97,15
Durum wheat (3)	Ellas	93,88	100,32	100,58	99,41	—
	España	—	—	—	—	—
	France	88,79	85,46	87,34	84,61	86,28
	Italia	94,93	96,58	96,77	97,70	98,68
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Barley (4)	Belgique/België	92,88	94,33	97,65	98,54	97,54
	Danmark	—	93,45	92,96	93,26	92,08
	BR Deutschland	94,19	95,45	95,94	96,59	96,41
	Ellas	108,54	108,34	108,63	108,23	—
	España	—	—	—	—	—
	France	92,26	94,99	99,73	98,86	96,22
	Nederland	94,75	96,22	98,13	100,14	98,52
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	90,43	90,55	93,87	95,41	95,02
Rye (4)	Danmark	—	92,38	91,57	92,37	91,22
	BR Deutschland	—	—	—	—	—
	España	—	—	—	—	—
	Nederland	98,63	100,45	99,94	105,29	106,30
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Maize (4)	Ellas	—	118,36	119,04	119,87	120,82
	España	—	—	—	—	—
	France	103,29	105,97	106,99	109,89	107,25
	Italia	123,73	111,21	111,15	115,78	116,06
	Portugal	—	—	—	—	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Average prices at certain representative marketing centres adjusted to the standard quality.
(2) Calculation based on common intervention price.
(3) Calculation based on durum wheat marketing year 1.7-30.6.
(4) Cereals for animal feed.

(%)

1986						
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
102,06	100,77	99,53	99,77	99,70	98,19	
99,56	99,38	98,11	97,64	98,31	98,85	
102,52	103,18	102,97	101,57	100,81	99,61	
—	—	—	—	—	110,35	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
103,58	102,53	101,42	98,84	96,68	87,76	
119,23	116,83	116,30	119,11	117,24	108,72	
99,73	98,74	98,24	97,30	95,47	93,00	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
117,99	120,44	117,64	116,58	109,05	106,16	
101,77	101,12	100,53	100,18	99,75	99,17	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
98,53	98,76	97,91	97,64	96,66	94,56	
—	—	—	—	—	97,95	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
90,52	88,63	89,48	105,65	89,41	89,28	
99,67	99,64	99,88	101,46	102,85	96,21	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
97,24	96,57	95,84	96,98	97,54	97,19	
92,45	92,29	91,48	90,94	93,08	94,55	
97,05	97,13	96,44	96,66	96,81	96,19	
—	—	—	—	—	104,86	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
97,77	98,07	96,79	97,29	97,36	86,13	
97,61	97,09	96,22	96,20	97,58	96,84	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
96,99	96,88	96,03	94,93	94,50	93,32	
91,08	90,77	89,70	88,63	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
104,36	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
120,92	123,25	123,28	121,75	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
107,37	105,04	101,98	100,97	98,12	91,57	
117,56	115,23	114,41	112,69	112,79	112,58	
—	—	—	—	—	—	

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12															
Ellas	18	14	16	−22,2	14,3	49,4	64,3	64,6	30,2	0,5	84	90	106	7,1	17,8
España	61	73	74	19,6	1,4	62,9	59,9	61,7	− 4,8	3,0	386	437	459	13,2	5,0
France	17	9	11	−47,1	22,2	32,9	42,2	55,1	28,3	30,6	56	38	62	−32,1	47,6
Italia	190	180	187	− 5,3	3,8	43,9	56,1	63,0	27,8	12,3	835	1 010	1 179	20,9	16,7
Portugal	:	:	27	×	×	:	:	54,0	×	×	:	:	147	×	×
EUR 10	225	203	214	− 9,8	5,4	43,3	56,1	62,9	29,6	12,1	975	1 138	1 347	16,7	18,4

Sources: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

4.2.4.1 Supply balance — rice (1) EUR 12 (3)

	1 000 t wholly milled rice			% TAV	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1982/83	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	1 037	945	1 056	– 8,9	11,7
Changes in stock	22	–45	–11	×	×
Imports	653	681	878	4,3	28,9
Exports	367	359	505	– 2,2	40,7
Intra-Community trade (2)	:	:	:	×	×
Internal use	1 342	1 421	1 437	5,9	1,1
of which:					
– animal feed	102	122	110	19,6	– 9,8
– seed	36	38	40	5,6	5,3
– industrial use	41	40	34	– 2,4	–15,0
– losses (market)	6	5	5	–16,7	0,0
– gross human consumption	1 156	1 214	1 247	5,0	2,7
Human consumption in kg/head (processed)	:	:	:	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	77,3	66,5	73,5	–14,0	10,5

Source: Eurostat

(1) Broken rice included.
(2) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(3) 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
Round-grain rice (2)														
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
1976/77	178,6	176,4	188,7	205,3	211,1	221,7	225,3	226,1	224,0	228,5	229,9	233,3	212,4	−10,0
1977/78	258,1	271,8	291,8	300,2	286,9	281,0	278,5	278,4	309,3	322,2	297,0	274,8	287,5	35,4
1978/79	240,7	224,5	223,8	222,3	211,5	214,4	219,4	221,3	235,0	270,4	278,7	286,3	237,5	−17,4
1979/80	288,5	289,1	282,3	273,7	272,0	286,5	314,2	331,3	316,3	306,2	315,1	309,6	298,8	25,8
1980/81	317,0	324,3	340,2	351,3	354,1	400,1	449,0	448,9	473,4	509,4	501,5	508,9	415,1	38,9
1981/82	436,8	374,5	333,7	321,0	298,1	306,1	307,2	314,4	306,1	315,3	325,9	325,7	330,4	−20,5
1982/83	330,7	337,1	341,4	327,9	319,7	320,9	245,1	252,7	254,4	260,2	273,9	305,7	297,5	−10,0
1983/84	308,3	305,8	224,2	333,5	354,2	344,3	334,5	372,8	389,0	389,5	402,5	410,5	387,4	30,2
1984/85	391,9	379,4	345,8	283,0	246,0	252,9	264,9	244,8	244,3	241,2	234,3	221,4	279,2	−27,9
1985/86	219,0	205,0	200,4	192,9	189,5	183,0	172,8	174,9	165,4	170,0	165,0	158,5	183,0	−34,4
Long-grain rice (3)														
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
1976/77	206,4	204,4	204,3	191,6	191,1	201,0	207,1	213,3	215,0	226,7	230,8	234,8	210,6	−11,4
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

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Monthly averages.
(2) Round-grain rice of standard quality.
(3) Rice equivalent to Community-produced long-grain standard (Ribe).

4.2.6.1 Average market prices (1) for paddy rice in surplus areas (2) compared with intervention prices

Month	Italy					
	Balilla round-grain rice Community origin		Ribe long-grain rice		Lido long-grain rice	
	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX. 1984	–	–	57 250	127,24	50 500	112,24
X.	50 700	111,61	57 250	125,92	51 000	112,25
XI.	52 900	115,16	58 500	127,46	53 750	117,01
XII.	52 900	113,98	60 250	129,82	56 300	121,43
I. 1985	54 100	115,46	60 250	128,51	56 950	121,49
II.	54 500	115,70	62 100	131,15	57 950	122,42
III.	56 400	117,97	63 500	132,80	61 700	128,98
IV.	56 900	117,81	67 100	139,03	63 200	130,85
V.	56 800	116,46	67 100	137,68	63 200	129,58
VI.	57 300	116,36	67 100	136,36	63 150	128,21
VII.	57 800	116,26	66 200	133,18	56 950	114,55
VIII.	57 800	116,26	65 100	131,04	53 500	107,61
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.	49 300	95,81	52 350	101,74	53 700	104,37
VIII.	:	×	:	×	:	×

Source: Camera di commercio di Vercelli.

(1) Monthly averages.
(2) There are no regular market prices for paddy rice in France, as rice is usually sold in its husked form, for which no intervention price is quoted.

4.3.1.1 Area under sugarbeet (1), yield (2) and production (2) of sugar

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		t/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1973/74	1986/87 / 1985/86	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1973/74	1986/87 / 1985/86	1973/74	1985/86	1986/87	1985/86 / 1973/74	1986/87 / 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1 777	1 888	1 877	0,6	– 0,6	5,64	7,06	7,02	1,9	– 0,6	10 420	13 626	13 538	2,3	–0,6
Belgique/België	105	125	118	1,5	– 5,6	6,84	7,55	7,50	0,8	– 0,7	718	944	885	2,3	– 6,2
Danmark	64	73	69	1,1	– 5,5	5,28	7,26	7,10	2,7	– 2,2	338	530	490	3,8	– 7,5
BR Deutschland (3)	356	415	400	1,3	– 3,6	6,29	7,56	7,50	1,5	– 0,8	2 258	3 155	3 019	2,8	– 4,3
Ellas	24	43	43	5,0	0	5,97	7,37	6,98	1,8	– 5,3	146	317	300	6,7	– 5,4
España (5)	178	178	190	0	6,7	4,07	4,99	5,00	1,7	0,2	751	900	965	1,5	7,2
France (4)	480	464	421	–0,3	– 9,3	6,08	8,52	7,84	2,9	– 8,0	3 259	4 249	3 625	2,4	–14,7
Ireland	30	34	38	1,1	11,8	5,90	5,12	4,61	–1,2	–10,0	177	174	175	–0,1	0,6
Italia	233	225	260	–0,3	15,6	4,43	5,53	6,54	1,9	18,3	1 037	1 244	1 700	1,5	36,7
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nederland	117	130	137	0,9	5,4	6,55	7,08	8,21	0,7	16,0	766	897	1 125	1,3	25,4
Portugal (5)	1	1	1	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	7	6	4	–1,3	–33,3
United Kingdom	189	200	200	0,5	0	5,10	6,05	6,25	1,5	3,3	963	1 210	1 250	1,9	3,3
EUR 10	1 598	1 709	1 686	0,6	– 1,3	5,82	7,27	7,25	1,9	–0,3	9 662	12 720	12 569	2,3	–1,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Area planted with sugarbeet exclusive of area planted for distillery supply.
2) In terms of white-sugar value.
(3) Including production of molasses.
(4) Area and yield, metropolitan France only; production, including the French overseas departments.
(5) Including production of sugar from sugar cane.

4.3.2.1 **World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries**

	Raw sugar						% TAV	
	%			1 000 t				
	1973	1984	1985	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	75 789	99 217	99 153	2,5	– 0,1
of which:								
Europe								
EUR 12	14,8	14,6	15,1	11 232	14 533	14 965	2,4	3,0
USSR	12,7	8,6	8,7	9 600	8 587	8 600	– 1,0	0,2
America								
USA	7,6	5,4	5,5	5 729	5 342	5 415	– 0,6	1,4
Cuba	7,1	7,8	8,0	5 383	7 783	7 889	3,4	1,4
Dominican Rep.	1,6	1,1	0,9	1 178	1 133	921	– 0,4	–18,7
Mexico	3,7	3,3	3,5	2 810	3 308	3 492	1,5	5,6
Argentina	2,2	1,6	1,2	1 637	1 545	1 188	– 0,5	–23,1
Brazil	9,2	9,3	8,5	6 937	9 259	8 452	2,7	– 8,7
Asia								
India	5,3	6,7	7,1	3 988	6 635	7 016	4,7	5,7
Peop. Rep. China	1,6	4,3	5,2	1 190	4 300	5 200	12,4	20,9
Philippines	2,8	2,6	1,7	2 093	2 578	1 665	1,9	–35,4
Thailand	1,1	2,6	2,4	839	2 550	2 393	10,6	– 6,2
Africa								
South Africa	2,6	2,3	2,6	1 953	2 276	2 540	1,4	11,6
Oceania								
Australia	3,4	3,7	3,5	2 583	3 627	3 439	3,1	– 5,2

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	1984/85	1985/86 p	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) *Supply balance (marketing year Sept./August)*					
Initial stock	16 411	40 142	40 308	8,5	0,4
Production	78 537	99 967	97 752	2,2	−2,2
Imports	23 313	28 464	27 368	1,8	−3,8
Availability	118 261	168 573	165 428	3,3	−1,9
Exports	23 756	29 694	28 047	2,0	−5,5
Consumption	78 275	98 571	100 062	2,1	1,5
Final stock	16 230	40 308	37 319	8,6	−7,4
of which: as % of consumption	20,7	40,9	37,3	×	×
	1973	1984	1985	1984 / 1973	1985 / 1984
(II) *International trade*					
Imports/world	22 427	27 910	26 394	2,0	−5,4
of which: EUR 12	2 738	1 907	1 990	−3,2	4,3
%	12,2	6,8	7,5	×	×
Exports/world	22 478	28 488	27 537	2,2	−3,3
of which: EUR 12	1 961	4 451	4 296	7,7	−3,5
%	8,7	15,6	15,6	×	×

Sources: (I) FO Licht — European Sugar Journal (for the supply balance). (II) International Sugar Organization (for international trade).

4.3.4.1 Sugar supply balance (October/September)

EUR 10

	1 000 t white sugar			% TAV	
	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86 p	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	9 662	12 500	12 720	2,4	1,8
of which: C sugar production for export	670	780	1 222	1,4	56,7
Usable production (1)	8 992	11 720	11 498	2,4	−1,9
Change in stocks	−570	+240	+168	×	×
Imports (2)	1 670	1 525	1 466	−0,8	−3,9
Exports (1) (2)	572	3 450	3 425	17,7	−0,7
Intra-Community trade	(1 379)	(1 597)	(1 600)	1,3	0,2
Internal use	10 660	9 555	9 353	−1,0	−2,1
of which: — animal feed	7	10	10	3,3	0,0
— industrial use	93	104	110	1,0	5,8
— human consumption	10 560	9 441	9 233	−1,0	−2,2
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	39,7	34,6	33,8	−1,2	−2,3
Self-sufficiency (%) (4)	90,6	130,8	136,0	×	×

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	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (2)	41,45	19,92	19,88	− 3	0,8
London Exchange (3)	36,85	14,90	16,40	− 2,3	34
New York Exchange (4)	33,05	11,30	14,03	−18,2	51,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Arithmetic mean of spot prices (June/July).
(2) White sugar, loaded fob designated European ports, in new bags.
(3) Raw sugar, 96°, cif — United Kingdom, ex. hold.
(4) Raw sugar, 96°, loaded fob Caribbean — Contract No 11.
(5) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

4.3.5.2 Consumer prices of sugar

		National currency			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	20	36,98	41,90	5,7	13,3
Danmark	DKR/kg	×	13,56	13,89	×	2,4
BR Deutschland	DM/kg	1,30	1,98	1,94	3,9	−2,0
Ellas	DR/kg	×	52,25	63,17	×	20,9
España**	PTA/kg	49,40 (1)	90,40	94,53	16,3	4,6
France	FF/kg	1,83	5,75	5,82	11,0	1,2
Ireland	pence/2 lbs	10,70	62,80	61,20	17,5	−2,5
Italia	LIT/kg	264	1 265	1 299	15,3	2,7
Nederland	HFL/kg	1,25	2,29	2,33	5,7	1,7
Portugal	ESC/	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	pence/2 lbs	9,50	47,60	47,60	15,8	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

Belgique/België: Geraffineerde suiker
Danmark: Melis (stødt)
BR Deutschland: Zucker (Raffinade) EWG Kl. I
Ellas: Zachari
España: Azúcar blanquilla
France: Raffiné, scié
Ireland: Sugar
Italia: Zucchero semolato
Nederland: Suiker
Portugal:
United Kingdom: Granulated per 2 lbs

(1) 1980 and $\frac{1984}{1980}$

4.3.6.1 Sugar production, by quota

(1 000 t white sugar)

	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)					
	A Sugar	B Sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1984/1985	1985/86 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 1986/87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgique/België	680	146	–	944	680	146	118	–
Danmark	328	97	–	530	328	97	105	–
BR Deutschland	1 990	612	199	3 155	1 990	611	426	327
Ellas	290	29	–	317	290	27	–	–
España	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France (1)	2 996	806	429	4 249	2 856	759	559	504
Ireland	182	18	19	174	182	–	–	11
Italia	1 320	248	–	1 244	1 244	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nederland	690	182	52	897	690	182	–	77
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	1 040	104	50	1 210	1 040	104	14	102
EUR 10	9 516	2 242	749	12 720	9 300	1 926	1 222	1 021

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Incl. French overseas departments.

4.4.1.1 Area, yield and production of: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed and (c) soya beans

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 h			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	EUR 12	515,8	1 179,3	1 284,8	7,8	8,9	20,5	29,6	29,2	3,4	−1,4	1 057,8	3 486,8	3 756,6	11,5	7,7
Rapeseed	Belgique/België	0,9	5,0	2,4	16,9	−52,0	23,3	21,2	25,4	−0,9	19,8	2,1	10,6	6,1	15,9	−42,5
	Danmark	45,9	192,0	217,0*	13,9	13,0	20,1	24,7	26,5*	1,9	7,3*	92,3	474,0	575,0*	16,0	21,3
	BR Deutschland	107,9	254,1	265,6	8,1	4,5	20,6	26,0	30,2	2,1	16,2	222,3	661,8	802,8	10,4	21,3
	España	0,0	8,2	10,4	×	26,8	×	11,7	9,6	×	−17,9	0,0	9,6	10,0	×	4,2
	France	328,2	433,5	473,7	2,6	9,3	20,1	31,3	29,9	4,1	− 4,5	659,6	1 355,7	1 418,3	6,8	4,6
	Ireland	0,0	2,5*	3,0*	×	20,0	×	20,8*	16,7*	×	−19,7*	0,0	5,2*	5,0*	×	− 3,8
	Italia	3,8	1,2	5,8	− 9,9	383,3	25,5	42,5	22,1	4,8	−48,0	9,7	5,1	12,8	−5,7	150,1
	Luxembourg	0,2	0,8	0,5	13,4	−37,5	20,0	25,0	20,0	2,0	−20,0	0,4	2,0	1,0	15,8	−50,0
	Nederland	15,2	13,2	10,1	− 1,3	−23,5	26,7	28,6	30,3	0,6	5,9	40,6	37,8	30,6	−0,6	−19,0
	United Kingdom	13,7	268,8	296,3	31,1	10,2	22,5	34,4	30,2	3,9	−12,2	30,8	925,0	895,0	36,2	− 3,2
	EUR 10	515,8	1 171,1	1 274,4	7,7	8,8	20,5	29,7	29,4	3,4	− 1,0	1 057,8	3 477,2	3 746,6	11,4	7,7
	EUR 12	476,3	1 666,9	1 798,0	12,1	7,9	8,5	13,9	15,1	4,6	8,6	406,3	2 320,7	2 723,8	17,2	17,4
Sunflower seed	Ellas	1,8	41,8	49,0	39,1	17,2	11,1	16,1	18,4	3,4	14,3	2,0	67,2	90,2	37,6	34,2
	España	416,0	1 007,5	988,2	8,4	− 1,9	7,0	10,9	9,3	4,1	−14,7	293,2	1 100,0	915,3	12,8	−16,8
	France	41,3	504,2	638,5	25,5	26,6	20,5	19,4	23,7	−0,5	22,2	84,5	979,1	1 513,7	24,9	54,6
	Italia	14,2	75,4	84,3	16,4	11,8	17,6	19,4	21,4	0,9	10,3	25,0	146,4	180,6	17,4	23,4
	Portugal	3,0	38,0	38,0	26,0	0,0	5,3	7,4	6,3	3,1	−14,9	1,6	28,0	24,0	29,7	−14,3
	EUR 10	57,3	621,4	771,8	24,2	24,2	19,5	19,2	23,1	−0,1	20,3	111,5	1 192,7	1 784,5	24,0	49,6
	EUR 12	7,9	43,5	66,6	16,8	53,1	17,7	36,8	51,7	6,9	40,5	14,0	160,1	344,0	24,8	114,9
Soya beans	España	7,5	2,7	2,7	− 8,9	0,0	17,1	17,4	17,4	0,2	0,0	12,8	4,7	4,7	−8,7	0,0
	France	0,4	22,1	27,4	44,0	24,0	20,0	20,7	25,5	0,3	23,2	0,8	45,7	56,3	44,4	23,2
	Italia	0,0	18,7	36,5	×	95,2	×	58,7	18,2	×	−69,0	0,4	109,7	283,0	66,6	157,8
	EUR 10	0,4	40,8	63,9	52,3	56,6	30,0	38,1	53,1	2,2	39,4	1,2	155,4	339,3	55,6	118,3

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)

		Period of VII-XII	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Intra-EC trade (1)	Rapeseed	1983	622	20	0	337	0	:	24	0	12	119	:	110	622	
		1984	712	156	0	325	0	1	70	0	9	113	0	38	711	
		1985	951	215	0	570	0	1	47	0	0	83	0	35	950	
	Sunflower seed	1983	492	78	0	279	0	:	0	0	17	117	:	1	492	
		1984	286	60	1	105	0	0	1	0	3	110	0	67	286	
		1985	392	67	1	158	0	0	1	0	5	144	0	16	392	
	Soya beans	1983	32	9	4	5	0	:	5	3	0	0	:	6	32	
		1984	24	3	5	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	6	24	
		1985	67	8	3	28	0	0	8	1	0	1	4	14	63	
	Flax seed	1983	:	5	3	9	0	:	0	0	0	2	:	0	19	
		1984	16	5	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	16	
		1985	22	8	1	7	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	22	
Imports	Rapeseed	1983	56	1	0	23	0	:	7	0	2	21	:	2	56	
		1984	71	3	0	13	0	1	4	0	3	47	0	0	70	
		1985	134	11	0	54	0	1	2	0	1	62	0	3	133	
	Sunflower seed	1983	161	9	1	60	2	:	30	0	22	34	:	3	161	
		1984	266	15	1	123	0	1	2	0	19	12	87	6	178	
		1985	242	4	1	65	0	1	1	0	7	50	100	13	141	
	Soya beans	1983	4 558	705	91	1 165	91	:	302	0	737	1 313	:	154	4 558	
		1984	6 304	555	62	1 196	16	1 033	264	1	946	1 359	484	388	4 787	
		1985	6 356	599	60	1 479	74	986	263	1	834	1 438	423	199	4 947	
	Flax seed	1983	:	18	0	164	0	:	3	—	3	2	:	40	230	
		1984	137	8	3	88	0	0	2	—	5	0	0	31	137	
		1985	213	18	1	161	3	1	1	—	3	4	0	21	212	
Exports	Rapeseed	1983	9	0	8	0	0	:	0	0	0	1	:	0	9	
		1984	42	16	1	0	0	0	23	0	0	2	0	0	42	
		1985	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	:	0	1	0	0	6	
	Sunflower seed	1983	3	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	3	:	0	3	
		1984	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		1985	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	:	0	1	0	0	3	
	Soya beans	1983	6	0	0	1	0	:	0	0	0	5	:	0	6	
		1984	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	
		1985	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	2	
	Flax seed	1983	:	1	0	0	—	:	0	—	0	0	:	0	1	
		1984	1	1	0	0	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	1	
		1985	1	1	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	0	1	

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	1984/85	1985/86 p	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	1 058	3 487	3 757	11,5	7,7
Imports	:	205	351	:	71,2
Exports	:	68	6	:	91,2
Availabilities	1 398	3 624	4 102	9,0	13,2
Oil					
EC production:					
– from Community seed	:	1 333	1 463	:	9,8
– from imported seed	:	80	137	:	71,3
Total production of rapeseed oil	573	1 413	1 600	8,6	13,2
Oil imports	:	38	22	:	–42,1
Oil exports	:	438	426	:	– 2,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Availabilities	458	1 013	1 196	7,5	18,1
Cake					
EC production	748	2 029	2 297	9,5	13,2
Imports	:	260	131	:	–49,6
Exports	:	24	43	:	79,2
Availabilities	820	2 265	2 385	9,7	5,3

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	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	406	2 321	2 724	17,2	17,4
Imports	:	650	319	:	−50,9
Exports	:	3	4	:	133,3
Availabilities	312	2 968	3 039	22,7	2,4
Oil					
EC production:					
— from Community seed	:	928	1 088	:	17,2
— from imported seed	:	260	128	:	−50,8
Total sunflower-oil production	120	1 188	1 216	23,2	2,4
Oil imports	:	157	137	:	−12,7
Oil exports	:	112	84	:	−25,0
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Availabilities	374	1 233	1 269	11,5	2,9
Cake					
EC production	134	1 217	1 246	22,2	2,4
Imports	:	826	1 081	:	30,9
Exports	:	4	16	:	300,0
Availabilities	349	2 039	2 311	17,4	13,3

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

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

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983/84 * (1)	1984/85	1985/86 p	1984/85 / 1983/84 (1)	1984/85 / 1983/84 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	92	160	344	73,9	115,0
Imports	9 497	12 883	12 252	35,7	– 4,9
Exports	–	12	4	×	– 66,7
Availabilities	9 589	13 031	12 592	35,9	– 3,4
Oil					
EC production:					
– from Community seed	20	26	60	30,0	130,8
– from imported seed	1 656	2 255	2 144	36,2	– 4,9
Total soya-oil production	1 676	2 281	2 204	36,1	– 3,4
Oil imports	21	19	7	– 9,5	– 63,2
Oil exports	503	713	758	41,7	6,3
Change in stocks	– 89	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	1 183	1 587	1 453	34.2	– 8,4
Cake					
EC production	7 402	10 425	10 074	40,8	– 3,4
Imports	8 893	10 386	10 259	16,8	– 1,2
Exports	1 734	1 585	1 530	– 8,6	– 3,5
Availabilities	14 561	19 226	18 803	32,0	– 2,2

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

(1) EUR 10.

4.4.5.1 Prices fixed (1) and market prices on the Bari market for: — olive oil semi-fine 3° — lampante grade olive oil 5°

			XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Olive oil semi-fine 3°	Market price	1968/69	97,683	97,683	96,474	92,848
	Market target price	1968/69 (2)	89,874	89,874	90,623	91,373
	Intervention price	1968/69 (2)	81,109	81,109	81,858	82,608
	Market price	1984/85	—	230,971	236,383	238,478
	Representative market price	1984/85	196,87	196,87	198,66	200,45
	Intervention price	1984/85	227,62	227,62	229,41	231,20
	Market price	1985/86	213,143	219,298	227,417	229,661
	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
Lampante grade olive oil 5°	Market price	1968/69	77,325	75,864	74,375	74,375
	Intervention price	1968/69 (2)	70,712	70,712	71,461	72,211
	Market price	1984/85	196,229	192,213	197,626	204,190
	Intervention price	1984/85	206,68	206,68	208,47	210,26
	Market price	1985/86	198,695	202,756	210,504	215,153
	Intervention price	1985/86	206,68	206,68	208,47	210,26

Sources: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Bari Chamber of Commerce.

NB: The ratio olive oil/seed oils is based on wholesale prices and excludes the consumption aid effective from 1 April 1979.

(1) Calculated prices allow for monthly increments.
(2) In 1968/69, the 2.7 ECU/100 kg processing levy charged in Italy is allowed for.
(3) Quotation of 27.8.1985 only.
(4) Quotation of 26.8.1986 only.

4.4.5.2 Wholesale prices: — on the Bari market for refined olive oil — on the Milan market for refined olive oil, edible seed oils

		XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bari — refined olive oil	1968/69	94,544	92,896	90,023	89,801
	1984/85	229,748	229,923	229,923	230,796
	1985/86	231,660	233,882	243,350	247,590
Milan — refined olive oil	1968/69	99,376	96,620	95,054	95,054
	1984/85	234,287	231,378	233,415	246,334
	1985/86	234,298	235,339	248,105	255,639
Milan — edible seed oils	1968/69	31,626	31,297	31,626	34,818
	1984/85	105,272	101,024	98,289	103,526
	1985/86	67,837	67,752	64,881	55,451
Ratio: olive oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1968/69	2,99	2,95	2,86	2,58
	1984/85	2,18	2,28	2,34	2,23
	1985/86	3,41	3,45	3,75	4,47

Sources: Bari and Milan Chambers of Commerce.

NB: The ratio olive oil/seed oils is based on wholesale prices and excludes the consumption aid effective from 1 April 1979.

(1) Quotation of 27.8.1985 only.
(2) Quotation of 26.8.1986 only.

(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
242,056	247,905	247,905	247,905	234,812	233,939 (3)	233,939	233,502	238,890
208,80	210,59	212,38	214,17	215,96	217,75	219,54	221,33	209,44
232,99	234,78	236,57	238,36	240,15	240,15	240,15	227,62	233,89
230,704	233,806	233,806	232,636	229,420	229,420 (4)	—	—	227,931
203,96	205,75	194,96	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
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
208.101	212,291	210,335	206,006	211,767	211,592 (3)	211,592	209,012	205,913
212,05	213,84	215,63	217,42	219,21	219,21	219,21	206,68	212,95
220,975	223,010	221,736	216,419	216,773	220,648 (4)	—	—	214,667
212,05	213,84	215,63	217,42	219,21	219,21	219,21	206,68	212,95

(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
240,573	242,668	238,827	236,732	238,128	239,525 (1)	241,760	240,361	236,580
252,754	255,555	254,996	252,452	249,837	251,012 (2)	—	—	247,308
96,958	94,685	94,298	93,380	96,635	99,134	99,457	98,747	96,612
245,112	246,334	243,366	242,580	243,191	247,556	249,209	246,042	242,400
259,474	260,684	261,069	258,963	255,072	256,410	—	—	252,505
35,301	34,624	33,851	32,667	32,671	32,884	34,238	38,628	33,686
111,034	111,557	100,908	99,162	91,480	83,101	79,795	71,808	96,413
49,290	50,607	47,157	45,254	43,131	40,486	—	—	53,185
2,55	2,59	2,69	2,76	2,89	2,92	2,79	2,46	2,75
2,17	2,18	2,37	2,39	2,60	2,88	3,03	3,45	2,51
5,13	5,05	5,41	5,57	5,79	6,20	—	—	4,31

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

(1984)

		Base materials						Processed products consumed						
		Vegetable oils and fats	Oils and fats of land animals	Oils and fats of marine animals	Total (without butter)	Butter	Total	Margarine	Other prepared oils and fats	Other oils and fats of land animals	Other oils and fats of marine animals	Edible oils	Total (without butter)	Butter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 000 t	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BLEU/UEBL (1)	123	90	20	233	77	310	100	10	75	—	48	233	77
	Danmark	92	19	22	133	33	166	61	3	11	—	58	133	33
	BR Deutschland	768	390	58	1 216	354	1 570	392	112	384	—	328	1 216	354
	Ellas (1)	261	35	—	296	6	302	20	30	35	—	211	296	6
	España	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	France (1)	846	331	27	1 204	435	1 639	171	19	325	—	689	1 204	435
	Ireland	52	4	1	57	37	94	16	6	4	—	31	57	37
	Italia	1 202	225	2	1 429	107	1 536	25	23	225	2	1 154	1 429	107
	Nederland	236	198	50	484	47	531	153	67	178	—	86	484	47
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	821	536	193	1 550	254	1 804	348	119	481*	—	602	1 550	254
	EUR 10	4 401	1 828	373	6 602	1 350	7 952	1 286	389	1 718	2	3 207	6 602	1 350
%	EUR 12	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	BLEU/UEBL	40	29	6	75	25	100	32	3	24	—	15	75	25
	Danmark	55	11	13	80	20	100	37	2	7	—	35	80	20
	BR Deutschland	49	25	4	77	23	100	25	7	24	—	21	77	23
	Ellas	86	12	—	98	2	100	7	10	12	—	70	98	2
	España	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	France	52	20	2	73	27	100	10	1	20	—	42	73	27
	Ireland	55	4	1	61	39	100	17	6	4	—	33	61	39
	Italia	78	15	0	93	7	100	2	1	15	0	75	93	7
	Nederland	44	37	9	91	9	100	29	13	34	—	16	91	9
	Portugal	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	United Kingdom	45	30	11	86	14	100	19	7	27	—	33	86	14
	EUR 10	55	23	5	83	17	100	16	5	22	0	40	83	17
kg/head	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BLEU/UEBL	12	9	2	23	8	30	10	1	7	—	5	23	8
	Danmark	18	4	4	26	6	32	12	1	2	—	11	26	6
	BR Deutschland	13	6	1	20	6	26	6	2	6	—	5	20	6
	Ellas	26	4	—	30	1	31	2	3	4	—	21	30	1
	España	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	France	15	6	0	22	8	30	3	0	6	—	13	22	8
	Ireland	15	1	0	16	10	27	5	2	1	—	9	16	10
	Italia	21	4	0	25	2	27	0	0	4	0	20	25	2
	Nederland	16	14	3	34	3	37	11	5	12	—	6	34	3
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	15	9	3	27	4	32	6	2	9	—	11	27	4
	EUR 10	16	7	1	24	5	29	5	1	6	0	12	24	5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Estimates, balance sheets not yet available.

4.5.1.1 Area, yield and harvested production of (a) fruit, (b) citrus fruit, and (c) vegetables

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 h			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Fruit (excl. citrus)															
All fruit															
EUR 12	2 737	2 878*	2 871*	0,5	−0,2	79	78	73	−0,1	− 6,4	21 607	22 418	21 034	0,3	− 6,2
Belgique/België	17	12	11	−3,1	−8,3	194	296	315	3,9	6,4	330	355	346*	0,7	− 2,5
Danmark	12	9*	9	−2,6	0,0	83	90	81	0,7	−10,0	100	81	73	−1,9	− 9,9
BR Deutschland	85	54	54	−4,0	0,0	392	604	498	4,0	−17,5	3 336	3 262	2 694	−0,2	−17,4
Ellas	134	160*	160*	1,6	0,0	130	139	142	0,6	2,2	1 748	2 225*	2 266	2,2	1,8
España	993	1 106	1 100*	1,0	−0,5	35	36	38	0,3	5,6	3 486	3 935*	4 178*	1,1	6,2
France	325	253	252*	−2,3	−0,4	116	144	134	1,9	− 6,9	3 768	3 653	3 366	−0,3	− 7,9
Ireland	3	2*	2	−3,6	0,0	67	75	75	1,0	0,0	20	15	15	−2,6	0,0
Italia	820	949	951*	1,3	0,2	85	104	103	1,9	− 1,0	6 969	9 873*	9 795*	3,2	− 0,8
Luxembourg	0,2	0,1	0,1	−6,1	0,0	600	600	700	0,0	16,7	12	6	7	−6,1	16,7
Nederland	36	26*	25*	−2,9	−3,8	184	232	154	2,1	−33,6	665	604	385	−0,9	−36,3
Portugal	240	256*	255*	0,6	−0,4	21	15	16	−3,0	6,7	511	381*	407*	−2,6	6,8
United Kingdom	70	51	50	−2,8	−2,0	95	108	98	1,2	− 9,3	663	549	492	−1,7	−10,4
EUR 10	1 504	1 515*	1 516*	0,1	0,1	117	119	108	0,2	− 9,2	17 609	18 101*	16 448*	0,3	− 9,1
Apples															
EUR 12	365	328*	325*	−1,0	−0,9	234	255	255	0,8	−11,8	8 573	8 370	7 306	−0,2	−12,7
Belgique/België	8	6	6	−2,6	0,0	297	358	360	1,7	0,6	238	215	216	−0,9	0,5
Danmark	8	4	4	−6,1	0,0	100	135	113	2,8	−16,3	80	54	45	−3,5	−16,7
BR Deutschland	28	24	24	−1,4	0,0	707	735	576	0,4	−21,6	1 980	1 766	1 383	−1,0	−21,7
Ellas	17	19*	19*	1,0	0,0	161	161	141	0,0	−12,4	274	305	267	1,0	−12,5
España	72	59	59	−1,8	0,0	129	164	167	2,2	1,8	928	969	988	0,4	2,0
France	79	65	65*	−1,8	0,0	242	305	270	2,1	−11,5	1 911	1 982	1 754	0,3	−11,5
Ireland	1	0,7	0,7	−3,2	0,0	120	143	128	1,6	−10,5	12	10	9	−1,6	−10,0
Italia	71	85	85*	1,7	0,0	281	260	236	−0,7	− 9,2	2 002	2 210	2 011	0,9	− 9,0
Luxembourg	0,2	0,1	0,1	−6,1	0,0	900	500	600	−5,2	20,0	9	5	6	−5,2	20,0
Nederland	22	16	16	−2,9	0,0	250	269	163	0,7	−39,4	550	431	260	−2,2	−39,7
Portugal	26	24	23	−0,7	−4,2	54	28	29	−5,8	3,6	142	68	66	−6,5	− 2,9
United Kingdom	34	24	24	−3,1	0,0	132	153	125	1,4	−18,3	449	367	300	−1,8	−18,3
EUR 10	257	245*	244*	0,4	−0,4	281	299	256	0,6	−14,4	7 503	7 336	6 252	−0,2	−14,8

Pears	EUR 12	163	138*	136*	−1,5	− 1,4	196	210	189	0,6	− 10,0	3 194	2 897	2 570	− 0,9	− 11,3
Belgique/België		4	3	3	−2,6	0,0	75	240	260	11,2	8,3	30	72	78	8,3	8,3
Danmark		1	1	0,5	0,0	−50,0	70	30	80	− 7,4	166,7	7	3	4	− 7,4	33,3
BR Deutschland		3	2	2	−3,6	0,0	1 343	2 160	1 630	4,4	− 24,5	403	432	326	0,6	− 1,4
Ellas		7	7*	7*	0,0	0,0	186	186	199	0,0	7,0	130	130	139	0,0	6,9
España		41	36	36*	−1,2	0,0	115	139	167	1,7	20,1	471	499	600	0,5	20,2
France		30	21	20*	−3,2	− 4,8	152	214	210	3,2	− 1,9	456	450	420	− 0,1	− 6,7
Ireland		0	0	0	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	0,2	0	0	×	×
Italia		59	50	49	−1,5	− 2,0	259	213	164	− 1,8	− 23,0	1 529	1 064	802	− 3,2	− 24,6
Luxembourg		0	0	0	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	0,4	0,1	0,2	−11,8	100,0
Nederland		7	6	6	−1,4	0,0	93	256	150	9,6	− 41,4	65	128	90	6,4	− 29,7
Portugal		6	10	10*	4,8	0,0	98	71	60	− 2,9	− 15,5	59	71	60	1,7	− 15,5
United Kingdom		5	4	4	−2,0	0,0	88	120	128	2,9	6,7	44	48	51	0,8	6,3
	EUR 10	115	93*	91*	−1,9	− 2,2	231	250	210	0,7	− 16,0	2 664	2 327	1 908	− 1,2	− 18,0
Peaches	EUR 12	220	206*	206*	− 0,6	0,0	110	136	130	2,0	− 4,4	2 413	2 805	2 668	1,4	− 4,9
BR Deutschland		0,4	0,1	0,1	−11,8	0,0	850	3 100	1 800	12,5	−41,9	34	31	18	−0,8	−41,9
Ellas		26	29*	30*	1,0	3,4	109	186	170	5,0	− 8,6	284	540	509	6,0	− 5,7
España		54	54*	54*	0,0	0,0	69	91	95	2,5	4,4	373	494	515	2,6	4,3
France		47	30	30*	− 4,0	0,0	120	131	133	0,8	1,5	564	394	400	−3,2	1,5
Italia		82	83	82*	0,1	−1,2	135	160	145	1,6	− 9,4	1 106	1 324	1 186	1,7	−10,4
Portugal		11	8	8*	− 2,9	0,0	46	26	50	−5,1	92,3	51	21*	40	−7,8	90,5
	EUR 10	156	144*	144*	− 0,7	0,0	128	159	147	2,0	− 7,5	1 989	2 290	2 113	1,3	15,1
Table grapes	EUR 12	312	277*	274*	−1,1	−1,1	69	85	88	1,9	3,5	2 167	2 364*	2 411*	0,8	2,0
Belgique/België		0,3	0,1	0,1	−9,5	0,0	333	300	200	−1,0	−33,3	10	3	2*	−10,4	−33,3
Ellas		99	82*	81*	−1,7	−1,2	18	28	29	4,1	3,6	177	231	236	2,5	2,2
España		92	80	80*	−1,3	0,0	50	69	75	3,0	8,7	458	550	568	1,7	3,3
France		42	28	27	−3,6	−3,6	56	48	53	−1,4	10,4	235	134	142	− 5,0	6,0
Italia		78	81	80	0,3	−1,2	158	171	175	0,7	2,3	1 234	1 389	1 402	1,1	0,9
Nederland		0	0	0	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	3	0,7	0,7	−12,4	0,0
Portugal		:	6	6	×	0,0	:	91	100	×	9,9	50	55*	60*	0,9	9,1
	EUR 10	219	191*	188*	−1,2	−1,6	76	92	95	1,8	3,3	1 659	1 758	1 783*	0,5	1,4
Apricots	EUR 12	56	60*	60*	0,6	0,0	82	98	97	1,6	− 1,0	457	588	581	2,3	− 1,2
BR Deutschland		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	500	200	200	− 8,0	0,0	5	2	2	−8,0	0,0
Ellas		5	7*	7*	3,1	0,0	100	136	183	2,8	34,6	50	95	128	6,0	34,7
España		24	21	21*	−1,2	0,0	55	99	73	5,8	−26,3	131	208	153	4,3	−26,4
France		16	14*	14*	−1,2	0,0	93	59	70	− 4,1	18,6	149	82	98	−5,3	19,5
Italia		10	16	16*	4,4	0,0	111	123	122	0,9	− 0,8	111	196	195	5,3	− 0,5
Portugal		1	2*	2*	6,5	0,0	120	25	25	−13,3	0,0	12	5	5	−7,7	0,0
	EUR 10	30	36*	37*	1,7	2,8	105	104	114	− 0,1	9,6	314	374	423	1,6	13,1

4.5.1.1 *(cont.)*

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B. Citrus fruit															
All citrus fruit															
EUR 12	459	511*	509*	1,0	−0,4	140	124	149	− 1,1	20,2	6 422	6 341*	7 606*	−0,1	19,9
Ellas	45	50*	50*	1,0	0,0	141	200	176	3,2	−12,0	636	1 001*	879	4,2	−12,2
España	227	245	246*	0,7	0,4	130	103	140	− 2,1	35,9	2 950	2 520	3 439*	−1,4	36,5
France	3	2	2*	−3,6	0,0	47	135	155	10,1	14,8	14	27	31	6,2	14,8
Italia	161	185	182*	1,3	−1,6	164	143	171	− 1,2	19,6	2 643	2 658	3 116	0,0	17,2
Portugal	23	29*	29*	2,1	0,0	78	47	49	− 4,5	4,3	179	136*	141*	−2,5	3,7
EUR 10	209	237*	234*	1,2	−1,3	158	156	172	− 0,1	10,3	3 294	3 686	4 026	1,0	9,2
Oranges															
EUR 12	293	288*	287*	−0,2	−0,3	141	130	158	−0,7	21,5	4 127	3 751	4 532	−0,9	20,8
Ellas	30	33*	33*	0,9	0,0	143	229	184	4,4	−19,7	428	757	608	5,3	−19,7
España	146	128	128*	−1,2	0,0	141	105	149	−2,6	41,9	2 060	1 339	1 905	−3.8	42,3
France	0,3	0,2	0,2*	−3,6	0,0	100	100	50	0,0	−50,0	2	2	1	0,0	−50,0
Italia	100	109	107	0,8	−1,8	151	143	179	−0,5	25,2	1 508	1 557	1 920	0,3	23,3
Portugal	17	19	19*	1,0	0,0	76	51	52	−3,6	2,0	130	96	98	−2,7	2,1
EUR 10	130	142*	141*	0,8	−0,7	149	163	179	0,8	9,8	1 937	2 316	2 529	1,6	9,2
Lemons															
EUR 12	73	110*	109*	3,8	−0,9	168	107	133	−4,0	24,3	1 226	1 178*	1 445*	0,4	22,7
Ellas	12	13*	13*	0,7	0,0	137	132	148	−0,3	12,1	164	171	192	0,4	12,3
España	23	53	53*	7,9	0,0	115	56	89	−6,3	58,9	265	289	472	0,8	63,3
France	0	0	0	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	0,4	0,6	0,2	3,8	−66,7
Italia	35	40	39	1,2	−2,5	221	175	196	−2,1	12,0	772	699	763	−0,9	9,2
Portugal	3	4*	4*	2,7	0,0	83	43	45	−5,8	4,7	25	17*	18*	−3,4	5,9
EUR 10	47	53*	52*	1,1	−1,9	199	164	184	−1,7	12,2	936	871	955	−0,7	9,6
Other citrus fruit															
EUR 12	8	8*	8*	0,0	0,0	93	66	70	−3,1	6,1	74	53*	56*	−3,0	5,7
Ellas	1	0	0	×	×	70	—	—	×	×	7	7*	11	0,0	57,1
España	3	4	4*	2,7	0,0	73	38	35	−5,8	−7,9	22	15	14*	−3,4	−6,7
France	0	0	0	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0
Italia	4	4	4	0,0	0,0	113	78	78	−3,3	0,0	45	31	31	−3,3	0,0
Portugal	0	0	0	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
EUR 10	5	4*	4*	−2,0	0,0	104	95	105	−0,8	10,5	52	38*	42*	−2,8	10,5

C. Vegetables All vegetables	EUR 12	1 957*	1 947*	:	−0,0	:	178	218	:	1,9	:	34 766	42 479*	:	1,8	:
Belgique/België		55	46	50	−1,6	8,7	176	198	210	1,1	6,1	968	910	1 051*	−0,6	15,5
Danmark		11	17	19	4,0	11,8	184	147	146	−2,0	−0,7	204	251*	278	1,9	10,8
BR Deutschland		62	52	54	−1,6	3,8	226	262	283	1,4	8,0	1 404	1 363	1 526	−0,3	12,0
Ellas		143	147	141*	0,3	− 4,1	206	288	297	3,1	3,1	2 957	4 235*	4 199*	3,3	−0,9
España		447	478	465*	0,6	− 2,7	167	194	:	1,4	:	7 476	9 287*	:	2,0	:
France		326	325	326*	−0,0	0,3	136	153	165	1,1	7,8	4 433	4 969	5 388	1,0	8,4
Ireland		7	8	7	1,2	−12,5	234	285	314	1,8	10,2	164	228	220	3,0	−3,5
Italia		545	543*	515*	−0,0	− 5,2	181	243	243	2,7	0,0	9 884	13 192*	12 492*	2,7	−5,3
Luxembourg		0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	200	150	150	−2,6	0,0	4	3	3	−2,6	0,0
Nederland		63	72	77	1,2	6,9	333	367	372	0,9	1,4	2 101	2 639	2 870	2,1	8,8
Portugal		118*	94*	94*	−2,0	0,0	156	200	197	2,3	−1,5	1 845	1 880*	1 850*	0,2	−1,6
United Kingdom		180	170	169*	−0,3	− 0,6	185	207	211	1,0	1,9	3 326	3 521	3 572*	0,5	1,4
	EUR 10	1 392	1 376	:	−0,1	:	183	228	:	2,0	:	24 445	31 312*	31 567*	1,9	0,8
Cauliflowers	EUR 12	110*	117*	118*	0,6	0,9	189	160	180	−1,5	12,5	2 083	1 868	2 122	−1,0	13,6
Belgique/België		1	2	4	6,5	100,0	320	175	155	−5,3	−11,4	32	35	62	0,8	77,1
Danmark		1	1*	1	0,0	0,0	90	100	110	1,0	10,0	9	10*	11	1,0	10,0
BR Deutschland		4	3	3	−2,6	0,0	207	250	263	1,7	5,2	83	75	79	−0,9	5,3
Ellas		3	3	3	0,0	0,0	136	163	167	1,7	2,5	41	49	50	1,6	2,0
España		7	10	10	3,3	0,0	255	226	206	−1,1	− 8,8	179	226	206	2,1	− 8,8
France		32	44	46	2,9	4,5	134	85	121	−4,1	42,4	428	372	558	−1,3	50,0
Ireland		1	1	1	0,0	0,0	100	150	140	3,8	− 6,7	10	15	14	3,8	− 6,7
Italia		41	32	29	−2,2	−9,4	175	143	180	−1,8	25,9	717	457	521	−4,0	14,0
Luxembourg		0	0	0	×	×	−	−	−	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
Nederland		3	3	3	0,0	0,0	196	200	163	0,2	−18,5	59	60	49	0,2	−18,3
Portugal		1*	1*	1*	0,0	0,0	190	180	:	−0,5	:	19	18*	:	−0,5	:
United Kingdom		16	17	17	0,6	0,0	216	202	216	−0,6	6,9	346	344	367	−0,1	6,7
	EUR 10	101	106	107	0,4	0,9	171	134	160	−2,2	19,4	1 725	1 416	1 710	−1,8	20,8
Tomatoes	EUR 12	259	307	285*	1,6	−7,2	339	454	464	2,7	2,2	8 770	13 951	13 224	4,3	− 5,2
Belgique/België		2	1	1	− 6,1	0,0	600	1 450	1 600	8,4	10,3	120	145	160	1,7	10,3
Danmark		0,1	0,1	0,1*	0,0	0,0	2 000	1 700	1 700	−1,5	0,0	20	17	17	−1,5	0,0
BR Deutschland		1	0,3	0,3	−10,4	0,0	320	700	767	7,4	9,6	32	21	23	−3,8	9,5
Ellas		35	50	46	3,3	−8,0	361	469	487	2,4	3,8	1 266	2 345	2 238	5,8	− 4,6
España		73	62	58	− 1,5	−6,5	278	405	417	3,5	3,0	2 028	2 511	2 419	2,0	− 3,7
France		15	16	16	0,6	0,0	379	520	554	2,9	6,5	569	832	887	3,5	6,6
Ireland		0,2	0,1	0,1	− 6,1	0,0	1 200	1 700	1 400	3,2	−17,6	24	17	14	−3,1	−17,6
Italia		110	145	131	2,5	−9,7	286	453	453	4,3	0,0	3 151	6 564	5 934	6,9	−10,0
Luxembourg		0	0	0	×	×	−	−	−	×	×	0,2	0	0	×	×
Nederland		3	2	2	− 3,6	0,0	1 210	2 440	2 625	6,6	7,6	363	488	525	2,7	7,6
Portugal		20	26	26*	2,4	0,0	538	339	340	−4,1	0,3	1 075*	881	885	−1,8	0,5
United Kingdom		1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1 200	1 290	1 240	0,7	− 3,9	120	129	124	0,7	− 3,9
	EUR 10	167	216	198*	2,4	−8,3	339	489	501	3,4	2,5	5 666	10 559	9 920	5,8	− 6,1
Aubergines	EUR 12	20	21*	20*	0,2	−4,8	232	253	:	0,8	:	465	532	:	1,2	:
Ellas		3	3	3	0,0	0,0	193	233	236	1,7	1,3	58	70	71	1,7	1,4
España		3	5	5	4,8	0,0	240	240	:	0,0	:	72	120	:	4,8	:
France		1	1	1*	0,0	0,0	270	220	230	−1,8	4,5	27	22	23*	−1,8	4,5
Italia		12	12	11	0,0	−8,3	256	256	268	0,0	4,7	308	307	295	0,0	− 3,9
Nederland		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	−	1 200	1 500	×	25,0	0	12	15	×	25,0
	EUR 10	16	16	15	0,0	−6,3	245	257	270	0,4	5,1	393	411	405*	0,4	− 1,5

Source: Eurostat.

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

EUR 10

(1 000 t)

			1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% TAV 1984/1981	% TAV 1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Intra-EC trade (1)	Vegetables	Total	2 550	2 756	2 660	2 850	2 892	3,8	1,5
	of which:	Cauliflowers	218	254	239	274	184	7,9	−32,8
		Tomatoes	413	468	490	521	570	8,1	9,4
		Aubergines	17	19	20	24	23	12,2	− 4,2
	Fruits (2)	Total	2 007	2 403	2 748	2 595	2 783	8,9	7,2
	of which:	Apples	1 148	986	1 094	1 102	1 142	− 1,4	3,6
		Pears	268	220	254	241	239	− 3,5	− 0,8
		Peaches	335	392	433	418	390	7,7	− 6,7
		Apricots	28	34	39	27	32	− 1,2	18,5
	Citrus fruit	Total	314	393	409	364	554	5,1	52,2
	of which:	Oranges	159	241	215	215	327	10,6	52,1
		Lemons	81	63	88	57	117	−11,1	105,3
Imports	Vegetables	Total	1 219	1 177	1 264	1 378	1 570	4,2	13,9
	of which:	Cauliflowers	3	3	3	4	7	10,1	75,0
		Tomatoes	421	392	403	434	434	1,0	0,0
		Aubergines	20	18	18	18	21	− 3,5	16,7
	Fruits (2)	Total	1 368	1 283	1 393	1 573	1 642	4,8	4,4
	of which:	Apples	470	414	419	504	475	2,4	− 5,8
		Pears	101	95	107	101	131	0,0	29,7
		Peaches	20	14	19	19	27	− 1,7	42,1
		Apricots	28	21	34	31	25	3,5	−19,4
	Citrus fruit	Total	2 964	3 103	3 024	3 209	2 747	2,7	−14,4
	of which:	Oranges	1 616	1 651	1 598	1 722	1 400	2,1	−18,7
		Lemons	243	293	263	287	244	5,7	−15,0
Exports	Vegetables	Total	360	392	379	371	370	1,0	− 0,3
	of which:	Cauliflowers	26	27	29	29	20	3,7	−31,0
		Tomatoes	35	43	42	42	46	6,3	9,5
		Aubergines	2	2	2	2	2	0,0	0,0
	Fruits (2)	Total	573	521	549	502	561	− 4,3	11,8
	of which:	Apples	228	216	195	181	186	− 7,4	2,8
		Pears	77	56	52	57	60	− 9,5	5,3
		Peaches	79	75	91	79	95	0,0	20,3
		Apricots	9	9	11	9	12	0,0	33,3
	Citrus fruit	Total	237	345	320	273	458	4,8	67,8
	of which:	Oranges	104	196	194	149	248	12,7	66,4
		Lemons	121	145	114	109	197	− 3,4	80,7

Source: Eurostat.

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

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

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982/83*	1983/84*	1984/85*	1983/84 / 1982/83	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (excl. citrus)					
Usable production	22 035	20 100	20 957	– 8,8	4,3
Imports	3 713	3 820	:	2,9	×
Exports	1 221	999	:	– 18,2	×
Intra-EC trade	3 946	4 303	:	9,0	×
Change in stocks	20	– 7	:	×	×
Internal use	24 509	22 928	24 180	– 6,5	5,5
of which:					
— animal feed	550	339	346	– 38,4	2,1
— losses (market)	:	1 811	2 177	×	20,2
— industrial uses	1 054	1 169	782	10,9	– 33,1
— human consumption (gross)	20 061	19 108	20 389	– 4,8	6,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	62,6	59,5	63,4	– 5,0	6,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	89,9	87,7	86,7	– 2,4	– 1,1
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	8 065	6 395	7 107	– 20,7	11,1
Imports	533	639	:	19,9	×
Exports	276	141	:	– 48,9	×
Intra-EC trade	1 093	1 290	:	18,0	×
Change in stocks	172	– 17	24	×	×
Internal use	8 150	6 897	7 497	– 15,4	8,7
of which:					
— animal feed	331	62	114	– 81,3	83,9
— losses (market)	544	344	729	– 36,8	111,9
— industrial uses	914	411	613	– 55,0	49,1
— human consumption (2)	6 361	6 080	5 998	– 4,4	– 1,3

Source: Eurostat
(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.
(2) According to the market balance.

4.5.4.2 Market balance — fresh pears — fresh peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982/83*	1983/84*	1984/85*	1983/84 / 1982/83	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	2 581	2 694	2 494	4,4	– 7,4
Imports	94	86	:	– 8,5	×
Exports	107	129	:	20,6	×
Intra-EC trade	262	320	:	22,1	×
Change in stocks	8	3	5	– 62,5	66,7
Internal use	2 559	2 668	2 454	4,3	– 8,0
of which:					
— animal feed	52	58	35	11,5	–39,7
— losses (market)	130	151	147	16,2	– 2,6
— industrial uses	39	104	44	166,7	–57,7
— human consumption (1)	2 338	2 354	2 215	0,7	– 5,9
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	2 605	2 910	2 986	11,7	2,6
Imports	–1	—	:	×	×
Exports	110	111	:	0,9	×
Intra-EC trade	391	428	:	9,5	×
Change in stocks	—	—	—	×	×
Internal use	2 495	2 799	2 896	12,2	3,5
of which:					
— animal feed	20	22	24	10,0	9,1
— losses (market)	228	288	:	26,3	×
— industrial uses	128	107	93	–16,4	–13,1
— processing	393	505	514	28,5	1,8
— human consumption (1)	1 734	1 877	1 912	8,2	1,9

Source: Eurostat
(1) According to the market balance.

4.5.4.3 Market balance — table grapes Supply balance — fresh vegetables (¹)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982/83*	1983/84*	1984/85*	1983/84 / 1982/83	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Table grapes					
Usable production	2 026	2 263	1 884	11,7	−16,7
Imports	409	371	:	−9,3	×
Exports	—	—	:	×	×
Intra-EC trade	746	870	:	16,6	×
Change in stocks	—	—	—	×	×
Internal use	2 435	2 634	:	8,2	×
of which:					
— animal feed	—	—	—	×	×
— losses (market)	103	109	111	5,8	1,8
— industrial uses	—	—	—	×	×
— human consumption	2 332	2 523	2 192	8,2	−13,1
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	42 399	42 805	45 000	1,0	1,1
Imports	1 626	1 879	:	15,6	×
Exports	3 536	4 163	:	17,7	×
Intra-EC trade	5 927	6 639	:	12,0	×
Change in stocks	50	60	100	20,0	66,7
Internal use	40 461	40 581	42 232	0,3	4,1
of which:					
— animal feed	519	497	707	−4,2	42,3
— losses (market)	3 447	3 802	4 063	10,3	6,9
— seed	11	13	15	18,2	15,4
— human consumption (¹)	36 481	36 268	37 452	−0,6	3,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	113,9	113,0	116,4	−0,8	3,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	104,8	105,5	106,6	0,7	1,0

Source: Eurostat
(¹) Including vegetable preserves and juices.

4.5.4.4 Market balance — cauliflowers — fresh tomatoes

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982/83*	1983/84*	1984/85*	1983/84 / 1982/83	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1 696	1 705	1 548	0,5	– 9,2
Imports	1	3	:	200,0	×
Exports	5	24	:	380,0	×
Intra-EC trade	245	264	:	7,8	×
Change in stocks	—	—	—	×	×
Internal use	1 691	1 688	1 535	– 0,2	– 9,1
of which:					
— animal feed	22	16	32	–27,3	100,0
— losses (market)	67	84	79	25,4	– 6,0
— industrial uses	—	—	—	×	×
— human consumption (1)	1 602	1 591	1 432	– 0,7	–10,0
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	10 539	11 756	13 482	11,5	14,7
Imports	269	258	:	– 4,1	×
Exports	276	197	:	–28,6	×
Intra-EC trade	597	655	:	9,7	×
Internal use	10 534	11 843	13 527	12,4	14,2
of which:					
— animal feed	70	137	138	95,7	0,7
— losses (market)	506	584	547	15,4	– 6,3
— processing	5 666	6 896	8 915	21,7	29,3
— human consumption (1)	4 290	4 226	3 927	– 1,5	– 7,1

Source: Eurostat
(1) According to the market balance.

4.5.4.5 Supply balance — citrus fruit (1) Market balance — oranges (1)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982/83*	1983/84*	1984/85*	1983/84 / 1982/83	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit					
Usable production	6 726	8 636	6 343	28,4	−26,6
Imports	3 951	3 895	:	− 1,4	×
Exports	1 009	907	:	−10,1	×
Intra-EC trade	3 182	3 944	:	23,9	×
Change in stocks	—	—	—	×	×
Internal use	9 968	11 618	8 857	20,2	−23,8
of which:					
— animal feed	63	162	28	157,1	−82,7
— losses (market)	558	1 538	427	175,6	−72,2
— industrial uses	42	151	85	259,5	−43,7
— human consumption	9 005	9 474	8 317	5,2	−12,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	28,1	29,5	25,9	5,0	−12,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	69,6	74,3	71,6	6,8	− 3,6
Oranges					
Usable production	3 544	4 572	3 572	29,0	−21,9
Imports	2 232	1 973	:	−11,6	×
Exports	168	—	:	×	×
Intra-EC trade	2 006	2 072	:	3,3	×
Change in stocks	70	—	—	×	×
Internal use	5 536	6 544	4 698	18,2	−28,2
of which:					
— animal feed	2	58	10	×	−82,8
— losses (market)	167	407	187	143,7	−54,1
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption	5 376	5 559	4 482	3,4	−19,4

Source: Eurostat
(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.

4.5.4.6 Market balance — processed tomatoes — processed peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982/83*	1983/84*	1984/85*	1983/84 / 1982/83	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Processed tomatoes					
Usable production	5 666	6 891	8 915	21,6	29,4
Imports	69	109	:	58,0	×
Exports	2 070	3 138	:	51,6	×
Intra-EC trade	1 202	1 486	:	23,6	×
Change in stocks	–54	–705	–40	×	×
Internal use	3 720	4 572	5 399	22,9	18,1
of which:					
— losses (market)	—	—	—	×	×
— human consumption (1)	3 719	4 572	5 399	22,9	18,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	11,6	14,2	16,8	22,4	18,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	152,3	150,7	165,1	–1,1	9,6
Processed peaches					
Usable production	394	505	514	28,2	1,8
Imports	65	73	:	12,3	×
Exports	5	69	:	×	×
Intra-EC trade	139	126	:	–9,4	×
Change in stocks	—	—	—	×	×
Internal use	454	507	473	11,7	– 6,7
of which:					
— losses (market)	16	16	14	0,0	–12,5
— human consumption (1)	454	507	473	11,7	– 6,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	1,4	1,6	1,5	14,3	– 6,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	86,8	99,6	108,7	14,7	9,1

Source: Eurostat

(1) According to the market balance.

4.5.5.1 Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables

		ECU/100 kg			% TAV	
		1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Belgique/België	13,70	28,20	35,46	6,8	25,7
	Danmark	25,07	25,79	35,14	0,3	36,3
	BR Deutschland	14,04	29,32	31,96	6,9	9,0
	Ellas	:	44,02	49,64	×	12,8
	España**	15,24	17,17	16,79	1,1	− 2,2
	France	17,40	35,30	38,37	6,6	8,7
	Ireland	34,59	27,62	24,84	− 2,0	−10,1
	Italia	24,23	34,76	40,54	3,3	16,6
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	Nederland	16,62	37,54	46,99	7,7	25,2
	Portugal**	:	43,91	28,76	×	−34,5
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
Pears	Belgique/België	31,37	45,44	50,11	3,4	10,3
	Danmark	36,14	25,32	:	− 3,2	×
	BR Deutschland	21,63	30,27	31,34	3,1	3,5
	Ellas	:	73,67	67,29	×	− 8,7
	España**	16,83	25,11	16,38	3,7	−34,8
	France	22,76	36,28	45,57	4,3	25,6
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	18,68	32,97	44,13	5,3	33,8
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	Nederland	35,79	55,44	53,66	4,1	− 3,2
	Portugal**	:	12,92	35,96	×	178,3
	United Kingdom	40,02	51,32	54,95	2,3	7,1
Peaches	Ellas	:	48,48	45,94	×	− 5,2
	España**	19,96	44,35	40,25	7,5	− 9,2
	France	40,22	58,02	53,17	3,4	− 8,4
	Italia	37,13	46,84	50,32	2,1	7,4
	Portugal (3) **	:	73,48	69,51	×	− 5,4
Apricots	Ellas	:	69,39	63,19	×	− 8,9
	España**	14,08	15,28	26,81	0,7	75,5
	France	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	:	58,68	61,78	×	5,3
	Portugal**	:	:	:	×	×
Table grapes	Ellas	:	41,25	:	×	×
	España**	16,91	30,12	28,65	5,4	− 4,9
	France	41,15	43,21	44,15	0,4	2,2
	Italia	24,08	26,03	27,72	0,7	6,5
	Portugal**	:	65,17	40,87	×	−37,3

Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Ellas	:	37,48	43,77	×	16,8
	España**	5,94	18,08	26,01	10,6	43,9
	Italia	20,54	43,53	35,72	7,1	−17,9
	Portugal**	:	32,50	27,56	×	−15,2
Mandarins	Ellas	:	43,87	43,81	×	− 0,1
	España**	8,12	18,90	18,19	8,0	− 3,8
	Italia	25,40	54,50	46,64	7,2	−14,4
	Portugal**	:	33,32	28,42	×	−14,7
Lemons	Ellas	:	46,15	46,64	×	1,1
	España**	14,32	18,30	56,22	2,3	207,2
	Italia	34,29	26,03	53,08	−2,5	103,9
	Portugal**	:	27,32	28,64	×	4,8
Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	27,06	51,56	57,21	6,0	11,0
	Danmark	39,32	47,23	:	1,7	×
	BR Deutschland	15,45	26,56	29,75	5,1	12,0
	Ellas	:	50,90	30,93	×	−39,2
	España**	11,33	22,79	27,27	6,6	19,7
	France	18,79	34,04	31,32	5,6	− 8,0
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	14,06	31,37	25,56	7,6	−18,5
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	Nederland	28,35	47,79	57,12	4,9	19,5
	Portugal**	:	22,89	25,50	×	11,4
	United Kingdom	21,18	34,88	42,84	4,6	22,8
'Round' tomatoes	Belgique/België (2)	36,79	75,56	57,70	6,8	−23,6
	Danmark (2)	71,76	87,33	75,73	1,8	−13,3
	BR Deutschland (1)	:	36,72	31,45	×	−14,4
	Ellas (1)	:	44,11	:	×	×
	España (1) **	13,84	20,97	17,82	4,2	−15,0
	France (1)	33,74	48,36	37,48	3,3	−22,5
	Ireland (2)	75,15	60,82	52,54	−1,9	−13,6
	Italia (1)	11,57	36,33	21,10	11,0	−41,9
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	Nederland (2)	18,97	60,15	46,53	6,9	−22,6
	Portugal (1), (4) **	:	23,60	23,16	×	− 1,9
	United Kingdom (2)	51,13	69,30	58,21	2,8	−16,0
Aubergines	Ellas	:	38,58	:	×	×
	España**	15,69	28,27	30,57	5,5	8,1
	France	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	:	39,45	27,63	×	−30,0
	Nederland	:	141,52	99,71	×	−29,5

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.

4.5.6.1 Quantities of fruit and vegetables bought in

		1 000 kg			% of harvested production	
		1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 (p)	1984/85	1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples	EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	Belgique/België	299	9 865	5 014	4,6	2,3
	Danmark	–	–	–	–	–
	BR Deutschland	3	7 663	865	0,4	0,1
	Ellas	27 520	64 796	38 382	21,2	14,4
	España	–	–	–	–	–
	France	142	309 654	10 540	15,6	0,6
	Ireland	–	898	300	9,2	3,3
	Italia	91 121	234 163	58 939	10,6	2,9
	Nederland	270	10 905	3 763	2,5	1,4
	Portugal	–	–	–	–	–
	United Kingdom	5 943	22 958	10 948	6,6	3,7
	EUR 10	125 298	660 902	128 751	9,0	2,1
Pears	EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	Belgique/België	3 888	4 115	3 448	5,7	4,4
	BR Deutschland	61	139	–	0,0	–
	Ellas	902	447	1 559	0,3	1,1
	España	–	–	–	–	–
	France	16 883	22 874	4 360	5,1	1,0
	Italia	130 746	48 439	14 168	4,6	1,8
	Nederland	3 167	2 712	1 558	2,1	1,7
	Portugal	–	–	–	–	–
	United Kingdom	779	720	839	1,5	1,7
	EUR 10	156 426	79 446	25 932	3,4	1,4
Peaches	EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	BR Deutschland	–	3	–	0,0	–
	Ellas	126 137	139 860	146 879	25,9	28,9
	España	–	–	–	–	–
	France	23 934	34 771	45 792	8,8	11,5
	Italia	187 686	163 559	168 500	12,3	14,2
	Portugal	–	–	–	–	–
	EUR 10	337.757	338 193	361 171	14,8	17,1
Table grapes	EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	Ellas	–	142	–	0,1	–
	España	–	–	–	–	–
	France	–	–	–	–	–
	Italia	–	–	–	–	–
	Portugal	–	–	–	–	–
	EUR 10	–	142	–	0,0	–
Apricots	EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	Ellas	49 521	–	11 941	–	9,3
	España	–	–	–	–	–
	France	105	222	–	0,3	–
	Italia	155	17	29	0,0	0,0
	Portugal	–	–	–	–	–
	EUR 10	49 781	239	11 970	0,1	2,8

Oranges		EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	Ellas		224 133	–	–	–	–
	España		–	–	–	–	–
	France		888	1 295	–	83,8	–
	Italia		461 509	29 170	75 035	1,9	3,9
	Portugal		–	–	–	–	–
		EUR 10	686 530	30 465	75 035	1,3	3,0
Mandarins		EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	Ellas		14 794	–	–	–	–
	España		–	–	–	–	–
	Italia		168 965	11 205	160 000	6,1	77,7
	Portugal		–	–	–	–	–
		EUR 10	183 759	11 205	160 000	4,5	58,4
Lemons		EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	Ellas		40 132	–	–	–	–
	España		–	–	–	–	–
	Italia		410 446	53 764	2 843	7,7	0,4
	Portugal		–	–	–	–	–
		EUR 10	450 578	53 764	2 843	6,2	0,3
Cauliflowers		EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	Belgique/België		32	120	7	0,3	0,0
	BR Deutschland		641	236	1 843	0,3	2,3
	Ellas		–	–	–	–	–
	España		–	–	–	–	–
	France		17 163	6 457	4 215	1,7	0,8
	Ireland		–	–	–	–	–
	Italia		10 064	8 627	3 232	1,9	0,7
	Portugal		–	–	–	–	–
	United Kingdom		599	8 356	4 967	2,6	1,6
		EUR 10	28 499	23 796	14 264	1,7	0,9
Tomatoes		EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	Belgique/België		69	7	80	0,0	0,1
	BR Deutschland		21	3	29	0,0	0,1
	Ellas		880	1 274	2 126	0,1	0,1
	España		–	–	–	–	–
	France		2 856	7 435	58 681	0,9	6,6
	Ireland		240	354	350	2,1	2,5
	Italia		4 377	4 021	750 000	0,1	12,6
	Nederland		21 078	15 581	16 708	3,2	3,2
	Portugal		–	–	–	–	–
	United Kingdom		181	131	21	0,1	0,0
		EUR 10	29 702	28 806	827 995	0,3	8,2
Aubergines		EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
	Ellas		–	–	–	–	–
	España		–	–	–	–	–
	France		–	–	1 280	–	5,6 (p)
	Italia		151	35	24	0,0	0,0
	Portugal		–	–	–	–	–
		EUR 10	151	35	1 304	0,0	0,3 (p)

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.6.1.1 Area under vines, yield and production of wine and must

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		hl/ha			% TAV		1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1973/74	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84	1973/74	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84	1973/74	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	4 315	:	:	×	×	52,2	:	:	×	×	225 206	209 866	194 138	−0,7	− 7,5
Belgique/België	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	5	2	2	−8,8	0,0
Danmark	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
BR Deutschland	81	90	92	1,1	2,2	132,8	148,9	96,4	−1,1	−35,1	10 756	13 397	8 887	2,2	−33,7
Ellas	109	88	87	−2,1	−1,1	37,3	49,6	57,8	2,9	16,5	4 069	5 250	5 025	2,6	− 4,3
España	1 487	1 571	1 553	0,6	−1,1	28,2	20,7	23,3	−3,0	12,6	41 891	32 465	36 249	−2,5	11,7
France	1 196	1 048	1 044	−1,3	−0,4	69,4	65,4	61,5	−0,6	−6,0	83 056	68 547	64 360	−1,9	− 6,1
Ireland	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Italia	1 091	1 026	1 021	−0,6	−0,5	70,6	80,1	69,5	1,3	−13,2	77 046	82 200	70 900	0,6	−13,7
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	175,1	160,2	131,0	−0,9	−18,2	186	185	152	0,0	−17,8
Nederland	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Portugal	350	:	:	×	×	23,4	:	:	×	×	8 196	7 800	8 550	−0,5	9,6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	20	13	35,0	−35,0
EUR 10	2 478	2 253	2 245	−0,9	0,0	70,7	75,3	66,3	0,6	−12,0	175 119	169 601	149 339	−0,3	−11,9

Source: Eurostat.

4.6.3.1 Trade in wine and share in world trade

(1 000 hl)

	Imports			% TAV		Exports			% TAV		% of world trade (1984)
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EUR 12	24 260	25 062	27 403	3,3	9,3	34 337	38 629	40 548	12,5	5,0	75,5
BLEU/UEBL	1 990	1 914	2 012	– 3,8	5,1	138	99	103	–28,3	4,0	0,2
Danmark	889	932	1 021	4,8	9,5	20	33	36	65,0	9,1	0,1
BR Deutschland	9 194	8 800	9 161	– 4,3	4,1	2 635	3 125	2 897	18,6	–7,3	6,1
Ellas	6	5	7	–14,7	40,0	248	440	1 291	22,6	193,4	0,9
España	14	18	9	28,6	–50,0	5 552	6 478	6 256	16,7	–3,4	12,7
France	5 382	5 783	6 859	–7,5	18,6	10 512	11 159	11 617	6,2	4,1	21,9
Ireland	100	119	120	19,0	0,8	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	171	146	689	–14,6	371,9	13 593	15 618	16 694	14,9	6,9	30,6
Nederland	1 942	2 151	2 148	10,8	– 0,1	65	89	94	36,9	5,6	0,2
Portugal	0	1	1	×	0,0	1 421	1 453	1 479	2,3	1,8	2,8
United Kingdom	4 572	5 193	5 376	13,6	3,5	151	133	79	11,9	–40,6	0,1
EUR 10	24 246	25 043	27 393	3,3	9,4	27 364	30 698	32 813	12,2	6,9	59,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.6.4.1 Supply balance — wine

EUR 12 (1)

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1973/74	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	217 556	199 481	181 841	–0,9	– 8,8
Change in stocks	33 872	–5 551	9 315	×	×
Imports	:	5 229	5 033	×	– 3,7
Exports	:	14 297	17 403	×	21,7
Intra-EC trade	:	:	:	×	×
Internal uses	182 623	195 964	181 061	0,7	– 7,6
— losses - production	824	681	532	–1,9	–21,9
- marketing	621	663	547	0,7	–17,5
— processing	33 151	54 610	46 620	5,1	–14,6
— human consumption	148 027	140 010	133 362	–0,6	– 4,7
Human consumption (l/head)	49,1	45,2	42,9	–0,8	– 5,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	119,1	101,8	100,4	–1,6	– 1,4

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

(1) Portugal is not included.

4.6.5.1 Producer prices ([1]) for table wines

	ECU			% TAV ([2])	
	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Heraklion	×	2,452	–	×	×
Patras	×	1,964	3,050	×	55,3
Requena	×	×	2,257	×	×
Reus	×	×	–	×	×
Villafranca del Bierzo	×	×	2,713	×	×
Bastia	×	2,345	2,450	×	4,5
Béziers	1,925	2,491	2,657	2,4	6,7
Montpellier	1,917	2,513	2,671	2,5	6,3
Narbonne	1,938	2,504	2,683	2,4	7,1
Nîmes	1,936	2,515	2,664	2,4	5,9
Perpignan	1,990	2,573	2,695	2,4	4,7
Asti	2,584	3,189	3,347	1,9	5,0
Firenze	2,457	2,193	2,578	−1,0	17,6
Lecce	–	–	–	×	×
Pescara	1,978	2,654	2,691	2,7	1,4
Reggio Emilia	2,334	2,782	3,135	1,6	12,7
Treviso	2,176	2,428	2,762	1,0	13,8
Verona (local wines)	2,284	2,486	2,785	0,8	12,0
Type R II: Red, 12.5 to 15°, % vol./hl					
Heraklion	×	–	–	×	×
Patras	×	–	–	×	×
Calatayud	×	–	–	×	×
Falset	×	×	2,947	×	×
Jumilla	×	×	2,861	×	×
Navalcarnero	×	×	2,747	×	×
Requena	×	×	–	×	×
Toro	×	×	–	×	×
Villena	×	×	2,867	×	×
Bastia	×	2,288	2,464	×	7,7
Brignoles	×	–	–	×	×
Bari	2,332	2,276	2,676	−0,2	17,6
Barletta	2,453	–	–	×	×
Cagliari	2,562	2,654	2,935	0,3	10,6
Lecce	–	–	2,711	×	×
Taranto	2,137	2,275	2,627	0,6	15,5
Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl					
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	22,245	95,853	115,154	14,2	20,1
Type A I: White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl					
Athens	×	2,310	2,907	×	25,8
Heraklion	×	2,596	–	×	×
Patras	×	2,426	3,080	×	27,0
Alcazar de San Juan	×	×	2,084	×	×
Almedralejo	×	×	1,947	×	×
Medina del Campo	×	×	–	×	×
Ribadavia	×	×	–	×	×
Villafranca del Penedés	×	×	2,186	×	×
Villar del Arzobispo	×	×	–	×	×
Villarrobledo	×	×	2,041	×	×
Bordeaux	1,919	3,079	2,949	4,4	−4,2
Nantes	1,787	2,825	2,840	4,3	0,5
Bari	1,766	2,076	2,456	1,5	18,3
Cagliari	1,927	2,154	2,632	1,0	22,2
Chieti	1,693	2,148	2,576	2,2	19,9
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,020	2,322	2,773	1,3	19,4
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,672	1,995	2,373	1,6	18,9
Treviso	2,165	2,610	2,991	1,7	14,6
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	21,181	60,920	82,681	10,1	35,7
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	26,343	71,931	85,186	9,6	18,4
Luxembourg Moselle wine-growing area	–	–	–	×	×
Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl					
Mosel/Rheingau	40,343	72,737	69,590	5,5	−4,3
Luxembourg Moselle wine-growing area	–	–	–	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Weighted average market prices.

([2]) Calculated on the basis of prices in ECU.

4.7.1.1 Area, yield and production of potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	:	1 487	1 553	×	4,4	×	282	276	×	− 2,1	:	41 874	42 817	×	2,3
Belgique/België	50	44	49	−1,2	9,1	282	367	368	2,4	0,3	1 418	1 614	1 805	2,2	11,8
Danmark	32	31	30	−0,3	−3,2	236	362	358	3,9	− 1,1	761	1 121	1 073	3,2	− 4,3
BR Deutschland	481	219	220	−6,9	0,5	285	332	359	2,1	8,1	13 676	7 272	7 905	−4,9	8,7
Ellas	53	49	49	−0,7	0	148	200	204	3,0	2,0	787	980	994	2,1	1,4
España	:	205	212	−1,5	3,4	×	172	178	2,2	3,5	:	5 981	5 781	0,6	− 3,3
France	317	206	210	−3,9	1,9	232	302	329	3,2	8,9	7 336	6 226	6 856	0,6	10,1
Ireland	48	35	33	−2,8	−5,7	279	356	208	−2,6	−41,6	1 332	800	686	−5,7	−14,2
Italia	182	139	136	−2,4	−2,2	162	193	174	0,7	9,8	2 947	2 680	2 658	−0,9	− 0,8
Luxembourg	2	1	1	−6,1	0	300	360	423	3,2	17,5	57	36	29	−6,0	−19,4
Nederland	157	160	169	0,2	5,6	368	417	423	1,3	1,4	5 771	6 673	7 150	2,0	7,1
Portugal	:	133	138	×	3,8	×	87	91	×	4,6	:	1 148	1 249	×	8,8
United Kingdom	225	199	192	−1,1	−3,5	294	369	358	1,8	− 3,0	6 608	7 343	6 892	0,4	− 6,1
EUR 10	1 547	1 083	1 091	−3,2	0,7	259	316	330	2,2	4,4	40 107	34 176	35 787	−1,0	4,7

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	223	160	160	−3,0	0	:	244	273	×	11,9	3 285	3 167	3 367	−0,3	6,3
Belgique/België	5	4	5	−2,0	25,0	209	223	236	0,6	5,8	114	89	118	−2,2	32,6
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	37	20	22	−5,4	10,0	223	270	286	1,8	5,9	833	540	630	−3,9	16,7
Ellas	18	16	16	−1,1	0	155	186	219	:	17,7	279	342	350	1,9	2,4
España	72	46	50	−4,0	8,7	127	198	177	1,7	−10,6	911	911	887	0	−2,6
France	30	23	24	−2,4	4,3	175	194	202	0,9	4,1	525	446	484	−1,5	8,5
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	25	27	28	0,7	3,7	124	164	178	2,6	8,5	305	443	498	3,5	12,4
Luxembourg	0	0	:	:	:	190	:	:	:	:	2	1	:	−6,1	:
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	13	:	:	:	:	96	:	:	:	:	125	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	23	24	16	0,2	−33,0	200	165	250	−1,7	51,5	470	395	400	−1,6	1,3
EUR 10	138	114	110	1,7	− 3,5	186	198	223	0,5	12,6	2 249	2 256	2 480	0	9,9

Source: Eurostat.

4.7.4.1 Supply balance — potatoes

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973/74	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	39 257	29 032	35 397	– 2,7	21,9
Change in stocks	–331	–344	260	0,4	×
Imports	2 205	4 380	4 254	6,4	–2,9
Exports	2 707	4 531	4 932	4,8	8,9
Intra-EC trade	:	3 691	3 878	×	5,1
Internal use	39 087	29 225	34 459	– 2,6	17,9
of which:					
— animal feed	7 991	1 962	4 734	–12,0	141,3
— seed	3 437	2 553	2 561	– 2,7	0,3
— industrial use	554	342	423	– 4,3	23,7
— alcohol	554	342	423	– 4,3	23,7
— processing	3 762	3 331	4 357	– 1,1	30,8
— losses (market)	1 316	1 012	1 838	– 2,4	81,6
— human consumption	22 027	20 025	20 546	0,9	2,6
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	82,7	73,4	75,3	– 1,1	2,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,4	99,3	102,7	0,1	3,4

Source: Eurostat.

4.7.9.1 Potatoes processed

	Industrial processing for human consumption							
	% of total production			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1973	1984	1985	1984 / 1973	1985 / 1984
1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	:	14,1	15,0	:	254	270	×	6,3
Danmark	:	3,1	3,1	:	35	35	×	0
BR Deutschland	0,1	16,7	15,2	898	1 214	1 198	2,8	–1,3
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
España	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
France	0,05	9,1	9,0	333	569	617	5,0	8,4
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italia	:	7,5	8,8	:	200	210	×	5,0
Nederland	0,07	14,9	17,4	385	996	1 244	9,0	24,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	0,16	17,0	20,4	1 027	1 252	1 404	1,8	12,1
EUR 10	6,6	7,6	13,9	2 643	4 442	4 978	4,8	12,1

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	541	527	543	−0,2	3,0
	BR Deutschland	1 945	1 516	1 495	−2,2	− 1,4
	España**	:	19 454	16 586	2,0	−14,7
	France	20 212	10 864	10 280	−5,5	− 5,4
	Italia	4 296	14 502	16 082	11,7	10,9
	EUR 10	26 994	26 789	28 400	−0,1	6,0
Sun cured	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
	Ellas	77 906	82 111	88 590	0,5	7,9
	Italia	20 993	19 603	21 070	−0,6	7,5
	EUR 10	98 899	101 714	109 660	0,2	7,8
Light air cured	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	18	—	—	×	—
	BR Deutschland	1 667	1 140	1 069	−3,4	− 6,2
	Ellas	4 892	10 530	9 926	7,2	− 5,7
	France	470	1 701	1 815	12,4	6,7
	Italia	12 849	19 302	17 974	3,8	− 6,9
	EUR 10	19 896	32 692	30 784	4,6	− 5,8
Flue cured	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
	BR Deutschland	324	381	424	1,5	11,3
	Ellas	21	72	164	11,8	127,8
	España**	:	2 980	4 352	×	46,0
	France	—	1 845	2 697	×	46,2
	Italia	4 830	15 487	19 274	11,2	24,5
	EUR 10	5 175	17 785	22 559	11,9	26,8
Fire cured	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
	France	—	4	5	×	25,0
	Italia	5 810	6 616	6 577	1,2	− 0,6
	EUR 10	5 810	6 620	6 582	1,2	− 0,6
Other special tobaccos, etc.	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
	BR Deutschland	—	5	—	×	—
	Italia	358	—	—	×	—
	EUR 10	358	5	—	×	—
Raw tobacco	EUR 12	173 552	208 656	219 151	1,7	5,0
	Belgique/België	560	527	543	−0,6	3,0
	BR Deutschland	3 936	3 042	2 988	−2,3	− 1,8
	Ellas	82 819	92 713	98 680	1,0	6,4
	España	15 900	20 617	19 215	2,4	− 6,8
	France	20 682	14 414	14 797	−3,2	2,7
	Italia	49 136	75 528	80 977	3,9	7,2
	Portugal	519	1 815	1 951	12,1	7,5
	EUR 10	157 133	186 224	197 985	1,6	6,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
39,2	39,0	38,6	−0,0	− 1,0	2 120	2 054	2 097	−0,3	2,1
34,9	25,5	29,4	−2,8	15,2	6 788	3 871	4 393	−4,9	13,5
:	18,9	19,5	1,5	3,2	:	36 783	32 407	3,6	11,9
24,9	25,1	23,0	0,0	− 8,4	50 350	27 310	25 387	−5,4	−7,1
17,4	20,0	15,7	1,3	−21,5	7 464	27 707	25 296	12,7	−8,7
24,7	22,7	20,1	−0,8	−11,5	66 722	60 942	57 173	−0,8	−6,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
9,9	13,5	13,3	2,9	−1,5	77 470	110 686	117 751	3,3	6,4
10,6	13,6	14,4	2,3	1,1	22 349	26 772	30 275	1,6	13,1
10,1	13,5	13,5	2,7	0	99 819	137 458	148 026	2,9	7,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25,6	—	—	×		46	—	—	×	
27,5	23,9	27,7	−1,3	16,0	4 588	2 721	2 962	−4,6	8,9
28,9	30,6	30,6	0,5	0	14 153	32 485	30 341	7,8	− 6,6
18,4	22,4	22,9	1,8	2,2	863	3 809	4 163	14,4	9,3
32,3	33,6	29,7	0,4	−11,6	41 479	64 863	53 385	4,2	−17,7
30,7	31,8	29,5	0,3	− 7,2	61 129	103 878	90 851	4,9	−12,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
16,7	16,4	17,9	−0,2	9,1	542	625	758	1,3	21,2
21,9	19,4	22,9	−1,1	18,0	46	140	375	10,7	167,8
:	21,5	22,2	×	3,3	:	6 406	9 677	×	51,1
—	20,5	20,0	×	−1,4	—	3 778	5 834	×	54,4
19,4	19,1	23,3	−0,1	22,0	9 388	29 601	44 831	11,0	51,4
19,3	19,2	23,0	−0,1	19,8	9 976	34 144	51 798	11,8	51,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	25,0	18,0	×	28,0	—	10	9	×	−10
21,3	18,7	18,3	−1,2	−2,1	12 382	12 389	12 038	0,0	− 2,8
21,3	18,7	18,3	−1,2	−2,1	12 382	12 399	12 047	0,0	− 2,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	26,0	—	×	—	—	13	—	×	—
19,6	—	—	×	—	701	—	—	×	—
19,6	26,0	—	2,6	—	701	13	—	×	—
16,0	19,0	18,5	1,6	−1,4	276 894	395 706	406 112	3,3	2,6
38,7	39,0	38,6	0,1	−1,0	2 166	2 054	2 097	−0,5	2,1
30,3	23,8	27,2	−2,2	14,3	11 918	7 230	8 113	−4,4	12,2
11,1	15,4	15,0	3,0	−2,6	91 669	143 311	148 467	4,1	3,6
16,2	21,0	21,9	2,4	4,3	25 700	43 195	42 090	4,8	−2,6
24,8	24,2	23,9	−0,2	−1,2	51 213	34 907	35 393	−3,8	1,4
19,1	21,5	20,5	1,1	−4,7	93 760	161 332	165 825	5,0	2,8
9,0	20,2	21,1	7,6	4,5	468	3 677	4 127	20,6	12,2
16,0	18,8	18,2	1,5	−3,2	250 726	348 834	359 895	3,0	3,2

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

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100	100	100	4 898,0	6 510,3	6 828,1	2,6	4,9
of which:								
— EUR 10	4,9	5,3	5,3	238,0	346,5	359,2	3,5	3,7
— Spain	0,5	0,6	0,6	25,0	43,3	42,0	5,1	– 3,0
— Portugal	0,0	0,1	0,1	1,0	3,7	4,1	12,6	10,8
— EUR 12	5,4	6,0	5,9	264,0	393,4	405,4	3,7	3,1
— Turkey	3,6	2,7	2,6	177,0	177,5	175,7	0,0	– 1,0
— USSR	6,2	5,9	5,5	305,0	381,7	376,0	2,1	– 1,5
— Bulgaria	3,0	2,2	1,9	148,0	140,9	126,9	–0,4	– 9,9
— Zimbabwe	0,6	1,9	1,6	30,0	124,9	108,7	13,8	–13,0
— Malawi	1,5	1,1	1,1	72,0	68,8	77,1	–0,4	12,1
— India	8,5	7,6	6,9	417,0	492,5	472,8	1,5	– 4,0
— Rep. of Korea	2,2	1,4	1,1	107,0	94,2	75,7	–1,2	–19,6
— USA	17,0	12,0	10,1	831,0	783,8	686,6	–0,5	–12,4
— Canada	2,2	1,4	0,6	106,0	91,3	87,9	–1,3	– 3,7
— Mexico	1,2	0,7	0,8	60,0	48,1	53,8	–2,0	1,1
— Brazil	4,1	6,2	5,8	199,0	401,0	397,0	6,5	– 1,0
— Argentina	1,8	1,2	0,9	89,0	77,9	60,5	–1,2	–22,3
— Peop. Rep. China	18,1	27,5	34,0	887,0	1 789,0	2 319,6	6,6	29,7

Source: USDA — Foreign agriculture circular.

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

	Provenance or destination %	1 000 t			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 251,5	1 363,0	1 390,3	0,8	2,0
	EUR 12	493,2	499,5	490,0	–0,1	–1,9
	%	39,4	36,7	35,2	×	×
	EUR 10	462,3	423,5	435,7	–0,8	2,9
	%	36,9	31,1	31,3	×	×
Exports	World	1 245,4	1 426,5	1 413,8	1,2	–0,9
	EUR 12	60,9	143,8	131,0	7,2	–8,9
	%	4,9	10,1	9,3	×	×
	EUR 10	60,9	142,8	130,4	8,1	–8,7
	%	4,9	10,0	9,2	×	×

Sources: Eurostat and World Tobacco Situation (USDA).
(1) Excl. intra-EC trade.

4.8.3.2 **Italy's exports of raw tobacco** — Situation as at 1.7.86

(t)

Harvest	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983p	1984p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
World total:	59 387	47 870	43 887	42 645	53 890	63 556	71 583	70 072	76 508	64 067
Intra EUR 12										
Total	32 697	28 957	27 613	27 342	27 853	28 354	32 565	31 307	31 971	25 826
BLEU/UEBL	3 318	1 351	880	864	822	1 234	1 779	2 411	2 362	2 777
Danmark	11	79	14	4	61	121	252	265	205	190
BR Deutschland	20 445	19 858	16 690	17 108	16 944	16 179	15 267	13 161	10 328	8 459
Ellas	—	—	20	30	91	346	134	191	386	323
España	2	118	13	15	32	—	5	742	1 473	45
France	1 504	2 986	2 282	2 027	2 498	1 571	1 717	2 361	2 947	2 554
Ireland	207	29	180	41	138	8	277	421	663	431
Nederland	6 223	3 454	6 327	5 574	5 298	7 274	10 215	7 969	7 940	6 981
Portugal	375	549	670	966	1 208	727	571	795	1 083	769
United Kingdom	612	533	537	713	761	894	2 348	2 991	4 584	3 297
Extra EUR 12										
Total	26 690	18 913	16 274	15 303	26 037	35 202	39 018	38 765	44 537	38 241
Switzerland	3 496	1 821	2 320	1 770	1 186	1 689	710	1 252	1 623	1 245
Egypt	4 609	1 216	1 655	857	3 973	4 349	2 768	2 574	3 534	1 723
USA	12 417	5 789	5 816	5 639	9 212	9 061	9 203	6 927	5 453	4 857
Japan	2 247	2 121	1 691	821	1 816	1 674	2 509	2 410	1 901	1 300
Bulgaria	—	—	—	107	806	6 858	8 766	11 105	22 116	13 673
Others	3 921	7 966	4 792	6 109	9 044	11 571	15 062	14 497	9 910	15 443

Source: AIMA.

4.8.6.1 **Quantities of tobacco bought in**

	t			% of commercial production		
	Harvest					
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bad. Geudertheimer	284	89	:	6,4	1,5	:
Burley I	821	2 795	:	1,5	5,1	:
Kentucky	423	1 709	:	4,5	15,7	:
F. Havanna	925	1 167	:	5,4	6,4	:
Beneventano	16	8	:	19,3	25,0	:
Basmas	1	316	:	0	1,7	:
Katerini	222	969	:	2,8	6,5	:
Kaba Kulak c.	707	1 277	:	4,1	6,1	:
Elassona	—	408	:	—		:
Kaba Kulak n.c.	—	768	:	—	14,4	:
Hyrodata	2	—	:	0	—	:
Tsebelia	2 172	1 554	:	12,7	8,9	:
Mavra	698	595	:	9,5	7,0	:
Total	6 271	10 655	:	4,1	5,9	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.9.1.1 Seed production and related aid (1985)

CCT Heading	Product	100 kg					
		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1. *Ceres*						
10.06A	Oryza Sativa L.	:	0	0	0	18 300	:
	Triticum Spelta L.	:	6 895	0	1 100	0	:
	2. *Oleagineae*						
12.01A	Linum usitatissimum L. partim. (fibre flax)	:	0	0	0	0	:
	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax)	:	86 784	0	90	0	:
	Cannabis sativa L. (monoica)	:	0	0	0	0	:
	3. *Gramineae*						
12.03 C	Agrostitis canina L.	:	0	0	0	0	:
	Agrostitis gigantea Roth	:	0	0	8	0	:
	Agrostitis stolonifera L.	:	0	0	0	0	:
	Agrostitis tenuis Sibth	:	0	0	0	0	:
	Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex. J. et K. Presl.	:	0	0	600	0	:
	Dactylis glomerata L.	:	0	15 830	90	0	:
	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	:	224	0	8	0	:
	Festuca ovina L.	:	1 287	1 310	2	0	:
	Festuca pratensis Huds.	:	0	21 450	7 400	0	:
	Festuca rubra L.	:	672	57 490	3 500	0	:
	Lolium multiflorum Lam.	:	9 268	34 550	56 100	0	:
	Lolium perenne L. (haute persistance)	:	2 832	156 080	6 100	0	:
	Lolium perenne L. (nouvelles variétés et autres)	:	744	70 320	12 400	0	:
	Lolium perenne L. (basse persistance)	:	0	12 900	100	0	:
	Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	:	0	10 380	400	0	:
	Phleum Bertolinii (DC)	:	0	0	0	0	:
	Phleum pratense L.	:	0	2 820	3 300	0	:
	Poa nemoralis L.	:	0	0	0	0	:
	Poa pratensis L.	:	176	29 640	17	0	:
	Poa trivialis L.	:	0	3 380	0	0	:
	4. *Leguminosae*						
07.05 AI	Pisum sativum L. partim (fodder peas)	:	0	331 550	110 000	11 500	:
07.05 A III	Vicia faba L. partim (field beans)	:	0	0	50 000	66	:
03 C	Medicago lupulina L.	:	0	1 820	0	0	:
	Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	:	0	0	0	1 150	:
	Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	:	0	0	4	10 670	:
	Trifolium alexandrinum L.	:	0	0	0	610	:
	Trifolium hybridum L.	:	0	0	0	0	:
	Trifolium incarnatum L.	:	0	0	4	0	:
	Trifolium pratense L.	:	0	2 780	600	0	:
	Trifolium repens L.	:	0	7 330	2	0	:
	Trifolium repens L. var. giganteum	:	0	0	0	0	:
	Trifolium resupinatum L.	:	0	0	4	10	:
	Vicia sativa L.	:	0	0	4 000	50 850	:
		:	108 882	759 630	255 829	93 156	:

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
17 000	0	450 000	0	0	:	0	485 300	14,6	7 085
0	0	0	0	0	:	0	7 995	11,0	88
31 000	0	0	0	40 900	:	0	71 900	21,6	1 553
700	0	0	0	0	:	16 400	103 974	17,1	1 778
4 700	0	0	0	0	:	0	4 700	15,6	73
0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	60,8	0
0	0	0	0	0	:	0	8	60,8	0
0	0	0	0	27	:	0	27	60,8	2
0	0	0	0	47	:	0	47	60,8	3
0	0	1	0	0	:	0	601	51,3	31
21 000	0	40	0	122	:	1 750	38 832	41,6	1 615
15 000	0	36	0	5 689	:	90	21 047	45,0	947
400	0	0	0	225	:	0	3 224	32,7	105
70	0	0	0	506	:	880	30 306	32,7	991
10 000	0	0	0	20 825	:	330	92 817	28,2	2 617
88 000	70	210	2 665	30 149	:	19 200	240 212	16,1	3 867
9 500	600	12	428	80 423	:	41 300	297 275	26,7	7 937
6 500	100	0	107	0	:	43 001	133 172	20,8	2 770
4 000	0	0	0	0	:	0	17 000	14,6	248
18 000	0	0	0	28	:	16 600	45 408	16,1	731
0	0	0	0	0	:	30	30	40,9	1
300	0	10	224	162	:	520	7 336	66,9	491
0	0	0	0	250	:	0	250	29,7	7
0	0	0	0	21 725	:	0	51 558	29,7	1 531
0	0	0	0	0	:	0	3 380	29,7	100
550 000	3 500	0	40	88 500	:	350 000	1 445 090	0	0
115 000	0	2 618	0	8 100	:	90 000	265 784	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	:	0	1 820	24,3	44
0	0	52 000	0	0	:	0	53 150	16,2	861
74 000	0	12 157	0	0	:	0	96 831	26,7	2 585
0		530			:		1 140	35,0	40
0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	35,1	0
3 000	0	649	0	0	:	0	3 653	35,0	128
33 000	0	1 422	14	0	:	650	38 466	38,6	1 485
0	0	24	0	0	:	200	7 556	54,1	409
0	0	902	0	0	:	0	902	54,1	49
0	0	13	0	0	:	0	27	35,0	1
75 000	0	485	0	0	:	3 550	133 885	23,8	3 186
1 076 170	4 270	521 109	3 478	297 678	:	584 501	3 704 703		43 359

4.10.1.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	:	28 431	27 926	:	− 1,8	:	17,2	16,9	:	− 1,7	:	49 004	47 258	:	− 3,6
Belgique/België	1 200	760	701	−4,1	− 7,8	16,3	18,8	17,3	1,3	− 8,0	1 900	1 425	1 230	−2,6	−13,7
BR Deutschland	19 800	19 628	19 598	−0,1	− 0,2	18,7	17,8	17,4	−0,5	− 2,3	37 100	35 000	34 000	−0,5	− 2,9
Ellas	:	25	0	×	−100,0	×	10,0	5,0	×	−50,0	:	25	10	:	−40,0
España	:	2 003	2 003	:	0,0	:	9,9	16,2	:	63,6	:	2 845	3 248	:	14,2
France	1 400	672	655	−6,5	− 2,5	17,4	20,3	19,2	1,4	− 5,4	2 400	1 365	1 257	−5,0	− 7,9
Ireland	:	76	45	:	−40,8	:	12,0	12,0	:	0,0	:	90	87	:	− 3,3
Portugal	:	177	175	:	− 1,1	:	20,1	21,5	:	7,0	:	354	376	:	6,2
United Kingdom	7 000	5 090	4 749	−2,9	− 6,6	15,1	15,5	14,9	0,2	− 3,9	10 400	7 900	7 050	−2,5	−10,8
EUR 10	28 200 (1)	26 251	25 748	:	− 1,9	17,7 (1)	17,5	16,9	:	− 3,4	51 800 (1)	45 805	43 634	−1,1	− 4,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) EUR 9.

4.10.4.1 Market balance — hops

		Unit	EUR 12					World				
			1973 (3)	1984	1985 **	% TAV 1984/1973 (3)	% TAV 1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	% TAV 1984/1973	% TAV 1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	29,33	28,25	27,77	−1,0	−1,7	81,2	91,9	85,5	1,2	− 7,0
B	Yield	t/ha	1,80	1,73	1,72	−0,3	−0,6	1,46	1,37	1,43	−0,6	4,3
C=A×B	Production: hops	1 000 t	52,80	49,06	47,82	−1,3	−2,6	118,3	126,4	122,9	0,6	− 2,8
D	of which — alpha acid	%	7,30	6,0	6,0	−2,2	0	6,31	6,0	6,0	−0,5	0,0
E=C×D/100	— alpha acid	t	3 854	2 943	2 869	−3,4	−2,6	7 468	7 584	7 328	0,1	− 3,4
	— minus estimated loss	t	3 849	2 938	2 862	−3,7	−2,6	7 127	7 355	6 962	0,3	− 5,4
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	227	255	255	0,4	0	770	997	997	2,4	0
G	of which — alpha acid	grammes/hl	11,24	8,0	8,0	−3,1	0	8,4	7,1	7,1	−1,5	0
H=F×G×1 000	— alpha acid	t	2 551	2 040	2 040	−2,7	0	6 476	7 079	7 078	0,8	0
	— minus estimated loss	t	2 432	1 890	1 890	−2,6	0	6 181	6 859	6 859	0,9	0
Alpha acid												
I=E−H	(Deficit)/surplus (2)	t	×	:	:	×	:	×	496	469	×	− 5,5
J	Stocks: — 1 September	t	×	:	:	×	:	×	6 534	4 887	×	−25,3
K	Normal (= 4 ½ months)	t	×	:	:	×	:	×	2 572	2 572	×	0,0
L=J−K	Surplus	t	×	:	:	×	:	×	3 962	2 315	×	−41,6

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	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85
1		2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (no contract)	ECU	–	70	92	×	31,4
EUR 12 (under contract)	ECU	–	189	172	×	–9,0
	Total ECU	–	166	158	×	–4,8
Belgique/België	BFR	3 205	3 805	4 200	1,6	10,3
BR Deutschland	DM	289	368	372	2,2	1,0
Ellas	DR	–	–	–	×	×
España	PTA	–	20 250	19 500	×	–3,8
France	FF	439	690	872	4,2	26,3
Ireland	IRL	41	244	178	16,0	–27,1
Portugal	ESC	–	–	23 754	×	×
United Kingdom	UKL	41	167	115	13,6	–31,2
EUR 10 (no contract)	ECU	60 (2)	70	92	×	–23,9
EUR 10 (under contract)	ECU	89 (2)	190	173	×	–9,0
	Total ECU	80 (2)	164	157	×	–4,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The whole Greek crop (averaging only 25 t) is bought under contract by national breweries at fixed but unreported prices.
(2) Accounting unit.

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

	Ellas					España					EUR 12				
				% TAV					% TAV					% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	146,7	192,0	209,0	2,5	8,9	92,4	51,0	60,3	−5,3	18,2	239,1	243,0	269,3	0,1	10,8
Production (t):															
unginned cotton	309 972	452 370	561 545	3,5	24,1	139 480	140 250	194 166	0,1	38,4	449 452	592 628	755 711	2,5	27,5
ginned cotton	106 625	147 294	163 277	3,0	10,9	45 670	44 880	62 133	−0,2	38,4	152 295	192 174	225 410	2,1	17,3
cotton seed	186 270	243 463	281 406	2,5	15,6	75 320	75 735	104 850	0,0	38,4	261 590	319 198	386 256	1,8	21,0
Yield (kg/ha):															
unginned cotton	2 113	2 356	2 687	1,0	14,0	1 509	2 750	3 220	5,6	17,1	1 880	2 439	2 806	2,4	15,0
ginned cotton	727	767	781	4,9	1,8	494	880	1 030	5,4	17,1	637	791	837	2,0	5,8
cotton seed	1 270	1 268	1 346	0,0	6,2	815	1 485	1 739	5,6	17,1	1 094	1 314	1 434	1,7	9,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.2 Area, yield and production of fibre flax

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
EUR 12	47,2	64,8	75,7	2,9	16,8	75	80	85	0,6	6,2	353,3	521,1	650,0	3,6	24,7
Belgique/België	6,3	9,8	10,5	4,1	7,1	70	80	65	1,2	−18,8	44,1	78,4	68,3	5,4	−12,9
Danmark	0	0	0,3	×	×	×	×	85	×	×	0	0	2,6	×	×
BR Deutschland	0	0	0,0	×	×	×	×	50	×	×	0	0	0,0	×	×
France	35,9	50,4	59,5	3,1	18,1	75	80	90	0,6	12,5	269,2	403,2	535,5	3,7	32,8
Nederland	5,0	4,3	4,7	−1,4	9,3	80	87	80	0,8	−8,0	40,0	37,4	37,6	−0,6	0,5
United Kingdom	0	0,3	0,7	×	133,3	×	70	85	×	21,4	0	2,1	6,0	×	185,7
EUR 10	47,2	64,8	75,7	2,9	16,8	75	80	85	0,6	6,2	353,3	521,1	650,0	3,6	24,7
Flax fibre															
EUR 12	47,2	64,8	75,7	2,9	16,8	15,1	16,8	16,4	1,0	−2,4	71,3	108,8	123,8	3,9	13,8
Belgique/België	6,3	9,8	10,5	4,1	7,1	15,5	15,0	14,0	−0,3	−6,7	9,8	14,7	14,7	3,8	0,0
Danmark	0	0	0,3	×	×	×	×	16,0	×	×	0	0	0,5	×	×
BR Deutschland	0	0	0,0	×	×	×	×	15,0	×	×	0	0	0,0	×	×
France	35,9	50,4	59,5	3,1	18,1	15,0	17,3	16,8	1,3	−2,9	53,9	87,2	100,0	4,5	14,7
Nederland	5,0	4,3	4,7	−1,4	9,3	15,2	15,4	16,0	0,1	3,9	7,6	6,6	7,5	−1,3	13,6
United Kingdom	0	0,3	0,7	×	133,3	×	10,0	16,0	×	60,0	0	0,3	1,1	×	266,7
EUR 10	47,2	64,8	75,7	2,9	16,8	15,1	16,8	16,4	1,0	−2,4	71,3	108,8	123,8	3,9	13,8

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EUR 12	464 090	162 210	160 622	– 9,1	– 1,0
	Ellas	11 715	54 801	50 660	15,1	– 7,6
	France	1 300	3 336	3 699	8,9	10,9
	Italia	451 075	104 073	106 263	– 12,5	2,1
	EUR 10	464 090	162 210	160 622	– 9,1	– 1,0
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EUR 12	15 958	6 726	6 451	– 7,6	– 4,1
	Ellas	444	2 514	2 169	17,1	– 13,7
	France	62	167	177	9,4	6,0
	Italia	15 452	4 045	4 105	– 11,5	1,5
	EUR 10	15 958	6 726	6 451	– 7,6	– 4,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.1 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Exporting Member State	t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	73 076	60 271	65 605	– 1,7	8,9
France	48 074	41 334	43 990	– 1,4	6,4
Nederland	24 972	18 937	21 615	– 2,5	14,1
EUR 10	73 046	60 271	65 605	– 1,7	8,9

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)

		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	% TAV 1984/1981	% TAV 1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intra-EC trade (2)	EUR 12	:	:	:	28	22	×	−21,4
	BLEU/UEBL	5	7	7	2	3	−20,5	50,0
	Danmark	0	0	1	0	0	×	×
	BR Deutschland	2	3	5	3	5	10,7	66,7
	Ellas	—	0	0	0	0	×	×
	España	:	:	:	1	0	×	×
	France	4	4	7	3	3	− 6,9	×
	Ireland	2	2	0	2	1	×	−50,0
	Italia	8	13	18	14	7	15,0	−50,0
	Nederland	2	2	2	2	2	×	×
	Portugal	:	:	:	0	0	×	×
	United Kingdom	0	0	0	1	1	×	×
	EUR 10	23	31	40	27	22	4,1	−18,5
Imports	EUR 12	:	:	:	1 047	1 152	×	10,0
	BLEU/UEBL	24	30	30	24	38	×	58,3
	Danmark	2	2	2	2	2	×	×
	BR Deutschland	217	279	277	267	300	5,3	12,4
	Ellas	38	38	33	31	45	− 5,0	45,2
	España	:	:	:	71	91	×	28,2
	France	177	189	177	161	156	− 2,3	− 3,1
	Ireland	16	15	18	18	17	3,0	− 5,6
	Italia	184	187	250	245	250	7,4	2,0
	Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	×	×
	Portugal	:	:	:	153	167	×	9,2
	United Kingdom	19	32	20	75	86	294,7	14,7
	EUR 10	677	772	807	823	894	5,0	8,6
Exports	EUR 12	:	:	:	35	54	×	58,8
	BLEU/UEBL	0	0	0	0	0	×	×
	Danmark	0	—	—	—	—	×	×
	BR Deutschland	3	5	8	5	5	13,6	×
	Ellas	7	15	16	27	38	40,1	40,7
	España	:	:	:	1	8	×	700,0
	France	5	5	3	2	3	−20,5	50,0
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	×	×
	Italia	0	0	0	0	0	×	×
	Nederland	0	0	0	0	—	×	×
	Portugal	:	:	:	—	—	×	×
	United Kingdom	1	1	1	0	0	×	×
	EUR 10	16	26	28	34	46	20,7	35,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Cotton, other than rendered absorbent or bleached, plus raw cotton linters.
(2) Based on entries.

4.11.5.1 Producer prices for flax seed

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV (1)	
	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	313,6	337,0	242,5	0,7	−28,0
Nederland	289,8	359,5	296,2	2,0	−17,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

4.11.5.2 Flax tow prices

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV (1)	
	1973/74	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Broken flax	712,6	:	:	:	:
Scutched flax:					
— common	891,7	:	:	:	:
— average - low	932,4	1 793,3	1 468,6	6,1	−18,1
- normal	1 006,9	2 077,1	1 688,9	6,8	−18,7
- good	1 114,6	2 295,2	1 903,1	6,8	−17,1
— superior	1 252,3	2 413,2	2 194,6	6,1	− 9,1

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/kg)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	:	139,4	160,1	240,3	211,5	117,3
II	:	149,6	167,5	242,4	208,5	126,4
III	:	149,2	174,4	229,9	218,6	119,0
IV	:	155,0	189,1	230,7	207,4	109,7
V	:	161,5	193,3	236,0	189,0	96,7
VI	:	162,0	199,7	244,0	185,6	94,4
VII	:	174,4	216,4	227,2	181,5	95,6
VIII	:	178,3	225,7	213,1	161,9	82,6
IX	169,7	172,2	236,9	210,6	147,0	80,9
X	151,7	169,0	230,1	214,2	137,8	97,5
XI	154,6	165,8	226,2	214,0	120,8	102,5
XII	139,5	166,2	237,4	207,5	117,3	:
Ø	:	161,9	204,7	225,8	173,9	:
% TAV in relation to preceding year	:	:	+26,5	+10,3	−23,0	:

(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)	1984 (1)	1985 (1)	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	Molasses	229	69	83	−10,3	20,3
	Cereals and other	10	24	6	8,3	−75,0
	Total	239	93	89	− 8,2	− 4,3
Danmark	Molasses	61	86	102	3,2	18,6
	Potatoes	18	10	20	− 5,2	100,0
	Cereals	26	24	11	− 0,7	−54,2
	Total	105	120	133	1,2	10,8
BR Deutschland	Molasses	308	135	135	− 7,2	0,0
	Potatoes	551	369	412	− 3,6	11,7
	Cereals	118	80	49	− 3,5	−38,7
	Fruit and other	30	50	38	4,8	−24,0
	Total	1 007	634	634	− 4,1	0,0
Ellas	Molasses	:	87		×	
	Dried grapes	:	60		×	
	Figs	:	12		×	
	Vinous	:	128		×	
	Other	:	33		×	
	Total	:	320		×	
España	Molasses	645	728		1,1	
	Wine and by-products	873	1 614		5,7	
	Cereals	17	55		11,3	
	Sugar cane	32	54		4,9	
	Other	—	—		×	
	Total	1 567	2 451		4,2	

France	Molasses	636	765	825	1,7	7,8
	Beet	1 237	1 381	1 643	1,0	19,0
	Vinous (2)	346	2 035	1 434	17,5	−29,5
	Fruit	4	76	29	31,0	−61,8
	Sugar cane	50	266	—	16,4	×
	Other	8	66	17	21,1	−74,2
	[of which 'Libérés' (3)]	—	[360]	—	×	×
	Total	2 281	4 589	3 948	6,6	−14,0
Ireland	Molasses	:	:	:		
	Cereals	:	:	:		
	Lactose	:	:	:		
	Total	41	106	127	9,0	19,8
Italia	Molasses	987	905	834	− 0,8	− 7,8
	Vinous	382	1 809	1 548	15,2	−14,4
	Potatoes	—	—	—	×	×
	Other	418	200	270	− 6,5	35,0
	Total	1 787	2 914	2 652	4,5	− 9,0
Luxembourg		1	1	2	0,0	100,0
Nederland	Molasses	541	590	631	0,8	6,9
	Cereals	30	36	41	1,7	13,9
	Total	571	626	672	0,8	7,3
Portugal		:	:			
	Wine and by-products	:	:			
	Figs	:	:			
	Total	:	:			
United Kingdom	Molasses	120	146	141	1,8	− 3,4
	Cereals	270	272	312	0,1	14,7
	Total	390	418	453	0,6	8,4
EUR 12		:	:			

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Or marketing year ending during the calendar year.
(2) Quantities taken over by the Spirits Department (excl. potable spirits).
(3) From beet or molasses.

4.13.7.1 Fodder balance — Resources: general view of certain products

EUR 10

	Fodder units (1 000 t FU)						Nitrogen (1 000 t MAT)					
	1981/82		1982/83		1983/84*		1981/82		1982/83		1983/84*	
	Of internal orig.	Total resources	Of internal orig.	Total resources	Of internal orig.	Total resources	Of internal orig.	Total resources	Of internal orig.	Total resources	Of internal orig.	Total resources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cereals	64 328	70 617	67 330	70 695	67 165	70 367	6 202	6 735	6 510	6 796	6 513	6 795
Dry pulses	536	677	801	1 063	978	1 320	133	164	192	252	233	311
Potatoes	808	808	918	918	521	521	67	67	76	76	42	42
Processed green fodder	7 857	7 857	7 336	7 336	10 269	10 269	258	290	229	271	246	291
Manioc	1	7 886	—	6 514	—	4 955	—	140	—	115	—	87
Processing by-products, of which:	16 655	42 790	19 787	44 446	19 651	44 476	3 827	13 373	5 067	13 789	5 171	14 174
from milling	5 032	7 218	4 828	6 667	4 839	6 722	900	1 277	861	1 166	860	1 176
from sugar manuf.	5 818	7 332	6 295	8 185	5 833	7 712	770	933	744	952	674	884
cake, of which:	3 577	23 487	6 236	24 243	6 609	23 445	1 522	9 930	2 748	10 227	2 930	9 888
soya	1 575	16 407	3 945	16 349	4 150	15 279	719	7 484	1 800	7 459	1 892	6 970
Whole liquid milk	3 299	3 299	3 331	3 331	3 370	3 370	457	457	461	461	465	465
Skimmed-milk and buttermilk powder	1 542	1 542	1 473	1 473	1 746	1 746	477	477	455	455	539	539
Roots and brassicas	6 202	6 202	6 187	6 187	5 589	5 589	693	693	692	692	598	598
Maize	19 805	19 805	21 838	21 838	22 461	22 461	2 338	2 338	2 574	2 574	2 651	2 651
'Multi-annual' fodder	128 539	128 539	127 880	127 880	144 462	144 462	27 162	27 162	26 917	26 917	30 050	30 050
Animal feed:												
marketable	93 737	136 654	100 168	137 403	98 922	133 978	12 922	23 646	14 444	24 095	14 672	24 549
not marketable	168 041	168 041	168 622	168 622	187 751	187 751	32 746	32 746	32 580	32 580	36 199	36 199
Total resources	261 779	304 696	268 790	306 025	286 672	321 728	45 666	56 390	47 025	56 676	50 873	60 750

Source: Eurostat.

4.13.7.2 Feed requirements expressed in fodder units

EUR 10

	Million t FU			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle	174,6	172,0	169,8	–0,1	–1,3
Pigs	43,3	52,7	52,9	1,8	0,4
Poultry	28,1	31,6	31,9	1,1	0,9
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	23,6	29,3	29,7	2,0	1,4
Total	269,6	285,6	284,3	0,5	–0,5

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)

		EUR 12 (1)	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellas	España (2)	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 10 (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cattle	1973	18 040	1 027	857	3 201	:	753	2 401	278	1 331	:	3 384	430	4 378	16 857
	1984	32 594	1 376	1 753	7 109	:	2 471	3 683	1 151	3 659	:	6 000	574	4 818	29 549
	1985	:	1 391	1 720	7 110	:	2 703	3 519	1 186	3 850	:	5 720	635	4 549	29 045
	% TAV 1984/1973	5,5	2,7	6,7	7,5	:	12,6	4,0	13,8	9,6	:	5,3	2,7	0,9	5,2
	% TAV 1985/1984	:	1,1	−1,9	0	:	9,4	−4,5	3,0	5,2	:	−4,7	10,7	−5,6	−1,7
Pigs	1973	23 937	2 774	1 175	3 998	:	1 975	4 026	588	1 689	:	4 341	575	2 796	21 387
	1984	31 906	2 524	1 826	6 192	:	4 174	4 440	441	2 565	:	6 579	1 061	2 104	26 671
	1985	:	2 550	1 955	5 829	:	3 829	4 326	443	2 350	:	6 886	934	2 144	26 483
	% TAV 1984/1973	2,6													
	% TAV 1985/1984	:	1,0	4,1	4,1	:	7,8	0,9	−2,6	3,9	:	3,9	5,7	−2,6	2,0
		:	1,0	7,1	−5,9	:	−8,3	−2,6	0,5	−8,4	:	4,7	−12,0	1,9	−0,7
Poultry	1973	20 942	1 107	607	3 583	:	2 204	3 749	269	2 881	:	2 230	492	3 820	18 246
	1984	25 922	986	520	3 351	:	3 976	5 525	277	3 887	:	3 212	862	3 326	21 084
	1985	:	937	522	3 228	:	3 620	5 534	294	4 050	:	3 353	910	3 231	21 149
	% TAV 1984/1973	2,0	−1,1	−1,4	−0,6	:	6,1	3,6	0,3	2,8	:	3,4	5,2	−1,3	1,3
	% TAV 1985/1984	:	−5,0	0,4	−3,7	:	−9,0	0,2	6,1	4,2	:	4,4	5,6	−2,9	0,3
Other	1973	2 398	145	66	257	:	348	805	90	300	:	30	234	2 020	
	1984	4 931	129	116	567	:	1 123	1 320	68	750	:	249	101	508	3 707
	1985	:	140	129	502	:	1 085	1 342	77	400	:	258	100	533	3 381
	% TAV 1984/1973	6,8	−1,1	5,3	7,5	:	12,4	4,6	−2,5	8,7	:	6,6	11,7	7,3	5,7
	% TAV 1985/1984	:	8,5	11,2	−11,5	:	−3,4	1,7	13,2	−46,7	:	3,6	−1,0	4,9	−8,8
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
	1984	95 353	5 015	4 215	17 219	:	11 744	14 968	1 937	10 861	:	16 040	2 598	10 756	81 011
	1985	93 873	5 018	4 326	16 669	:	11 237	14 721	2 000	10 650	:	16 217	2 578	10 457	80 058
	% TAV 1984/1973	3,5	−0,1	4,1	4,1	:	8,3	2,9	4,3	5,2	:	4,3	5,0	−0,4	3,0
	% TAV 1985/1984	−1,6	0,0	2,6	−3,2	:	0	−4,3	3,3	−1,9	:	1,1	−0,8	−2,8	−1,2

Sources: 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)

		Cereals	Feed cake (1)		Animal meal			Dehydrated fodder (Lucerne etc.)	Milk powder (skimmed and other)	Legumes (field beans etc.)
			Total	of which Soya	Total	Fish	Meat and similar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	1973/74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1983/84	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1984/85 **	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	% TAV 1983/84 / 1973/74	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV 1984/85 / 1983/84	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	1973/74	3 531	943	637	188	45	143	94	40	10
	1983/84 **	2 288	1 390	847	207	31	176	86	150	65
	1984/85	2 212	1 350	843	207	31	176	95	131	93
Danmark	1973/74	5 945	1 077	587	131	52	79	187	30	6
	1983/84	5 456	2 106	1 289	200	85	115	—	25	22
	1984/85	5 716	1 766	1 251	199	86	113	—	25	55
BR Deutschland	1973/74	16 602	3 996	2 252	377	294	83	323	223	56
	1983/84	15 986	6 237	2 773	695	156	539	237	226	116
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	1973/74	2 369	200	30	10	7	3	—	5	6
	1983/84	2 674	337	20	40	25	15	10	5	10
	1984/85	2 958	357	—	40	25	15	10	—	14
España	1973/74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1983/84	14 679	2 742	2 229	282	81	201	—	17	71
	1984/85	16 105	2 849	2 243	289	77	212	—	14	111
France	1973/74	17 218	2 426	1 657	220	50	170	540	341	44
	1983/84	17 792	4 690	3 906	418	66	352	467	517	281
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	1973/74	1 277	141	101	38	15	23	—	11	—
	1983/84	1 612	391	220	42	14	28	—	23	—
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	1973/74	11 485	3 803	1 310	72	54	18	130	243	197
	1983/84	9 744	1 566	2 369	121	76	45	250	160	138
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	1973/74	3 340	1 764	1 104	141	30	111	164	212	101
	1983/84	2 668	3 653	1 762	270	33	237	182	453	524
	1984/85	1 315	3 863	1 947	103	60	43	126	512	598
Portugal	1973/74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1983/84	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1973/74	12 990	1 438	804	675	245	430	140	14	88
	1983/84	10 596	2 754	1 557	542	238	304	70	20	181
	1984/85	10 071	2 665	1 473	568	238	310	70	19	1 223
EUR 10	1973/74	74 757	15 788	8 482	1 852	792	1 060	1 578	1 119	508
	1983/84	68 816	23 124	14 743	2 535	724	1 811	1 302	1 579	1 337
	1984/85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	% TAV 1983/84 / 1973/74	−0,8	3,9	5,7	3,2	−0,9	5,5	−1,9	3,5	10,2
	% TAV 1984/85 / 1983/84	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

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	1983	1984	1974	1983	1984	1983/1974	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (1)	46,9	39,6	39,4	30 366	39 109	37 486	2,9	– 4,1
BLEU/UEBL	42,8	29,3	29,9	2 142	1 494	1 494*	–3,9	0
Danmark *	51,9	37,8	40,5	1 400	1 700	1 700	2,2	0
BR Deutschland	39,6	21,6	23,4	4 238	3 830	4 028	–1,1	5,2
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
España *	65,0	65,0	65,0	3 432	8 080	7 634	10,0	– 5,5
France	49,1	47,7	48,1	5 449	7 256	7 213	3,2	– 0,6
Ireland	63,7	67,2	49,3	700*	1 411	913	8,1	–35,3
Italia *	54,7	53,6	55,1	3 500	6 000	6 000	6,2	0
Nederland	31,9	15,3	16,2	3 349	2 360	2 597	–3,8	10,0
Portugal	55,0	55,6	52,4	840	1 640	1 360	7,7	–17,1
United Kingdom	51,6	43,8	42,1	5 316	5 338	4 547	0	–14,8
EUR 10 (1)	45,2	35,2	35,2	26 094	29 389	28 492	1,3	– 3,1

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)

Nimexe code	Product	Rate of duty (4)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.	*Cereal grains*											
100119	Common wheat	P	4,1	3,3	3,5	3,7	3,2	3,5	3,0	2,3	2,2	2,0
100390	Barley	P	2,9	2,5	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,0
100592	Maize	P	18,2	16,5	12,7	11,2	9,9	9,5	7,2	5,6	4,6	3,3
	Other cereals	P	2,7	1,4	0,8	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,2
	Total A		27,8	23,6	17,9	16,2	13,9	14,0	10,9	8,4	7,7	5,6
B.	*Protein-rich products*											
120146	Soya beans, cake eq. (0,8)	exempt *C*	7,4	7,0	8,6	9,3	9,3	8,3	9,6	8,4	7,6	8,1
230440	Soya cake	exempt *C*	4,2	4,1	5,9	6,1	7,2	8,2	8,9	9,9	8,8	10,5
1201xx (ex 46)	Other seeds, cake eq. (0,5)	exempt 2%	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,2	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,9
2304xx (ex 40)	Other cake (1)	exempt 2%	4,3	4,2	4,2	5,0	4,8	4,1	4,4	5,3	4,2	4,8
2301xx	Meat and fish meal		0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,9
1202xx/1210xx	Other (2)		0,5	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1
	Total B		18,3	17,5	20,9	23,1	23,9	22,5	24,8	25,2	22,3	25,3
C.	*Energy-rich products*											
	Cereal substitutes (3)	*C*/P/6%	8,3	10,0	12,1	12,4	13,0	14,7	16,2	14,1	13,6	14,8
	of which:											
070610/20	Manioc	6% *C*	3,0	3,8	6,0	5,5	4,9	6,6	8,1	4,5	5,3	6,4
230315	Corn gluten feed	exempt *C*	1,1	1,5	1,7	2,0	2,6	2,8	2,8	3,6	3,7	3,5
230201/09/21/29	Bran	P	2,2	2,2	1,9	2,0	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,2	1,0
1703xx	Molasses	P	2,2	2,6	2,6	3,3	2,7	2,2	2,8	2,8	3,0	2,9
2307xx	Compound feedingstuffs		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
	Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total C		10,6	12,7	14,8	15,9	15,8	17,0	19,1	17,0	16,6	17,7
A+B+C	Grand total		56,7	53,9	53,5	55,2	53,7	53,5	54,7	50,6	46,6	48,5

Source: Eurostat/Comext.

(1) 'Other cake' does not include maize germ cake, which is included in cereal substitutes.

(2) Other protein-rich products: lucerne, lupins, fodder beet, hay, etc.

(3) Cereal substitutes are those mentioned in Annex D to the basic cereals Regulation (EEC) 2727/75.

(4) Customs treatment on import: P = levy; *C* = bound under GATT; exempt = exempt from duty

Substitutes:
- Manioc, 6 % *ad valorem* duty on entry for the quota; barley levy beyond.
- Corn gluten feed, citrus peel, maize germ cake: exempt *C*

N.B.: Some products in this table, in particular cereals and molasses, are not used only for animal feed.

4.13.7.7 **Production of dehydrated fodder** (excl. potatoes)

	t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
BLEU/UEBL	11 700	:	:	:	:
Danmark	350 000	165 000	168 314	– 6,6	2,0
BR Deutschland	55 700	85 475	110 145	4,0	2,9
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:
España	:	:	:	:	:
France	675 000	785 000	740 000	1,4	– 0,6
Ireland	20 900	5 000	3 000	– 12,2	– 60,0
Italia	95 000	160 000	155 000	4,9	– 3,0
Nederland	137 700	110 000	117 878	– 2,0	7,2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	167 000	56 150	56 729	– 9,4	0,1
EUR 10	1 513 000	1 366 625	1 351 066	– 0,9	– 1,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.8 **Community supplies of dehydrated fodder**

EUR 12

	t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 513 000	1 366 652	1 351 066	– 0,9	– 1,1
Imports (1)	640 907	205 219	98 628	– 9,8	– 52,0
Exports (1)	425 888	55 665	60 160	– 16,9	8,0
Availabilities	1 728 091	1 516 179	1 389 534	– 1,2	– 8,0

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

		Area				
		1000 ha			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EUR 12	:	1 371	1 525	×	11,2
	Belgique/België	3	1	1	−9,5	0,0
	Danmark	4	57	127	×	122,8
	BR Deutschland	26	16	34	−4,3	112,5
	Ellas	112	52	54	−6,7	3,8
	España	745	425	423	−5,0	−0,5
	France	50	232	254	15,0	9,5
	Ireland	0	1	2	×	100,0
	Italia	269	185	176	−3,3	−4,9
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
	Nederland	9	16	25	5,4	56,3
	Portugal	:	265	268	×	1,1
	United Kingdom	82	88	137	0,7	55,7
	EUR 10	555	681	834	1,9	22,5
Feed peas	EUR 12	8	226	393	×	73,9
	Belgique/België	—	—	—	×	×
	Danmark	:	53	123	×	132,1
	BR Deutschland	:	5	14	×	180,0
	España	7	3	3	−8,1	0,0
	France	:	123	175	×	42,3
	Ireland	—	—	—	×	×
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	×	×
	Nederland	—	—	—	×	×
	United Kingdom	:	42	78	×	85,7
	EUR 10	1	223	390	×	74,9
Field beans	EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
	BR Deutschland	17	8	14	−6,6	75,0
	Ellas	14	5	5	−8,9	0,0
	France	10	76	45	20,3	−40,8
	Italia	284	145	136	−5,9	− 6,2
	Nederland	0	2	2	×	0,0
	United Kingdom	60	32	46	−5,6	43,8
	EUR 10	344	268	248	−2,2	− 7,5

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

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
:	18,2	20,3	×	11,5	:	2 493	3 096	×	24,2
30,2	36,7	35,3	1,8	− 3,8	9	4	5	−7,1	25,0
25,1	49,1	41,5	6,3	−15,5	11	285	523	×	83,5
29,0	33,5	36,7	1,3	9,6	75	55	125	−2,8	127,3
10,5	14,1	14,4	2,7	2,1	118	75	78	−4,0	4,0
7,0	7,9	8,5	1,1	7,6	522	336	360	−3,9	7,1
19,6	38,9	44,5	6,4	14,4	100	921	1 136	22,3	23,3
32,6	6,5	:	−13,6	×	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
11,7	14,1	13,5	1,7	− 4,3	426	307	271	−2,9	−11,7
15,5	35,0	:	7,7	×	0	0	0	×	×
28,7	45,9	35,7	4,4	−22,2	25	74	91	10,4	23,0
:	3,1	3,1	×	0,0	:	82	82	×	0,0
31,6	40,1	33,8	2,2	−15,7	257	352	425	2,9	20,7
15,7	30,2	31,8	6,1	5,3	:	2 074	2 654	×	28,0
15,0	46,7	41,9	10,9	−10,3	12	1 056	1 648	×	56,1
—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
—	50,0	41,1	×	−17,8	—	265	506	×	90,9
:	34,0	33,6	×	− 1,2	—	17	47	×	176,5
14,3	10,0	10,0	− 3,2	0,0	10	3	3	×	0,0
:	48,9	48,2	×	− 1,4	—	601	843	×	40,3
—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
:	40,5	27,6	×	−31,9	:	170	215	×	26,5
:	47,2	42,2	×	−10,6	1	1 053	1 645	×	56,2
:	:	:	×	×	:	688	631	×	− 8,3
30,4	35,8	38,7	1,5	8,1	53	27	55	−6,0	103,7
12,7	16,6	16,9	2,5	1,8	14	9	9	−3,9	0,0
22,5	30,5	32,8	2,8	7,5	32	232	149	19,7	−35,8
10,9	13,9	13,3	2,2	− 4,3	261	202	180	−2,3	−10,9
28,7	51,3	47,5	5,4	− 7,4	0	9	10	×	11,1
31,3	39,1	34,0	2,0	−13,0	188	125	155	−3,6	24,0
16,0	22,5	22,3	3,1	−0,9	552	604	552	0,8	− 8,6

4.13.7.10 Use of cake by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of the production compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1974	1983	1984	1974	1983	1984	1983/1974	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (1)	:	:	24,5	:	:	23 402	:	:
BLEU/UEBL *	21,3	17,7	17,9	1 056	896	896	−1,8	0
Danmark *	29,6	37,5	38,0	800	1 600	1 700	8,0	6,3
BR Deutschland	28,6	31,1	29,0	3 050	5 520	5 000	6,8	− 9,4
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
España	:	:	19,6	:	:	2 300	:	:
France	19,5	18,0	21,5	2 173	2 741	3 210	2,6	17,1
Ireland *	23,0	14,7	23,5	250	302	455	2,1	50,7
Italia *	17,6	23,4	25,0	1 118	2 700	2 216	10,3	−17,9
Nederland	24,3	33,5	34,7	2 556	5 159	5 570	8,1	8,0
Portugal	:	:	20,7	:	:	538	:	:
United Kingdom	9,2	16,7	14,1	949	2 039	1 517	8,9	−25,6
EUR 10 (1)	:	25,1	25,4	11 912	20 957	20 564	6,4	− 1,9

Sources: EC Commission, Directorate General for Agriculture; Fefac.
(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

4.13.7.11 Prices of dehydrated lucerne produced in the Community (1)

(FF/100 kg)

	1973	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	45,00	51,17	55,10	75,20	68,75	81,88	93,50	122,75	87,33
II	45,00	50,00	56,60	74,07	67,50	82,75	97,83	124,75	85,25
III	43,00	50,55	57,46	:	65,00	89,05	97,13	122,13	:
IV	47,00	50,50	64,08	:	70,50	99,13	99,33	127,50	:
V	43,50	50,50	71,00	64,17	75,00	94,63	104,33	115,00	:
VI	47,00	49,25	63,92	65,61	75,00	86,00	104,65	107,50	:
VII	50,50	49,13	62,39	64,43	75,50	87,25	104,65	90,25	:
VIII	54,55	48,15	65,29	63,44	76,94	87,69	104,65	83,60	:
IX	42,50	47,22	67,16	64,19	77,31	87,31	112,25	82,00	:
X	47,17	50,90	73,63	62,90	78,31	88,38	120,00	82,30	:
XI	48,83	52,55	73,75	66,40	79,64	89,50	118,00	84,25	:
XII	55,00	53,18	72,63	69,38	81,13	94,40	120,00	85,50	:
Ø I-XII	47,42	50,26	65,25	66,99	74,21	89,00	107,19	102,29	:
% TAV as compared with previous year	43,7	−21,1	29,8	2,7	10,8	19,9	20,4	−4,6	:

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Characteristics: raw protein, 18%; carotene: 0,0125%; cost ex-works on rail (Champagne, France).

4.13.7.12 Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

	1973	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	20,09	17,58	18,45	19,00	23,14	23,74	23,69	30,73	24,60	21,84
II	22,31	16,69	18,44	17,75	23,24	24,07	23,54	27,40	23,97	21,44
III	19,66	18,17	18,27	17,58	23,46	24,10	23,32	27,94	24,81	21,72
IV	21,03	19,00	18,41	17,94	24,91	25,40	24,74	27,09	24,21	21,57
V	29,89	19,04	18,63	17,36	25,05	24,30	24,60	26,97	22,53	20,69
VI	39,83	17,29	20,14	16,24	24,30	23,06	24,65	24,58	21,22	19,88
VII	43,08	16,92	18,46	17,33	24,56	22,24	25,98	23,18	19,78	19,27
VIII	26,73	16,39	17,29	18,41	25,18	22,15	32,88	22,33	19,13	
IX	17,90	16,54	17,37	20,89	24,58	22,11	33,48	22,32	20,81	
X	16,31	17,10	17,45	22,79	23,24	21,56	31,52	24,06	21,18	
XI	19,05	17,63	18,54	25,94	21,56	23,95	31,31	24,52	21,47	
XII	22,03	18,28	19,20	23,40	22,35	23,71	31,80	25,72	21,13	
Ø	24,88	17,57	18,37	19,60	23,82	23,38	27,63	25,56	22,06	
% TAV compared with previous year	107,3	−19,2	4,5	6,7	21,5	−1,9	18,2	−7,5	−13,7	

Source: Eurostat.

4.14.1.1 Gross internal production and consumption of meat ([1]) EUR 10

	Relative share %			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gross internal production								
— pigmeat	42,9	41,6	41,9	8 295	10 441	10 532	2,1	0,9
— beef/veal	28,4	30,0	29,4	5 486	7 542	7 386	2,9	−2,1
— poultrymeat	16,7	17,2	17,4	3 230	4 321	4 379	2,7	1,3
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,3	2,9	3,0	629	732	746	1,4	1,9
— equine meat	0,3	0,2	0,2	56	58	53	0,3	−8,6
— other	2,5	2,1	2,2	489	535	541	0,8	1,1
Total	94,0	94,1	94,0	18 185	23 629	23 637	2,4	0,0
Edible offals	6,0	6,2	6,0	1 158	1 548	1 508	2,7	−2,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	19 343	25 122	25 145	2,4	0,1
				Kg/head				
Meat consumption								
— pigmeat	39,2	42,0	41,8	30,7	37,4	37,5	1,8	0,3
— beef/veal	30,9	28,1	28,6	24,2	25,0	25,7	0,3	2,8
— poultrymeat	15,1	16,6	16,9	11,8	14,8	15,2	2,1	2,7
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,5	3,9	3,9	3,5	3,5	3,5	0,0	0,0
— equine meat	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	−1,2	0,0
— other	2,7	2,5	2,6	2,1	2,2	2,3	0,4	4,5
Total	93,4	93,9	94,5	73,1	83,6	84,9	1,2	1,6
Edible offals	6,5	6,1	5,9	5,1	5,4	5,3	0,5	−1,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	78,3	89,0	89,8	1,2	0,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Carcass weight for meat.

4.14.3.1 Net balance of external trade (1) in meat (2) and self-sufficiency

EUR 10	Net balance (1) 1 000 t			Self-sufficiency (%)		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meat (2)						
— pigmeat	193	258	250	102,2	102,3	102,9
— beef/veal	155	376	316	104,6	110,8	105,3
— poultrymeat	380	292	241	108,0	107,0	105,0
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	−247	−244	−248	75,8	76,2	76,4
— equine meat	−125	−125	−128	32,1	30,9	30,5
— other	− 82	− 75	− 78	87,0	88,0	87,0
Total	274	482	359	101	104	102
Edible offals	−206	−160	−181	88	90	89
Total	68	322	178	100	103	101

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Exports minus imports.
(2) Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.

4.14.9.1 Animal disease: number of cases per disease (1985)

	Disease									
	FMD	SVD	Rinderpest	CBPP	Blue tongue	CSF	ASF	Newcastle	Avian Flu	Teschen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	0	67	12	0	0	0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR Deutschland	0	1	0	0	0	351	0	1	0	0
Ellas	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
España	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italia	129	0	0	0	0	25	30	6	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 10	129	1	0	0	0	482	42	9	0	0

Source: Animal disease notification system (ADNS).

4.14.9.2 Animal disease : number of animals slaughtered (1985)

EUR 10

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6
FMD	944	15 901	65	14	—
SVD	—	520	—	—	—
Rinderpest	0	0	0	0	0
CBPP	—	—	—	—	—
Blue tongue	0	—	0	0	—
CSF	—	129 624	—	—	—
ASF	—	8 903	—	—	—
Newcastle	—	—	—	—	34
Avian Flu	—	—	—	—	0
Teschen	—	0	—	—	—

Source: Animal disease notification system (ADNS).

4.15.0.1 Cattle numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1974	1985	1986	1985/1974	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	2 896	2 989	2 960	0,3	−1,0
Danmark	2 956	2 704	2 623	−0,8	−3,0
BR Deutschland	14 364	15 688	15 627	0,8	−0,4
Ellas	:	757	776	×	2,5
España (2)	:	4 930	4 915	:	−0,3
France	23 949	23 102	22 803	−0,3	−1,3
Ireland	6 534	5 835	5 779	−1,0	−1,0
Italia	8 487	9 206	9 008	0,7	−2,1
Luxembourg	208	221	220	0,5	−0,4
Nederland	4 668	5 280	5 076	1,1	−3,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	14 925	12 985	12 695	−1,3	−2,2
EUR 10	78 987 (1)	78 767	77 567	0,0	−1,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 9.

(2) September of previous year.

4.15.1.1 Slaughterings of adult bovine animals and calves (1)

		1 000 head			% TAV		Average weight in kg carcass			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	752	738	730	– 0,2	–1,1	312,8	364,9	374,6	1,4	2,6
	Danmark	822	1 035	974	2,1	–5,9	218,0	235,1	238,6	0,7	1,5
	BR Deutschland	4 062	5 139	4 976	2,2	–3,2	288,3	297,8	300,0	0,3	0,7
	Ellas	:	351	334	:	–4,9	:	223,0	228,0	:	2,2
	España **	:	1 126	1 159	:	2,9	:	249,3	250,9	:	0,6
	France	3 562	4 914	4 682	3,0	–4,7	319,6	326,9	328,4	0,2	0,5
	Ireland	866	1 389	1 515	4,4	9,1	239,0	289,0	296,4	1,7	2,6
	Italia	3 307	3 675	3 700	1,0	0,7	290,6	272,5	271,9	–0,6	–0,2
	Luxembourg	28	33	33	1,5	0,0	312,8	364,9	374,6	1,4	2,7
	Nederland	705	1 246	1 168	5,3	–6,3	283,3	281,3	285,5	–0,1	1,5
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	3 307	4 180	4 119	2,2	–1,5	257,5	274,1	274,9	0,6	0,3
	EUR 10	17 411	22 700	22 231	2,4	–2,1	280,2	292,4	294,4	0,4	0,7
Calves	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	228	290	304	2,2	4,8	102,3	130,7	132,0	2,3	1,0
	Danmark	61	56	58	– 0,8	3,6	71,6	62,1	69,6	–1,3	12,1
	BR Deutschland	741	708	708	– 0,4	0,0	92,6	117,1	116,9	2,2	–0,2
	Ellas	:	57	56	:	– 1,8	:	114,0	113,0	:	–0,3
	España **	:	641	653	:	1,9	:	168,6	168,4	:	–0,1
	France	3 163	3 338	3 094	0,5	– 7,3	101,7	115,4	115,0	1,2	5,3
	Ireland	7	7	3	0,0	–57,1	97,2	146,7	132,3	57,4	1,0
	Italia	1 280	1 459	1 491	1,2	2,2	87,5	123,7	130,3	3,2	10,2
	Luxembourg	0,8	0,2	0,3	–11,8	50,0	102,3	130,7	132,0	2,3	1,0
	Nederland	961	1 258	1 224	2,5	– 2,7	112,2	130,5	143,8	1,4	10,9
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	142	133	99	– 0,6	–25,6	41,5	48,3	53,6	1,4	10,9
	EUR 10	6 583,8	7 306,2	7 037,3	0,9	3,7	97,9	118,8	122,9	1,8	3,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.15.1.2 **Net production of beef/veal** (adult bovine animals and calves) (1)

		1 000 t (2)			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	236	272	277	1,3	1,8
	Danmark	179	243	233	2,8	– 4,1
	BR Deutschland	1 171	1 531	1 493	2,5	– 2,5
	Ellas	:	78	76	:	– 2,6
	España	:	281	291	:	3,6
	France	1 138	1 606	1 537	3,2	– 5,9
	Ireland	207	401	449	6,2	11,9
	Italia	961	1 001	1 006	0,4	0,5
	Luxembourg	8	10	9	2,1	–10,0
	Nederland	200	351	334	5,3	– 4,8
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	852	1 146	1 132	2,7	– 1,2
	EUR 10	4 952	6 639	6 546	2,7	– 1,4
Calves	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	23	38	40	4,7	5,3
	Danmark	4	4	4	0,0	0,0
	BR Deutschland	69	83	83	1,7	0,0
	Ellas	:	7	6	:	14,3
	España	:	108	110	:	1,9
	France	322	385	356	1,6	– 7,5
	Ireland	0,7	1	0,1	0,9	–99,8
	Italia	112	180	194	3,3	7,8
	Luxembourg	0,1	0,0	0,0	–6,5	0,0
	Nederland	108	164	176	3,9	7,3
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	6	6	5	0,4	–16,7
	EUR 10	644,8	868,0	865,0	2,7	– 0,4
Beef/veal	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	259	310	317	1,7	2,2
	Danmark	183	247	237	2,8	– 4,5
	BR Deutschland	1 240	1 614	1 576	2,4	– 2,4
	Ellas	:	85	82	:	– 3,5
	España	:	389	401	:	3,1
	France	1 460	1 991	1 893	2,9	– 4,9
	Ireland	207,7	402	449,1	6,2	11,7
	Italia	1 073	1 181	1 200	0,9	1,6
	Luxembourg	8,1	10	9	2,0	10,0
	Nederland	308	515	510	4,8	– 1,0
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	858	1 152	1 137	2,7	– 1,3
	EUR 10	5 596,8	7 507,0	7 410,1	2,7	– 1,3

Source : Eurostat.

NB : These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals including those of foreign origin.

(2) Carcass weight.

4.15.2.1 World production and production of principal beef/veal producing/exporting countries (1)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	» 1984 « / » 1979 «	1985 / 1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	45 898	46 555	46 600	−0,3	0,1
— EUR 10	15,1	16,1	15,9	6 924	7 507	7 410	1,1	−1,3
— Spain	0,9	0,8	0,9	417	385	397	0,3	3,1
— Portugal	0,2	0,2	0,2	105	99	99	0,4	0,0
— EUR 12	16,2	17,2	17,0	7 446	7 991	7 906	1,1	−1,1
— USA	23,4	23,3	23,5	10 749	10 839	10 955	0,8	1,1
— USSR	15,3	15,5	15,6	7 010	7 200	7 290	0,8	1,3
— Brazil	5,1	4,5	4,5	2 359	2 092	2 120	0,2	1,3
— Argentina	5,2	5,5	5,9	2 384	2 558	2 740	−3,1	7,1
— Uruguay	1,0	0,7	0,7	442	310	340	3,5	9,7
— Australia	3,1	2,7	2,9	1 412	1 248	1 338	−5,9	7,2
— New Zealand	1,1	1,0	1,0	493	460	453	−2,1	−1,5
— Peop. Rep. China	0,7	0,8	0,8	315	370	380	7,3	2,7
— Canada	2,3	2,1	2,2	1 035	997	1 035	0,6	3,8
— Mexico	1,6	1,7	1,7	736	780	780	3,3	0,0
— Colombia	1,2	1,3	1,3	564	599	604	1,4	0,8
— Poland	1,3	1,4	1,5	610	650	678	−0,9	4,3
— Yugoslavia	0,8	0,8	0,8	357	371	352	1,3	−5,1
— Japan	1,1	1,1	1,2	495	535	555	5,3	3,7
— South Africa	1,4	1,4	1,4	632	661	636	0,2	−3,8

Sources: FAO and other international organizations.

(1) Net production.

4.15.3.1 Beef/veal — EC trade by species

EUR 10

Denomination	Imports						Exports					
	1984			1985			1984			1985		
	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. *Live animals in number (per 1 000 head):*												
— Calves	175,8	1 919,8	2 095,6	145,8	1 947,0	2 092,8	4,3	1 985,3	1 989,6	4,6	1 854,1	1 858,7
— Adult bovine animals	221,8	928,9	1 150,7	297,9	1 158,7	1 456,6	294,7	960,2	1 254,9	144,1	1 076,8	1 220,9
— Pure-bred breeding animals	34,4	20,5	54,9	45,6	5,9	51,5	241,6	311,3	272,9	66,7	62,8	129,5
Total live animals	432,0	2 869,2	3 301,2	489,3	3 111,6	3 600,9	640,6	2 976,8	3 517,4	215,4	2 993,7	3 209,1
2. *Live animals* converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	55,0	273,9	328,9	72,3	324,9	397,2	90,0	282,2	372,2	56,3	307,5	363,8
3. *Meat* (1 000 t carcass weight)												
- Fresh or chilled from:												
Calves	2,0	129,0	131,0	3,8	124,9	128,7	7,6	87,0	94,6	10,0	83,4	93,4
Adult bovine animals	82,5	855,6	938,1	123,1	958,1	1 081,2	177,0	945,0	1 123,0	145,6	969,7	1 116,3
- Frozen	129,9	131,2	261,1	142,7	161,8	301,7	472,6	153,2	626,7	522,5	188,8	713,4
- Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,6	0,8	1,4	0,3	0,8	1,1	1,1	0,7	1,8	1,0	0,9	1,9
- Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	146,8	25,0	171,8	151,4	23,8	175,2	44,5	26,7	71,3	40,9	28,0	68,9
Total beef/veal (2 + 3)	416,8	1 415,5	1 832,3	493,6	1 594,3	2 088,1	792,8	1 494,8	2 289,6	776,3	1 578,3	2 357,7

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

Coefficients: - Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.
- Boneless meat
- Prepared and preserved meat
} Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

4.15.3.2 Beef/veal — trade with non-member countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Exports EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BLEU/UEBL	10,9	3,2	11,5	1,8	11,3	1,7	3,1	0,7	5,0	0,8	14,7	1,9	6,7	0,8
Danmark	42,4	12,5	40,0	6,2	40,1	6,1	30,7	6,4	43,1	7,1	65,2	8,2	54,9	6,8
BR Deutschland	134,7	39,8	167,9	26,1	143,7	21,7	78,2	16,3	101,7	16,9	193,9	24,5	183,7	22,9
Ellas	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	62,9	18,6	150,4	23,4	179,9	27,2	169,3	35,2	169,5	28,1	196,5	24,8	248,7	30,9
Ireland	32,6	9,6	118,7	18,4	130,3	19,7	119,7	24,9	160,6	26,7	148,2	18,8	163,4	20,3
Italia	13,2	3,9	47,5	7,4	46,7	7,0	33,4	7,0	40,8	6,8	61,4	7,8	48,5	6,0
Nederland	32,3	9,5	79,3	12,3	74,4	11,2	21,3	4,4	37,4	6,2	61,3	7,8	65,4	8,1
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	9,8	2,9	28,2	4,4	35,7	5,4	24,6	5,1	44,7	7,4	49,3	6,2	33,3	4,2
EUR 10	338,9	100	643,6	100	662,2	100	480,3	100	602,8	100	790,5	100	804,6	100
B. Imports EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BLEU/UEBL	10,5	2,6	6,8	1,9	8,9	2,5	10,0	2,3	10,6	2,4	6,2	1,5	7,6	1,6
Danmark	0,5	0,1	0,8	0,2	1,1	0,3	1,0	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,6	0,2	0,7	0,1
BR Deutschland	95,7	23,2	91,2	25,7	88,2	24,2	101,1	23,0	101,7	22,7	95,6	23,1	100,1	20,5
Ellas	—	—	—	—	4,1	1,1	13,8	3,1	18,5	4,1	10,5	2,5	14,7	3,0
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	10,7	2,6	12,6	3,6	9,8	2,7	8,7	2,0	8,9	2,0	10,6	2,5	10,9	2,2
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0
Italia	139,3	33,8	124,1	35,0	106,0	29,1	144,8	32,9	137,9	30,8	133,5	32,2	188,2	38,6
Nederland	27,7	6,7	21,8	6,1	17,1	4,7	18,1	4,1	17,9	4,0	15,7	3,8	17,7	3,6
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	127,8	31,0	97,7	27,5	128,8	35,4	142,7	32,4	151,4	33,8	141,7	34,2	148,9	30,4
EUR 10	412,3	100	355,1	100	364,0	100	440,2	100	447,6	100	414,4	100	489,0	100

Source : Nimexe – Siena.

Coefficients : – Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.
– Boneless meat
– Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

From 1981 onwards, EUR 10.
Previous years, EUR 9.

4.15.4.1 Supply balance — Beef/veal **EUR 12**

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	6 935	7 542	7 386	8,7	– 2,1
Net production	6 924	7 507	7 410	8,4	– 1,3
Changes in stocks	177	388	55	119,2	–85,8
Imports (2)	384	383	395	–0,3	3,1
Exports (2)	500	694	733	38,8	5,6
Intra-Community trade (3)	1 412	1 406	1 567	–0,4	11,4
Internal use (total)	6 631	6 808	7 017	2,7	3,1
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	24,4	25,0	25,7	2,4	2,8
Self-sufficiency (%) (1)	104,6	110,8	105,3	5,9	– 4,9

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).

4.15.5.1 Market prices (1) for beef/veal

		ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12 (4)	:	:	:	×	×
	Belgique/België	111,062	157,368	159,383	4,2	2,1
	Danmark	96,875	152,268	151,234	7,0	−0,2
	BR Deutschland	103,264	151,460	151,855	1,8	−4,8
	Ellas	—	172,450	173,069	×	12,2
	España **	70,892	151,439	153,350	12,8	3,3
	France	115,372	164,118	168,220	7,0	5,1
	Ireland	104,959	146,185	161,815	18,7	−2,7
	Italia	121,466	163,702	159,769	12,5	2,5
	Luxembourg	113,374	169,623	168,900	4,8	0,3
	Nederland	100,556	138,117	141,712	2,1	1,8
	Portugal (5)**	:	175,840	186,305	×	19,0
	United Kingdom	111,105	149,418	155,014	16,2	3,7
	EUR 10 (4)	87,803	155,540	159,097	5,3	2,2
Calves	EUR 12 (4)	:	:	:	×	×
	Belgique/België	156,422	219,544	230,886	4,1	6,0
	Danmark	112,726	164,592	161,510	6,3	−1,4
	BR Deutschland	165,072	215,702	226,642	0,7	−0,3
	Ellas	—	204,702	208,231	×	13,8
	España **	86,161	188,976	200,235	13,1	8,1
	France	169,014	235,962	244,811	6,8	6,4
	Ireland	148,641	211,539	218,818	18,6	4,2
	Italia	180,904	224,134	225,426	11,6	4,4
	Luxembourg	164,918	143,286	142,205	−0,3	0,0
	Nederland	161,769	207,500	216,342	1,5	3,4
	Portugal **	:	206,188	215,301	×	17,0
	United Kingdom	179,731	179,336	179,336	0,0	0,0
	EUR 10 (4)	143,920	219,805	205,421	3,9	−6,5

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.

4.15.5.2 Consumer prices for beef/veal

		National currency			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	271	500,02	517,30	5,7	3,5
Danmark	DKR/kg	23,77	61,82	63,25	9,1	2,3
BR Deutschland	DM/kg	25,61	35,73	39,30	3,1	10,0
Ellas	DR/kg	×	462,51	532,33	×	15,1
España	PTA/	:	:	:	:	:
France	FF/kg	28,80	77,47	79,10	9,4	2,1
Ireland	pence/lb	73,30	297,20	307,80	13,6	3,6
Italia	LIT/kg	3 094	12 370	13 014	13,4	5,2
Nederland	HFL/kg	9,37	15,10	16,50	4,4	9,3
Portugal	ESC/	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	pence/lb	76,30	293,40	298,10	13,0	1,6

Source: Eurostat.

Belgique/België : Entrecôte-Tussenribstuk
Danmark : Oksekød
BR Deutschland : Lendenfilet
Ellas : Kréas voos.
España :
France : Faux-filet paré
Ireland : Sirloin steak
Italia : Carne bovina s.o.
Nederland : Runderbiefstuk
Portugal :
United Kingdom : Sirloin steak

4.16.0.1 Pig numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1974	1985	1986	1985/1974	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4 720	5 269	5 521	1,0	4,8
Danmark	8 364	8 960	9 104	0,6	1,6
BR Deutschland	20 451	23 617	24 282	1,3	2,8
Ellas	826	1 115	1 095	2,8	−1,8
España	:	11 479	12 182	:	6,1
France	11 461	10 975	10 956	−0,4	−0,2
Ireland	1 035	1 020	994	−0,1	−2,5
Italia	8 201	9 041	9 169	0,9	1,4
Luxembourg	101	70	72	−3,3	2,9
Nederland	6 889	11 799	12 908	5,0	9,4
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	9 345	7 793	7 930	−1,6	1,8
EUR 10	71 393	79 659	82 031	1,0	3,0

Source: Eurostat

4.16.1.1 Number of pigs slaughtered (1)

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	7 186	8 329	8 259	1,4	−0,8	80,5	86,1	85,2	0,6	−1,0
Danmark	11 347	14 785	15 203	2,4	2,8	67,8	70,0	71,3	0,3	1,9
BR Deutschland	30 506	38 652	38 732	2,2	0,2	86,9	83,4	83,7	−0,4	0,4
Ellas	1 534	2 262	2 227	3,6	−1,5	63,9	66,0	64,0	0,3	−3,0
España	:	16 302	15 845	7,4	−2,8	:	73,1	73,0	−0,8	−0,1
France	17 203	19 698	19 531	1,2	−0,8	91,7	85,5	85,1	−0,6	−0,5
Ireland	2 111	2 225	2 119	0,5	−4,8	68,0	64,6	64,0	−0,5	−0,9
Italia	7 341	11 447	11 239	4,1	−1,8	93,9	106,4	105,7	1,1	−0,7
Luxembourg	123	124	127	0,1	2,4	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	9 696	15 511	16 222	4,4	4,6	83,8	84,2	84,3	0,0	0,1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	15 129	14 938	15 208	−0,1	1,8	64,8	63,4	63,6	−0,2	0,3
EUR 10	102 176	127 971	128 867	2,1	0,7	80,7	81,5	81,5	0,1	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.1.2 Net pigmeat production (1)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
BLEU/UEBL	589	725	717	1,9	−1,1
Danmark	769	1 035	1 086	2,7	4,9
BR Deutschland	2 652	3 222	3 243	1,8	0,7
Ellas	96	146	147	3,9	0,7
España	:	1 192	1 157	6,6	−2,9
France	1 577	1 684	1 662	0,6	−1,3
Ireland	145	147	139	0,1	−5,4
Italia	689	1 218	1 187	5,3	−2,5
Nederland	813	1 306	1 368	4,4	4,7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	977	947	967	−0,3	2,1
EUR 10	8 307	10 430	10 516	2,1	0,8

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	1984	1985	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100%	100%		40 644	55 422		2,9	
EUR 10	19,3	19,1		7 832	10 565		2,8	
Spain	1,5	2,1		588	1 160		6,4	
Portugal	0,4	0,4		130	180		3,0	
EUR 12	21,1	21,5		8 550	11 905		3,1	
Peop. R. China	23,6	27,5		9 565	15 240		4,3	
USA	14,1	12,0		5 729	6 615		1,3	
USSR	12,7	10,7		5 150	5 900		1,2	
Poland	4,2	2,2		1 705	1 200		−3,1	
Japan	2,4	2,6		940	1 435		3,9	
GDR	2,4	2,3		965	1 255		2,4	
Brazil	2,0	1,6		800	860		0,7	
Canada	1,6	1,7		618	920		3,7	
Yugoslavia	0,9	1,6		345	870		8,8	
Romania	1,6	1,7		629	930		3,6	
Hungary	1,2	2,3		455	1 220		9,4	
Czechoslovakia	1,7	1,5		668	815		1,8	

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1 Supply balance — pigmeat **EUR 10**

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	8 295	11 739	11 787	2,1	0,4
Imports — Live animals	—	32,1	36,1	×	12,5
Exports — Live animals	—	—	—	×	×
Intra-Community trade	—	:	:	×	×
Net production	8 307	11 771	11 823	2,1	0,4
Changes in stocks	11	−20	8	×	×
Imports	220	147	154	−5,0	4,8
Exports	295	452	390	3,9	−13,7
Intra-Community trade	1 095	:	:	4,1	×
Internal use	8 171	11 621	11 577	2,1	− 0,4
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	30,7	:	:	1,9	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	102	101	102	−0,1	1,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.

4.16.5.1 Market prices for pigmeat (1)

	ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (4)	:	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	131,373	162,295	161,073	1,9	−0,8
Danmark	125,948	169,716	156,444	2,7	−7,8
BR Deutschland	126,353	145,237	147,395	1,3	1,5
Ellas	:	196,314	195,566	×	−0,4
España **	93,506	147,109	163,263	4,2	11,0
France	135,333	165,749	164,745	1,9	−0,6
Ireland	118,035	151,172	140,439	2,3	−7,1
Italia	151,568	179,943	184,598	1,6	2,6
Luxembourg	134,698	172,376	178,350	2,3	3,5
Nederland	124,897	152,714	154,976	1,8	1,5
Portugal (5)**	:	167,281	233,304	×	×
United Kingdom	115,175	162,169	152,208	3,2	−6,1
EUR 10 (4)	130,412	159,847	158,227	1,9	−1,0

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 Ø ECU/100 kg.
(5) For 1984: 1st class and for 1985 extra B.

4.16.5.2 Consumer prices for pigmeat

		National currency			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	145	227,75	235,18	4,2	3,3
Danmark	DKR/kg	33,82	128,69	114,65	12,9	−10,9
BR Deutschland	DM/kg	9,79	11,89	11,82	1,8	− 0,6
Ellas	DR/kg	×	308,80	382,00	×	23,7
España	PTA/	:	:	:	:	:
France	FF/kg	20,50	43,81	45,09	7,1	2,9
Ireland	pence/lb	72,20	296,30	311,70	13,7	5,2
Italia	LIT/kg	2 220	7 981	8 187	12,2	3,8
Nederland	HFL/kg	11,61	14,39	14,64	2,0	1,7
Portugal	ESC/	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	pence/lb	50,80	135,50	139,40	9,3	2,9

Source: Eurostat.

Belgique/België : Côte de porc - varkensrib
Danmark : Mellemkam uden Spaerk
Deutschland : Kotelett
Ellas : Fileto hirino.
España :
France : Filet de porc
Ireland : Steak
Italia : Carne suina senz'osso
Nederland : Haaskarbonade
Portugal :
United Kingdom : Loin (with bone)

4.17.0.1 **Sheep and goat numbers** (preceding December)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1974	1984	1985	1984/1974	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sheep					
EUR 12	:	81 256	81 785	:	0,6
Belgique/België	81	109	122	3,0	11,9
Danmark	59	40	43	−3,8	7,5
BR Deutschland	1 040	1 300	1 296	2,3	− 0,3
Ellas	8 274	10 029	9 889	1,9	− 1,4
España	:	17 053	16 954	0,4	− 0,6
France	10 568	10 824	10 791	0,2	− 0,3
Ireland	2 839	2 690	2 774	−0,5	3,1
Italia	7 995	11 293	11 281	3,5	− 0,1
Luxembourg	5	5	4	0,2	−20,0
Nederland	749	920	945	2,1	2,7
Portugal	:	3 000	3 000	:	0,0
United Kingdom	20 187	23 946	24 540	1,7	2,5
EUR 10	51 797	61 156	61 685	1,7	0,9
Goats					
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4	7	8	5,9	14,3
Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	38	45	45	1,7	0,0
Ellas	4 476	4 782	5 696	0,7	19,1
España	:	2 533	2 584	0,5	2,0
France	959	955	954	−0,1	− 0,1
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Italia	958	1 189	1 169	2,2	− 1,7
Luxembourg	0	1	1	99,5	0,0
Nederland	13	33	35	9,8	6,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	13	49	48	14,2	2,1
EUR 10	6 461	7 061	7 956	0,9	12,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.1 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcase weight in kg			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BLEU/UEBL	56	343	369	17,9	7,6	20,3	22,3	22,3	0,9	0,0
Danmark	25	25	29	0,1	16,0	34,5	24,3	27,9	−3,1	14,8
BR Deutschland	608	1 339	1 322	7,4	−1,3	24,4	21,2	20,6	−1,3	−2,8
Ellas	:	11 499	11 509	:	0,1	:	11,0	11,0	:	0,0
España	:	12 529	12 264	:	−2,1	:	11,0	10,8	:	−1,8
France	7 241	10 361	10 189	3,3	−1,7	18,4	17,3	17,4	−0,6	0,6
Ireland	1 740	1 683	2 081	−0,3	23,6	24,2	24,4	23,2	0,0	−4,9
Italia	4 268	8 047	8 107	5,9	0,7	9,3	8,8	8,6	−0,5	−2,3
Nederland	388	391	468	0,1	19,7	25,8	24,4	23,3	−0,5	−4,5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	11 805	14 959	15 289	2,2	2,2	19,9	19,3	19,2	−0,3	−0,5
EUR 10 (1)	26 131	48 647	49 363	5,8	1,5	22,1	15,4	15,3	−3,2	−0,7

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 9 for 1973.

4.17.1.2 Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	3	4	4	2,7	0,0
Danmark	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	12	24	24	6,5	0,0
Ellas	120	129	130	0,7	0,8
España	:	137	133	×	−2,9
France	136	174	172	2,3	−1,2
Ireland	41	41	49	0,0	19,5
Italia	46	54	54	1,5	0,0
Nederland	16	17	19	0,6	11,8
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	254	288	293	1,2	1,7
EUR 10	629	732	746	1,4	1,9

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.3.1 Sheepmeat and goatmeat – EC trade, by species

EUR 12 **

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1984			1985			1984			1985		
	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. *Live animals, in number* (per 1 000 head)												
– *Pure-bred breeding animals*												
Sheep	0,1	3,6	3,7	2,5	9,0	11,5	1,0	9,3	10,3	1,4	10,7	12,1
Goats	0,4	0,6	1,0	0,4	2,6	3,0	1,1	1,3	2,5	1,6	3,3	4,9
– *Other live animals*												
Sheep	1 733,4	971,1	2 704,5	1 899,9	1 359,5	3 259,4	32,1	1 006,1	1 038,2	25,4	1 291,1	1 316,5
Goats	9,1	9,5	18,6	4,2	8,9	13,1	6,3	10,4	16,7	0,9	8,4	9,3
Total live animals	1 743,0	984,8	2 727,8	1 907,0	1 380,0	3 287,0	40,5	1 027,1	1 067,7	29,3	1 313,5	1 342,8
2. *Live animals* converted to meat weight (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	19,7	17,9	37,6	21,0	23,9	44,9	0,6	18,2	18,8	0,6	23,2	23,8
3. *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
– Fresh or chilled	9,3	76,1	85,4	10,7	81,1	91,8	3,9	72,9	76,8	5,0	81,6	86,6
– Frozen	218,8	1,3	220,1	221,1	1,6	222,7	1,0	2,0	3,0	0,4	2,1	2,5
– Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
– Prepared and preserved	0,0	1,1	1,1	0,6	0,0	0,6	0,3	6,8	7,1	0,2	0,2	0,4
Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (2 + 3)	247,8	96,4	344,2	253,4	106,6	360,0	5,8	99,9	105,7	6,2	107,1	113,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat-Comext.
Coefficients: Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47
– Boneless meat
– Prepared and preserved meat.
$\}$ Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight.

4.17.3.2 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — Trade with non-member countries

(1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Exports														
EUR 12	×	×	×	×	×	×	× ×	×	×	×	×	×	×	—
BLEU/UEBL	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,2	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,5
Danmark	0,2	2,7	0,2	2,0	0,1	2,2	0,1	2,7	0,1	1,8	0,1	2,9	0,0	0,6
BR Deutschland	0,1	1,3	0,2	2,1	0,2	3,0	0,2	6,2	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,8	0,0	1,4
Ellas	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,2	3,2	0,2	2,9
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	2,2	26,1	2,4	29.8	0,9	14,3	1,0	26,2	1,0	20,9	1,3	24,7	0,7	12,9
Ireland	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6
Italia	1,9	21,7	1,2	14,9	0,5	7,5	0,1	2,8	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,1
Nederland	0,0	0,7	0,2	3,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,5	0,0	1,3	0,0	1,9	0,0	1,3
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	4,0	47,0	3,8	47,6	4,4	72,6	2,2	59,6	3,4	72,2	3,2	64,1	4,3	79,7
EUR 10 (1)	8,6	100	8,0	100	6,0	100	3,7	100	4,7	100	4,8	100	5,3	100
B. Imports														
EUR 12	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	8,2	3,0	7,1	2,9	2,8	1,3	3,0	1,1	1,9	0,7	3,2	1,3	3,7	1,5
Danmark	2,7	1,0	1,9	0,8	2,4	1,0	2,0	0,7	1,8	0,7	2,3	0,9	2,3	0,9
BR Deutschland	22,7	8,2	19,1	7,9	20,4	9,0	26,6	9,5	31,3	12,4	26,8	10,8	35,4	14,0
Ellas	—	—	—	—	9,3	4,1	12,8	4,5	19,9	7,9	16,4	6,6	18,0	7,1
España	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	6,0	2,2	2,2	0,9	6,5	2,9	6,8	2,4	6,3	2,6	7,2	2,9	7,9	3,1
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	26,6	9,6	22,8	9,4	20,9	9,2	21,6	7,7	19,9	7,9	20,9	8,4	25,6	10,1
Nederland	1,5	0,5	1,6	0,6	1,4	0,6	1,0	0,4	0,7	0,3	1,2	0,5	1,1	0,4
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	208,4	75,5	187,5	77,5	162,4	71,9	206,8	73,7	169,9	67,5	170,4	68,6	159,2	62,9
EUR 10 (1)	276,2	100	242,1	100	225,9	100	280,6	100	251,7	100	248,4	100	253,2	100

Source : Comext - Siena.

Coefficients : - Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47.
- Boneless meat
- Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

(1) From 1981 onwards, EUR 10. Previous years, EUR 9.

4.17.3.3 Imports of sheepmeat (1)

EUR 12	t (3)			% TAV	
	1983 (4)	1984**	1985**	1984/1983 (4)	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (2)					
— New Zealand	194 347	200 344	197 716	3,1	– 1,3
— Argentina	12 269	11 346	6 586	– 7,5	–42,0
— Australia	16 205	8 278	19 035	–48,8	129,9
— Hungary	10 812	10 653	12 262	–14,6	15,1
— Bulgaria	3 450	2 919	3 058	–15,4	4,8
— Poland	6 038	6 192	6 642	2,5	7,3
— Yugoslavia	4 553	4 942	4 873	8,6	– 1,4
— Uruguay	219	656	541	199,5	–17,5
— GDR (2)	0	77	96	100,0	24,7
— Romania	565	488	652	–13,6	33,6
— Other countries	3 234	1 889	2 034	–38,7	7,7
Grand total	251 692	247 784	253 495	– 1,3	2,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat — Comext.
(1) Incl. live animals.
(2) Excl. trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.
(3) Tonnes carcass weight.
(4) EUR 10.

4.17.4.1 Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat

EUR 12 (4)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	894	893	903	–0,1	1,1
Imports — live animals (1)	19	20	21	5,3	5,0
Exports — live animals (1)	0	0	0	×	×
Intra-Community trade (1)	:	:	:	×	×
Net production	913	913	924	0,0	1,2
Changes in stocks	15	16	18	6,7	12,5
Imports (2)	234	230	233	–1,7	1,3
Exports (2)	6	6	6	0,0	0,0
Intra-Community trade (3)	:	:	:	×	×
Internal use	1 126	1 121	1 133	–0,4	1,1
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,5	3,5	3,5	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	79,4	79,7	79,7	0,4	0,0

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Carcass weight.
(2) Carcass weight — All trade with the exception of live animals.
(3) All trade in carcass weight, including that of live animals (figures based on imports).
(4) Data for Portugal: 1982.

4.17.5.1 Market prices for sheepmeat (1)

	ECU/kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	2,592	4,222	4,478	4,5	6,1
Danmark	2,293	3,086	3,260	2,7	5,6
BR Deutschland	1,985	3,403	3,441	5,0	1,1
Ellas	:	5,082	4,881	×	−3,9
España	1,966	4,176	4,739	12,9	13,5
France	2,749	4,049	3,818	3,6	−5,7
Ireland	1,933	3,239	3,039	4,8	−6,2
Italia	2,169	4,294	4,386	6,4	2,1
Nederland	2,731	3,832	3,824	3,1	−0,2
Portugal	:	4,017	4,463	:	11,1
United Kingdom	1,693	2,845	2,838	4,8	−0,3

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) agnelloni (± 20 kg carcass weight) = 36% (country Ø).
2) agnelli (± 10 kg carcass weight) = 64% (markets: Cagliari, Roma, Napoli, Firenze - L'Aquila).
Nederland: country Ø 'Vette Lammeren'.
Portugal:
United Kingdom: Ø market prices for sheep qualifying for guaranteed prices. (pence/kg net on the hoof).

(2) Slaughter weight.

(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

4.18.0.1 Number of utility chickens of table strains hatched

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	1978	1983	1984	1985	1984/1978	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
BLEU/UEBL	70 571	76 981	76 902	80 690	1,4	4,9
Danmark	74 990	80 314	80 118	83 193	1,1	3,8
BR Deutschland	243 315	212 442	211 984	207 559	−2,3	−2,1
Ellas	65 855 (1)	63 479	66 624	67 487	0,4	1,3
España **	:	522 804	496 248	508 919	1,6	2,6
France	438 074	613 813	594 999	607 716	5,2	2,1
Ireland	23 218	25 320	27 292	28 585	2,7	4,7
Italia	368 220	359 181	289 510	292 165	−3,9	0,9
Nederland	288 431	273 084	272 298	276 364	−1,0	1,5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	393 151	442 044	465 742	488 606	2,9	4,9
EUR 10	(2 239 548)	2 153 034	2 093 181	2 140 026	(−2,2)	2,2

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1981.

4.18.1.1 Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1973	1983	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	111	126	126	131	1,2	4,0
Danmark	90	112	110	115	1,8	4,5
BR Deutschland	281	345	352	357	2,1	1,4
Ellas	105	153	152	155	3,4	2,0
España	:	814	789	815	×	3,3
France	791	1 284	1 251	1 267	4,3	1,3
Ireland	41	53	52	55	2,2	5,8
Italia	796	1 043	1 020	998	2,3	−2,2
Nederland	352	398	410	425	1,4	3,7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	663	798	848	876	2,3	3,3
EUR 10	3 230	4 312	4 321	4 379	2,7	1,8

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.3.1 Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries

(1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Exports														
EUR 12	268 199	100	346 580	100	463 996	100	443 376	100	449 455	100	367 901	100	330 075	100
BLEU/UEBL	7 042	2,6	8 231	2,4	6 236	1,3	8 064	1,8	13 304	3,0	14 366	3,9	20 709	6,3
Danmark	30 595	11,4	34 216	9,9	40 232	8,7	31 167	7,0	30 654	6,8	35 037	9,5	36 994	11,2
BR Deutschland	31 174	11,6	36 522	10,5	45 399	9,8	42 844	9,7	23 484	5,2	15 067	4,1	12 892	3,6
Ellas	347	0,1	3 306	1,0	2 105	0,5	1 355	0,3	612	0,1	112	0,0	594	0,2
España	1 720	0,7	2 799	0,8	1 678	0,4	2 132	0,5	2 958	0,7	2 750	0,8	1 959	0,6
France	148 966	55,5	205 965	59,4	295 786	63,7	307 598	69,4	347 242	77,3	271 673	73,9	236 501	71,7
Ireland	20	0,0	244	0,1	2	0,0	14	0,0	199	0,0	106	0,0	148	0,1
Italia	1 197	0,5	743	0,2	954	0,2	1 200	0,3	1 153	0,3	1 265	0,3	1 649	0,5
Nederland	30 690	11,4	42 407	12,2	68 084	14,7	46 351	10,5	28 223	6,3	24 605	6,7	15 019	4,6
Portugal	134	0,1	189	0,1	222	0,0	31	0,0	32	0,0	106	0,0	76	0,0
United Kingdom	16 319	6,1	11 956	3,4	3 298	0,7	2 623	0,6	1 594	0,4	2 813	0,8	3 535	1,1
EUR 10	268 488	100,1	343 811	99,2	462 400	99,7	442 759	99,9	448 180	99,7	373 162	101,4	340 675	103,2
B. Imports														
EUR 12	70 102	100	70 254	100	67 711	100	66 124	100	65 669	100	79 021	100	90 874	100
BLEU/UEBL	377	0,5	473	0,7	530	0,8	493	0,7	359	0,5	499	0,6	1 259	1,4
Danmark	12	0,0	12	0,0	2	0,0	8	0,0	31	0,0	1	0,0	24	0,0
BR Deutschland	37 179	53,0	40 139	57,1	38 333	56,6	36 071	54,6	32 427	49,4	38 634	48,9	42 297	46,5
Ellas	33	0,1	20	0,0	231	0,3	166	0,3	210	0,3	404	0,5	449	0,5
España	14 515	20,7	12 690	18,1	11 921	17,6	12 724	19,2	12 230	18,6	12 110	15,3	13 582	14,9
France	4 645	6,6	4 588	6,5	7 749	11,5	4 936	7,5	5 098	7,8	6 627	8,4	7 256	8,0
Ireland	1	0,0	1	0,0	1	0,0	1	0,0	2	0,0	1	0,0	1	0,0
Italia	10 853	15,5	10 184	14,5	7 104	10,5	10 279	15,5	14 549	22,2	20 072	25,4	24 860	27,4
Nederland	264	0,4	632	0,9	1 166	1,7	1 391	2,1	590	0,9	654	0,8	1 090	1,2
Portugal	2	0,0	85	0,1	8	0,0	23	0,0	165	0,3	9	0,0	5	0,0
United Kingdom	2 222	3,2	1 430	2,0	665	1,0	32	0,0	7	0,0	6	0,0	47	0,1
EUR 10	56 014	79,9	58 284	83,0	56 820	83,9	54 580	82,5	53 865	82,0	67 475	85,4	77 924	85,8

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

Coefficients : – Live, carcass weight = live weight × 0,7.

4.18.4.1 Supply balance — poultrymeat

EUR 12 (2)

	1 000 t (1)				% TAV	
	1973 (3)	1983	1984	1985	1984/1973 (3)	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross internal production	3 230	5 305	5 289	5 373	2,7	1,6
Imports — live birds	9	2	3	3	−9,5	0,0
Exports — live birds	0	3	4	6	×	50,0
Intra-Community trade	24	:	:	:	7,7	×
Net production	3 239	5 304	5 289	5 370	2,7	1,5
Changes in stocks	38	−72	−9	−4	×	×
Imports	65	76	95	112	1,3	17,9
Exports	140	445	370	325	9,1	−12,2
Intra-Community trade	267	:	:	:	2,2	×
Internal use (total)	3 126	5 007	5 023	5 161	2,4	2,7
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	11,8	15,6	15,6	16,1	2,1	3,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	103,3	106,0	105,3	104,1	0,3	− 1,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.
(2) Data for Portugal: 1982.
(3) EUR 10.

4.18.5.1 Market prices for chickens (1)

	ECU/Kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,223	1,558	1,499	3,1	− 1,9
Danmark	1,228	1,606	1,565	5,3	− 1,3
BR Deutschland	1,140	1,463	1,521	0,6	− 1,4
Ellas	:	2,062	2,050	×	14,6
España **	0,705	1,487	1,514	12,7	3,9
France	0,889	1,321	1,224	7,2	− 3,4
Ireland	1,314	2,175	2,203	11,2	3,3
Italia	1,107	1,539	1,591	11,1	8,6
Luxembourg	1,350	1,538	1,508	2,1	0,0
Nederland	1,024	1,346	1,372	0,1	1,1
Portugal (4) **	:	1,157	1,119	×	9,0
United Kingdom	0,902	1,667	1,709	8,5	−14,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Belgique/België : Poulets à 70%, prix de gros à la vente. Kuikens 70%, groothandelsverkoopprijs. A partir de juillet 1982 prix franco frontière. Vanaf juli 1982 prijs franco grens.
Danmark : Kyllinger, 70%, slagterie til detailhandel.
BR Deutschland : Schlachterei – Abgabepreis frei Empfänger, 70% gefroren.
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.

4.18.5.2 Consumer prices for chickens

		National currency			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	75	137,77	140,88	5,7	2,3
Danmark	DKR/kg	:	:	:	×	×
BR Deutschland	DM/kg	4,33	5,27	5,32	1,8	0,9
Ellas	DR/kg	:	189,02	215,12	×	13,8
España	PTA/	:	:	:	:	:
France	FF/kg	7,08	20,55	20,49	10,2	−0,3
Ireland	pence/lb	:	:	:	×	×
Italia	LIT/kg	1 000	3 844	4 164	13,0	8,3
Nederland	HFL/kg	5,15	6,92	6,97	2,7	0,7
Portugal	ESC/	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	pence/lb	25,70	78,10	80,00	10,6	2,4

Source: Eurostat.

Belgique/België : Poulet - Braadkuiken.
BR Deutschland : Brathähnchen.
Ellas : Lianiki timi.
España :
France : Poulet industriel effilé.
Italia : Pollame (Gallina).
Nederland : Braadkuiken vers.
Portugal :
United Kingdom : Chicken, fresh 4 lbs.

4.19.0.1 Laying hens, numbers

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	1973	1983	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	16 272	11 977	11 604	10 854	−3,0	−6,5
Danmark	5 278	4 475	4 185	4 026	−2,1	−3,8
BR Deutschland	66 700	51 300	51 600	51 300	−2,3	−0,6
Ellas	16 157	17 623	16 715	16 784	0,3	0,4
España **	:	53 551	48 926	49 045	2,6	0,2
France	66 300	71 700	69 400	69 600	0,4	0,3
Ireland	4 112	3 140	3 291	3 246	−2,0	−1,4
Italia	50 049	47 480	51 046	47 798	0,2	−6,4
Luxembourg	187	90	90	90	−6,4	0,0
Nederland	19 911**	38 962**	40 274**	39 898**	6,6**	−0,9**
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	65 532	52 080	51 608	51 941	−2,1	0,6
EUR 10	308 404**	298 827**	299 813**	295 537**	−0,3**	−1,9**

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.0.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	1978	1983	1984	1985	1984/1978	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:
BLEU/UEBL	11 449	9 903	9 622	9 481	−2,9	− 1,5
Danmark	4 200	4 006	4 016	4 058	−0,7	1,0
BR Deutschland	41 377	37 932	38 051	35 380	−1,4	− 7,0
Ellas	3 993 (1)	3 091	3 008	3 008	−9,0	0,0
España **	:	34 548	35 616	39 300	:	10,3
France	39 025	42 464	43 249	42 509	1,7	− 1,7
Ireland	1 997	1 796	2 111	1 629	0,9	−22,8
Italia	37 903	24 834	20 838	22 007	−9,5	5,6
Nederland	24 719	32 489	30 400	30 134	3,5	− 0,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	47 391	33 617	34 356	35 351	−5,2	2,9
EUR 10	(211 425)	190 501	186 143	184 500	(−4,2)	− 0,9

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1981.

4.19.1.1 Usable production of eggs in shell (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1973	1983	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	×	×
BLEU/UEBL	241	189	184	176	−2,4	−4,3
Danmark	73	81	80	80	0,8	0,0
BR Deutschland	896	759	761	765	−1,5	0,5
Ellas	104	126	123	122	1,5	−0,8
España	:	743	678	683	×	0,7
France	720	908	908	907	2,1	−0,1
Ireland	37	37	37	37	0,0	0,0
Italia	601	664	641	628	0,6	−2,0
Nederland	275	645	666	664**	8,4	−0,3
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	864	783	771	774	−1,0	0,4
EUR 10	3 811	4 192	4 171	4 153**	0,8	−0,4

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.3.1 Trade in eggs with non-member countries (1)

(t)

Reporting country	1979 **	%	1980 **	%	1981 **	%	1982 **	%	1983 **	%	1984 **	%	1985 **	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Exports														
EUR 12	82 890	100	95 150	100	124 860	100	181 858	100	179 342	100	127 472	100	94 290	100
BLEU/UEBL	995	1,2	1 806	1,9	990	0,8	3 067	1,7	2 923	1,6	3 165	2,5	1 298	1,4
Danmark	1 759	2,1	1 131	1,2	939	0,8	717	0,4	922	0,5	616	0,5	756	0,8
BR Deutschland	13 055	15,7	12 133	12,8	12 447	10,0	17 526	9,6	16 663	9,3	14 543	11,4	13 600	14,4
Ellas	235	0,3	636	0,7	40	0,0	94	0,1	640	0,4	49	0,0	36	0,0
España	28 370	34,2	32 939	34,6	23 663	19,0	27 984	15,4	37 462	21,2	6 818	5,4	764	0,8
France	3 651	4,4	6 240	6,6	14 618	11,7	36 273	19,9	29 119	16,2	18 510	14,5	14 151	15,0
Ireland	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,0	1	0,0	2	0,0	1	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	914	1,1	808	0,8	1 530	1,2	990	0,5	359	0,2	237	0,2	359	0,4
Nederland	29 235	35,3	37 531	39,4	68 762	55,1	93 697	51,5	88 917	49,6	82 275	64,5	62 035	65,8
Portugal	117	0,1	97	0,1	416	0,3	89	0,0	211	0,1	430	0,3	71	0,1
United Kingdom	4 557	5,5	1 828	1,9	1 454	1,2	1 419	0,8	1 624	0,9	827	0,7	1 219	1,3
EUR 10	54 613	65,9	62 176	65,3	102 347	82,0	154 024	84,7	141 968	79,2	120 364	94,4	94 641	100,4
B. Imports														
EUR 12	9 041	100	5 305	100	8 351	100	7 635	100	9 280	100	20 525	100	20 929	100
BLEU/UEBL	36	0,4	113	2,1	117	1,4	56	0,7	98	1,1	2 667	13,0	1 980	9,5
Danmark	623	6,9	247	4,7	326	3,9	770	10,1	1 035	11,2	1 114	5,4	1 990	9,5
BR Deutschland	733	8,1	1 290	24,3	2 125	25,4	2 141	28,0	3 744	40,3	6 292	30,7	6 786	32,4
Ellas	0	0,0	2	0,0	0	0,0	4	0,1	4	0,0	249	1,2	86	0,4
España	15	0,2	3	0,1	6	0,1	14	0,2	9	0,1	13	0,1	246	1,2
France	121	1,3	357	6,7	192	2,3	66	0,9	338	3,6	489	2,4	246	1,2
Ireland	2	0,0	1	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	8	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	5 167	57,2	2 464	46,5	1 888	22,6	2 515	32,9	2 001	21,6	5 601	27,3	4 009	19,2
Nederland	1 830	20,2	761	14,3	3 599	43,1	2 059	27,0	2 044	22,0	4 035	19,7	5 549	26,5
Portugal	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	0,0	30	0,1
United Kingdom	513	5,7	68	1,3	99	1,2	9	0,1	6	0,1	49	0,2	7	0,0
EUR 10	9 137	101,1	5 392	101,6	8 521	102,0	8 327	109,1	11 500	123,9	22 787	111,0	20 666	98,7

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 10**

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1973	1983	1984	1985 **	1984/1973	1985 **/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Usable production	3 811	4 192	4 171	4 153	0,8	− 0,4
Change in stocks	−6	−2	0	1	×	×
Imports	56	38	49	39	− 1,2	−20,4
Exports	40	173	140	105	12,1	−25,0
Intra-Community trade	263	505	532	560	6,6	5,3
Internal use of which:	3 833	4 057	4 077	4 086	0,6	0,2
— eggs for hatching	175	225	213	219	1,8	2,8
— industrial use	11	11	11	11	0,0	0,0
— losses (market)	19	11	5	5	−11,4	0,0
— human consumption	3 628	3 810	3 848	3 850	0,5	0,1
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	13,7	14,0	14,1	14,1	0,3	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	99,4	103,0	102,3	101,6	0,3	−0,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.5.1 Market prices for eggs (1)

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV (2)	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	4,464	5,957	5,272	1,7	−11,8
Danmark	6,098	8,231	7,761	5,8	− 4,5
BR Deutschland	5,255	6,270	5,961	−0,5	− 5,3
Ellas **	:	13,144	10,988	×	− 3,5
España	3,757	7,545	7,426	12,2	0,5
France	5,116	7,204	6,707	× (3)	× (3)
Ireland	8,110	7,842	6,939	6,3	− 9,6
Italia	5,604	7,755	6,572	12,6	−10,9
Luxembourg	6,145	7,844	6,786	3,2	−11,8
Nederland	5,168	5,433	5,072	1,0	− 7,2
Portugal **	:	6,017	7,338	×	37,3
United Kingdom	5,881	7,608	6,950	4,1	−11,8

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.

(3) 1984 and 1985 are not comparable as Brittany is not included.

4.19.5.2 Consumer prices for eggs

		National currency			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	BFR/egg	3,39	5,67	5,49	4,8	−3,2
Danmark	DKR/egg	5,65	12,92	12,16	7,8	−5,9
BR Deutschland	DM/egg	0,24	0,27	0,27	1,1	0,0
Ellas	DR/egg	×	11,75	11,93	×	1,5
España	PTA/	:	:	:	:	:
France	FF/egg	0,40	0,92	0,92	7,9	0,0
Ireland	pence/egg	2,98	9,67	9,73	11,3	0,6
Italia	LIT/egg	50	197	206	13,3	4,6
Nederland	HFL/egg	0,23	0,27	0,26	1,5	−3,7
Portugal	ESC/	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	pence/egg	2,91	7,35	8,10	8,8	10,2

Source: Eurostat.

Belgique/België : Oeufs – Eieren
Danmark : Aeg.
BR Deutschland : Dt. Frischeier, Kl. A Gewichtsklasse 3.
Ellas : Avga.
España :
France : Frais emballés.
Ireland : Eggs.
Italia : Uova fresche.
Nederland : Eieren.
Portugal :
United Kingdom : Eggs, large.

4.20.0.1 Dairy herds and yields

Dairy cows (1)	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1974	1985	1986	1985/1974	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	997	982	946	−0,1	−3,7
Danmark	1 130	948	913	−1,6	−3,7
BR Deutschland	5 393	5 582	5 451	0,3	−2,3
Ellas	:	224	219	:	−2,2
España (3)	:	1 891	1 885	0,2	−0,3
France	7 751	6 764	6 506	−1,2	−3,8
Ireland	1 406	1 549	1 528	0,9	−1,4
Italia	2 927	3 174	3 120	0,7	−1,7
Luxembourg	73	71	70	−0,3	−1,4
Nederland	2 215	2 437	2 333	0,9	−4,3
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	3 387	3 311	3 257	−0,2	−1,6
EUR 10	:	25 043	24 343	:	−2,8

Dairy cows yields (2)	kg/head			% TAV	
	1974	1984	1985	1984/1974	1985/1984
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	3 642	3 885	3 850**	0,6	−0,9**
Danmark	4 175	5 298	5 379	2,4	1,5
BR Deutschland	3 921	4 560	4 599	1,5	0,9
Ellas	:	2 832	2 946**	:	4,0**
España	:	3 309	3 322	:	0,4
France	3 241	3 850	3 967	1,7	3,0
Ireland	2 401	3 844	3 751**	4,8	−2,4**
Italia	2 946	3 313	3 365**	1,2	1,6**
Luxembourg	3 486	4 101	4 239**	1,6	3,4**
Nederland	4 567	5 070	5 151**	1,1	1,6**
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	3 925	4 721	4 855	1,9	2,8
EUR 10	:	4 222	4 291**	:	1,6**

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	116 770	114 898**	:	– 1,6**
Belgique/België	3 611	3 819	3 781**	0,5	– 1,0**
Danmark	4 729	5 234	5 099	0,9	– 2,6
BR Deutschland	21 266	26 151	25 674	1,9	1,8
Ellas	646	670	660**	0,3	– 1,5**
España	:	6 324	6 375**	:	0,8**
France	24 850	27 700	26 830	1,0	– 3,1
Ireland	3 566	5 901	5 810**	4,7	– 1,5**
Italia	9 350	10 665	10 680**	1,2	0,1**
Luxembourg	239	299	301**	2,1	0,7**
Nederland	9 354	12 782	12 553**	2,9	– 1,8**
Portugal	:	1 037	1 058**	:	2,0**
United Kingdom	14 316	16 187	16 077	1,1	– 0,7
EUR 10	91 927	109 409	107 465**	1,6	– 1,8**

Deliveries of milk from dairy cows (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
EUR 12	:	106 661	105 505**	:	– 1,1**
Belgique/België	2 715	3 089	3 196	1,2	3,5
Danmark	4 529	5 034	4 899	1,0	– 2,7
BR Deutschland	18 812	24 304	23 637	2,4	– 2,7
Ellas	:	454	460**	:	1,3**
España	:	4 290	4 755**	:	10,8**
France	21 104	26 123	25 447**	2,0	– 2,6**
Ireland	3 149	5 585	5 682**	5,3	1,7**
Italia	7 068	8 282	8 308**	1,5	0,3**
Luxembourg	226	293	294	2,4	0,3
Nederland	8 891	12 465	12 233	3,1	– 1,9
Portugal	:	975	1 007**	:	:
United Kingdom (3)	13 693	15 767	15 587	1,3	– 1,1
EUR 10 (1)	:	101 396	99 743**	:	– 1,6**

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. milk for suckling.
(2) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).
(3) Incl. direct sales of 211 t.

4.20.1.2 Deliveries of cows' milk to dairies, as a proportion of production (1)

(%)

Deliveries of cows' milk	1973	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	91,3	91,8**
Belgique/België	75,2	81,0	81,2	81,4	83,3	80,9	84,5**
Danmark	95,8	96,1	96,0	96,2	96,3	96,2	96,1
BR Deutschland	88,5	92,6	92,7	93,0	93,5	92,9	92,1
Ellas	:	:	62,9	65,4	66,5	67,7	69,7**
España	:	:	:	:	74,7	67,8	74,6**
France	84,9	92,6	93,8	94,2	94,6	94,3	94,8**
Ireland	88,3	93,9	93,9	94,2	94,4	94,6	97,8**
Italia	75,6	76,9	76,4	77,2	77,5	77,7	77,8**
Luxembourg	94,6	97,2	97,1	97,5	97,8	97,9	97,7**
Nederland	95,1	97,1	97,3	97,4	97,5	97,5	97,5**
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	94,0	95,2**
United Kingdom	95,6	97,2	97,2	97,3	97,4	97,4	97,4**
EUR 10	:	:	92,2	92,6	93,0	92,7	92,8**

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	787	927	975	1,5	5,2
Danmark	682	817	780**	1,7	−4,5**
BR Deutschland	4 025	5 140	5 216	2,2	1,5
Ellas	:	332	330**	:	−0,6**
España	4 477 (2)	4 546	4 569	1,5 (2)	0,5
France	2 988	4 713	4 843	4,2	2,8
Ireland	377	562*	:	3,7	:
Italia	2 130	3 047	3 045**	3,3	−0,0**
Luxembourg	34	39	40**	1,3	2,6**
Nederland	1 756	1 748	1 736	0,0	−0,7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	7 657	7 029	7 288	−0,8	3,7
EUR 10	:	24 353	:	:	:

Human consumption of fresh dairy products (kg/head/year)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	91,1	88,6	:	−0,3	:
Danmark	145,8	167,3	160,7*	1,3	−3,9*
BR Deutschland	90,1	92,9	94,2*	0,3	1,4*
Ellas	:	67,3	:	:	:
España	117,7 (2)	119,0	119,2	1,1 (2)	0,2
France	82,3	99,3	99,3*	1,7	0,0*
Ireland	225,8	202,3	:	−1,0	:
Italia	68,7	83,0	:	1,7	:
Luxembourg	91,1	88,6	:	−0,3	:
Nederland	146,4	137,0	:	−0,6	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	144,5	130,8	133,6*	−0,9	2,1*
EUR 10	98,2	104,0	:	0,5	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. cream.
(2) 1983 and 1984/1983.

4.20.1.4 Production in dairies of butter and cheese

Butter (1)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	67	86	83	2,3	–3,5
Danmark	146	104	110	–3,0	5,8
BR Deutschland	510	572	515	1,0	–10,0
Ellas	:	2	2**	:	0,0**
España	:	17	17	:	0,0
France	523	593	579	1,1	–2,4
Ireland	84	169	160**	6,6	–5,3**
Italia	74	77	78**	0,4	1,3**
Luxembourg	8	8	8**	0,0	0,0**
Nederland	169	266	263	4,2	–1,1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	95	205	203	7,2	–1,0
EUR 10	:	2 082	2 001**	:	–3,9**

Cheese (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	38	44	41	1,3	–6,8
Danmark	127	295	256	8,0	–13,2
BR Deutschland	563	878	913	4,1	4,0
Ellas	:	112	115**	:	2,7**
España	:	153	154	:	0,7
France	859	1 243	1 273	3,4	2,4
Ireland	39	55	70**	3,2	27,3**
Italia	434	590	590**	2,8	0,0**
Luxembourg	1	3	3**	10,5	0,0**
Nederland	328	525	530**	4,4	1,0**
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	182	245	256	2,7	4,5
EUR 10	:	3 989	4 047**	:	1,5**

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	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	30	37	23	1,9	−37,8
Danmark	38	99	95	9,1	− 4,0
BR Deutschland	94	137	123	3,5	−10,2
Ellas	:	0	0**	×	0,0**
España	:	5	5	:	0,0
France	100	193	198	6,2	2,6
Ireland	16	28	27**	5,2	− 3,6**
Italia	2	2	2**	0,0	0,0**
Luxembourg	0	0	0**	×	0,0**
Nederland	117	251	241	7,2	− 4,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	22	53	61	8,3	15,1
EUR 10	:	801	770**	:	− 3,9**

Skimmed-milk powder	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	104	116	112	1,0	− 3,4
Danmark	52	16	25	−10,2	56,3
BR Deutschland	496	600	549	1,7	− 8,5
Ellas	:	0	0**	×	0,0**
España	:	27	27	:	0,0
France	700	744	654	0,6	−12,1
Ireland	103	184	161**	5,4	−12,5**
Italia	0	0	0**	×	0,0**
Luxembourg	11	13	13**	1,5	0,0**
Nederland	144	171	163	1,6	− 4,7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	156	223	241	3,3	8,1
EUR 10	:	2 068	1 918**	:	− 7,3**

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Product weight.

(2) Incl. partially-skimmed-milk powder and milk powder for babies.

4.20.1.6 Production in dairies of concentrated milk and casein (1)

Concentrated milk (a)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	7	9	11	2,3	22,2
Danmark	12	6	8	−6,1	33,3
BR Deutschland	423	503	527	1,6	4,8
Ellas	:	27	27**	×	0,0**
España	:	75	77**	×	2,7**
France	170	133	125	−2,2	− 6,0
Ireland	0	0	0**	×	0,0**
Italia	7	4	4**	−5,0	0,0**
Luxembourg	0	0	0**	×	0,0**
Nederland	489	547	535	1,0	− 2,2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	209	124	120	−4,6	− 3,2
EUR 10	:	1 353	1 357**	:	0,3**

Casein (b)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	—	—	—	×	×
Danmark	0	12	15	×	25,0
BR Deutschland	14	20	21	3,3	5,0
Ellas	:	—	—	:	×
España	:	—	—	:	×
France	22	40	48	5,6	20,0
Ireland	7	22	32	11,0	45,5
Italia	0	—	—	×	×
Luxembourg	—	—	—	×	×
Nederland	10**	25**	27**	8,7**	8,0**
Portugal	:	:	:	×	:
United Kingdom	2	4	3	6,5	−25,0
EUR 10	55**	123**	145**	7,6**	17,9**

Sources: (a) Eurostat.
(b) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

4.20.2.1 World (1) — butter production (2) — cheese production — casein production

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Butter (2)								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	7 750	7 650	7 650	− 1,3	0,0
— EUR 10	29,1	27,1	26,3	2 254	2 082	2 001	− 7,6	− 3,9
— Spain	0,2	0,2	0,2	17	17	17	0,0	0,0
— Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	4	6	6	50,0	0,0
— EUR 12	29,4	27,5	26,5	2 275	2 105	2 024	− 7,5	− 3,8
— Australia	1,4	1,6	1,5	107	120	111	12,1	− 7,5
— New Zealand	3,4	3,9	3,8	266	302	293	13,5	− 3,0
— USA	7,7	6,5	7,4	593	501	566	−15,5	13,0
— Canada	1,3	1,4	1,2	103	108	95	4,9	−12,0
— USSR	20,2	20,8	21,1	1 562	1 588	1 612	1,7	1,5
— Brazil	0,9	0,9	0,9	70	70	70	0,0	0,0
— Argentina	0,4	0,4	0,4	34	28	30	−17,6	7,1
— India	9,4	9,7	9,8	730	740	750	1,4	1,4
— Others	25,9	27,3	27,4	2 010	2 088	2 099	3,9	0,5
Cheese								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	10 600	10 650	10 900	0,5	2,3
— EUR 10	37,6	37,5	37,1	3 981	3 989	4 047	0,2	1,5
— Spain	1,4	1,4	1,4	151	153	155	1,3	1,3
— Portugal	0,2	0,3	0,3	20	29	28	45,0	− 3,4
— EUR 12	39,2	39,2	38,8	4 152	4 171	4 230	0,5	1,4
— Australia	1,5	1,5	1,5	156	159	161	1,9	1,3
— New Zealand	0,9	1,1	1,1	96	121	119	26,0	− 1,7
— USA	20,4	20,0	21,0	2 165	2 127	2 291	− 1,7	7,7
— Canada	1,7	1,8	1,8	183	193	201	5,5	4,1
— USSR	7,0	7,2	7,1	744	764	779	2,7	2,0
— Brazil	0,6	0,6	0,6	59	60	60	1,7	0,0
— Argentina	2,3	2,0	2,0	242	212	220	−12,4	3,8
— India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Others	26,4	26,7	26,0	2 803	2 843	2 839	1,4	− 0,1
Casein								
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EUR 10	:	:	:	123	123	145	0,0	17,9
— Spain	:	:	:	1	—	—	×	×
— Portugal	:	:	:	—	—	—	×	×
— EUR 12	:	:	:	124	123	145	− 0,8	17,9
— Australia	:	:	:	14	9	8	−35,7	−11,1
— New Zealand	:	:	:	67	62	73	− 7,5	17,7
— USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— USSR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Poland	:	:	:	41	42	40	2,4	− 4,8
— Argentina	:	:	:	3	2	2	−33,3	0,0
— Norway	:	:	:	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
— Austria	:	:	:	1	—	2	×	×
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

(2) Including butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

4.20.2.2 World — whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder production (1) — concentrated milk production (1)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Whole-milk powder								
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EUR 10	:	:	:	659	801	770	21,5	− 3,9
— Spain	:	:	:	5	5	5	0,0	0,0
— Portugal	:	:	:	5	7	5	40,0	−28,6
— EUR 12	:	:	:	669	813	780	21,5	− 4,1
— Australia	:	:	:	43	42	47	− 2,3	11,9
— New Zealand	:	:	:	104	138	148	32,7	7,2
— USA	:	:	:	49	55	65	12,2	18,2
— Canada	:	:	:	11	11	9	0,0	−18,2
— USSR	:	:	:	235	270	285	14,9	5,6
— Brazil	:	:	:	180	200	200	11,1	0,0
— Argentina	:	:	:	67	59	90	−11,9	52,5
— India	—	—	—	—	—	—	:	:
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Skimmed-milk powder								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 970	4 590	4 540	− 7,6	− 1,1
— EUR 10	49,3	45,1	42,2	2 449	2 068	1 918	−15,6	− 7,3
— Spain	0,5	0,6	0,6	26	27	27	3,8	0,0
— Portugal	0,0	0,1	0,1	—	3	5	×	66,7
— EUR 12	49,8	45,7	43,0	2 475	2 098	1 950	−15,2	− 7,1
— Australia	2,2	3,0	3,0	111	137	134	23,4	− 2,2
— New Zealand	3,6	4,9	4,3	177	226	197	27,7	−12,8
— USA	13,9	11,5	13,9	691	526	630	−23,9	19,8
— Canada	2,5	2,8	2,2	122	130	98	6,6	−24,6
— USSR	9,5	11,1	11,6	472	508	525	7,6	3,3
— Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Argentina	0,3	0,4	0,4	17	17	18	0,0	5,9
— India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Others	18,2	20,7	21,8	905	948	988	4,8	4,2
Concentrated milk								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 600	4 650	4 680	1,1	0,6
— EUR 10	31,1	29,1	29,0	1 432	1 353	1 357	− 5,5	0,3
— Spain	1,6	1,6	1,6	74	75	77	1,4	2,7
— Portugal	—	—	—	—	1	1	×	×
— EUR 12	32,7	30,7	30,7	1 506	1 429	1 435	− 5,1	0,4
— Australia	1,5	1,5	1,4	67	69	66	3,0	− 4,3
— New Zealand	0,1	0,1	0,1	4	4	4	0,0	0,0
— USA	18,8	19,4	19,3	867	904	903	4,3	− 0,1
— Canada	4,4	4,9	4,4	201	227	204	12,9	−10,1
— USSR	12,0	12,0	12,3	550	560	575	1,8	2,7
— Brazil	0,8	0,8	0,8	36	36	36	0,0	0,0
— Argentina	0,2	0,2	0,1	8	8	7	0,0	−12,5
— India	7,4	7,5	7,8	340	350	363	2,9	3,7
— Others	22,2	22,9	23,2	1 021	1 063	1 087	4,1	2,3

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	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (4)	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Butter/butteroil (1) (3) (5)							
— World	800	950	860	770	735	785	855
— EUR 10	496	593	491	400	355	380	387
— Others	304	357	369	370	380	405	468
— EUR 10 share	62,0%	62,5%	57,1%	51,9%	48,3%	48,4%	45,3%
Skimmed-milk powder (1) (2)							
— World	1 060	995	925	855	875	1 020	1 080
— EUR 10	634	578	501	352	192	307	309
— Others	426	417	424	503	683	713	771
— EUR 10 share	59,8%	58,1%	54,2%	41,2%	21,9%	30,1%	28,6%
Cheese (3)							
— World	635	710	765	795	810	900	855
— EUR 10	255	307	360	380	405	468	408
— Others	380	403	405	415	405	432	447
— EUR 10 share	40,2%	43,2%	47,1%	47,8%	50,0%	52,0%	47,7%
Whole-milk powder (2)							
— World	580	715	710	690	595	700	750
— EUR 10	381	524	537	458	394	484	476
— Others	199	190	173	232	201	216	274
— EUR 10 share	65,7%	73,4%	75,6%	66,4%	66,2%	69,1%	63,5%
Condensed milk (3)							
— World	675	805	800	805	725	770	770
— EUR 10	476	561	582	601	522	521	545
— Others	199	244	218	204	203	249	225
— EUR 10 share	70,5%	69,7%	72,8%	74,7%	72,0%	67,7%	70,8%
Casein							
— World	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EUR 10	41**	52**	42**	59**	71**	75**	89**
— 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.

4.20.3.1 *(cont.)*

B. Imports	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (4)	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Butter/butteroil (1) (3) (5)							
– World	800	950	860	770	735	785	855
– EUR 10	118	103	115	109	105	89	79
– Others	682	847	745	661	630	696	776
– EUR 10 share	14,8%	10,8%	13,4%	14,2%	14,3%	11,3%	9,2%
Cheese (3)							
– World	635	710	765	795	810	900	855
– EUR 10	77	96	102	104	100	104	106
– Others	558	614	663	691	710	796	749
– EUR 10 share	12,1%	13,5%	13,3%	13,1%	12,3%	11,6%	12,4%
Casein							
– World	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 10	21	18	10	10	12	18	24
– 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	1984	1985	1984/1976	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh products (excl. cream)					
Usable production	26 779	27 855	28 824**	0,5	3,5**
Imports	2	12	13	25,1	8,3
Exports	60	179	165	14,6	− 7,8
Intra-Community trade	250	621	764	12,0	23,0
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Total internal use	26 721	27 688	28 672**	0,4	3,6**
— human consumption	26 721	27 688	28 672**	0,4	3,6**
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	99,8	101,5	105,0**	0,2	3,4**
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,2	100,6	100,5**	0,0	0,0**
Cream					
Usable production	553	806	844**	4,8	4,7**
Imports	—	—	1	×	×
Exports	2	6	4	14,7	−33,3
Intra-Community trade	14	78	90	23,9	15,3
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Total internal use	551	800	841**	4,8	5,1**
— human consumption	551	800	841**	4,8	5,1**
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	2,1	2,9	3,1**	4,1	6,9**
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,4	100,8	100,4**	0,0	− 0,4**

Source: Eurostat.

4.20.4.2 Detailed supply balance (a) — skimmed-milk powder

EUR 10

(1 000 t)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stocks							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	674	227	230	279	576	983	617
Production							
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	2 085	2 081	2 045	2 193	2 435	2 065	1 915
— buttermilk powder	51	48	41	39	48	40	35
Imports (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	300	270	260	240	220	220	200
Subsidized consumption							
— animal feed (calves)	1 305	1 276	1 300	1 265	1 305	1 244	1 125
Special measures							
— deposit system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— pigs and poultry	414	—	—	74	479	612	258
— pigs and poultry, direct aid	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total consumption	2 116	1 546	1 560	1 579	2 004	2 076	1 583
Exports at world market prices	328	436	308	187	119	146	183
Food aid	176	144	193	164	73	167	124
Special schemes – Reg. No. 2054/76	134	—	—	—	—	—	:
Total exports	636	580	501	351	192	313	307
Closing stock							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	227	230	279	576	983	617	520
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(b) Eurostat.

(1) Including buttermilk powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.

4.20.4.3 **Detailed supply balance** (a) — **butter** ([1]) **EUR 10**

(1 000 t)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stock							
— private, aided by EC	187	101	112	137	194	161	108
— public (intervention)	231	271	128	10	112	692	841
Production							
— dairy (b)	1 955	1 941	1 913	2 067	2 263	2 080	2 001
— farm (b)	46	44	43	41	38	35	31
Imports	118	103	115	108	105	89	79
Total availability	2 537	2 460	2 311	2 363	2 712	3 057	3 060
Consumption							
— at normal prices ([2])	1 369	1 414	1 455	1 375	1 253	1 342	1 225
— at reduced prices ([3])	140	12	—	98	22	125	76
Special schemes ([4])	157	198	170	184	229	233	278
Total consumption	1 666	1 624	1 625	1 657	1 506	1 700	1 579
Exports at world market prices	440	542	467	346	334	235	171
Food aid	59	54	63	54	21	59	36
Exports at special prices	—	—	—	—	—	114 ([5])	148
Total exports (b)	499	596	530	400	355	408	357
Closing stock							
— private, aided by EC	101	112	137	194	161	108	128
— public (intervention)	271	128	10	112	692	841	996
Total closing stock	372	240	147	306	853	949	1 124

Sources: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil, butter equivalent).
(b) Eurostat.

([1]) Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).
([2]) Prices currently subsidized by EAGGF in Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.
([3]) 1977: Reg. No 2370/77 (Christmas butter),
1978: Reg. No 1901/78,
1979: Reg. No 1269/79.
([4]) Comprising (1 000 t):

	1979	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
— Welfare schemes	5	6	4	1	5	4	6
— Armed forces and non-profit organizations	33	35	27	36	40	42	44
— Butter concentrate	1	5	4	3	5	4	15
— Sales to food processors	118	152	135	144	170	183	228

([5]) Of which 87 physically exported.

4.20.5.1 Consumer prices: — milk — cheese — butter

		National currency			% TAV	
		1973	1984	1985	1984/1973	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk (1)						
Belgique/België	BFR/l	10,10	22,31	23,08	7,5	3,5
Danmark	DKR/l	1,84	4,87	5,08	9,3	4,3
BR Deutschland	DM/l	0,90	1,23	1,22	2,9	−0,8
Ellas	DR/640 g	:	31,33	40,00	:	27,7
España**	PTA/l	36,50	58,40	63,76	12,5	9,2
France	FF/l	1,21	4,03	4,28	11,6	6,2
Ireland	pence/pint	5,10	21,10	22,90	13,8	8,5
Italia	LIT/l	150	964	1 040	18,4	7,9
Nederland	HFL/l	0,78	1,40	1,43	5,5	2,1
Portugal	ESC/	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	pence/pint	5,50	21,50	22,50	13,2	4,7
Cheese (2)						
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	110	225,37	236,25	6,7	4,8
Danmark	DKR/kg	17,51	50,27	54,12	10,1	7,7
BR Deutschland	DM/kg	8,51	12,06	12,03	3,2	−0,2
Ellas	DR/kg	:	288,79	357,17	:	23,7
España**	PTA/kg	397,10	647,90	687,71	13,0	6,1
France	FF/kg	14,32	43,36	46,47	10,6	7,2
Ireland	pence/lb	29,10	147,80	156,60	15,9	6,0
Italia	LIT/kg	3 238	18 584	20 419	17,2	9,9
Nederland	HFL/kg	7,34	12,49	12,30	5,0	−1,5
Portugal	ESC/	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	pence/lb	32,20	116,80	124,30	12,4	6,4
Butter (3)						
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	115	203,5	198,99	5,3	−2,2
Danmark	DKR/kg	13,40	35,97	37,61	9,4	4,6
BR Deutschland	DM/250 g	1,99	2,53	2,36	2,2	−6,7
Ellas	DR/kg	:	402	438,50	:	9,1
España**	PTA/180 g	97,40	166,10	179,47	14,3	8,0
France	FF/kg	13,29	28,10	28,65	7,0	2,0
Ireland	pence/lb	28,10	92,90	99,60	11,5	7,2
Italia	LIT/kg	1 999	8 489	8 660	14,0	2,0
Nederland	HFL/kg	1,95	2,54	2,41	2,4	−5,1
Portugal	ESC/250 g	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	pence/lb	25,70	100,50	102,80	13,2	2,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Belgique/België : Lait entier en bouteille - volle melk in flessen.
Danmark : Sødmælk.
Deutschland : Frische Vollmilch 3,5%, in standfesten Packungen.
Ellas : Gala.
España : Leche fresca de vaca.
France : Pasteurisé: lait entier.
Ireland : Milk, natural fat, pasteurized.
Italia : Latte.
Nederland : Gepasteuriseerde volle melk (fles).
Portugal :
United Kingdom : Milk, ordinary per pint, natural fat, pasteurized.

(2) Belgique/België : Gouda 45%.
Danmark : Ost 45%, 'Danbo'.
Deutschland : Edamer oder Gouda - 40/45% Fett.
Ellas : Tiri skliro (fromage dur).
España : Queso de bola (de vaca).
France : Emmenthal français.
Ireland : Cheese, natural.
Italia : Parmigiano.
Nederland : Belegen Goudse kaas.
Portugal :
United Kingdom : Cheese, Cheddar type.

(3) Belgique/België : Beurre de laiterie - melkerijboter.
Danmark : Smør saltet.
Deutschland : Dt. Markenbutter in 1/4-kg Packungen.
Ellas : Voutiro.
España : Mantequilla (paq. 180 g).
France : Beurre laitier en plaques.
Ireland : Butter.
Italia : Burro.
Nederland : Roomboter.
Portugal :
United Kingdom : Butter, home product.

(4) 1980 and $\frac{1984}{1980}$

4.20.5.2 **Consumer price index — milk, butter, cheese** (in nominal and real terms)

	1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1975	1984	1985	1984/1975	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal					
Belgique/België	81,5	137,0	:	5,9	:
Danmark	64,9	146,1	:	9,4	:
BR Deutschland	88,2	112,5	111,4	2,7	−1,0
Ellas	48,6	221,1	277,2	18,3	25,4
España	:	:	:	:	:
France	64,5	147,3	154,1	9,6	4,6
Ireland	56,9	149,5	161,9	11,3	8,3
Italia	44,2	172,7	187,8	16,3	8,7
Luxembourg	87,6	135,7	:	5,0	:
Nederland	81,3	112,0	113,1	3,6	1,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	42,1	129,1	:	13,3	:
Real					
Belgique/België	106,7	108,8	:	0,2	:
Danmark	99,1	104,4	:	0,6	:
BR Deutschland	107,8	98,4	95,4	−1,0	−3,0
Ellas	99,7	102,7	107,4	0,3	4,6
España	:	:	:	:	:
France	104,7	99,5	96,4	−0,6	−3,1
Ireland	118,4	92,7	94,3	−2,7	1,7
Italia	98,9	97,3	96,8	−0,2	−0,5
Luxembourg	119,2	98,9	:	−2,1	:
Nederland	109,4	96,0	95,0	−1,4	−1,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	84,1	98,0	:	1,7	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.20.6.1 Intervention in 1985 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	10	–	12	3	15	31
Danmark	12	13	–	–	13	4
BR Deutschland	139	59	4	12	75	75
Ellas	–	–	–	–	–	–
España	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	77	7	101	3	111	48
Ireland	72	7	30	5	42	6
Italia ([3])	1	–	–	–	–	1
Luxembourg	1	–	–	1	1	1
Nederland	85	32	3	5	40	47
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	93	36	–	3	39	13
EUR 10 ([3])	490	154	150	32	336	225

Skimmed-milk powder ([2])	Taken into storage	Release from storage			
		To the Community market	For export	For food aid	Total
EUR 12	–	–	–	–	–
Belgique/België	1	7	–	–	7
Danmark	4	33	–	–	33
BR Deutschland	225	127	–	23	150
Ellas	–	–	–	–	–
España	–	–	–	–	–
France	4	3	–	–	3
Ireland	–	67	–	2	69
Italia ([3])	–	2	–	–	2
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–
Nederland	–	15	–	–	15
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	13	54	–	12	66
EUR 10 ([3])	247	308	–	37	345

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**

	1984/85			1985/86			Quotas 1986/87
	Quotas	Deliveries 2.4.1984-31.3.1985	Difference	Quotas	Deliveries* 1.4.1985-31.3.1986	Difference* (5)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EUR 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	3 163	3 051	−112	3 131	3 201	41	3 131
Danmark	4 932	4 912 (2)	− 20	4 882	4 884 (4)	2	4 882
BR Deutschland	23 487	23 466	− 21	23 423	23 719	296	23 423
Ellas	472	440	− 32 (3)	467	460	7	467
España	—	—	—	—	:	—	4 650
France	25 585	25 584	− 1 (3)	25 494	25 744	250	25 494
Ireland	5 583	5 586	3	5 583	5 587	4	5 583
Italia	8 323 (1)	8 270	− 53 (3)	8 323 (1)	8 353	30	8 323 (1)
Luxembourg	293	291	− 2	291	294	4	294
Nederland	12 052	12 208 (2)	156	11 979	12 252 (4)	273	11 979
Portugal	—	—	—	—	:	—	—
United Kingdom	15 552	15 305	−247	15 395	15 404	9	15 394,574
EUR 10	99 442 (1)	99 113	−329	98 968	99 898	902	98 970,574

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding transferred quota of 475 000 t from direct sales to deliveries to purchasers.
(2) Adjusted period NL : 8.4.1984-6.4.1985; DK : 4.4.1984-7.4.1985.
(3) Deliveries mentioned in footnote 1 are excluded.
(4) Adjusted period NL: 7.4.1985-5.4.1986; DK: 8.4.1985-6.4.1986.
(5) After the transfer of quotas according to Article 5c (7) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68.

4.20.6.3 Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks (1) on 1 April

	t			% TAV	
	1979	1985	1986	1985/1979	1986/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
Butter (2)					
EUR 12	×	×	×	×	×
Belgique/België	15 465	6 488	13 706	−13,5	111,3
Danmark	9 007	11 725	16 915	4,5	44,3
BR Deutschland	165 807	371 952	408 210	14,4	9,7
Ellas	—	—	—	×	×
España	—	—	—	×	×
France	25 729	104 718	129 728	26,4	23,9
Ireland	—	69 932	105 766	×	51,2
Italia	—	902	1 260	×	39,7
Luxembourg	1 625	1 057	692	− 6,9	−34,5
Nederland	41 582	183 250	233 933	28,0	27,7
Portugal	—	—	—	×	×
United Kingdom	35 214	140 106	211 343	25,9	50,8
EUR 10	294 429	890 130	1 121 553	20,2	26,0
Skimmed-milk powder (2)					
EUR 12	×	×	×	×	×
Belgique/België	34 290	141	2 072	−60,0	×
Danmark	18 169	4 148	7 338	−21,8	76,9
BR Deutschland	355 386	327 619	585 430	− 1,3	78,7
Ellas	—	—	—	×	×
España	—	—	—	×	×
France	6 255	—	4 264	×	×
Ireland	17 860	20 591	3 640	2,4	−82,3
Italia	3 607	—	—	×	×
Luxembourg	4 994	—	—	×	×
Nederland	—	10 363	4 583	×	−55,8
Portugal	—	—	—	×	×
United Kingdom	23 178	42 604	39 060	10,7	− 8,3
EUR 10	463 739	405 466	646 387	− 2,2	59,4

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	1984	1985	1984/1976	1985/1984	1976	1984	1985	1984/1976	1985/1984	1976	1984	1985	1984/1976	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	463	341	312	−3,8	− 8,5	32	32	26	0,0	18,8	—	—	—	×	×
Danmark	1 369	694	546	−8,1	−21,3	22	13	14	−6,4	7,7	29	468	592	41,6	26,5
BR Deutschland	1 541	2 522	2 064	6,4	−18,2	241	196	175	−2,6	−10,7	503	798	749	5,9	− 6,1
Ellas	—	—	—	×	×	:	—	—	×	×	:	—	—	×	×
España	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	103	123	147	2,2	19,5	456	577	488	3,0	−15,4	535	1 366	1 709	12,4	25,1
Ireland	15	519	391	55,7	−24,7	21	28	21	3,7	−25,0	149	825	1 216	23,9	47,4
Italia	20	94	119	21,3	26,6	152	149	148	−0,2	− 0,7	—	—	—	×	×
Luxembourg	6	0	0	×	×	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	×	×
Nederland	14	109	68	29,2	−37,6	234	241	232	0,4	− 3,7	531	993	1 081	8,1	8,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	100	1 198	584	36,4	−51,3	18	18	23	0,0	27,8	42	158	104	18,0	−34,2
EUR 10	3 631	5 601	4 231	5,6	−24,5	1 177	1 255	1 127	0,8	−10,2	1 789	4 607	5 447	12,6	18,2

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 Deutschland	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
1983/84													
Usable production (1 000 t)	:	1	3	19	12	13	18	0	7	1	:	3	64
Imports	:	4	2	70	1	8	7	1	9	8	:	19	110
Exports	:	0	0	11	1	1	2	0	0	2	:	1	6
Intra-Community trade	:	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	:	2	11
Internal use: – human consumption	:	5	5	78	12	20	23	1	16	7	:	21	168
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	:	0,5	1,0	1,3	1,2	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,5	:	0,4	0,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	:	20,0	60,0	24,4	100,0	65,0	78,3	0,0	43,7	14,3	:	14,3	38,2
1984/85													
Usable production (1 000 t)	:	1	3	16	14	16	16*	0	7	1	:	6	64*
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*

Source: Eurostat.

4.22.3.1 Internal and external trade in wood and wood products — EUR 12**

			Imports		Exports		Deficit Mio ECU
			1 000 t	Mio ECU (%)	1 000 t	Mio ECU (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44: Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	World (Intra + Extra)	1983	34 495	10 378	14 123	3 848	−6 530
		1984	35 305	11 352	15 846	4 419	−6 933
		1985	34 884	10 937	17 904	4 614	−6 323
		» 1984 «	34 895	10 889	15 958	4 294	−6 595
		» 1984 «		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 12	1983	9 776	2 505	10 066	2 605	100
		1984	11 086	2 874	11 342	3 002	128
		1985	12 199	3 073	12 230	3 126	53
		» 1984 «	11 020	2 817	11 213	2 911	94
		» 1984 «		(25,9)		(67,8)	
	Extra EUR 12	1983	24 719	7 873	4 057	1 243	−6 630
		1984	24 219	8 478	4 504	1 417	−7 061
		1985	22 685	7 864	5 674	1 488	−6 376
		» 1984 «	23 874	8 072	4 745	1 383	−6 689
		» 1984 «		(74,1)		(32,2)	
47: Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1983	11 413	4 233	3 505	784	−3 449
		1984	12 487	5 922	4 181	1 217	−4 705
		1985	12 843	5 462	4 390	1 171	−4 291
		» 1984 «	12 248	5 206	4 025	1 057	−4 149
		» 1984 «		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 12	1983	2 873	684	2 817	641	− 43
		1984	3 489	1 075	3 412	1 011	− 64
		1985	3 805	1 130	3 387	931	−199
		» 1984 «	3 389	963	3 205	861	−102
		» 1984 «		(18,5)		(81,5)	
	Extra EUR 12	1983	8 540	3 549	688	143	−3 406
		1984	8 998	4 847	769	206	−4 641
		1985	9 038	4 332	1 003	240	−4 092
		» 1984 «	8 859	4 243	820	196	−4 047
		» 1984 «		(81,5)		(18,5)	
48: Paper and paper board, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1983	18 451	13 260	9 244	9 159	−4 101
		1984	20 111	16 010	10 604	11 438	−4 572
		1985	20 264	17 413	10 794	12 565	−4 848
		» 1984 «	19 609	15 561	10 214	11 054	−4 507
		» 1984 «		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 12	1983	7 342	6 715	7 303	6 530	−185
		1984	8 082	8 130	8 028	7 855	−275
		1985	8 293	8 961	8 109	8 597	−364
		» 1984 «	7 906	7 935	7 813	7 661	−274
		» 1984 «		(51,0)		(69,3)	
	Extra EUR 12	1983	11 109	6 545	1 941	2 629	−3 916
		1984	12 029	7 880	2 576	3 583	−4 297
		1985	11 971	8 452	2 685	3 968	−4 484
		» 1984 «	11 703	7 626	2 401	3 393	−4 233
		» 1984 «		(49,0)		(30,7)	
Total	World	» 1984 «	66.752	31 656	30 197	16 405	−15 251
	Intra	» 1984 «	22 315	11 715	22 231	11 433	− 282
	Extra	» 1984 «	44 436	19 941	7 966	4 972	−14 969

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

European Communities – Commission

The Agricultural Situation in the Community – 1986 Report

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

1987 – 486 p., 24 fig. – 16.2 × 22.9 cm

ES, DA, DE, GR, EN, FR, IT, NL, PT

ISBN 92-825-6619-6

Catalogue number: CB-46-86-557-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg

ECU 23.10	BFR 1000	IRL 17.60	UKL 16	USD 24

This report is the twelfth published version of the annual Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community. It contains analyses and statistics on the general situation (economic environment and world market), the factors of production, the structures and situation of the markets in the various agricultural products, the obstacles to the common agricultural market, the position of consumers and producers, and the financial aspects. The general prospects and the market outlook for agricultural products are also dealt with.

Venta y suscripciones · Salg og abonnement · Verkauf und Abonnement · Πωλήσεις και συνδρομές Sales and subscriptions · Vente et abonnements · Vendita e abbonamenti Verkoop en abonnementen · Venda e assinaturas

BELGIQUE / BELGIË

Moniteur belge / Belgisch Staatsblad
Rue de Louvain 40-42 / Leuvensestraat 40-42
1000 Bruxelles / 1000 Brussel
Tél. 512 00 26
CCP / Postrekening 000-2005502-27

Sous-dépôts / Agentschappen:

Librairie européenne / Europese Boekhandel
Rue de la Loi 244 / Wetstraat 244
1040 Bruxelles / 1040 Brussel

CREDOC
Rue de la Montagne 34 / Bergstraat 34
Bte 11 / Bus 11
1000 Bruxelles / 1000 Brussel

DANMARK

Schultz EF-publikationer
Møntergade 19
1116 København K
Tlf: (01) 14 11 95
Telecopier: (01) 32 75 11

BR DEUTSCHLAND

Bundesanzeiger Verlag
Breite Straße
Postfach 10 80 06
5000 Köln 1
Tel. (02 21) 20 29-0
Fernschreiber: ANZEIGER BONN 8 882 595
Telecopierer: 20 29 278

GREECE

G.C. Eleftheroudakis SA
International Bookstore
4 Nikis Street
105 63 Athens
Tel. 322 22 55
Telex 219410 ELEF

Sub-agent for Northern Greece:

Molho's Bookstore
The Business Bookshop
10 Tsimiski Street
Thessaloniki
Tel. 275 271
Telex 412885 LIMO

ESPAÑA

Boletín Oficial del Estado
Trafalgar 27
28010 Madrid
Tel. (91) 446 60 00

Mundi-Prensa Libros, S.A.
Castelló 37
28001 Madrid
Tel. (91) 431 33 99 (Libros)
431 32 22 (Suscripciones)
435 36 37 (Dirección)
Télex 49370-MPLI-E

FRANCE

Journal officiel
Service des publications des Communautés européennes
26, rue Desaix
75727 Paris Cedex 15
Tél. (1) 45 78 61 39

IRELAND

Government Publications Sales Office
Sun Alliance House
Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Tel. 71 03 09

or by post

Government Stationery Office
Publications Section
6th floor
Bishop Street
Dublin 8
Tel. 78 16 66

ITALIA

Licosa Spa
Via Lamarmora, 45
Casella postale 552
50 121 Firenze
Tel. 57 97 51
Telex 570466 LICOSA I
CCP 343 509

Subagenti:

Libreria scientifica Lucio de Biasio - AEIOU
Via Meravigli, 16
20 123 Milano
Tel. 80 76 79

Libreria Tassi
Via A. Farnese, 28
00 192 Roma
Tel. 31 05 90

Libreria giuridica
Via 12 Ottobre, 172/R
16 121 Genova
Tel. 59 56 93

GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
et autres pays / and other countries

Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes
2, rue Mercier
L-2985 Luxembourg
Tél. 49 92 81
Télex PUBOF LU 1324 b
CCP 19190-81
CC bancaire BIL 8-109/6003/200

Abonnements / Subscriptions

Messageries Paul Kraus
11, rue Christophe Plantin
L-2339 Luxembourg
Tél. 49 98 888
Télex 2515
CCP 49242-63

NEDERLAND

Staatsdrukkerij- en uitgeverijbedrijf
Christoffel Plantijnstraat
Postbus 20014
2500 EA 's-Gravenhage
Tel. (070) 78 98 80 (bestellingen)

PORTUGAL

Imprensa Nacional
Casa da Moeda, E. P.
Rua D. Francisco Manuel de Melo, 5
1092 Lisboa Codex
Tel. 69 34 14
Telex 15328 INCM

Distribuidora Livros Bertrand Lda.
Grupo Bertrand, SARL
Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A
Apart. 37
2700 Amadora CODEX
Tel. 493 90 50 - 494 87 88
Telex 15798 BERDIS

UNITED KINGDOM

HM Stationery Office
HMSO Publications Centre
51 Nine Elms Lane
London SW8 5DR
Tel. (01) 211 56 56

Sub-agent:

Alan Armstrong & Associates Ltd
72 Park Road
London NW1 4SH
Tel. (01) 723 39 02
Telex 297635 AAALTD G

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

European Community Information Service
2100 M Street, NW
Suite 707
Washington, DC 20037
Tel. (202) 862 9500

CANADA

Renouf Publishing Co., Ltd
61 Sparks Street
Ottawa
Ontario K1P 5R1
Tel. Toll Free 1 (800) 267 4164
Ottawa Region (613) 238 8985-6
Telex 053-4936

JAPAN

Kinokuniya Company Ltd
17-7 Shinjuku 3-Chome
Shiniuku-ku
Tokyo 160-91
Tel. (03) 354 0131

Journal Department
PO Box 55 Chitose
Tokyo 156
Tel. (03) 439 0124

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg
ECU 23,10 BFR 1000 IRL 17,60 UKL 16 USD 24

OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

L-2985 Luxembourg

ISBN 92-825-6619-6

9 789282 566190